

MWETUK CLAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Prepared

By

The MWETUK village community

With technical assistance from

The Capacity Building Component of RUMPI

COMMISSIONED BY:



ADB



ADF



GOC



SOWEDA



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIGs	Common Initiative Groups
IRAD	Institute for Agricultural Research for Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIFED	Micro Finance ET Développement
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINADAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
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
VDC	Village Development Committee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Traditional Authorities and Village Development Actors of the Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities, we the Planning Team (VTP) here by acknowledge the support of:

- Government of Cameroon(GOC)
- RUMPI
- Africa Development Bank (ADB)

We remain extremely grateful for your support, without which, we would not have been able to realize this project. We promise to do all within our reach to ensure the effective implementation of this plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Village Development Plan (VDP) for the Mwetuk clan (Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2) is a document which holds the future of the communities. It plays a major role in presenting community problems and vision in a systematic manner and also offers the opportunity to communicate its contents to whoever reads it. This will help the Mwetuk clan to mobilize potential investors towards the development of their communities. However, the manual for the elaboration of the village development plan was used to provide a guide in the preparation of this document.

The VDP consists of seven chapters. Chapter one begins with the introduction of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2. It provides a brief outline of the history of these communities. Chapter two reveals more background information on the population, sources and levels of income, village institutions, social amenities/problems and chapter three discusses the ways through which the people of Mwetuk clan earn or raise income; that is their livelihood strategies. Chapter four provides the land use and land tenure system respectively. Chapter five presents the problems faced by the communities and also states their vision and goals. Chapter six presents an outline of the activities which were proposed by the communities. These activities are directed towards the goals and objectives. This chapter also presents micro projects. Chapter seven ends the document with conclusions and recommendations made from the findings.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE MENGE, MESAKA NYALLE 1 & 2 COMMUNITIES

Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 consists some of the villages that constitute the Mwetuk & Muanyoh clan. These four villages are found in Cameroon, within the South West Region, in the Kupe Mwanenguba division specifically in Tombel subdivision. They are bordered to the north by Menyom. to the south by Edib. to the west by Nyandong and to the east by Muahunzum.

1.1 History of the Villages

Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 belong to the Bakossi tribe. Their founder was called Sango Ngoe. Assume Ngoe, the first son of Sango Ngoe had five sons namely; Nyoh, Etuge, Etane, Sume, and Mbwoqe.

These five children formed the five clans of western and southern Bakossi that is the Muanyoh, Mwetuk, Mwetan, Muasumdem and the Mbwogmud clans. These five children settled at Kodmin after the death of their farther Sango Ngoe. While at Kodmin, the clans (sons) grouped themselves together. Muanyoh and Mwetuk grouped themselves together and were later joined by the Mbwogmud clan.

The Muanyoh clan continued to explore the forest and came to a place which they called Edib, but they did not stop under the leadership of Sango Ndube Mwasade. They continued exploring the thick forest and met the Edib Lake. There, they stayed for sometime wondering where the water came from.

Gradually, they descended through this thick forest zone with many kinds of trees. Finally, they reached a plane and rested. They called the place “Atumdendie” meaning “a place of rest at Mesaka”. While at Mesaka, they met the Bafaw tribe who occupied all of western Bakossi. Mesaka was very rich in palms.

The Mwetuk clan divided themselves into three groups namely: Muasal, Menyom and Bakolle. The Muasal followed the Muanyoh people and first settled at Ngwadang and later resettled at Mesiong. When the Mwananyoh people saw that their brothers of Muasal had settled, they

combined and levied war against the Bafaw people after studying their culture. Thus the Bafaw people were sent out, and they moved across the Mungo. However, Mesake was not large enough for the Muanyoh and Muasal population, so they continued to a place which they called Menge.

Now, the other group of Mwetuk called Menyom and Bakolle settled at Nyalle 1 & 2.

1.2 The Mwetuk Clan

The Menge Mesaka Nyalle 1 & 2 communities possess similar physical and social conditions, that is: the soil types, climatic conditions including the vegetation are all similar.

The average annual temperature is around 37° C. Rainfall is very high especially during the raining season, leaving the area with flooded streams. Sometimes, rain also falls within the dry season (see Annex III; Seasonal Calendar). However, these climatic conditions have left the area with thick tropical rainforest vegetation. These climatic conditions permit the cultivation of crops like: cocoa, coffee (Arabica), plantain, banana, palms, cassava, cocoyam and groundnuts. The volcanic soil type present also reinforces agriculture.

The terrain is hilly in nature especially around the boundaries. The total population is about 1000 inhabitants with 541 females and 459 males on an area of about 65km². The ethnic group here is Bakossi with very few non indigenes.

CHAPTER TWO

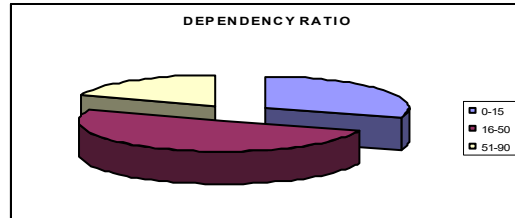
2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Population distribution

The population of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 is about 1000 inhabitants with more females than males. The female population constitutes 64.1% while the males constitute 45.9%. The independent population is greater than the dependent population. There are about 60 households in these communities. The population distribution is shown below.

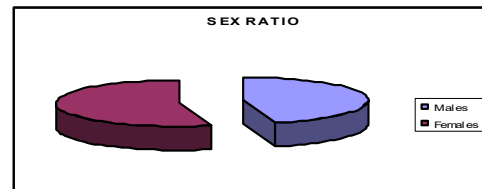
Table/Fig 2.1 Dependency Ratio

Age group (years)	Population size
0—15	300
16—50	512
51—90	188



Table/Fig 2.2 Sex Ratio

Sex	Population size
Males	459
Females	541



2.2 Income and Expenditure

The Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities generate part of their income from agricultural activities. They cultivate cash crops like cocoa, coffee, palms and food crops such as cocoyam, plantains, banana, cassava, etc. They also collect non timber forest products from the forest such as bush mango, bush pepper, and others which contribute to their income.

Besides agriculture, they also generate income from livestock keeping, hunting/trapping, fishing, and palm wine tapping. The table below shows the sources and the estimated levels of income.

Table 2.3 Income Matrix

Sources of income	Cocoa Coffee Palms	Cocoyam Cassava Banana Plantains	Hunting/trapping Fishing Tapping livestock
Estimated income	61 340 000	17 200 000	300 000

The people spend much of the income on household consumption (drinks and food). A small portion of their income is spent on health, education and transportation. See annex II sources of income per annum per household.

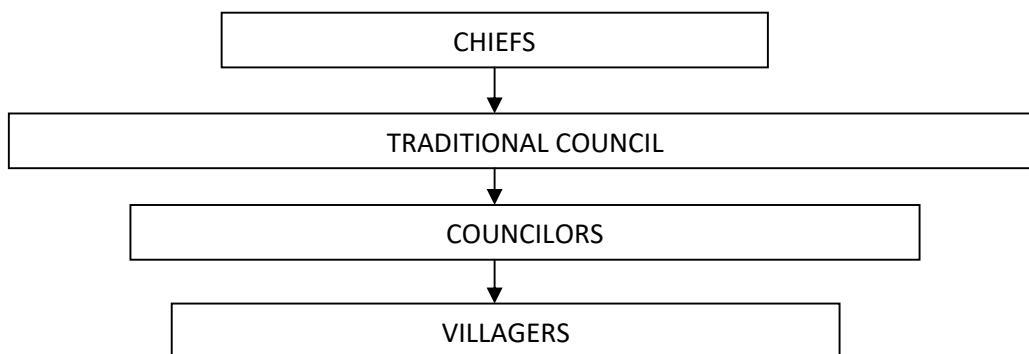
Table 2.4 Expenditure Matrix

Area of expenditure	Drinking	Feeding	Education	Health	Transportation
Estimated income	35%	30%	20%	11%	4%

2.3 Village Institution

The organizational structures of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 are the same. This structure can be seen below.

Fig 2.3 Village Institution



Beside the administrative setup, they have other religious institutions like the Catholic and Lutheran churches where the communities go to worship. They also have existing CIGs that are mostly engaged in farming activities. Some of these groups include:

- Progressive Women of Menge
- Mesaka Young Farmers Group
- Mesaka Women Group
- Black Stones

2.4 Social Amenities

The Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities lack many basic social amenities such as: pipe borne water, health facilities, electricity, roads, etc. There is a government primary school without infrastructure. They are using four temporal class rooms constructed by PTA.

2.5 Social Problems

The social problems faced by these communities are just so much. Some of these problems include the absence of a: primary school building, health centre, roads, market, recreational centre and so many others. They suffer from so many diseases like malaria, river blindness, cholera, typhoid and other tropical diseases. More so, most pregnant women have unsafe delivery due to the long distances to the nearest health centre. Inaccessibility has also limited the area from development. Food productivity is low because they lack modern techniques of farming and absence of farm to market roads. A lot need to be done in this area. See annex V, the time line matrix and annex VII, existing village infrastructures

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Livelihood strategies include those activities that the villagers undertake to earn a living. They include:

- Farming
- Livestock Keeping
- Fishing
- Palm Wine Tapping
- Hunting
- Trapping
- Collection of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

3.1 Farming

Farming tends out to be the main income generating activity with the people of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2. However, farm output is subjected to difficult conditions before reaching their various markets. Farming here is practiced at two levels:

- a) **Cash Crop Farming:** This activity contributes majority (50% or more) of the income within this community. It includes farming which is done not on a subsistence basis but for exporting. Usually, farmers sell to license buying agents who inturn take it to exporters. The main crops here include cocoa and coffee (Arabica), but there is a high predominance in the planting of cocoa. The farming method used is extensive, that is planting a single crop on a large peace of land.

- b) Food Crop Farming: crops planted include: palms plantain, banana, cassava, groundnuts, maize and cocoyam which is used to prepare the traditional meal. The main method of farming used is subsistence; since the internal market has very limited demand many households plant their own food. However mixed farming is also used. The farming inputs used are local tools which contribute to the low yield per acre. These farming inputs include: cutlasses, hoe, and sticks. The absence of a means of transport also promotes low agricultural output. (See Table 6.1 for more problems facing this sector).

3.2 Livestock Keeping

This includes the rearing of animals for consumption, either extensively or intensively. The animals kept here include: pigs, goats, sheep and fowls. Besides, these animals are kept on a small scale basis and controlled. However majority of the livestock is sheep due to the availability of grass, whereas the others are kept in moderate quantities. Inputs used in this sector are very limited.

3.3 Fishing

Similar to farming, fishing is widely practiced in the region. But its peak period is during the rainy season when the streams are flooded. During this period, a single catch could yield more than a bucket of fishes.

The method used for catching the fish is not mechanized. They include simple nets and buckets, but fishing is not widely carried out in the dry season because the streams are a little dried up.

3.4 Palm Wine Tapping

It is the extraction of wine from palm trees. Tapping is at its peak at the beginning of every year (see the seasonal calendar Annex III). Similar to fishing the materials used are not mechanized. They include cutlasses, containers, and a rope to support the taper while climbing if the tree is upright. Palm wine is a great resource to the Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities because it constitutes one of the main components used during festivals and to welcome some of their visitors.

3.5 Hunting

This is practiced at a very low scale due to the absence or scarcity of many things. Some of which include the hunting materials such as guns, cartridges etc. Besides, laws also exist to limit the scale of hunting. Dogs play a very important role during hunting. However this activity is practiced through out the year; see the seasonal calendar at Annex III.

3.6 Trapping

This activity is similar to hunting, but it involves the use of traps to get the animals, however it is not practiced throughout the year.

3.7 Collection of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

It involves the collection of non timber products from the forest such as: “njangsang”, bush pepper, bush mango, bush rope, Indian bamboo, etc.

Table 3 Impact of Livelihood Activities on the Environment

ACTIVITIES	INCREASE INCOME	AFFECST LAND	AFFECTS SOIL	AFFECTS FOREST	AFFECTS WATER
FARMING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupies space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Reduce soil fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Destruction of animal habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non
LIVESTOCK	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupies space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces grass • Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non
FISHING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution • Reduction of fish species
TAPPING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce palm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutes

			fertility	trees	water
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce animal habitat 	
HUNTING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce trees • Reduce vegetation • Send animals away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non
TRAPPING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting down of trees • Send animals away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non
NTFP GATHERING	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vegetation cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non

3.8 Potential for Reinforcing existing opportunities

There are a number of ways or things that still need to be taken advantage of. These can be identified according to the various sectors. Agricultural output especially cocoa will be significantly increased with the presence of a means of transportation—road. Despite all the other problems plaguing this sector road constitutes a main issue for concern. Also, the use of mechanized inputs of factors of production will improve fishing, farming, and building.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PARTICIPATORY LAND USE MAP AND LAND TENURE

4.1 Land Use

Land in these communities is used for three main functions: settlement, farmland and forest. The forest occupies the greatest part of the land and is the main area for hunting and trapping. The villagers gain a lot from the forest, since they use timber in the construction of their houses and also obtain firewood which they use in the kitchen. Farmlands follow with a greater surface area (27 km²) meanwhile settlement occupies the least (15km²).

There exist a number of water bodies, some of which are used as sources of drinking water. They also use some of the water bodies for fishing. However, the settlement of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 and 2 is linear.

Moreover, these communities have a large area of unexploited forest with some timber resources which can bring development, if exploited.

4.2 Land Tenure

In the Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2, acquisition of land is done without consulting the chiefs. All you need to do is to get in contact with the owner of the piece of land, then you negotiate and pay the price, but this often requires the presence of some witnesses, usually a member of the traditional council. Land can also be inherited.

MAP

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 VILLAGE ASSESSMENT

In this chapter the communities proposed problems and solutions are identified according to sector and gender. These sectors include: transportation, agriculture, health, education, water/electricity and commerce. Subsequently, the vision, goals and objectives shall also be stated.

5.1 Community Problems

Transportation

Problems include:

- Temporal hanging bridge
- Difficulty getting material for constructing hanging bridge
- Difficulty to transport sick persons
- Difficulty to transport farm products
- Foot paths are small
- Hinders development
- Difficulty in transporting pregnant women
- Difficulty in getting to school
- Rural exodus

Agriculture

Problems include:

- Lack of farming tools
- Lack of farming implements
- Transportation problems
- Lack of modern techniques

- Low quantity quality products
- Preservation problems

Health

Problems include:

- Absence of a health centre
- Difficulty in reaching the nearest health centre (road)
- High prevailing illnesses (malaria, typhoid, etc)

Education

Problems include:

- Lack schools, (secondary vocational training centre)
- Lack of school infrastructure (primary)
- Lack of teachers
- Lack of study materials
- Insufficient finance

Water/Electricity

Problems include:

- Lack pipe borne water
- Lack electricity

Commerce

Problems include:

- Absence of a market
- Absence of financial institution
- Insufficient capital
- Low income/demand

- Inaccessibility, no communication system present

5.2 Proposed Solutions

Transportation

- Construction of 2 bridges over Ndip Ejun and Ndip Esung
- Construction of a road

Agriculture

- Create farmer's cooperative society
- Supply farm inputs/techniques

Health

- Provision of a health centre
- Provision of medical personnel and equipments

Education

- Build primary school and provision of secondary and vocational schools
- Provide trained teachers

Water and Electricity

- Provide pipe borne water
- Provide electricity

Commerce

- Construct a market
- Provision of a village bank

5.3 Communities' Vision and Goals of the Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2

In this section the vision of the communities are presented.

In the nearest future, that is in some years to come, the Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities will become a town with good road network accessing its neighbouring communities, advanced health facilities matching the latest technology, with a booming commercial and agricultural sector. These communities will also have good communication links.

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. Improve transportation network
2. Improve Agricultural techniques
3. Develop health infrastructure
4. Improve literacy rate to 80%
5. Improve investment possibilities

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide an earth road and construct 2 bridges over Ndip Esung and Ndip Ejun
2. To form a farmers' cooperative society

3. To construct a health centre
4. To construct a primary and secondary school
5. To establish a village bank

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 OUTLINE OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

In this chapter, the communities' proposed projects are identified. A timeline of activities and responsibilities are presented with sources of funds. However, we shall first present the communities' problems; how they were identified, prioritized and ranked according to sector and gender.

6.1 Problem Identification and Prioritization by Sector and Gender

Table 6.1 Problem Identification and Prioritization by Sector and Gender Matrix

SECTOR	PROBLEMS		
	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTHS
TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporal hanging bridge • Difficulty getting material for constructing hanging bridge • Difficulty to transport sick persons • Difficulty to transport farm products • Foot paths are small • Hinders development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in transporting pregnant women • Difficulty in transporting farm produce • Loss of property and other items • Hinder Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in getting to school • Rural exodus • Loss of life when hanging bridges collapse • Premature winning of babies
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of farming tools • Lack of farming implements • Transportation problems • Lack of modern techniques • Low quantity quality products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of farming tools • Lack of farming implements • Transportation problems • Lack of modern techniques • Low quantity quality products • Preservation problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of farming tools • Lack of farming implements • Transportation problems • Lack of modern techniques • Low quantity quality products

HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a health centre • Difficulty in reaching the nearest health centre (road) • High prevailing illnesses (malaria, typhoid, meningitis, cholera, diarrhea, asthma, yellow fever, high blood pressure etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a health centre • Difficulty in reaching the nearest health centre (road) • High prevailing illnesses (malaria, typhoid, meningitis, cholera, diarrhea, asthma, yellow fever, high blood pressure etc) • Unsafe delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of health centre • Difficulty in reaching nearest health centre • Malaria, typhoid, meningitis, cholera, diarrhea, asthma, yellow fever, miscels, convulsion, cough etc
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient Finance • Lack of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient Finance • Lack of schools • Lack of women empowerment centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack schools, (secondary vocational training centre) • Lack of school infrastructure (primary) • Lack of teachers • Lack of study materials
WATER AND ELLECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack pipe borne water • Lack electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack pipe borne water • Lack electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack pipe borne water • Lack electricity
COMMERCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market • Lack of financial institution • Insufficient capital • Low income/demand • Inaccessibility, no communication system present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market • Lack of financial institution • Insufficient capital • Low income/demand • Inaccessibility, no communication system present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market • Lack of financial institution • Insufficient capital • Low income/demand • Inaccessibility, no communication system present

6.2 Problem Prioritization Matrix

Table 6.2 Problem Prioritization Matrix

PROBLEMS	ORDER OF PRIORITY			
	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTH	VILLAGE
TRANSPORTATION	1st	1st	1st	1 st

HEALTH	4th	4th	4th	4th
ELECTRICITY AND WATER	6th	5th	5th	5 th
AGRICULTURE	2nd	3rd	3rd	3 rd
EDUCATION	3rd	2nd	2nd	2 nd
COMMERCE	6th	6th	6th	6 th

6.3 Prioritized Projects and Total Number of Beneficiaries

In order to accomplish all objectives, some projects were identified. These projects constitute specific activities required to be completed within a specific time and addresses some of the problems. They were later on prioritized in order of importance. See annex XII the Impact Matrix and annex XVIII the Micro Project Profile for more information.

Table 6.3 Priority Projects and Total Number of Beneficiaries

No	PROJECTS	BENEFICIARIES	No of MALES	No of FEMALES	TOTAL PERSONS
1	Construction of two bridges	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459+	541+	1000+
2	Construction of earth road	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459+	541+	1000+
3	Construction of primary and secondary school	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459+	541+	1000+
4	Construction of health centre	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459+	541+	1000+
5	Provision of electricity and water	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459	541	1000
6	Provision of Community bank	Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	459	541	1000

6.4 Problem Analysis

In order to gain proper understanding of the communities' core problems, causes, effects, internal and external solutions were identified. This can be seen in annex IX The action/solution and annex X the problem trees.

6.5 Prioritized List of Activities and their Responsibilities

A strategic plan for the community was developed to identify the necessary actions, activities, results and indicators of all objectives. It also presents the time taken, the resource requirements and the sources of finance needed to achieve the objectives.

Table 6.4 The Strategic Plan

GOAL 1: Improve transportation network											
OBJECTIVE: To provide and earth road and construct two bridges											
ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES	RESULT	INDICATORS	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCE OF FINANCE	OBSERVATION
				Y1	Y2	Y3	H	M	F		
Construction of two bridges and roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting the government • Mobilization of village resources (sand, stones etc) • Arrangement for experts • Arrival of surveyors • Work commences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve means of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development 	X	X	X	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOC, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of follow up

GOAL 2: Improve agricultural techniques											
OBJECTIVE: To form a farmers' corporative society											
Create Farmers Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of farmers • Create legal documents • Organize training workshops • Apply for chemicals and other farm inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in agricultural output 	X			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOC • Other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of follow up
GOAL 3: Develop health infrastructure											
OBJECTIVE: To construct a health centre											
Establishment of a health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Government and donor Organizations • Mobilization of village recourses • Organization of work with government and donor organizations • Initialization and completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health conditions 	X	X		X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOC and other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be realized if funded

	of work											
GOAL 4: Improve literacy rate to 80%												
OBJECTIVE: To construct a primary and secondary school												
Construction of primary and secondary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Gov and donor organizations Organization of work with government and donor organizations Initialization and completion of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of primary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing literacy rate 	X	X		X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs GOC MINIFI MIFED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasible project 	
GOAL 5: Improve investment opportunities												
OBJECTIVE: To establish a village bank												
Establishment of a village bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult Gov and donor organizations Organization of work with government and donor organizations Initialization and completion of work 			X	X		X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOC NGOs MINSANTE 	Possible out come	

6.6 SWOT Analysis

This is a tool used to evaluate the feasibility of a particular objective based on the strength and weaknesses of the communities which are internal and the opportunities and threats which are external factors or which the community cannot control. See Annex XIII.

6.7 The Implementation Plan

In this section we determine a timeline guide for the strategic planning process. Here, responsibilities are assigned for the various activities that are to be carried out within a one year period. See Annex XIV

6.8 The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

In order to ensure that all activities and objectives are accomplished, the monitoring and evaluation provides a checklist of completed activities, uncompleted activities and why they were not completed etc. This will aid the VPT and the TC to follow up work as it is done and to take corrective action where necessary. See Annex XV

6.9 Data Collection Methodology

In order to produce the village development plan, data was collected using some PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) tools. See annex XVII

6.10 The Role of the Village Planning Team

- 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 funds to implement the VDP as well as maintain the high commitment and ownership level of the village
- Negotiation with relevant resource persons in and out of the village for VDP implementation.
- Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) plan, collect analysis and document all M & E 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, constraints and opportunities. See annex IV the composition of the VPT.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The initiative by RUMPI Project to shortlist the Menge Mesaka Nyalle 1 & 2 communities in the VDP process have come just in time when the cry for development is alarming. This is quite true in the sense that many times these villagers have been told good stories and yet nothing happened. Starting and finishing the preparation of the village development plans for the above villages constitutes a significant step towards development. Therefore, it is important that the villagers take the VDP as a major tool for communicating their problems to parties of interest or sponsors. It will serve as an organized way of communicating community problems to interest groups.

It is also important to note that all problems and projects identified in this document were identified and ranked by the communities concerned, (Menge Mesaka Nyalle 1 & 2) as a result; this is an indication that this document reflects the problems of all the communities.

Above all, it was identified that the people of Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 community have a main problem of transportation. This becomes very critical in the rainy season when most streams becomes flooded and going in or out of the community leaves the people fighting for their lives against nature. However, this problem appears to be the cause of almost any other problem. Next in line includes the absence of a secondary school and the presence of an incomplete primary school structure which increases the level of illiteracy. Agriculture follows on with the problem of low output and a means of transportation. In the domain of health, the absence of a health centre has made health conditions very difficult. The absence of electricity and pipe borne water also adds to the problems listed above. Last but not the least, commercial activities in the area is quite low. This factor can play a big role in contributing to the per capita income of all three communities.

7.2 Recommendations

Below is a list of some possible recommendations made based on the findings. They include:

- The Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities identified six main problems from six main sectors; transportation, agriculture, health, education, utility and commerce. These problems simply add on each other to contribute to one big problem, (underdevelopment) however the people prioritized transportation as their primary problem. This coincides with the statement that “where a road passes development follows”. Thus if proper care is devoted to the construction of roads and bridges, the other 5 factors will see an increase as a result.
- The Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2 communities were identified as very undeveloped during the preparation of the VDP. Therefore it is advised that aid be given to such communities from the government or its major arms such as MINFOF, MIFED, MINSANTE, MINADER, MINPLADAT and any donor organization.
- The community on their part should also try to organize and mobilize their own resources in order to self develop the area. This can provide evidence to interest groups that these communities need help.
- Nevertheless, care should be taken when promises are made to local communities, this is because these communities need a lot and so when promises are not realized or met, they become frustrated and lose the zeal to seek for help.

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TOPICS	DETAILS
DEMOGRAPHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population is about 1000 people (with 459 males & 541 females), average family size of about. • With an active population of 792 people. • Number of families is 144
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main crops: cocoa, coffee, plantain, banana, palms, cassava, maize, coco yams and groundnuts • Cash crops are sold to Nyandong, Konye. • Food crop is mainly to feed the family.
LIVESTOCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals include < Goats, Sheep, pigs and fowls • Grown on small scale
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest level is Primary Education, 87 Pupils (47 boys and 40 girls) • Few teachers
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main illnesses: malaria, typhoid, meningitis, cholera, miscles etc. • No health centre (only the presence of traditional medicine)
VILLAGE ORGANISATION STRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief, Traditional council, villagers • Land tenure is through purchase from owners
TRANSPORTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No road present, face problems crossing rivers especially during the rainy season when rivers over flood • No bridges
UTILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No electricity • No pipe borne water

ANNEX II: SOURCE OF INCOME PER ANNUM PER HOUSEHOLD

ITEMS	QUANTITY SOLD PER ANNUM	TOTAL AMOUNT IN FCFA	AVERAGE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD
COCOA (kg)	26 400	25 740 000	429 000
COFFEE (kg)	1 600	35 200 000	586 667
PALMS (lt)	500	400 000	6 667
PLANTAIN (bunches)	1 700	1 700 000	28 330
BANANA (bunches)	500	500 000	8 330
COCOYAMS (15 lt Buckets)	> 15 000 000	15 000 000	250 000

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		
DRY SEASON	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
CLEARING	X	X	X	X								X
TILLING	X	X	X	X								
PLANTING	X	X	X	X								
HARVESTING							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		
FISHING	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 ACTIVITZ	X	X									X	X

ANNEX IV: COMPOSITION OF VPT

N°	NAMES	PLANNING TEAM FUNCTIONS	EXISTING FUNCTIONS IN THE VILLAGE
1	MR. MESAPE MARIUS	PRESIDENT	FARMER
2	MR EBONG PAUL	VICE PRESIDENT	FARMER
3	MR EWANG JULIUS	SECRETARY	TEACHER
4	MR NDODE CLETUS	FINANCIAL SECRETARY	FARMER
5	MR EJOLLE DENIS NKUME	TREASURER	VILLAGER
6	MR EBABO COSMAS	ADVISERS	CHIEF OF MENGE
7	MR NZUMEPHE GRABIEL		CHIEF OF MESAKA
8	MR EJOLLE JOSEPH		CHIEF OF NYALLE 1
9	MR EPIE PAUL AKWOGGE		CHIEF OF NYALLE 2
10	MR ESEH HILARY		MEMBER
11	MR NTUBE FRANCIS	MEMBER	FARMER

ANNEX V: TIME LINE MATRIX

HISTORICAL EVENTS (GOOD OR BAD)	YEAR OF OCCURRENCE	IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY
<u>GOOD</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrimage Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians are closer to God • Remind the community of the good works of Martyr
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First site of a vehicle in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of civilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic Eruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of rich volcanic soils
<u>BAD</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant loss of life due to over flooding of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly (Rainy Season) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammock (hanging bridge) cut and killed many people who were crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1950 two souls lost • 2006 one soul lost, several injured • 2008 four chiefs injured and five others (villagers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths and Misery

ANNEX VI: TREND ANALYSIS MATRIX

TOPICS OF INTEREST	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE (SAME TREND)	FUTURE (DESIRABLE)
Human population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase at a small rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase more
Forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in forest cover
Conditions of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant
Agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase
Soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Fertile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase highly
Rain fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate
Crop and animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases

ANNEX VII: EXISTING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURES	VILLAGE CONTRIBUTION	EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION	PROBLEMS
PRIMARY SCHOOL	Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Temporal Building • Desk • PTA Teachers 	Non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporal Building • No floor, doors, window • Limited seats • Shortage of classrooms
CHURCH	Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Building • Chairs 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No support from diocese
COMMUNITY HALL	Provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Building • Chairs 	Non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Floor • Shortage of chairs • Absent in two of the villages
SMALL BRIDGE (HANGING)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely village contribution 	Non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and narrow • Not motorable • Temporal • Risky in crossing
ROAD (FOOT PATH)	Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Creation 	Non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still a foot path • Two big rivers with no bridge

ANNEX VIII: STAKE HOLDER IDENTIFICATION

CATERGORY GROUP	SUPPLIES TO	RECEIVES FROM	SPECIFIC PROBLEMS
Cash crop farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> License Buying Agents (LBAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of chemical triple Transportation Low prices (exploitation)
Food crop farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Lack of fertilizers Lack of farming tools
Livestock Breeders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemics No Vet officers
Hunters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local markets Self consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarcity Rising demand
NTFP GATHERED 'Ngo-ngo leafs', bush pepper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Low Prices

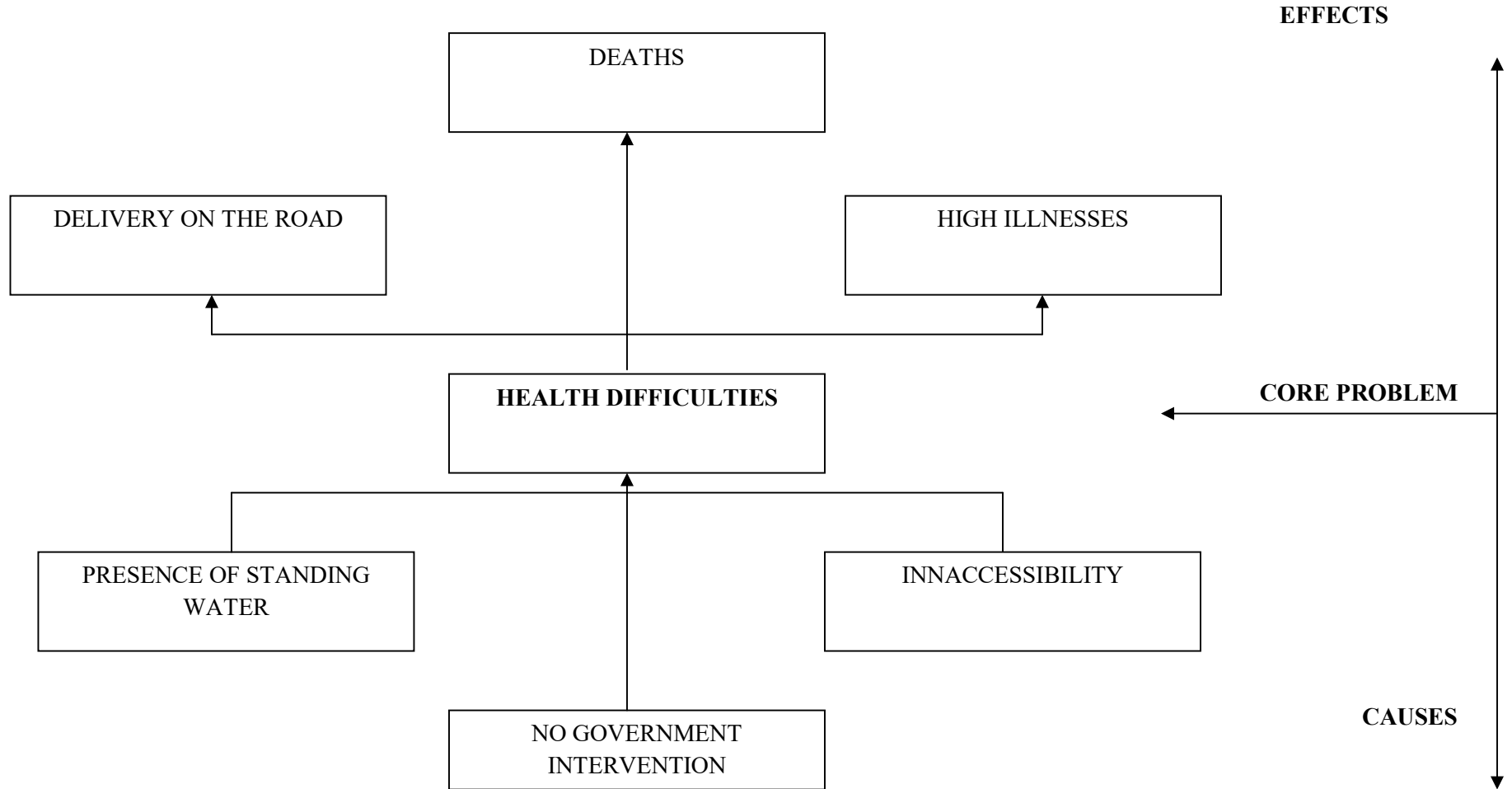
ANNEX IX ACTIONS/SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM: LACK OF BRIDGES AND THE ABSENCE OF A MOTORABLE ROAD			
OBJECTIVE: CONSTRUCTION OF TWO BRIDGES AND A ROAD			
CAUSES	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATIONS
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Enclaveness • Embezzlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: sand, stones, gravels, timber and manual labour • Moral support during work (food) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: cement, rods, machines, finance • Construction experts, etc 	Urgently needed
EFFECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low standard of living • Poor infrastructure • Hinders agricultural development 			
PROBLEM: LOW AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT			
OBJECTIVE: CREATION OF FARMERS CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY			
CAUSES	SOLUTIONS/ACTIONS		OBSERVATIONS
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor means of transportation • Exploitation by LBAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of community groups • Creation of legal farming associations • Acquiring modern farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing workshops • Financial assistance • Provision of improved seedlings • Support farmers with modern techniques • Provision of farm inputs or 	
EFFECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Low income • Hunger 			

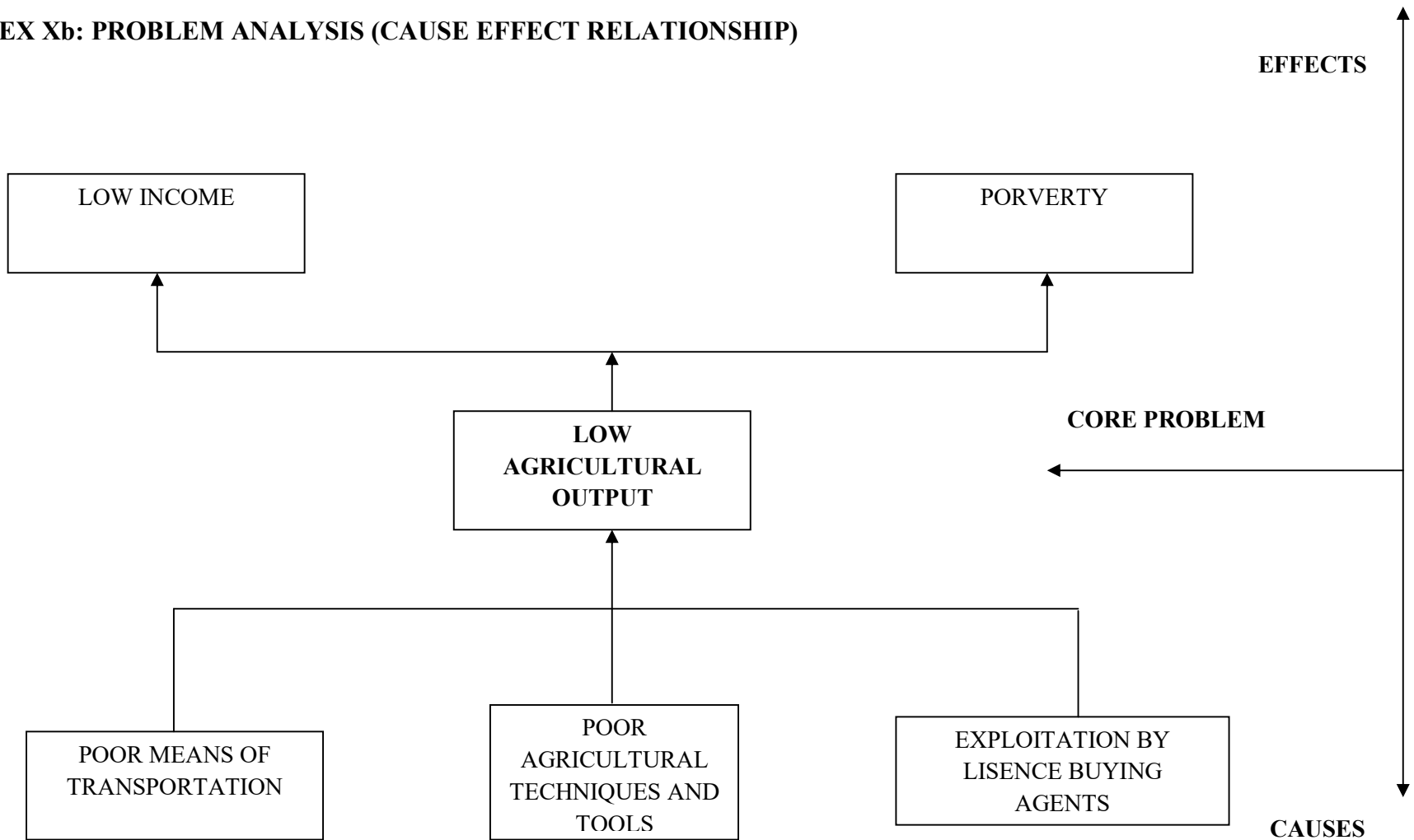
		implements		
PROBLEM: HEALTH DIFFICULTIES				
OBJECTIVE: CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH CENTRE				
CAUSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Government in intervention No health centre Inaccessibility EFFECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illnesses Deaths Delivery on the road 	SOLUTIONS/ACTIONS		OBSERVATIONS	
	INTERNAL			EXTERNAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of: sand, stones, gravels, timber, manual labour, water and land Moral support (food) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of: cement, rods, finance and laboratory equipments Health personnel Construction experts, etc 		
PROBLEM: POOR EDUCATION				
OBJECTION: CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL				
CAUSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure No Government intervention Insufficient Finance EFFECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illiteracy Insufficient finance 	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATIONS	
	INTERNAL			EXTERNAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of: sand, stones, gravels, timber and manual labour, land, water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of: cement, rods, finance and other construction materials Construction experts Trained teachers, etc 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick action in implementation Urgently needed 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant skilled labour 			
PROBLEM: NO ELECTRICITY AND PIPE BORN WATER			
OBJECTIVE: PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY AND PIPEBORN WATER			
CAUSES	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATION
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
CAUSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient finance • No government intervention EFFECT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water born diseases • Poor means of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: sand, stones, gravels, timber and manual labour, land, and water catchment area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: pipes, cement, rods, finance and other construction materials • Construction experts • Plumbers etc 	
PROBLEM: LOW COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY			
OBJECTVE: CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE BANK AND A MARKET STRUCTURE			
CAUSES	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATION
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor roads • Low agricultural output EFFECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall in income • Insufficient finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: sand, stones, gravels, timber, manual labour, water and land • Moral support (food) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of: cement, rods, finance • Construction experts, etc • Roads and bridges 	

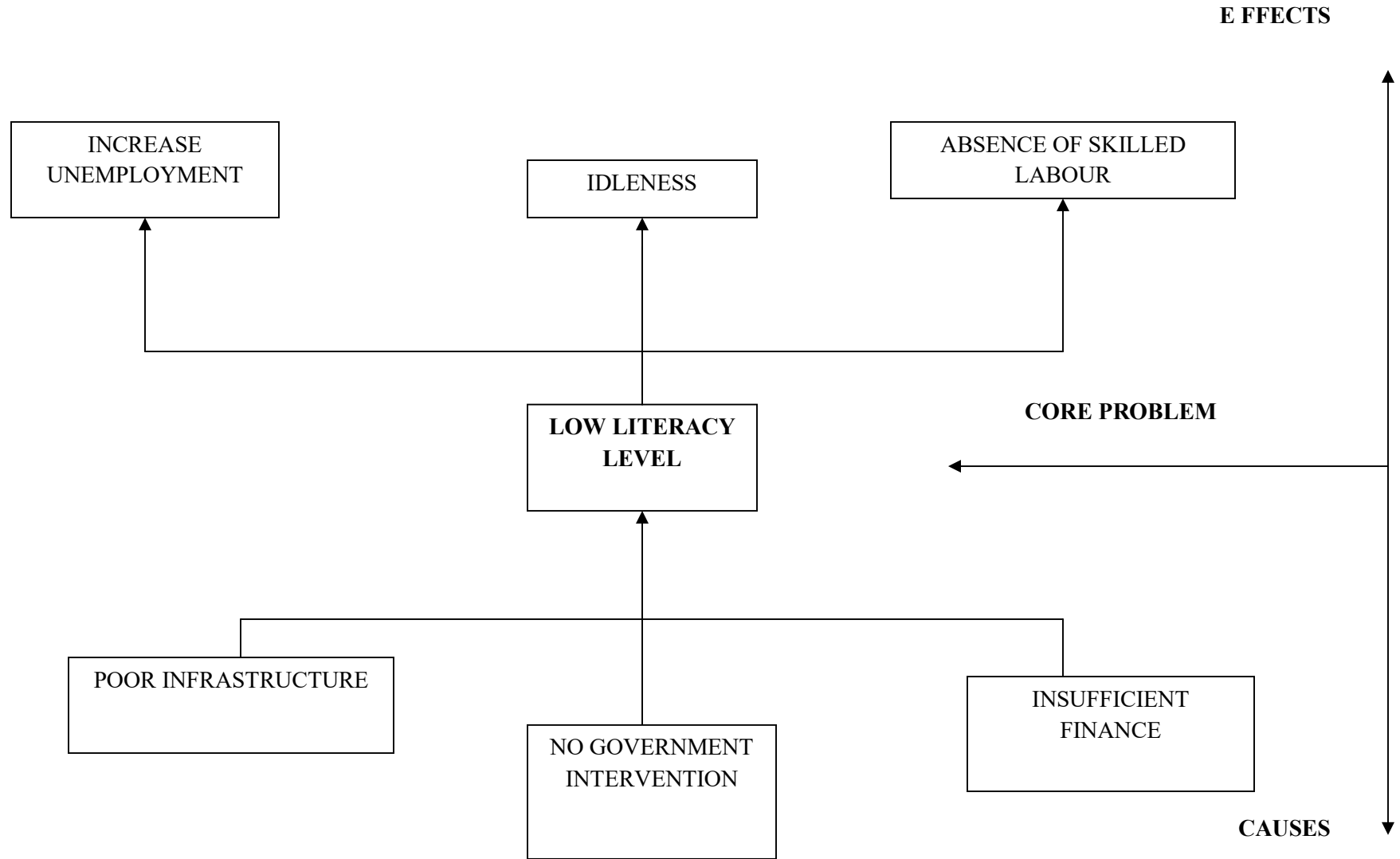
ANNEX Xa: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



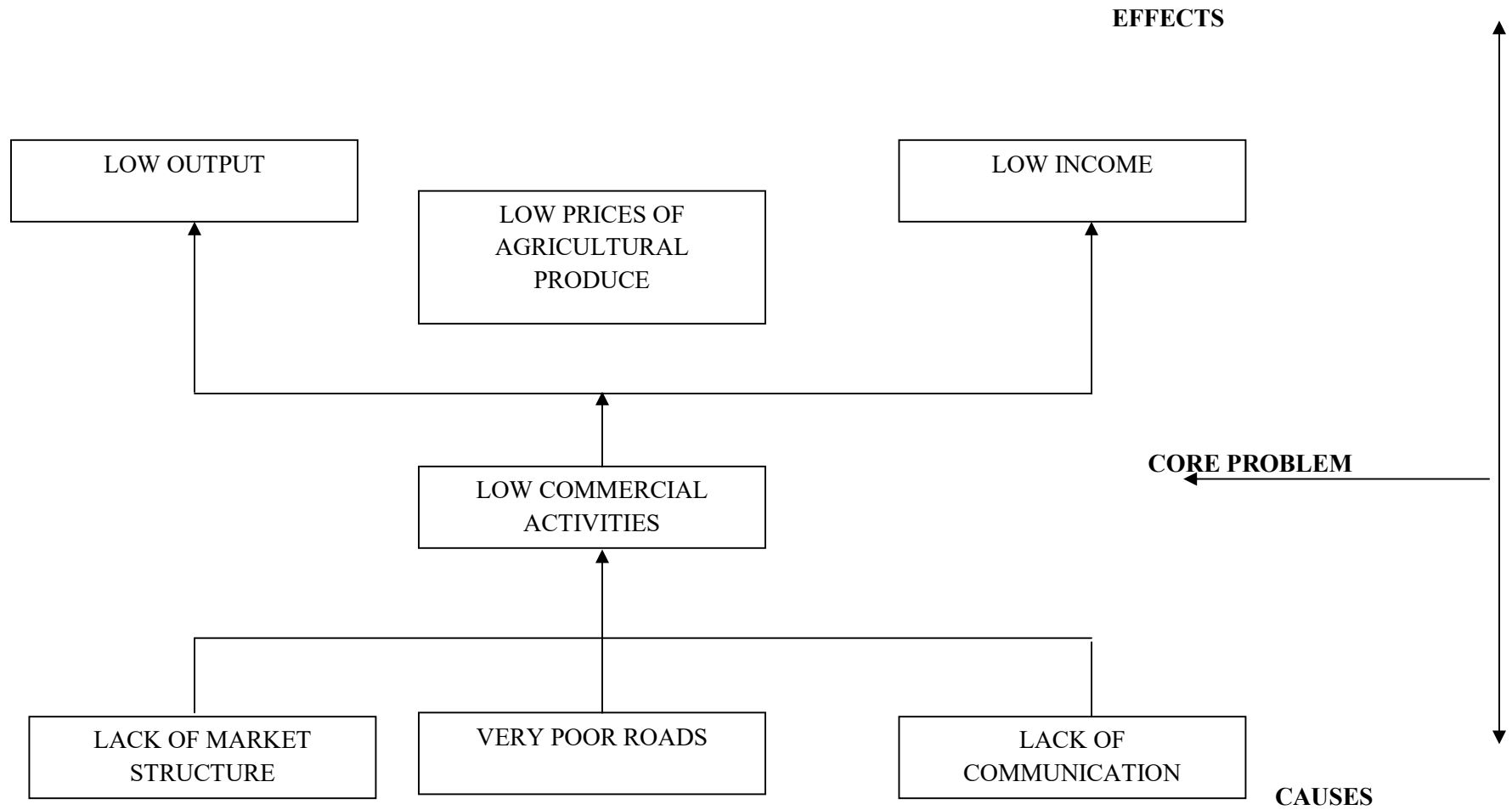
ANNEX Xb: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



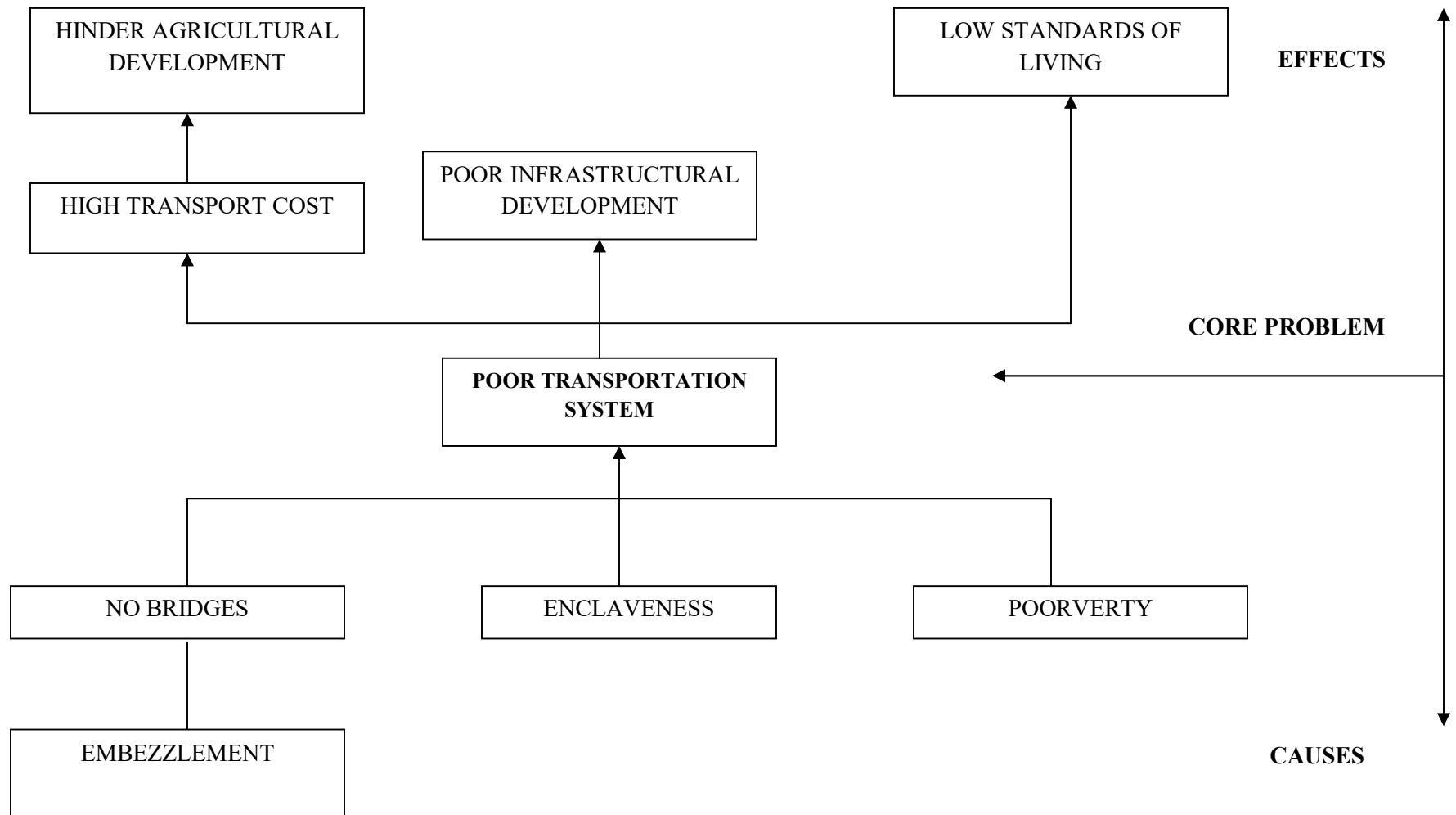
ANNEX Xc: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX Xd; PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX Xe: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX XI PROBLEM RANKING

PROBLEMS	SCORE	RANK
TRANSPORTATION	19.5/20	1 st
HEALTH	16.5/20	4 th
ELLECTRICITY AND WATER	16/20	5 th
AGRICULTURE	17/20	3 rd
EDUCATION	17.5/20	2 nd
COMMERCE	15/20	6 th

ANNEX XII: IMPACT MATRIX FOR GENDER AND TIME SCALE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP			TIMELY IMPACT FOR COMUNITY		
	MAN	WOMAN	MAN/WOMAN	LONG	MEDIUM	FAST
Construction of two bridges			X	X		
Construction of earth road			X	X		
Construction of primary and secondary school			X	X		
Provision of electricity and water			X	X		
.Provision of a community bank			X	X		

ANNEX XIII: SWOT ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVE/SOLUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Construction of 2 bridges and the construction of an earth road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand, gravels, stones, manual labour, food and timber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of; finance, machines, tractors, construction materials (cement, rods etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters
Construction of primary and secondary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand, timber, manual labour, land and food support during work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of; teachers, finance, school materials, zinc, cement and other building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters
Creation of farmers union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land, fertile soil, already existing village groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of; modern farming techniques, skills, tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters
Construction of health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand, timber, manual labour, gravels, water, land and food support during work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of; health personnel, lab materials, experts, construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters
Provision of pipe born water and electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of water catchment area land timber, stones, manual labour, sand land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of ; finance, expert, construction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters
Provision of a village bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand, timber, manual labour, gravels, water, land and food support during work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of ; finance, expert, construction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from donor organizations and the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embezzlement, mismanagement of funds and natural disasters

ANNEX XIV THE ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

GOAL 1: Improve transportation network																						
OBJECTIVE: To construct two bridges and roads																						
Strategic Action	Activities	Responsibility	Calendar												Source of Fund (000FCFA)			Total (000)	Remarks			
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Village	Council	Partner					
Construction of 2 bridges and roads	Consulting Gov and donor organization	TC, VPT, VDC							X	X	X						50			50	feasible	
	Mobilization of village resources sand gravels stones etc	Villagers	X	X													100	3 000	3 000	6 100	feasible	
	Arrangement for experts	Donor organization												X	X			2 000	1 000	3 000	Feasible	
	Arrival of surveyors	Government , Donor organizations												X	X				1 000		1 000	Feasible
	Work commences	All parties concerned	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→			3 000	1 000	4 000	Feasible	
GOAL 2: Improve Agricultural techniques																						
OBJECTIVE: To form a farmers' corporative society																						
Strategic	Activity	Responsibility							X													

Action									X										
Create farmers union	Mobilization farmers	TC, VPT, Villagers								X	X				50			50	Feasible
	Create legal documents	TC, VPT, VDC										X	X	X	50	100	100	250	Feasible
	Organize training workshops with agric extension officers	TC, VPT		X	X	X	X									1 000	1 000	2 000	feasible
	Apply for chemicals from donor organizations and Government	TC, VPT, FARMER'S UNION		X	X	X	X								50	4 000	4 000	8 050	Feasible

GOAL 3: Develop health infrastructure

OBJECTIVE: To construct a health centre

Strategic Action	Activities	Responsibility																	
Establishment of health centre	Consult government and donor organizations	TC, VPT, VDC							X	X					50			50	Feasible
	Mobilization of village resources	Villagers	X	X												1 000	1 000	2 000	Feasible
	Organization of work with	TC, Donor organization and										X	X			1 000	1 000	2000	Feasible

	government and donor organization	Government																	
	Initiation and completion of work	All parties concerned	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→		4 000	4 000	8 000	Feasible

GOAL 4: Improve literacy rate in 3 years time by 80%

OBJECTIVE: Construction of Primary and secondary school

Strategic Action	Activities	Responsibility																	
Construction of primary and secondary school	Consult government and donor organization	TC, VPT, VDC						X	X						50			50	Feasible
	Mobilization of village resources	Villagers	X	X											100			100	Feasible
	Organization of work with government and donor organization	TC, DONOR ORGANISATION AND GORVENMENT											X	X	1 000	3 000	4 000	8 000	Feasible
	Initiation and completion of work	ALL PARTIES CONCERNED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→	4 000	5 000	5 000	14 000	Feasible

GOAL 5: Improve investment opportunities

OBJECTIVE: To establish a village bank

Strategic Action	Activities	Responsibility																	
Establishment of village bank	Consult government and donor organization	TC, VPT, VDC						X	X						50			50	Feasible
	Organization of work with donor organizations	TC, VPT, VDC	X	X												1 000	1 000	2 000	Feasible
	Initialization and completion of work	ALL PARTIES CONCERNED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→		3 000	1 000	4 000	Feasible

ANNEX XV: 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 1: Improve transport network					
OBJECTIVE: To construct two bridges and roads					
STRATEGIC ACTION: Construction of two bridges and a road					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting the government • Mobilization of village resources (sand, stones etc) • Arrangement for experts • Arrival of surveyors • Work commences 					
GOAL 2: Improve agricultural techniques					
OBJECTIVE: To form a farmers' corporative society					
STRATEGIC ACTION : Create farmers union					

<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of farmers • Create legal documents • Organize training workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply for chemicals and other farm inputs 					
<p>GOAL 3: Develop health infrastructure</p>					
<p>OBJECTIVE: To construct a health centre</p>					
<p>STRATEGIC ACTION: Establishment of a health centre</p>					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Gov and donor Organizations • Mobilization of village recourses • Organization of work with government and donor organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initialization and completion of work 					
<p>GOAL 4: Improve literacy rate by 80%</p>					
<p>OBJECTIVE: To construct a primary and secondary school</p>					
<p>STRATEGIC ACTION: Construction of primary and secondary school</p>					

<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Gov and donor Organizations • Mobilization of village recourses • Organization of work with government and donor organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initialization and completion of work 					
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<p>GOAL 5: Improve investment opportunities</p>					
<p>OBJECTIVE: To establish a village bank</p>					
<p>STRATEGIC ACTION : Establishment of village bank</p>					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult Gov and donor organizations • Organization of work with government and donor organizations • Initialization and completion of work 					

ANNEX XVI: VILLAGE-BASED GROUPS AND PROJECTS

No	Village groups	Legal status	Composition	Members	Project selection
1	Progressive Women of Menge	Legal	Women	22	Non
2	-Mesaka young Farmers group	Legal	Man Woman		Non
3	Mesaka Social Women Common Initiative Group (MESOWOCIG)	Legal	Women	39	Non
4	Black stones	Legal	Men	18	NON

ANNEX XVII METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION

TYPES OF DATA	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY USED
Primary Data	Observation, focus group discussions, triangulation transect walk, participatory mapping, structured interviews and questionnaires.
Secondary Data	Existing information

ANNEX XVIII MICRO PROJECT PROFILE

Micro Project Name		Construction of two small bridges	
Objective(s) (impact on clients)		To ease accessibility	
Location?		Ndip Esung & Ndip Ejun	
Time to complete the project or activity?		December 2011	
How was the project identified and by whom?		During Strategic planning by the villagers	
Who will benefit?		Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	
How many people will benefit?		Over 1000	
Main environmental impact?		Non	
Main social impact?		Improve mobility within the communities	
Stakeholders?		Villagers, Tombel Council	
Completed works will belong to?		Menge, Mesaka, Nyalle 1 & 2	
Activities will be implemented by what group?		VPT, Tombel Council	
Completed works will be inspected by?		TCs & Donors	
Completed works will be operated by?		TCs, VPT	
Completed works will be maintained by?		TCs, VPT	
Inputs required	Village	Others: Government & Donors	Total
Skilled Labour 2 weeks	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Materials	-	6 000 000	6 000 000
Transport	100 000	500 000	600 000
In kind resources (Labour, timber, sand, stones, food)	800 000		800 000
Total	900 000	8 500 000	9 400 000
Operating costs and source of funds (5%)	470 000	-	470 000
Maintenance costs and source of funds (10%)	940 000	-	940 000
Grand Total	2 310 000		10 810 000

ANNEX XIX : PRESENTATION OF VDP FACILIATORS

The following persons technically supported the Village and the Village Planning Team in the realization of the VDP

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