

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

PAIX- TRAVAIL- PATRIE

MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORIALE ET
DECENTRALISATION

REGION DU NORD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEZAM

COMMUNE DE BAFUT

Website: WWW.bafut.council.net



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE- WORK-FAHERLAND

MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINSTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION

NORTH WEST REGION

MEZAM DIVISION

BAFUT COUNCIL

Website: WWW.bafut.council.net

REPORT OF PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE DIAGNOSIS FOR NTAMBU



MOTTO OF NTAMBU VILLAGE: Nchoumo'oh which means "One mouth"

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



30th May- June 2nd 2017

Table of Contents

Content	Page
INTRODUCTION	
Context and justification.....	
Objectives of the participatory village diagnoses.....	
Methodology of the participatory village diagnoses.....	
BRIEF REPRESENTATION OF THE VILLAGE	
Historical Profile.....	
Village map with nature unit.....	
Institutional Profile of Ntambu village.....	
Venn Diagram of Ntambu Village.....	
Transect walk.....	
Common Initiative Groups in Ntambu.....	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON THE VILLAGE	
Distances.....	
Situation of Farm to Market Roads	
Access to Education.....	
Access to Health Facilities.....	
Access To Potable Water.....	
Important Data Synthesis on the Population Living Standard.....	
Socio Professional Organisations and Community Institutions	
Main Activities Carried Out By The Population.....	
Climate change matrix.....	
Childhood Matrix.....	
Table of Vulnerable Populations.....	
SYNTHESIS OF PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS.....	
Table of Problems, Causes, Effects and Solutions (Local and External).....	
List of Priority Projects per sector.....	
Planning Tables of Community/Local Solutions.....	
Follow up Committee for Local Solutions.....	
Follow up table for planning of local solutions.....	
Annexes	
Annex 1: Daily workshop programme.....	
Annex 2: Terms of reference for drawing of community map.....	
Annex 3: Pictures of maps of the different gender groups (Men, women and youths).....	
Annex 4: Pictures of transect walk.....	
Annex 5: Pictures of problem trees.....	
Annex 6: Pictures of objective trees.....	
Annex 7: List of participants.....	

INTRODUCTION

Context and Justification

The process of decentralisation in Cameroon calls for the transfer of competences from the central level to local/council level. The National Community Driven Development Program-PNDP is in charge of strengthening the councils and communities to enable them meet up with the new challenges of decentralisation. The Bafut Council is now benefitting from the third phase of PNDP to update its Council Development Plan (CDP) that was elaborated during the first phase of PNDP (2011). It is within the framework of the update of the said CDP that Sustainable Integrated balanced Development Foundation (SIBADEF), a local support organisation (LSO) was contracted to accompany the Bafut Council in this review.

One of the vital stages of this planning process has to do with carrying out participatory village diagnoses (PVD) for all villages in the municipality. The major stages of the village diagnoses include: Data collection on varied domains in the village, an evaluation of activities carried out since the last PVD, participatory identification of the problems plaguing the village, analyses of the problems, and planning solutions to the problems identified and analysed. All of these were meant to culminate in the initiation grass root activities that will be implemented for the improvement of the living standards of the community members. Though there could be external support from the council and any other agency for the activities initiated in the communities, the main focus of village diagnosis within this PNDP framework is on local solutions. Local solutions will constitute all those actions that the communities are able to carry out by themselves without necessarily counting on support from without the community. Local solutions are considered as the best way of solving community problems because the people are all involved in the actions, identify with the actions and reap the direct benefits of their own intentions, efforts and actions. It is hoped that by being committed to continuously applying local solutions to basic problems, a lot of negative situations in the communities will be alleviated.

The workshop on participatory village diagnoses for Ntambu village took place from **30th May- 2nd June 2017** at the compound of the quarter head of Ntambu. The team of facilitators from SIBADEF stayed in the Ntambu community collected and socio-economic data and any other information that the people of Ntambu could provide about their village.

Objectives of the participatory village diagnoses

- ❖ The general objective of the PVD is to identify and analyse the problems affecting the village in order to better understand their origins and consequences in order to take the necessary actions to solve them.

In a specific way, the PVD intends to achieve the following:

- Identify the problems plaguing the community with focus on the different sector ministries
- Analyse the problems by bringing out their causes, effects and the community's potentials in solving the problems.
- Identify and analyse issues of climate change that affect the community
- Identify and analyse issues that concern young children
- Identify the solutions (local/external) that can be applied to the identified problems
- Identify and plan on local solutions that the community is willing to act

To ensure the effective realisation of the participatory village diagnoses, a common participatory methodology which involved all stakeholders was adopted. This involved several stages:

- ❖ PNDP first of all organised a ten-day training (theoretical and practical) session in which some SIBADEF staff took part.

- ❖ The staff who attended the ten-day training workshop had the responsibility of scaling up the training by restituting the LSO training to other SIBADEF staff in order to ensure that everyone involved has a common understanding of all the requirements. The LSO training was also restituted to the follow up committee which was hitherto put in place by the council to monitor the work of the SIBADEF. Both trainings started with a theoretical session and ended up in a practical exercise on PVD.
- ❖ Selection and orientation of community facilitators to support SIBADEF in socio-economic data collection and the mobilisation of the community for the PVD exercise.
- ❖ The organisation of a four-day workshop of participatory village diagnoses in which community problems were identified, analysed to come up with their causes and effects and solutions planned to alleviate the identified problems. Such solutions were both local and external.
- ❖ Community members were led in a participatory session to initiate grass root activities that will be implemented for the improvement of the living standards of the community members
- ❖ A combination of several tools were used at each of the stages of the diagnoses to triangulate and crosscheck information
- ❖ Emphases were laid on issues and concerns of climate change and childhood.
- ❖ From the external solutions elaborated, the community was led to prioritise their needs/projects and retain 5 social and 3 economic projects.
- ❖ In a plenary session, a detailed plan was laid down on how to implement the community solutions, with dates and responsibilities properly chosen
- ❖ A follow up committee was selected at the level of the village to follow up the implementation of these local solutions.
- ❖ The follow up committee was given a reporting format for their activities in the course of following up the implementation of local solutions and they were encouraged to start work immediately so that by the time the LSO will be coming around for the monitoring exercise, the solutions will already be under implementation.
- ❖ GPS data was also collected and included into the consolidated report
- ❖ All the information collected was compiled into a village diagnoses report which was restituted and validated first by the follow up committee and then by PNDP.

***For the above methodology to be achieved effectively, different stakeholders were involved in one way or the other. Such stakeholders include: The community members, the Mayor, councilors, follow up committee at council level, traditional rulers, quarter heads, village development associations, sector ministries and all the institutions present in the village.

A BRIEF REPRESENTATION OF NTAMBU VILLAGE

Historical Profile

Ntambu is one of the villages in Bafut and the villagers originated from Mankon. It has an estimated population of 871 inhabitants (427 men, 444 women). Ntambu is located in Mundum I. The village has four (04) quarters: Akotisong, Ntinekwu, AtunekWu and GRA. Ntambu village is bounded to the west by Alori, to the North by Sugetep, to the east by Meta and to the south by Munam. This village is characterized by indigenes and the Mbororos (who make up the minority and are mainly cattle breeders). The people of Ntambu village can remember the following events that have affected their live in one way or the other:

DATE/PERIOD	EVENT	IMPACT
Before colonization	The people of Ntambu identify themselves in general as the people of Mundum. They originated from Mankon, migrated to Meta and further migrated to Mberiwi due to war. This movement was led by their first chief by name Mbongosi which means "Picked on the ground", and their first palace was located at Mberiwi	Sickness Governance Agriculture Poverty
Before colonization	When the people of Mundum came and settled in Mberiwi, some later divided due to expansion and moved to neighbouring communities including Ntambu, This is how the people of Ntambu came to settle where they are	Agriculture Governance
After Colonization	The first church was created in Ntambu by one Fon Solomon Anyangwe called the Lutheran Church	Christianity came to Ntambu
During Independence	The community was faced with natural catastrophes including thunder which struck some five persons. The Presbyterian church, the Government High School and the Village Development association were created They was also the coming of new settlers like the Mbororos for cattle rearing	Death Education Christianity Development Conflicts between the indigenes and he Mbororos

Village map with nature unit

This activity was carried out to enable the community members have a common view or understanding of their community. To achieve the village map, participants were divided into 3 groups (men, women and youths). They were given the terms of reference for developing a village map. Each group worked separately and came up with a village map. Each of the maps was presented in plenary and the other participants were given the opportunity to criticise the map and corrections made. A fourth committee was set up consisting of representatives of all groups and was given the assignment of drawing up a harmonised map of the village, taking into consideration all corrections made in plenary. Below is the harmonised map of Ntambu village. The maps drawn by men, women and youths can be seen in the annexes of this report.



Transect Walk

The transect walk was done by a group of volunteers from amongst the participants together with the facilitators. After the terms of reference were presented and discussed in plenary, the group set out for the transect walk, starting from Canoe Bridge passing through Ngwatoh Junction and upper Ntambu quarters and ended at Ntambu. During the walk, observations were made with respect to features, problems potentials and possible solutions. The picture below presents the results as recorded:

Distance	000m	700m	600m	600m
ZONE	Canoe	Ngwatoh Junction-GR	Upper Ntambu	Ntambu farmlands
Vegetation	Raffia, indigenous trees shrubs, Savannah, Eucalyptus trees	Shrubs, Savannah, Cypress	Forest, Savannah Shrubs	Forest, Raffia Savannah
Soils	Rocky, Sandy	Sandy, laterite	Sandy, Rocky, laterite	Loam, laterite Sandy soils
Major Crops		Corn, Beans, Yam, Cassava, Cocoyam, Pineapple, Fruit trees	Plantain, Corn, Beans, Cassava Banana	Corn, Beans, Cassava Pumpkins, Yams, Cocoyam, Inshi, Fruit trees
Infrastructure	Wooden Bridge	Dotted Settlements culvert, GHS, Gutters, Stand tap	Sparse Settlements Stand tap, culret	Church, Dotted Settlements
Potentials	Sand pit	Stones	Springs	Erosion, Dried up water sources, Transhuman (S), Poor crop growth
Problems	Bad Roads, Erosion	Erosion	Erosion, Cattle eating crops	
Applied Solutions			Fence around farms	
Solutions to be Undertaken				
Tendencies	Cattle track	People farm in fences and in Valleys		

Distance	600m	700m	600m	600m
Zone	Canoe	Ngwatoh Junction-GRA	Upper Ntambu	Ntambu
Vegetation	Raffia, indigenous trees, shrubs, savannah, eucalyptus trees	Shrubs, savannah, cypress	Forest, savannah, shrubs	Forest, raffia, savannah
Soils	Rocky, sandy	Sandy, laterite	Sandy, rocky, laterite	Loam, sandy laterite
Major crops		Corn, beans, yams, cassava, cocoyam, pineapple, fruit trees	Plantain, corn, beans, cassava, banana	Corn, beans, cassava, pumpkin, irish potatoes, yams, cocoyams, fruit trees
Infrastructures	Wooden bridge	Dotted settlements, culvet, GHS Ntambu, Gutters, stand tap	Sparce settlements, stand tap, culvet	Church, dotted settlements
Potentials	Sand pit	Stones	Springs	
Problems	Bad roads, Erosion	Erosion	Erosion, destruction of crops by cattle	Erosion, destruction of crops by cattle, dreid up water source, poor crop growth
Applied Solution			Fence around farms	
Solution to be undertaken	Maintain road, control erosion	Control erosion	Create paddocks, control erosion	Create paddocks, control erosion, protect water sources
Tendencies	Cattle track	People farm in fences and in valleys		

Institutional Profile of Ntambu village

To carry out the institutional profile, the participants were led in a session in which they were asked to list all the institutions (internal and external) that collaborate with their community and the activities that they carry out with them. In addition, they were to rank the institutions based on the level of influence that each of them exerts on their community. The table below carries the institutions as was given by the villagers.

Internal Institutions

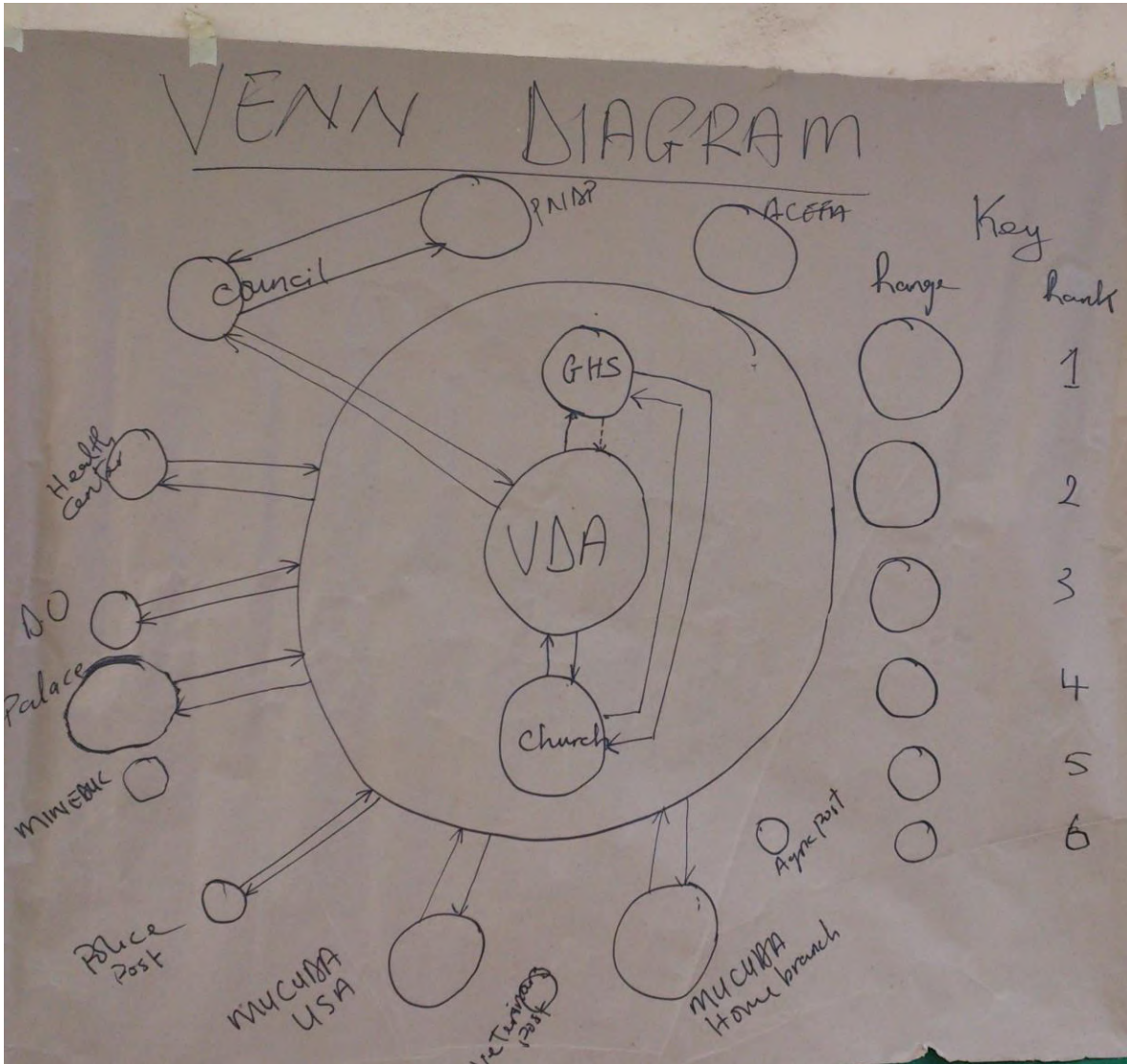
Institution	Activities	Rank	Relationship with Ntambu Development Association
Ntambu Development Association (NDA)	-In charge of all development activities of the village	1	The institution whose relationship with other institutions is evaluated
Government High school Ntambu	-Educates children from the community and its environs	2	Cordial
Churches	-In charge of spiritual development	3	Cordial

External institutions that relate with Ntambu village

Institution	Activities	Rank	Relationship with Ntambu Village
MUNDUM PALACE	-Custodian of tradition and culture of the Mundum people	1	Cordial
MUCUDA	In charge of all development activities of the village	2	Cordial
MUCUDA USA	In charge of all development activities of the village	3	Cordial
ACEFA	-Support agricultural activities	4	Cordial
BAFUT COUNCIL	-Assists in development of the community	5	Cordial
HEALTH CENTER	-In charge of health	6	Cordial
D.O	Settles disputes and administrative services	7	Cordial
MINEDUC (PRIMARY SCHOOLS)	- Educates children from the community and its environs	8	Cordial
SECURITY	In charge of law and order	9	Cordial
VETERINARY POST	-Provision of vaccines, drugs and follow up of animals	10	Cordial
AGRIC POST	-Provision of technical assistance to farmers	11	Cordial

Venn diagramme of Ntambu village

Based on the institutions listed above, the participants were led to develop a venn diagramme that represents each of the institutions with a circle and arrows were used to demonstrate the relationship that the different institutions have with one another. A continuous arrow indicates a cordial relationship but a broken arrow represents a conflicting relationship.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON NTAMBU VILLAGE

DISTANCES

DISTANCE IN RELATION TO THE VILLAGE FOCAL POINT	DISTANCE IN RELATION TO THE DIVISION	OBSERVATIONS
5 kilometres from the municipal council office	15 kilometres from Bamenda (the Divisional capital)	Ntambu is located on National road n0.11 along the Bamenda-Wum highway

SITUATION OF FARM TO MARKET ROADS

N°	ROAD PATH	CHARACTERISTIC (TYPE OF ROAD)	DISTANCE (KM)	PRATICABILITY		OBSERVATIONS
				DRY SAISON	RAINY SAISON	
1.	GHS Junction – Quarterhead's compound – Atuaneku Roundabout	Partially opened and mostly foot path	3 km	Deplorable	Deplorable	-
2.	GHS Junction – Nkimbut village	Partially opened	12 km	Deplorable	Deplorable	No bridge linking the communities
3.	Akotisong – Atuaneku Roundabout	Partially opened and mainly foot path	3 km	Deplorable	Deplorable	-
4.	GRA – Kanoe stream		1 km	Passable	Deplorable	-
5.	Quarterhead – Presbyterian church		1 km	Deplorable	Deplorable	-

ACCES TO EDUCATION

a). Basic Education

Education system	Level (class)	Effectif (1)			Passed			Repeat			Success rate			Admission			Teachers		Classrooms			Material (2) (In good state)				Number of pupils having access to text books	School dropped out		Number of sits	Existing equipments (3) (number and state)						
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	Status (4)	Diploma (5)	Number	Materials (6)	Situation	Bch	BB	Ch	Bch		Number	Causes		Bh	Tlet	Of	Acc	Others (7)		
Francophone (1)	Maternelle																																			
	SIL																																			
	CP																																			
	CE1																																			
	CE2																																			
	CM1																																			
	CM2																																			
TOTAL (1)																																				
Anglophone (2)	Nursery																																			
	Class 1																																			
	Class 2																																			
	Class 3																																			
	Class 4																																			
	Class 5																																			
	Class 6																																			
TOTAL (2)																																				
TOTAL VILLAGE (1+2)																																				

➤ **Other localities covered by the school and distance in relation to the main village :**

- Akofunguba
- Mankaha
- Nsem
- Mbunti

b). Data synthesis of basic education sector

N°	INDICATORS	AVERAGE VILLAGE
1.	Ratio pupils/teacher	
2.	Index of parity between boys and girls in the primary	
3.	Proportion of classrooms materials (%)	
4.	Proportion of primary schools electrified (%)	
5.	Proportion of primary schools with toilet (%)	
6.	Proportion of primary schools with potable water (%)	
7.	Proportion of population living less than 5 Km from the nearest school (%)	

(1) G = Girl, B = Boy, T = Total

(2) Bch = Bench, BB = Black Board, Ch = Chair, Tble = Table

(3) Bh = Bore hole, Tlet = Toilet, Of = Office, Tble = Table, Acc = Accommodation

(4) Fonctionnaire/IVAC/Maîtres des parents/Maîtres communaux

(5) CAPIA/CAPIEC/ Autres diplômes

(6) Dur/Banco/Terre battue/Autres

(7) Clôture, Aires de jeux (terrain de foot, hand, volet, ...), etc.

c). Secondary education

N°	Type of education	Level (class)	Effectif ⁽⁸⁾			Passed			Repeat			Success rate			Admission			Teachers		Classroom			Material ⁽⁹⁾ (In good state)				Number of pupils having access to text books	School dropped out		Number of seats	Existing equipments ⁽¹⁰⁾ (number and state)				
			B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	Status ⁽¹¹⁾	Diploma ⁽¹²⁾	Num ber	Materials ⁽¹³⁾	Situa tion	Tble	BB	Ch	Tble		Num ber	Causes		Bh	Tlet	Of	Acc	Others ⁽¹⁴⁾
1.	General (1)	Form 1	12	30	42	12	24	34	0	6	6	0	0	0	11	25	36	14 Civil Servants	10 DIPES 1, 1 DEA, 3 CAPIEM.	1			0	13	0	0	5	0	-	10	0	3	1	0	
		Form 2	7	25	32	4	21	25	3	00	03	71	76	75	00	4	4	4 PTA	2 BA, 2 CAPIET	1			0	11	0	0	6	1	pregnan cy		0			0	
		Form 3	16	16	32	16	14	30	00	2	1	90	79	85	0	1	1			1			0	6	0	0	4	0	-		0			0	
		Form 4	14	23	37	11	18	29	1	2	3	92	78	82	2	3	5			1			0	7	0	0	4	0	-		0			0	
		Form 5	2	11	13	2	9	11	0	0	0	67	82	79	0	2	2			1			0	5	0	0	5	0	-		0			0	
		Lower s.																		1			0												
		Upper s.																		1			0												
TOTAL (1)			51	105	156	45	86	129	4	9	13	85	78	80	13	35	48					0	43	0	0	24	1		10	0	3	1	0		
TOTAL VILLAGE																																			

➤ Other localities covered by the secondary school :

- Sugetep
- Munam
- Alori
- Mundum II

***Source: The Principal, GSS Ntambu

d). Data synthesis in the secondary education sector

N°	INDICATORS	AVERAGE VILLAGE
1.	Ratio student/teacher	12 students:1 teacher
2.	Index of parity between boys and girls in the secondary	1 boy: 3 girls
3.	Proportion of classrooms materials (%)	30%
4.	Proportion of secondary schools electrified (%)	20%
5.	Proportion of secondary schools with toilet (%)	00
6.	Proportion of secondary schools with potable water (%)	00
7.	Proportion of population living less than 5 Km from the nearest school (%)	40%

⁽⁸⁾G = Girl, B = Boy, T = Total

⁽⁹⁾Bch = Bench, BB = Black Board, Ch = Chair, Tble = Table

⁽¹⁰⁾Bh = Bore hole, Tlet = Toilet, Of = Office, Tble = Table, Acc = Accommodation

⁽¹¹⁾ Fonctionnaire/IVAC/Maîtres des parents/Maîtres communaux

⁽¹²⁾ CAPIA/CAPIEC/ Autres diplômes

⁽¹³⁾ Dur/Banco/Terre battue/Autres

⁽¹⁴⁾ Clôture, Aires de jeux (terrain de foot, hand, volet, ...), Salle polyvalente, etc.

ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

a). Various sanitary infrastructures

N°	Village	Type ⁽¹⁵⁾	Date of creation	Observation
1.	Munam	Health Centre		Insufficient staff due to absenteeism

b). Other localities covered by the health center:

- Ntambu
- Alori
- Sugetep
- Mundum II

c). Data synthesis of health sector

N°	INDICATORS	Average*
1.	Number of health center issuing a minimum program of activity (MPA) ⁽¹⁶⁾	1
2.	Number of qualified medical personnel	3
3.	Number of hospital bed	14
4.	% of population living in less than 5 km from a health center issuing the MPA	50%
5.	Number of Pharmacies/pro pharmacies	1
6.	% of population living in less than 5 km from a pro pharmacy	20%
7.	Attendance rate of health centers	30
8.	% Illness caused by dirty water	40%
9.	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	4
10.	% of persons who know their serology status	0.18

⁽¹⁵⁾ Integrated health center

⁽¹⁶⁾ Health center

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

N°	Water point constructed										Observations
	Forage		Modern well				Spring constructed		Scan Water		
	Number	Situation ⁽¹⁷⁾	Nber	situation ⁽¹⁸⁾	Nber	Situation ⁽¹⁹⁾	Nber	Situation	Nber of public stand taps	Situation	
1.	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	Irregular flow	0	-	-
TOTAL											

⁽¹⁷⁾ Abandon/Not taking care of/Not functioning/Functioning/failure

⁽¹⁸⁾ Same

⁽¹⁹⁾ Same

IMPORTANT DATA SYNTHESIS ON THE POPULATION LIVING STANDARD

N°	INDICATORS	Average (²⁰)
1.	Proportion of villages having access to potable water point	0%
2.	Number of inhabitants per fitted water point	100
3.	% of population living in less than 10 minutes of walked to a fitted water point	10%
4.	Existence electricity line	NO
5.	Proportion inhabitants having access to electricity	0%
6.	Existence of rural foot path maintained each year	No
7.	Proportion of inhabitants living in less than 10 minutes of a rural foot path maintained each year	00
8.	Existence of sales point in less than 30 minutes with a vehicle	00
9.	Average number of functional micro finance structure in the village (²¹)	00
10.	Number of car pack	00
11.	Number of generators	00
12.	Number of gas oil grinding machine	00
13.	Number of grinding machine using electricity	00
14.	Number of packing store (raw materials)	00
15.	Nombre de contribuables enregistrés/identifiés au niveau de la commune	
16.	Others	-
17.	Others	-

COMMON INITIATIVE GROUPS IN THE VILLAGE

S/N	Group	Activities
1	MBOSCUDA Women's group	

MAIN ACITIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE POPULATION

Main activities							Observations
Agriculture	Breeding	Fishing	Apiculture	Craft	Trade	Others (a)	
687	20	00	0	3	50	Palm wine tapping, brick laying, carpenters, hunting, bike riding	Most of the professions in the village do not require formal skill acquisition

(a) To be precised

MAIN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

N°	Indicators /Parameters	Main agricultural activity					Observations
		Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5	
1.	Number of agricultural	Cassava cultivation	Groundnuts cultivation	Cocoyam cultivation	Corn cultivation	Beans Cultivation	

(²⁰) Average or total according to the case

(²¹) Including traditional structures (Djangui)

	activity						
2.	Surface	100 h	100 h	50 h	50 h	40 h	
3.	Yield /ha	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	500 tons	500 tons	500 tons	
4.	Varieties	Local/improved	Local	Colocasia/macabo			
5.	Number of active groups						
6.	Etc.						

LIVESTOCK

Effective of animal breeders	Type of breeding	Main species		Aid received		Observations
		Species	Total	Type of aid	Organization	

FISH FARMING

Number of Fishfarmers	Various fishing points	Means used	Species of fish	Aid received		Observations
				Type of aid	Organization	
0	0	-	-	-	-	-

BEE FARMING

Number of bee farmers	Mode of exploitation	Type of cruche	Markets/ Buyers	Aid received		Observations
				Type of aid	Organization	
0	0	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Hunting		Craft		Business		Observations
Type/mode of exploitation	Number of hunters	Type of production	Effective of Craft persons	Product	Effective of business persons	
Trapping and shooting	-	Weaving	3			-

TRADES (MARKET)

TYPE EXISTING MARKET			MARKET DAYS			POPULAR MARKETS
GOODS	ANIMALS	OTHERS	GOODS	ANIMALS	OTHERS	
00	00	00	-	-	-	All the villagers go to trade in the Munam and Ajua markets which both hold once a week

PROBLEMS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY SECTOR AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AT VILAGE LEVEL

SECTOR Influenced by CC	Climate change Trends	Problems/ constraints	Causes of Problems	Effects of problems	Local Potential for problem resolution	Possible Solutions
Agriculture	-high temperatures - Too much sunshine -Inconsistent seasons -Heavy rains -Strong winds Thunder bolts	Poor yields	-Late rains -Bush and soil burning -pests and diseases -indiscriminate planting of eucalyptus trees -Deforestation -Overgrazing and transhumance -Erosion	-Drop in water table -Washing away of top soil -withering of crops - Destruction of crops by cattle	Availability of cow dung and compost manure Availability of labour	-planting of agro forestry trees -stop bush and soil burning -confine cattle -use compost and animal manure
Livestock and Animal Husbandry		Animal Diseases	Hunger /poor feeding Fluctuating temperatures	Loss of animals Iimitated animals Low production Limited source of protein	Local herbs for treatment Available valleys to feed animals	Seek veterinary attention for animal health and nutrition
Public Health		Poor Health	Excess sunshine High temperatures and strong winds Dirty water source Poor feeding	High prevalence of malaria High death rate Poverty /hardship	Presence of local medicinal herbs Availability of nearby health centre	Plant more trees Wear clothing according to temperatures Clean surroundings Purify water before drinking
Environment and Nature Protection		Environmental degradation and loss of animal species	Deforestation Bush fires Transhumance and overgrazing Excess hunting	Extinction Erosion Loss of plant species Migration of wild animals Ill health	Seek advice from environment post	Plant more nature friendly trees Control erosion
Water and Energy		Acute water shortage	Deforestation Planting of eucalyptus around water sources Farming around water sources Cattle sharing same source of water with humans	Drop in water table Erosion around sources Dried up springs Pollution	Availability of water sources and work force	Cut down eucalyptus around water sources and plant more water friendly trees Stop farming around water sources Fence water sources

CHILDHOOD CONCERNS

Concern	Age Group	No	Reached	Gap	Reason for gap	Solution	Expectation
Birth Certificate	1-14	70	35	35	-Negligence/Ignorance -Poverty/ High cost of making Birth Certificate -mistakes by local worker in charge of Birth Certificates	-Sensitization of parents -Proper training of those in charge of Birth Certificates at local level	All children 1 -14 should have birth certificates
Nutrition	0-6months	20	20	-			
Vaccination	0-5	47	47	-			
Pre-school	1-4	30	-	30	No pre schools in Ntambu	Creation of nursery schools in Ntambu	All children age 1-4 should attain pre-school education
Education	5-12	70	65	5	Parents are unable to pay fees due to PTA levy	Government should employ more teachers and do follow up Government should equip schools adequately	All children should attain primary education
Malaria	0-17	110	98	12	No use and alternative use of mosquito nets Dirty environment	Sensitize on the use of mosquito nets Clean up environment	No child should suffer from malaria
HIV/AIDS	0-1	-	-				

SECOND PART :
SYNTHESIS OF
PARTICIPATORY
DIAGNOSIS
RESULTS

TABLE OF PROBLEMS, CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS (LOCAL AND EXTERNAL)

This was completed in group work and presented in plenary for inputs and adoption.

SECTOR CONCERNED	CORE PROBLEM	CAUSES	EFFECTS	POTENTIALS IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM	LOCAL SOLUTIONS ENVISAGED	EXTERNAL SOLUTIONS
Basic Education	Limited access to Basic Education and poor performance in Public Exams	-Long distances to school -Poor Roads to school -Insufficient staff -High PTA -Levy Poverty	-Illiteracy -Unemployment -School Drop out -Poor results in public exams -Delinquency	Availability of land, labour, local materials -Availability of school going population -Availability of trained unemployed teachers	- Provision of land, labour, local materials Provision of PTA teachers	-Creation and construction of nursery and primary School -Employment of teachers -equipment of school
Public Health	Inadequate quality of health services	-Insufficient staff and equipments and infrastructures -insufficient clean water at the Health center -poor road network and long distance to Health centre - No electricity to run machines- -Absence of available staff -Dirty and bushy surroundings	-Aggravation of illnesses -high transportation cost to relocate to other hospitals High death rate	Availability of land, labour, local materials, nearby health centre, community health workers and local medicinal herbs	-Provision of land, labour, local materials -Use of local herbs to treat malaria -First aid administration by community health workers -Sensitization on general health issues e.g HIV, use of mosquito nets	-Construct more infrastructures -Provision of more health equipments -Employment of more health staff and follow up of staff by government -Subsidize the price of drugs -Improve on the road network -Provision of electricity and water
Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor yields in agriculture	-Soil burning and bush fires -Indiscriminate planting of Eucalyptus trees -Destruction of crops by	-Soil destruction - Low productivity -Drop in water table -Crop destruction -Erosion	Availability of compost and animal manure, land and labour	-Carry out sensitization and training on the production of compost and use of	-Provision of agro forestry trees and technical assistance -Training of farmers -Carry out follow up

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cattle and transhumance -Pest and diseases -infertile soil -Insufficient farm inputs -Poor seed quality and poor farming methods -Limited technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poverty and hardship -Rural Exodus 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> animals manure -Sensitize against soil and bush burning Creation of paddocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of technicians to ensure that they are at their duty posts -Subsidize farm inputs
Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development	Inadequate environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Heavy Rainfall -Deforestation -Bush fire -Over grazing and transhumance -Indiscriminate hunting of animals -Digging of boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erosion -Global warming -Soil degradation -loss of plant and animal species -Destruction of crops and houses -Farmer/grazer conflicts 			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is already some level of awareness on these issues of environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continuous sensitisation on issues of climate change and the for behavior change -Reinforce the planting of trees and get everyone involved -Come up with a slogan against soil burning “kick Ankara out of Ntambu” -Improve on the construction of individual toilets -Sensitise villagers on the management of animal waste (pig dung) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supply of posters and pictures on issues of caring for the environment (climate change, reforestation, soil burning etc) -Increase the number of visits by council sanitation officers

Arts and Culture	Fallen standards of culture in Ntambu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Modern civilization and education -Christianity -Limited transfer of cultural practices and doctrines to the youth -Reduction in teachings through storytelling to children -Decrease in cultural manifestations Absence of community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Loss of cultural values -Reduced cultural practices -Limited meeting venues 	<p>Availability of land ,local materials and labour for the construction of a community hall</p> <p>Availability of elderly persons in the community who still know a lot about culture</p>	<p>Construction of community hall</p> <p>Transfer of cultural values to youths by the elderly</p> <p>Organisation of cultural festivals</p>	Support for the construction of community hall
Trade	Limited access to trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor roads -limited buyers -limited markets and market days -Poor market infrastructures -Limited means of transportation -Limited machines for transformation of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low income from sales -Poverty and hardship -Post harvest loss -Discouragement -Rural Exodus 	Availability of land, labour, local materials, market goods and buying population	-Provision of land, labour, local materials and market goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -construction of market and farm to market roads -Maintenance of other roads -Provision of processing machines -Improve on the structures of the existing markets

Public Works	Inadequate and poor road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Heavy rains and erosion -Insufficient Bridges, gutters and culverts -Insufficient tools for maintenance -Insufficient technical assistance and labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficulty in transportation and circulation -Post harvest loss -Soil degradation -Poverty -Limited economic activities and development -Rural exodus 	Availability of existing roads, local materials, labour and local tools	Provision of land, labour, local materials and local tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of new roads - Maintenance of existing roads -Construction of culverts, gutters and bridges -Provision of appropriate tools and technical assistance for maintaining roads
Water and Energy a) water	Insufficient supply of water and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overgrazing and increased transhumance -planting of eucalyptus trees around water sources -Deforestation -Farming around water sources -Bush fires - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drop in water level -Limited water for drinking and household use -Increased water pollution and water borne diseases 	Availability of land, labour, local materials Availability of water by gravity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of land, labour, local materials for construction of water scheme -Protection of water sources by planting more water friendly trees cutting down of eucalyptus near sources and fencing area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of water scheme in Ntambu -Provision of technical assistance and training for maintenance

					-sensitization on the creation of paddocks	
b) Energy	Absence of electricity in Ntambuh	Long distance to nearest electricity source -Inability to afford alternative sources of energy	Limited use of machines and slow development -Limited communication and information -Rural exodus -Affects education and studies	Availability of poles	Provision of solar energy at the health center Available limited funds for acquisition of electricity	-Provision of electricity
Forestry and Wildlife	Destruction of Forestry and wildlife products and species	-Bush Fire -Deforestation -Indiscriminate hunting -Over-grazing and transhumance	-Erosion -Loss of animals and plant species -Soil degradation	Availability of local trees	Practice reforestation Sensitize against bush fires and over hunting	Provision of other species of trees Forestry officials should Carryout controls
Higher Education	Inadequate access to higher education	-Long distances -High transportation cost -High tuition cost -High rents	-Unemployment -Delinquency -Rural Exodus -Dependency on parents -Drop outs	Parents and children know the importance of higher education	-Identify all students of higher institutions -Identify all holders of Advanced level who are not in the university	-Financially support students for them to acquire higher education
Labour and Social	Inadequate awareness of	-Ignorance -Insufficient education	-Labour disputes -Unemployment	-Many villagers are involved in one kind	-Identification of all workers per	-Creation of a sub divisional service of

Security	issues of labour and social security	-Limited number of parents in public services	-Poverty and hardship -Exposure to risk -Delinquency -Rural Exodus	of work or the other	category in the village -Self employment -Sensitisation of workers on the importance of insurance and work contracts	labour and social security
Communication	Inadequate access to Information	-Insufficient Network and signals -Absence of electricity -Language barrier -Ignorance -Limited affordability of electronics	-Often get wrong information -Cut off from happenings around the world -Unemployment -Slow economic activities and development	-The availability of some radio/TV signals	-Use traditional methods of communication Some people have radios	
Employment and Vocational Training	Inadequate access to vocational training	-Insufficient training centers -Long distances to training centers -Absence of electricity -Laziness	- Unemployment -Rural Exodus -Delinquency -Limited services in the community -Poverty and hardship			

Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Hunger and high prevalence of diseases	-Insufficient food especially in the dry season -Insufficient water -Insufficient technical assistance and training	-Poor growth of animals -Death of animals -Poverty and hardship -Farmer/Grazer problems	-Many people are interested in animal breeding	-Constitute feed locally -Use of proven effective local herbs for disease control -Construct fences for all animals -Improve of the sanitation situation of animals	-Training on feed production -Subsidies on veterinary drugs -Training of improved breeding techniques -Training on fish farming -Introduce improved pasture and train on pasture development and management
State Property and Land Tenure	Insufficient information on issues of land tenure	-Ignorance -Negligence -High cost of procedure and obtaining documents	-Land disputes -Enmity -Land insecurity	-Availability of the traditional Council and D.O who settles land disputes	-Traditional council should continue settling land disputes	Creation of a sub divisional office of state property and tenure
Post and Telecommunication	Poor Access to Post and Telecommunication services	-Poor network signals -Absence of electricity -Insufficient access to airtime -Limited affordability of phones	-Poor communication -Limited socio-economic activities	-The availability of different telecommunication network signals in the community -The availability of mobile phones	-Use traditional methods of communication	-Reduction in the prices of calls Upgrade network coverage in the community
Mines and Industrial Development	Inadequate information about issues	-Ignorance -Absence of services in local community	-Poverty -Unemployment			
Scientific Research and Innovation	Inadequate information about Scientific research and	-Ignorance -Absence of services in local community	-Poor yields -Diseases -Poor seed quality -Absence of modern		-Buy good seeds for planting from Agric Post Largely depend on	-Training of some farmers on seed production -Make research

	Innovation		farming methods		the Agric Post and -Veterinary Post for vital technical information	results available to farmers
Secondary Education	Inadequate access to secondary education	-Insufficient Infrastructures -Insufficient equipments -Insufficient staff	-Over-crowding -Poor results -Limited discipline -School dropouts -Rural Exodus	Presence of a secondary school in the community	Provision of PTA teachers and some equipments	Provision of more staff, infrastructures and equipments for the secondary school
Small and Medium Size Enterprises	Inadequate information about issues of Small and Medium size Enterprises	-Ignorance -Long distance of services from community -Poor access to capital	-Poverty -Unemployment -High dependency -Delinquency			
Social Affairs	Inadequate access to information on social affairs	-Ignorance -Absence of ministry in local area -Long distances to get services -Insufficient support through local council	-Hardship -Death -Dependency -Disputes	Availability of social affairs office in Bafut	-Continuous sensitisation on the need to send children to school - Creation of a community based Social Affairs unit answerable to the Bafut Council	-Supply of special needs to persons with different forms of disabilities
Sports and Physical Education	Inadequate access to sports and physical education	-Insufficient sport teachers -Insufficient sport infrastructures -Insufficient sport equipments	-Insufficient exposure of talents -Less practice of sports in community -Loss of interest in sports	-Availability of the football field at Government High school Ntambu -Trekking, tedious farm work and manual labour which helps to promote physical fitness	-Make maximum use of the available play ground (football field) -Organise internal sporting competitions	Provision of sports infrastructures and equipments -Provision of sports instructors -Provision of medical insurance during sporting events
Territorial	Inadequate	-Long distances	-Disputes	Availability of D.O,	-Make reports	-Punish corrupt

Administration and Decentralization, Maintenance of Law and Order	access of services in the community	-Corruption -Harassment -Language Barrier	-Hardship -Lawlessness -Delinquency	Police and Gendarme offices in the Bafut municipality	about corrupt officials -Insist in speaking the language one is comfortable with and be listened to in the language they are comfortable with	officials -Transfer of officials who cannot serve the population in a language comfortable for them
Transport	Inadequate and poor road networks	-Heavy Rains -Insufficient Bridges -Insufficient farm-market roads -insufficient road networks -insufficient transportation means	-High cost of transportation -Difficulty in transporting goods -Post harvest loss -Accidents	Available roads	Continue to maintain roads locally	Maintenance of roads and creation of more roads within the community Construction of bridges
Women's Empowerment and the family	Insufficient Information about Women's Empowerment services	-Absence of office and personnel in local community -Long distances from nearest offices -Limited sensitization	-Ignorance -Gender Issues Family disputes Lack of love Limited empowerment of women		Organize women into groups	Assist women in the community
Housing and Urban Development	Limited knowledge on the sector	-Ignorance of policies in the sector	Disorganised buildings and settlement	-The existence of a department of Town planning at the Bafut Council	-Existence of a new layout in the community -People should acquire house plans and building permits before building	-Lay out of the village into streets so as to direct construction of houses.

Tourism and Leisure	Underdeveloped tourist sector	-Non-identification and development of touristic sites -Limited knowledge about the sector	-No income from tourism			
Youth affairs	Limited knowledge on youth affairs services in	- lack of interest -distance of you affairs office from the community -Stubbornness, laziness and negligence of most youths	- High rates of delinquency -Unemployment -slow development in the community -Rural exodus -High dependency on parents			

List of Priority Needs/Projects in Ntambu

To obtain a list of priority projects for the Ntambu village, participants were led in a plenary session in which they listed all the possible projects that need external support. After the listing of the projects, the facilitator explained to them that since it is not a possibility to execute all the projects, it will be necessary to rank them so as to begin with those projects that will satisfy the most pressing needs. Through voting, all the projects were prioritized and the first 5 social projects and the first 3 economic projects were retained for this report as can be seen below.

S/N	Sector Concerned	Projects in order of priority	Estimated cost (FCFA)	Rank
Social Projects				
1.	Water and Energy	Extension of the Ntambu water supply scheme by 2 km and the construction of 3 more stand taps	6,000,000	1 st
2.	Culture	Construction of a 500 sitting capacity community Hall in Ntambu	20,000,000	2 nd
3.	Water and Energy	Planting of two thunder conductors in Ntambu	15,000,000	3 rd
4.	Public Works	Grading of road from Ntambu to Nkimbert (3km) and construction of 1 bridge over Nkar stream	15,000,000	4 th
5.	Education	Installation of 30 solar panels for the electrification of Ntambu	15,000,000	5 th
Economic projects				
6.	Trade	Construction of a paddock (100x50m) for cattle grazers in Ntambu	20,000,000	1 st
7.	Agriculture	Creation of a community palm plantation (100X50m)in Ntambu	10,000,000	2 nd
8.	Agriculture	Constuction and installation of a cassava and corn processing unit in Ntambu community	10,000,000	3 rd

PLANNING TABLE OF COMMUNITY/LOCAL SOLUTIONS

It is certain that solutions to community problems cannot completely come from external sources. Local solutions constitute those actions that the community members can implement to solve the problems plaguing their community. There are many of such actions that can be carried out. From amongst the lot, the community members selected those actions which they collectively agree to act upon and did a detailed planning on how such community solutions will be implemented. The table below on local solutions was generated in plenary with maximum contributions from the community members.

N°	RESULTS	ACTIONS	TASK	MONITORING INDICATORS	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		INDICATIVE COST (FCFA)
								HUMAN	MATERIALS	
Sector: Agriculture										
Problem: Poor yields in agriculture										
Specific objective: To improve on soil fertility and identification of farmers needs and ambitions										
1.	Increased production and productivity and	Train on the use of compost and animal manure	-set date and venue -Mobilize community -source trainer -Gather materials Carry out training	Compost heaps Number of persons trained from attendance and report	Delegate in charge of Agriculture	Agric officer	By 1st of July 2018	50 farm families	Stationeries, Practical materials, Working tools	25,000frs
		Identification of farmers' ambition in the domain of the expansion of plantations	Sensitize and mobilize farmers Collect data on farmers ambition	List of famers and meeting report	Delegate in charge of Agriculture	Follow up committee	By 31st Dec 2018	2persons	Stationeries	5 000frs
		Identification of all farmers' needs in terms of material and agric input ;	Sensitize and mobilize farmers Collect data on farmers' needs	List of farmers' needs and meeting report	Delegate in charge of Agriculture	Follow up Committee	By Dec 2018	2persons	Stationeries	5 000frs
Sector: Public works										
Problem: Poor state of roads										
Specific objective: Organise community work to maintain roads										

2.	Improved road network	Carry out road maintenance on critical points	-mobilize community -Carry out road maintenance	Portion of road maintained	Delegate in charge of public works	Council Town crier Entire community	Weekly country Sunday till 2018	Community labour	Hoes Cutlasses Diggers Spades Pick axes	200000frs
Sector: Water and Energy Problem: insufficient supply of water Specific objective: Organize community work to protect water sources										
	Improved supply of water	Protection of springs by fencing and planting of friendly trees	-source water friendly trees -set date and mobilize community about work -plant trees -Cut down Eucalyptus around springs -plant trees -Fence area	Number of trees planted No. of fences around water sources	Delegate in charge of water and Energy	Forestry officer	By 30th of June, 2018	Entire community	Trees Hoes Cutlasses Diggers Spades Materials for fence	300,000frs
Sector: Public Health Problem: Dirty and bushy health Environment Specific objective: To clean the health center compound										
		Carry out community work to clean health centre premises	-mobilize community -Clean health centre environment	Clean health centre environment	Delegate in charge of Public Health	Health Centre	Bi-annually	50 persons	Working tools	50,000frs
Sector: Trade Problem: Dirty Market Environment Specific objective: To clean market environment										
		Organize community labour to clean market	-Mobilize community - carry out cleaning at the market	Clean market environment	Delegate in charge of Trade	Council	Bi-annually	50 persons	Working tools	75,000frs
Sector: Environment and Nature Protection Problem: Environmental Degradation due to overgrazing of cattle in Ntambu community Specific objective: To reduce soil degradation by planting improved pasture species by grazers										

3.	Increased protection of Natural resources and promotion of good sanitation practices	Organize grazers on pasture improvement	Hold planning meeting	No. of meetings held No. of participants	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Follow up committee Ardo of Mundum	By August 31st 2017	15 persons	Communication credit	5000
			Sensitize and mobilize community members (enlarged meeting)	No. of participants No. of meetings held	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Follow up committee Quarterhead CAP Mundum Chief ZVC Mundum Ardo	By 15th September 2017	60 participants	Stationery Airtime Transport	15000
			Identify potential community members ready to plant improved pasture species	List of people to plant Surface area to prepare	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	-	By 15th October 2017	15 persons	Stationery Airtime Transport	5000
			Source for improved pasture specie seed material/cuttings	Quantity of seeds/cuttings	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Chief of ZVC Mundum Chief of Forestry post	By December 31st 2017	20 persons	Transport Airtime Cost of seeds	15000
			Site preparation	No. of people with sites ready for planting	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Follow up committee Quarter head Ardo CAP Chief ZVC SDDARD Bafut	March 31st 2018	60 potential pasture improvement candidates	Hoes Cutlasses Diggers Spades Pick axes	-
			Transportation and distribution of seed material for planting	Quantity distributed and planted No. of grazers benefitted Area planted	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Follow up committee Quarter head Ardo CAP Chief ZVC SDDARD Bafut	By 31st May 2018	60 potential persons	Hoes Cutlasses Diggers Spades Pick axes	-
			Follow up and evaluation	No. of follow up visits No. of pasture plots established	Delegate in charge of Environment and Nature Protection	Follow up committee Quarter head Ardo CAP Chief ZVC SDDARD Bafut	Quarterly from July 15th 2 018	15 persons	Transport Stationery Airtime	20000

Sector: Education

Problem: children trekking long distances to school due to absence of Nursery and Primary school in Ntambu

Specific objective: Initiate school creation procedure for Nursery and primary school in Ntambu

	Reduce distance to school for young children	Apply for creation of Nursery and primary school in Ntambu	Inquire the necessary requirements and procedure from inspector of Basic Education Bafut	List of required documents needed	Delegate in charge of Education	Quarter head NTACUDA President Inspector of Basic Education	By 31 st August 2017	4persons	Transport for 2 persons	8000
			Prepare the application file and deposit at the Inspectorate of Basic Education	Application file with all required documents	Delegate in charge of Education	Quarter head NTACUDA President Inspector of Basic Education	30 th September 2017	4persons	Transport Stationery Airtime	10000
			Follow up to ensure that the file is forwarded to the Minister on time	No. of trips to the Inspectorate to follow up	Delegate in charge of Education	Quarter head NTACUDA President Inspector of Basic Education	From October onward	4persons	Transport Airtime	15000
			Wait for creation text from MINEDUC	Text of creation of Nursery and Primary school Ntambu	Delegate in charge of Education	Entire Ntambu community	Before August 2018	Entire community	-	-

Sector: Arts and Culture

Problem: Limited transfer of cultural practices to young children

Specific objective: Teach Cultural practices to the young generation

		Organize the teaching of arts works to youths of Ntambu community	Sensitize and mobilize youths of Ntambu on the need to learn and practice cultural heritage for posterity	No. of meetings held No. of persons in attendance	Delegate in charge of Arts and Culture	Quarter head NTACUDA Follow up committee	31 st of October 2017	Entire community	Stationery Airtime	5000
			Make an inventory of arts works worthy of teaching to youths and identify resource persons for each of them	List of arts works and corresponding resource persons	Delegate in charge of Arts and Culture	Quarter head NTACUDA Follow up committee	November 30 th 2017	15 persons	Stationery	2000
			Identify youths and their domains of interest	List of domains and interested youths	Delegate in charge of Arts and Culture	Quarter head NTACUDA Follow up committee	November 30 th 2017	15 persons	Stationery	2000

			Organize general meeting to agree on implementation strategy and implementation proper	List of days of weekly practice. Tome, venue and raw materials acquired	Delegate in charge of Arts and Culture	Quarter head NTACUDA Follow up committee	By Dec 31 st 2017	110persons	Stationeries	10000
			Monitoring and Evaluation	No. of youths involved No. of domains involved No. of resource persons	Delegate in charge of Arts and Culture	Quarter head NTACUDA Follow up committee	Quarterly from January 31 st 2018	15persons	Stationery Airtime	5000
TOTAL COST										350,00

Follow up committee for local solutions

To establish this committee, there was an assessment of the existing village Development Association to find out whether they can do the job of following up the local solutions. The general opinion was that the members of the VDA were already over loaded with their regular functions. As such, it was agreed that a new committee be created which will function under the auspices of the Village Development Association. A committee of 10 persons was established as can be seen on the table below.

S/N	Name	Position	Contact number
1.	Godlove Njitom	Delegate for Agriculture and Rural Development	666978677/672583113
2.	Ngoche Godfred	Delegate for Water and Energy	665575934
3.	Mathias Forbuwe	Delegate for Public works	678548601/672583113
4.	Ronaty Ngum	Delegate for Pubic Health	672583113
5.	Constance Manka	Delegate for Trade	678548601/667878304
6.	Nih Comfort	Delegate for Education/General Coordinator	665572195
7.	Helen Ngum	Delegate for Environment and Nature Protection	66557702
8.	Ngyah Denis	Delegate for Arts and Culture	676457887
9.	Ardo Buba	Delegate for Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries	679499464
10.	Nkwenti Athanatius	General Supervision	665572210

Follow up table for planning of local solutions

After establishing the follow up committee, the tool for them to use in monitoring their planned activities was presented and to them and they were drilled on how to do the follow and recording of results on the table below.

S/N	Previewed activities	Date	Achieved activities	Date	Gap	Justificati on of Gap	Preplanni ng of activity
1.	Organise community work to maintain roads	10 th July 2017	3 km of road were maintaine (pot holes were filled , gutters and off shoots created)	10 th Septem eber 2017	-	-	-
2.	Identify and acquire of tree species	2 nd April 2018	None	-	Activit y failed	The Forestry Technician fell sick	Activity reschedule for 18 th April

						and could not give the necessary technical support	2018
3.							

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Daily Workshop Programme

Programme for Day 1

- Opening Prayers
- Introduction of participants and L.S.D. team
- Presentation of the objectives of the P.V.D. and methodology
- Presentation of the agenda of activities
- Evaluation of the last P.V.D.
- Reflection on the motto of the village
- Elaboration of participatory maps in gender groups
- Restitution of maps and harmonisation
- Elaboration of transect walk
- Elaboration of S.S.I.
- Elaboration of historical Profile

* Break time is negotiable

Programme for Day 2

- ⇒ Execution of transect walk
- ⇒ Elaboration of SSI continues in gender groups in 28 sectors
- ⇒ Restitution and finetuning of the transect
- ⇒ Elaboration of institutional profile and venn digramme
- ⇒ Collection of data on climate change
- ⇒ Collection of data on childhood concerns
- ⇒ Restitution and consolidation of institutional profile and venn diagramme
- ⇒ Problem identification by sector

Programme for Day 3

- ⇒ Presentation and negotiation of agenda for day 3
- ⇒ Presentation of problems/sector
- ⇒ Elaboration of problem trees according to sector ministries
- ⇒ Elaboration of objectives and solutions trees per key sector
- ⇒ Elaboration of table of problem and solution analysis by sector, focusing on local and external solutions

* Break time will be negotiated

Programme for Day 4

- ⇒ Presentation and negotiation of the agenda for Day 4
- ⇒ Presentation of table of problems, causes and solutions (local and external)
- ⇒ Identification of 8 priority projects (5 social, 3 economic)
- ⇒ Elaboration of planning table of local solutions
- ⇒ Revamping/Setting up of the VDC to follow up local solutions
- ⇒ Handing over the tools for local solutions to the follow up Committee
- ⇒ Handing over all the elaborated tools to the VDC

Annex 2: Terms of reference for drawing of village map

Community Mapping

Purpose: To have a common understanding of our community with respect to our resources, opportunities, land use, problems etc.

TDR for community map

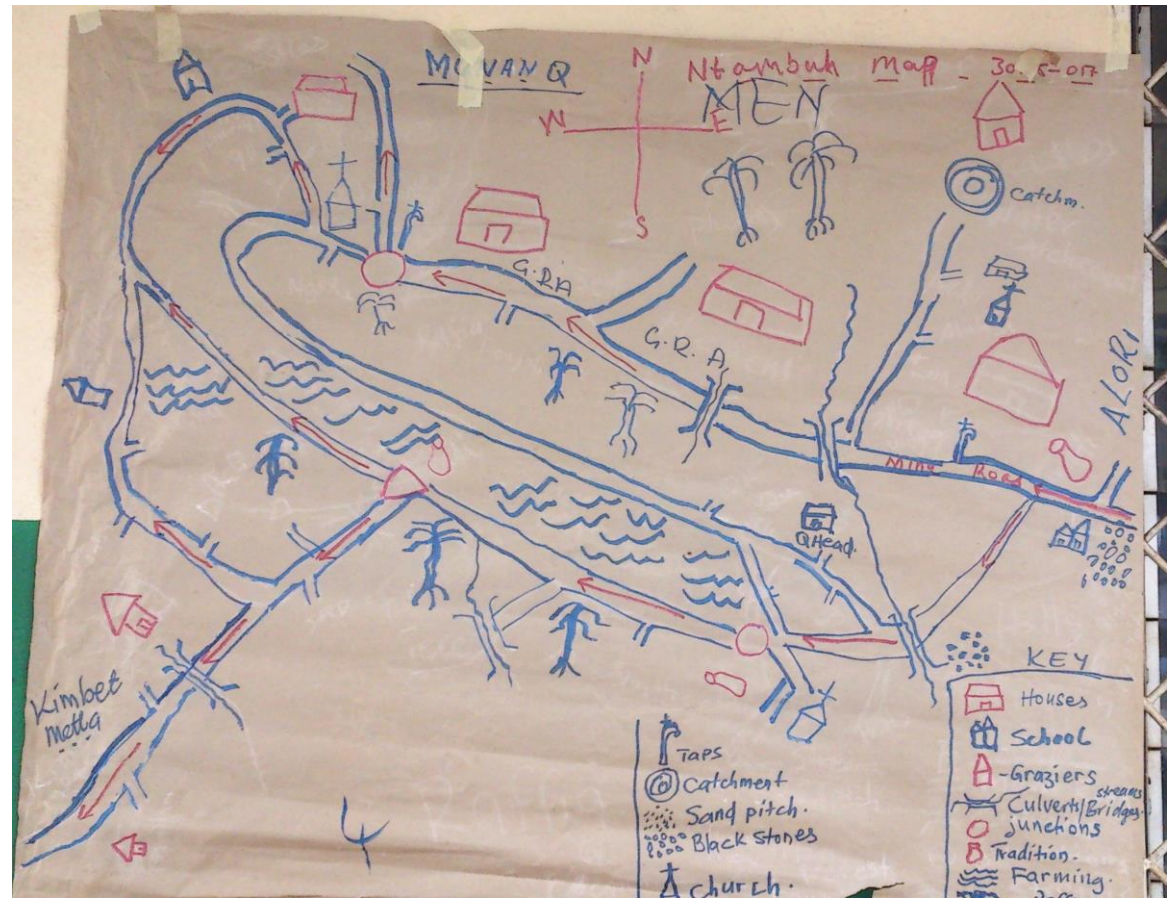
Let us draw a map of our community. In our map, we need to include the following:

- Natural resources: Rivers, springs, sand/stone quarries, forests etc.
- Infrastructures: Schools, hospitals, palaces, government offices, churches, museums, markets, banks, etc.
- Water and sanitation infrastructures: Tanks, catchments, public taps, public toilets etc.
- Tourists interests: Hotels and touristic sites
- Land use: Settlement, farmland, grazing land, major crops planted etc.
- * Include a cardinal point to show map orientation
- * Use symbols and include a key

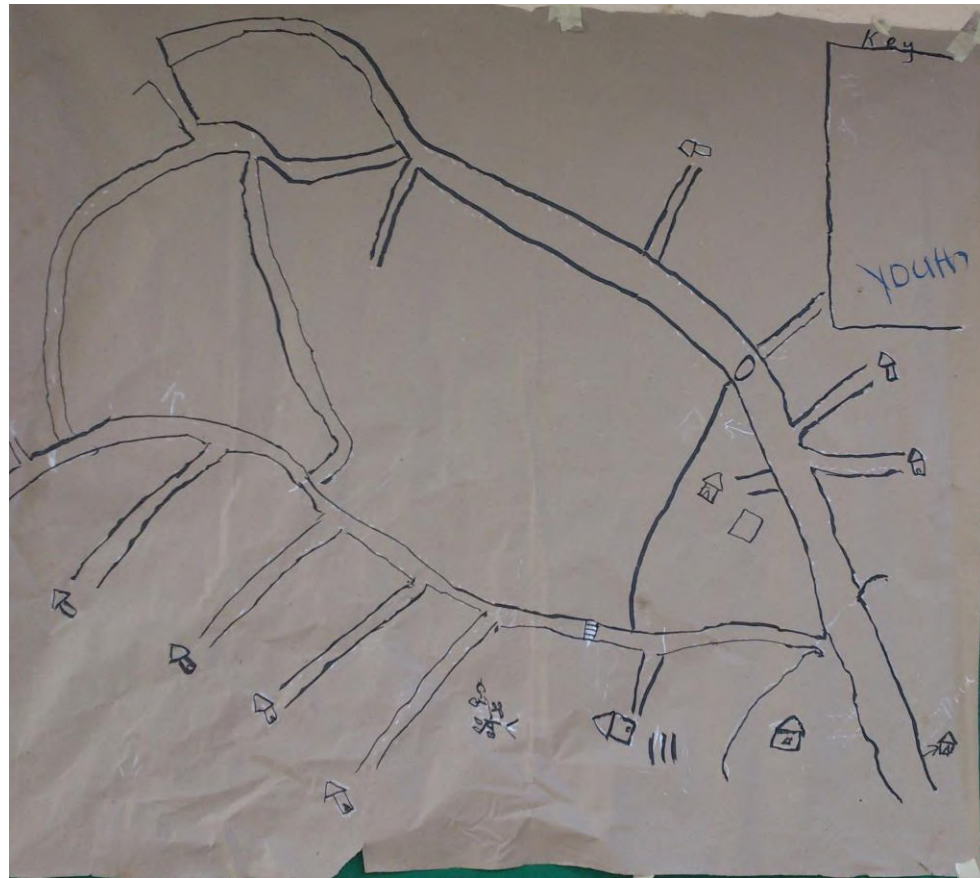
Steps in Community Mapping

1. List all the quarters in the community
2. Make a list of all the different infrastructures to be included in the map and their symbols
3. Determine the orientation of the map (North, South, East and West)
4. Agree on a start point and use existing village roads to proceed.

Men's map of Ntambu Village



Youths map of Ntambu village



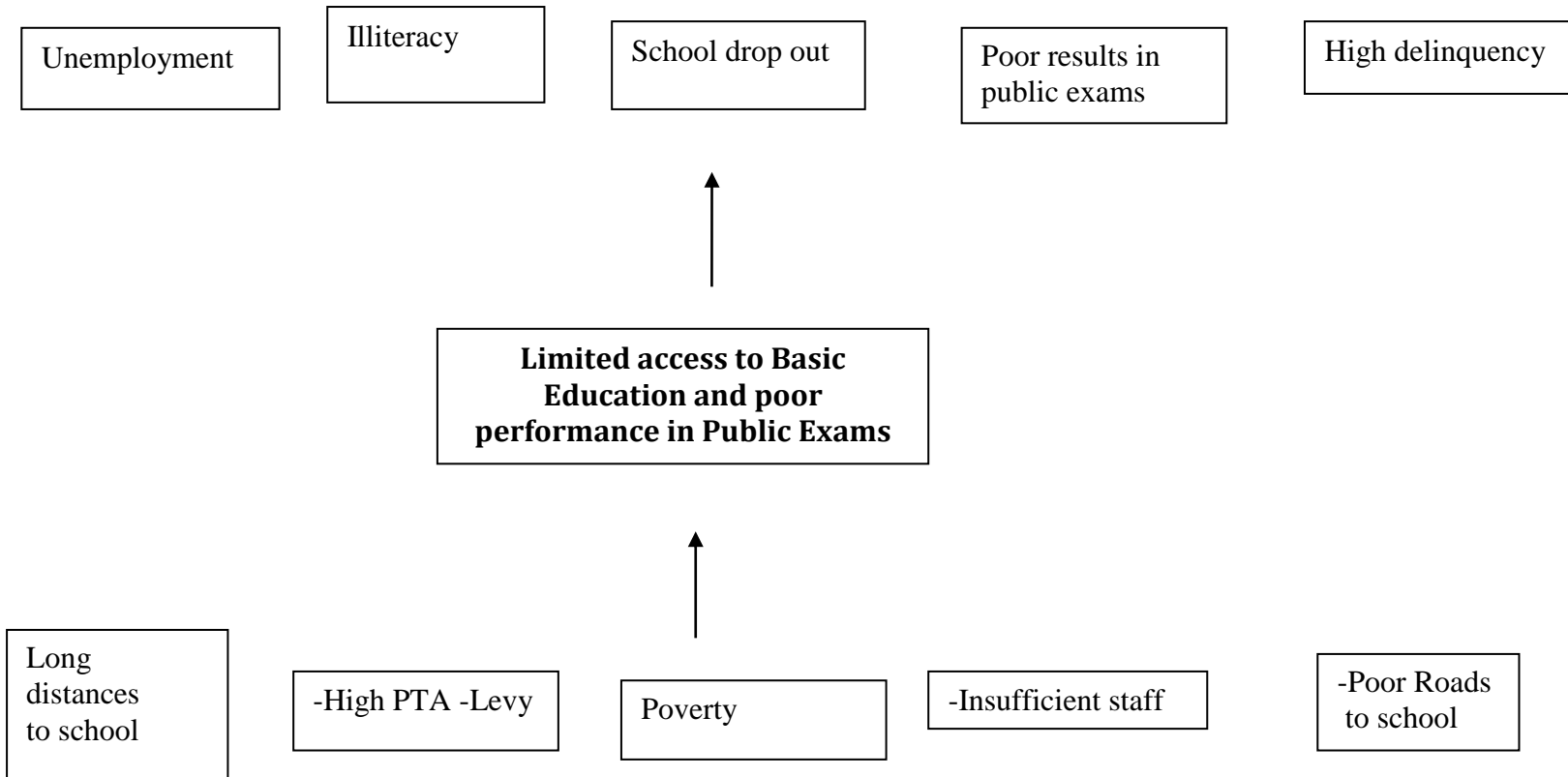
Transect walk

TRANSECT WALK

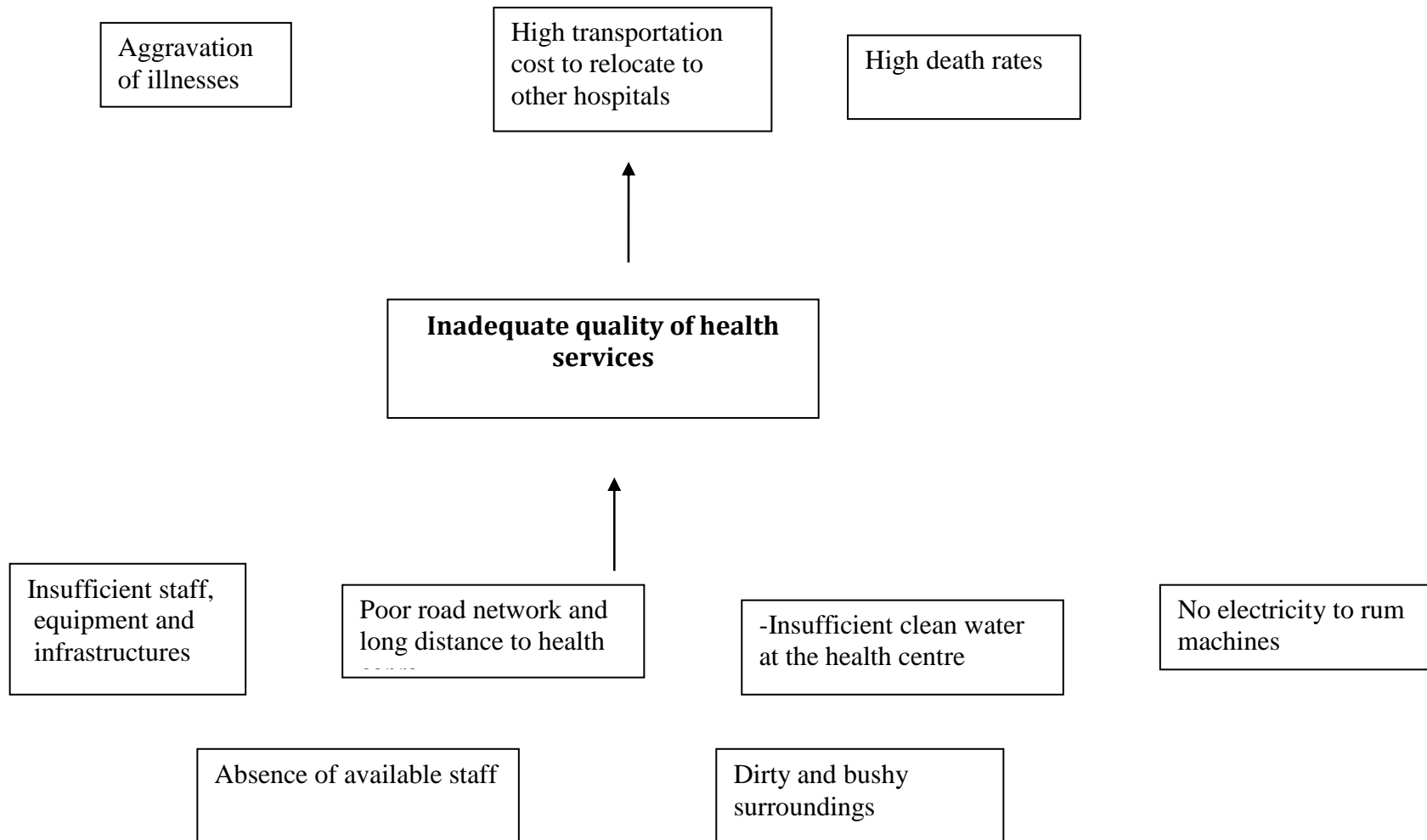
Distance	800m	700m	600m	600m
ZONE	Canoe	Mg Ngwaah Junction - GRA	Upper Ntambu	Ntambu farm lands
Vegetation	Raffia, indigenous trees shrubs, Savannah, Eucalyptus trees	Shrubs, Savannah, Cypress	Forest, Savannahs Shrubs	Forest, Raffia Savannah
Soils	Rocky, Sandy	Sandy, laterite	Sandy, Rocky, laterite	Loam, laterite Sandy soils
Major Crops		Corn, Beans, Yam, Cassava, Cocoyam, Pineapple, fruit trees	Plantain, Corn, Beans, Cassava Banana	Corn, Beans, Cassava Pumpkins, Yams, Cocoyam, Inshi, fruit trees
Infrastructure	Wooden Bridge	Dotted Settlements culvert, GHS, Gutters, Stand tap	Sparse Settlements Stand tap, culvert	Church, Dotted Settlements
Potentials	Sand pit	Stones	Springs	Erosion, Dried up water Transhuman (se), poor crop growth, scarce
Problems	Bad Roads, Erosion	Erosion	Erosion, Cattle eating crops	
Applied Solutions			Fence around farms	
Solutions to be Undertaken				
Tendencies	Cattle track		People farm in fences and	in valleys

Problem trees

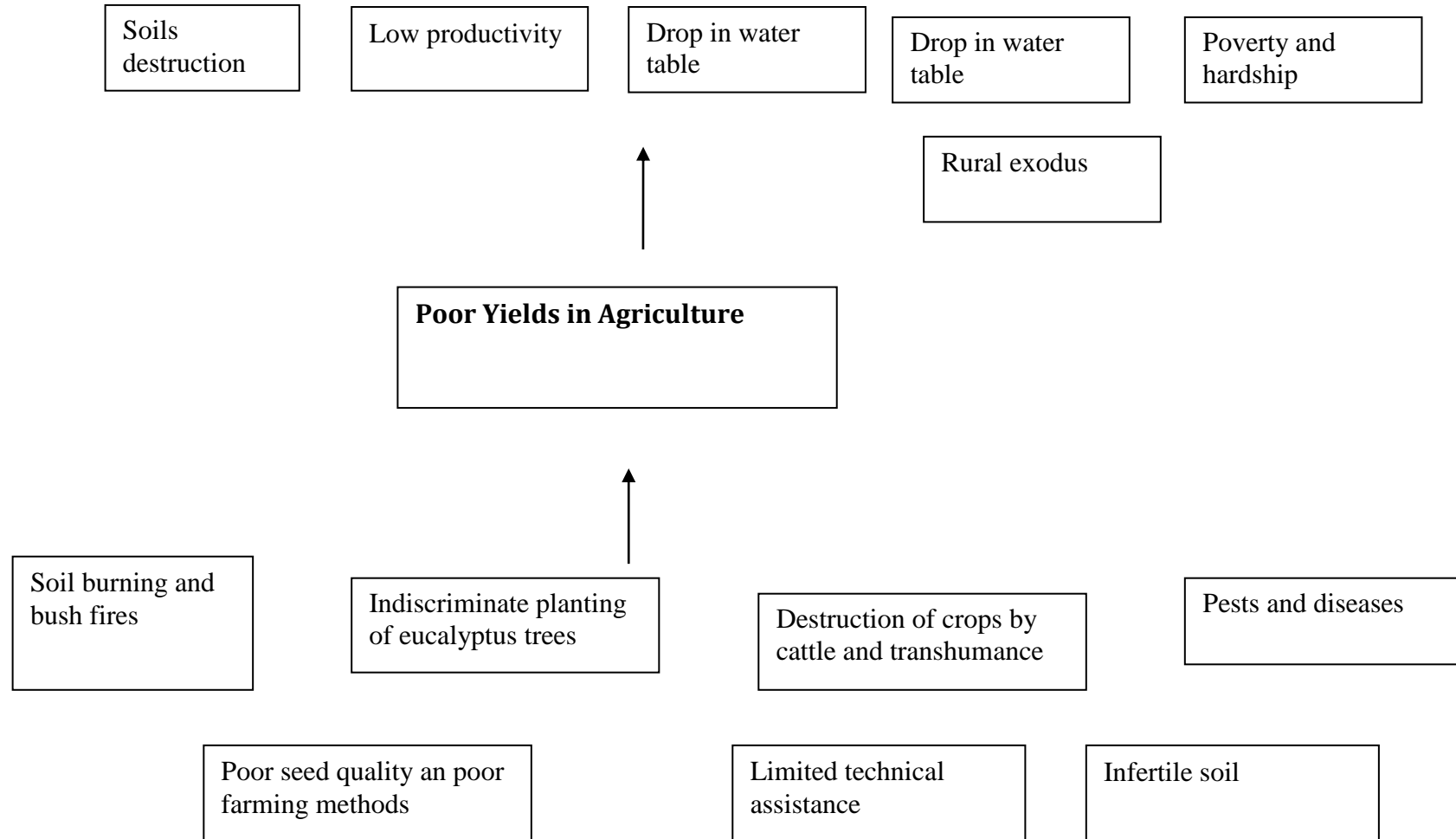
Education



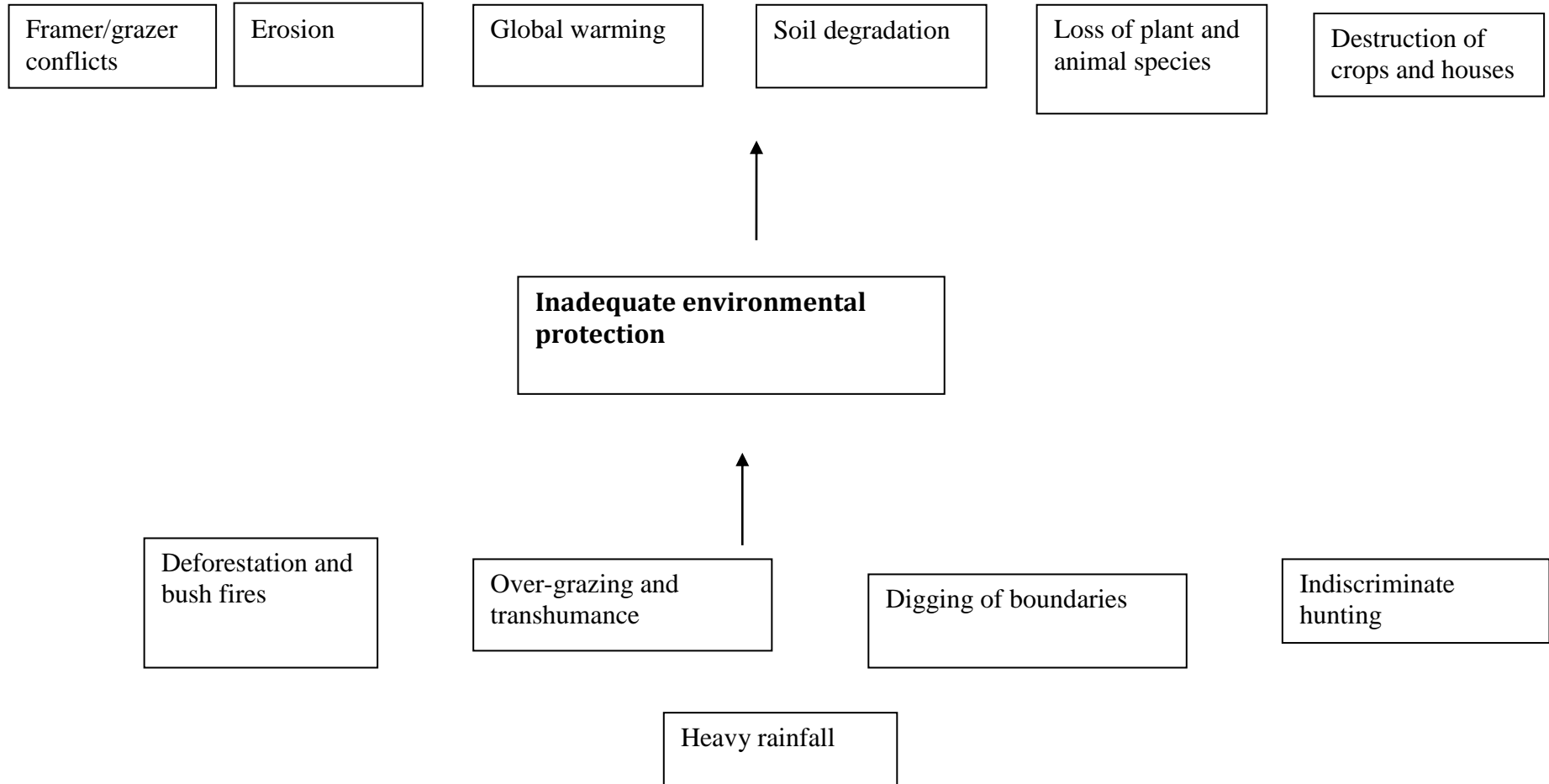
Public Health



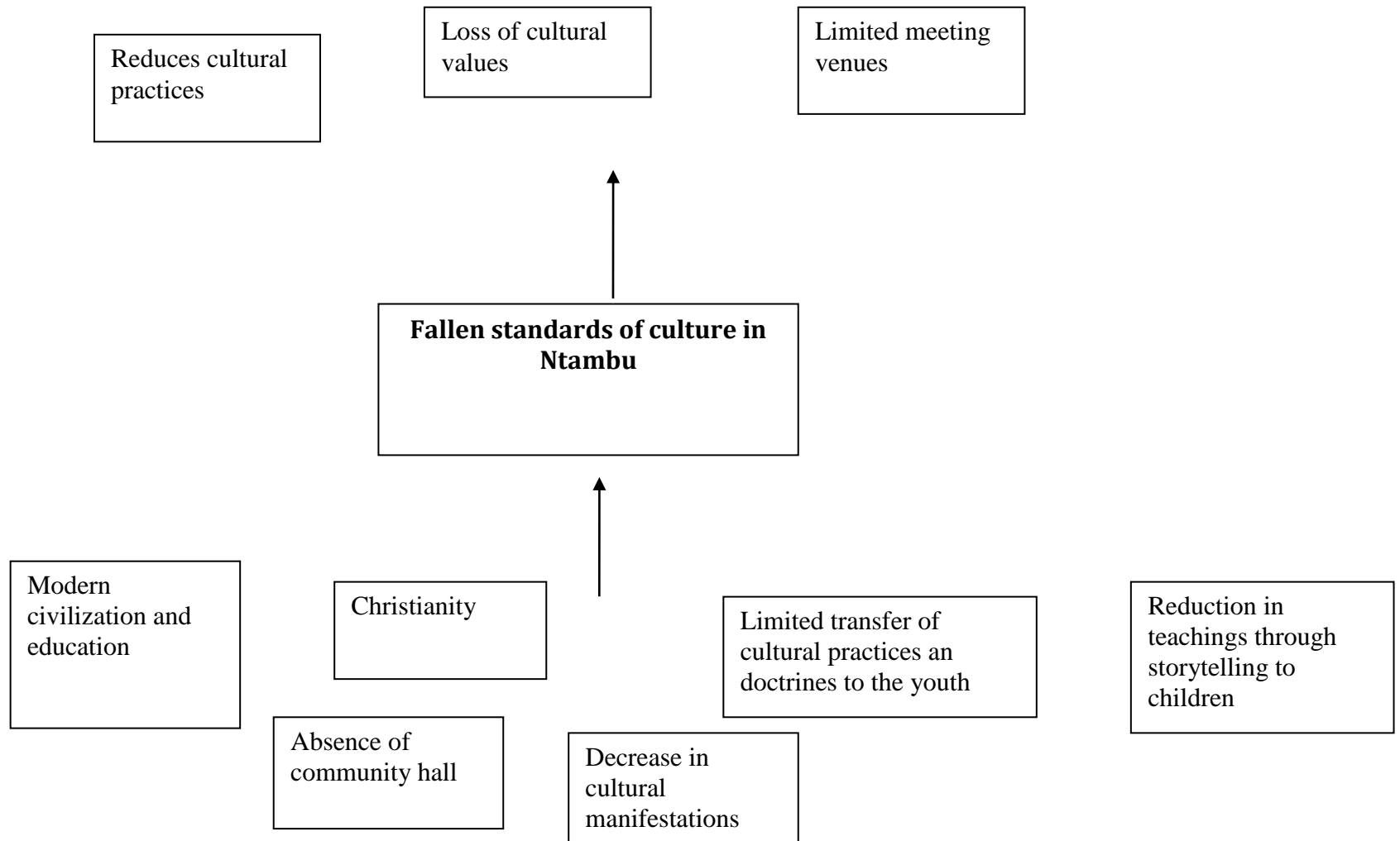
Agriculture and Rural Development



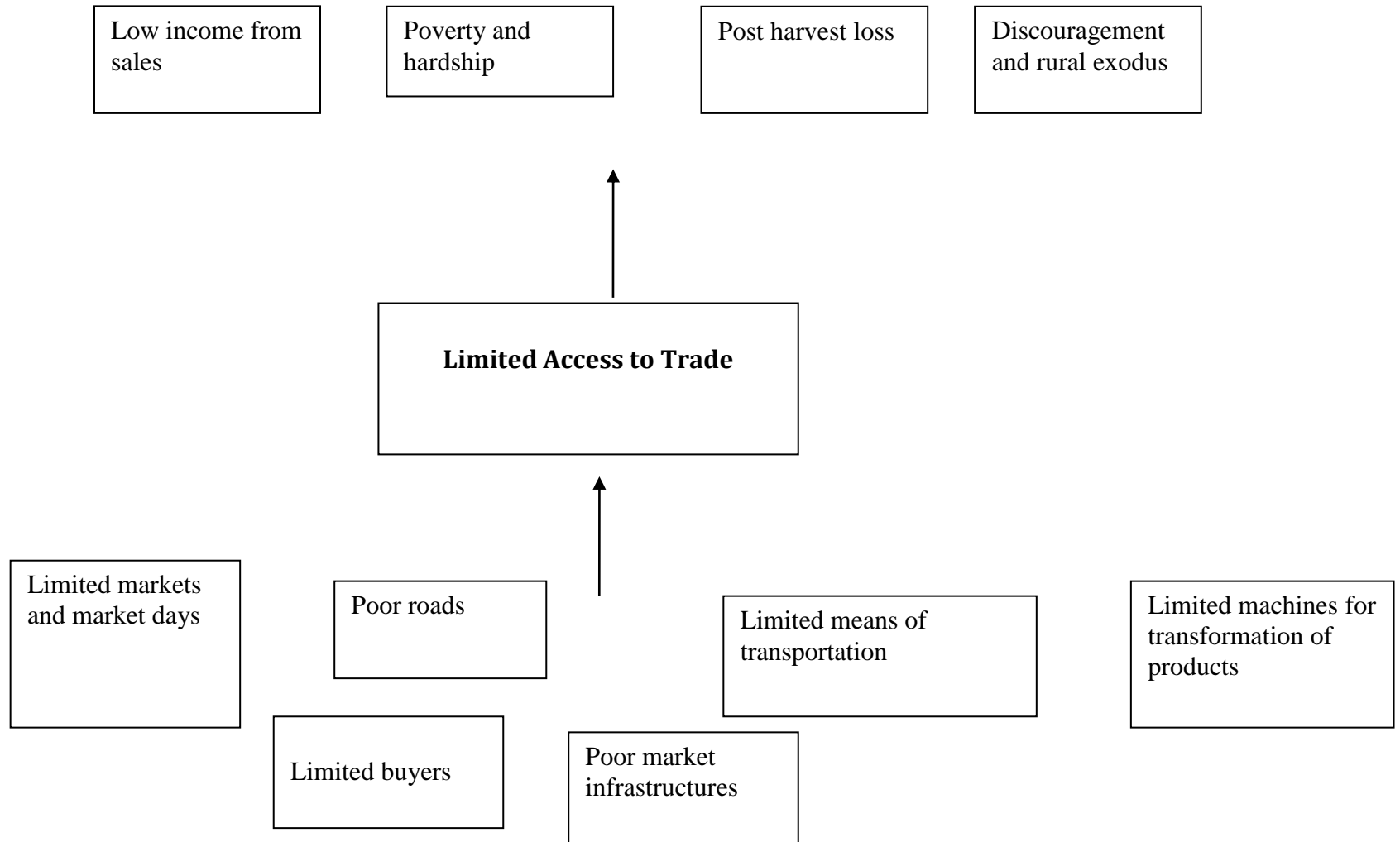
Environment, Nature Protect



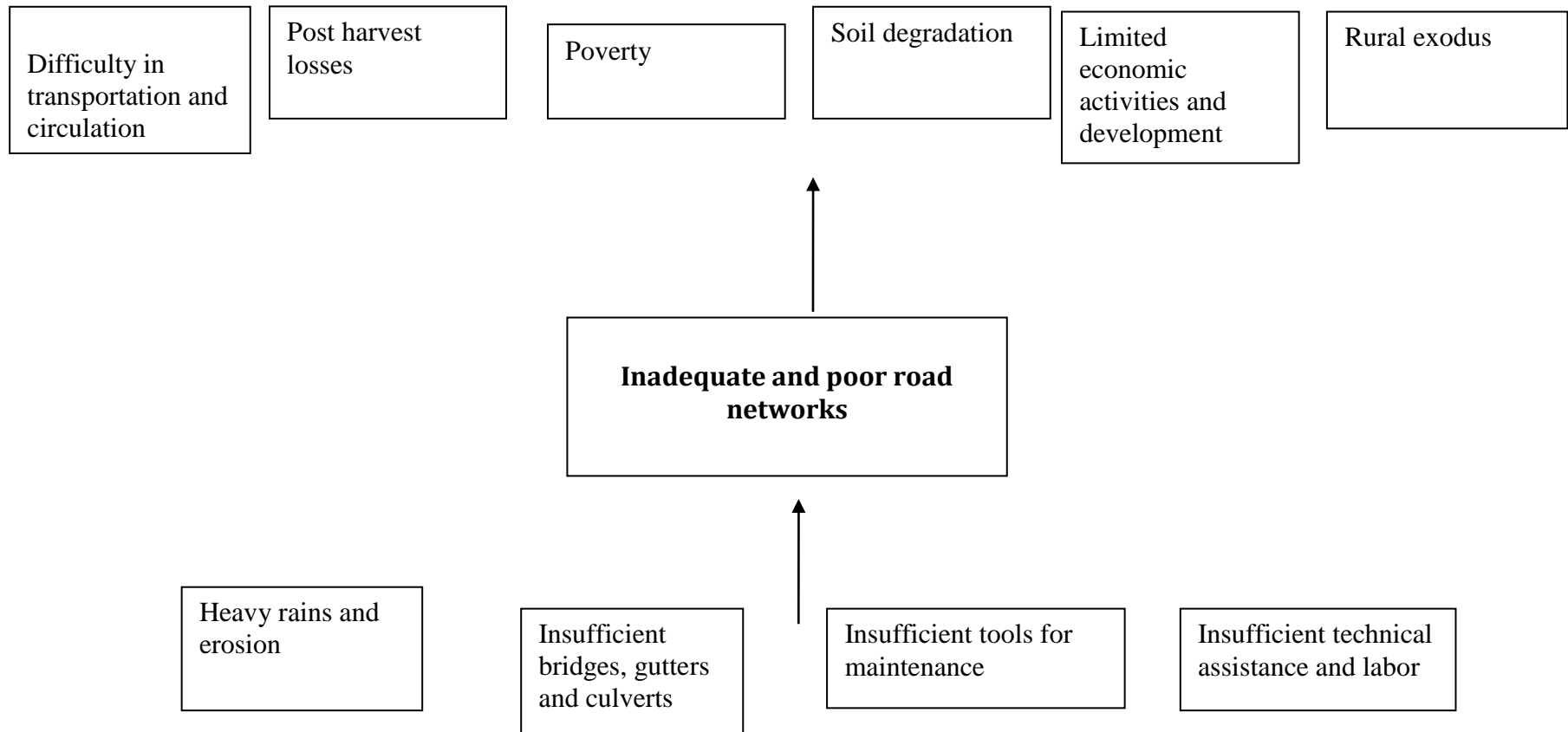
Arts and Culture



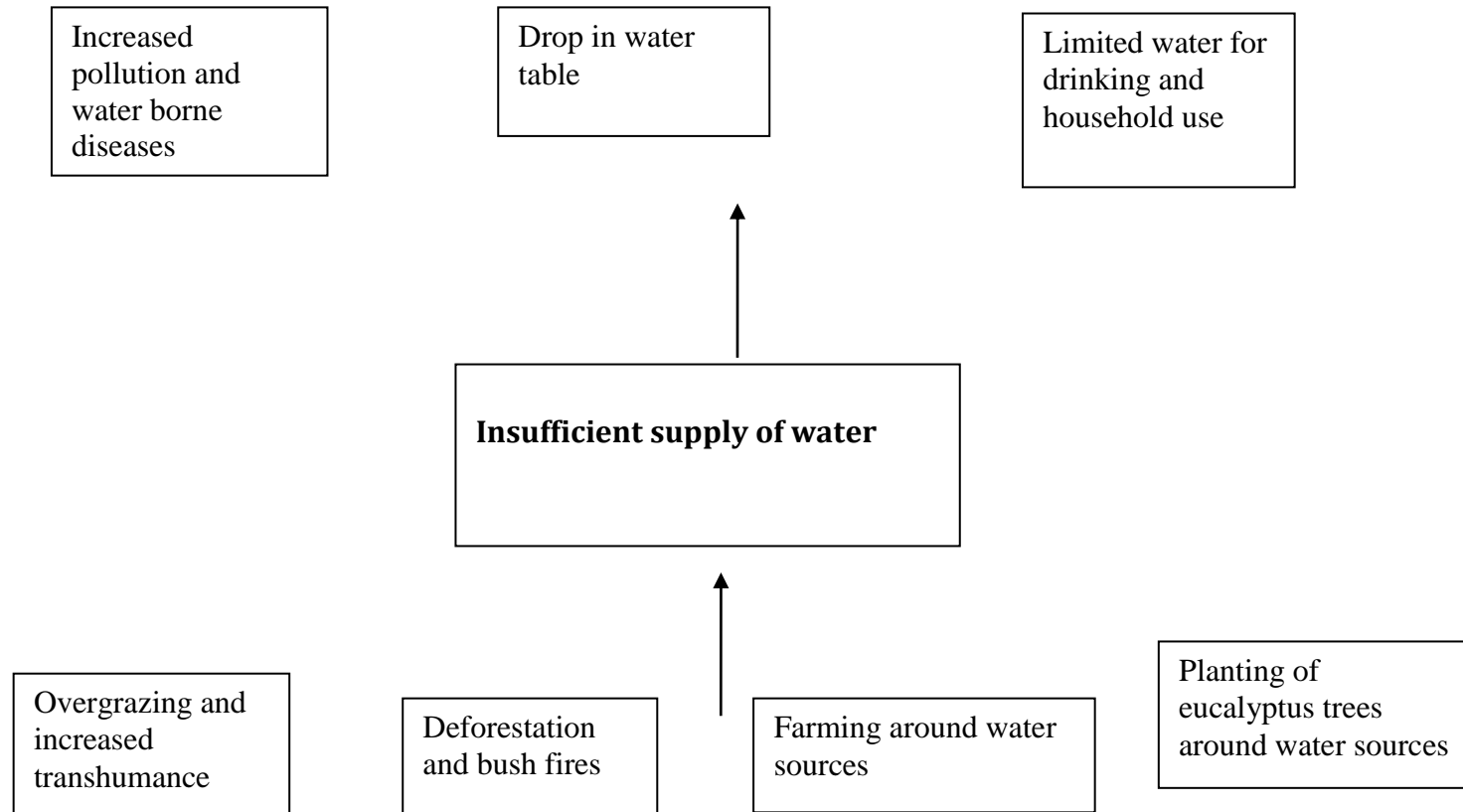
Trade



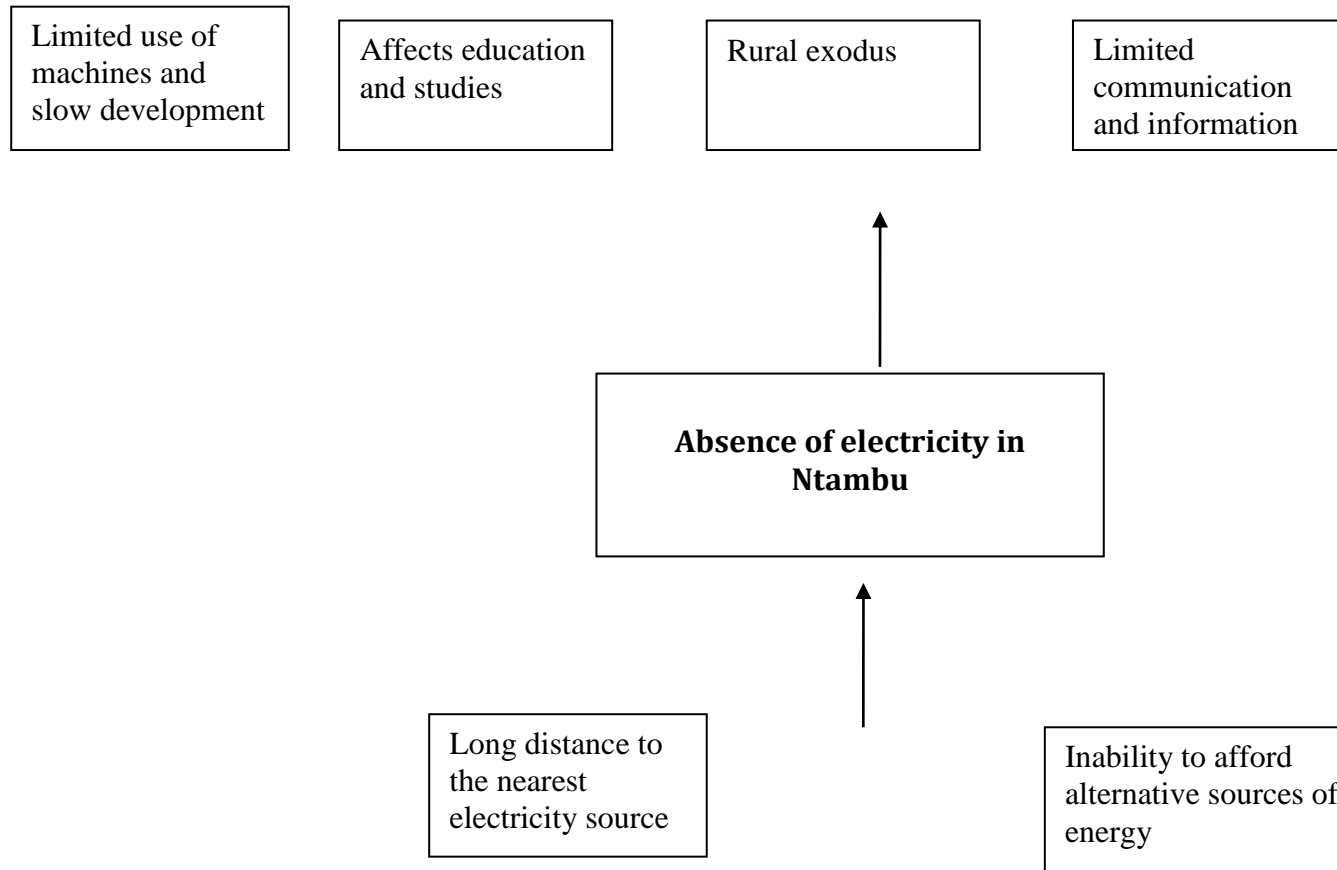
Public Works



Water and Energy
a)Water

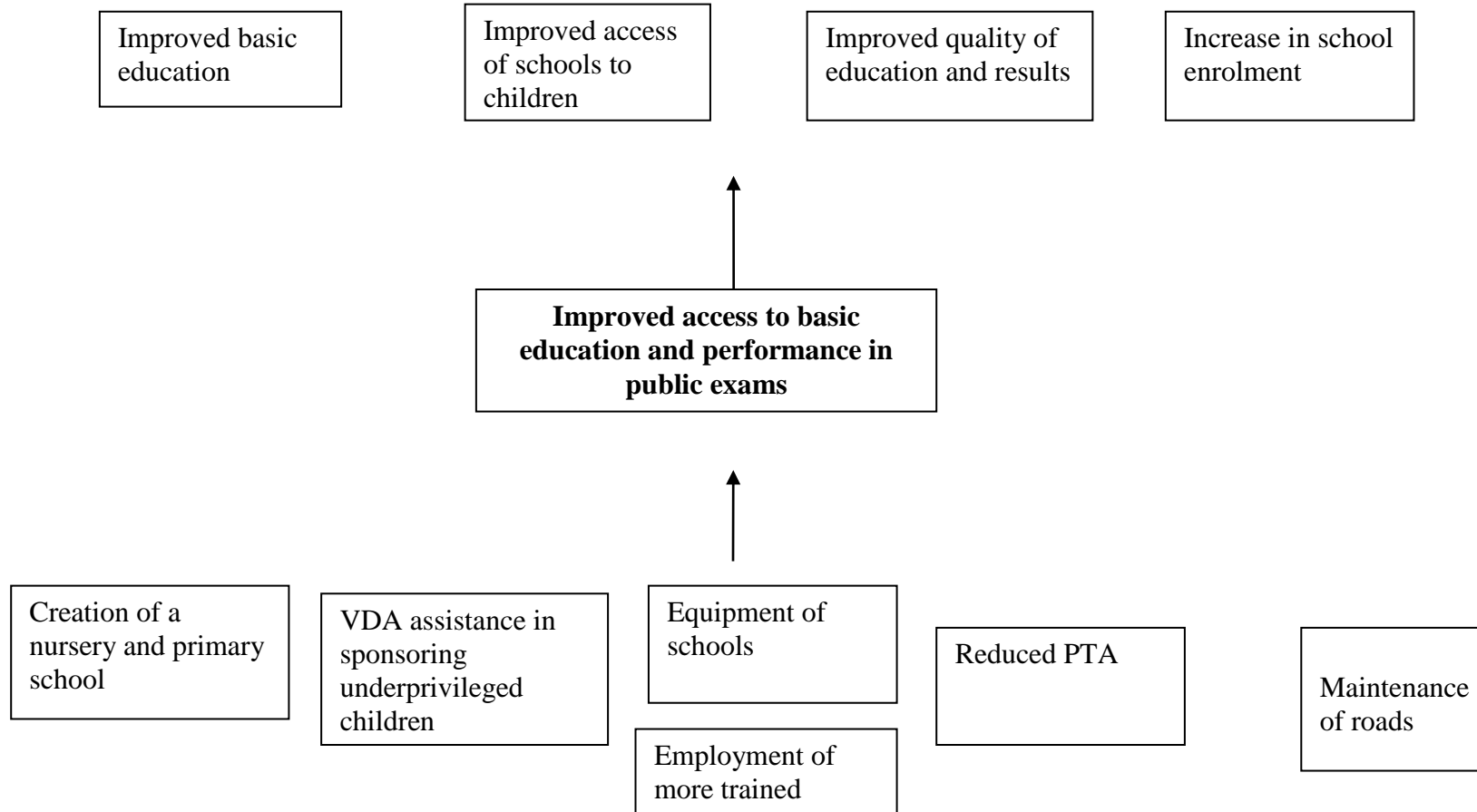


Water and Energy
b) Energy

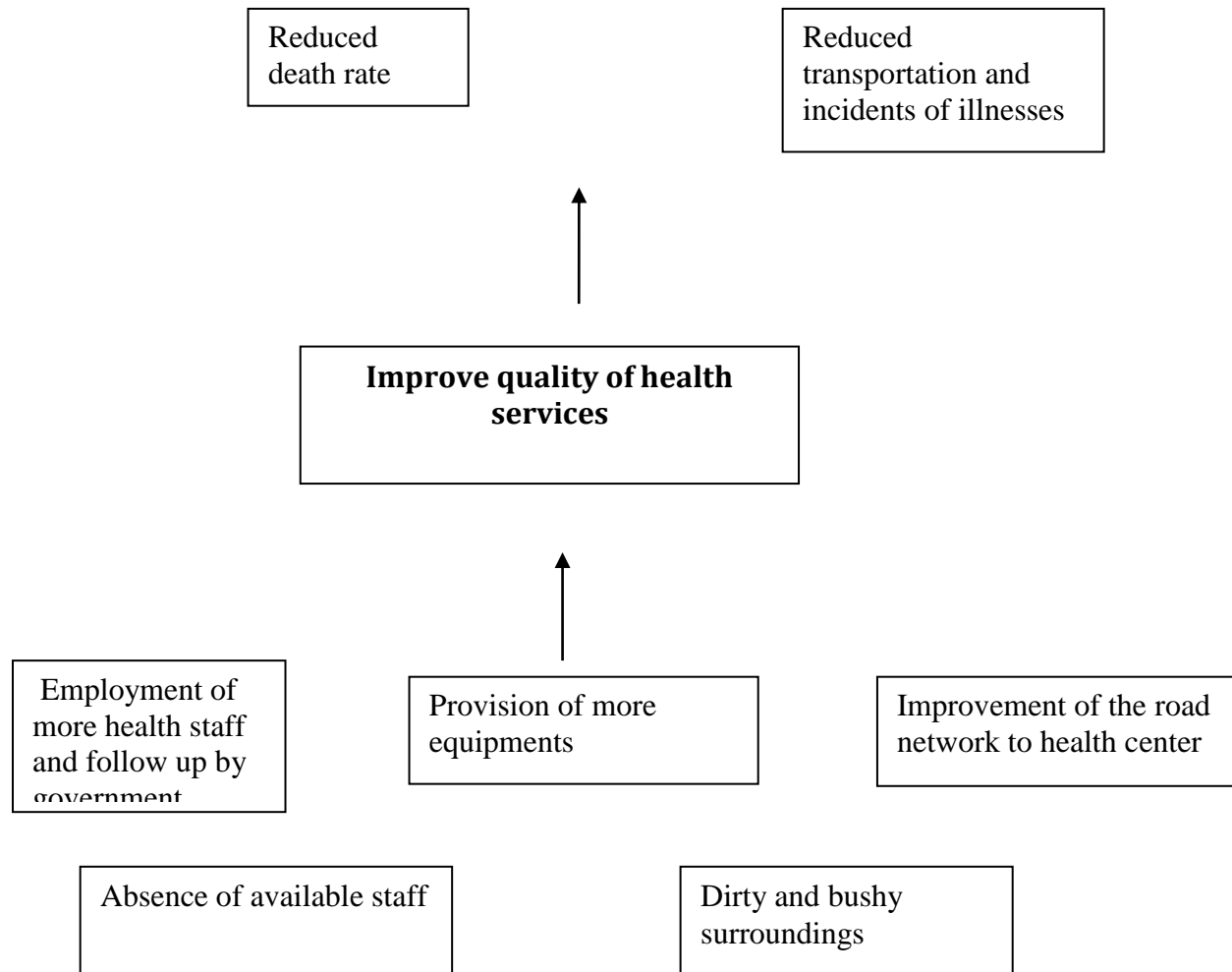


Objective trees

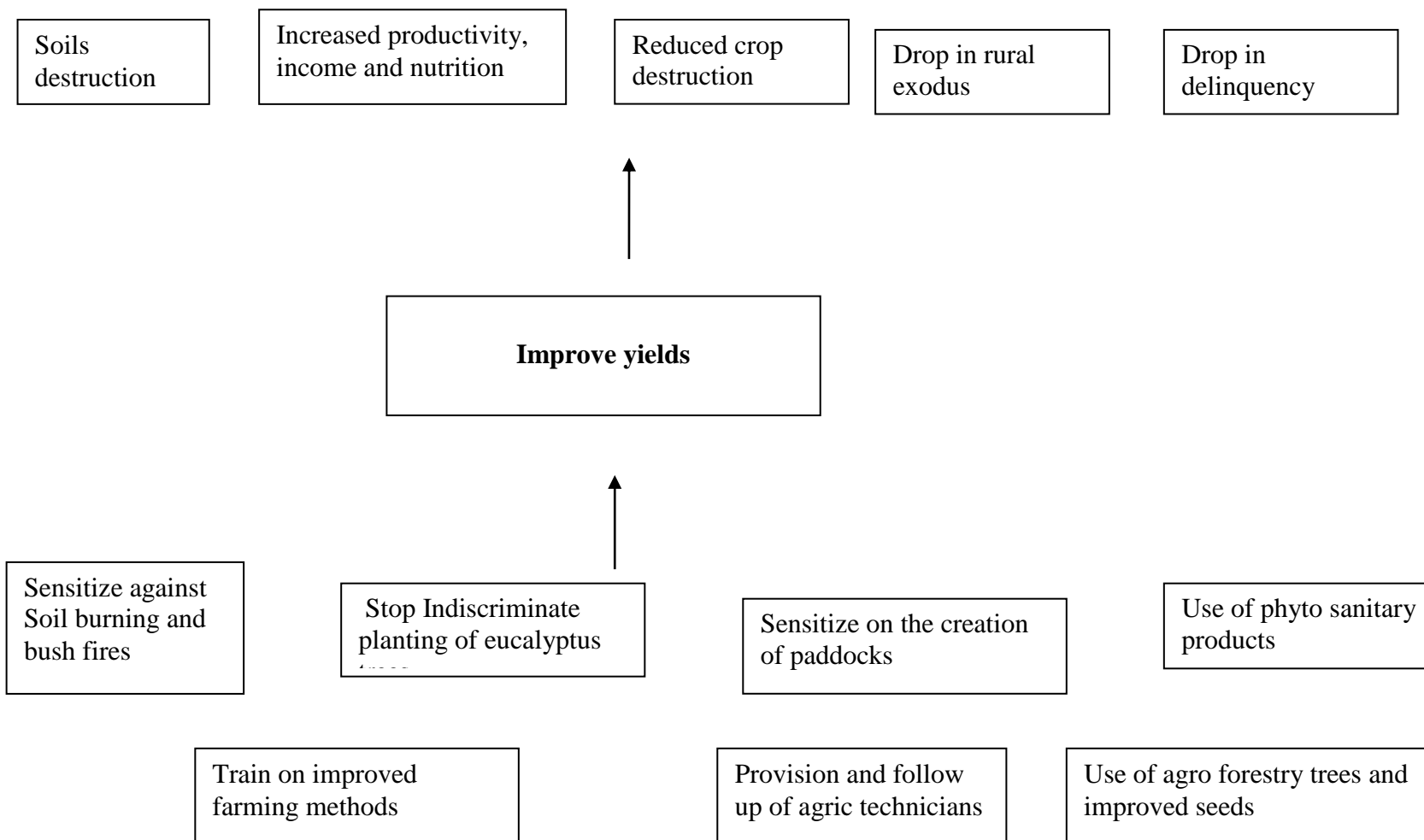
Education



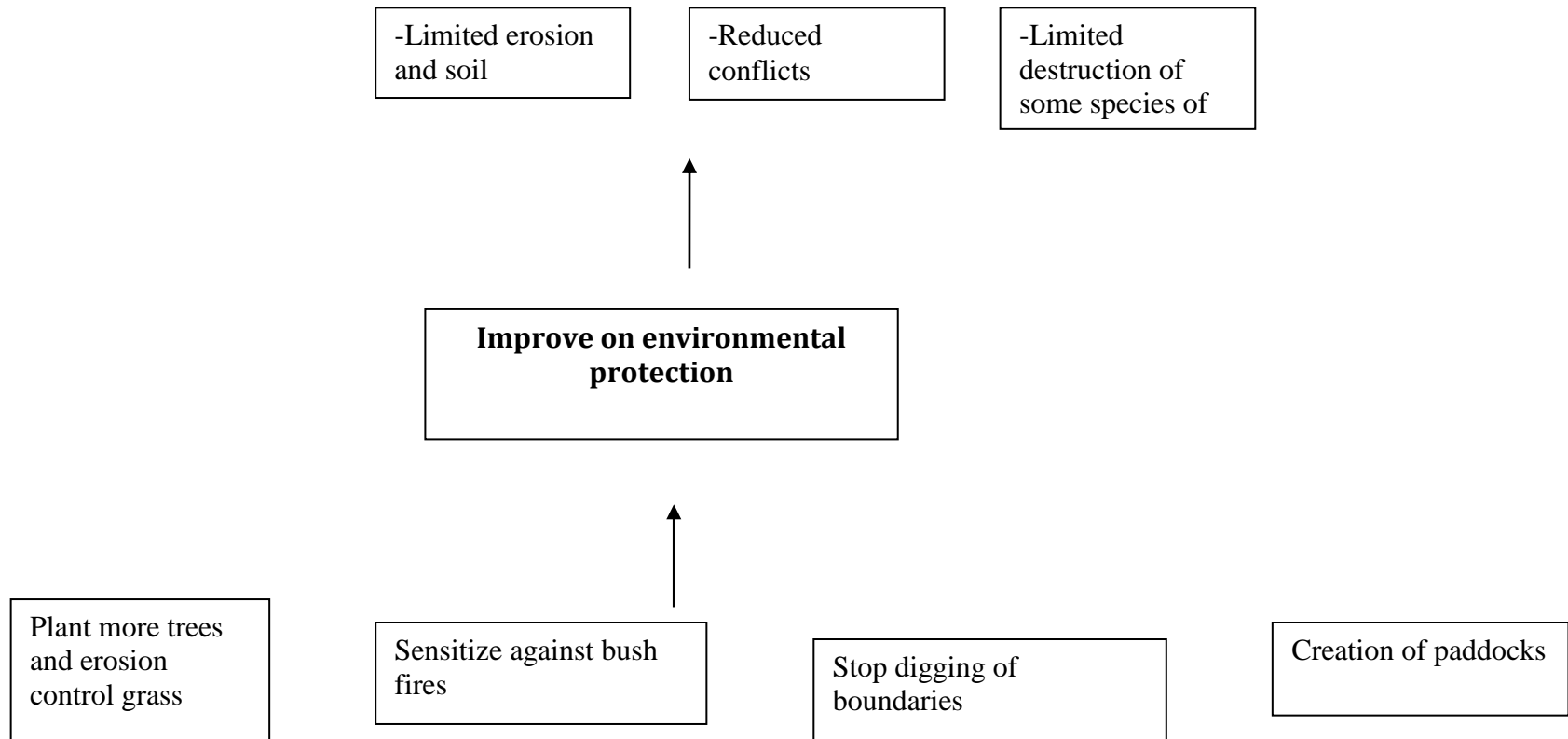
Public Health



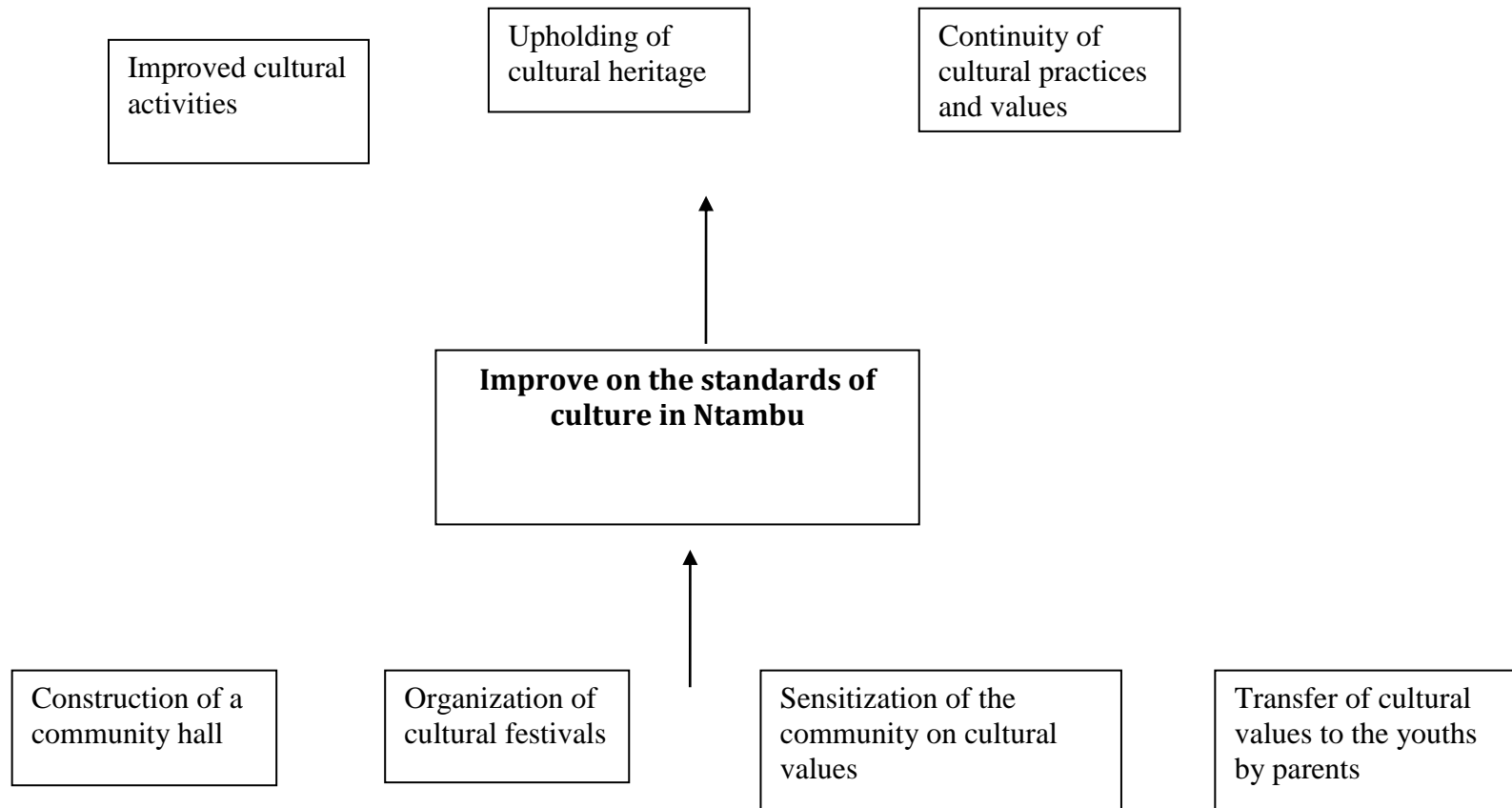
Agriculture and Rural Development



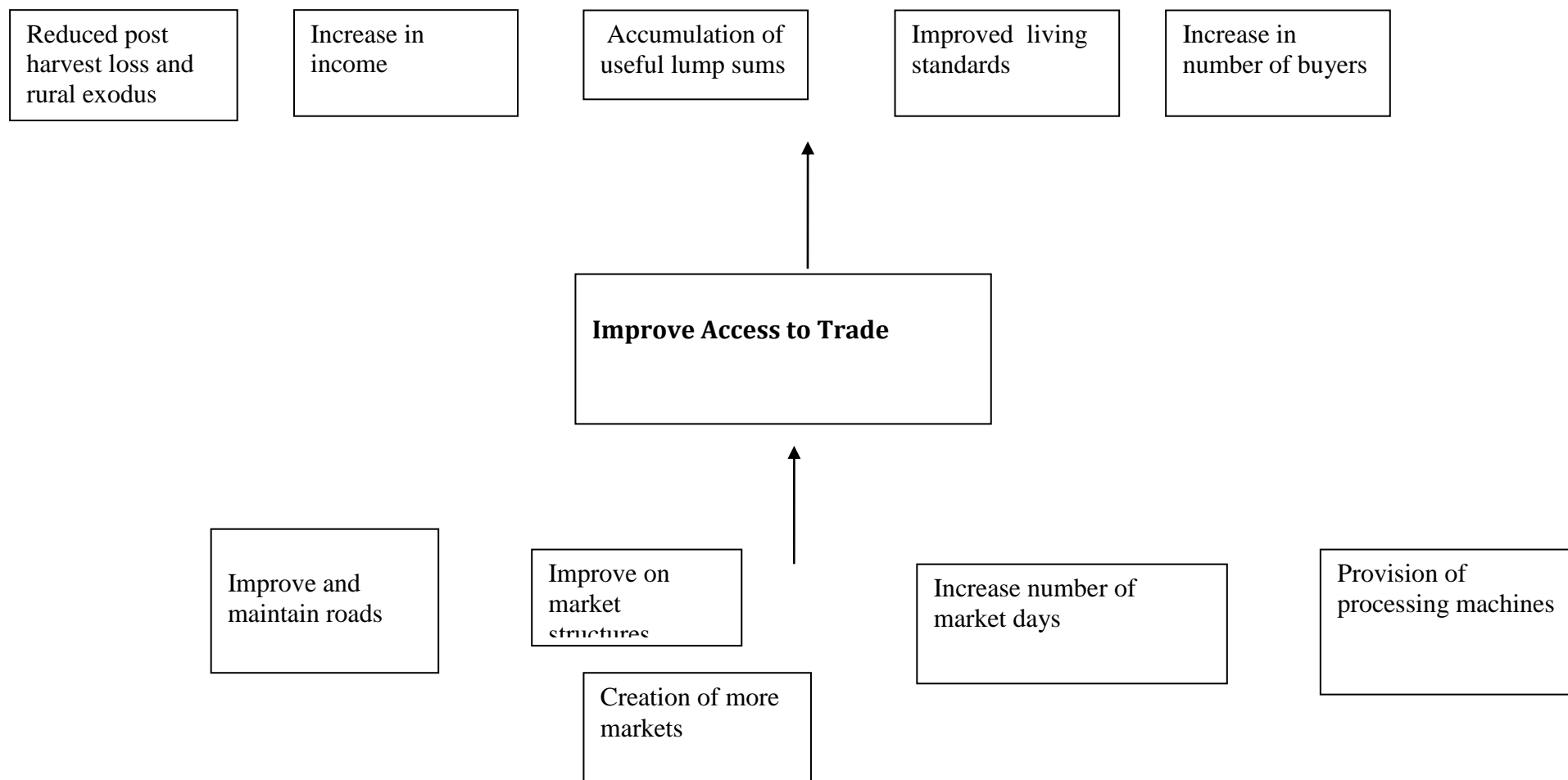
Environment, Nature Protect



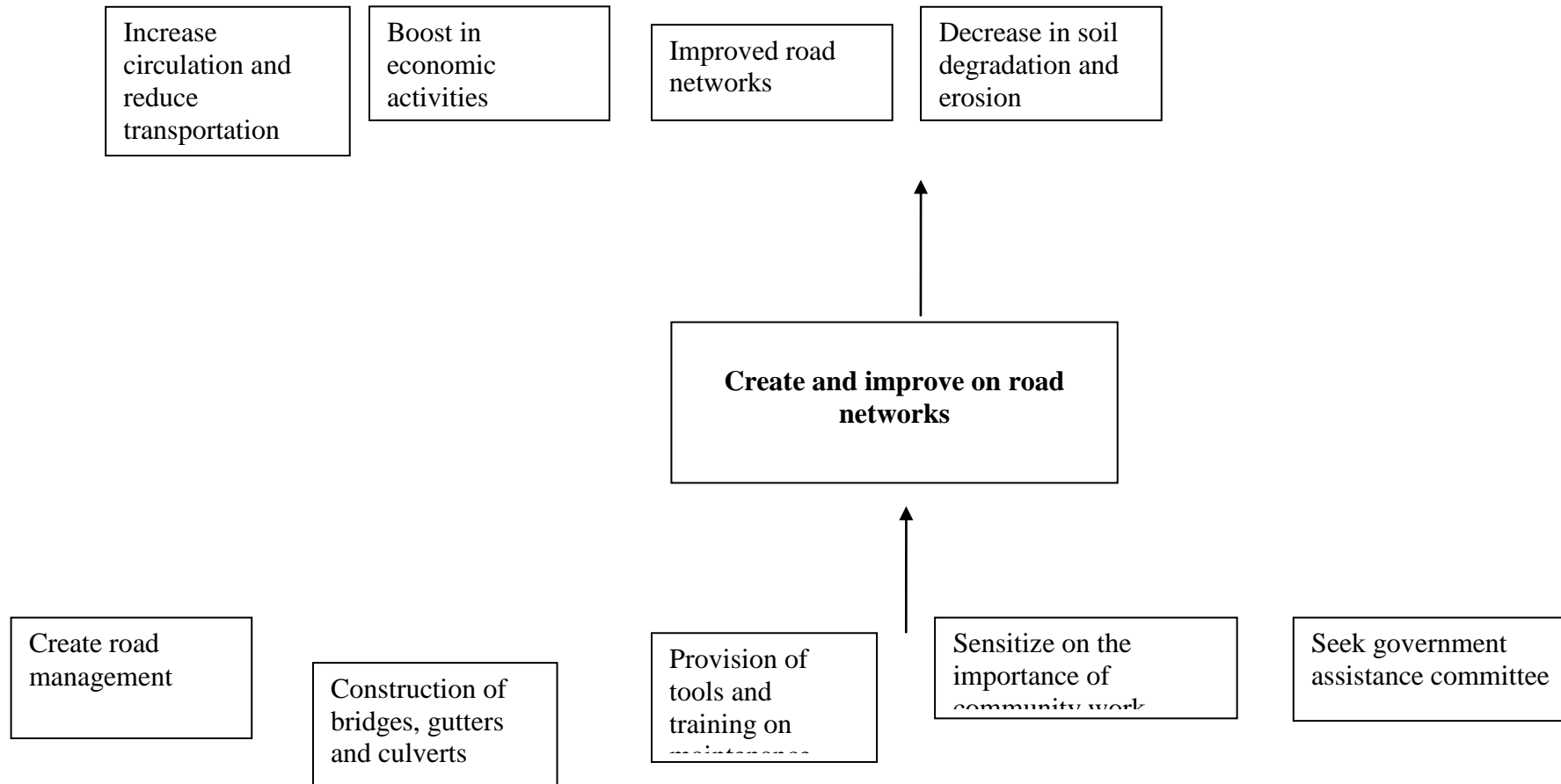
Arts and Culture



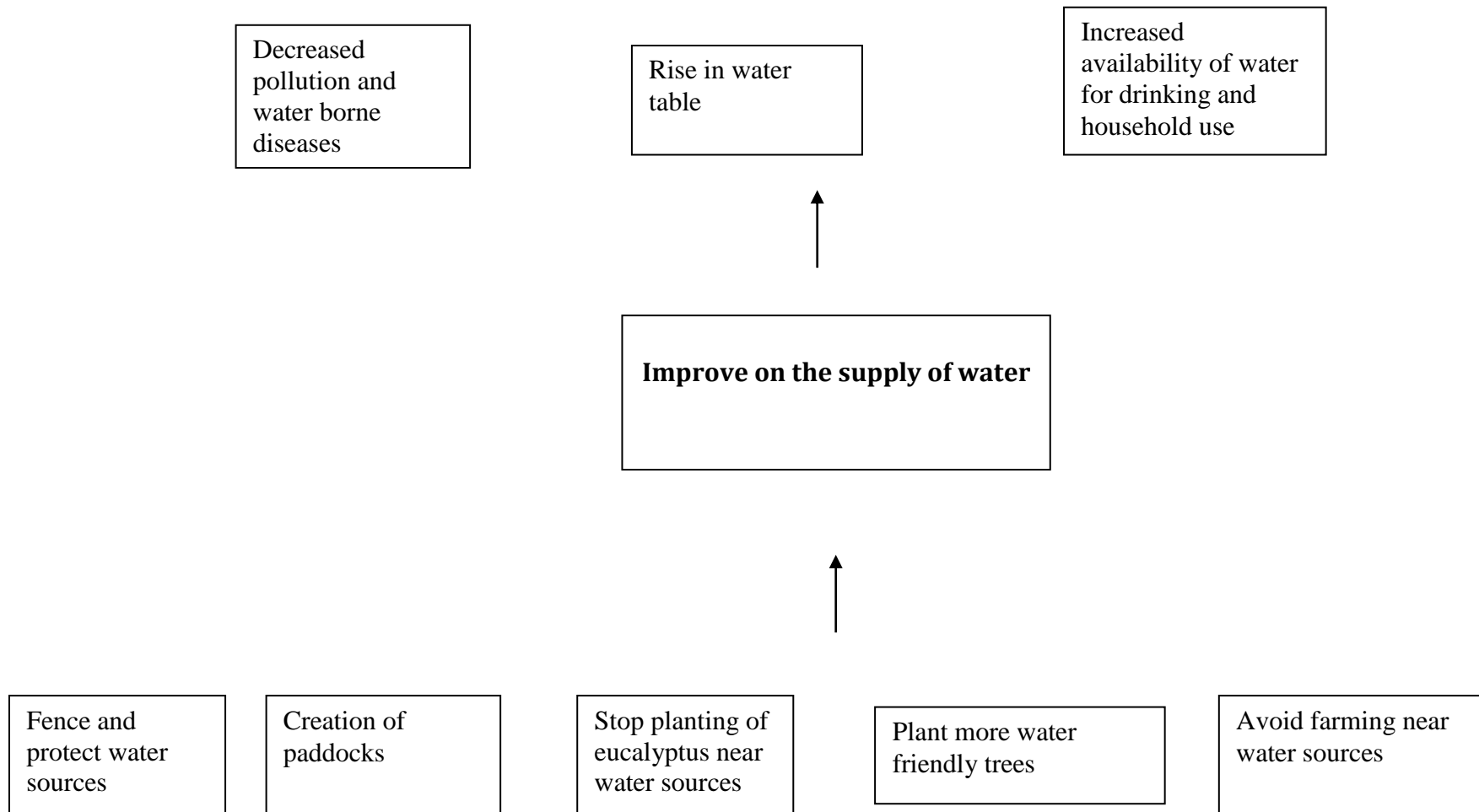
Trade



Public Works



Water and Energy



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS DURING THE FOUR-DAY WORKSHOP