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MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE, DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE  
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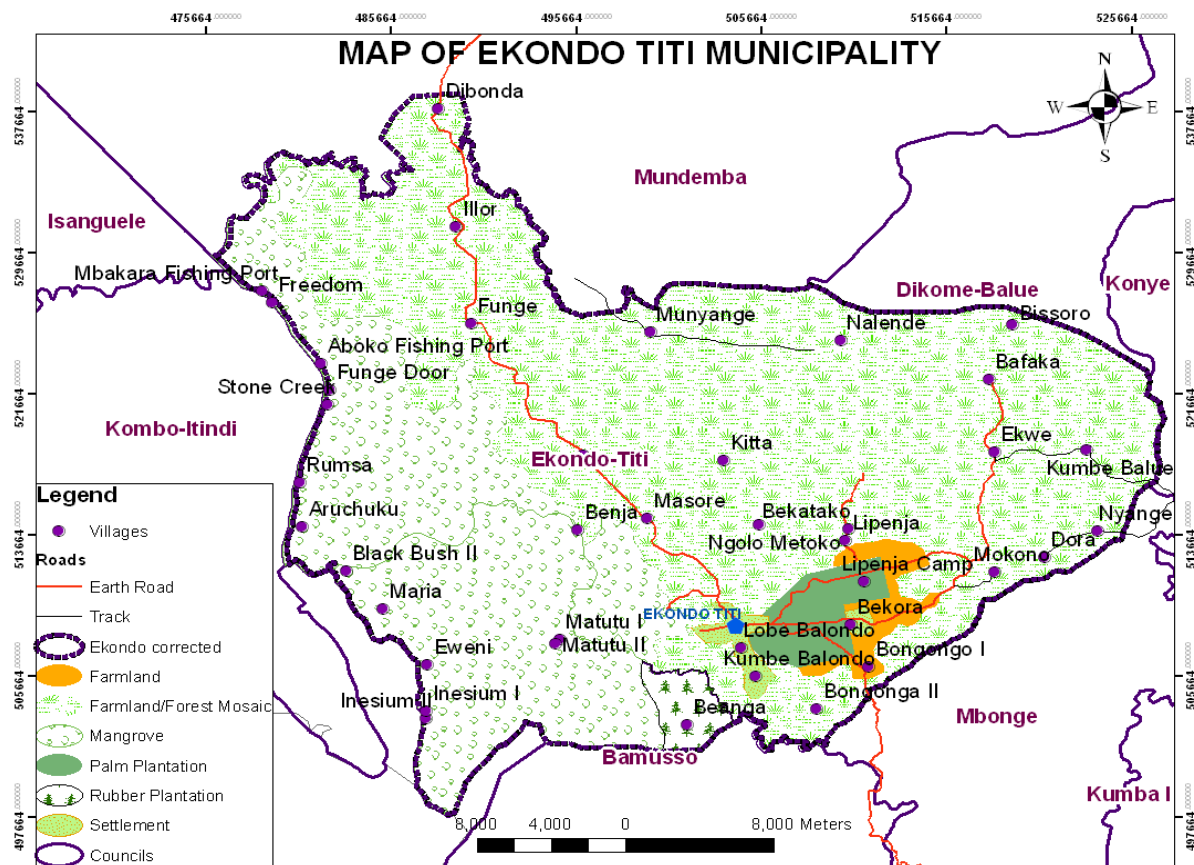
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

GENERAL SECRETARY



## EKONDO TITI COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Elaborated with the support of the national community driven development program (PNDP)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within the framework of Cameroon Vision 2035, the Growth and Employment Strategy and the decentralization process in Cameroon with focus on local governance, councils are therefore expected to assume the full responsibility to manage resources and projects within their areas of jurisdiction. These resources are coming from Government, technical and financial partners as well as those mobilized locally. The Government through some of her sectoral ministries is already in the third generation of devolution of resources and competences to councils serving as a trial to measure their level in the areas of project execution and management. The first phase of such government strategy was the putting in place of the *National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP)* in 2005. In the second phase (2010 - 2013), PNDP is providing a funding mechanism adopted to strengthen the capacities of councils in local development. Consequently, Ekondo Titi Council, being one of the beneficiaries of 2011 councils to be supported by PNDP outsourced the technical services of Rural Development Agents-CIG (RUDEA) as a local support organization (LSO) for the elaboration of its communal development plan (CDP). The third phase constitutes the funding of identified micro-projects by PNDP as a poverty alleviation measure to ameliorate the living conditions of people.

The goal of the CDP is to strengthen Ekondo Titi council to be able to cope with, and also take advantage of the ongoing decentralization process in the country. In order to achieve this goal, a participatory approach was used in the elaboration of Ekondo Titi CDP, involving technical services, traditional authorities, local population, civil society, and members of elite. The main stages involved in this new development dispensation are preparation, diagnosis, strategic planning, resource mobilization, programming, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Following from the council institutional, urban space, and village diagnoses, micro-projects were identified, prioritized and programmed, especially for the keys sectors. While logical frameworks cover long-term plans, triennial and annual investment plans are designed to address medium and short-term development interventions. The annual investment plans for the first year cover 3 sectors, namely basic education, health, public works, and water and

energy. These micro-projects cost **150,507,425FCFA**. More interventions can be carried out, should additional resources be mobilized.

For sustainability purposes, issues of socio-environmental impact have been identified in order to mitigate negative effects and foster positive ones. In the same vein, an M&E framework has been put in place to ensure the smooth implementation of these micro-projects as well as update the CDP as a whole, on yearly basis.

## List of abbreviations

AES-SONEL:	National Electricity Corporation
AIDS :	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
CBC	Community-Based Organisations
CDC	Cameroon Development Corporation
CDO:	Council Development Officer
CFO:	Council Finance Officer
CID:	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CRTV:	Cameroon Radio Television
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
	Divisional Officer
DO	<i>Decentralised Technical Services</i>
DTS	<i>Fonds Spéciale d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale</i>
FEICOM:	
GESP:	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper

GoC:	Government of Cameroon
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication & Technology
IHC:	Integrated Health Center
LED:	Local Economic Development
LSO:	Local Support Organisation
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
M.O.V :	Means of Verification
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS:	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEPIA:	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESUP:	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF:	Ministry of Environment and Nature
MINPOSTEL:	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINPROF:	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MINSANTE:	Ministry of Public Health
MINTOUR:	Ministry of Tourism
MOU :	Memorandum of Understanding
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFPs:	Non Timber Forest Products
O.V.I :	Objectively Verifiable Indicators

OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PNDP:	<i>Programme Nationale De Developpement Participative</i>
RUDEA	Rural Development Agents
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SSI:	Semi-Structures Interview
VDC:	Village Development Committee
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## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1 Fauna and Floral .....	13
Table 2 Population distribution in Ekondo Titi Municipality .....	18
Table 3 Assets and potentials of the municipality .....	23
Table 4 Analysis of Management of Council Resources .....	30
Table 5 Consolidated recurrent problems identified.....	31
Table 6 Needs identified per sector .....	42
Table 7 Logical frameworks .....	52
Table 8 Estimated budget .....	119
Table 9 Land use plan and management of the council space .....	120
Table 10 Resource mobilization for 2012, 2013,2014 .....	121
Table 11 Triennial planning of priority projects.....	124
Table 12 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects for 2012.....	131
Table 13 Potential socio- environmental impact and mitigation measures .....	135
Table 14 simplified environmental management plan .....	143
Table 15 Contract Award Plan for Ekondo Titi council .....	144
Table 16 M&E Committee.....	150
Table 17 Follow up tools and monitoring frequency .....	152

## **List of Annexes**

Annex 1: Project presentation sheet for AIP

Annex 2: Delibration and approval of CDP by the municipal councillors

Annex 3: Prefectoral Order

## **List of Figures**

1. Location map of the municipality
2. Population distribution according to gender
3. Population age structure
4. Communication model for the CDP

## Contents

List of abbreviations.....	III
List of Tables .....	<b>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</b>
List of Annexes .....	VI
List of Figures .....	VI
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Context and justification.....	1
1.2 CDP objectives.....	3
1.3 Presentation of the report .....	4
CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY .....	5
2.1 Preparation of the process .....	5
2.2 Collection of information and treatment .....	6
2.3 Consolidation of diagnosis data & mapping .....	7
2.5 Monitoring and evaluation mechanism.....	8
CHAPTER THREE: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL .....	10
3.1 Location of the council.....	10
3.1.2 Description of the biophysical environment .....	11
3.1.2.1 Climate .....	12
3.1.2.2 Vegetation.....	12
3.1.2.3 Fauna and Floral.....	13
3.1.2.4 Soils .....	14
3.1.2.5 Relief .....	14
3.1.2.6 Hydrology.....	15
3.1.3 History of the People .....	15
3.1.3.2 Religion .....	17
3.1.4 Demograph .....	17
3.1.4.1 Population Size and Structure .....	17
3.4 Basic socio economic infrastructure .....	22
3.5 Assets, potentials and constraints of the Municipality .....	22
	VII

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS .....	30
4.1 Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis .....	30
4.2 Common Problems per Sector .....	31
4.4 Needs per Sector .....	42
CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLANNING .....	51
5.1 Vision and objectives of the CDP .....	51
5.2 Logical frameworks EKONDO TITI .....	52
5.3 Estimated budget .....	119
5.5 Land use plan and management of the council space .....	120
CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMMING .....	121
6.1 Available Resources and periodicity for the year 2012, 2013, 2014 .....	121
6.2 Midterm expenditure framework for three years (2012 – 2014) .....	124
6.3 Annual Investment Plan for 2012 .....	131
6.3.1 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects for 2012 .....	131
6.4 Summary environmental management plan for the triennial investment plan .....	135
6.4.1 Main potential impact (socio- environmental) and mitigation measures .....	135
6.5 Simplified environmental management plan .....	143
6.5 Contract award plan .....	144
CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM .....	150
7.1 Composition and functions of the CDP monitoring and evaluation committee .....	150
7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators .....	151
7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency .....	152
7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP .....	153
CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP .....	154
8.0 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP .....	154
CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION .....	155
ANNEXES .....	156
Annex I: Project Presentation Sheet for the AIP .....	156

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Context and justification**

Within the framework of the implementation of the strategy for growth and employment and the decentralisation process in Cameroon, Councils are more than ever taking central positions and are becoming real actors in the process of socio-economic development.

The process draws inspiration from the January 1996 Constitution, which states that: “The duty of councils, regional and local authorities shall be to promote the economic, social, health, educational, cultural and sports development of the given municipality”.

Law No. 2004/018 of 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2004 in its sections 15, 16 and 17 lays down the powers devolved upon councils for economic development, which are as follows:

- Organization of local trade fairs
- Provision of support to income and job generating micro projects
- Drinking water supply
- Development of local agricultural, pastoral, handicraft and fish farming activities
- Development of local touristic attractions
- Building, equipment, management and maintenance of markets, bus stations and slaughter houses
- Protection of underground and surface water resources
- Construction and maintenance of unclassified rural roads and ferry boats
- Contributing to the electrification of areas inhabited by the poor

The year 2010, saw major milestone in the transfer of 1st Generation Powers and Resources to Councils and the following decrees gave the legal authority:

- Decree N° 2010/0242/PM of 26th February 2010 with regards to the promotion of agricultural production activities and rural development.
- Decree N° 2010/0242/PM of 26th February 2010 with regards to the promotion of livestock and fish farming activities.
- Decree N° 2010/0242/PM of 26th February 2010 with regards to the construction and maintenance of rural unclassified roads and with regards to

potable water supply in the zones not covered by the public network for the distribution of water conceded by the State.

To assist in the decentralisation process, the government introduced a series of development programmes amongst which is the National Community-Driven Development Programme (PNDP), whose goal is to support local councils in Cameroon in the process of decentralisation and help them draw up Communal Development Plans (CDPs) as well as ameliorate living conditions of the people within the council by funding their development plans.

Major orientations in the elaboration of a CDP include the following:

- Orientation of the process towards poverty reduction and wealth creation;
- Transparency in the management of human , material and financial resources;
- Taking into account the strategic interest of several cultural groups (women, breeders, entrepreneurs, technical services, municipal counsellors etc)
- Affirmation of the central role of the council in the planning process, and particularly the recognition of the municipal council as a deliberative organ.
- Opening up participation to other actors in the council areas (private, state services or civil society) considered resources person able to contribute to the situational analysis, the formation of proposals and the taking of responsibilities;
- Particular attention should be given to the aspects of cost efficiency quality with the financial and human support of the council in order to facilitate the appropriation of the council development process by the council.

In the process of implementing their mandate, PNDP is currently financing the elaboration of development plans for 19 councils in the South West region of Cameroon, among which is the Ekondo-Titi council. .

## 1.2 CDP objectives

The CDP is a document that provides a clear picture of the council area through various diagnoses conducted which should serve as a 'road map' for municipal authorities for mobilization of resources, potentials and capacities. It therefore presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a stated period. Specifically, the CDP seeks to:

- , identify council actions and investments, rank them by order of priority and plan in space and time on the execution for these actions
- synthesize the needs and interest of the local communities in the municipality
- make the council executives to be able to conceive and budget in relation to the financial potential and available means of the council, monitor and implement in space and time the CDP elaborated based on the executives' priorities
- prepare council elites to be implicated in the implementation of decentralization and helps in building their autonomy in decision-making as an actor in local or regional development. This also helps to bring some structural changes within the national territory
- increase the value of local human resources and maximize financial resources
- improve on the relationship with other actors and leads to better management of council patrimony
- make communication become operational and effective between the council and the community
- reinforce civil societies intervention in defending the interest of the local communities and controlling the implementation of the CDP (quality, date, procedures for the realization of the activities)

### **1.3 Presentation of the report**

The CDP report is structured as follows:

- Chapter one presents general introduction. Here, the CDP is contextualized and its objectives presented.
- Chapter two covers the CDP process by stating procedures, techniques and tools used. The techniques and tools reflect the various stages of the CDP process—preparation, diagnoses, strategic planning, resource mobilization, programming, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
- Chapter three presents essential information about the council area. This information ranges from its historical profile to natural resources, human activities, and social and economic activities.
- Chapter four covers a brief summary of the council institutional diagnosis information as well as problems, potentials and solutions identification by sector for all the villages of the municipality.
- Chapter five presents strategic planning. First the vision and strategic objectives are presented according to the aspirations of the council stakeholders and then the logical frameworks including council institutional diagnosis, marginalized people, and land use management plan.
- Chapter six focuses on operational plan of the CDP. First, the CDP budget for the first year is presented. Based on the available budget, an annual investment plan is presented followed by triennial investment plan. Another important part of this chapter is the socio-environmental impact assessment. The chapter ends with a contract award plan.
- Chapter seven covers a monitoring and evaluation plan.
- Chapter eight covers the communication plan of the CDP
- Chapter nine provides a vivid conclusion of the CDP process with some key recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Preparation of the process**

Preparation for the elaboration of the CDP took place at the level of the LSO (internal) and also at the council level.

#### **Internal preparation**

After the training of two RUDEA's staff in a training of trainers workshop organized by PNDP, a restitution workshop was conducted among RUDEA's staff. The workshop enabled those who received first-hand information from PNDP to share their knowledge with other team members. The practical part of the restitution was organized later with emphasis on hand-on-tools. This took place in the field where trainees had the opportunity to test the knowledge and skills practically. Also, as part of preparation, RUDEA team got in touch with council officials and other stakeholders. The key persons contacted were the Mayor, Steering Committee Chairperson, and PNDP staff. These contacts facilitated the getting started process where important information about the field and the CDP process was acquired, as necessary.

#### **Information and sensitization of administrative officials**

Key administrative officials like the Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for Ndian division, the Divisional Officer, and other local officials, especially in Ekondo Titi were informed and sensitized on their role in the CDP process.

#### **Information and sensitization of other stakeholders**

Apart from administrative officials, the involvement of technical services commonly called sectoral ministries, civil society organizations, traditional authorities, members of elite, and business actors are crucial for local development planning. These categories of stakeholders were targeted on face-to-face basis, where possible, and also via mass media.

### *Putting in place of an institutional and operational arrangement*

A municipal order creating a steering committee was established prior to the arrival of RUDEA's team. The committee comprised of 12 persons, led by the first Deputy Mayor as the chairperson. The other members of this committee represented the entire zones of the municipality.

### *CDP launching workshop*

The CDP launching workshop took place on August 10, 2011. The main aim of the Workshop was to sensitize stakeholders on the CDP process. The proceedings of the workshop were as follows: the Mayor of Ekondo Titi council first welcomed participants and promised his commitment towards the realization of the CDP. The local support team (LSO) was introduced. The LSO team leader took the floor and introduced his team members before proceeding to a CDP debriefing. A question-and-answer session followed during which clarifications on the process were made. A keynote address of the PNDP representative also cleared doubts. Finally, the steering committee was installed by the SDO and thereafter declared the CDP process launched. He in his launching statement urged the sector heads to collaborate with the council and the LSO so as to facilitate the CDP formulation.

## **2.2 Collection of information and treatment**

A participatory methodology was used by RUDEA in this process. Data collection techniques and tools varied according to various stages of the CDP process. First, baseline data were collected using structured questionnaires. The target institutions for baseline data were divisional delegations and other offices found in Ekondo Titi and Mundamba. Of the 28 sectors involved in the CDP process, only sub divisional delegations of agriculture, livestock and basic education, social affairs, forestry and wildlife, transport, Labour and Social security are found in Ekondo Titi. Consequently, secondary data mostly came from Mundamba where the divisional delegates are found. However, information was not readily available even at the divisional delegations. In most cases, secondary data were not ready for use as it

lacked detail analysis. Nevertheless, data collected provided a clue on the baseline situation by sector, thus, facilitating the three diagnoses involved in this process.

For council institutional diagnosis (CID), information on human, assets, materials and relationships was gathered using interview techniques. A documentary review also provided a useful opportunity for understanding the situation of the council. CID data were both quantitative and qualitative. Concerning urban space diagnosis (USD), information came from interviews and mapping. Information on problems per sector and socio-economic groups, for instance, was acquired through interviews. For village diagnosis, focus group discussions and public dialogues were largely used for problem identification, ranking and prioritisation. Geo-reference data came from mapping exercise. Some of the tools used were as follows:

- Village map though not drawn to scale by the participants during participatory diagnosis presents the most important institutions, infrastructures, land use and resources of the community, from where some constraints and potentials of the village can be identified.
- Transect walk along a defined path in the village. It presents a cross section of all what is observed along the path such as; settlement type, forest, stones, sand, settlement, etc.
- Venn diagram which is a set of circles that presents the relationship between institutions in the community. village
- Semi structured interview (SSI), a set of guided questions designed to facilitate the collection of information in a structured manner. It presents a short list of questions set out in a chronological order to collect information on very specific issues in an objective manner.
- Problem tree method helped in analyzing problems to establish the deep rooted causes and effects.

### **2.3 Consolidation of diagnosis data & mapping**

Data processing and analysis was aided by a set of pre-prepared templates (excel sheets) covering key sectors including water & energy; health; basic and secondary education;

public works; and commerce. Qualitative data were processed manually in order to generate information for descriptive analysis.

## **2.4 Planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop**

### **Participants**

Participants for strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop were drawn from diverse backgrounds—CDP steering committee members; council executives; council staff; particularly those at the helm of affairs like the Secretary General, Municipal Treasurer, council development officer, and council finance officer. Another category of participants was made up of technical services, especially those already decentralized. In the same vein, PNDP representatives in attendance made useful contributions ensuring that CDP format is respected.

### **Deliberations**

Participatory methods were used during the workshop. These techniques were based on adult-experiential-learning techniques. Among the techniques used were group work, plenary sessions, question-and-answer, brief presentations, experience sharing and brainstorming.

### **Action plans**

The logical frameworks developed earlier on were presented to participants in plenary by the various divisional delegates from Mundemba. The logical frameworks were later on validated after inputs and clarification were made on case-by-case basis. Following from the logical frame works, annual investment plans (AIP) covering three sectors (basic education, public health and water) were also developed. The annual investment plans were accompanied by a contract award plan. On the basis of medium-term plans, 3-year action plans were formulated for basic and secondary education, public health, public works, water and energy, livestock, environment and agriculture.

## **2.5 Monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

Monitoring and evaluation framework focusing on who, what, how, why and when checklist was adopted to be used during implementation of the CDP, especially the annual investment plans and triennial plan. The follow up committee, led by the Mayor was set up to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CDP. The same committee will update the CDP on yearly basis.

## **CHAPTER THREE: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL**

### **3.1 Location of the council**

Created in 1977 by Presidential decree No.77/205 of 29/06/1977, splitting the then Ndian area council into four new councils; Ekondo-Titi, Mundemba, Bamusso and Isangele. The Ekondo-Titi council has a population of about 56,503 inhabitants on 1.750 square kilometres surface area.

The sub-division is made up of the maritime and the main land area. The main land area is composed of 26 villages (Dibonda, Loe, Illor, Funge, Ekondo-Nene, Masore, Kitta, Nalende, Munyenge, Bisoro, Bafaka, Pondo, Kotto, Kumbe Balue, Ekwe, Njima, Iribanyange, Dora, Mokono, Bekatako, Lipenja, Bongongo I, Bongongo II, Lobe Town, Kumbe Balondo and Berenge), 1 C.D.C workers camp(Beyanga) and 3 urban spaces(Ekondo-Titi, Bekora and Lobe Estate), while the maritime constitutes the 19 kombos (Eweni, Aruchuku, Aboko, Funge Door mouth, Bakara, Benja, Stone creek, Godgift, Freedom, German Beach, Nyanga, Matutu I, Matutu II, Inesium I, Inesium II, Black Bush I, Black Bush III, Kombo Maria, Rumsa,).

The council is located some 56km from Kumba the economic headquarters of the South West region, the Ekondo-Titi council is bounded to the East and South East by the Mbonge Council, North East by Dikome Balue Council, North West by Mundemba Council, West by Kombo Itindi Council and South by Bamusso Council.

The council has huge forest resources, a very rich mangrove swamp forest, a maritime zone and a huge agro-industrial palm plantation.

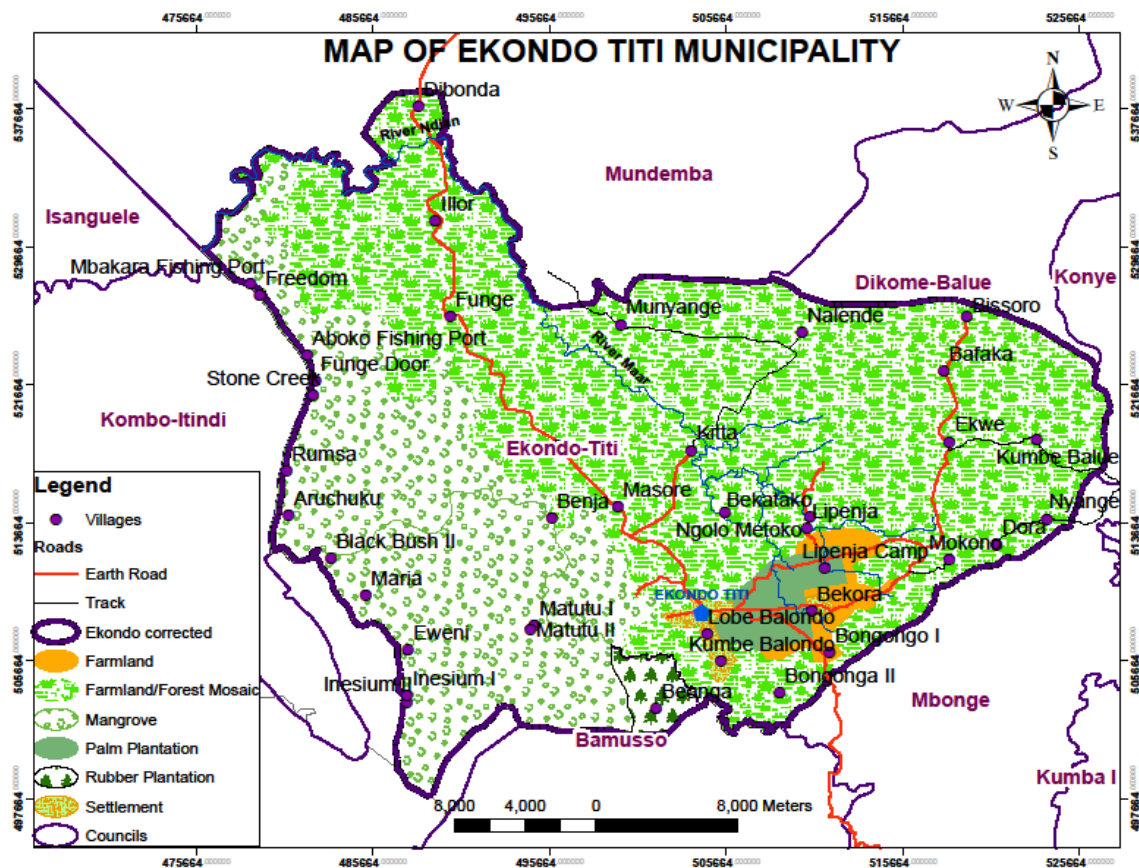


Figure 1 Map of Ekondo Titi Municipality

### 3.1.2 Description of the biophysical environment

The Ekondo-Titi municipality is sub divided into two zones i.e. the maritime and the mainland area with two distinct biophysical environments. The maritime area which comprises about 19 Kombos (fishing ports) is surrounded by an evergreen mangrove ecosystem forest with a variety of biodiversity i.e. birds, reptiles and animal species. This area is accessible through the creeks. This area is highly risky during the raining season due to its swampy nature. However, these swamps also serve as a breeding ground for diverse fish species.

Generally, Ekondo-Titi is an area of low relief dominated by the Ndian Basin. However, the range of Rumpi Hills with an altitude of 1764m above sea level stretch to part of Ekondo-Titi Sub Division, precisely in the Balue area ( Bissoro, Bafaka, Kotto, Munyenge) and constitute the high lands of the Ekondo-Titi Council area.

With respect to hydrology network, the Rumpi Hills constitutes the main catchment area from which the River Meme, Ndian, and Ma'a (which are the main rivers in the Sub Division) take their rise and drain into the Atlantic Ocean. These rivers increase in volumes in the rainy season and reduce in the dry season.

#### **3.1.2.1 Climate**

Ekondo-Titi, as well as the entire Ndian Division has an equatorial climate, but its dominant lowland topography (exempting the highlands towards the north east), and its proximity towards the sea provokes an equatorial maritime climate type along the Atlantic coast. The Climate is characterised by two seasons (rainy and dry) determine by the apparent movement of the overhead sun and seasonal tropical winds.

Generally, annual rainfall is high. It ranges from 480mm on the lowlands and 4000mm on the windward slope of the Rumpi Hills. Maximum rainfall occurs between July and October when the South West Monsoon winds or the Westerly's are strongest and minimum between December and January when the North east trade winds or hamattan are dominant. Temperatures are uniformly high, mean annual being about 26°C; it reduces by altitude to 16 or 20°C towards the villages to the Rumpi Hills.

Requisite climatic conditions and relief gives the sub-division from the Atlantic coast, a mangrove swamp forest, an equatorial evergreen forest up to the foot of the Rumpi Hills and an Afro-Montana forest on the Rumpi hills where patches of Savannah also exist.

#### **3.1.2.2 Vegetation**

The vegetation is quite rich in biodiversity with tropical species of economic importance including hard wood like Iroko, sapelle, mahogany, small leaves, mangrove etc, and a variety of NTFPs and Fauna. However, this forest and biodiversity is alarmingly degrading by small holders and agro-industries like PAMOL and CDC, unsustainable illegal logging, subsistence and cash crop agriculture and poaching for bush meat.

### 3.1.2.3 Fauna and Floral

The Ekondo-Titi municipality is endowed with a forest composed of a rich variety of fauna and floral. It also possesses a mangrove forest and creek which are breeding sites and habitat of diverse fish and other aquatic species. Domestic animals (Cattle, cat, dog goat, sheep, fowls, pig) and fruit trees (mango, pear, plum, guava, orange, grape, apple etc) are common in the villages.

**Table 1 Fauna and Floral**

<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Timber</b>	<b>NTFPs</b>
Bush pig	Tilapia	Mahogany	Country onion
Porcupine	Grupa	Iroko	Bush pepper
Cutting grass	Bonga	Bobinga	Bush mango
Mona Monkey	Sardine fish	Oppepper	Njangsa
Deer (Bay duiker)	Crayfish	Moabi	Eru
Tree Pangolin	Mollet	Black afara	Njabe
Antelop	Broke married	Ekob Illombe	Monkey Kola
Frotambo	Morsoboh	Dabemba	Bitter Kola
Rat mole	Periwinkles	Moringui	Alligator pepper
Alligator	Lobsters	Onzambela	Njanga leaf
Black snake	Krow-Krow nose	Framire	
Drill	Dog fish	Frake	

Bufallo	Pakoroow	Sapelle	
Bush Baby	Mudfish	Azobe	
Bush Dog	Inanga	Okan Tali	
Company beef		Doussie	
Water beef		Camwood	
Chimpanzee		White afara	
Python		Ebone	
Ngombe		Njabe	
Bush pussi			

***Field survey 2011***

#### **3.1.2.4 Soils**

The distribution of soil types in the Ekondo-Titi area is related to the local vegetation, relief and climate. There are basically three distinct soil types in the region, dark brown alluvial soil (Bekora upto Bisoro), Lateralitic soil (Masore upto Dibonda), silty alluvium (Kumbe Balondo, part of Lobe Town and the maritime villages) which is subject to seasonal flooding especially in the lowland villages. The hilly area is a dissected plateau of old volcanic rocks with a lot of folded sedimentary belts. This soil type is very good for plantation agriculture especially palms and cocoa.

#### **3.1.2.5 Relief**

The Ekondo Titi municipality stands out as an area of gentle relief with generally lowlands in the south, west, north and north west (*Balondo and maritime* villages). As you move towards the east and North-East, the relief changes to hilly landscape which composes of a chain of folds resulting from denudational forces. Some areas in the East have altitude of upto 1000m above sea level. Close to the Atlantic Ocean are the mangrove swamps, several

creeks, and sand-spits that stretch from the muddy coast lines of Ekondo Titi to the Ndian River Basin.

#### **3.1.2.6 Hydrology**

The Ekondo Titi council is blessed with quite a number of water courses including rivers, streams and spring. The main rivers include rivers Meme and Ma'a which both take their rise from the Rumpi Hills and empty into the Atlantic Ocean and River Ndian respectively.

#### **3.1.3 History of the People**

The people of the Ekondo-Titi Council area are of the Balondo, Balue and Barombi tribes. Their vernaculars are Oroko and Abo. A total of 29 chiefdoms exist in the municipality, 28 of which are third-class degree chiefdoms and only Ekondo-Titi has second-class degree chiefdom.

Balondo and Balue speak Oroko and Barombi speak Abo.

The Balondo and Balue are generally referred to as the Orokos of the Coastal or North West Bantus. Like all Bantus they claim to have migrated from the North or Upper Nile to the South East (Ubangi Shari) due to climatic changes or desertification of the Sahara and Arab raids. From the South East they moved west through Congo basin and then South pushed by the Fulani jihads of Usman Danfodio to occupy their present site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

These people have powerful juju societies, practice ancestral worship and believe in mystery and destiny. They are also tolerant, receptive and open to the outside world.

The Barombi people migrated from Abo clan in the littoral region to the present site.

All the three tribes each have the same type of traditional set up and cultural heritage.

Head council  
↓

Cup bearer  
↓

Quarter head

With the evolution of the modern administrative structures, traditional councils have been created in addition to what is reflected. They are answerable directly to the chief of the village.

There are also immigrants who have migrated to settle in these areas which include; Nigerians, Ghanians, Bakweries and the North Westerners who engage in agriculture, fishing and other income generating activities including the civil service. The Oroko ethnic groups are concentrated in the main land area while the maritime areas are mostly populated by the Nigerians.

The culture of the municipality is portrayed through their music, dressing, housing, craft and food. A wide musical variety exists in the area

Ekpe – General Orocko dance group

Ambekoko – Balue dance

Jokki – Balondo dance

Merengue- General Orocko dance group in the area

Dressing in the area is that which is common in the entire South West region of Cameroon, and the Sawa people of the Littoral region. These dresses are worn mostly in traditional occasions.

The common craftwork found in the area include special baskets weaved and floor mats. These baskets are used in carrying load.

Traditional dishes include plantain, ekpang, akpana etc.

### **3.1.3.2 Religion**

Christianity is the predominant religion in Ekondo Titi Municipality, constituting about 85% of the population. The Christians are made up of different denominations which are Catholics, Presbyterians, Apostolic and Full Gospel. Proximity of the council to the Federal Republic of Nigeria has facilitated the influx of several New Christian Religious Movements.

There are also traditionalists who adhere to 'juju' and shrine worship and Muslims, who constitutes about 4% of the population.

The christian churches of Catholic, Presbyterian and Apostolic have been involved not only in the evangelization of the Sub division for a long time, but also in setting the pace for educational and health development. These religious bodies currently provide educational, health and other social services to the population.

### **3.1.4 Demograph**

#### **3.1.4.1 Population Size and Structure**

Ekondo-Titi municipality has an estimated total population of 54,096 (head counts, field survey, 2011) inhabitants and a total surface area of 1,750 km square giving a population density of 31 persons per km square. Assuming a national annual population growth rate of 3%, it is projected to be 91,422 inhabitants by 2035.

The increase in population is partly due to the presence of the agro-industry, Pamol, and increase in food production resulting from the economic growth, improvement in health care facilities, increase in educational infrastructure, and immigration.

There is an influx of population especially in the maritime area (creeks) of Inesium I as a result of the increased fishing activities of Nigerians and Ghanaians off the coast of Ekondo Titi. In the mainland area, the increase in population is partly due to the presence of the giant PAMOL and CDC plantations.

A factor which might have led to a rapid increase of population in Ekondo-Titi town might have been the creation of the military Battalion, their families and other people also have come to take advantage of the consequent improvement in the business potentials of the town.

**Table 2 Population distribution in Ekondo Titi Municipality**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Youth below 15yrs</b>	<b>Children below 5yrs</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bisoro Balue	198	260	260	119	837
Ekwe	208	195	200	95	698
Kumbe Balue	150	225	285	182	842
Matutu 1	8	13	17	22	60
Matutu 2	47	68	20	35	170
Inesium 1	600	737	400	100	1837
Inesium 2	43	58	20	29	150
Iriba Nyange	90	125	165	70	450
Eweni(Elisabana)	15	20	25	40	100
Rumsa Fishing Port	5	6	5	4	20
Aruchuku	52	86	42	20	200
God Gift fishing	6	4	4	6	20

port					
Stone Creek	6	8	9	5	28
Benja (Kombo)	5	8	11	6	30
Bakara fishing port	25	20	25	10	80
Aboko fishing port	6	5	11	8	30
Dibonda Balondo	205	200	150	45	600
Beyanga	59	30	61	83	233
Lipenja Native	545	700	400	60	1705
Njima	40	55	48	20	163
Kotto	89	100	118	43	350
Mbwengi	19	14	8	10	51
Lobe Town	500	600	350	250	1700
Pondo Balue	380	550	370	200	1500
Bekatako	71	130	100	58	359
Dora	65	102	33	43	243
Mokono	98	134	170	80	482
Bafaka Balue	385	450	400	200	1435
Kitta Balue	359	505	436	200	1500
Nalende Balue	125	150	160	105	540
Ngolo Metoko	300	200	650	350	1500
Kumbe Balondo	75	98	167	60	400
Illor	178	254	250	78	760
Loe Balondo	110	120	175	120	525
Ekondo Nene	130	98	75	47	350

Bongongo 1	411	343	452	548	1754
Bongongo 2	100	128	115	85	428
Funge Balondo	255	300	230	195	980
Funge Door-mouth	62	40	69	29	200
Kombo Maria	28	20	34	21	103
Nyanga Fishing Port	45	30	45	30	150
German Beach Fishing Port	30	35	20	15	100
Berenge	20	35	15	15	85
Freedom fishing port	10	6	11	6	33
Black Bush 1	129	186	125	75	515
Black Bush 3	27	38	62	23	150
Masore	250	350	200	150	950
Lobe -Estate	2000	1300	1000	900	5200
Bekora	2200	3500	2000	800	8500
Ekondo Titi	4300	5800	3200	1700	15000
Total	15,064	18,439	13,198	7,395	54,096

***Field Survey 2011***

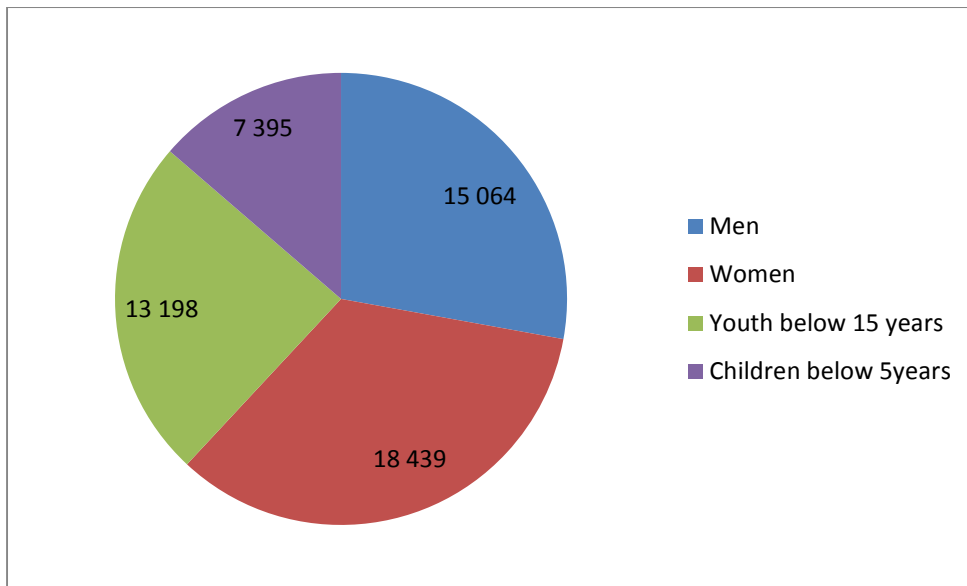
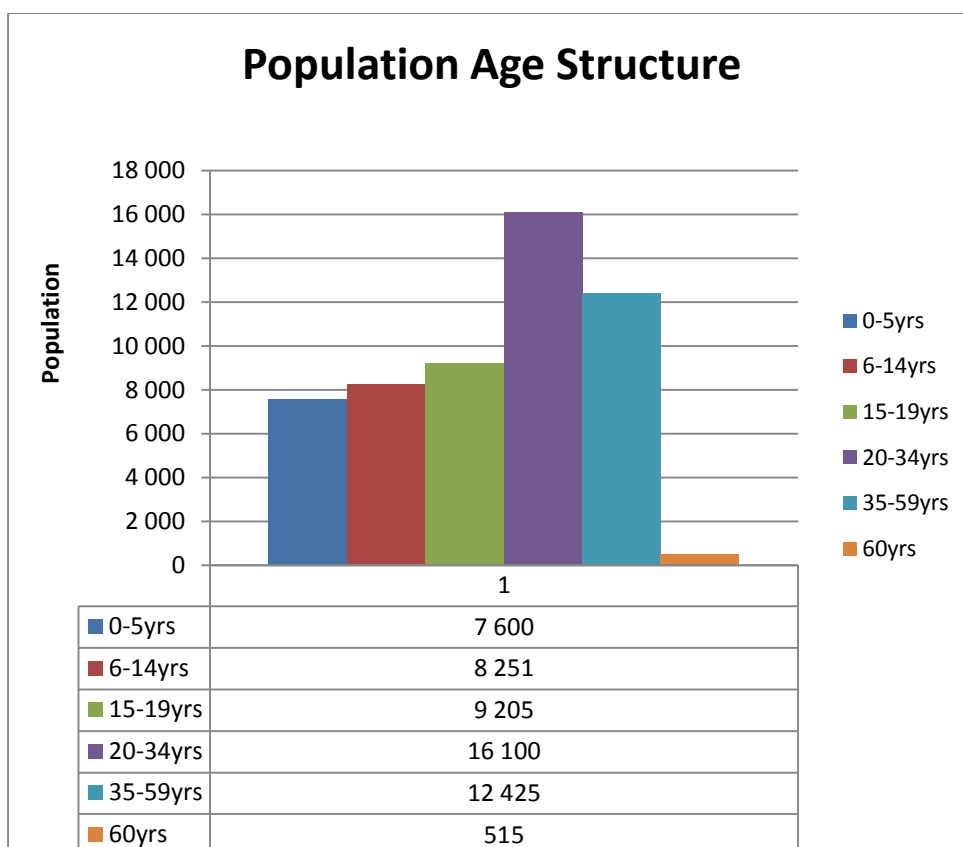


Figure 2 Population distribution according to gender

The population age structure shows that the dominant population is within the 20-59yrs age brackets which constitute the labour force of the municipality. This is partly due to the influx of entrepreneurs into the municipality which is nearer Nigeria and the presence of the giant agro-industry, PAMOL (which is the number one employer in the municipality).



**Figure 3 Population Age Structure**

### 3.4 Basic socio economic infrastructure

The basic socio economic infrastructures of the municipality include; health centre; (4 government), plantations of CDC, PAMOL and other small holders; primary schools, 50 (public 36, mission 8, lay private 6) and 16 secondary schools (11 Government, 1 mission 4 Lay Private), four types of financial institutions namely: Lobe Credit Union, Express Union, FIFFA and MC2 Bank. Transportation in the maritime is very commercial with large sea engine boats. There is just one constructed market (Ekondo Titi), 4 villages are connected to AES SONEL electrification scheme, 2 communities have pipe borne water, 1 social center and 2 functional boreholes and 15 good wells in the municipality.

### 3.5 Assets, potentials and constraints of the Municipality

The Ekondo Titi municipality has a significant biophysical features both in the maritime and mainland area. If exploited can enhance development in the Municipality.

**Table 3 Assets and potentials of the municipality**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Asset/ Potential</b>	<b>Activity types</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Problem/Constraints</b>
Forestry and wildlife	Forest with diverse timber and animal species (Monkey, bush pig, cane rat, porcupine, ducks, etc)	Exploitation of timber and NTFPs, Poaching	Ekwe, Bisoro, Kitta, Nalende, Dora, Kotto, Ekondo Nene, Funge, Illor	Illegal exploitation of timber  Illegal poaching
	Mangrove Swamp Forest		All maritime villages	Unsustainable exploitation of mangrove for fuel, fish smoking and construction of houses
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry	Creeks and swamps with diverse fish and other aquatic species (tilapia, prawns, dog fish, Grupa, mudfish, <i>inanga</i> etc)  Ready fish market	Fishing  Fish smoking	All maritime villages	Use of poisonous chemicals for fishing  Unsustainable fishing practice
	Poultry	Poultry farming	Ekondo-Titi	Inadequate accessibility to chicks
	Cattle Ranch (local)	Cattle grazing	Bongongo I	Farmer-grazer conflicts
	Local fences	Subsistence animal rearing	All main land villages	Stray animals  Animal parasite diseases
	Slaughter houses	Slaughter	Ekondo-Titi,	Limited Utilisation

			Lobe-Estate, Bekora	Poor infrastruture
Mines, Industries and Technological Development	Stone	Stone quarrying	Bisoro, Ekwe, Kumbe Balue, Mokono, Dora	Poor accessibility to the area and minerals
	Huge Sand deposits	Sand Scooping	Beyanga, Lobe-Town (Mogossi), Kumbe Balue, Ekondo- Nene beach	
	Gold	Mining	Bafaka, Kitta, Bekatako	
	Crude Oil	Crude oil exploration and exploitation	Kitta, Ngolo Metoko, Bongongo I	
	Presiuos Stone	Unexploited	Kitta	
	Salt point		Bongongo I	
	Pamol, CDC,	Plantation agriculture	Lobe-Estate, Ngolo Metoko, Lipenja, Beyanga	Poor treatment of workers
Agriculture and Rural Development	Fertile soil Favourable Climate	Large scale plantation agriculture (CDC and PAMOL)	Beyanga and Lobe Estate	Poor farm-to-market roads, limited government subventions, Inadequate farming inputs
		Small holders' scheme	Balondo and Barombi villages	
Tourism and Leisure	Hand and foot print on rock		Ekondo Nene	Poorly developed touristic site

	Warm Water springs	Tourism	Mokono	Underdeveloped
	Waterfalls		Ekondo-Titi	Underdeveloped
	PAMOL oil mill		Lobe Estate	Environmental pollution
	Creeks and Mangrove		Maritime villages	Irrational exploitation of the mangroves for fish smoking and building of houses
	Beaches		Lobe town, Ekondo Titi, Masore, Dibonda, Funge	Underdeveloped tourist attractions -Rampant attacks by sea pirates
	Caves		Lobe-Town	Underdeveloped
	Forest (Rhumpi Hills Forest Reserve, Bafaka Rain Forest)		Bafaka, Bisoro, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Kotto, Pondo, Kumbe Balue, Ekwe, Berenge	Poor land use practices
	Hotels	Lodging	Ekondo-Titi	Insufficient facilities
Territorial Administration and the Maintenance of Order	Sub- Divisional Officer's Office	Resolution of Conflicts	Ekondo-Titi	Poor collaboration with the local population  Poor equipment (boats, vehicles etc)
	Gendamerie Post	Maintenance of Law and order	Lobe-Estate, Ekondo-Titi	
	Police Post	Public Security	Ekondo-Titi	
	Cameroon Armed Force (Marine battalion)	Defense	Ekondo-Titi	

Social Affairs	Orphanage	Assistance to OVCs	Ekondo-Titi	Understaff
Environment Nature Protection, and sustainable Development	Mangrove Swamp Forest	Exploitation of Mangrove	Maritime Villages, Ekondo-Titi	Unsustainable exploitation of mangrove for fish smoking and construction
	Creeks	Diverse fish and other aquatic species	Maritime Villages	Pollution due to poor fishing methods
	Forest	Exploitation of timber, NTFPs and wildlife	Ekwe, Bisoro, Kitta, Nalende, Dora, Kotto, Ekondo Nene, Funge, Illor	Poor land use practices  Clearance of forest for agricultural purposes
Transport	Creek (Rivers)	Transportation of people, goods, services	Maritime Villages, Ekondo-Titi	Constant attacks by sea pirates
	Unconventional air Strip	Military usage	Ekondo-Titi	Restricted usage (military only)
	Developed untarred road	Transportation	All main land villages	Seasonal roads (difficult accessibility especially during the rainy season)
	Motor/ Bike Parks		Ekondo-Titi, Bekora and Lobe Estate	Poorly constructed motor/ Bike Parks
Post and Telecommuni	MTN antenna	Postal services, mobile telephone	Bongongo 2	Poor coverage, Ineffective postal
	Orange antenna		Bekora	

cations	Post office	communications ,	Ekondo-Titi	service
Communication	CRTV antenna	media coverage	Lobe-Town	Poor coverage
Housing and Urban Development	Urban spaces with basic infrastructure like electricity, water and other social amenities	Economic zones	Bekora, Lobe-Estate, Bekora	Basic infrastructures are insufficiently developed
Women Empowerment and the Family	C.I.Gs	Women empowerment	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora	Poor organisation of the C.I.Gs (absence of synergy)
Youth and Civic Education	Football fields	Organisation of football encounters between youths during Youth Day celebrations and holidays	Lobe-Town, Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka, Bisoro, Mokono, Bongongo I	Poor maintainance of football fields
Sports and Physical Education	Sports complex	Sports	Lobe-Estate and military sport complexes	Restricted usage (PAMOL staff only) and for the military, it serves the public occationally.
Arts and Culture	Sacred Sites/ Forest	Preparation of juju manifestation		Prevents expansion of community
	Community Hall	Meeting	Lobe-Estate, Bongongo I,	Insufficient

			Lobe-Town, Funge	infrastructure
Labour and Social Security	Industries (PAMOL, CDC)	Employment	Lobe-Estate, Lipinja, Ngolo Metoko, Beyanga	Employees do not know their rights since they do not master the labour code
Employment and Vocational Training	SAR-SM	Vocational training	Ekondo-Titi	Centre Peripheral approach to allocation of vocation training center
	Industries (PAMOL, CDC, Inter-Redemption Company, Alpine Business, Blessing Bakery)	Employment	Lobe-Estate, Lipinja, Ngolo Metoko, Beyanga	Employees do not know their rights since they do not master the labour code
Small and Mediun-Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts	Whole sale provision stores, Off-licences	Employment	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora	Limited access to financial credits
Scientific research and Innovations	Tradi-practioners	Expolitation of local medicinal plants	Entire Municipality	Negative socio- environmental practices
	Research center	Multiplication of quality agricultural varieties	Lobe-Estate	Restricted utilisation of research results (not open to the entire public)
Higher	Advanced level	Potential job	Entire	Absence of record on number and

Education	certificate holders	seekers	Municipality	address of advanced level certificate holders
State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure	Vast Population land	Construction of houses, agriculture, sacred forests	Njima, Berenge, Ekwe, Kotto, Pondo, Bafaka, Bisoro, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Mokono, Dora, Iriba Nyange	Inappropriate land acquisition methods

## CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

### 4.1 Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis

**Table 4 Analysis of Management of Council Resources**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<b>Human Resources Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of good staffing capacity (number and quality)</li> <li>Existence of highly experienced staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited staff knowledge on council working procedures</li> <li>Inadequate office space</li> <li>Inadequate mastery of council procedures by staff and executive</li> <li>No system for staff evaluation</li> <li>Inadequate understanding of staff role/functions</li> <li>Inadequate internal communication flow</li> <li>Under exploitation of staff skills</li> <li>Absent of recruitment procedures</li> <li>No job description for council staff</li> <li>Low staff motivation</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Resource Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of diverse revenue sources</li> <li>Increase in administrative accounts</li> <li>Transparency in management</li> <li>Realistic budgeting</li> <li>Production of financial reports (yearly administrative and management reports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unplanned expenses</li> <li>Under exploitation of potential revenue sources</li> <li>Poor revenue recovery strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Management of Council Assets</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record on Council Property</li> <li>Existence of basic office equipment (computers, typing sheets, printers etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obsolete office equipment</li> <li>Council properties not enumerated following inventory numbers</li> <li>Assets are obsolete and need reassessment of their value</li> </ul>
<b>Management of relations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cordiality</li> <li>Partnership agreements with some organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor communication strategy</li> <li>Ignorance of roles</li> <li>Conflict of interest</li> <li>Inadequate collaboration with government technical services</li> <li>Insufficient community awareness on council projects</li> <li>Poor collaboration between the council and government technical services</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Common Problems per Sector

Table 5 Consolidated recurrent problems identified

S/N	Core Problem	Village Concerned	Principal Causes	Principal Effects
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1.	Low agricultural production and productivity	Entire Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor farming methods</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>Poor farm to market roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low revenue</li> <li>Lost interest in farming</li> <li>Low population</li> <li>Absences of Social Infrastructure</li> <li>Underdevelopment</li> </ul>
<b>LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES</b>				
1	Decline in fishing	Black Bush I, Black Bush III, Inesium I, Inesium II, Matutu I, Matutu II, Benja, Kombo Maria, Freedom, God Gift, Mbakara, Aboko, Stone Creek, Eweni, Rumsa, Nyanga, German Beach, Funge Door Mouth, Arochuku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor fishing techniques</li> <li>Poor storage facilities</li> <li>Inadequate access to support and modern fishing equipments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abandonment of fishing by foreigners</li> <li>Drop in fish production</li> <li>Inadequate access to fresh fish</li> </ul>
2	Low livestock production	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I, Bongongo II,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor techniques of animal rearing (free Range)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant disease outbreaks</li> <li>Scarcity of animal use for</li> </ul>

		Lobe-Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Poor extension of veterinary services (Vaccines, fungicides and pesticides)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traditional purposes</li> <li>• Low income level</li> </ul>
<b>STATE PROPERTY , SURVEYS AND LAND TENURE</b>				
	Poor access to land	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vast capitalist (PAMOL and C.D.C)and small holders plantations</li> <li>• Presence of swamps and sacred sites (forests)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited population land</li> <li>• Inadequate expansion of communities</li> <li>• Communal conflicts</li> </ul>
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	Poor planning Town and Housing	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I, Lobe-Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of communal masterplan</li> <li>• Absence of urban development and housing facilities (infrastructure, personnel and equipment)</li> <li>• Absence of municipal waste management scheme</li> <li>• Poor access to public utilities (motuary, public toilets, public library etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate building of houses without approved plans and access roads</li> <li>• Poor hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>• High risk of fire disasters</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENT NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	High Environment Degradation	Lobe-Town, Ekondo-Titi, Bongongo I, Njima, Mokono, Mbwengi, Dora, Berenge, Ekwe, Kotto, Munyenge, Pondo, Kumbe Balue, Bafaka, Bisoro, Kitta, Nalende,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of reafforestation</li> <li>• Poor land use practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of species</li> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>

		Ekondo Nene, Masore, Illor, Dibonda, Loe, Funge, Black Bush I, Black Bush III, Inesium I, Inesium II, Matutu I, Matutu II, Benja, Kombo Maria, Freedom, God Gift, Mbakara, Aboko, Stone Creek, Eweni, Rumsa, Nyanga, German Beach, Funge Door Mouth, Arochuku		
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE				
1	Poorly developed forestry sector	Ekondo-Titi Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Absence of Council and Community forestry</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Destruction of ecosystem and biodiversity</li><li>Climate change</li><li>Low revenue into council</li></ul>
		Njima, Mokono, Mbwengi, Dora, Berenge, Ekwe, Kotto, Munyenge, Pondo, Kumbe Balue, Bafaka, Bisoro, Kitta, Nalende, Ekondo Nene, Masore, Illor, Dibonda, Loe, Funge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Illegal and unsustainable exploitation of the forests products (timber, wildlife and NTFPs)</li><li>Non-enforcement of forestry law</li></ul>	
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER				
1	Ineffective traditional administration	Bekora, Bongongo II,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chieftancy not hereditary</li><li>Devaluation of chiefs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Loss of cultural values</li><li>Communal conflicts</li><li>Ineffective decision making</li></ul>
2	High level of insecurity	Ekondo-Titi, Lobe-Town, Bekora and the maritime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Poor collaboration between population and security forces</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Harassments of the population by pirates</li></ul>

		zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sensitisation on participatory planning</li> <li>• Harrassment of foreigners by forces of law and order</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of banditry</li> </ul>
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>				
1	Inadequate access to quality basic education	Inesium, Black BushI, Bekatako, Bafaka, Bisoro, Dora, Iriba Nyange, Mokono, Lobe-Town, Lipenja, Dibonda, Funge, Bonongo I, Bongongo II, Ekwe, Kotto, Pondo, Kumbe Balondo, Illor, Loe, Ekondo-Nene, Ngolo Metoko, Nalende, Kitta, Bekora, Lobe-Estate, Ekondo-Titi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few trained teachers</li> <li>• Inadquate infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited classroom furniture and equipment</li> <li>• Untimely distribution of didactic materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor exam results</li> <li>• High illitracy rate</li> <li>• Juvenile delinquency</li> </ul>
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>				
1	Indequate access to secondary Education	Lobe-Town, Bafaka, Bisoro, Bekora, Ekondo-Titi, Kitta, Funge, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient qualified teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate secondary school facilities/ infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited classroom equipment and furniture</li> <li>• Inadequate access to didactic materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of Education</li> <li>• Juvenile delinquency</li> <li>• Rural exodus</li> </ul>
<b>HIGHER EDUCATION</b>				
1	Poor access to higher education	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University institutions far from communities</li> <li>• Low scholarship schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of education in other towns</li> <li>• Few intellectually qualified elites</li> </ul>

PUBLIC HEALTH				
1	Inadequate access to quality medical care services	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka, Bisoro, Illor, Kumbe Balue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poorly equipped health centers</li> <li>Insufficient qualified health personnel</li> <li>limited access to essential drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High prevalence of diseases</li> <li>Poor health status</li> <li>Increased mortality rate</li> </ul>
		Black Bush I, Black Bush III, Inesium I, Inesium II, Matutu I, Matutu II, Benja, Kombo Maria, Freedom, God Gift, Mbakara, Aboko, Stone Creek, Eweni, Rumsa, Nyanga, German Beach, Funge Door Mouth, Arochuku, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Ekwe, Dora, Mokono	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate coverage of community outreach programmes</li> </ul>	
2	High prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient and inadequate sensitisation of the population on HIVAIDS</li> <li>Limited access to prevention measures and care and support services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced labour force</li> <li>Drop in economic activities</li> <li>High death rate</li> </ul>
WATER AND ENERGY				
1	Poor electrification of the municipality	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Lobe-Estate, Lipenja Native, Bongongo I, Bafaka, Illor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-completion of the municipal electrification process</li> <li>Insufficient electricity supply</li> <li>Inadequate intervention during electrical faults</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in economic activities</li> <li>High rate of insecurity</li> </ul>
		Beyanga, Bongongo II,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of Electricity supply</li> </ul>	

		Njima, Mokono, Ekwe, Berenge, Kumbe Balue, Pondo, Kotto, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Dora, Funge, Masore, Loe, Dibonda, Ngolo Metoko, Ekondo Nene, Mwengi, Iribas Nyange, Bisoro		
		Kumbe Balondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abandoned electrification process</li> </ul>	
2	Poor access to potable water	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Beyanga, Bafaka, Lobe-Estate, Kumbe Balondo, Bongongo I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient potable water points</li> <li>Inadequate exploitation of possible water catchments</li> <li>Poor management of existing sources</li> <li>Non-repairs of broken down stand taps and boreholes</li> <li>Ineffective water management committees</li> <li>Poor treatment of available water sources (community and individual wells)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant outburst of water borne diseases</li> <li>High spending on medical bills</li> <li>Reduced income</li> </ul>
		Black Bush III, Inesium I, Inesium II, Matutu I, Matutu II, Benja, Kombo Maria, Freedom, God Gift, Mbakara, Aboko, Stone Creek, Eweni, Rumsa, Nyanga, German Beach, Funge Door Mouth, Arochuku,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of portable water supply</li> </ul>	

		Dibonda, Munyenge, Ekondo Nene, Masore,		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>				
1	Poor road network	Beyanga, Bongongo II, Njima, Mokono, Ekwe, Berenge, Kumbe Balue, Pondo, Kotto, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Dora, Funge, Masore, Loe, Dibonda, Ngolo Metoko, Ekondo Nene, Mwengi, Iribas Nyange, Bisoro, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Lobe-Estate, Lipenja Native, Bongongo I, Bafaka, Illor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road maintainance programmes</li> <li>• Poor government policy on rural road allocation</li> <li>• Poor community mobilisation, contribution and participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop in economic activities</li> <li>• Limited accessibility to basic social infrastructure ( Education, health)</li> <li>• Rural exodus</li> <li>• Undevelopment</li> <li>• Some aspects of the GESP not realised</li> </ul>
2	Poor accessibility	Black Bush I, Black Bush III, Inesium I, Inesium II, Matutu I, Matutu II, Benja, Kombo Maria, Freedom, God Gift, Mbakara, Aboko, Stone Creek, Eweni, Rumsa, Nyanga, German Beach, Funge Door Mouth, Arochuku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding during heavy downpours</li> <li>• Neglect by government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stagnant water ( breeding grounds for mosquitoes)</li> <li>• Destruction of property</li> <li>• Loss of lives</li> </ul>

<b>SOCIAL AFFAIRS</b>				
	Inadequate empowerment of vulnerables	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to psychosocial and nutritional aids</li> <li>• Limited access to socio-professional training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marginalisation of vulnerables</li> <li>• High dependency ratio of vulnerables</li> <li>• Psychosocial trauma</li> </ul>
<b>WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE PROMOTION OF THE FAMILY</b>				
	Gender Inequality	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of women empowerment facilities</li> <li>• Few women involve in decision making</li> <li>• Limited sensitisation on gender issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marginalisation of women</li> <li>• Women subordination</li> <li>• Exploitation of women</li> </ul>
<b>YOUTH AND CIVIC EDUCATION</b>				
	Inadequate youth empowerment	Entire Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of youth empowerment facilities (services) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- multipurpose youth empowerment and adult literacy centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inadequate mobilisation of youths on income generating activities</li> <li>• Few youth entrepreneurs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of unemployment</li> <li>• High illitracy rate</li> <li>• Juvenile delinquency</li> <li>• High crime waves</li> <li>• Rural exodus</li> </ul>
<b>SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b>				
	Decline in sporting activities	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient organisation of sporting activities ( inter-quarters )</li> <li>• Inadequate sports facilities (sports complex, sports training centers, playground etc) and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase illness due to inadequate physical exercise</li> <li>• Loss in community spirit</li> <li>• Rural exodus</li> <li>• Low representation in national and international sporting events</li> </ul>

<b>TRANSPORT</b>				
1	Inadequate transport infrastructure	Beyanga, Bongongo II, Njima, Mokono, Ekwe, Berenge, Kumbe Balue, Pondo, Kotto, Munyenge, Kitta, Nalende, Dora, Funge, Masore, Loe, Dibonda, Ngolo Metoko, Ekondo Nene, Mwengi, Iribas Nyange, Bisoro, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Lobe-Estate, Lipenja Native, Bongongo I, Bafaka, Illor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate parking infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited access to quality Cameroon Fuel for vehicles</li> <li>• Limited access to necessary documents for vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor conditions of transport facilities</li> <li>• Frequent disasters</li> </ul>
2	High rate of insecurity of water transport	Maritime Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient safety measures</li> <li>• Inadequate marine transport infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harrassment of boats by pirates</li> </ul>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING</b>				
1	High rate of unemployment	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of professional training for potential job seekers</li> <li>• Insufficient vocational professional training centres</li> <li>• Inadequate sensitisation on the importance of vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor qualification of job seekers</li> <li>• Insufficient capacity on employment strategies</li> <li>• Inadequate proffessional training for potential jobs</li> <li>• Juvenile delinquency</li> </ul>
2	Poor development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure</li> </ul>	

	of Vocational Training sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate personnel</li> </ul>	
<b>SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTREPRISES , SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT</b>				
1	Low investment in economic activities	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low entrepreneurial capacity and skills of the population</li> <li>Inadequate sensitisation on procedures and formalities on enterprises creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in the local economy</li> <li>Stagnation of the community</li> </ul>
<b>SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS</b>				
1	Poor promotion of sectorial activities	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of research center</li> <li>Inadequate valorisation of NTFPs and local medicinal plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rudimentary production techniques</li> <li>Low revenues</li> </ul>
2	Inadequate infrastructure	Lobe-Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient personnel</li> <li>Inadequate equipment</li> <li>Non dissemination of results to the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low production</li> </ul>
<b>TOURISM AND LEISURE</b>				
	Poor development of tourism sector	Ekondo-Titi, Lobe-Town, Maritime villages, Bongongo II, Mokono, Ekondo-Nene, Lobe-Estate, Masore, Dibonda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underdevelopment of tourist attractions</li> <li>Poor copllaboration between council and delegation of tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disinvestment in touristic activities</li> <li>Stagnation of local economy</li> </ul>
<b>ARTS AND CULTURE</b>				
	Decline in positive cultural values	Lobe-Town, Ekondo-Titi, Funge, Dibonda, Illor,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient organisation of cultural festivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moral decadence</li> <li>Loss of cultural identity and</li> </ul>

		Loe, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo-Nene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>insufficient cultural artefacts</li> </ul>	heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of historical links</li> </ul>
<b>MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
	Indequate data base on possible sector potentials	Ekondso-Titi, Lobe-Estate, Kitta, Ngolo Metoko, Bekatako, Bafaka, Kumbe Balue, Lobe-Town, Ekwe, Bisoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor environmental impact assessment studies by agro-industries</li> <li>Non valorisation of mining potentials by the council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor conception of development plans</li> <li>Weak local economy</li> <li>High rate of poverty</li> </ul>
<b>COMMERCE</b>				
	Poor market infrastructure	Bekora Ekondo-Titi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate market facilities</li> <li>Unhygienic conditions of markets (absence of toilets, trash cans, etc)</li> <li>Poor organisation and management of existing markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient revenue</li> <li>High rate of insecurity</li> <li>Price fluctuations</li> </ul>
<b>POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>				
1	Inadequate access to post and Telecommunication services	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective postal service</li> <li>Inadequate mobile network reception</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broken ties and relationships</li> <li>Poor exposure to the outside world</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>				
1	Inadequate media coverage	Entire municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dysfunctional CRTV antenna</li> <li>Absence of newspaper vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population is less informed</li> <li>Decision making is ineffective</li> </ul>
<b>LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY</b>				
1	High rate of social insecurity	Lobe-Town, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate organisation and structuring of self employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High rate of poverty and misery</li> <li>High rate of rural exodus</li> </ul>
		Lobe-Estate, Beyanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor working environments and conditions</li> </ul>	

#### 4.4 Needs per Sector

Table 6 Needs identified per sector

Sector	Needs identified	Consolidated Project Ideas	Sites Concerned
<b>Agriculture</b>	Improve knowledge of farmers on modern, sustainable and environmental friendly farming methods	Organisation of trainings on improved farming techniques	Ekondo-Titi
	Improve agricultural infrastructure	Formation of a synergy of farmers C.I.Gs	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
		Construction of warehouses	Bafaka
		Construction of agricultural posts	Bongongo I, Bafaka, Berenge
	Improve farm to market roads	Rehabilitation of farm to market roads	Entire municipality
<b>Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry</b>	Improve knowledge of fishermen on sustainable fishing and fish preservation techniques	Sensitisation of farmers on sustainable fishing and fish preservation techniques	Ekondo-Titi

	Improve access of fishermen to modern fishing equipment	Formation of fishermen C.I.Gs	Creeks
	Improve veterinary services	Extension of veterinary services	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Improve access to credit facilities	Creation of cooperatives	Ekondo-Titi, Bongongo I
		Revitalisation of ineffective C.I.Gs	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I, Lobe-Estate
<b>State Property and Land Tenue</b>	Allocate population land	Delimitation of population land	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Bongongo I,
	Discourage building of houses on sensitive zones (swamps, flood zones, etc)	Discourage the of construction of houses without access roads and building permits	Bekora, Creeks, Bafaka, Bisoro, Ekondo-Titi beach
<b>Urban Development and Housing</b>	Elaborate masterplans for urban spaces and spruting urban spaces	Facilitation of acquisition of buliding permits	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I, Lobe-Town
		Widening of streets	
		Opening of streets	
		Creation of drainage system	
		Accessibility	
		Numbering of houses	
		Naming of streets	
		Installation of street lights	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Elaboration of municipal waste management scheme	Establishment of dumping sites	Ekondo-Titi
		Provision of trash cans	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Provide public utilities (public toilets, motuary)	Construction of Mortuary	Ekondo-Titi
		Construction of Public toilets	Bekora, Ekondo-Titi
	Allocation of Urban development and Housing facilities	Creation of sub-divisional delagation of Urban	Ekondo-Titi

		development and Housing	
<b>Environment and Nature Protection</b>	Improve management of natural resources	Sensitisation on the importance of sustainable land use practices, proper waste disposal	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Estate,
	Reafforestation	Planting of shed trees along the streets	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Lobe-Town, Bongongo I, Bongongo II
<b>Forestry and Wildlife</b>	Encourage Council Forestry	Creation of Council Mangrove Forest	Ekondo-Titi Council
	Encourage sustainable exploitation of forest products	Domestication of NTFPs	Bekora, Berenge, Bafaka
		Creation of timber nursery	Funge Balondo
	Ensure enforcement of forestry laws	Recruitment of more forest guards	Ekondo-Titi
<b>Territorial Administration Decentralisation and the Maintenance of Order</b>	Improve respect of chiefs	Set criteria for choosing chiefs	Bekora, Bongongo II
	Sensitise population on the importance of collaboration with uniform officers	Elaboration of local security strategy	Bekora, Lobe-Town, Ekondo-Titi
	Enforcement of defense and security measures	Construction of Gendarmerie post	Bekora, Ekondo-Titi
<b>Higher Education</b>	Improve access to higher education	Put in place scholarship schemes	Entire municipality
<b>Social Affairs</b>	Improve access to psychosocial and nutritional aids	Extension of social services	Entire municipality

	Improve access to socio-professional training	Creation of social center	Bekora
<b>Women Empowerment and the Promotion of the Family</b>	Improve women empowerment facilities	Creation of women empowerment center	Ekondo-Titi
	Increase representation of women in decision making	Involvement of women in development and political domains	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka
	Increase sensitisation on gender issues	Carry out sensitisation on gender issues	Ekondko-Titi
<b>Youths and Civic Education</b>	Allocate youth empowerment facilities	Creation of youths empowerment center	Lobe-Town
	Improve mobilisation of youths on income generating activities	Formation of C.I.Gs	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka
	Encourage youth entrepreneurs	Periodic organisation of Council/ Local youth forums	Ekondo-Titi
<b>Sports and Physical Education</b>	Increase sporting activities (inter-quarter)	Frequent organisation of inter-quarters	Ekondo-Titi, Bongongo I, Bekora
		Encourage sponsorship of inter-quarter games	
	Increase number of sports facilities	Construction of sports complex	Ekondo-Titi
<b>Transport</b>	Improve motor parks	Construction of permanent structure of motor park	Ekondo-Titi, Lobe-Estate
	Increase access to quality fuel	Construction of fuel filling station	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Increase access to transport	Revitalisation of transport office	Ekondo-Titi

	documents		
	Improve security measures of water transport	Construction of wharf (habor)	Ekondo-Titi main Beach, Lobe-Town beach, Masore beach
		Provision of safety measures	
<b>Employment and Vocational Training</b>	Improve vocational training center	Construction of training workwshops	Ekondo-Titi
		Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms	
	Increase trained personnel	Recruitment of trained teachers	
	Increase vocational training centers	Allocation of vocational training centers	Bafaka, Funge
<b>Small and Medium-sized enterprises, Social Economy and the Handicraft Industries</b>	Improve entrepreneurial capacity and skills of the population	Carry out capacity building on entrepreneurship	Ekondo-Titi
	Improve sensitisation on procedures and formalities on enterprises creation	Organisation of trainings on the procedures and formalities on entreprise creation	
<b>Scientific Research and Innovation</b>	Improve valorisation of NTFPs and local medicinal plants	Valorisation of NTFPs and Local Medicinal plants	Ekondo-Titi
<b>Tourism</b>	Improve tourist attractions	Development of tourist attractions	Ekondo-Titi, Lobe-Town, Maritime villages, Bongongo II, Mokono, Ekondo-Nene, Lobe-Estate, Masore, Dibonda
	Improve collaboration between council and delegation of tourism	Elaboration of local tourism strategy	Ekondo-Titi Council

<b>Culture</b>	Increase organisation of cultural festivals	Organisation of general cultural festivals	Balondo, Balue, Barombi
	Increase cultural artefacts	Construction of community halls	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Ngolo Metoko, Mokono
<b>Mines, Industry and Technological Development</b>	Improve environmental impact assessment studies by agro-industries	Environmental Impact Assessment	Lobe-estate
	Exploit mining potentials	Exploitation of minerals	Kitta, Ngolo Metoko, Bekatako, Lobe-Estate, Kumbe Balue, Dora,
<b>Commerce</b>	Improve market facilities	Construction of modern market structure	Bekora
		Construction of toilet	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
		Rehabilitate borehole	Ekondo-Titi
		Construction of fence around market	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
		Provision of water	Bekora
	Improve hygienic conditions of markets	Provision of 4 trash cans	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Improve organisation and management of existing markets	Construction of council office at market	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora

<b>Post and Telecommunications</b>	Improve postal services	Revitalisation of post Office	Ekondo-Titi
	Increase mobile telephone coverage	Installation of MTN and Orange antennae	Bafaka, Ekwe, Kitta, Muyenge Balue
<b>Labour and Social Security</b>	Improve organisation and structuring of self employment	Organisation of trainings on Business and Investment Plans	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora
	Improve working environment and conditions	Resettlement of Population	Beyanga Camp
		Rehabilitation of PAMOL Lobe-Estate workers camps	Lobe-Estate
		Organisation of seminars on the comprehension of the Labour code	Lobe-Estate, Beyanga
<b>Communication</b>	Improve access to media coverage	Rehabilitation of CRTV antenna	Lobe-Town
		Creation of newspapers sales points	Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bongongo I
<b>Basic Education</b>	Improve infrastructure	Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms	Inesium, Black BushI, Bekatako, Bafaka, Bisoro, Dora, Iriba Nyange, Mokono, Lobe-Town, Lipenja, Dibonda, Funge, Bonongo I, Bongongo II, Ekwe, Kotto, Pondo, Kumbe Balondo, Illor, Loe, Ekondo-Nene, Ngolo Metoko, Nalende, Kitta, Bekora, Lobe-Estate, Ekondo-Titi
		Provision of benches, tables and chairs	
		Construction of water and latrines	
	Increase access to didactic materials	Periodic supply of didactic materials	
	Increase trained teachers	Recruitment of more trained teachers	

<b>Secondary Education</b>	Improve infrastructure	Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, libraries and multi-media centers	
		Provision of benches, teachers' tables and chairs	
		Provision of water points and latrines	
	Increase teachers	Recruitment of more trained teachers	
	Increase access to didactic materials	Constant supply of didactic materials	
<b>Public Health</b>	Improve equipment of health centers	Supply of laboratory equipments and reagents	Ekondo-Titi Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka, Bisoro, Illor
	Improve access to essential drugs	Update pro-pharmacies	
	Increase qualified medical staff	Recruitment of more trained nurses	
	Increase and improve community outreach programmes	Revitalisation of health committees	
	Increase access to prevention measures, care and support services	Elaboration of HIV Workplace Policy	Ekondo-Titi Council
	Insufficient and inadequate sensitisation of the population on HIVAIDS	Revitalisation of Local AIDS Control Committees	Lobe-Town, Ekondo-Titi, Bekora, Bafaka, Bisoro, Illor, Funge, Masore
		Creation of HIV information centers	
<b>Public Works</b>	Improve road maintenance programmes	Maintenance of roads with proper longlasting materials	Entire municipality
		Rehabilitation of bridges and culverts	Dora, Mokono, Berenge, Bekatako

		Construction of bridges and culverts	Ekondo-Titi, Lobe-Town, Bekatako, Dora,
	Instigate government policy on rural road allocation	Opening of developed earth road	Kitta, Loe
	Improve community mobilisation, contribution and participation in road maintenance	Community labour to improve drainage systems	Entire municipality
	Improve accessibility into the maritime zone	Disenclavement of the maritime zone	Creeks
	Instigate inter-council linkages	Opening of inter council roads	Kitta-Isai Mbange road, Bekora-Dikome Balue road
<b>Water and Energy</b>	Improve access to portable drinking water	Provision of pipe-borne water	Ekondo-Titi
		Construction of borehole/ community wells	Mokono, Ekondo Nene, Pondo, Ekwe
	Improve quality of water	Rehabilitation of boreholes/Community wells	Kumbe Balondo, Lobe-Town, Bekora
		Rehabilitation of water scheme	Lobe-Town, Bekora, Bafaka, Bongongo I
		Organisation regular treatment of community wells	Lobe-Town, Kitta, Nalende, Lobe-Estate,
<b>Energy</b>	Improve access to electricity	Rural electrification	Funge, Ekwe, Kumbe Balue, Pondo, Kumbe Balondo, Masore

## CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLANNING

### 5.1 Vision and objectives of the CDP

#### Vision

The vision of Ekondo Titi Council is to have an exemplary municipality, by 2020, where management of all resources is at its best for the wellbeing of all inhabitants of the municipality and in the interest of sustainable development, taking socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects into consideration.

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#### Strategic objectives

- Improve access to social amenities such as education; healthcare delivery; water and energy; and other social infrastructure necessary for upgrading living standards;
- Develop council capacity through proper and productive relationships with development partners like technical services, civil society and other development actors at local and national levels;
- Ameliorate agro-pastoral production and productivity systems as a basis for wealth creation;
- Improve road infrastructure within the municipality in order to boost access to social services, and also facilitate movement of goods and services;
- Promote information, communication and telecommunication (ICT) infrastructure and services in the municipality; and
- Promote good governance in the use of council financial, material, and human resources, so as to deliver required results for the attainment of the above-mentioned vision.

## 5.2 Logical frameworks EKONDO TITI

Table 7 Logical frameworks

	Objectives	O.V.I	M.O.V	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Improvement in socio-economic conditions of all inhabitants of the Municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improved council performance	75% realization of Ekondo Titi Council projects by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projects realized</li> <li>- M&amp;E Reports</li> <li>- Communal services</li> </ul>	Support from external partners obtained
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Increased collection of revenue	75% increased of council revenue by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring report</li> <li>- Administrative accounts</li> <li>- Audit report</li> </ul>	
	R2. Increased capacity of councils assets	All basic materials available by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Store account report</li> <li>- Inventory report</li> <li>- Reception note</li> </ul>	
	R3. Human resources of the council reinforced	All departments of the council functional with adequate trained and sufficient staff by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contract letters</li> <li>- Training and development report</li> </ul>	
	R4. Improved relationships between council and development actors	Increased number of formal relationships between council and development actors by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol agreement</li> </ul>	Willingness of external actors
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Means</b>	<b>Cost</b>	
<u>R1: Increased collection of revenue</u>				
1.1 Train revenue collectors		Materials – revenue Consultants	2,500.000	
1.2 Identify and deposit revenue collected at the financial service		Movement allowance Logistics / materials	7.000.000	

1.3 Sensitize economic operators	Tax consultant	8,000.000	
1.4 Computerizes financial management	IT specialist Hard & Soft wares	10,000.000	
1.5 Train councilors	Specialists Training materials	10.000.000	
1.6 Reinforce revenue collection system	Council staff	-	
1.7 Put in place revenue collection monitoring system	Human resources Displacement allowances	1.500.000	
<u>R2: Increased capacity of councils assets</u>			
2.1 Construct and equip slaughter house	Material / labour	50.000.000	
2.2 Revitalise motor park	Material / human resources	10.000.000	
2.3 Acquire civil engineering equipment (grader, bulldozer, camion etc)	Repairs	70.000.000	
<u>R3</u>			
3.1 Review personnel status	- HRM expert	1.500.000	
3.2 Elaborate & adopt staff training and development plan for the council		5.000.000	
3.3 Review work plan for staff and executive	Consultant	2.000.000	
3.4 Train council executive	- Consultant - Materials for training	6.000.000	
3.5 Recruit qualified staff according to the organigram	HRM	15.000.000	
<u>R4</u>			
4.1 Organise systematic work session between decentralized technical services (DTS) to improve collaboration	- Personnel (council) - Chief of service of DTS	10,000.000	
4.2 Formalise and harmonise relationship between the council and NGO and economic operators' groups	- Council executive - Materials	2.000.000	
4.3 Improve coverage and community radio programme	- Council Executive - Modern equipment/materials	10.000.000	

	- Increased no. of staff		
4.4 Develop council twining programme ( South –South and North-North Cooperation)	- Council Executive - Displacement allowance - Proposal development	21.000.000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>241, 500,000</b>	

### Public Health

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improving the state of health of the population in the Municipality	70% of the population having access to health care services and facilities by 2035	Consultation registers  Health reports	No natural disaster  Political will to sponsor health programs	Number of people carrying out their normal activities	Availability of human capital
Specific objective	Improve access to quality Healthcare services	By 2015, at least 70% of the population have access to Quality Health services	-Hospital and Health Centre records  - Administrative Reports	Active involvement of population in healthcare delivery	Enabling economic conditions  -Favourable policy framework	Policy documents for the health sector

Results (Strategic axes)	1) New health facilities constructed	No of people having access to health services	Health reports	Availability of funds	Amount of money for infrastructures	BIP and Council's budget
	2) Qualified health personnel and adequate equipment made available	No of qualified personnel Quantity of equipment available	Supplies reports Deployment notes	Availability of funds	Proportion of funds for supplies and personnel	BIP and Council's budget
	3) Prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS,STDs Malaria in the municipality reduced	No of cases of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB	Health reports Consultation registers	Positive change of behaviour	No of people aware and avoiding communicable diseases	Program / project reports
	4) Existing ealth centers in Bekora, Illor,Bafaka, and Kumbe in the Ekondo Titi municipality rehabilitated	No of health facilities rehabilitated	District health Service records, Field visits	-Availability of funds	Council budget	Council investment budget
	5) Communities participation in the health system improved	-No existing functional health committees, -No of CBOs involve in the provision of health services,	District health Service records, Council record,	-Health committees, CBOs are trained, provided with stationeries, motivated, and supervised	Availability of funds	Amount of health budget

	6) Ethical issues in provision of health services respected, operational research on patients satisfaction carried	-Patients health personnel relationship -Patient satisfaction -No of operational research	Site visits, Health Delegation report	Funds are available	% increase in the budget for Public health	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
R1	Rehabilitate the 4 major health centers	4	10,000,000	40, 000,000		
R2	Construct 2 new health centers	2	60.000,000	120,000,000		
R3	Provide 4 state registered nurses to each health center	16	150.000	2,400,000		
	Provide 30 beds to each health center	120	40,000	4,800,000		
	Provide 4 tables to each health center	16	40,000	640,000		
	Provide 10 table chairs to each health center	40	20000	800,000		
	Supply of technical equipment	4	10,000,000	40,000,000		
	Supply of water	4	5,000,000	20,000,000		
	Recruit 8 resident doctors for the 4 integrated Health Centers for 12 months	8	300,000*12	28.800.000		
	Feasibility studies	1	1.000.000	1.000.000		
	Control work	1	200.000	200.000		
	Construction of a mortuary	1	6,000,000	6,000,000		
	Equipment of mortuary	1	3,000,000	3,000,000		
	Feasibility studies		1,000,000	1,000,000		
		<b>Estimated sub total</b>				<b>268,640,000</b>
R4	Provide stationeries to health committees in all villages	45	1,000,000	45.000.000		
	Provide training and motivate , CBOs , health committees and community relay agents		Lump sum	Lump sum		
R5	Recruit and train HIV/AIDS counselors and peer educators	20	200000	4,000,000		
	Equip schools with HIV/AIDS materials like video set, posters		100000	2,000,000		
	Assist groups of PLWAS with income generating activities			500,000		

	Assist NGOs and other associations that support HIV/AIDS patients and the vulnerable		5,000,000	5,000,000
	Assist the District service to carry out routine screening for MBP, diabetes and cancer		2,000,000	2,000,000
	Support the district service to train nurses on the use of penthogram and other obstetrical emergencies and neonatal care		1,000,000	1,000,000
		<b>Estimated sub total</b>		<b>59,500,000</b>
R6	Carry out operational research on current health issues		5,000,000	5,000,000
	Carry out patient satisfaction surveys		2,000,000	2,000,000
	Train health personnel on good governance and ethical issues		2,000,000	2,000,000
		<b>Estimated sub total</b>		<b>9,000,000</b>
<b>Total estimate</b>		<b>597,175,000 FCFA</b>		

#### Basic Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure quality primary education for all parts of the Ekondo Titi Sub Division by 2017	More teachers employed and improved infrastructures	Examination results	Parents are more engaged in the education of children	School requirements bought and fees paid	School registers showing regular attendance
Specific objective	Access to quality basic education increased	Higher rate of enrolment of children of school going age	School registers and reports from inspectorate	All facilities expected are put in place	More classrooms, creation of public nursery schools	School registers

Results (Strategic axes)	1) Number of GS and GNS increased	Number of schools created	School/ Inspectorate report	Adequate availability of funds	Increase in the budget of Basic Education	National Budget
	2) Number of teachers in the Ekondo Titi Municipality increased	Number of teachers recruited	School/ Inspectorate report	Adequate availability of funds	Increase in the budget of Basic Education	National Budget
	3) All schools have enough basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, HM office, latrines, stand taps, trash cans)	Number of available infrastructure	Site visit, Inspectorate report	Funds are available	Increase in the budget of Basic Education	National Budget
	4) Inspectorate of Basic Education equipped	Available equipment	Site visit, Inspectorate report	Funds are available	Increase in the budget of Basic Education	National Budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
1) Increase in the number of GS , GNS, and enrolment of children of school going age	Carry out inspection and assessment tours in all the 45 public schools in all the villages			01	Lump sum	2,500,000
	Carry out feasibility studies to identify and propose sites for construction of new 2 GNS and 2 GS in Ekondo Titi			02	Lump sum	5,000,000
	Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government of 2 new GNS and 2 GS				Lump sum	2,000 000
	Lobby for improvement on minimum package and sensitization on nursery education				Lump sum	3,000,000
					<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>12,500,000</b>
	Lobby for employment of more teachers in the schools in the municipality				Lump sum	5,000,000
	Advertising available positions and recruitment of trained teachers				Lump sum	500,000
2) Increase in					<b>Estimated sub</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

the number of teachers in the Ekondo Titi Municipality			<b>total</b>	
	Assess basic infrastructural needs of various schools:			
	3.1) Construction of classrooms (2 GNS and 2 GS) Inesium, Black Bushl,	4	18,000,000	72,000,000
	3.2) Rehabilitation of 50 bad classrooms in both nursery and primary schools in Bekatako, Bafaka, Bisoro, Bekora, Lobe Town, Mokono	50	1,500,000	75,000,000
3) All schools have enough basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, HM office)		2	2,000, 000	4.000,000
		2	1,000,000	2,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>153,000,000</b>
	3.2) Provision of benches in Bisoro, Dora, Iriba Nyange, Mokono, Lobe-Town,	250	30000	7,500,000
	Provision of trash cans to both nursery and primary schools in all villages	50	10,000	500,000
	Provision of small tables to nursery schools	75	5000	375000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>8,375,000</b>
	3.3) Construction of latrines	24	3,500,000	84,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>69,500,000</b>
	3.4) Construction of and equipment of head teachers offices with staff rooms for primary schools	10	7,000,000	70,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>87,000,000</b>
	3.5) Provide didactic materials for seminars for 5 years in Lipenja, Dibonda, Funge Bonongo I, Bongongo II,		Lump sum	50,000,000
	Provide feeding at training for 200 teachers from Ekwe, Kotto, Pondo, Kumbe Balondo, Illor, Loe, Ekondo-Nene, Ngolo Metoko, Nalende, Kitta, Bekora, Lobe-Estate, Ekondo-Titi	200	12,500 per teacher	2,500,000
	Provide transport for teachers for training	200	2500 per teacher	500,000

			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>54,800,000</b>
4) Provide playgrounds and equipments for nursery schools	4.1) Provision of playground and equipment for nursery schools	10	20,000,000	200,000,000
	4.2) provide didactic materials for both nursery and primary schools		Lump sum	8,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>211,000,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>604,675,000</b>

### Secondary Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote equitable access to quality secondary education	All young holders of the FSLC are registered in secondary school	School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Parents register children and provide their basic school needs	Less holders of FSLC school drop out	School registers

Specific objective	Access to quality secondary education Improved	-FSLC holders are in school -Study conditions in schools ameliorated	School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Parents register children and provide their basic school needs	Less holders of FSLC school drop out	-School registers -Increase in the budget
Results (Strategic axes)	1)- Increased number of public Secondary and Technical Schools and private institutions as well -Increased in the rate of enrolment in the Ekondo Titi municipality	-increase in the number of schools created -Number of students enrolled in each school	School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Adequate availability of funds	Increase in the budget for Secondary education	National Budget
	2) Number of secondary school teachers and administrative staff in Ekondo Titi municipality increased	-Increase in the number of trained teachers -Increase in the number of administrative staff	School records, Delegation Reports	Adequate availability of funds	Increase in the budget for Secondary education	National Budget
	3) Prevalence of schools have basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, Administrative block, laboratory/workshops library etc) and equipment	-At least 6 new class rooms are constructed -At least 500 desks are made for new and existing classrooms -At least 2 workshops constructed	Delegation reports, Inspection reports	Funds are available	% increase in the budget for Secondary education	National Budget

	4) Water and electricity supplied to the schools in the Municipality	Number of schools having water and electricity supply	Field visits, Reports	Water and electricity readily available in locality, Funds are available	Increase number of available water sources	National Budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
1) Number of Gov. Secondary and Technical Schools and enrolment rate in the municipality increased	Carry out inspection and assessment tours to the 2 government secondary schools in the Ekondo Titi Municipality			02	50 000	100 000
	Feasibility studies and site identification for the creation of new secondary schools in the municipality			03	1,000 000	3,000,000
	Propose sites for creation of new schools			03	1,000 000	3,000,000
	Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government			03	100 000	300,000
					<b>Estimated sub Total</b>	<b>6, 400,000</b>
2) Number of teachers and staff in secondary schools in the Ekondo Titi Municipality increased	Request for the employment/recruitment of 15 more teachers in the schools of the municipality Lobe-Town, Bafaka, Bisoro, Bekora, Ekondo-Titi, Kitta, Funge, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balue in			15	200,000	3,000,000
	Increase intake of student teachers in training institutions			-	-	-
	Assess and provide basic infrastructural needs of various schools:					
	3.1) Construction of classrooms(block of two rooms)			06	18,000,000	108,000,000
	Rehabilitate 17 existing classrooms in GBHS Ekondo Titi and GHS Bekora			17	4,500,000	76,500,000

3) All schools basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, Administrative blocks, laboratory/ workshops, library etc) and equipment present			<b>Estimated sub Total</b>	<b>187,850,000</b>
	3.2) Provision of benches (2 seater) for all new and existing schools in Lobe-Town, Bafaka, Bisoro, Bekora, Ekondo-Titi, Kitta, Funge, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balue	500	12,000	6,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
	3.3) Provision of toilets	02	3 500 000	7,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>7,300,000</b>
	3.4) Provision of administrative block	02	50,000,000	100,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub Total</b>	<b>115,000,000</b>
	3.5) Construct and equip laboratories	02	95,000,000	190,000,000
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>192,500,000</b>
	3.6) Construction of workshops (GTC Ekondo Titi)	02	25,000,000	50,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>
	3.7) Construct and equip computer laboratories	02	75,000,000	150,000,000
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>155,000,000</b>
	3.8) Provision of tables	25	150 000	3,750,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
	3.9) Provision of chairs	50	25 000	1,250,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
	3.10) Provision of cupboards	06	150 000	900,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
	4.1) Identify schools and carry out feasibility studies for electricity supply	02	100,000	200,000

4) Water and electricity supplied to majority of schools in Municipality	Negotiate with AES SONEI to provide electricity to schools	02	50,000,000	100,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub Total</b>	<b>105,000,000</b>
	4.2) Identify schools and carry out feasibility studies for water supply	02	100,000	200,000
	Mobilise resources and contact Water Management Committees for extensions	Lump sum	Lump sum	20,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>25,200,000</b>
	4.4) Provide pedagogic projects and support for co-curricular activities	02	750,000	1,500,000
	4.5) Construct and equip laboratories	02	25,000,000	50,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>56,500,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b><u>898,450,000</u></b>

## Public Works

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Develop road network with the introduction of relevant intervention strategy	Road passable and in good condition	Public works reports Reception notes	Availability of funds Proper execution of public contracts	Amount of money for public works	BIP logbook Council budget
Specific objective	Improve road network within the municipality	No of km of road graded and opened	Public works reports Reception notes	Availability of funds for projects Proper execution of public contracts	Amount of money used for roads infrastructure	Contract award documents
	1) 92km of existing road network in Ekondo Titi municipality rehabilitated	Number of Km of existing road network rehabilitated	-Observation, -Public Works Delegation report -Council record	Funds are available,	-Communities provide enough financial contribution	-Communities participate in road construction , management and sustainability

	2) 50 km of existing farm to market roads maintained	No of km existing farm to market road maintain	-Observation, -Public Works Delegation report -Council record	Funds are available,	Good governance exist	National control system
	3) At least 20 km of new farm to market road open up each year	No of km of new farm to market road opened up	-Observation, -Public Works Delegation report -Council record	Funds are available,	-Communities provide enough financial contribution	A fabric of companies and powerful consultants exist
	4)All bridges and culverts have been constructed	No of bridges and culverts constructed	-Observation, -Public Works Delegation report -Council record	Funds are available	There is proper supervision of work	Council priorities
<b>Result</b>	<b>Activities</b>		<b>Qty</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>Study cost (10%)</b>
R1	Rehabilitate 92km of existing road network within Ekondo Titi municipality		92km	10,000,000/km	920,000,000	
R2	Maintenance of the 6km of the Bekora-Njima road network		6km	15,000,000/km	90.000.000	
	Maintenance of 4km of the Bobongo II-Bobongo I road network		4km	15,000,000/km	60,000,000	
	Maintenance of 5km of Dora-Ribanyange road network		5km	15,000,000/km	75,000,000	
R3	Opening and extension of 5km of Ekwe-Bafaka road network		5km	20,000,000/km	100.000.000	
	Opening and extension of 15km of Kitta-Isai Mbange road		15km	20,000,000/km	300,000,000	
	Opening and extension of 40km of Bekora-Dikome balue road		40km	20,000,000/km	800,000,000	

	Opening and extension of 7km of Ekondo Titi-Ngolometoko road network	7km	20,000,000/km	140,000,000	
	-Set up road management committee, train and provide road maintenance tools like spades, pick axes, wheel barrow, globs etc all the 45 villages	45	1. 000.000	45.000.000	
	Involvement of the community for road maintenance for ten years	Lump sum	20,000,000	20,000,000	
R4	-Construct at least 73 culverts in all villages in the municipality	73	1,600,000/culvert	116,800,000	
	Construct 11 bridges in Pondo Balue, Mbwengi, Lobe Town, Nalende, Dora and Ekwe	11	50,000,000/bridge	550,000,000	
	Construct 5 raingates within the municipality	05	500,000	2,500,000	
	Construct 2 weighing stations in the municipality	02	1.200.000	2,400,000	
	Follow up			5,000,000	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>3,226,700,000</b>		

### Transport

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ease the movement of persons goods and services in the municipality	No of breakdowns, accidents, time spent on the road	Council reports	Council's priority for budgeting	Council's allocation	Council budget BIP

Specific objective	By 2015, Provide modern motor parking facilities in Ekondo Titi	No of parks construct ed	Project reports	Allocation of funds	Amount of money made available	Council budget BIP
Results (Strategic axes)	1) All motor parks constructed in Ekondo Titi municipality	One motor park construct ed in Ekondo Titi center	Site visit, Reports	Adequate land and funds are available	% increase in budget of Transport Service and Council	National and Council Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity		Unit cost/ Designation	Amount	
R1	Acquire land for the construction of two main motor parks in Ekondo Titi and Lobe Estate	02		5,000,000	10,000,000	
	Construct modern motor parks with water and electricity and offices in Ekondo Titi and Lobe Estate	02		25,000,000	50,000,000	
	Provide water and electricity	Lump sum		12,000,000	12,000,000	
	Construct toilets in the two parks	02		1.000.000	2,000,000	
	Carry out feasibility studies	02		2,000,000	4,000,000	
	Supervision	02		100,000	200,000	
Grant total						78,200,000

#### Environment and Nature Protection

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To ensure environmental protection, sustainable management of natural resources and to improve the fight against climate change and implement mitigation	-Communities participation in the fight for climate change mitigation -environmental law applied	-Observation -Delegation reports -testimonies	That communities are ready to adhere to change by stopping traditional practices that affect the environment	-Change in practices that have adverse environmental effects	Delegation reports
Specific objective	Promote environmental protection and sustainable development	-Communities participation in the fight for climate change mitigation -planting of ornamental plants in the town	Site visits, Council report, Environment and Nature Protection Delegation (MINEPDED)	That communities are ready to adhere to change by stopping traditional practices that affect the environment	-Change in practices that have adverse environmental effects -Increase in the budget	Delegation reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Proper waste management system instituted	-At least one garbage collection van acquired, -Number of garbage cans acquired -Number of dump sites created	Site visits, Council report, Environment and Nature Protection Delegation	Funds are available	Increase in the budget of environment and nature protection	National Budget
	2) Environmental conservation practices improved.	Types of environmental friendly practices in use	Survey reports, Environment and Nature Protection Delegation report	Enabling environment	Decrease in the number environmental mal practices	Reports

	3) Environmental and nature protection experts increased within the municipality.	Number of environment oriented staff	Report of Environment and Nature Protection Delegation	Environment experts/staff exists	Increase in budget of service of environment and nature protection	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
1) Proper waste management system instituted	Acquisition of waste collection and transportation van	02	42,000,000	84,000,000		
	Provide garbage cans in Ekondo Titi town and Lobe	60	50,000	3,000,000		
	Promotion of environmental Hygiene and sanitation through sensitization meetings (quarterly)	4	3,000,000	12,000,000		
	Feasibility studies and selection of permanent dump site	01	750,000	750,000		
			<b>Total investment</b>	<b>99'7500,000</b>		
	Put in place sustainable waste management system		Lump sum	8,000,000		
			<b>Total running costs</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>		
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>107,000,000</b>		
2) Environmental conservation practices improved.	Sensitization campaigns on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices in Ekondo Titi, Bekora and Lobe Estate		Lump sum	15,000,000		
	Put in place a sustainable environmental management plan		Lump sum	3,000,000		
	Fight bush fires (patrols and controls) and sensitization	10 years	500,000 per year	5,000,000		
	Fight illegal and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources like over hunting of animals, over exploitation of trees and water poisoning	10 years	1,000,000 per year	10,,000,000		
	Protection of water catchments	Lump sum	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	Creation of a town green in Ekondo Titi and Lobe	2	140,000,000	140,000,000		
	Climate change sensitization (quarterly)	4	5,000,000	5,000,000		
			<b>Estimated sub</b>	<b>180,000,000</b>		

			<b>total</b>	
3)	Conduct staff needs assessment	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Environmental experts increased	Deployment of staff		<b>800,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>
Grand total		<b>288,000,000</b>		

### Culture

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	-Promote cultural integration and heritage	Harmony b/n indigenous and exogenous cultures	Reports of cultural festivals	Foresight amongst people with different backgrounds	Ability for diff. cultures to interact	Council reports
Specific objective	By 2015 construct a cultural facilities,(handicraft village and com. Halls)	No of functional handicraft and com. halls	Contract documents Reception notes	Availability of funds and willingness of villages	Budget allocated	Council budget
Results (Strategic axes)	1) A handicraft village established in Ekondo Titi municipality	Existence of a handicraft village	Reports, publications, observation	Funds and devoted persons (role models of tradition) are available	Number of role models identified	-Interviews, -Ekondo Titi cultural association annual report -Council report

	2) Cultural artifacts restored	No of cultural artifacts restored and preserved	Site visit, Reports, Interviews	Enabling environment	Number of role models identified	Interviews, -Traditional council report -Council report
Results	Activities			Quantity	Unit cost	Total
R1	Construction of community halls			10	10,000,000	100,000,000
	Construction of handicraft village			1	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Organization of cultural festivals			8	10,000,000	80,000,000
R2	Create and construct a museum			1	30,000,000	30,000,000
Total cost						235,000,000

## Commerce

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Advance Ekondo Titi's competitiveness in the sub-divisional market place	Quantity and quality of goods from Ekondo Titi sold	Chambers of Commerce reports	Stable political and economic situation	Regional/ national economic growth rate	Macro economic reports
Specific objectives	Trade in core commodities and other income earning crops promoted	Quantity of goods sold	reports	Improved capacity	No of successful businesses	Reports

Results (Strategic axes)	1) Trade in Cocoa, Palm, Cassava, rubber, plantain, banana, yams and colocasia is promoted in Ekondo Titi municipality	Number of functional markets for these products in the council area	Site visits, Council reports, Delegation of trade reports	Funds are available, Dynamic population	Increase in the budget for the Council and MINCOMM-ERCE	National budget
	2) Promotional sales are organised at least three times a year	Number of promotional sales organised in a year	Site visit, Council and Delegation of trade reports	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for the Council and MINCOMM-ERCE	National budget
	3) Prices of basic goods are stabilized	-Prices of basic goods -No of price control checks -	Receipt -Council and Delegation report -Field visit	Political will	increase in the budget for the Council and MINCOMM-ERCE	National policy
	4) Quality of goods improved	-Consumer satisfaction	-Field visit -Delegation report	Honesty of controllers	Firm supervision	National policy
	5) Scales are used to sell pre-package goods	The use of scales in market	Delegation report -field visit	Availability of scales	Strict checks	National policy
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost	Amount		
R1	Create periodic market for Cocoa and other major crops in Ekondo Titi center	1	25,000,000	25,000,000		
R2	Organise three promotional sales each year in the municipality	3	25,000,000	75,000,000		
R3	Verify invoices and publication of prices if they correspond to homologated prices	3	200,000	600,000		

R4	Verify expiring date of products in market	3	200,000	600,000
R5	Verify the use of scale in the sale of pre-packaged products	3	200,000	600,000
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				<b>101,800,000</b>

### Water and Energy

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improved access totable water and energy infrastructures in the Ekondo Titi municipality	More stand taps and electricity poles in the municipality	Water management committee and CAMWATER reports,	Families and individuals subscribe	-Increase pipeline and extension -Increase in home users of water and electricity	-CAMWATER and Community Water Management Committee reports -AES SONEL reports
Specific objective	Provide potable water and energy to all in the municipality	-No people having access to water and energy	Water management committee and CAMWATER reports, AES Sonel reports	Families and individuals subscribe	No of connections for water and energy	-CAMWATER and Community Water Management committee reports -AES SONEL reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) All communities of the municipality having access to potable water and electricity	Number of communities accessed with water and electricity	Water and Energy Delegation records, site visits	Adequate funds are available	Increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget

	2) All villages/ quarters having water stand taps and electricity connections increased	Number of villages and neighbourhoods having water and electricity supply	Water and Energy Delegation records, site visits	Adequate funds are available	Increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
	3) All existing water and electricity installations are rehabilitated and extended	Number of water schemes rehabilitated, Number of neighbourhoods extended	-Water and Energy Delegation records -site visits -Community water management reports	Adequate funds are available	Increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
	1.1) Extend electricity in all villages in the municipality	10	45,000,000	450,000,000		
	Feasibility studies to identify number of poles needed	10	350,000	3,500,000		
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>453,500,000</b>		
	1.2) Installation of electricity in villages	14	25,000,000	350,000,000		
	Feasibility studies	14	300,000	4,200,000		
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>354,200,000</b>		
	1.3) Provide alternative source of energy from solar in villages	15	7,000,000	105,000,000		
	Feasibility studies	15	300,000	4,500,000		
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>109,500,000</b>		
	2.1) rehabilitation of existing water schemes in villages	02	25,000,000	50,000,000		
			Total investment	40,000,000		
	Feasibility studies	02	300,000	600,000		

			Total running cost	1,800,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>43,400,000</b>
	2.2) Train water management committees	1 group training	Lump sum	1,000,000
			Total investment	1,000,000
	Equip WMC with tool kit	45	250,000	11,250,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>12,250,000</b>
	2.3) water catchment area protection by tree planting and	3	1,000,000	3,000,000
	Fencing with barb wire	30	210,000	6,300,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>9,300,000</b>
	2.4) Increase number of stand taps in each community by - constructing public stand pipes	100	150,000	15,000,000
			Total investment	15,000,000
			Total running cost	1,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>
	2.5) Construct bore holes	4	12,000,000	48,000,000
	<b>Estimated sub total</b>			<b>49,000,000</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>1,044,950,000</b>

## Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure food security and nutritional status of the population in Ekondo Titi municipality	No of mal nutrition case % of people under poverty line	Health reports MDGs reports	Stable political and environmental factors	Security reports (MINADT)	MINADT reports
Specific objective	By 2015, increase agricultural production by 50%	-Quantity and quality of agric produced by 2016 -Increase in household income	MINADER reports	Stable environment Stable support to agric production	No of support programs for agric	BIP Council reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Agricultural productivity in the municipality improved	Quantity and quality of yields -Amount earned by farmers	Agriculture/ Rural Delegation reports -field visits	Farm inputs are readily available, Farmers have access to improved farm inputs, Funds are available	% increase in number of input dealers, % increase in farmers income	Farm records, National Budget

	2) Marketing facilities for agricultural products improved	Number of facilities available,	Site visits, Agric Delegation reports	Funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINADER	National Budget
	3) Post harvest technology for agric products in the municipality is improved	Number and type of technology available	-Site visits, -Agric Delegation reports	Funds are available, Adapted technology available	% increase in the Budget for MINADER	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost	Amount		
	Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials and assist them to get access to these materials at subsidized rates	Lump sum	35,000,000	35,000,000		
1) Agricultural production and productivity in the municipality improved	Intensified use of improved planting materials and other basic farm inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides)	Lump sum	35,000,000	35,000,000		
	Improved extension service delivery in municipality (Bikes,)	6	2,000,000	12,000,000		
	Training programmes and projects to promote agriculture in the municipality developed.	Lump sum	5,000,000	5,000,000		
	Fuel, insurance and maintenance for 6 bikes per year	6	3,500,000	21,000,000		
2) Marketing facilities for agricultural products improved	Collaborate with the Service of Public Works to open up new farm to market roads and maintain existing ones	300 km	3,000,000	900,000,000		
	Set up a functional market information system	01	500,000	500,000		
	Provide necessary assistance and follow up (bike)	01	2,000,000	2,000,000		
3) Post harvest technology for agric	Set up small and medium size enterprises to develop value chains of major agricultural products in the municipality:					
	Oil press	10	2,000,000	20,000,000		
	Cassava mills/hydraulic press	20	600,000	12,000,000		

products in the municipality improved	Rubber and palm equipments	01	12,000,000	12,000,000
	Cocoa drying stations	01	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Build capacity of producers on storage, processing and handling and small scale postharvest systems	Lump sum	500,000	500,000
	Assist farmers to create and legalize CIGs (40 new CIGs) and link farmers with the agricultural department	4	25,000	1,000,000
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				<b>1,063,000,000</b>

## Social Affairs

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote social wellbeing and protection of vulnerable persons and social benefits	Proportion of dependent population	MINAS reports	Changing attitude towards the needy	No of people adopting positive attitude	MINSA reports
Specific objective	Improvement of social services especially to vulnerable persons	-At least 50% of dependents become self-supporting	MINAS reports	Enabling environment	No of actions targeting social sectors	MINAS reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Social affairs services well coordinated in the municipality	Social Affairs Delegation rehabilitated and equipped	Site visit	Funds are available	% increase in the budget for Social Affairs	National Budget
	2) Social affairs groups and networks adequately assisted	Number of groups/ networks	Social Affairs Delegation reports,	Active groups and networks exist	Increase in number of active groups	Reports, Surveys
	3) Projects to enforce social work in the municipality designed and implemented	Number of projects designed and implemented	Progress reports, Delegation reports	Funds are available	% increase in the budget of Social Affairs	National Budget

	4) The number of social workers in the municipality increased	Number of workers receiving family allowance, health benefits in the municipality	Social Affairs Delegation reports	Social workers exist in the municipality	Increase in the number of social workers	National Budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
R1	Create and construct a social center in Ekondo Titi			01	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Equip the social center				10,000,000	10,000,000
	Create Social action services at Gendarmerie and hospital			2	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Provide motorcycles to workers			4	3,500,000	14,000,000
	Equip social action center(SAC)			1	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Feasibility studies			1	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Unforeseen				4,500,000	4,500,000
Estimated subtotal 63,500,000						
	Employ workers for the center			5	400,000	400,000
	Construct a sheltered workshop for the disabled			1	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Provide nutritional ,educational, judicial, and psychosocial support to orphans and vulnerable children including other vulnerable groups				50,000,000	50,000,000
	Provide vocational training for persons with disability and provide start off capital to ease autonomy			Lump sum	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Partial funding of the Center for Children In Distress (CAED) Ekondo Titi			Lump sum	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Provide assistance to groups, association, NGOs taking care of the elderly and disable people for economic projects				20,000,000	20,000,000
	Provide invalidity cards				5,000,000	5,000,000
	Provide mutual health assistance to the elderly				1,000,000	1,000,000
	Feasibility studies			2	3,500,000	7,000,000

<b>Estimated sub total cost 113,400,000</b>				
R3	Organise anti-stigmatisation and discrimination campaigns in all villages	45	1,500,000	67,500,000
	Organise and animate educative talks on early and forced marriages and the importance of education of the child	45	2,000,000	90,000,000
	Celebrate international days	3	1,000,000	3,000,000
	Follow up execution		5,000,000	5,000,000
<b>Estimated sub total cost 165,500,000</b>				
R4	Recruit and train more social workers	10	500,000	5,000,000
	Lobby for the transfer of social workers to Ekondo Titi municipality			1,000,000
<b>Estimated sub total cost 6,000,000</b>				
<b>Total Estimated Cost 348,400,000</b>				

### Labour and Social Security

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve social protection and security of the private sector in Ekondo Titi municipality	No of employees with security card numbers	Labour reports	Stable businesses	Business reports	

Specific objective	Ensure private establishments in the municipality are insured	Proportion of workers have secured jobs yearly and benefit from social insurance services	-Administrative reports	Enabling Business conditions	No of functional businesses	Business reports Labour reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The labour rights of workers in the municipality protected	Number of sensitisation visits, Number of persons sensitised	Reports from inspection visits and trade unions, -staff representative observations	Many private enterprises exist, Funds are available, Stable environment	Increase in number of enterprises	Employment records
	2) Social security measures ensured within the municipality	Number of partnerships built	Labour and Social Security Delegation reports -staff representative observations	Funds are available,	% increase in the budget of Labour and Social Security	National Budget
	3)Calm social climate	-No of strikes -Riots	Field observation -MINTSS Report -staff representative observations	Working environment	% increase in the budget of Labour and Social Security	National Budget
	4) Trade union created and functional	Existence of trade union	Field observation -MINTSS Report	Working environment	% increase in the budget of Labour and Social Security	National Budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
R1	Carry out education and sensitisation talks yearly on labour code and social			04	1,000,000	4,000,000

	security measures			
	Carry out regular inspection visitsl	04	500,000	2.000,000
R2	Build partnerships and collaborate with labour officials	Lump sum	4,000,000	4,000,000
R3	Study social climate and arrest areas of tension and promote the practice of social dialogue	04	1,000,000	4,000,000
R4	Supervise election of staff representatives	10	1,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Total cost</b>				<b>24,000,000</b>

## Communication

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Information, education and communication accessible to all	At least 50% of the population are informed on development activities yearly	-Radio and Television Antenna programs -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions	Availability of CRTV policy	Macroeconomic report
Specific objective	Improve access to communication facilities in the Council area	By 2015, at least 50% of the population have access to CRTV and rural radio	-CRTV antenna -Administrative reports	Favourable policy	Allocation for CRTV equipment at regional level	BIP
Results (Strategic axes)	1) TV and telephone signals improved	At least TV signals are good	Site visits, Delegation report	Funds are available, Suitable site available	% increase in the budget for MINCOM/ CRTV	National budget
	2) Local news and information made available on FM	A Community radio is established in the council	Site visit, MINCOM Delegation report	Funds are available, Economic operators are available	Increase in the number of economic operators	List of economic operators

Results	Activities	Estimates		
		Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
1) TV and telephone signals are good	carry out feasibility studies	01	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Supervision		500,000	500,000
2) Local news and information is available on FM	Carry out feasibility studies	01	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Construct premises	01	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Train personnel	05	500,000	2,500,000
	Equip radio station	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total Estimated Cost				33,500,000

### Territorial Administration and Decentralization

STRATEGY		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of ver.
Vision, Goal, global objective	Maintain peace and stability	Prevalence of peace and tranquility	Administrative reports	Political will	Adm. reports	
Specific objective	Decentralization process reinforced and local administration rendered effectively	Number of stable communities	Administrative reports	Political stability in the country	No of incidence of instability	-Police and Divisional office records
Results 1	Number and quality of personnel in sub divisional office increased	Number of personnel Increased in sub	sub divisional office	Stable regime	Zero political strife	-Police and Divisional

		divisional office and diplomas obtained	-council personnel records			office records
Result 2	Police and gendarme posts to be constructed and ,community apprehension and perception improved	-No police and gendarme posts constructed -NO of police and gendarmes in place. -% drop in corrupt practices.	-Observation -Records -Drivers' Union	A stable regime is in place	-% change in No of voters. -zero strife after elections	Divisional office report
Result 3	Get chiefs involved administration	No of chiefs participating in administration	Government laws	National law and support system	Adm. reports	Bills passed.
Results		Activities		Estimates		
				QTY	Unit cost	Amount
R1 Increase in number and quality of personnel in sub divisional office		1). Communication costs.		Lump sum	200,000	200,000
		2). Travelling and contacts		Lump sum	500,000	500,000
		3) Capacity development		4	500,000	2,000,000
		<b>Estimated sub total</b>		-	-	<b>2,700,000</b>
R2 Restructuring and organization of administration and security		1). Communication costs.		Lump sum	200,000	200,000
		2). Travelling and contacts		Lump sum	500,000	500,000
		3) Strengthening of administrative system		Lump sum	4,000,0000	4,000,000
		4) Construct police posts		2	10,000,000	20,000,000
		<b>Estimated cost</b>		-	-	<b>24,700,000</b>
R3 Increased involvement of traditional authorities in administration		1). Organise capacity building trainings for chiefs		2	1,000,000	2,000,000
		2). Routine administration and security meeting		10 session	500,000	5,000,000
		<b>Estimated Cost</b>		-	-	<b>7,000,000</b>
		<b>Estimated total cost</b>		-	-	<b>34,400,000</b>

### Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, social economy and handicraft

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of assumption	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verifications		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	Enhancement of SMEs ,promotion of handicraft and social economy	By 2015, revenue for the council and population increased	Financial record	Enabling business climate	No of successful SMEs	Chambers of commerce reports
Specific objective	Facilitate the creation and management of small sized enterprises	By 2015, economic activities increased by at least 25%	Chambers of commerce reports	Enabling Business climate	No of successful SMEs	Chambers of commerce reports
Results 1	Increased in small and medium sized enterprises in number and scope ,	Number of new small and medium sized enterprise created and functional	Delegation of Small & Medium sized enterprises -Taxation dept	Institutional constraints to the development of SMES are removed	Availability of laws and policy on SMEs	State policy of SMES
Results 2	Small and medium sized enterprises are involved in Production, processing and marketing locally made products.	% increase in processing and marketing enterprises	Delegation of Small & Medium sized enterprises -Taxation dept	Institutional constraints to the development of SME are removed	Appropriate production and marketing atmosphere.	State policy of SMES
Results 3	3) Small and medium sized enterprises are prospering.	- % change in volume of production and sales	Delegation of Small & Medium sized enterprises -Taxation dept	-Growth centers have been established and development	Appropriate production and marketing atmosphere.	State policy of SMES

				policies promoted		
Result 4	4) Effective functioning of the informal sector	Migration of the informal sector towards small SMES -No of SMES existing -Existence of a handicraft village	-DD MINPMEESA DD COMMERCE	Institutional constraints to the development of SMES are removed	Appropriate production and marketing atmosphere.	State policy of SMES
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				QTY	Unit Price	Amount
R1	-Training/sensitization on how to start and run a small/medium sized enterprise			4	500.000	2,000,000
	-Create/lobby for funding schemes			1	lump sum	2,000,000
	-Encourage the youth to invest in business			1	Lump sum	500,000
	-Create access to markets			-	-	-
	-Lobby for tax dispensation during takeoff			-	-	-
	Estimated sub total					4. 500.000
R2	-Create/lobby for funding schemes			1	lump sum	1,000,000
	-Encourage the youth to invest in business			1	Lump sum	2,000,000
	Estimated sub total			-	-	3,000,000
	Provide technical assistance			-	Lumped	10,000,000
	Provide appropriate atmosphere					
R3	Construction of handicraft village			1	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Organise a yearly handicraft exhibition			1	600,000	600,000
R4	Support to social economy organizations			10	1,000,000	10,000,000
	Estimated sub total			-	-	45,600,000
	Estimated total cost			53,100,000		

## Higher Education

STRATEGY		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumption	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	Improved access to tertiary education	Improved access to tertiary education	Higher education institutions reports	National policy on tertiary education	Existence of higher education reforms	Policy documents
Specific objective	Increase enrollment of students in higher education by 25% in 2020	No of students enrolled	Institutions reports	Political will	Existence of higher education reforms	Policy documents
Results 1	Institutions of higher education created	Number of institutions created	Council report	Collaboration of private sector	Number of authorizations granted by government for opening of schools	Ministry of higher education
Result 2	Access to higher education information increased	Number students attending institutes of higher learning	Council report	Availability of counselling resources	Number of authorizations granted by government for opening of schools	Ministry of higher education
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		QTY	Unit Price	Amount		
R1	-Construct a center for information dissemination on higher learning in Ekondo Titi center	1	50,000,000	50,000,000		
R2	Provide scholarship to students pursuing higher education		50,000,000	50,000,000		
Total estimated cost				100.000.000		

## Forestry and Wildlife

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Sustainable use of forest and wildlife in Ekondo Titi Municipality.	By 2015, decline in the use of forest resources by 25%	Forestry reports	Collaboration of communities ensured	No of people depending on natural resources	NRM reports
Specific objective	Conservation of forest and wildlife resources for the development of local population	All communities actively participate In the management of Forest Resources Yearly and sanction Defaulters	-Administrative reports	Participation of population in natural resource management (NRM)	No of people depending on natural resources	NRM reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Primary forests, mangrove, and all protected areas in the municipality are identified and properly managed	Number of protected forest reserve areas	Site visits, Appraisal reports, Forest and Wildlife Delegation reports	Alternative livelihood sources for communities exist	Number and types of alternative livelihood sources	Survey reports
	2) Community forest council reserves created in the municipality and well managed	Number of community forests, Number of Community forests management plans	Site visits, Field reports	Community forest management plans exist	% increase in level of realisation of community forest management plans	Reports

	3) Wildlife and endangered and forest species in the municipality are protected	Number and type of forests and game reserve areas	Site visits, Inventory, Forestry and Wildlife Delegation report	Forests and Game reserve areas exist	% increase in budget of Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife	National Budget
	4) Forests and wildlife experts are increased within the municipality.	Number of Forestry and Wildlife staff in municipality	Inventory, Forestry and Wildlife Delegation report	Trained forestry and wildlife persons exist, funds are available	% increase in budget of Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife	National Budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
R1	Carry out an inventory of forests and protected areas in all villages in the municipality			1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Map and delimit protected areas to avoid encroachment			1	1,700,000	1,700,000
	Assign adequate eco-guards and provide training to them			10	500,000	5,000,000
R2	Provide training to communities on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood alternatives (domestication of cane rat etc)			5	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Build partnerships with other organisations (e.g GIZ, CSO, NGOs,etc.)			-	1,600,000	1,600,000
R3	Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and curb illegal exploitation e.g creation of a bush meat market			-	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Recruit forestry and wildlife experts in the municipality			03	500.000	1,500,000
Estimated total cost						24,800,000

## Youth Affairs

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote youth development and explore the productive potentials towards the development of the Municipality	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Massive participation in public manifestations	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, -Observations -CNYC reports	Youth are ready to participate in the community development	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development	-Reports of Delegation of Youth affairs -Observation -CNYC reports
Specific objective	Increase the empowerment of the youths	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development -CNYC structures	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, Visits	Youth are ready to participate in the community development and to evolve in the process	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development	-Reports of Delegation of Youth affairs -Observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Reduction of youth unemployment, youth identification and registration into associations and promote youth self employment	Number of new employment opportunities	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, Visits	Funds are available, Committed population	Increase in the budget for Youth Affairs	National Budget

	2) Youth capital and skill development	Number of new professional and vocational training facilities	Delegation reports, Inspection reports Reports of the NYC	Functional Youth Associations exist	Increase in the number of youths with professional training certificates	Registry Certificates or attestations
	3) A functional multipurpose youth empowerment centre is constructed	At least one centre constructed	Delegation reports, Field visit reports -CYNC reports	Funds are available	Increase in Youth Affairs budget	National Budget
	4) Youth problems / delinquency are identified and adequately managed	Number of delinquent youth identified, reduced drug addiction, rehabilitation of identified addicts	Youth Affairs Delegation reports, field reports	-High youth delinquency rate -Available funds	-Decrease in youth delinquency -Delegation reports, Field visit reports -CYNC reports	Service of Youth Affairs reports
	5) Construct a Municipal Leisure complex	-Increase in the number youths interested in leisure activities	-Delegation reports, Field visit reports -CYNC reports	Funds are available	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC
	6) Creation of a Council green belt			Funds are available	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC

	7) Creation of anti-drug squad with antennae in all villages	Number of delinquent youth, reduced drug addiction, rehabilitation of identified addicts	Delegation reports, Field visit reports -CYNC reports	Funds are available	-Decrease in youth delinquency -Delegation reports, Field visit reports -CYNC reports	National Budget
	8) A sub delegation of youth affairs is constructed and made functional	At least one building constructed	Site visit, Youth Affairs Delegation report	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for Youth Affairs	National Budget
	9) Creation of ICT/Library	ICT most used means of communication	Site visit, Youth Affairs Delegation report	Funds are available	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC	National Budget
	10) Creation of functional Literacy centres	Growing adult literate population	Site visit, Youth Affairs Delegation report	-Funds are available -That illiterate adults get registered and attend classes	-Increase in the budget of MINJEC	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
1) Reduction of youth unemployment	Needs assessment to identify vocational training needs for all villages	45	300,000	13,500,000		
	Youth registration of groups / associations and orientation and planning for training (Facilitate the creation of new associations and	45	100,000	4,500,000		

	sensitize on the 1996 Law)			
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>18,270,000</b>
2) Youth capital and skill development	Contact ministry for creation of vocational training centers	2	200,000	400,000
	Feasibility studies and site allocation	2	100,000	200,000
	Construction of vocational training centers	2	35,000,000	70,000,000
	Equipment and furniture		Lump sum	30,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>104,600,000</b>
3) A functional multipurpose youth empowerment centre is constructed and equipped	Contact ministry for creation of youth multipurpose centre	1	200,000	200,000
	Feasibility studies and site allocation	01	100,000	100,000
	Construction of youth multipurpose centre	01	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Equipment and furniture		Lump sum	10,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>63,300,000</b>
4) Youth problems / delinquency management program	Delinquency assessment to identify needs in all villages	45	100,000	4,500,000
	Organize public workshops on leadership and youth responsibility that leads to the following: -Create a framework for management of youthful distress	1	Lump sum	8,000,000
	-Coin a management plan and structure, youth partnership in management		Total running	12,500,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>13,200,000</b>
5)Creation of Municipal Leisure Centre	Feasibility studies, site allocation and construction of leisure centre	1	Lump sum	70,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>70,000,000</b>
6)Creation of Council ecological belt	Feasibility studies, demarcation of site and creation of ecological green belt	1	45,000,000	45,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>45,000,000</b>

7) Creation of ICT/ Municipal Library	ITC / Library Complex	1	100,000,000	100,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>
8) Creation of Anti-Dreg Squad		1	<b>Lump sum</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>
9) Creation of functional Literacy centres	Feasibility studies and designing of programs	45	Lump sum	45,000,000
	Training of trainers (TOT)	01	Lump sum	1,681,000
	Provision of didactic materials		Lump sum	2,500,000
	Motivational package for trainers		Lump sum	11,500,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>60,681,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>527,081,000</b>		

## Posts and Telecommunications

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Economic actors and the population have access to quality post and telecommunication infrastructure	The number of telecommunication service users	Site visit, P&T and CAMPOST report	That users are viable enough to subscribe	Increase in the number of subscription	Network operators files
Specific objective	-improve access to information and postal services	The number of telecommunication service users	Site visit, P&T and CAMPOST report	-Viable users -Operators for distribution	Increase in the number of subscription	Network operators files
Results (Strategic axes)	1) A functional Post Office is created in the municipality	One functional Post Office	Site visit, P&T and CAMPOST reports	Population use CAMPOST services	Increase in CAMPOST and P&T budget	National and CAMPOST Budget
	2) The reception signal strengths of the existing networks increased	Number of antennae located in municipality	Site visit, Reports from P&T, CAMPOST and network operators	Site visit, Reports from P&T and CAMPOST	Increase in budget of network operators	Budget of network operators
	3) The zone of network coverage by the various operators increased.	Number of antennae located in municipality	Site visit, Reports from P&T CAMPOST and network operators	Site visit, Reports from P&T and CAMPOST	Increase in budget of network operators	Budget of network operators
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/	Amount

			Designation	
1) A functional Post Office in Ekondo Titi Central	Feasibility studies and site allocation		Lump sum	2,000,000
	Construct Post Office (include outreach postal services)	01	47,000,000	47,000,000
	Equipment and staff with improved services such as outreach postal activities (placing post boxes in villages)		Lump sum	3,000,000
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>54,200,000</b>
2) The reception of signals of various operators is increased	Carry out feasibility studies, identification and acquisition of spots for installation of antennae		Lump	2,000,000
	Installation and extension of phone lines		Lump sum	10,000,000
	Resource mobilization		Lump sum	500,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>13,500,000</b>
3) The zone of network coverage and capacity building by the various operators is increased	Facilitate land acquisition for network extension coverage	03	Free service	
	Creation of Information and Communication Centre (ICT)		Lump sum	15,000,000
	Training of youths in ICT		Lump sum	10,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>
	Grand total			<b>85,700,000</b>

### Women Empowerment and the Family

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Strengthen the social role of women, by sustaining livelihood activities and to ensure the sustainability of the family institution in Ekondo Titi	-Participation of both women and men in the development related activities in the Municipality	Site visit, Women's empowerment delegation report	That traditional practices shall not intervene in gender participation	The number of women who are involved in income generating activities	-Observation -Delegation reports
Specific objective	-promote women's economic, social, political, and cultural empowerment	-Evidence of equal participation of both sexes in development work - Availability of policy frameworks promoting equality -Increase participation in decision making	Site visit, Women's empowerment delegation report	Women are willing to contribute toward the development of their communities	The number of women who are involved in income generating activities	-Observation -Delegation reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) A functional Women's empowerment is available in the Ekondo Titi Municipality	-At least one centre constructed and equipped -Existing structures rehabilitated and rendered functional	Site visit, Women's empowerment delegation report	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for Women's Affairs	National Budget
	2) Women groups and networks are adequately promoted and assisted	Number of women's groups increased and assisted in livelihood sustainability	Women's delegation report	Active women's networks exist	Increase in number of networks/ groups	Reports, surveys

	3) Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	Number of projects designed and implemented	Project progress reports, Women’s empowerment delegation reports	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for Women’s empowerment	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
1) Functional women’s empowerment centre available in the Ekondo Titi Municipality	Carry out feasibility studies and site allocations	01	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	Construct and equip women empowerment centre	01	140,000,000	140,000,000		
	Running of centre for two years	02	40,000,000	80,000,000		
			Estimated sub total	236,000,000		
2) Women groups and networks are adequately promoted and assisted	Identify active women groups and assess needs	150	500,000	75,000,000		
	Deliver empowerment packages through capacity building in divers domains	150	500,000	75,000,000		
3) Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman		Lump sum	20,000,000		
			Estimated sub total	170,000,000		
4) General sensitisation on human rights and fundamental women’s rights is organized	Carry out sensitisation campaigns on functional literacy in all villages and human rights of the women	15	500,000	7,500,000		
			Estimated sub total	7,500,000		
	Grand total			414,000,000		

## Employment and Vocational Training

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Significantly improve the quality of vocational training by tailoring training to real market needs and by forging partnership with the productive sector of the economy in the Ekondo Titi Municipality	More youths with employment skills	-By observation -Employment and Vocational training delegation reports	More parents are viable enough to send their children for technical training	-Skilled youths -Employment opportunities	-Employment and Vocational training delegation reports
Specific objective	Increase professional skills by improving on vocational training	-more professional training centers, -training options increase in the center	-By observation -Employment and Vocational training delegation reports	More parents are viable enough to send their children for vocational training -Availability of funds	-Skilled youths -Employment opportunities	Employment and Vocational training delegation reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Youth employment opportunities in the municipality created	Number of youths employed, Number of job opportunities created and published	Employment and Vocational training delegation reports	Funds are available, Potential entrepreneurs exist in municipality	Increase in budget for employment and vocational training, Number of entrepreneurs	National Budget,

	2) The number of professional and vocational training centers and training options increased	Number of centers created and new options available	Employment and Vocational training delegation reports	Funds are available, Potential entrepreneurs exist in municipality	Increase in budget for employment and vocational training, Number of entrepreneurs	National Budget
	3) The services of employment and vocational training functional with adequate personnel in the municipality	At least one office building is constructed, Number of staff recruited	Employment and Vocational training delegation reports	Funds are available, Potential entrepreneurs exist in municipality	Increase in budget for employment and vocational training, Number of entrepreneurs	National Budget
Results		Activities		Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
1) Youth employment opportunities in the municipality are created and increased		Feasibility studies in the municipality to identify potentials and needs		01	500,000	500,000
		Develop programmes and projects based on potentials found in the municipality			Lump sum	4,000,000
					<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>4,800,000</b>
2) The number of professional and vocational training centers is increased		Lobby for the creation of professional training centers with more training options and allocation of sites			Lump sum	2,000,000
		Build partnerships with other organizations			Lump sum	1,000,000
		Capacity building and orientation of youth			Lump sum	5,000,000
3) The services of employment and		Lobby for the institution of more		01	1,000,000	1,000,000

vocational training are functional with adequate personnel in the municipality	infrastructures in SAR/SM			
	Construct and equip 2 more SAR/SM	02	50,000,000	100,000,000
	Monitoring and evaluation		Lump sum	3,000,000
	Lobby for the provision of adequate trained staff for the center		Lump sum	500,000
			<b>Estimated sub Total</b>	<b>112,500,000</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>117,000,000</b>

### Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Consumption of animal and fish protein increased	At least 70% of the population consume meat and fish	-Council and MINEPIA reports -testimonies	Favourable policy framework	-Increase in the supply of livestock	-Council and MINEPIA reports
Specific objective	Increase livestock production and sustainable exploitation of fish	By 2015 at least 60% of livestock farmers increase their production by 5% yearly. -fish catch increase by at least 2% yearly	-MINEPIA and Council reports -Affiliated personnel -testimonies	-enabling economic and political climate - Funds are available, -improved breeds are available	-Increase in the supply of livestock	-Council and MINEPIA reports -Affiliated personnel

Results (Strategic axes)	1) Methods of livestock production improved and fish equipment increased	At least 60% of livestock farmers apply improved production methods yearly. At least 50% of fishermen use basic fishing equipment by 2015	-field visits -MINEPIA and council reports -interviews	Funds are available, improved breeds are available, -collaboration of farmers and favourable economic conditions	Increase in the budget of MINEPIA	-National Budget -Council and MINEPIA reports
	2) Access to improved livestock feed improved. -improved fishing methods	At least 40% of livestock farmers use improved livestock feed yearly. -at least 50% of fishermen don't use poison to catch fish and use fishing nets of recommendable mesh sizes	MINEPIA and council reports -observation	Funds are available, improved fish species are available, -collaboration of fishermen ensured -favourable economic climate	Increase in the budget of MINEPIA	-National Budget -Council reports
	3) Access to improved livestock breeds increased	At least 50% of livestock farmers used improved animal breeds	Site visits to farms MINEPIA and council reports -pictures	Funds are available, Entrepreneurs are available -favourable economic climate	Increase in the budget of MINEPIA	National Budget -Council reports

	4 improved organization of livestock farmers and fishermen	Substantial increase of livestock and fishermen CIGs by the year 2015	-CIG certificates, MINEPIA Delegation Reports	Funds are available -solidarity of members ensured	Increase in the budget of MINEPIA	-National Budget -Council reports
	5) The services of the livestock, fisheries and animal industries sector in the municipality(infrastructure) are improved upon	Drainage, toilets and electrical facilities to the Sub Divisional Delegation are provided	MINEPIA and administrative reports	Funds are available	Increase in the budget of MINEPIA	-National Budget -Council reports
Results		Activities	Estimates			
			Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount	
1) Improve methods of livestock production		Organize trainings on livestock production in all villages (30 trainings)	30	1,000,000	30,000,000	
2) Access to improved livestock feed increased		Organize livestock feed production and distribution formulation training (30 training in all villages)	30	1,000,000	30,000,000	
3) access to improved animal breeds increased		Train 10 livestock breeders	10	500,000	5,000,000	
		Supply breeding stock (10 lots of animals)	10	200,000	2,000,000	
4) Fishing equipment increased		Supply basic fishing equipment on loans to fishermen for 5 fishermen groups	05	1,000,000	5,000,000	
5) Fishing methods improved		Train fishermen on sustainable and improved fishing methods for 5 fishing camps settlements	05	1,000,000	5,000,000	
6) Organisation and structurization of fishermen improved		Accompany fishermen in the formation of CIGs at least for 05 CIGs to be created	05	500,000	2,500,000	
7) methods of non conventional livestock		Organize training on non conventional livestock production in the 30 villages	30	500,000	15,000,000	

production improved				
8) All dogs, cats and domestic primates vaccinated against rabies	Carryout anti-rabies vaccination for 450 pets	450	2000	900,000
9) Improve infrastructure for veterinary services	Provision of drainage, toilets, water and electricity to the Sub Divisional Delegation of MINEPIA Ekondo Titi		Lump sum	8,000,000
	Create small ruminant market	01	1,000,000	1,000,000
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>104,400,000</b>

### Sports and Physical Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote sports and physical education activities in the Ekondo Titi Municipality	Structures put in place, Talents identified and managed	Sub Delegation reports	More young people are interested in sporting activities	Talents identified and managed	Delegation reports on competitions
Specific objective	improve sporting activities within the municipality	Sporting complexes and structures developed and put in use	Sub Delegation reports	Young people are interested and funds are available to develop structures	High rate of participation in Sports and Physical Education	Delegation reports on competitions

Results (Strategic axes)	1) The sports and physical education infrastructural needs of the various communities in the municipality are assessed	Infrastructural needs identified	Sub Delegation reports	Funds are available, Suitable land is available	Increase in budget of Delegation of Sport and Physical Education	National Budget
	2) The services of the sports and physical education sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	At least one SPE office building is constructed and equipped, staff recruited	Sports and physical education Delegation reports, Site visit	Funds are available	Increase in budget of Delegation of Sports and PE	National Budget
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
1) The sports and physical education infrastructural needs of the various communities in the municipality are assessed	Assessment of existing infrastructure and needs of the Ekondo Titi Council area / feasibility studies		Lump sum	2,000,000		
	-Rehabilitate play grounds in schools	27	2 000,000	54,000,000		
	-Construct main stadium in Ekondo Titi Central with athletic tracks	01	150,000,000	150,000,000		
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>206,000,000</b>		
2) That qualified staff and trainers are recruited	Request for the training and recruitment of sports and physical education staff in the municipality		Lump sum	1,500,000		
			<b>Estimated Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>		
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>207,500,000</b>		

## Tourism

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Develop and Promote tourism	Availability of tourism products	Tourism delegation reports	More individuals and agencies are involved in tourism activities	Tourism agencies organizing touristic activities	Tourism delegation reports
Specific objective	Develop and improve the exploitation of the touristic potentials of the municipality	Number of tour agents in the municipality No of tourists visiting Ekondo Titi	Tourism delegation reports	More individuals and agencies are involved in tourism activities	Tourism agencies organizing touristic activities	Tourism delegation reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Access to existing touristic sites in the municipality created and eased	Number of touristic sites accessed	Site visits, Tourism Delegation reports	Funds are available	% increase in budget for Tourism Delegation	National budget
	2) Touristic sites and potentials developed	Number of touristic sites and structures developed	Site visits, Tourism Delegation reports	Funds are available	% increase in budget for Tourism Delegation	National budget

	3) Lodging and restoration/catering facilities in the municipality improved	Number of improved hotels and restoration services available	Site visits, Tourism Delegation reports	Funds are available, Economic operators available	Increase in number of economic operators	National budget
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
1) Improved access to existing touristic sites in the municipality created and eased	Carry out an assessment to identify touristic potentials in the Ekondo Titi Municipality				Lump sum	2,000,000
	Identify and maintain existing routes to touristic sites				Lump sum	100,000,000
					<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>102,000,000</b>
2) Touristic sites and potentials developed	Identification and conservation of sites with potential environmental degradation				Lump sum	15,000,000
	Encourage and promote the provision of improved lodging and restoration services				Lump sum	5,000,000
					<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>122,000,000</b>		

### Urban Development and Housing

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve living conditions of within the urban community and promote emergence of suburb towns	Extent to which Master Plan is respected	Site visit, Council and Urban Development Delegation reports	That Ekondo Titi Council area dwellers are viable enough to adhere to council plan and changes	No of planned individual and private properties constructed	Site visit, Council and Urban Development Delegation reports
Specific objective	Improve access to basic urban services within the municipality	Urban master plan available -Proportion of town dwellers having access to basic utilities	Site visit, Council and Urban Development Delegation reports	That Ekondo Titi Council area dwellers are viable enough to adhere to council plan and changes and funds available	Planned development and emerging suburbs	Site visit, Council and Urban Development Delegation reports and National budget
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Existing urban infrastructure [water, road, light] maintained -Rehabilitated and cleaned environment	-20km road created in 10 yrs -6km earth roads rehabilitated in 3yrs -Hygiene and sanitation is respected two public toilets created within 3years -Master plan elaborated	- Council and Urban Development Delegation reports -20km roads created -6km earth road rehabilitated -Public toilets -Master plan	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for Urban Development Delegation	National budget

	2) Housing construction is well organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Master plan elaborated and implemented</li> <li>-Construction of modern houses and streets</li> <li>-Haphazard construction is checked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Good master plan and proper layout of urban infrastructures</li> <li>-Attractive view and clean environment</li> <li>-Good layout of houses and no construction on risky zones</li> </ul>	Funds are available, Master Plan available	Increase in the budget for Council and Urban Development Delegation	National Budget
	3) Organization of real estate brokers / agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase in the revenue for Ekondo Titi Council</li> <li>-Abusive sale and buying of houses controlled</li> <li>-Easy and honest acquisition of landed property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Real estate brokers activities controlled</li> <li>-Existing information on the availability and acquisition of landed proper</li> <li>-Reduced illegal acquisition of landed property</li> </ul>	Enabling environment for real estate creation	Availability of policy on real estate	Policy reports
	4) Sustainable urban waste management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Clean environment</li> <li>-Control of air borne diseases</li> <li>-Dumping of waste in streams checked</li> <li>-General pollution in the urban environment controlled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Well positioned trash cans</li> <li>-Healthy population</li> <li>-Clean sources of potable water</li> <li>-Controlled waste dump sites</li> </ul>	Availability of funds	Amount of money allocated for waste management	Council budget

	5) Creation of public burial ground with modern infrastructures	-Control of burial of corpses -Increase in the revenue of Ekondo Titi Council	-Reduction in the careless disposal of corpses -Increased revenue of Ekondo Titi Council	Availability of necessary resources	Allocation of land	Land certificate
Results	Activities	Estimates				
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount		
1) ) Existing urban infrastructure [water, road, light] maintained and rehabilitated	Create Urban Development office and liaison activities		Lump sum	3,000,000		
	Rehabilitation of existing earth roads/streets		Lump sum	150,000,000		
	Construction of public toilets	2	7,000,000	14,000,000		
	Hygiene and sanitation outreach exercises	4	2,500,000	10,000,000		
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>127,000,000</b>		
2) Housing construction and acquisition is organized	Elaborate and implement Master Plan for Ekondo Titi Council		30,000,000	30,000,000		
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>		
3) Installing a sustainable waste management system	Provision for a bins and waste collection van		<b>60,000,000</b>	60,000,000		
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>		
	<b>Grand total</b>			<b>217,000,000</b>		

## Scientific Research

Strategy		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumption	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	Involve villages in the municipality in scientific evolutions and innovation	Contributions in research, innovation and local best practices	Delegation reports	That communities are ready to participate and integrate new information	Results being practiced by communities in the municipality	Activity reports from the Delegation
Specific objective	Increase scientific research and innovation development	Contributions in research, innovation and local best practices	Delegation reports	That communities are ready to participate and integrate new information	Results being practiced by communities in the municipality	Activity reports from the Delegation

Results	Activities	Estimates		
		QTY	Unit Price	Amount
R1	Feasibility studies for potential in scientific research and innovation activities	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Contacts and proposals for activities	1	500,000	500,000
	Running of research activities for a two year period	2	5,000,000	10,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>15,500,000</b>
R2	Construction of research facility	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>65,500,000</b>

### Mines and Industrial Development

STRATEGY		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumption	Indicators of Assumptions	
Level	Formulation	Indicator	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	To ensure that minerals in the Ekondo Titi Municipality are sustainably exploited and managed	-Controlled exploitation -Increase in council revenue	MINEE report Council reports	That mining sites are available -That deposits are available	-Availability of mining products	MINEE delegation report Council reports
Specific objective	Improve the development of the industrial sector	Controlled exploitation -Increase in council revenue		-That mining sites are available -That deposits are available	Availability of mining products	MINEE delegation report Council reports
Result	1) Existing quarries are developed and exploited	Number of quarries	Council administrative	No disputes over	Ownership over 2 quarries are	Council law

			accounts	ownership	established	
	2) New quarries development research conducted	Number of new quarries discovered	Council administrative accounts	No disputes over ownership	Ownership over 2 quarries are established	Council law
	3) Lobby government to research for possible minerals	Number of research studies carried out	Ministry of mines	Availability of funding	No of minerals discovered	MINEE
	4) Encourage industrial development in the Ekondo Titi municipality	No of industries created -Amount of capital invested in industry	Council area taxation department	Available factors of production	-Amount and quality of raw material available -Investors available	MINEE
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				QTY	Unit Price	Amount
R1	Install control at quarry sites and employ staff			2	900,000	1,800,000
	Provide access to sites			2	15,000,000	30,000,000
	Install exploitation equipment			2	50,000,000	100,000,000
				-	<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>131,800,000</b>
R2	1) Conduct studies for identification of mineral resources			1	5,000,000	5,000,000
					<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
					<b>Grand total</b>	<b>136,800,000</b>

### State Property and Land Tenure

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Vision, Goal, Global Objective	The land use and management put under control in the Ekondo Titi Municipality	Land ownership and use under control	Delegation archives -Council archives	-Land users are aware of the laws guiding land use and ownership		Delegation archives -Council archives -council land certificates -private land certificates -building permits
Specific objective	Improve security of the state and community property	-Land property organised -Land use checked	Delegation archives -Council archives -Improvement in the	-Land owners are aware of the laws guiding land ownership		Delegation archives -Council archives
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Council land is acquired for development projects	Number of plots acquired	Site visits, Land certificates	Funds are available, No land disputes	Increase in the budget for the Council and Urban Dev Delegation	National Budget -number of land certificates -council budget
	2) Town planning technician/surveyor is trained	Number of technicians recruited	Council and Urban Development Delegation reports	Funds are available, Suitable technicians are available	Increase in the budget for the Council and Urban Dev Delegation	National budget -effective presence -effective planning
	3) Rehabilitate existing state property and put in use	-less abandoned state property	-state inventory -council inventory	-available funds for national and council budgets	-reduction in expenditure -increase in revenue	-visual
Results	Activities			Estimates		
				Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
R1	Acquire and organize more Council land			Lump sum	15,000,000	15,000,000

R2	Train town planning technician/surveyor	01	1,500,000	1,500,000
			<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>16,500,000</b>
R3	Rehabilitation of the state house		Lump sum	15,000,000
	Rehabilitation of other council properties		Lump sum	10,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>
			<b>Grand total</b>	<b>41,500,000</b>

### 5.3 Estimated budget

Table 8 Estimated budget

No	Sector	Cost (FCFA)
1	Public health	597,175,000
2	Public works	3,226,700,000
3	Transport	78,200,000
4	Culture	235,000,000
5	Trade	101,800,000
6	Agriculture and rural development	1,063,000,000
7	Social affairs	348,400,000
8	Labour and social security	24,000,000
9	Communication	33,500,000
10	Territorial administration and decentralisation	34,400,000
11	Small and medium size enterprises	53,100,000
12	Higher education	100.000.000
13	Forestry and wildlife	24,800,000
14	Urban development and housing	346,612,000
15	Scientific research and innovation	65,500,000
16	Water and energy	1,056,950,000
17	Tourism	122,000,000
18	Basic education	607,675,000
19	Secondary education	930,950,000
20	Youth affairs	60,681,000
21	Post and telecommunication	85,700,000
22	Women empowerment and the family	414,000,000

23	Environment and nature protection	288,800,000
24	Employment and vocational training	117,000,000
25	Livestock, fisheries and animal husbandry	104,400,000
26	Sports and physical education	207,500,000
27	Land tenure and state property	41,500,000
28	Industry mines and industrial development	120,500,000
<b>29</b>	<b><i>Council institutional strengthening</i></b>	241, 500,000
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>10,389,843,000</b>

## 5.5 Land use plan and management of the council space

Table 9 Land use plan and management of the council space

No.	Class	Sub Class	Description
1	Built up Land	Town Settlement	Central location of the municipality
		Village settlement	
2	Agricultural land (mosaic)	Crop land	East and within the settlement area
		Fallow land	
		Plantations	South of south east (PAMOL) & centre north
3	Forest	Montane forest	North east and west
		Sub montane forest	
		Mangrove forest	
4	Others	Open land	Within settlement area
		Swampy land	Within settlement & around the west
5	Water bodies	Rivers/ Streams	West and center north

***(See land use map)***

## CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMMING

### 6.1 Available Resources and periodicity for the year 2012, 2013, 2014

Table 10 Resource mobilization for 2012, 2013,2014

TYPE OF RESOURCE	DONOR	PROJECTS	AMOUNT	TIME TO BE DISBURSED	DONOR CONDITIONS
<i>Resource mobilization for 2012</i>					
Grant	FEICOM	Construction of five VIP toilets in G.S Bongongo I, G.S Lobe Town, Integrated Health center Bafaka, Integrated Health center Bisoro, Integrated Health center Bekora	16, 250,000	July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10% Council's contribution before start of project</li> </ul>
	Council 10% contribution		8, 750, 000		
	PNDP	Finance micro-projects identified in the CDP	65, 837, 425		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elaborate Communal Development Plan</li> <li>10% Council's contribution before start of project</li> <li>Carry out feasibility</li> </ul>

					studies of identified projects
Investment budget	CAT	10% council contribution for PNDP sponsored projects	6,600, 000	2012 financial year	Follow public contract award code
		Construction of new roads	25,000,000		
		Construction of classrooms	16,000,000		
		Provision of water	5,250,000		
Public investment	STATE/BIP	Equipment of SAR-SM	6,820,000	Start of 2012 financial year	Follow public contract award code
Grand Total for 2012			150,507,425FCFA		
Resource mobilization for 2013					
Grant	FEICOM	Provision of pipe-borne water to Ekondo-Titi town	209,885,285	January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Feasibility studies is carried out</li><li>30% council contribution to be paid in two years</li></ul>
	Council 30% contribution		89,950,833		
Investment budget	CAT		65,400,000	Start of 2012 financial year	Follow public contract award code
Public	STATE/BIP	Construction of classrooms	16,000,000	Start of 2012	Follow public contract

Investment				financial year	award code
Grand Total for 2013			381,236,118FCFA		
Resource mobilization for 2014					
Grant	FEICOM	Provision of pipe-borne water to Ekondo-Titi town	125,892,203	January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Feasibility studies is carried out</li><li>30% council contribution to be paid in two years</li></ul>
	Council 30% contribution		53,953,802		
Investment budget	CAT		75,200,000	Start of 2012 financial year	Follow public contract award code
Public Investment	STATE/BIP	Construction of classrooms	16,000,000	Start of 2012 financial year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Follow public contract award code</li></ul>
Grand Total for 2014			271,046,005FCFA		

## 6.2 Midterm expenditure framework for three years (2012 – 2014)

Table 11 Triennial planning of priority projects

Project	Indicators	Responsibility	Partners	Period			Means		Source of funding
				2012	2013	2014	Material/ human	Cost	
BASIC EDUCATION									
Construction of 2 classrooms, 1 toilet and a water point in G.S Ekondo Nene	2 classrooms, 1 toilet and a water point constructed in G.S Ekondo Nene by the end of 2012	Mayor	PNDP Council	x			Contractor  Local materials	31,000,000	PNDP
Construction of 2 classrooms and 1 toilet in G.S Bisoro	2 classrooms and 1 toilet constructed in G.S Bisoro by the end of 2012	Mayor	PNDP Council	x			Contractor  Local materials	21,000,000	PNDP
Construction of 2 classrooms in G.S Kitta	1 classroom constructed in G.S Kitta by the end of 2012	Mayor	Council Community	x			Contractor  Local materials	16,000,000	Council
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in G.S Lobe Town	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Lobe Town by the end of	Mayor	FEICOM Council	x			Contractor  Local	5,000,000	FEICOM

	2012		MINEE				materials		
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in G.S Bongongo I	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Bongongo I by the end of 2012	Mayor	FEICOM Council MINEE	x			Contractor  Local materials	5,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 2 classrooms each in G.S Bekatako, G.S Bongongo II, G.S Dora, G.S Lipenja, G.S Berenge, and G.S Beach.	At least 12 classrooms constructed in 6 schools by 2013	Mayor	PNDP Council		x		Contractor, local materials	96,000,000	PNDP
Construction of 2 classrooms each in G.S Masore, G.S Lobe Estate I , GS Lobe Estatell, G.S Illor, G.S Kumbe Balue, G.S Loe	At least 14 classrooms constructed in 7 schools by 2014	Mayor	PNDP Council			X	Contractor, local materials	112,000,000	PNDP
Provision of 180 benches per school for GS Ekondo Nene, GS Kitta, GS Bisoro, GS Nalende .	180 benches per school provided to 4 schools in 2014	Mayor	Council, state, community others		x		Contractor	7,200,000	Council
Supply of didactic materials to nursery schools in Lobe Town, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balue, Bisoro, Bafaka,	Didactic materials supplied to at	Mayor	Council, PTA, community,		x	x	Contractor	400,000	Council

Funge, Bekora and Illor(5000frs per school)	least 7 schools								
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>									
Construction of 2 classrooms each in GSS Lobe Town, GSS Kumbe Balue, GSS Bisoro, GSS Bafaka, and GSS Kitta	12 classrooms constructed by 2014 in 6 schools	DD Secondary education	Council Beneficiary communities		X	x	Contractor, local material	90,000,000	Council
Provision of ICT lab. equipment to GBHS EKondo Titi and GSS Bekora	ICT labs of GBHS Ekondo Titi and GHS Bekora equipped by 2014	DD Secondary education	Council, State		x		Contractor	16,000,000	BIP
Construction of the structure of SAR/SM	Structure of SAR/SM constructed by 2014	DD Secondary education	Council, State			x	Contractor	16,000,000	BIP
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>									
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated Health Center Bafaka	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bafaka by the	Mayor	Council MINSANTE	x			Contractor	5,000,000	FEICOM

	end of 2012		FEICOM MINEE						
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated Health Center Bisoro	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bisoro by the end of 2012	Mayor	Council MINSANTE FEICOM MINEE	x			Contractor	5,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated Health Center Bekora	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bekora by the end of 2012	Mayor	Council MINSANTE FEICOM MINEE	x			Contractor	5,000,000	
Equip 4 IHC with basic furniture and provide them with personnel	At least 4 IHCs equipped by 20 2014	Mayor	Council, State			X	Contractor	10,000,000	council
Renovation of District Hospital Ekondo Titi	District Health Center renovated by 2014	CMO Mayor	Council MINSANTE		x		Contractor	10,000,000	Council
Completion of the Integrated Health Center	Structure of Integrated	CMO	Council			x	Contractor	10,000,000	Council

Bisoro structure	Health Center Bisoro completed by 2014	Mayor	MINSANTE						
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>									
Construction of New roads in Lobe Town- Mongossi(5.5km), Kumbe Balondo Sandpit (2km), Ekondo Nene Beach road (6km), Funge Balondo Beach road (8km)	21.5km of roads pliable by the end of 2012	Mayor	council	x			Contractor	25,000,000	Council
Grading of rural roads of Lobe Estate-Bisoro 25km , Ekwe- Kumbe Balue 6km, Kumbe B – Pondo 8km, Massoro Junction- Kitta 8km, Njima-Iriba nyange 12km, Lipenja- Bekatako II 2km (61km to be graded)	At least 61 km of rural roads graded in 6 communities by 2014	Mayor	(Seek partnership with SOWEDA), Council		x		Contractor	150 000 000	Seek partnership with SOWEDA
Rehabilitation of semi urban roads in Lipenja- Bongongo II 12km, Ekondo Titi- Beach 6km, Masore- Beach 3km, Funge-Beach 8km, Loe junction-Old	At least 63 km of semi urban roads rehabilitated by 2014	Mayor	(Seek partnership with SOWEDA), Council			X	Contractor	160 000 000	Seek partnership with SOWEDA

village 2km, Lobe Town-Beach 4km, Kumbe B-Beach 3km, Ekondo town 15km, and Bekora town 10km (63 km of semi urban roads to be graded)									
<b>WATER</b>									
Rehabilitation of boreholes in the 10 villages of Lobe town, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo Titi, Kumbe Balue, Black Bush I, Kitta, Illor, Lipenja, Bekora and Funge	10 boreholes rehabilited in 10 villages by the end of 2012	Mayor	Council Beneficiary communities	x			Contractor	2,750,000	Council
Construction of 7 new wells in 7 villages of Dora Barombi, Ekondo Nene, Loe, Mokono, Dibonda, Funge Doormouth and Iriba Nyange	7 new wells constructed in 7 viullages by the end of 2012	Mayor	Council Beneficiary communities	x			Contractor	2,500,000	Council
Rural electrification of Funge Balondo	Funge Balondo electrified by the end of 2012	Mayor	PNDP Council Beneficiary communities	x			Contractor	20,437,425	PNDP
Provision of pipe borne water for Ekondo Titi	Pipe borne water available	Mayor	FEICOM and		x	x	Contractor	479,682,123	FEICOM and

	in Ekondo Titi by 2014		council						council
AGRICULTURE									
Creation of 2 Council nuseriries of palms and cocoa to enhance production of these crops within the municipality	2 council farms operational for income generation	Mayor	MINADDER, Council,  Partner with PAMOL			x	Staff, local labour,	5,000,000	MINADDER
								10,000,000	Council
								5,000,000	PAMOL
CULTURE									
Construction of a banquet hall for Ekondo Titi	1 banuet hall constructed at Ekondo Titi	Mayor	MINADDER council			x	Contractor	20,000,000	MINEPAT
Completion of community hall in Kumbe Balue and Illor	2 halls completed	Mayor	MINADDER, Council			x	Community contractor	10,000,000	MINEPAT
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION									
Provide sanitation service for garbage collection in Ekondo Titi	Garbage collection facility established	Mayor	MINEF, council		x		Contractor	3,000,000	Council

## 6.3 Annual Investment Plan for 2012

### 6.3.1 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects for 2012

Table 12 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects for 2012

Project	Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Actors	Schedule				Resources			Source of finance
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	H	M	Finances	
BASIC EDUCATION												
Construction of 2 classrooms, 1 toilet and a water point in G.S Ekondo Nene	2 classrooms, 1 toilet and a water point constructed in G.S Ekondo Nene	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	2 classrooms, 1 toilet and a water point constructed in G.S Ekondo Nene by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - DDMINEB		x	x		x	x	31,000,000	PNDP
Construction of 2 classrooms and 1 toilet in G.S Bisoro	2 classrooms and 1 toilet constructed in G.S Bisoro	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	2 classrooms and 1 toilet constructed in G.S Bisoro by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - DDMINEB		x	x		x	x	21,000,000	PNDP
Construction of 1 classroom in G.S Kitta	1 classroom constructed in G.S Kitta	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	1 classroom constructed in G.S Kitta by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - DDMINEB				x	x	x	16,000,000	COUNCIL

131

Construction of 1 VIP toilet in G.S Lobe Town	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Lobe Town	-call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Lobe Town by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - DDMINEB - MINSANTE			x		x	x	5,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in G.S Bongongo I	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Bongongo I	-call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	1 VIP toilet constructed in G.S Bongongo I by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - DDMINEB - MINSANTE			x				5,000,000	FEICOM
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>												
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated Health Center Bafaka	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bafaka	-call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bafaka by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - MINSANTE		x					5,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health	-call for tender -award of contract -job execution	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health	-council -traditional authorities		x					5,000,000	FEICOM

Health Center Bisoro	Center Bisoro	-reception	Center Bisoro by the end of 2012	-contractor - VDC - MINSANTE								
Construction of 1 VIP toilet in Integrated Health Center Bekora	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bekora	-call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	1 VIP toilet constructed in Integrated Health Center Bekora by the end of 2012	-council -traditional authorities -contractor - VDC - MINSANTE		x					<b>5,000,000</b>	FEICOM
<b>WATER</b>												
Rehabilitation of boreholes in the 10 villages of Lobe town, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo Titi, Kumbe Balue, Bekora, Black Bush, Kitta, Illor, Lipenja and Funge	10 boreholes rehabilitated	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	10 boreholes rehabilitated in 10 villages by the end of 2012	- council -traditional authority -VDC - Village water management committee - DDMINEE - Contractor			x		x	x	<b>2,750,000</b>	COUNCIL
Construction of 7 new wells in 7 villages of Dora Barombi, Ekondo Nene,	7 new wells constructed in 7 villages	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	7 new wells constructed in 7 villages by the end of 2012	- council -traditional authority -VDC - Village water			x		x	x	<b>2,500,000</b>	COUNCIL

Loe, Mokono, Dibonda, Funge Doormouth and Iriba Nyange				management committee DDMINEE								
Rural electrification of Funge Balondo	Funge Balondo electrified	-Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	Funge Balondo electrified by the end of 2012	- council -traditional authority -VDC DDMINEE Contractor			x	x	x	x	20,437,425	PNDP
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING												
Provision of small equipment for work Himo SAR/SM	Small equipment for work Himo SAR/SM provided	-award of contract -job execution -reception	Small equipment for work Himo SAR/SM provided by the end of 2012	- council -DDMINVTE Principal Contractor			x				2,200,000	BIP
Equipment of ESF workshop SAR/SM	ESF workshop equiped		ESF workshop equipped by the end of 2012					x			3,600,000	
Boundaries marking of the site housing the SAR/SM	Boundaries of the site housing the SAR/SM marked		Availability of land documents delimiting the site housing the SAR/SM				x				1,000,000	
PUBLIC WORKS												
Construction of New roads in Lobe Town-Mongossi(5.5km ), Kumbe	21.5km of new roads constructed	Feasibility studies - call for tender -award of contract -job execution -reception	21.5km of new roads pliable by the end of 2012	- council -traditional authority -VDC DDMINTP		x	x	x	x	x	25,000,000	COUNCIL

Balondo Sandpit (2km), Ekondo Nene Beach road (6km), Funge Balondo Beach road (8km)				- Contractor								
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#### 6.4 Summary environmental management plan for the triennial investment plan

Simplified environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the Ekondo Titi council consists of:

- The main potential impacts and Mitigation measures ;
- The Socio- environmental management plan.

##### 6.4.1 Main potential impact (socio- environmental) and mitigation measures

**Table 13 Potential socio- environmental impact and mitigation measures**

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Potential socio- environmental Impacts	Potential negative socio- environmental Impacts (Socio- environmental Risk)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Mitigation measures
Micro-projects dealing with the provision of basic community infrastructure				

<p>Construction of a banquet hall for Ekondo Titi</p> <p>Completion of community hall in Kumbe Balue and Illor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Improve local governance by working in the management of funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of soil structure and erosion at construction sites</li> <li>- Air and noise pollution around areas of work</li> <li>- Risks of ground water pollution due to contamination and infiltration of waste from construction, dirty and muddy water from around the work</li> <li>- Waste from structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place a management committee</li> <li>- Actively involve the community in the process by the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as labour intensive techniques</li> <li>- Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> <li>- Sensitize the population on the importance of community mobilization, contribution and participation in the entire process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restore borrow zones</li> <li>- Re-afforestation around the works</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Restore the borrow zone after completion of works</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
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Provision of sanitation service for gabbage collection in Ekondo Titi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clean town</li> <li>- Reduction in pests and diseases</li> <li>- Improved drainage systems</li> <li>- Hygiene and sanitation of Ekondo Titi is improved</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks of ground water pollution due to contamination and infiltration of waste</li> <li>- Risks of poor usage of waste management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> <li>- Sensitize the population the importance of proper waste management and disposal</li> <li>- Put in place a waste management committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a proper waste dumping site</li> <li>- Put in place a proper waste disposal system</li> <li>- Use proper waste collection containers</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
Creation of 2 council nurseries of palms and cocoa to enhance production of these crops in theb municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in productivity of palms and cocoa</li> <li>- Increase in Council revenue</li> <li>- Improved livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of the natural environment</li> <li>- Loss of species</li> <li>- Risks of ground water pollution due to contamination and infiltration of fertilizers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site</li> </ul>

<p>Provision of 180 benches per school for GS Ekondo Nene, GS Kitta, GS Bisoro, GS Nalende</p> <p>Supply of didactic materials to nursery schools in Lobe Town, Bongongo I, Kumbe Balue, Bisoro, Bafaka, Funge, Bekora and Illor</p> <p>Provision of ICT lab equipments to GBHS Ekondo Titi nand GHS Bekora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducive learning environment</li> <li>- High performance in public exams</li> <li>- Increased literacy rate</li> <li>- Improved access to quality basic education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of the natural environment</li> <li>- Digging of site will increase erosion</li> <li>- Reduction in leisure activities due to limited land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out sensitisation campaigns for site workers on safety at work</li> <li>- Sensitise the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocation of land for play ground</li> <li>- Planting/replanting of trees around the works</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site</li> </ul>
<p>Construction of 2 classrooms each in G.S Bekatako, G.S Berenge, and G.S Beach G.S Masore, G.S Kitta, G.S Ekondo Nene G.S Bisoro, GS Dora, GS Lipenja, GS Bongongo II, GS Lobe Estate I, GS Lobe Estate II, GS Illor, GS Kumbe Balue, GS Loe, GSS Lobe Town, GSS Kumbe Balue, GSS Bafaka, GSS Bisoro, SAR/SM Ekondo Titi</p>				

<p>Equip 4 IHC with basic furniture and provide them with personnel</p> <p>Renovation of District Hospital Ekondo Titi</p> <p>Completion of the structure of Intergrated Health Center Bisoro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved hygien and sanitation conditions in the health centers and hospitals</li> <li>- Reduction in mobility and mortality rates</li> <li>- Improvement in health status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor medical waste disposal</li> <li>- Environmental pollution</li> <li>- Poor hygienic conditions in use of equipments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place management committee</li> <li>- Recruitment of qualified health personnel</li> <li>- Sensitize health personnel on proper handling of medical waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish dumping sites for wastes</li> <li>- Sensitisation on hygienic conditions in use of equipments</li> </ul>
<p>Construction of toilets in Bekora, Bafaka and Bisoro IHCs and GS Lobe-Town and GS Bongongo I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved hygien and sanitation conditions in the health centers and schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution</li> <li>- Destruction of ecosystem and soil structure at construction sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the beneficiary population on the proper use and management of the toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Errect pipes from the toilets to space</li> </ul>
<p>Rural electrification of Funge Balondo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Increased economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of the soil structure at sites where poles will be planted</li> <li>- Destruction of vegetation</li> <li>- Loss of some domestic tree</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> <li>- Sensitize the population of the dangers assocaited with poor management of electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting/replanting of trees around the works</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Felling of trees beside electric poles</li> </ul>

	activities - Improved standards of living	species - Risks of fire diasters - Risks of electricution		
<b>Water supply projects</b>				
Provision of pipe borne water to Ekondo Titi town  Rehabilitation of 10 wells in 10 villages of Lobe Town, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo Titi, kumbe Balue, Ekwe, Black Bush, Kitta, Illor, Lipenja and Funge  Construction of 7 new wells in 7 villages of Dora, Ekondo Nene, Loe, Mokono, Dibonda, Funge Doormouth and Iribanye	- Improvement in hygiene and sanitation - Reduction in water-borne diseases - Reduction in expenditures on alternative water sources - Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increase time available - Children are punctual at school leading to better performance - Change in gender roles (more men	- Destruction of soil structure and erosion for areas dugged for the construction of water structures and pipeline - Air and noise pollution around ares of work - Risks of ground water pollution due to contamination and infiltration of waste from construction, dirty and muddy water from around the work	- Put in place a management committee - Actively involve the community in the process by the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as labour intensive techniques - Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Sensitize the population on the importance of community mobilization, contribution and participation in the	- Restore borrow zones - Re-afforestation around the works - Planting of cover grass in affected zones - Restore the borrow zone after completion of works - Sensitisation of the population on proper hygiene and sanitation  - Regular water treatment -

	<p>fetching water since the taps are at their door steps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access to portable water</li> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and the formation of water management committee</li> <li>- Population pressure is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste from structures</li> <li>- Poor sanitation around water systems</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	entire process	
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	reduced			
<b>Interconnecting projects</b>				
Grading of rural roads of Lobe Estate-Bisoro 25km , Ekwe-Kumbe Balue 6km, Kumbe Balue – Pondo 8km, Massoro Junction- Kitta 8km, Njima-Iriba nyange 12km, Lipenja-Bekatako II 2km (61km to be graded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post harvest losses in the disenclaved communities will witness a reduction</li> <li>- Access to basic social infrastrure is increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- loss of vegetation,</li> <li>- Increase in soil erosion,</li> <li>- air and noise pollution around works</li> <li>- Loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site</li> <li>- Increase in poaching due to opening up of paths, roads etc</li> <li>- Risk of increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place management committees</li> <li>- Actively involve the community in the process by the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as labour intensive techniques</li> <li>- Sensitize the population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form.</li> <li>- Sensitize the population on the importance of community mobilization, contribution and participation in the entire process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting of trees along the road</li> <li>- Restore borrow zones</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected areas</li> <li>- Construction of good drainage systems</li> <li>- Watering of road during construction</li> <li>- Install rain gates where suitable</li> <li>- Sensitize population on STD/HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
Construction of New roads in Lobe Town-Mongossi(5.5km), Kumbe Balondo Sandpit (2km), Ekondo Nene Beach road (6km), Funge Balondo Beach road (8km)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disenclavement of the villages</li> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> </ul>			
Rehabilitation of semi urban roads in Lipenja- Bongongo II 12km, Ekondo Titi- Beach 6km, Masore-Beach 3km, Funge-Beach 8km, Loe junction-Old village 2km, Lobe Town-Beach 4km, Kumbe B-Beach 3km, Ekondo town 15km, and Bekora town 10km (63 km of semi urban roads to be graded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>			

### Simplified environmental management plan

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

Table 14 simplified environmental management plan

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of Council Development agents on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	2012-2013	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development Officer	2012-2015	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Minicipal councilor ; Development Agent	Incorporated into PNDP budget	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost
Training of COMES on safeguarding the policies and the taking into account the socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	2012-2013	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	2012-2015	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by

					The Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer, Entrepreneur	2012-2015	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	

### 6.5 Contract award plan

As from 2012, the Ekondo Titi council will be awarding contracts stemming from the Annual Investment Plan and Triennial Plan to potential contractors. The contract award plan for projects in the annual investment plan is shown below.

Table 15 Contract Award Plan for Ekondo Titi council

Contract Award for Construction					Technical specification		Tender		Opening of bids		Award	Execution of contract			Observation (Job well done or poorly done, +ve/-ve)
Description	Quantity	Number	Estimated amount	Means of realization	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender	Date of submission of analysis	Proposed date of attribution	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	

Constructio n of two classrooms at G.S Ekondo Nene	2	2	16.000.00 0	Contract	Mayor	02/04/2012	10/04/2012	24/04/2012	08/06/2012	14/06/2012	18/06/2012	16,000,000	18/06/2012	27/11/2012	
Constructio n of two classrooms at GS Bisoro	2	2	16.000.00 0	Contract	Mayor	02/04/2012	10/04/2012	24/04/2-12	08/06/2012	14/06/2012	18/006/2012	16,000,000	18/06/2012	27/11/2012	
Constructio n of two classroom at G.S Kitta	1	1	8.000.000	Contract	Mayor	23/04/2012	03/05/2012	11/05/2012	25/06/2012	29/06/2012	02/07/2012	16,000,000	02/07/2012	11/01/2013	
Constructio n of one toilet at G.S Lobe Town	1	1	4.999.000	Cotation	Mayor	12/03/2012	20/03/2012	27/03/2012	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	21/05/2012	5,000,000	21/05/2012	16/08/2012	
Constructio n of one toilet at G.S Bongongo I	1	1	4.999.000	Cotation	Mayor	12/03/2012	20/03/2012	27/03/2012	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	21/05/2012	5,000.000	21/05/2012	16/08/2012	

Constructio n of one toilet at Bafaka Health Centre	1	1	4.999.000	Cotation	Mayor	12/03/2012	20/03/2012	27/03/2012	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	21/05/2012	5,000,000	21/05/2012	16/08/2012	
Constructio n of one toilet at Bisoro Health Centre	1	1	4.999.000	Cotation	Mayor	12/03/2012	20/03/2012	27/03/2012	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	21/05/2012	5,000,000	21/05/2012	16/08/2012	
Constructio n of one toilet at Bekora Health Centre	1	1	5.000.000	Contract	Mayor	12/03/2012	20/03/2012	27/03/2012	11/05/2012	18/05/2012	21/05/2012	5,000,000	21/05/2012	16/08/2012	

Rehabilitati on of boreholes in the 10 villages of Lobe town, Kumbe Balondo, Ekondo Titi, Kumbe, Balue, Black Bush, Kitta, Illor, Lipenja and Funge	10												
	10												
		2.750.000											
			Cotation										
			Mayor										
				02/04/2012									
				10/04/2012									
				24/04/2012									
				08/06/2012									
				14/06/2012									
				18/06/2012									
				2,750,000									
				18/06/2012									
				27/11/2012									

Rural electrificati on of Funge Balondo	1	7	Construction of 7 new wells in 7 villages of Dora Barombi, Ekondo Nene, Loe, Mokono, Dibonda, Funge Doormouth and Iriba Nyange
	1	7	
20,437,425			2,500.000
Contract			Cotation
Mayor			Mayor
02/04/2012			02/04/2012
10/04/2012			10/04/2012
24/04/2102			24/04/2012
08/06/2012			08/06/2012
14/06/2012			14/06/2012
18/006/2012			18/06/2012
20,437,425			2,500,000
18/06/2012			18/06/2012
27/11/2012			27/11/2012

Constructio n of New roads in Lobe Town- Mongossi(5 .5km), Kumbe Balondo Sandpit (2km), Ekondo Nene Beach road (6km), Funge Balondo Beach road (8km)	21.5km												
	21.5km												
		25,000,000											
			Contract										
			Mayor										
				02/06/2012									
				10/05/2012									
				24/05/2012									
				01/06/2012									
				04/06/2012									
				05/06/2012									
		25,000,000											
				05/06/2012									
				21/10/2012									

## CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

### 7.1 Composition and functions of the CDP monitoring and evaluation committee

During the execution of the CDP a steering committee was established. For the implementation of the Ekondo Titi council development plan, a follow up committee has been established by the Mayor of Ekondo Titi council. The 7-man Committee will be at the helm of affairs during the execution of the micro projects. The Committee is led by the Mayor as the Chairperson and a Secretary and 5 members. The committee is as follows:

Table 16 M&E Committee

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Mbongo Alfred	Chairman
2	Elangwe William Itoe	Secretary
3	Nekana Patrick A	Member
4	Bokwe Gilbert	Member
5	Ndiba Joseph	Member
6	Nanji Kenneth	Member
7	Motiti Joseph	Member

In the monitoring and evaluation process, the Follow up Committee will play a strategic role by ensuring that projects are well executed and meet the modus operandi for which they were designed. The key role of the committee is as follows:

The above committee had as terms of reference the following;

- Ensure strict implementation of the social and environmental management plan by all stakeholders,
- Follow up work done by selected contractors as per the specifications on the contract award document,
- Carry out regular field visit to ensure that work is been effectively executed
- Produce quarterly reports on the level of realisation of micro projects and committee activities to the council executive
- Together with the council development officer, they will conduct periodic reviews of the AIP in collaboration with the council executives
- Will work closely with the village development committee in order to ensure sustainability of the projects.

In addition, **Village Development Committees** were created in villages where they were non existent. They also will ensure supervision and maintenance of micro projects to ensure sustainability and appropriation of projects in their various villages.

- **The Council Development Agent**

The Follow-Up Committee will work in close collaboration with the Council Development Agent recruited by PNDP. He will also carry out backstopping of the AIP for the interest of the council.

- **The deconcentrated state (Technical) services**

The follow-up committee will work in collaboration with the deconcentrated state services to ensure that micro-projects executed fall in line with the various sectorial policies.

- **LSO (RUDEA-C,I,G):**

As the partner facilitating the process, Reach Out will provide technical support to the Follow UP Committee and the Council.

## **7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators**

Projects indicated in the Triennial Investment Plan, Annual Investment Plan (AIP) and the logical frameworks, the expected results, activities, indicators, and sources of verification serves as measures to guide the monitoring and evaluation process. This logic therefore demonstrates the trend and/or direction which a project is taking and gives a strong signal to the evaluators about the expected result. Monitoring and evaluation team needs a follow up plan covering M&E tools and frequency.

### 7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency

Different categories of stakeholders will be involved at different levels in the follow up and monitoring of the CDP process. At the council level, the council development officer, the follow up committee headed by the mayor will be charged with the follow up of project implementation in the entire council area. The follow up committee will develop a strategy to involve all relevant stakeholders—beneficiary community, sector heads, among others.

**Table 17 Follow up tools and monitoring frequency**

Activities	Indicators	Tools	Frequency of reporting
<b>Education</b>			
Construction of classrooms	- Availability of classrooms	- Direct observation	- Mid-term reports
Provision of benches	- No. of benches	- Reception reports	- End of project reports
		- Audit reports	
<b>Public Health</b>			
Provision of equipment	- Availability of equipment	- Reception	- Needs assessment report
			- Reception report
Construction of 2 IHCs	- No. of IHCs available	- Direct observation	- Monthly report

<b>Public works</b>			
Opening of roads	- No. of km with new roads	- Observation - Sector report	- Quarterly reports
Construction of culverts	- Availability & no of bridges constructed	- Sector report - Project reception report	- End of project report - Quarterly report
<b>Water and Energy</b>			
Construction of boreholes	- No. of boreholes and wells functional	- Observation - Sector report	- Quarterly reports
Construction of wells	- No of communities supplied		- End of project report
<b>Commerce</b>			
Construction of sheds in the markets	- No of sheds constructed	- Field visit - Direct observation	- Project report

#### 7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

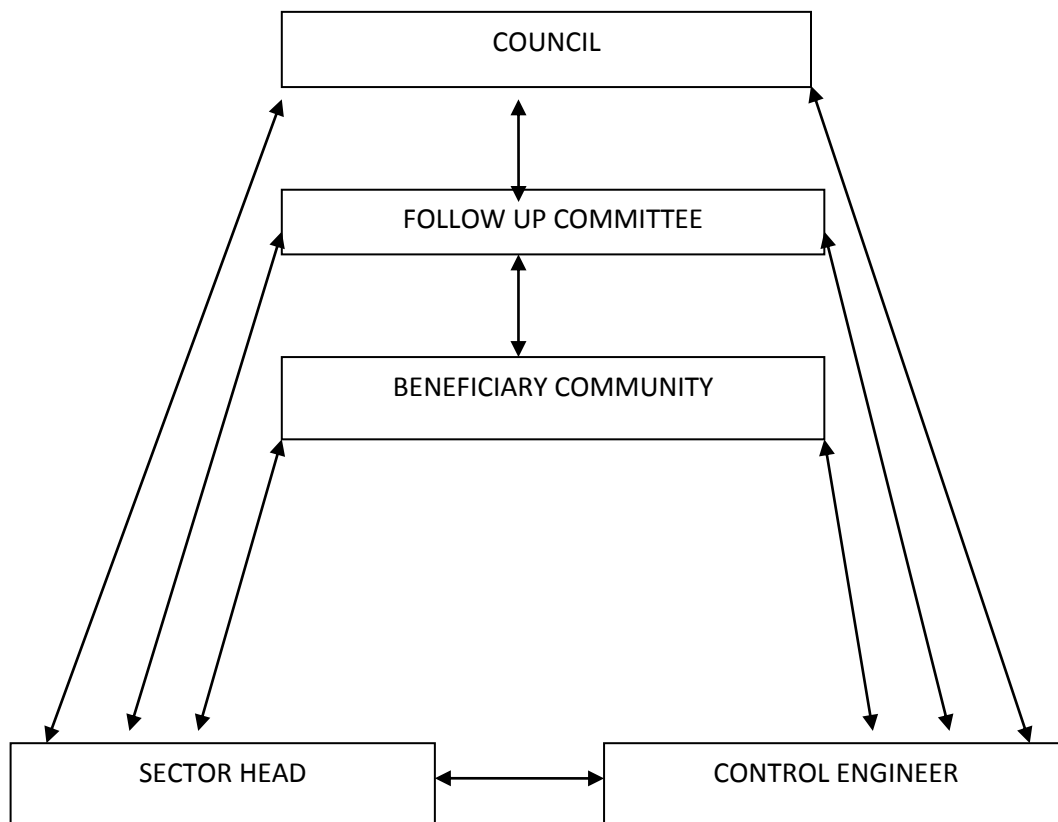
The council development plan is not a one stop shot. It is an elaborate process with the vision of lifting the local economy of Ekondo Titi municipality and transforms the lives of the inhabitants through the implementation of the annual and triennial plans. The need to constantly review the CDP is therefore vital as societies are not static. Other development partners are likely to intervene as well as new problems are likely to emerge. The follow up committee, village development committee and the sector ministries have the responsibility to synergize and update the entire CDP. In the course of implementing micro projects, a review mechanism is much tenable to avoid waste of resources, ensure effective and timely completion of projects through an effective information and communication plan.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

### 8.0 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

The CDP is very ambitious touching all aspects of human life and involving many actors and stakeholders. Information and communication plan designed during the strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop seeks to ensure information flow vertically and horizontally for effective and efficient management of micro-projects. The plan, for instance, reflects the participatory nature of the CDP involving a myriad of stakeholders. Reducing conflict among these actors and ensuring that appropriate actions are taken on timely basis when need arises is crucial for the success of the CDP. The figure below presents the channels of communication envisaged for the CDP.

*Figure 3: Communication model for the CDP*



## CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION

The challenge of local development entrusted in local governments requires a revisit of councils' structure and function. The foregoing CDP therefore, aims at empowering Ekondo Titi council to be able to cope with, and also take advantage of the ongoing decentralization process in the country. In order to achieve this goal, a participatory approach was used in the elaboration of Ekondo Titi CDP, involving technical services, traditional authorities, local population, civil society, and members of elite. The main stages involved in this new development dispensation are preparation, diagnoses (council institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis and village diagnosis), strategic planning, resource mobilization, programming, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Following from the various diagnoses, micro-projects were identified, prioritised and programmed, especially for the keys sectors. While logical frameworks cover long-term plans, triennial and annual investment plans are designed to address medium and short-term development interventions. The annual investment plans for the first year cover 3 sectors, namely basic education, health and water. These micro-projects cost **156,157,425FCFA**. More interventions can be carried out, should additional resources be mobilized. On the basis of medium-term plans, 3-year action plans were formulated for basic and secondary education, public health, public works, water and energy, livestock, environment and agriculture.

For sustainability purposes, issues of socio-environmental impact have been identified in order to mitigate negative effects and foster positive ones. In the same vein, an M&E framework has been put in place to ensure the smooth implementation of these micro-projects as well as update the CDP as a whole, on yearly basis.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I: Project Presentation Sheet for the AIP

<b>Sector: Basic Education</b>					
Reference No.					
Project Name	Construction of 2 Classrooms in Ekondo Nene in Ekondo-Titi sub-division	Construction of 2 classrooms in Bisoro in Ekondo-Titi Sub - Division	Construction of 2 classrooms Kitta in Ekondo-Titi Sub - Division	Construction of one V.I.P toilet at G.S Lobe-Town in Ekondo-Titi Sub - Division	Construction of one V.I.P toilet at G.S Bongongo I in Ekondo-Titi Sub - Division
Region	South West Region				
Project Carrier	Ekondo-Titi Council				
Intervention Domain	Construction of classrooms and toilets / Public infrastructure				
Location	Ekondo Nene	Bisoro	Kitta	Lobe-Town	Bongongo I
Objective (impact on client)	Access to quality basic education increased				

Beneficiary population	350	837	1500	1,700	1754
Socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of a conducive learning environment</li> <li>- High performance in public examinations</li> <li>- Increased literacy rate</li> <li>- Hygiene and sanitation is improved</li> </ul>				
Technical partners	Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, FEICOM, Delegation of Basic Education				
Estimated Cost	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Funding Source	PNDP		Ekondo-Titi Council	FEICOM	
Execution Time	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	2 Months	2 Months
Starting Date	June 2012		July 2012	May 2012	

<b>Sector: Public Health</b>			
Reference No.			
Project Name	Construction of One VIP toilet in Integrated Health Centre Bafaka	Construction of One VIP toilet in Integrated Health Centre Bisoro	Construction of One VIP toilet in Integrated Health Centre Bekora
Region	South West Region		
Project Carrier	Ekondo Titi Council		
Intervention Domain	Construction of toilets / Public infrastructure		
Location	Bafaka	Bisoro	Bekora
Objective (impact on client)	Access to quality health care services improved		
Beneficiary population	1435	837	8500
Socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved hygien and sanitation conditions in the health centers</li> <li>- Improve health status</li> <li>- Reduction in diseases</li> </ul>		
Technical partners	ADID, FEICOM, SNV, African Development Bank(ADB)		
Estimated Cost	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Funding Source	African Development Bank		

Execution Time	2 months
Starting Date	21 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

Sector Water And Energy										
Reference No.										
Project Name	Rehabilitation of bore in Lobe Town	Rehabilitation of bore in Kumbe Balondo	Rehabilitation of bore in Kumbe balue	Rehabilitation of bore in Ekondo Titi	Rehabilitation of bore in Black Bush i	Rehabilitation of bore in Kitta	Rehabilitation of bore in Illor	Rehabilitation of bore in Lipenja	Rehabilitation of bore in Bekora	Rehabilitation of bore in Funge
Region	South west									
Project Carrier	Ekondo Titi council									
Intervention Domain	Rehabilitation of bore holes/ public infrastructure									
Location	Lobe Town	Kumbe Balondo	Kumbe balue	Ekondo Titi	Black Bush i	Kitta	Illor	Lipenja	Bekora	Funge

Objective (impact on client)	Access to portable water increased									
Beneficiary population	1700	400	842	15,000	515	1,500	760	1,705	8,500	980
Socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>- Reduction in water-borne diseases</li> <li>- Reduction in expenditures on alternative water sources</li> <li>- Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increase time available</li> <li>- Children are punctual at school leading to better performance</li> <li>- Improved access to portable water</li> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and the formation of water management committee</li> <li>- Population pressure is reduced</li> </ul>									
Technical partners	Council, Beneficiary communities									
Estimated Cost	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000

Funding Source	Council
Execution Time	4 <sup>1/2</sup> Months
Starting Date	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012

Sector: Water and Energy							
Reference No.							
Project Name	Construction of well in Dora	Construction of well in Ekondo Nene	Construction of well in Loe	Construction of well in Mokono	Construction of well in Dibonda	Construction of well in Funge Doormouth	Construction of well in Iribanyange
Region	South west						
Project Carrier	Ekondo Titi council						
Intervention Domain	Rehabilitation of bore holes/ public infrastructure						
Location	Dora	Ekondo Nene	Loe	Mokono	Dibonda	Funge	Iribnyanye

						Doormouth	
Objective (impact on client)	Access to portable water increased						
Beneficiary population	243	350	525	482	600	200	450
Socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>- Reduction in water-borne diseases</li> <li>- Reduction in expenditures on alternative water sources</li> <li>- Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increase time available</li> <li>- Children are punctual at school leading to better performance</li> <li>- Improved access to portable water</li> <li>- Reinforce community participation through the mobilisation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and the formation of water management committee</li> <li>- Population pressure is reduced</li> </ul>						
Technical partners	Council, Beneficiary communities						
Estimated Cost	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000
Funding	Council						

Source	
Execution Time	4 <sup>1/2</sup> Months
Starting Date	18 <sup>th</sup> June 2012

Sector: Public Works				
Reference No.				
Project Name	Construction of 5.5km of Lobe Town-Mongosi road	Construction of 6km of Ekondo Nene beach road	Construction of 8km of Funge Balondo Beach road	Construction of 2km of Kumbe Balondo sandpit road
Region	South West			
Project Carrier	Ekondo titi Council			
Intervention Domain	Rural roads construction/Public Works			
Location	Lobe Town	Ekondo Nene	Funge Balondo	Kumbe Balondo
Objective (impact on client)	To increase access to local revenue potentials			
Beneficiary population	1,700	350	980	400

Socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to basic social infrastructure is increased</li> <li>- Increased revenue</li> <li>- Improved standards of living</li> </ul>
Technical partners	MINTP
Estimated Cost	25,000,000FCFA
Funding Source	CAT
Execution Time	4 <sup>1/2</sup> Months
Starting Date	5 <sup>th</sup> June 2012

<b>Sector:</b> Water and Energy	<b>Date:</b> May 2012
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Rural Electrification of Funge Balondo
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Rural electrification / Public infrastructure
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Ekondo-Titi Council	
<b>Location:</b> Funge Balondo	<b>Beneficiary population:</b> 980
<b>Objective(impact on client)</b>	
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP, MINEE	
<b>Socio-environmental impact</b>	Increased economic activities  Improved standards of living
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 20,437,425 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> PNDP
<b>Execution time:</b> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	<b>Starting date:</b> May 2012