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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COORDINATION UNIT

MUNDEMBA COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

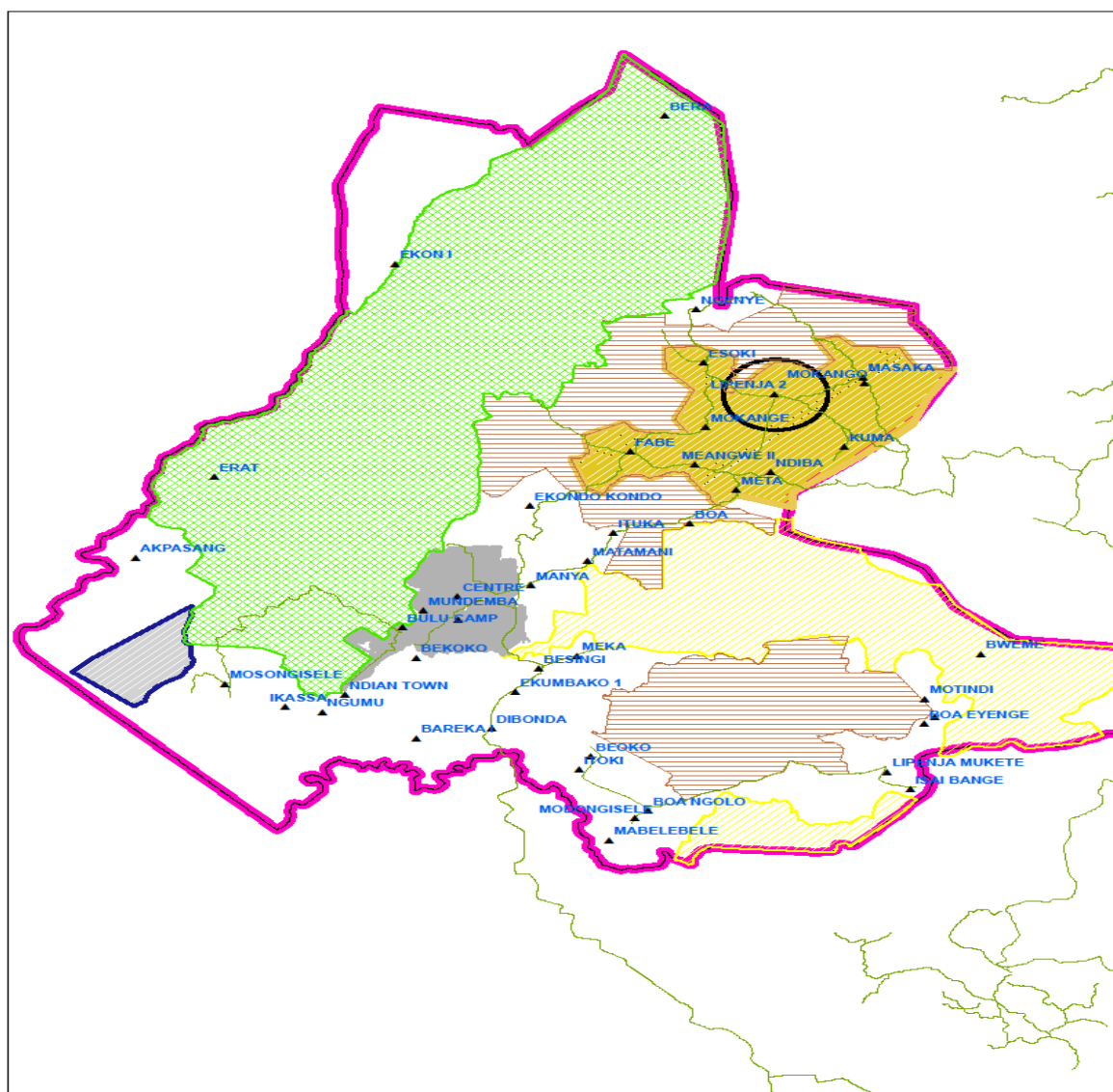


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Executive summary

Following the financing convention signed between the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) and the Mundemba Council for the realization of the Council Development Plan and related activities, the Local Support Organization “Rural Development Agents (RUDEA)” was recruited to accompany the Mundemba Council in the elaboration of this important development tool. As a prerequisite for the realization of this document, a council institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis, and village diagnosis for all villages in the municipality was done. The reason for starting with the CID was to enable all stake holders concerned to have a clear understanding on the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats which will intend guide both parties on the basis of planning for the council as an institution and the municipality as a whole based on the quality of services rendered to the public. The urban space diagnosis was carried out in order to bring out clearly the problems face by the socio professional bodies and their expectations from the council as partners of local economic development. This was done by holding focus group discussion with all socio professional groups found within the council urban space. Also the village diagnosis was done in all villages within the municipality in a participative manner in order to give all local stake holders an insight on the national procedure of Communal Development Plan (CDP) elaboration.

The methodology used by the Local Support Organization (LSO) to carry out the Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) was a combination of participatory meetings, literature review, desk analysis, interviews, and focus group discussion with key council personnel. Interviews were held with council partners (state and non state partners at local level), council executive and senior council staff. Focus group discussions were held with subordinate council staff, while restitution at all levels of data collection was done with participants and validation workshops were held with council executive/senior council staff and partners respectively. At the level of diagnosis of the urban space and villages a participative approach was used.

The strategic planning workshop was carried out in a participative manner as well. The local support organization prepared the logical framework per sector based on the findings from the participative diagnostic results. These logical frameworks were submitted to the various heads of services for validation in order to ensure that their sectorial policies have

been taken into consideration. All concerned stakeholders were present in a three day workshop at the council chambers where they contributed immensely during those days. The available resources for the year 2012 were presented by the mayor and it stands at the sum of **289, 500,000FCFA**. Programming of activities for investment was done following the priority of the participants and it was guided by the available resources for investment within the period of 2012 to 2014. This explains why the total cost of the CDP is estimated at the sum of **3,108,670,000**.

Findings from the Council institutional diagnosis reveal that in spite of some strengths like the partnership agreement signed between Ministry of forestry and wildlife ((MINFOF), German International Cooperation (GIZ ProPSFE) and the council, popularity of the mayor, wide community sensitization on development projects and good collaboration with the supervisory authority, the council is still faced with the challenges of improving on its management style, improving on its staff performance, financial capacity, staff knowledge on council procedures, increasing the number of staff, collaboration with local partners, instituting a system for effective planning, monitoring/evaluation as well putting in place a framework for implementing the HIV workplace policy and capacity building plan.

All data collected was consolidated and diagnosis was done in 28 sectors and the priority sectors identified in the field include: Water and Energy, Public Health, Public Works, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, Housing and Urban Development, Arts and Culture, Environment and protection of Nature, Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Commerce, Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry, Communication, Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Social Affairs, Transport and Employment and Vocational Training.

The midterm expenditure framework for the first three years was done for all the priority projects in the sector identified based on the available resources for investment and an annual investment plan for 2012 was done for eight sectors and the council as an institution from the action plan of this year.

The communal Development Plan for Mundemba council is a strategic document that will be used by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Regional Development and other development partners to implement the decentralization process

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

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
DO	Divisional Officer
DTS	<i>Decentralised Technical Services</i>
FEICOM	<i>Fonds Spéciale d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale</i>
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
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport
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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Land use plan of Mundemba council

Localisation Map of Mundemba Council

Pie chart showing population distribution by gender

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LIST OF MAPS

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LIST OF ANNEXES

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- Deliberation and prefectural order for validation and approval of the CDP
- Municipal order putting in place the Monitoring and Evaluation committee

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

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

This is based on 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 22nd July 2004 in its section 15, 16 and 17 lays down the powers devolved upon councils for economic development as follows:

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

The decentralisation process became more operational in the year 2010 and the following decrees gave legal authority to it:

- 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 decentralization and to assist them in the elaboration of Communal Development Plans as well as ameliorate living conditions of the people within the council by funding their development plans.

Major orientations in the elaboration of a Communal Development Plans 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 resource persons 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 a number of councils in Cameroon, among which is the

Mundemba council. It's in this context that Rural Development Agents Common Initiative Group was selected by Mundemba Council in Ndian Division to elaborate and actualize her Communal Development Plan in order to contribute in fostering sustainable development within the municipality.

The process of elaborating the Communal development plan constitutes the realisation of the Council Institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis and village participatory diagnosis report , and a strategic planning, resource mobilisation and programming of activities, which is the focus of this present report.

1.2 Objectives of the Communal Development Plan

- ❖ To identify council actions and investments, rank them by order of priority and plan in space and time on the execution for these actions
- ❖ To synthesize the needs and interest of the local communities in the municipality
- ❖ Make the councilor 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 councilors priorities
- ❖ To 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 territory
- ❖ Above increasing the value of local human resources and maximizing financial resources, it helps improve on the relationship with other actors and leads to better management of council patrimony
- ❖ To 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 Structure of the CDP

The CDP is made up of two main parts; the first part which is the main CDP document contains the introduction, methodology, summary presentation of the council area, summary of diagnostic results, strategic planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation strategy, communication plan, conclusion and annexes. The second part of the document is made up of two separate documents: the consolidated diagnosis report and the atlas of thematic maps and photo gallery.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The elaboration of the Mundemba Council Development plan was done following four phases. The first phase constituted preparation which involves sensitization and distribution of functions of all stake holders within the municipality, collection of base line data and launching of the process. The second phase was the participatory diagnosis which deals with the collection of secondary data, analysis and consolidation. The third phase constituted the organization of a strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop and finally the fourth stage was writing up of the CDP report.

2.1 Preparation of the entire process

During this stage, four main activities were implemented:

- Putting in place of an institutional planning machinery
- Table 1: List of steering committee members

S/N	NAME	POSITION	PHONE NUMBER
1	Mr Molimi Chiristian	Chairman	74 40 00 92
2	Mrs Oke Philomina	Secretary	74 08 05 26
3	Mr Njuma Etana	Member	77 01 23 84
4	Mr Ekpeni Sofa Obase	Member	99 51 51 83
5	Chief Efambe Johnson	Member	None
6	Mr Nkwi Bodie	Member	None
7	Mr Dibo Charles Okanda	Member	75 93 65 50
8	Mme Ndome Evelyn	Member	77 13 04 43
9	Mr Chabanga Sylvanus	Member	77 12 25 74
10	Mr Sake Louis Besinga	Member	77 42 59 00
11	Chief Nganya Emmanuel	Member	77 12 25 50
12	Mr Monyongo Elias	Member	79 96 21 60

- Adoption of the planning program

- Information and public awareness of the process in the elaboration of the CDP
- Data collection

The methodology was participatory. Preparation was done through working sessions and meetings with the steering committee and council executive at all levels of the planning process. Invitation letters to the launching and strategic planning workshop were prepared by RUDEA and presented to the Mayor and the SDO to invite the stakeholders involved in the process. The launching workshop was presided over by the SDO for Ndian as the supervisory authority. The main objective of the workshop was to create public awareness on the entire process. Administrative authorities and other stakeholders involved in the planning process were informed and sensitized on the procedure for the elaboration of a communal development plan and their responsibilities. The proposed program of work for data collection was presented during the launching workshop and it was validated.

2.2 Collection and treatment of data

Data was collected using secondary and primary sources. The collected data was treated using statistical software programmes like excel and SSPS.

2.2.1 Secondary data collection

This information was gathered at the initial stage of the process after the launching workshop. Documents found within the council premises and office were studied to source relevant information there in. The documents studied include;

- ❖ Annual report of IBE
- ❖ Annual report of district hospital
- ❖ Annual report of Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development
- ❖ Council administrative account;
- ❖ Monographic study report
- ❖ Minutes of council deliberation;
- ❖ HIV Work place policy of the council;
- ❖ Growth and employment strategy paper
- ❖ Village development plans of some villages
- ❖ Meteorological report on rainfall and temperatures of Mundemba

- ❖ Population census of 2005
- ❖ Mundemba council institutional diagnosis
- ❖ Socio Economic studies of Mundemba Municipality
- ❖ National planning guide
- ❖ Oral and written history of the villages

2.2.2 Primary data collection

This information was collected village meetings, focused group discussions, direct observation. The tools used for data collection were:

- ❖ Semi structured interview (SSI);
- ❖ Key informant interview;
- ❖ Transect walk;
- ❖ Participatory mapping;
- ❖ Venn diagram;
- ❖ Simple ranking;
- ❖ Collection of GPS points using the Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx
- ❖ Camera to take some picture

The semi structured interview guide was used to source out general information about the respective villages in the municipality. This guide was provided by PNDP and the question there in were orientated in order not diverse the whole sense of the communal development plan elaboration.

The data collectors used key informant interview to triangulate the information got from the semi structured interview and even during the village meeting.

The transect walk was done to come out with the transect map of each community. During this walk, all important infrastructures within the community are identified.

Participatory mapping is a tool used to come out with the map of the village. The population is put into three different segment and all of them are assigned to draw the map of the village.

The Venn diagram was used to create the development committee in the village. This tool is used to bring out the various associations and groups in the villages which intend guides the enumerator on the quality of persons to be found in the development committee. Simple ranking was used to prioritize the problems in each village.

Information on spatial infrastructures was collected with the use of Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx. While the camera was used to take pictures of some important infrastructures and events within the villages

The tools used for data analysis were:

- ❖ Micro Soft Word (using simple statistical methods such as descriptive statistics amongst which frequency distribution, percentages, explanatory statistics through the use of the SPSS programs);
- ❖ Qualitative and quantitative analysis
- ❖ Micro Soft Excel and Tabular analysis;
- ❖ SWOT Analysis
- ❖ Problem Tree;
- ❖ Objective Tree.

2.3 Data consolidation and mapping

Data collected was consolidated with the use of excel spread sheets provided by PNDP. Statistical soft ware was used to analyse data. Results were analysed with the use of tables. GPS data was analysed using GPS soft ware.

2.4 Strategic planning, resource mobilisation and programming workshop

The strategic planning was done by the elaboration of local frameworks per sector and the council as an institution. This was followed by costing activities in each sector. After elaboration of the logical frame work by the LSO, they were submitted to their respective

sector head for validation. The corrections made by each sector head were integrated by the LSO. A three day workshop was organised in the council chambers and all sector heads, administrators and others stake holders were invited. During this workshop, the methodology used was participatory and the techniques used include; plenary presentations, discussions, brainstorming, experience sharing and question and answer session.

A presentation on resource mobilisation for the 2012 financial year; stating the type, amount, donor, disbursement schedule and donor condition was done by the mayor. Also an inventory of natural resources found within the municipality which if exploited can harness sustainable development was presented.

Programming of activities for investment was done according to the priority of the council and participants present at the workshop based on the available resources within three years period.

2.5 Putting in Place of a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

A seven Man committee was put in place by a municipal order signed by the mayor to follow up the implementation of the CDP. Each member was given a TOR of their responsibility. These members were presented to the plenary and the SDO at the end of the workshop. The names of members of that committee are as follows;

Table 2: List of follow up committee

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Sofa Obasi	Chairman
2	Emmanuel Mosaki	Secretary
3	Molimi Christian	Member
4	Ndomi Evelyn	Member
5	Cha Banga Sylvanus	Member
6	Nkwai Bodie	Member
7	Oke Philomina Rokendo	Member

Source: Field Survey 2012

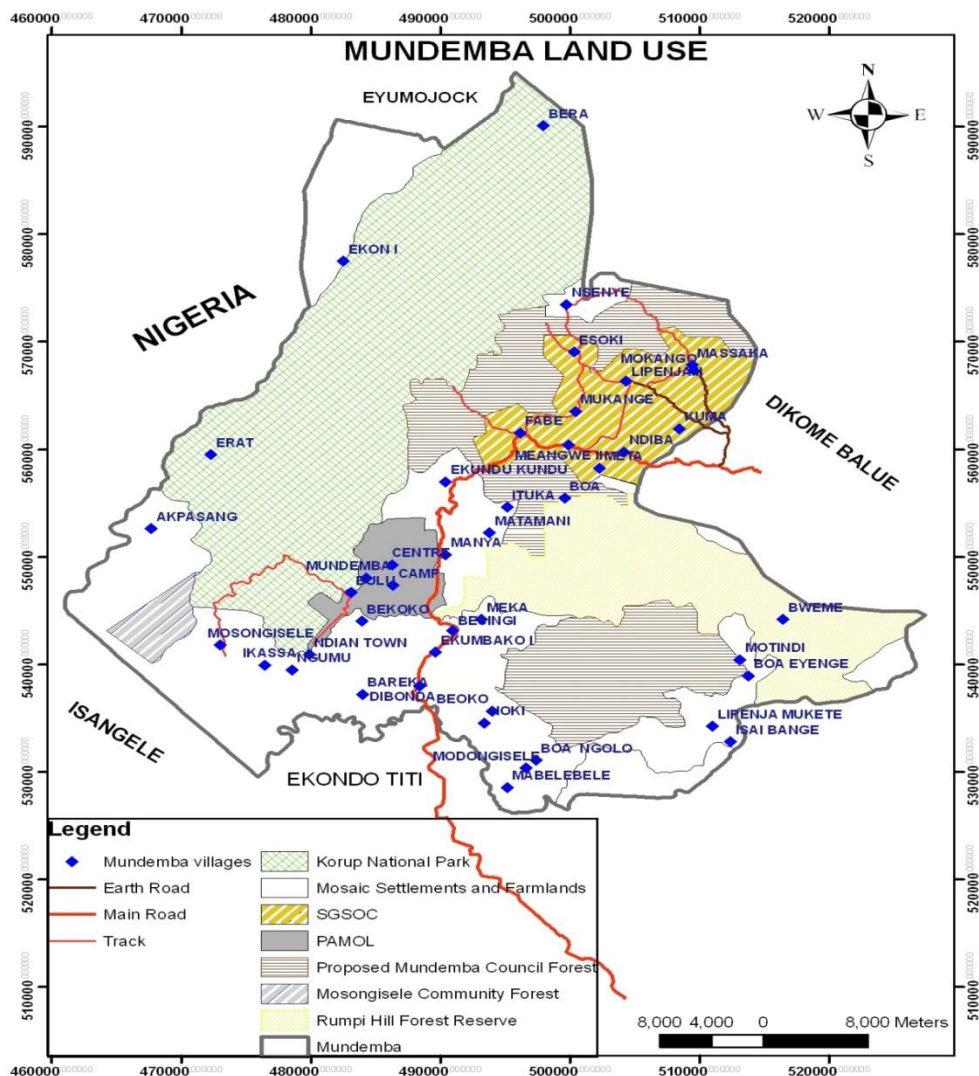
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SUMMARY PRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the council

Mundemba Council is located in Ndian Division in the South West Region of Cameroon and was created in 1977. The council has a surface area of 1.557kilometres squares. The Mundemba Council shares boundaries with Eyumojock in the North, Isangele and Ekondo Titi in the South, Toko, Konye and Dikome-Balua in the East and Nigeria in the West.

Fig 1: Localisation map of Mundemba municipality-



3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

3.2.1 Climate

The Mundemba municipality has an equatorial climate with two main seasons: the dry and the wet seasons. The dry season is usually very short and runs from November to February while the wet season is long and it's between March to October. *(Source: PAMOL Weather station)*

3.2.2 Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall for the period of 2005 – 2009 was 13.2mm³.

Monthly rainfall recorded indicated that maximum rainfall occurs from June to October while the minimum rainfall is between December to February. Annual records also show that 2005 was the wettest year, with a mean annual rainfall of 15.3mm³ within the years of data collection (2005 – 2009). *(Source: PAMOL Weather station)*

3.2.3 Humidity and Temperature

The mean monthly temperature ranges from 23°C to 30°C between 2005 and 2009 with a mean maximum monthly record of 33.5°C between January- March (2005), and a minimum monthly record of 22.5°C in January (2008). *(Source: PAMOL Weather station)*

3.2.4 Relief

The Mundemba municipality is composed of a stretch of hilly topography. It is made of gentle slopes gradually increasing as we go from the south west coast of river Ndian to the undulating slopes of the Rumpi Hills forest reserve in the south west, stretching right up to Toko sub division. Another stretch of undulating hilly topography is found in the south east of the municipality, around the northern part of the Rumpi forest reserve. The proposed council forest is relatively flat with dotted areas of undulating gentle slopes. The highest point here is a hill with altitude of 505m. *(Source: Mundemba Monographic Study, 2010)*

3.2.5 Drainage

The municipality is drained by streams and rivers. Most of the rivers and streams take their rise from the Rumpi hills and the northern part of the Korup national park (KNP). Rivers and streams that take their rise from the Rumpi hills and flows towards the northern section of the proposed council forest while those that take their rise from the northern

part of the KNP flow in a southern direction of the park. The streams in block A combine to form the Mana and Mbo's rivers that finally drain into river Ndian and the Atlantic Ocean while the main stream Mossambi in block B converge with river Lokeri and drains into Dibonda river, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. *(Source: Mundemba Monographic studies, 2010)*

3.2.6 Soils

A description of the geology and soils of the area can be done following Dumort (1965) describing the South West Region including the municipality. His description showed that the Precambian gneiss and cretaceous sedimentary sandstones which form old basement complex decomposes in situ into old sandy soils. These soils are heavily leached as a result of their low after retention capacity and the frequent heavy rainfall in the municipality. Analysis of composite samples of the cores of the top 10cm of soils from the Korup national park which shares a common region with the municipality shows that the soils are strongly acidic (Low P^H) and low in nutrients (Gartland, 1986; Newbery et al, 1988). *(Source: Mundemba Monographic studies, 2010)*

3.2.7 Vegetation

The forest is part of the Atlantic Biafran Refugia as described by Letouzey. It is a moist lowland evergreen forest, rich in Cesalpinaceae. The forest is quite dense and virgin and frequently encountered species include: Bubinga, Moabi, Iroko, Bilinga, Poga, Azobe, Ekop Naga, Tali, Okan, Framire and Dabema. Other occurring species are Ilomba, Niova, Padouk, Movingui, Aiele and several others less utilized timber species.

The proposed council forest area also contains a variety of non timber forest products (NTFPs), of high economic value such as Bush mango, Njansang, Bush onion, Bush pepper, bitter kola, Eru, Shell nuts and several others with less economic potential. *(Source: Mundemba Socio Economic studies, 2009)*

3.3 History and people of the council (origin of the people, population, ethnic groups, religions, main economic activities)

The Oroko people originated from the Congo basin, migrating upwards and splitting into two groups. One part settled around the south Region of Cameroon while the other migrated to the South West Region settling along the Kumba-Mamfe high way right up to Mbonge and down to Mundemba. The Korup people came from the South-eastern part of Nigeria (Effike people) settling around the Southern sector of the KNP.

The population of the municipality is 30 044 (field survey 2011) inhabitants belonging to six clans (Batanga, Bakoko, Bima, Ngolo, Korup, Balondo Bandiko). The inhabitants of Mundemba are Christians belonging to various denomination as follows; Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Jehovah Witness, Winners Chapel, Redeemed Christian Church, Apostolic, and Full Gospel.

The major economic activities in these communities are agriculture and petty trading, with PAMOL Ndian Estate having a large oil palm plantation with a processing unit employing about two thousands workers. The maritime access and transit to Nigeria also promote economic activities in the area.

3.4 Population distribution per village by gender

Table 3: Showing population per village by gender

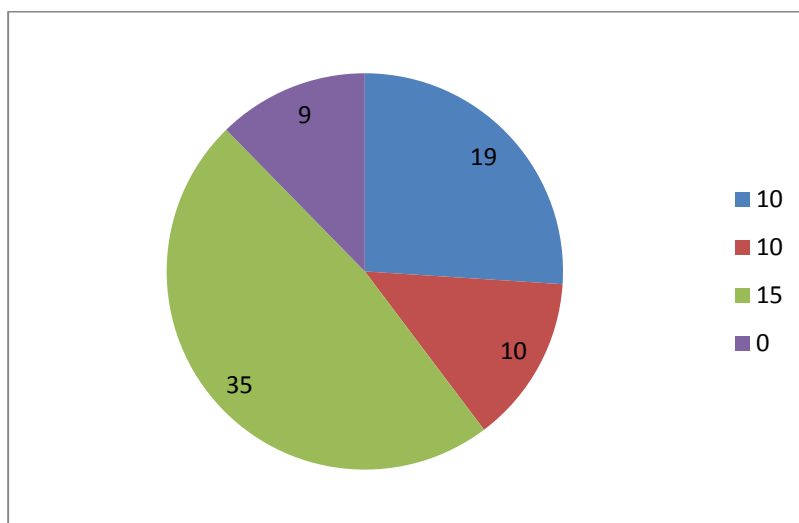
Villages	Male	Female	Youths less than 16 years	Children less than 5 years	TOTAL
Ngenye	23	21	9	16	69
Matamani	07	06	29	5	47
Mopako	34	47	28	11	120
Mokango	240	320	40	100	700
Mokange	22	24	6	5	57
Lipenja 2	120	180	100	100	500
Esoki	63	51	80	30	224
Massaka	30	40	60	30	160
Meka Ngolo	183	253	190	150	776
Manja	1029	1371	700	400	3500
Besingi	77	167	96	70	410
Mundemba 2	240	300	50	40	630
Ekumbako	07	11	5	6	29
Ikassa Town	27	28	19	4	78

Ngumu	54	61	20	25	160
Mosongisseli Ngolo	28	37	70	50	185
Mabelebele	18	24	18	35	95
Boa Bima	09	07	05	07	28
Bareka Bima	10	07	6	7	30
Mosongiseli Balondo	120	100	60	50	330
Weke	11	08	9	7	35
Bekoko	06	09	14	11	40
Ndian Town	74	71	41	96	282
Boa Ngolo	20	16	18	12	66
Kuma Bima	02	03	20	15	40
Beboka Bima	15	16	11	7	49
Ndiba	16	11	6	3	36
Meta	05	08	5	3	21
Iwei	18	15	8	3	44
Ituka	15	12	10	13	50
Fabe	80	120	35	15	250
Ikondo-Ikondo	159	151	50	50	410
Meangwe II	134	81	130	55	400
Beoko	80	105	55	60	300
Bulu Camp	1543	1157	500	300	3500
Ikassa Camp	186	179	45	60	470
Hospital Camp	43	50	13	8	114
Mana Camp	354	266	30	50	700
Makeke Camp	141	179	68	123	511
Mundimba Camp	523	327	300	150	1300
Mudemba Town	3712	4788	3000	2500	11450
Center A/B	80	120	35	15	250
Isai Mbage	03	02	60	25	90
Lipinja Muketi	16	20	10	9	55
Dikuma	15	17	11	7	50
Ekon I	36	57	168	82	343
Ikondokondo II (Akpasang)	63	16	100	59	238
Nguru Korup	09	07	2	4	22
Erat (Ekon II)	235	205	200	110	750

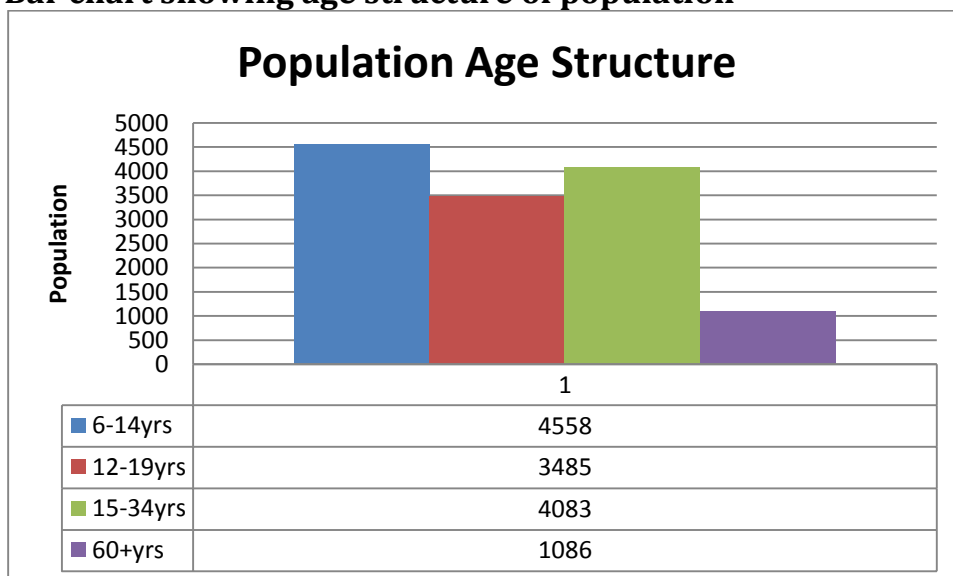
Bera	14	09	20	7	50
Total	9949	11 080	6565	5000	30 044

Source: Head count, field survey 2011

Pie chart showing population distribution by gender



Bar chart showing age structure of population



3.5 Basic socio- economic infrastructures

In terms of socio economic infrastructures, the following was realised;

Health: There are five health centres in the municipality. Two out of the five are functional while three are non functional. Also two hospitals are found in the municipality which includes: District Hospital Mundemba and the PAMOL hospital in the camp.

Commerce: Only two markets are found in the municipality. They are Mundemba town and Bulu camp. Out of the two only one is permanently constructed, which the market in Bulu Camp constructed by RUMPI while the other one in Mundemba Town is temporal in nature.

Education: There are thirty four primary (government, mission and lay private) four nursery and five secondary schools in the municipality.

Social amenities: There is one grand stand, one foot ball field, and one youth and animation centre in the municipality. Also there are five motels all which are found in Mundemba town.

Financial institutions: there are four private and two public or government financial institutions within the municipality. These include; FIFFA, Ndian cooperative credit union, Lobe cooperative credit union, Express Union, Post office and the treasury respectively. They ease the transfer of money within and out of the municipality.

Communication: Three private multi media centres are found in the municipality. In terms of communication, the post office serves as a medium of exchange of information.

Water and Energy resources: The main source of energy in the municipality is thermal. Out of the forty villages, only two are electrified. These are Mundemba Town and Manja village. The source electricity within the PAMOL camps is provided by the company itself. Even though these two villages (Mundemba town and Manja) have electricity, the population still suffer from irregular supply of electricity. Some villages within the municipality have community generators while others are in permanent black out and they use bush lamp, candles and touches. Also in terms of water supply, there is CAM water supply within the Mundemba town while other villages have various water schemes like bore holes and wells. Notwithstanding this, there is need for extension of CAM water to other communities without water schemes.

Decentralised state services: In terms of infrastructures, not all the twenty two state services represented in Mundemba have buildings constructed by the government. Ten out of the twenty two government state services are resident in private building and they are; Employment and vocational training, Environment and protection of Nature, Social Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, Women Empowerment and the Family, State Property and land Affairs, Secondary Education, Water and energy resources, Sports and physical Education, and Industry, Mines and Technological Development.

3.6 Main potentials and Resources of the municipality

The Mundemba municipality has potentials and natural resources which if exploited can bring significant development and improve on the livelihood of the population. All these asserts fall under the sectors of Forestry and wildlife, Tourism, Industry, Mines and Technological development. The table below shows these potentials in detail;

Table 4:List of resources and potentials of the municipality.

Sector	Type of resource	Assets /Potential	Activity type	Villages concerned	Problems /constrains
Tourism	Korup National Park	Variety of wild life and plant species River Mana and the hanging foot bridge	-Tourism -Exploitation of flora and fauna -Poaching	Bera, Ekon1, Erat, Akpasang, Mosongisele, Ikassa, Ngumu,Ndian Town,Bulu Camp	-illegal exploitation of plant and animal species -irreglar maintenance of roads leading to site -No income generation from tourists Under exploitation of touristic potential
	Rumpi Hills	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products, Wild animals and plant species.	Exploitation of non timber forest products, and poaching	Bweme, Motindi, Boa Enyenge, Lipenja Muketi, Isai Mbange, Boa Ngolo, Mabelebele, Meka, and Besingi.	No management of touristic site Under exploitation of touristic potential Poor land use practices
	Hotels		Lodging	Mundemba Town	Insufficient facilities
Industries	Crude oil	Suspected petrol pending feasibility studies	None	Beboka ,Ngumu, Mokange, Ituka and Ikassa village	Unexploited mineral
	Mineral	Suspected gold pending feasibility studies	None	Beboka, Ngumu, and Ikassa village	Unexploited mineral
	River	Sand, stones, gravel, salt and fish species	-Scoping of sand, stones and gravel -Fishing	Mana Camp, Bulu, Ndian Town, Isai Mbange, Mosongisele Ngolo, Beoko, Boa Ngolo, Meka Ngolo,	No control of exploiters Fish poisoning in rivers
Mines, and Technological Development					

				Meta, Ikassa Camp	
Forestry and wildlife	Community Forest	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wild animals	Collection of NTFPs Exploitation of timber and wildlife species	Mosongisele	Poor management of community forest
	Mundemba council Forest	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wild animals	NTFP gathering and illegal poaching	Ngenye, Ekondo kondo, Ituka, Matamani, Beoko, Boa Ngolo, Esoki, Lipenja, Mokange, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Kuma, Meta, Mokange, Lipenja II, Mokango, Masaka, Boa Enyenge.	No income generation from forest potentials Illegal exploitation of timber Illegal hunting

4. 0 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Summary of council Institutional Diagnosis; insist on strengths and weaknesses of the following:

4.1.1 Human Resource

Table 5: Strength and weaknesses of human resources

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Good collaboration/team spirit skills amongst staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inadequate understanding of staff function➤ Inadequate technical skills➤ No system for staff evaluation➤ Untrustworthy revenue collectors

4.1.2 Financial Resources

Table 6: Strength and weaknesses of financial resources

Strength	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Limited financial capacity➤ Under exploitation of revenue sources➤ Inadequate control of income from revenue collectors➤ Unreliable tax payers

4.1.3 Council Asserts

Table 6: Strengths and weaknesses of council assets

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Willingness / positive attitude towards investment by the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Outdated council asserts➤ Dilapidated council structures / buildings➤ No inventory on council property➤ Poor management of council

	property
	➤ Insufficient office working equipment
	➤ Inadequate control of council asserts

4.1.4 Management of Relationship

Table 7: Strength and weaknesses of relationship between the council and other

Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strong collaboration between the council and the supervisory authority ➤ Good relationship with development partners like GIZ, PNDP and FEICOM ➤ Good relationship with the traditional authorities ➤ Cordial relationship between the council and existing civil societies ➤ There is effective collaboration between the council and religious congregations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate collaboration with other government technical services ➤ Poor collaboration between the council and economic operators

[illegible]

Sector	Reformulated Problem	Villages concerned	Principal causes	Principal Effects	Needs
Agriculture and rural Development	Low agricultural production and productivity	Manja, Ituka, Fabe , Matamani, Ndian town, Mundemba II, Ngumu, Ikassa Town, Besingi, Meka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor soils • Poor farming methods • Inadequate technical know how • Poor access to fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low yield • Loss of interest in farming • High rates of rural exodus • Food scarcity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of trainings on morden farming techniques and soil improvement techniques • Provision of fertilizers
		Meta, Kuma, Erat, Akpasang, Weke, Mokange, Esoki, Mofako, Massaka, Mokango, Lipenja II, Beoko, Mabelebele, Mosongiseli Ngolo, Boa Ngolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing of agricultural products • Poor organization of farmers • Limited number of extension workers • Absence of storage facilities • Poor farm to market roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low yield • Loss of interest in farming • High rates of rural exodus • Food scarcity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit trained agricultural personnel • Creation and maintenance of farm to market roads • Restructuring of CIGs into cooperative societies and/or union of CIGs • Provision of storage facilities

Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production	Mosongisell e Ngolo, Boa Ngolo, Mabelebele, Beoko Ngolo, Meta,Kuma, Erat, Akpasang, Weke, Lipenja II, Mokango/M assaka, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to livestock feed • Poor access to improved animal breed • Insufficient extension officers • Insufficient knowledge on production techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income • Low intake of animal protein • High rates of livestock diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on intensive methods of rearing animals • Restructuring of CIGs • Assistance to animal rearers
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Public Health	Poor access to quality medical care/services	Beoko Ngolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to essential drugs • Poor access to quality medical facilities • Insufficient medical personnel • Poorly equipped health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High death rates • Poor health status • Increase in cost of treatment of diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the supply of basic / essential drugs • Recruit more medical personnel • Allocate medical facilities properly
		Meta, Kuma, Erat, Akpasang, Weke, Mokange, Esoki, Mofako, Massaka, Mokango, Lipenja II, Mabelebele, Mosongiseli Ngolo, Boa Ngolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distance to existing health centres • Inadequate health care sensitization on malaria and other common diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow rate of recovery from illnesses • Increased rate of rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase out reach activities
	High prevalence	Meta, Kuma,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out

	rate of HIV and AIDS	Erat, Akpasang, Weke, Mokange, Esoki, Mofako, Massaka, Mokango, Lipenja II, Mabelebele, Mosongiseli Ngolo, Boa Ngolo	<p>inadequate sensitisation of the population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to prevention measures, care and support services • None functioning of local AIDS control and health area health committees 	<p>HIV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High death rate • High cost of health treatment • Drop in labour force • Drop in per capital income • Increase in expenditure 	<p>sensitisation on HIV/AIDS and sanitation practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychosocial support to infected persons • Reinforce the functioning of local AIDS control committee
Public works	Poor road network	Ikondo kondo - Beboka, Manja – Matamani Bulu Camp – Mosongiselli Balondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular maintenance of existing roads • Long period between grading intervals • Poor drainage patterns • Inadequate road infrastructures • Insufficient bridges / culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of basic commodities • High cost of transportation • High cost of living • Low level of economic activities • High rates of road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct drainage pattern along existing roads • Maintenance of existing road network • Construction of durable bridges and culverts along existing roads
	Inadequate access to village	Kuma, Bera, Isai Mbange, Akpasang, Erat, Ekon,	Absence of road network	Difficult access to village	Open new roads linking villages

		Weke, Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Ndian town, Meta, Ikassa, Ngumu, Bekoko,Mat amani ,Ituka			
Basic Education	Poor access to quality basic education	Kuma, Meta,Ikassa town, Mabelebele, Boa Ngolo, Isai Mbange, Weke, Akpasang,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient qualified teachers • Inadequate school infrastructures • Poor state of classrooms • Irregular and untimely supply of didactic materials • Inadequate nursery and primary schools • Long distance to existing primary schools • Inadequate social amenities • Absence of /poorly constructed toilets • Inadequate play grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rates of school dropouts • Late entry into schools for children • High rates of juvenile delinquency • Poor performance in school • Low representation • Children walk long distance to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit more qualified teachers • Supply didactic materials regularly • Maintain existing play grounds • Construct modern toilets and water schemes • Rehabilitate existing classrooms • Construct new classrooms

Culture	Gradual fading away of cultural heritage	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective cultural and development associations • Irregular organization of cultural manifestations • Poor mobilization by external elites • Absence of community halls • Inadequate sustainability of cultural artifacts • Poor management of historical sites • Loss of mother tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow rate of development • No community spirit • Loss of cultural identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct community halls • Support the organization of cultural manifestation • Carry out mother tongue classes • Sensitize the communities on management of historical sites
Women Empowerment - ment and the family	Insufficient empowerment of the woman	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly equipped women empowerment centre • Insufficient staff in existing centre • Few female common initiative groups • No assistance to the vulnerable groups (widows) • Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inequality and equity • Few women in decision making positions • Few women know their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out sensitization and trainings on women rights • Organize training on income generating • Increase number of staff in existing health centre • Carry out sensitization on gender issues • Encourage the

			<p>training on income generating activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few educated women /girl children • Insufficient sensitization on gender issues 		<p>creation and support existing female CIGs</p>
Social Affairs	<p>Insufficient assistance/involvement of the vulnerable population in society</p>	<p>Ikondokondo, Beboka, Iwei, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Mundemba II, Fabe, Besingi, Manja, Center A&B, Ikassa Camp, Makeke, Mana, Mundimba, Hospital, Esoki, Ngumu, Kuma, Mokange</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No psychosocial support to the vulnerable population • Poor community management of the vulnerable population • Neglect by family members and the community • Limited access to specialized structures by the disabled persons • Non existence of a data base of vulnerable persons • Insufficient social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological trauma • Poor health and living conditions of the vulnerable • Increased death rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of social workers to be at their disposal and to offer psychosocial assistance to them when need be • Establishment of a list of vulnerable • Improve on funds for field work

		,Beoko, Ngenye, Mopako, Lipenja II, Ndian Town, Mosongisele Ngolo, Mabelebele, Mokango, Ikassa Town, Massaka, and Mosongisele Balondo	workers		
Energy and Water Resources	Poor access to portable water supply	Kuma, Beboka, Iwei, Ndiba, Meta,Ikassa Town, Ngumu, Beoko Ngolo, Massaka/M okango, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange, Meka Ngolo, Ekumbako,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un exploitation of available catchment • Poor resource mobilization • Contamination of alternative water sources (bore holes, wells, streams) • Poor treatment of available drinking sources • Poor functional water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rampant water borne diseases • Poor hygiene and sanitation practices • High expenditure on drugs • Reduced income • Low living standards • Women and youths walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct water new schemes by gravity • Carry out sensitization on water treatment

		Besingi,	committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying up of catchment during dry season • Non functional water schemes • Frequent breakdown of water schemes • Absence of technicians /spare parts for maintenance 	long distances to fetch water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural exodus 	
Energy	Poor access to energy supply	Mundemba II, Besingi, Maka Ngolo, Fabe, Meangwe II, Iwei, Ndiba, Bebok a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of AES Sonel services • Long distance to last terminal of electricity line • Absence of decentralized electrification • Poor functional management committees • Limited access to cooking gas • Limited access to local fire wood • Poor implementation of electrification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent black out in villages • High rates of insecurity • Slow rates of economic activities • Drop in revenue collection by the council • Low living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of AES-SONEL services • Provision of community generator

			<p>policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor follow up by elites 		
		<p>Kuma, Beboka, Iwei, Ndiba, Meta, Ikassa Town, Ngumu, Beoko Ngolo, Massaka/Mokango, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange, Meka Ngolo, Ekumbako, Besingi,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non functional community generators • Absence of spare parts / technicians for maintenance • Absence of community generators • Inadequate access to alternative sources of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent black out in villages • High rates of insecurity • Slow rates of economic activities • Drop in revenue collection by the council <p>Low living standard</p>	
Secondary Education	Low level of education	<p>Ikondokondo, Beboka, Iwei, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Mundemba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient personnel • Insufficient funds • School dropouts • High quest for money by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor examination results • Low representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct more classrooms in existing schools • Recruit /transfer more qualified teachers in schools

		II, Fabe, Besingi, Manja, Ikassa Camp, Makeke, Mana, Esoki, Ngumu, Kuma, Mokange, Beoko, Ngenye, Mopako, Lipenja II, Ndian Town, Mosongisele Ngolo, Mabelebele, Mokango, Ikassa Town, Massaka, and Mosongisele Balondo	youths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of bike riding • Poor parental control • Negative influence of bars • Early /teenage pregnancies • Early /forceful marriages • Negative socio cultural practices • Insufficient school infrastructures • Insufficient classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor certificates • High rates of unemployment • Poverty • Rural exodus • Juvenile delinquency • High rates of banditry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize parents on their role in child up bringing • Sensitize the public on the importance of education • Supply didactic materials
Employment and Vocational Training	High rates of unemployment	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited professional trainings offered • Few vocational training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased dependency rates on parents • High rates of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of teaching staff in existing SAR SM • Carry out sensitization on the

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of teaching staff in existing center • Limited number of tailored programmes suitable for the job market in existing center (SAR SM) 	juvenile delinquency	importance of vocational training
Labour and social security	High level of job insecurity	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of stabilized enterprises • Poor organization and structuring of self employment • Low wages for labour • High rates of unskilled labour • Poor working condition • No health benefits • Poor sensitization of population on the labour code 	High risk of job accidents Poor contribution towards development High rates of poverty Rural exodus	Promote the rights of employees Carry out sensitization on the labour code
Tourism	Poor promotion of touristic activities	Bulu camp, Ekumbako, Mana camp,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income to the population /council • Poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop touristic sites • Establish local tourism strategies • Construction of

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of touristic sites • Non existence of local tourism strategies 	attraction of tourists	touristic infrastructures like hotels and restaurants by the council
Forestry and wild Life	Poor management of forest and its resources	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abusive/unsustainable exploitation of NTFPs and wildlife • Insufficient community forests • Illegal exploitation forest resources • Few forest controllers • Non-enforcement of forestry regulations • Deforestation • Poor land use practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of ecosystem • Global warming • Disinvestment in forestry activities • Absence of revenue from forestry activities • Limited development opportunities • Absence of employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of technical staff in the forestry post • Carryout sensitization on forestry laws • Increase the number of community forests • Reinforce the procedure for the acquisition of the council forest • Carry out trainings on the valorisation /domestication of NTFPs
Environment and protection of Nature	Poor waste disposal	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of established dumping sites • No waste management system put in place • Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping of dirt along streets / gutters • Blockage within drainage patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place a waste management system • Carry out sensitization on environmental hazards • Establish a dumping site

			sensitization on environmental hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent wild fires • Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install trash cans within the municipality
Urban Development and Housing	Poor access to basic urban services	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate urban development and housing facilities (infrastructures, personnel and equipment) • Absence of master plan for the municipality • Absence of hydro electrification network • Absence of waste management plan • Construction of houses with local and temporal materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rates of insecurity • Environmental pollution and waste dispersal • Poor construction of houses • Absence of a vision and consciousness on the construction of modern houses • High risk of fire disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a master plan for the municipality • Extension of AES Sonel services in the municipality • Put in place a waste management system • Sensitize the population on the importance of acquiring land titles
State property and land Affairs	High rates of land grabbing within communities	Fabe, Meangwe II, Mokange, Iwei, Meta, Mosongiselli Balondo, Manja,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient land for farming and construction of houses • Influx of development projects (Pamol, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between neighbouring villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the population on land issues • Release land for the future generation

			SGSOC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of reserves (Korup, Rumpi, proposed Mundemba council forest) 		
Scientific research and Innovation	Poor development of traditional research activities	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor protection / conservation of local medicinal plants • Absence of research facilities (structures, personnel and equipment) • Poor dissimulation of scientific innovation • No training on multiplication of quality varieties • No training on techniques of soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality of agricultural produce • Out dated production techniques • Low economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train local community researchers • Organize price awards for best researchers • Organize trainings on conservation of medicinal plants • Create a department of scientific research within the municipality
Commerce	Inadequate means of marketing products	Massaka/Mokango, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange, Fabe,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of market structures • Inadequate marketing channels • Long distance to existing markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing of farm products • High post harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct modern periodic markets • Establish a proper waste disposal and management system

		meangwe II, Besingi Meka, Ekumbako, Mosongiselli Ngolo, Ngumu, Ikassa Town, Boa, Isai Mbage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income • Low living standards • Poverty 	
Youth Affairs	Insufficient youth empowerment facilities	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of youth empowerment center • Limited entrepreneurial capacities • Poor access to funds • Inadequate mobilization of youths on income generating activities • Absence of trainers and animators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rates of unemployment • High rates of illiteracy • Juvenile delinquencies • High rates of teenage pregnancies • Wide spread of HIV/AIDS • High rates of rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create youth empowerment center • Recruit youth trainers and animators • Sensitize youth on different future opportunities
Sports and physical Education	Insufficient involvement of the population in sporting activities	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited sporting facilities (sports complex, training centres etc.) • Insufficient sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited promotion of sport and physical education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct sport complex • Recruit /transfer more sports teachers to existing schools

			<p>equipment in schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient sport teachers in various schools • Insufficient modern equipment for sporting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of sport and leisure discipline • Absence of sport organization • Inadequate participation in sport competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular organization of sporting competition
Small and Medium size enterprises, social economy and handicraft	Poor development of economic activities and craftsmanship	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate functioning of structures and facilities • Limited access to handicraft services • Slow and weak promotion of the sector • Limited knowledge on entrepreneurship • Limited opportunities for self employed workers (tailors, barbers, mechanics etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of business expansion • Rural exodus • Existence of clandestine business • Weak economic power of the council and the population • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out sensitization on small and medium size enterprises • Install functional facilities within the institution

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge on procedures of enterprises creation 		
Mines, Industries and Technology Development	Poor development of research and transformation of minerals	Beboka, Ngumu, Mundemba II, Isai Mbange, Bulu camp, Beoko Ngolo, Boa Ngolo, Mosomgisell i Ngolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence qualified research staff Inadequate transformation equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under exploitation of resources Under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valorization of mining potential by the council Carry out feasibility studies and research in the mining sector
Transport	Frequent vehicle/ bike accidents	Manja, fabe, Ikondokondo I, Meangwe II, Iwei, Ndiba, Beboka, Mundemba II, Besingi, Meka Ngolo, Ekumbako	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor condition of vehicles Irregular serving of vehicles/bikes Drivers / bike riders are not careful Poor condition of the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passengers are injured Passengers arrive late Loss of confidence in drivers/ bike riders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce transport laws Acquire council transport vehicles
Communication	Poor means of communication	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of CRTV antenna in the municipality No media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor flow of information Population is less informed High level of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit more staff in existing post office Create a community radio Install CRTV antenna

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of community radio station • Limited number of staff in existing post office • Absence of a mobile van in existing post office 	unawareness of employment opportunities	in the municipality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation means within postal service
Post and telecommunication	Inadequate post and telecommunication facilities	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor reception of telephone network • Few MTN and ORANGE antennae • Absence of multimedia center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor flow of information • No exposure to the outside world • Reduced economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install mobile telephone network antennae • Create a multimedia center
Territorial Administration and Decentralization	High rates of insecurity	Mosongiselli Balondo, Ikassa Town, Ngumu, Ndian town, Erat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate enforcement of security measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment of the population by bandits • High crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security measures should be reinforced
Higher Education	Limited professional skills	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited higher and professional institutions • Absence of university 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to socio professional skills • Under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer scholarships to youths who have completed high school

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low representation in the society • Few educated elites 	
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5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and objectives of the Council Development Plan

- *Mundemba council carries out her development projects effectively and renders quality services to the general public resulting from output of her employees, and the population benefits from improved standards of living through availability of portable water, improved health facilities, extension of electricity, improved road network, forest royalties, and a favourable business climate by 2035.*
- *The overall goal of Mundemba council is to improve on the standards of living of the population in terms of water resources, health, socio economic infrastructure and Education.*

The specific objectives include;

- ✓ *Improve road infrastructure within the municipality by disenclavement of communities and regular maintenance of existing roads,*
- ✓ *Improve access to social amenities such as education; health care delivery; water and energy; and other social infrastructure necessary for upgrading living standards,*
- ✓ *Promotion of livestock production and provision of livestock facilities,*
- ✓ *Promote the sustainable management of forest resources by putting in place a monitoring and evaluation machinery,*
- ✓ *Functional capacity of the council enhanced through relationships with development partners like technical services, civil society and other development actors at local and national levels and also Increase council assets by purchasing both movable and immovable equipment to facilitate the output of council staff.*

5.2 Logical Framework per sector

Table 9: Logical framework per sector
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Food stuff for consumption and sales in the municipality increased	At least 50% of the population afford at least 2 meals a day yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
Specific Objective	Agricultural production and productivity increased	Crop yields increase by at least 5% yearly	-Farm record -Administrative reports -Food stuffs available in local markets	-Favourable climatic conditions
Results	1. Farming methods improved	At least 40% of the farmers use improved farming techniques yearly	-Farm visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of farmers ensure
	2. Soil quality improved	At least 30% of farmers use organic	-Farm visits -Administrative	Bush fires reduced

		and inorganic fertilizers and increase their yields by at least 2% yearly as from 2013.	reports	
	3. Use of improved planting materials	At least 40% of farmers use improved planting materials each planting season as from 2013.	Farm visits -Administrative reports	Affordable planting materials made available
	4. Infestation of pest and diseases reduced	Infestation by pest and disease reduced by at least 5% yearly as from 2012.	Farm visits Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
	5. Diversification of crop production increased	At least 30% of farmers grow more than 3 crops yearly as from 2012.	Administrative reports -farm visits	Affordable planting materials made available
	6. Storage processing and marketing of produce improved	At least 40% food crop farmers store and processed at least 30% of their produce	-Testimonies -Visits -Administrative reports	Affordable storage and processing equipment made available

		before sales at good prices by 2013.	-Availability of transformed products in local markets	
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Farming methods improved				
1.1 Train farmers		40	All villages	4, 000,000
1.2 Assist farmers to create and legalise CIGs		30 New CIGs	Interested villages	30, 000
1.3 Supply farmers with fertilisers		40	All villages	
1.4 Train farmers on the proper use of fertilisers		40	All villages	4, 000,000
R2 Soil quality improved				
2.1 Train farmers on soil improvement methods		40	All villages	4, 000, 000
R3 Use of improved planting materials				
3.1 Sensitise farmers on the use of improved planting materials		40	All villages	2, 000, 000
3.2 Distribute planting material to farmers		Maize-5000kg Cassava-100,000 cuttings Plantain suckers- 10,000 yams setts-	All villages	1 500 000 500 000 1 000 000 3 000 000 6 000 000

	10,000		
3.3 Monitor and evaluate the use of planting materials	2 trips per village	All villages	1 500 000
4. Infestation of pest and diseases reduced			
4.1 Train farmers on farm management	40		4,000,000
4.1 Train farmers on pest and disease control	40		4,000,000
5.Diversification of crop production increased			
5.1 Sensitise farmers on mixed farming methods	40		200, 000
5.2 Sensitise farmers on the need of collaborating with the Delegation of Agriculture.			200,000
6.Storage processing and marketing of produce improved			
6.1 Train farmers on storage processing and marketing of farm produce	40	All villages	4 000 000
6.2 link farmers up to processing equipment manufacturers	-	All villages	-
6.3 Sensitise farmers on the sources of funding for agriculture e.g. UNDP, MINADER,			

and ACEFA.			
6.4 Train and assist farmers on the writing of micro project for funding			
TOTAL	39, 930, 000		

LIVESTOCKS FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Sustainable increase of fish for consumption and sales in the municipality	By 2015, at least 50% of the population have access to fish for consumption and marketing	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Harvesting of fish made more sustainable	Fish production increase by at least 2% each year	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political climate
Results	1. Fishing equipment increased	At least 40% of fishermen use basic fishing equipment by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Fishing methods improved	At least 50% of fishermen do not use poison in fish	Observations Administrative reports	Collaboration of fishermen

		harvesting		ensured
	3. Structurisation of fishermen improved	By 2013, at least 4 functional CIGs exist	CIGs certificates	Solidarity of members ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Fishing equipment increased				
1.1 Supply basic fishing equipment on loans to groups of fishermen		5 CIGs/ group	Beoko , Mosongisele Ngolo, Mana Camp,Ikassa village, Ndian Town	5 000 000
R2 Fishing methods improved				
2.1 Train fishermen		5 Groups	Beoko, MosongiseleNgolo, ManaCamp ,Ikassa village, Ndian Town	500 000
2.2 Enact laws and sanctions on fish poisoning		5 Groups	Beoko,Mosongisele Ngolo, ManaCamp ,Ikassa village, Ndian Town	-
2.3 Reinforce control measures on fish poisoning		20 trips	Beoko , MosongiseleNgolo, ManaCamp ,Ikassa village, Ndian Town	1 000 000
R.3 Structurisation of fishermen improved				
3.1 Create Common Initiative Groups		5 CIGs	Beoko , MosongiseleNgolo, ManaCamp ,Ikassa village,	500 000

		Ndian Town	
3.2 Train CIGs on sustainable methods of fish farming and harvesting	5 CIGs	Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, ManaCamp ,Ikassa village, Ndian Town	500 000
TOTAL			7, 500, 000

LIVESTOCK

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Consumption of Animal protein increased	At least 60% of the population consume meat	-Testimonies -Administrative reports Interviews	Epidemics reduced
Specific Objective	Livestock production increased	By 2015, at least 50% of the Livestock farmers increase their production by at least 5% yearly	-Administrative reports -Farm visits -Testimonies	Epidemics reduced -Favourable economic conditions
Results	1. Methods of livestock production improved	At least 50% of livestock farmers apply improved production methods yearly	-Visits - Administrative reports Interviews	-Collaboration of farmers -Favourable Economic conditions

	2. Access to improved livestock feed improved	At least 30% of livestock farmers use improved livestock feed yearly	-Administrative Reports -Visits	-Favourable Economic conditions Availability of livestock feed ensured
	3. Access to improved animal breeds increased	At least 40% of livestock farmers use improved animal breed	Farm visits Pictures Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Methods of livestock production improved				
1.1 Organise trainings on livestock production		40	All villages	4 000 000
1.2 Supply livestock farmers with production tools		40	All villages	2 000 000
R2 Access to improved livestock feed improved				
2.1 Train farmers on livestock feed production		40	All villages	4 000 000
2.2 Link farmers to improved		-	All villages	-

livestock supplement traders/ vendors			
R3 Access to improved animal breeds increased			
3.1 Train animal breeders	One training (10 breeders)	Interested farmers selected from among the six tribes	500 000
3.2 Supply breeding stock	Ten lots of animals		2 000 000
3.3 Back stop breeders	20	Interested farmers selected from among the six tribes	1 000 000
TOTAL			13, 500, 000

PUBLIC HEALTH

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Health status improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population spend less on drugs and increase their economic activities	-Hospital and Health Centre reports -Testimonies	-Epidemics reduced -Pandemic Diseases reduces
Specific Objective	Access to quality Healthcare increased	By 2015, at least 60% of the population have access to Quality Health services	-Hospital and Health Centre records -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions -Favourable policy

				framework
Results	1 Qualified Medical Personnel increased	By 2015, at least 2 functional doctors in the district hospital and 4 nurses in health Centres exist.	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Equipment in the Hospital and Health Centres increased	By 2015, the Hospital and all Health Centres have at least 80% of Basic equipment and are used	-Inventory report -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	3 Access to essential Drugs increased	By 2013, at least 60% of the population have access to affordable essential drugs	-Testimonies -Health Centres/Hospital records -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	4. Awareness on pandemic disease such as malaria, tuberculosis, etc. increased	At least 30% of the population apply preventive measures in the fight against malaria, tuberculosis etc .yearly	Conduct home visits Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
	5 Number of health centres in the municipality increased	By 2012, one new health centre is constructed and made functional	- Site visit - Pictures - Administrative report	Enabling economic condition
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Qualified Medical Personnel				

increased			
1.1 Request for the transfer of Medical personnel	1 Doctor and 6 new nurses -District hospital Mundemba 9 Nurses for the health centres- Meangwe II, Beoko,	Contact Regional Delegate for Public Health, Buea	300 000
R2 Equipment in Hospital and Health Centres increased			
2.1 Supply equipment	Lab- 3 lots	Mundemba Town, Meangwe II, Beoko,	45, 000,000
	Refrigerators- 3	-DH Mundemba, Meangwe II, Beoko	3 000 000
	Delivery kits -2	-Meangwe II, Beoko	300 000
R3 Access to essential drugs increased			
3.1 Supply essential Drugs to the hospital and all integrated Health Centres	1 Contact visit	Regional Drug Program, Buea	100 000
R4 Awareness on pandemic disease			

such as malaria, tuberculosis, etc. increased			
4.1 Sensitise the population	40	All villages	4 000 000
R5.Number of health centres in the municipality increased			
5.1 Construct one new health centre	1 Health Centre	Ndian Town	40, 000,000
TOTAL			92, 700, 000

HIV/ AIDS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Health status improved	By 2015, at least 30% of the population are healthy and are able to carry out economic activities	-Hospital and Health Centre reports -Testimonies	-Pandemic Diseases reduces
Specific Objective	Prevalence rate of HIV/ AIDS reduced	By 2015 HIV/ AIDs reduced by at least 5 %	-Hospital and Health Centre record -Administrative Reports	-Favourable policy framework
Results	1 .Awareness on prevention measures increased	At least 20% of the population applies preventive measures in the fight against HIV/AIDs. Yearly	-Testimonies Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
	2. Stigmatization and discrimination of persons living with HIV and AIDS reduced	Stigmatization and discrimination reduced at least by 5%	Observation Testimonies Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
	3. Care and psychosocial support to people living with HIV /AIDS increased	At least 30% of those living with HIV/AIDS are supported yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST

R1. Awareness on prevention measures increased			
1.1 Sensitise the population	40	All villages	2 000 000
R2. Stigmatization and discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS reduced			
2.1 Sensitise the population	40	All villages	2 000 000
2.2 Counsel people living with HIV/AIDS			
R3. Care and psychosocial support to people living with HIV /AIDS increased			
3.1 Establish a data base for people living with HIV/AIDS	40	All villages	2 000 000
3.2 Support people living with HIV/AIDS	-	All villages	10 000 000
3.3 Carry out nutritional aid to people living with HIV/AIDS	40	All villages	5 000 000
TOTAL			21, 000, 000

PUBLIC WORKS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Circulation of persons and Goods increased	By 2015, at least 80% of the population circulate with goods within and without the communities at record time	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework

Specific Objective	Road Network improved	At least 70% of roads are pliable all seasons by vehicles by 2015	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	-Enabling economic conditions -Collaboration of communities ensure
Results	R1. Drainage system improved	By 2013, drainage structures in the municipality constructed and regularly maintained	-Administrative reports -Testimonies -Visits	-Collaboration of communities ensures -Enabling economic conditions
	R2.Rehabilitation/ maintenance of roads improved	At least 80% of roads are rehabilitated and regularly maintained yearly	-Visits -Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-Collaboration of all stakeholders -Enabling economic conditions
	R3.Construction of new roads increased	At least 3 new roads are opened up and used all season by 2015	-Visits -Administrative Reports	-Favourable Policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	R4.Construction of bridges increased	By 2015, one bridge is constructed across river Ndian along Ndian Town road	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable economic condition Collaboration of communities ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST

R1 Drainage system improved			
1.1 Construct culverts/ Gutters	10	Ikondokondo, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Iwei, Beboka	60 000 000
R2 Rehabilitation/ Maintenance of roads improved			
2.1 Rehabilitate roads	30 roads	All accessible villages	120, 000,000
2.2 Create road maintenance committee	40	All villages	2 000 000
2.3 Train and equip road maintenance committee	1 training Basic equipment 40 lots	All villages	20, 000,000
R3 .Construction of new roads increased			
3.1 Conduct studies	10 studies	Bera, kuma, Isai Mbange, Akpasang, Erat, Ekon, Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo and Lipenja Muketi	10, 000 000
3.2 Construct new roads	10 roads	Bera, kuma, Isai Mbange, Akpasang, Erat, Ekon, Beoko, Mosongisele	1 000 000 000

		Ngolo and Lipenja Muketi	
R4.Construction of bridges increased			
4.1 Conduct studies	1 study conducted	Ndian Town	1 000 000
4.2 Construct bridge in Ndian Town	1 bridge constructed	Ndian Town	100 000 000
TOTAL			1, 313, 000, 000

BASIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Performance of pupils in schools and public exams improved	At least 60% of pupils in all the schools succeed in public exams yearly	School results	Favourable Learning Environment
Specific Objective	Access to quality basic education increased	By 2015, at least 70% of schools have Basic facilities and at least 90% of pupils have access to quality Education	-Visits to schools -Administrative Reports	Favourable Economic and political climate
Results	1.Qualified Teachers increased	by 2015, all the schools have at least 4 functional Qualified Teachers	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable Economic conditions

	2.Infrastructure increased (classrooms, Latrines, water points, playgrounds)	By 2015, at least 80% of the schools have required number of classrooms, water points, latrines and playgrounds and used	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable Economic conditions
	3.Equipment increased (Desks, Teachers, Tables and chairs)	By 2015, at least 80% of the schools have required number of Desks, Teachers Tables and chair	-Visits -Inventory reports	Favourable Economic conditions
	4.Didactic materials increased	All the schools are supplied minimum Didactic materials regularly and timely yearly	-Administrative reports	Favourable Economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Qualified Teachers increased				
1.1 Request for the transfer of Qualified Teachers		Meangwe - 4	Contact Regional Delegate of Basic Education, Buea – 4 Trips	200,000
R2 Infrastructure increased				
2.1 Construct classrooms and Administrative Blocks		32 Classroom 32 Administrative blocks	Beoko 3 Ikassa 1	

		Mana 4 Bulu (nursery School) 2 Meangwe 3 Ndian town 2 Mosongisele Balondo 2 Ngenye 3 Ngumu 2 Ikondokondo 4 Lipenja II 2 Fabe 2 Besingi 2	512 000 000
2.2 Construct Latrines	32	Beoko, Ikassa, Mana, Bulu (nursery School), Meangwe, Ndian Town, Mosongisele Balondo, Ngenye Ngumu, Ikondokondo, Lipenja II, Fabe, Besingi	96,000,000

2.3 Construct Water Points	31	In all primary schools in the municipality	93 000 000
R3 Equipment increased			
3.1 Supply Benches	155	Ndian Town 62 Ngumu 5 Beoko 68 Manja 20	4, 650,000
R4 Didactic materials increased			
4.1 Supply Didactic Materials	33 Lots	All Government Primary Schools	33, 000,000
TOTAL			738, 650, 000

ARTS AND CULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Contribution of culture in the development of the municipality improved	By 2015, at least 40% of communities are economically and socially empowered through cultural manifestations	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Exploitation of cultural heritage increased	At least 40% of the population practice positive cultural values yearly	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
Results	1. Organization of cultural manifestations	Cultural events are organized in at least 40% of the villages yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured

	increased			
	2. Sculptures and pictures depicting cultural practices increased	By 2015, at least sculptures and pictures depiction cultural practices exist in at least 30% of the communities	-Visits to communities	Enabling economic and political climate Collaboration among community members
	3. Community Halls increased	At least 4 community Halls are constructed and functional by 2015	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	4. Use of mother tongue increased	At least 60% of the indigenous population speak their various mother tongues regularly	-Testimonies	Collaboration of indigenous communities
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Organization of cultural manifestation increased				
1.1 Organise cultural events		40	In interested villages	80,000,000
R2 Sculptures and pictures depicting cultural practices increased				
2.1 Construct sculptures		40	All villages	8, 000 000
2.2 Draw pictures of cultural practices		40	All villages	4,000 000
R3 Community Halls increased				
3.1 Construct community halls		6	Meangwe II, MosongiseleBalondo, Erat, Mokango, lipenja II and Ngenye	120 000 000
R.4 Use of mother tongue increased				
4.1 Organise holiday classes on teaching of mother tongue		40	All villages	4,000 000
TOTAL				216, 000, 000

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Gender equality and equity increased	By 2015, 305 of women in the municipality take decisions that favour them and have access and control over resources	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Negative cultural practices reduced
Specific Objective	Empowerment of women personally, economically culturally socially and politically increased	By 2015, at least 40% of women in the municipality are personally, socially, politically, economically and cultural empowered and less violated	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Negative cultural practices reduced
Results	1. Assistance to widows increased	At least 30% of widows receive assistance and can meet up with their daily needs	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework -Solidarity among women ensured
	2. Knowledge of women on their rights increased	By 2014, at least 40% of women in the municipality know their rights and implement them	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders
	3. Income level of women increased	At least 40% of women increase their income level by at least 5% Yearly and use their income wisely	-saving books -Testimonies -Business Records	-favourable policy framework -Solidarity among women ensured - Enabling business climate
	4. Education level of women and increased	Enrolment of Girls in schools at all levels increase yearly by at least 5% and school drop outs reduced by at least 20%	-Enrolment Registers -Attendance book	Socio-cultural practices hindering the Girl child education reduced
	5. Functional capacity of	At least 60% of elaborated programs of women	-Visits -Testimonies	Favourable policy frame work

	women empowerment centre increased	Empowerment center are realized yearly and trainees apply knowledge and skills acquired	-Administrative reports	
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R 1.Assistance to widows increased				
1.1 Organise widows into Common Initiative groups		20	From selected villages	200 000
1.2 Train widows on income generating activities		2 trainings for 20 CIGs	From selected villages	4, 000,000
1.3 Assist widows with capital to start small businesses		20 CIGS	From selected villages	10 000 000
R2 Knowledge of women on their Rights increased				
2.1 Train Women on their rights		6 Trainings	From selected villages	3, 000,000
R3 Income level of women increased				
3.1 Train women on income generating Activities		20 Trainings for 500 women	All villages	10, 000,000
3.2 Support women with capital through credits to start small Businesses		500	Selected from all the villages	500, 000,000
R4 Education level of women increased				
4.1 Sensitize the population on the importance of Girl Child Education		40	All villages	4 000,000
4.2 Award scholarships at all levels(primary, secondary, high school, and university) to promote the Girl Child Education		100	Selected from all the villages	10,000,000
R5. Functional capacity of women empowerment centre increased				
5.1. Supply basic equipment		1 lot	Women Empowerment centre	10 000 000

		Mundemba	
5.2 Request for the transfer of qualified staff	3 staffs	Women Empowerment Centre Mundemba (2 trips to Buea and Yaoundé)	300 000
TOTAL			551, 500, 000

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Living conditions of vulnerable persons improved	By 2015, at least 40% of vulnerable persons have their basic needs yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Social services to vulnerable persons improved	At least 50% of vulnerable persons have access to social services	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling Economic and political climate
Results	1. Data on vulnerable persons made available	By 2015, Data on vulnerable persons made available and regularly updated	-Data on vulnerable persons	Documents properly stored
	2. Social workers increased	By 2013, at least 4 new social workers are in place and functional	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable Policy Framework
	3. Assistance to vulnerable persons increased	At least 30% of vulnerable persons receive assistance yearly (kind or cash)	-Administrative Reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Data on vulnerable persons made Available				
1.1 Identify vulnerable persons		40 villages	All the villages	4 000,000

1.2 Establish and update data (soft, Hard)	2 -soft -hard	Mundemba	100,000
R2 Social workers increased			
2.1 Request for the transfer of social workers	4 social workers	Regional Delegation of Social Affairs	100,000
R3 Assistance to vulnerable persons increased			
3.1 Provide wheel chairs, white Canes, tricycle, Food items etc. to vulnerable persons	151	Ikondokondo, Beboka,Iwei,Meangwe II,Ndiba,Mundemba II, Fabe, Besingi,Manja,Center A&B,Ikassa Camp,Makeke ,Mana,Mundimba ,Hospital,Esoki, Ngumu,Kuma,Mokang e,Beoko, Ngenye, Mopako, Lipenja II, Ndian Town, Mosongisele Ngolo,Mabelebele,Mo kango,Ikassa Town, Massaka, and Mosongisele Balondo	10 000 000
3.2 Organise vocational training of vulnerable persons	10 Trainings	All villages above	10, 000 000
TOTAL			24, 200, 000

WATER RESOURCES

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Water borne diseases reduced	Water borne diseases reduced by at least 5% in the municipality yearly	Hospital record Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work ensured
Specific Objective	Access to portable water increased	At 40 % of the population have access to portable water and save labour and time in fetching water by 2015	Visits Testimony Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions and community contribution ensured
Results	1. Functional water schemes increased	By 2015 at least 10 communities have functional water schemes	Visits Administrative report Testimonies	Enabling economic conditions and community contribution ensured
	2. Rehabilitation/ maintenance of existing water schemes improved	By 2015, all existing water schemes are made functional and regularly maintained	visits Testimonies Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions and community contribution ensured
	3. Contamination of alternative water sources (bore holes, wells and streams) reduced	50% of alternative water sources are portable by 2013	Visits Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
	4. Treatment of available drinking sources improved	All existing water sources are regularly treated and quality of water improved	Visits Testimonies	Favourable policy frame work
	5. Water catchments protection improved	By 2015, at least 50% of the catchments areas are protected and volume of water increase	Visits Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stake holders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Functional water schemes increased				

1.1 Conduct studies	10 studies	Lipenja II, MekaNgolo, Mundemba II, MosongiseleBalondo, Meangwe II, Ikondokondo, Beoko, Manja, Ndian town and Besingi	20 000 000
1.2 Construct water schemes	10	Lipenja II, MekaNgolo, Mundemba II, MosongiseleBalondo, Meangwe II, Ikondokondo, Beoko, Manja, Ndian town and Besingi	350 000 000
R2 Rehabilitation/ maintenance of existing water schemes improved			
2.1 Conduct studies	6	Ikondokondo (catchments), Meangwe II (bore hole), Ngumu (well), MekaNgolo (Bore hole), Besingi, and Fabe.	6,000,000
2.2 Create and train water management committee	6	Ikondokondo, MeangweII, Ngumu, MekaNgolo, Besingi and Fabe	
2.3 Train water care takers	1 Training for 16 water care takers	All villages with water schemes	500 000
2.4 Supply tools to care takers	19 lots	All villages with water schemes	3,800,000
R3 Contamination of alternative water			

sources (bore holes, wells and streams) reduced			
3.1 Sensitise the population	40	All villages	4 000 000
3.2 Enact laws on use of water sources	40	All villages	-
R4 Treatment of available drinking sources improved			
4.1 Mobilise community funds	16	All villages with water schemes	-
4.2 Treat water schemes	19	All villages with water schemes	7,600,000
R5.Water catchments protection improved			
5.1 Sensitise communities	40	All villages	2 000 000
5.2 Demarcate water catchments areas	40	All villages	8 000 000
5.3 Protect water catchments	40	All villages	20 000 000
TOTAL			421, 900, 000

ENERGY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Lighting of the municipality improved	At least 20% of communities are regularly lighted and standard of living improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation - Testimonies - Administrative reports 	Favourable policy frame work
Specific Objective	Access to energy supply increased	At least 30% of households have access to energy and increase economic activities by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Administrative reports -Visit to communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enabling economic condition -Collaboration of all main stake holders ensured
Results	1 .AES SONEI	By 2015,AES SONEI installation	-Visits	Favourable policy

	installations increased	exist in at least 2 communities with regular electricity supply	-Administrative reports	frame work
	2. Functional community generators increased	By 2015, at least 4 functional generators exist in the municipality	- Visits -Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of communities ensured -Favourable economic conditions
	3. Access to rural electrification program increased	By 2015, at least 1 community benefits from rural electrification program	-visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	4. Access to alternative sources increased (wind, solar, bio gas, cooking gas etc.)	By 2015, at least one alternative energy source exist in at least one community	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. AES SONEC installations increased				
1.1 Contact AES SONEC		2 Contacts	Limbe Regional office	200 000
1.2 Request for the extension of AES SONEC energy in other communities		2 Communities	Ikondokondo, Fabe	10,000,000
R2 Functional community generators increased				
2.1 Supply community generators		4	Mundemba council chambers, Meangwe II, MosongiseleBalondo, Mundemba II	4 000 000
R3. Access to rural electrification program increased				
3.1 Request for rural electrification		2 (Besingi, MekaNgolo)	2 Trips to Yaoundé	300, 000
R4. Access to alternative sources increased (wind, solar, bio gas, cooking gas etc.)				

4.1Contact the alternative sources of energy proprietors	2 contacts	Douala / Yaoundé	300 000
4.2 Install energy	1 Community	Mundemba Town	5 000 000
4'3 Install street lights	1 Community	Mundemba Town	1,000,000
TOTAL			20, 800, 000

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Performance of Students in Class and public Exams improved	At least 60% of students pass class and public exams yearly	Examination Results -class -public	Enabling Learning Environment
Specific Objective	Access to Quality Secondary Education Improved	By 2015, at least 70% of youths have access to quality secondary education	-Enrolment Register -Attendance Sheets	Enabling Economic Conditions
Results	1.Infrastructure increased (Classrooms, Latrines, Water Points, Libraries, Workshops etc)	By 2015, at least 70% of the schools have basic infrastructures and regularly used	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	2.Qualified teachers increased	By 2015, at least 5 functional qualified teachers exist in all the	-Transfer decisions Administrative	Favourable policy framework

		schools	reports	
	3.Number of students increased	By 2015, all schools have an average student population (both boys and girls) of at least 100 with peculiar attendance	-School register Attendance sheets Administrative report	Collaboration of all stake holder ensured
	4.Equipment increased	By 2015, all the schools have necessary benches and teachers desk and used	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Infrastructure increased				
1.1 Construct classrooms and Administrative Blocks		2 Classrooms GSS Meka Ngolo and 1 Administrative block 2 Classrooms GSS Bulu and 1 Administrative block 2 Classrooms GSS Ekon and 1 Administrative block	GSS Meka Ngolo GGS Bulu GSS Ekon II	214, 000,000
1.2 Install Electricity		3	GSS Bulu GSS Ekon II GSS Meka Ngolo	30, 000,000
1.3 Construct water points		3	GSS Bulu	9, 000,000

		GSS Ekon II GSS Meka Ngolo	
1.4 Construct Latrines	3	Meka Ngolo GSS Ekon II GSS Bulu	13,500,000
R2 Qualified teachers increased			
2.1 Request for the transfer of teachers	Meka Ngolo 7 GSS Bulu 3 GSS Ekon II 7 GBHS Mundemba 10 GTHS 6	2 Trips to Buea and Yaoundé	300 000
R3 Number of students increased			
3.1 Sensitise the population on importance of education of the child	40	All villages	2 000 000
3.2 Organise orientation meetings in primary schools	33	All the primary schools in the municipality	2,500,000
R.4 Equipment increased			
4.1 Supply desks	180 Desk	GBHS Manja-50 GSS Bulu-100 GSS Meka Ngolo- 100	5,400,000

TOTAL	276,700,000
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LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Standard of living of workers improved	By 2015, the standard of living of workers improved by at least 10%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Job security increased	At least 30% of workers have secured jobs yearly and benefit from social insurance services	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business conditions
Results	1.Number of stabilized enterprises and Organizations increased	Stabilized enterprises and organizations increase by 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling business climate
	2.Organization and structuring of self-employment improved	At least 30% of the population are self-employed by 2015	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling business climate
	3.Knowledge on labour code increased	By 2013, at least 40% of the working population are aware of their rights as workers	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Number of stabilized enterprises and organizations increased				
1.1 Contact successful enterprises and		2 trips	Douala, Yaoundé	300,000

organizations to establish in the municipality			
R2 Organization and structuring of self-employment improved			
2.1 Organise trainings for skilled persons	2	All village	10, 000,000
R3 Knowledge on labour code increased			
3.1 Train working population on labour code	2 Trainings	Mundemba	2, 000,000
TOTAL			12, 300, 000

TOURISM AND LEISURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Revenue for the Council and communities from Tourism increased	By 2015, revenue for the Council and communities increased by at least 5% Yearly	-Financial records -Administrative reports	-Enabling political environment -Natural disasters reduced
Specific Objective	Promotion of touristic activities increased	By 2015, at least the number of tourist visiting the municipality increase by at least 5 % yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Natural Disasters reduced
Results	1. Development of Touristic sites increased	By 2013, at least 3 potential sites attract Tourists	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	2. Touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant increased	By 2015, at least 1 new standard hotel and restaurant are constructed and functional in Mundemba	-Pictures -Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment

	3. Local tourism promotion strategies made available	By 2013, local tourism strategies are developed, dissimilated and implemented	Develop Strategies	Collaboration of communities ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Development of Touristic sites increased				
1.1 Develop Touristic sites		3	Korup National Park, Rumpi Hills and Mana Bridge	60, 000,000
R2 Touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant increased				
2.1 Construct standard hotels and restaurants		1	Mundemba	100, 000,000
R3 local Tourism promotion strategies made available				
3.1 Organise workshops		2	Mundemba	1 000 000
3.2 Distribute promotion strategies		5	In and out of Mundemba	500 000
TOTAL				161, 500, 000

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Management of natural resources improved	By 2015, decline of forest reduced by at least 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Communities Development Reports	Collaboration of communities ensured
Specific Objective	Sustainable management of forest resources improved	All communities actively participate In the management of Forest Resources Yearly and	-Visits -Administrative reports	Bush fires reduced Forestry laws respected

		sanction Defaulters		
Results	1. Illegal exploitation of timber reduced	Number of timber exploiters with permits increase by at least 2% each year	Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured Respect of forestry law
	2. Illegal hunting of Animals reduced	Illegal hunting of animals reduced by at least 2% each year	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of hunters ensured -Respect of forestry laws ensured
	3. Management of council forest improved	By 2015, at least council revenue increase by at least 10% from forest royalties	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	4. Community forest increased	By 2015, at least 2 new community forest are established, well managed and communities reap benefits	-Visits Community development reports -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of the all main Stakeholders ensured.
	5. Sustainable exploitation of NTFPs increased	By 2015, decline of NTFPs reduced by at least 2% yearly	- Visits - Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced				
1.1 Sensitize the population		40	All villages	4, 000,000
1.2 support the Issue of permits		/	Buea	500,000
R2 Illegal hunting of Animals reduced				
2.1 Sensitise the population		40	All villages	4 000 000
2.1 Organise control missions		8 control missions	All villages	8 000 000
R3 Management of council forest improved				
3.1 Follow up documents approving		4 trips	Yaoundé	600, 000,000

council forest			
3.2 Demarcate council forest	4 garzement	All concerned villages	20 000 000
3.3 Conduct an inventory	4	All concerned villages	10 000 000
3.4 Elaborate and implement management plan	1	Mundemba	5 000 000
R4 community forest increased			
4.1 Establish community forest	1	Fabe and IsaiMbange	10 000 000
R5 . Sustainable exploitation of NTFPs increased			
5.1 Sensitise the population	40	All villages	4 000 000
5.2 Conduct trainings	6	Mundemba, Meangwe II, MosongiseleBalondo, Beoko, and Bulu camp.	6 000 000
5.3 Promote the domestication of NTFPs	40	All villages	20 000 000
TOTAL			691, 500, 000

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Sustainable environmental management enhanced	By 2015, Air, Water and land pollution reduced by at least 5%	-Visits -Administrative reports	Environmental laws respected
Specific Objective	Environmental pollution and degradation reduced	By 2015, at least 30% of Environmental Laws are respected by the population and Agro-Industries	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main Stakeholders ensured
Results	1.Disposal of human, household and Industrial Waste improved	By 2013, a sustainable waste management system is in place and regularly implemented	- Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured

			-Testimonies	-Favourable economic conditions
	2.Environmentally sound agricultural practices promoted	Application of phyto-chemicals and fertilizers (chemicals) reduced by at least 2% each year	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	3.Implementation of Environmental Laws improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population are aware of the Environmental laws and apply them	-Testimonies -Visits -Council reports	-Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	4.Green town beautification through tree planting and flower garden established	By 2015, at least 60% of the town is beautified with environmental friendly trees and flowers	-Pictures -Administrative reports -Testimonies	- Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Disposal of Human, household and Industrial waste improved				
1.1 Sensitise the population on environmental hazards		40	All villages	2 000 000
1.2 put in place a waste management system		1 meeting	Mundemba	2 000 000
1.3 Establish dumping sites		1 site	Matamani	5 000 000
1.4 Install trash cans		20	Mundemba Town, Manja and all Pamol Camps	10 000 000
R2 Environmentally sound agricultural practices promoted				
2.1 Sensitize Agro-Industries on excessive use of chemicals and application methods		2	Mundemba and Bulu	20,000
2.2 Promote organic farming		2 trainings	Mundemba and Bulu	2, 000,000
2.3 Sensitise the population on the dangers of bush burning and climate		40 meetings	All villages	2,000,000

change			
2.4 Sensitise the population on proper use of Agro chemicals	40 meetings	All villages	2,000,000
R3 Implementation of environmental laws improved			
3.1 Organize environmental forums	1	Mundemba	2, 000,000
3.2 Organize control missions	8	Mundemba and Bulu	4, 000,000
3.3 Sensitise the villagers on the dangers and legal implication of river poisoning	40	All villages	2,000,000
R4. Green town beautification through tree planting and flower garden established			
4.1 Establish a tree seedling nursery	1 (with 2000 trees)	Mundemba Town	
4.2 Plant tree on permanent sites along the road	30	Mundemba Town	
4.3 Sensitise the population on the importance of tree planting	40 meeting	All villages	2,000,000
TOTAL			35,020, 000

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Town planning improved	By 2015, the presentation of Mundemba town improves by at least 10%	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured -Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Access to basic urban services improved	By 2015, Mundemba municipality respects at least 50% of town planning policies	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work

Results	1.Haphazard construction of houses reduced	By 2015, at least 40% of the houses have Building permits and respect them	-Building permits -Administrative reports	Collaboration all stake holders ensured
	2. Master plans made available	By 2013, the master plans of Mundemba Town is made available and respected	-Master plan	Collaboration of the service ensured
	3. Housing and urban development facilities increased	By 2014, the housing and urban development office has at least 2 new staff and basic office furniture	Transfer decisions -Visits - Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions Favourable policy frame work
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Haphazard construction of houses reduced				
1.1 Issue Building permits		-	Mundemba	-
1.2 Control construction of buildings		12 trips	Mundemba Town	1, 200,000
R.2 Master plans made available				
2.1 Organise workshops to develop Master plans for municipality		2 workshops	Mundemba	24, 000,000
R.3 Housing and urban development facilities increased				
3.1 Request for transfer of staff		2 staff	2 trips Buea and Yaoundé	300 000
3.2 Supply basic office equipment		1 lot	Mundemba office	10 000 000
TOTAL				35, 500, 000

STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Legal possession of land increased	By 2015, At least, 20% of the population possess legal	-Legal documents -Administrative	Favourable policy framework

		documents for their land	reports	
Specific Objective	Security of state and community property Improved	BY 2015, at least 30% of state and community property are ensured	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Result	1. Title deeds for state and community property increased	By 2015, at least 30% of State and community property have title deeds	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured
	2. Land use pattern improved	By 2015, at least 20% of the population respect land use plan	-Administrative reports -Visits	-Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
	3. Council housing and movables increased	By 2015, at least 30% of obsolete properties are replaced and new ones properly managed.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Title deeds for State and community property increased				
1.1 Sensitise the population on title deeds for state and community property		10 meetings	All villages	1, 000,000
R.2 Land use patterns improved				
2.1 Draw up land use plan		2 workshops	Mundemba	4, 000,000
2.2 sensitise the population on land use plan		40 meetings	All villages	4, 000,000
2.1 Monitor the implementation of land use plan		4 missions (once a year)	All villages	2, 000,000
R3. Council housing and movables increased				
3.1 scrap out obsolete council property				
3.2 Acquire new council property				
TOTAL				11, 000,000

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Use of research findings increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the population use research findings	-Administrative Reports	Collaboration of all main stake holders ensured
Specific Objective	Scientific Research and Innovation Development increased	By 2015, research development increased by at least 10%	-Visits -Technical bulletins	Enabling economic conditions
Results	1.Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved	At least 30% of the population are informed on the Research findings and use them yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
	2.Research facilities increased (structures, Personnel, Equipment)	By 2014, Research facilities increased by at least 5% and functional	Administrative Reports -Visits	Enabling economic conditions
	3. Improved adapted species increased	By 2015, at least 4 adapted species are made available	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved				
1.1 Organized workshop to disseminate research results		1	Mundemba	2, 000,000
1.2 Distribute technical bulletins		200	Technical services, population	1, 000,000
R2 Research facilities made available				
2.1 Request for the creation of a adaptive research centre		2trips	Yaoundé	200,000
2.2.Construct buildings		2 Buildings	Mundemba	80, 000,000

2.3 Equip buildings	2 lots	Mundemba	20,000,000
R3 Improved adapted species increased			
3.1 Carry out adaptive research for four major crops : maize, cassava, oil palm, yams and plantains	1 adaptive research stations	Mundemba	8,000.000
TOTAL			111,200,000

COMMERCE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Council and population revenue increased	Council and population revenue increased by at least 5% yearly	-Financial record -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
Specific Objective	Means of marketing products improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population market their produce in a conducive environment and fetch good prices	-Visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable economic conditions
Results	1. Market facilities increased	By 2015, at least one new market is constructed and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports -pictures	Favourable economic conditions
	2. Market information system put in place	By 2013, a functional market information system put in place and commercial activities accelerated	-Administrative reports -Radio programmes	Favourable economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Market facilities increased				
1.1 Construct modern market		1	Mundemba Town	50 000 000
R2 Market information system put in place				
2.1 Establish a market information system		1	Mundemba Town	5 000 000

		and Bulu markets	
TOTAL			55,000,000

YOUTH AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Employment of Youths increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the Youths are gainfully employed	-visits -Pay slips -Administrative Reports	Enabling Business climate
Specific Objective	Youth empowerment increased	At least 30% of Youths are economically empowered and start off Business	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Results	1. Mobilization of youths on income generating Activities increased	By 2013, at least 40% of Youths are mobilized yearly and trained on various businesses	-Training reports -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured -Enabling economic environment
	2. Trainers and Youth Animators increased	By 2012, at least 2 Youth Trainers are in place and functional	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable Policy Framework
	3. Youth Empowerment Centres increased	By 2013, at least 2 Youth Empowerment Centres exist in Manja and Bulu	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	4. Youth empowerment programs increased	By 2013, at least 5 Youth empowerment programs are operational and empower the Youths	-Programs -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Mobilization of Youths on income generating activities increased				
1.1 Sensitise the Youths		6 meetings	Mudemba, Bulu	2,000,000

		and Meangwe II	
1.2 Train Youths on income generating activities	6 Trainings	Mundemba, Bulu, and Meangwe II	10, 000,000
R2 Trainers and Youth Animators increased			
2.1 Request for the transfer of Youth Animators	3 staffs (Divisional Delegation of youth Affairs Mundemba)	2 trips to Buea	100,000
R3 Youth Empowerment Centres increased			
3.1 Construct Youth Empowerment Centre	1	Manja	50, 000,000
R4 Youth empowerment programs increased			
4.1 Design and implement Youth Empowerment programs	2	Manja	4, 000,000
TOTAL			66, 100, 000

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Rate of Physical Exercises increased	At least 30% of the population carry out physical exercises yearly and improve on their Health	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable economic and political climate
Specific Objective	Sporting Activities increased	By 2015, sporting Activities increased by at least 3% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Favourable Economic and political climate
Results	1. Public sporting facilities increased	By 2014, at least 1 sport complex is functional in the municipality	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling economic Environment
	2. Sports facilities in schools increased	By 2014, at least 70% of schools have playgrounds and used	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	3. sports trainers in schools increased	By 2014, at least 5 New Sports Trainers are functional in schools	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Public sporting Facilities increased			
1.1 Construct a public sports complex	1	Manja	50, 000,000
R2 Sports facilities in schools increased			
2.1 Construct playgrounds	3	Fabe, Meangwe, Ikondokondo,	4,500,000
R3 Sports Trainers in schools increased			
3.1 Request for the transfer of sport trainers	3 staffs (Delegation of sport and physical Education)	2 trips to Buea and Yaoundé	300 000
TOTAL			54,800 000

SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Economic power of the population and Council strengthened	By 2015, revenue for the council and population increased by at least 5%	Financial record	Enabling business climate
Specific Objective	Development of Economic activities and craftsmanship increased	By 2015, economic activities increased by at least 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business climate
Results	1. Structures and facilities increased	By 2014, structures and facilities increased by at least 2% Yearly and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling Economic framework
	2.Access to services increased	By 2013, at least 20% of the population are reached by the sector	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
	3. Promotion of the sector enhanced	By 2013, at least 2 communication channels are used and at least 30% of the population are aware of sector activities	-Brochures/leaflets -Website -Radio programs -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

R1 Structures and facilities increased			
1.1 construct Business places (stalls)	1 Buildings with 10 stalls	Mundemba Town	40 000 000
R2 Access to services increased			
2.1 Design and implement programs	-	Mundemba Town	10, 000,000
R3 Promotion of the sector enhanced			
3.1 Circulate information on selected activities	Posters and brochures	All villages	2 ,500,000
TOTAL			52 ,500, 000

MINES INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Contribution of the sector on the economic Growth of the municipality increased	By 2015, the sector contributes at least 2% to the economic growth of the municipality	Financial Records	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Development of Industrial sector improved	By 2014, development of industrial sector increased by at least 5%	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Data base on possible sector potentials made available	By 2013, data base is available in soft and hard copies	-Data base -Administrative support	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Industries increased	By 2015, at least one Industry exist and functional	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Data base on possible sector potentials made available				
1.1 Establish data base		1	Mundemba	2, 000,000
R2 Industries increased				

2.1 Carry out feasibility studies	-	All villages	10, 000,000
2.2 Establish Industry	1	Beboka	100, 000,000
TOTAL			112 000 000

TRANSPORT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Safe circulation of persons and Goods increased	At least 60% of passengers arrive their destinations safely each Year	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	-Transporter respect road safety rules -Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Vehicle and bike accidents reduced	Road Accidents in the municipality reduced by at least 10% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Transporters respect road safety measures
Results	1. Respect of Road Safety Rules increased	At least 50% of transporters respect road safety rules yearly	Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2 .Conditions of transport vehicles and bikes improved	At least 50% of Transport vehicles and bikes are regularly in good condition	-Visits Technique cards -Observations	Collaboration of all main Stakeholders
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Respect of Road safety rules increased				
1.1 Organise road safety campaigns		1	Mundemba	500,000
R2 Conditions of transport vehicles and bikes improved				
2.1 Control state of vehicles and bikes		Daily	Mundemba	
TOTAL				500, 000

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			

Overall Objective	Information flow improved	By 2015, circulation of information improved by at least 20%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Access to information and postal services improved	By 2013, at least 50% of the population have access to information and postal services	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Postal service facilities increased	By 2015, the postal service facilities increase by at least 15% and customers are satisfied	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	2. Access to internet services increased	By 2015, at least 2 new functional multi media centres exist	Visit to media networks -Administrative reports	Cost of internet services made affordable
	3. Reception of telephone networks improved (MTN, ORANGE, and CAMTEL)	By 2013, the population regularly receives at least one telephone network	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main stake holders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Postal service facilities increased				
1.1 Equip postal service with basic necessities (vehicles, personnel)		1 lot	Mundemba	100,000,000
R2 Access to internet services increased				
2.1 contact telecommunication network services		2 trips	Douala	300,000
R3 Reception of telephone network improved (MTN, ORANGE & CAMTEL)				
3.1 Contact telephone network operators		1 trip	Douala	300,000
TOTAL				100,600,000

COMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Information dissemination increased	At least 40% of the population are informed on development activities yearly	-Testimonies -Radio and Television Antenna programs -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
Specific Objective	Communication services increased	By 2015, at least 50% of the population have access to CRTV and rural radio	-Visits to CRTV antenna and homes -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework
Results	1 Community Radios increased	By 2015, at least 1 functional community Radio exist in the municipality	-Visits -Radio programs -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	2.Reception of CRTV improved	By 2013, CRTV antenna is in place and functional	-Home visits - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	3. Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased	Newspapers are available in at least 10% of the communities by 2013	-Visits to Newspaper stations -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
	4.Vitality of internet enhanced	At least one viable multi media centre exist in the municipality by 2013.	-Visits -Testimonies	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling business climate
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

R1 Community Radios increased			
1.1 Establish community Radios	1	Mundemba	50, 000,000
R2 Reception of CRTV improved			
2.1 Contact CRTV national office	2 trips	Yaoundé	300,000
R3 Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased			
3.1 Organise a meeting and plan strategies with newspaper vendors	1 meeting	Mundemba	1, 000,000
3.2 Create a council news letter	1	Mundemba	1, 000,000
R.4 Vitality of internet enhanced	1 Center	Mundemba	4,000,000
TOTAL			56, 300, 000

TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, SECURITY AND DECENTRALISATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Peaceful Environment increased	At least 40% of the communities enjoy a peaceful environment yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Security patrols ensure
Specific Objective	Security of persons and property increased	Crime wave reduced by at least 5% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Security patrols ensure
Results	R1.Enforcement of security measures increased	Mixed control teams and vigilante groups regularly functional in the municipality	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stake holders -Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Enforcement of security measures increased				
1.1 Develop a strategy with security bosses and traditional rulers		1 meeting	Mundemba	1 000 000
1.2 Implement strategy		Daily mixed patrols	Mundemba	5 000 000
TOTAL				6, 000, 000

HIGHER EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Number of persons with higher education certificates increased	By 2015, number of persons with higher professional certificates increased by 5 %	Certificates -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic and political climate
Specific Objective	Access to higher professional trainings increased	At least 10% of the population have access to higher professional training institutions yearly	-Enrolment Registers -Administrative Reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Higher Professional education institutions increased	By 2015, at least 1 new professional Education Institution put in place and functional	-visits Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Orientation on higher Professional Education increased	Orientation on professional Education are done in at least 80% of high schools Yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1Higher Professional education institutions increased				
1.1 Request for the creation of higher professional institution		1 (Higher teachers training collegeMundemba)	2 trips to Yaoundé	300 000
R2 Orientation on higher professional education increased				
2.1 Organize meetings with principals on		6 meetings	GSS MekaNgolo, GSS	600 000

orientation of students on higher professional education in final classes secondary and high schools		Erat, GSS Ndian Estate, GBHS, GTHS, GTTC (Mundemba)	
TOTAL			900,000

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Employment increased	At least 40% of the population earn at least 50,000frs monthly and take care of their needs by 2015	-Testimonies -Business reports -Administrative reports	-Enabling economic environment - Favourable business climate
Specific Objective	Vocational skills increased	At least 30% of the population acquire vocational skills and are gainful employed by 2015	- Administrative reports -Visits to vocational centre	Favourable policy frame work
Results	R1.Vocational training Centres increased	By 2015, at least 2 functional vocational Centres exist	-Visits -Administrative reports -Decision	Favourable policy framework
	R2. Teaching staff in SAR SM increased	By 2013, at least 3 new staff are in place and functional	-Transfer certificates	Favourable policy frame work
	R3.Equipment in SAR SM increased	By 2012, SAR SM has 50% of basic equipment and used	-Visits Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Vocational centres increased			
1.1. Request for the creation of more vocational training centre	1 Meangwe II	2 trips Buea and Yaoundé	300 000
R2. Teaching staff in SAR SM increased			
2.1 Request for the transfer of staff	5 staff SAR SM Mundemba	2 trips Buea and Yaoundé	300 000
R3. Equipment in SAR SM increased			
3.1. Supply basic workshop equipment	1 lot	SAR SM Mundemba	5 000 000
TOTAL			5, 600, 000

5.3 ESTIMATED COST OF THE CDP

The total cost of the Mundemba CDP estimated at **5,305,700,000**

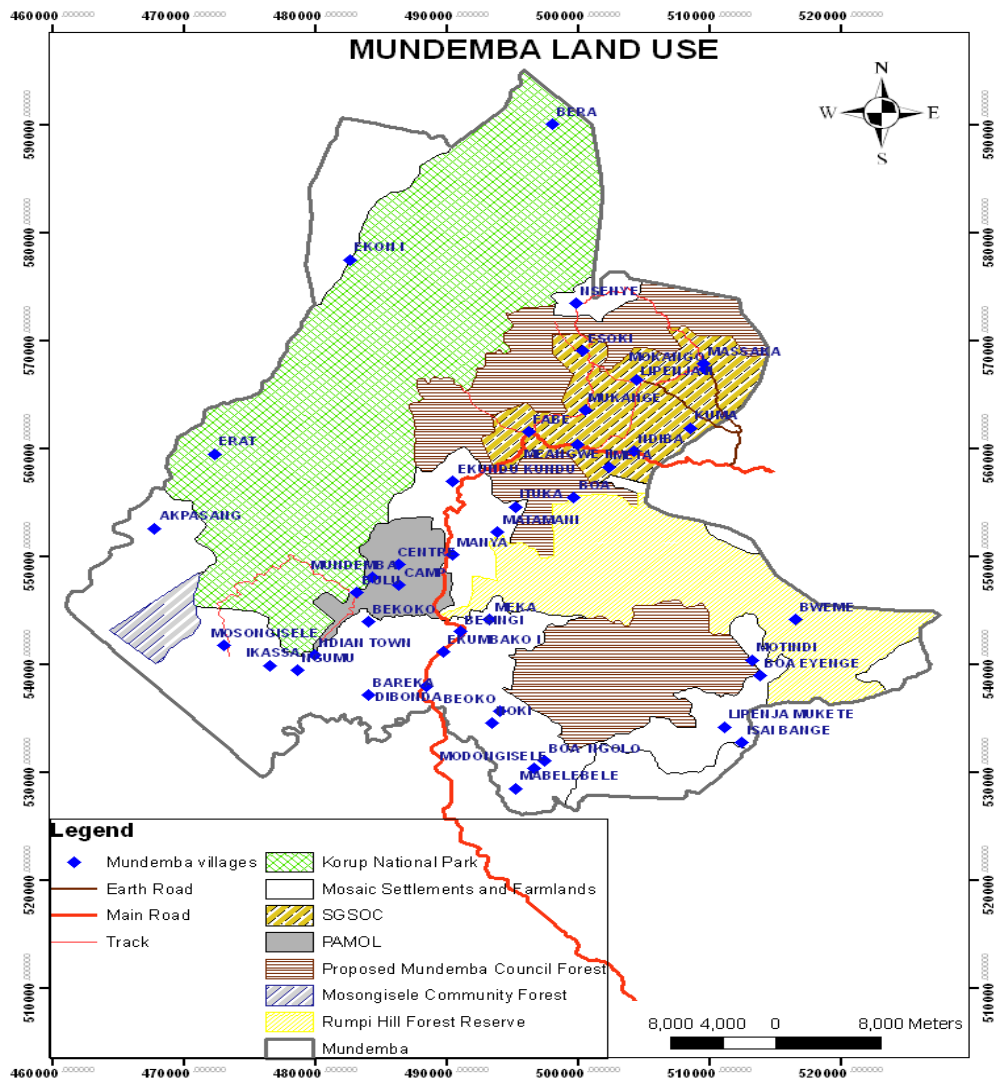
Table 10:

S/N	SECTOR	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST
1	Agriculture and Rural Development	39,930,000
2	Basic Education	738,650,000
3	Public Health	92,700,000
4	HIV/AIDS	21,000,000
5	Public Works	1,313,000,000
6	Transport	500, 000
7	Commerce	55, 000,000
8	Environment and protection of Nature	35,020, 000
9	Secondary Education	276,700,000
10	Small and Medium Size Enterprises	52 ,500, 000
11	Industries , Mines and Technological Development	112 ,000, 000
12	Arts and Culture	216,000,000
13	Communication	56, 300, 000
14	Post and Telecommunication	100, 600, 000
15	Scientific research and innovation	111, 200, 000
16	State property and land Tenure	11, 000,000
17	Territorial Administration and Decentralisation	6, 000, 000
18	Youths and Citizenship	66, 100, 000
19	Sports and Physical Education	54,800, 000
20	Tourism and Leisure	161, 500, 000
21	Employment and Vocational Training	5, 600, 000
22	Labour and social security	12,300,000
23	Livestock	13,500,000
24	Fisheries	7, 500,000
25	Water Resources	421, 900,000
26	Energy Resources	20, 800,000
27	Higher Education	900, 000
28	Urban Development and Housing	35, 500, 000
29	Forestry and Wildlife	691, 500, 000
30	Women Empowerment and the family	551,500,000
31	Social Affairs	24, 200,000
TOTAL		5,305,700,000

5.4 LAND USE PLAN

The Land use pattern in Mundemba municipality is made up of Mosaic settlement, agricultural land (PAMOL plantations and small holders), natural forests (proposed Mundemba council forest and Mosongisele community forest) and reserves (RUMPI and KORUP). Settlement is relatively small compared to other land use types.

The map below shows the land use plan of the municipality.



6.0 PROGRAMMING

6.1 Available Resources and periodicity for the year 2012

Table 11

TYPE OF RESOURCE	DONOR	PROJECTS	AMOUNT	TIME TO BE DISBURSED	DONOR CONDITIONS
1. Grant	FEICOM	Construct an integrated health centre in Ndian Town	40 000 000	June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect of public contract award code
2. Grant	PNDP	Construct water schemes -GPS Fabe -GPS Bulu Camp -GPS Ikassa Camp -GPS Mundemba Camp -GPS Besingi -GSS Ekon II -Kuma Village -Ekumbako village	10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000 10 000 000	June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDP in place Council deposits 15% of the total amount in joint account before PNDP disbursement
3. Grant	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of toilets in GPS Mundemba II and GPS Ndian Town 	5 000 000 5 000 000	May 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council makes available a 2% contribution through FEICOM
4. Grant	ADDAX Oil Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment of the district hospital in Mundemba 		May 2012	
5. Grant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of computer and accessories for external services (1 computer, 1 printer, 1 photocopy machine) 	2 000 000		

	PIB	Basic education Purchase of speed boat	9 000 000	June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council awards contracts respecting public tender procedure
		Basic education Construction of two classrooms at GS Bera Bakoko	16 000 000	June 2012	
		Supply of teachers desk at GS Bera	250 000	June 2012	
		Supply of benches at GS Bera	1 800 000	June 2012	
	Council	Extend Camp water stand taps GNS Mundemba GBPS Mundemba (Manja)	500 000 500 000	October 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council awards contract to competent Enterprise
		Rehabilitate water projects -Beboka -Iwei -Besingi -MekaNgolo	-1 500 000 -1 500 000 -1 500 000 -1 500 000	June 2012	
	Total PNDP COUNCIL		93 000 000 88 650 000 4,350 000		
6. Grant	GIZ	Organise high level workshop to advertise the council forest file - Yaoundé	5 000 000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIZ to manage use of funds
		Carry out of inventory on council forest	100 000 000		
	Total		105 000 000		
7. Council budget (Investment)		Replant council palm farm -Manja village	500 000		Council to manage use of funds
		Create council lay out Mundemba Construct culverts	7 000 000		

	Council	-Street I -Street II -Church Streets	7 000 000		
		Purchase 4x4 wheel drive vehicle for the council	25 000 000		
	Total		33 500 000		
Grand total			289 500 000		
		PNDP	88 650 000		
		FEICOM	740 000 000		
		GIZ	105 000 000		
		COUNCIL	37 850 000		
		ADDAX OIL COMPANY	-		
TOTAL			289 500 000		

6.1.2 Available resources and periodicity for the year 2013

TYPE OF RESOURCE	DONOR	PROJECTS	AMOUNT	TIME TO BE DISBURSED	DONOR CONDITIONS
1. Council budget (investment)	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of existing roads within Mundemba Town Rehabilitation of roads; Manja-Matamani-Ituka village 	10 000 000	2013	Council to manage funds
		Bulu round about- PAMOL	10 000 000		

		beach Besingi –Ndian Town Beoko-Ngumu- Mosongisele Ngolo-Ikassa village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct water point in Ekon II 			
2.	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of six culverts in the following communities; Ikondokondo, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Iwei and Beboka 	80 000 000	2013	Council to manage funds
3.	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide wheel chairs, white canes, tricycles, food items etc to vulnerable persons 	10 000 000	2013	Council to manage funds
Total amount from the council	176,157,154				
4. Grant	FEICOM	Construction of a modern market in Mundemba Town	80 000 000	2013	Respect of public contract award code
5. Grant	PIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of two classrooms in GSS Ekon II 		June 2013	Council awards contracts respecting

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of two classrooms in GSS Meka Ngollo Supply desk in the following schools; GBHS-50 GSS Bulu-100 GSS Meka Ngolo-30 	16 000 000 16 000 000 5 400 000		public tender procedure
6. Grant	SOWEDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute planting materials to farmers Supply basic fishing equipment to fishermen 	4 000 000 500 000	2013	Council identifies farmers together with the delegation of agriculture
Total	298,057,154				

6.1.3 Available resources and periodicity for the year 2014

TYPE OF RESOURCE	DONOR	PROJECTS	AMOUNT	TIME TO BE DISBURSED	DONOR CONDITIONS
1. Council Budget(Investment)	Council	Construct new roads in the following communities; Kuma, Bera, Isai Mbange, Akpasang, Erat, Ekon, Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Lipenja Muketi	150 000 000	2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to manage funds properly
Total amount	229,004,300				

from the council					
2. Grant	PIB	Construction of two classrooms in GS Meangwe	16 000 000	June 2014	
3. Grant	FEICOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of council chambers Purchase of four wheel tipper 	250 000 000 100 000 000	2014	Respect of public contract award code
Total	595,004,300				

6.2 Midterm expenditure framework for three years (2012, 2013, 2014)

PUBLIC WORKS

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material / Human		
R1. Drainage system improved									
1.1 Construct culverts and gutters	Six culverts constructed in Ikondokondo, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Iwei and Beboka	Mayor	DD Public works		x		Contractor	80 000 000	BIP, GIZ
R2. Rehabilitation /maintenance of roads improved									
2.1 Rehabilitate roads	All roads in accessible villages rehabilitated and pliable all seasons	Mayor	DD Public works		x	x	Contractor	150 000 000	BIP ,GIZ, council

2.2 Create road maintenance committees	40 road maintenance committees created and functional	Mayor	DD Public works	x	x	x	-	4 000 000	MINTP
2.3 Train and equip road maintenance committees	1 training organize for 40 committee members and 40 lots of equipment supplied and used (diggers, spades, wheel barrels etc)	Mayor	DD Public works		x	x		4 000 000	MINTP
R3.Construction of new roads increased									
3.1 Conduct studies	Ten studies conducted in Kuma, Bera, Isai Mbange, Akpasang, Erat, Ekon, Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Lipenja Muketi	Mayor	DD Public works		x	x	Consultants	10 000 000	BIP, GIZ
3.2 Construct roads	All roads studied constructed	Mayor	DD Public			x	Contractor	1 50 000 000	BIP, ADB, PNDP, SOWEDA
R4 Safe circulation of goods and persons across river Ndian enhanced									
4.1 Construct bridge	1 bridge constructed in Ndian Town	Mayor	DD Public works			x	Contractor	400 000 000	BIP, FEICOM
TOTAL =798,000,000FCFA									

WATER RESOURCES

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1. Functional water schemes increased									
1.1 Conduct studies	10 studies in Lipenja Ii ,Meka Ngolo ,Mundemba II, Mosongisele Balondo, Beoko, Manja, Ndian town, Besingi, Esoki, Ekon II and Akpasang	Mayor	DD Water &Energy	x			Consultant	26 000 000	BIP, GIZ, PNDP
1.2 Construct water schemes	10 water schemes in Lipenja II, Meka Ngolo, Mundemba II, Mosongisele Balondo, Beoko, Manja, Ndian Town, Ekon II , Esoki, Akpansang	Mayor	DD Water & Energy		x	x	Contractor	455 000 000	BIP, PNDP,GIZ, ADB, SOWEDA
R2 Rehabilitation/ maintenance of existing water schemes improved									
2.1 Conduct studies	-Fabe (bore hole) - Ikondokondo (catchment) -Meangwe II (Bore hole)	Mayor	DD water &Energy		x		Consultant	6 000 000	

	Ngumu (Well) Meka Ngolo (bore hole) Besingi								
2.2 Rehabilitate water schemes	-Fabe (bore hole) - Ikondokondo (catchment) -Meangwe II (Bore hole) Ngumu (Well) Meka Ngolo (bore hole) Besingi	Mayor	DD water &Energy			x	Contractor	6 000 000	BIP, PNDP, SOWEDA, GIZ
2.3 Create and train water management committees	19 water committees trained	Mayor	DD water &Energy		x		-	3 800 000	SOWEDA, COUNCIL
2.4 Train water care takers	19 water committee trainers	Mayor	DD Water & Energy		x		Consultant	500 000	COUNCIL, MINEE
2.5 Supply tools to care takers	19 lots	Mayor	DD Water&E nergy		x	x	Contractor	3 800 000	COUNCIL, SOWEDA
R3 Contamination of alternative water sources reduced									
3.1 Sensitize the population	40 meetings in all villages	Chief of service hygiene and sanitation	DD Water and Energy	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	COUNCIL
3.2 Enact laws on use of water	40 villages	Chief of service hygiene and	Traditio nal council	x	x	x	-	100 000	Traditional council

		sanitation							
R4 Treatment of available drinking sources improved									
4.1 Mobilize community funds	40 villages	Chief of service hygiene and sanitation	Traditional council	x	x	x	-	-	-
4.2 Treat water schemes	40 villages	Chief of service hygiene and sanitation	Water maintenance committee	x	x	x	-	7 600 000	Traditional council
R5 Water catchments protection improved									
5.1 Sensitise communities	40 villages	Chief of service hygiene and sanitation	MINEP	x	x	x		2 000 000	GIZ
5.2 Demarcate water catchment's areas	40 villages	-	MINEP				Contractor	1 800 000	GIZ
5.3 Protect water catchments	40 villages	Chief of service hygiene and sanitation	MINEP	x	x	x	Contractor	20 000 000	GIZ
TOTAL =534,600,000FCFA									

ENERGY RESOURCES

ENERGY RESOURCES									
Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1. AES Sonel installations									

increased									
1.1 Contact AES SONEL	2 Contacts -Limbe Regional office	Mayor	DD Water & Energy	x			-	200 000	Council
R2. Functional community generators increased									
2.1 Supply community generators	4 Community generators -Mundemba council -Meangwe II -Mosongisele Balondo -Mundemba II	Mayor	DD Water & Energy		x		Contractor	4 000 000	Council
R3 Access to rural electrification program increased									
3.1 Request for rural electrification	2 (Besingi Meka Ngolo) Two trips to Yaoundé	Mayor	DD Water & Energy		x		-	300 000	Council
R.4 Access to alternative sources increased									
4.1 Contact the alternative sources of energy proprietors	Two contacts Douala / Yaoundé	Mayor	DD Water & Energy	x			-	300 000	Council
4.2 Install energy	One community -Mundemba Town	Mayor	DD Water & Energy		x		Contractor	5 000 000	Council

TOTAL =9,800,000

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1 Infrastructure increased									
1.1 Construct classrooms and administrative blocks	Six classrooms Two administrative blocks GSS Bulu(Administrative block) GSS Meka Ngolo (one administrative block, two class rooms) GSS Ekon II (Two classrooms) GBHS Mundemba (Two classrooms)	Mayor	DD Secondary Education		x		Contractor	214 000 000	FEICOM, PNDP, BIP
1.2.Install electricity	GSS Bulu GSS Meka Ngolo GSS Ekon II	Mayor	DD Water and Energy		x		Contractor	30 000 000	FEICOM BIP
1.3 Construct water points	GSS Bulu GSS Meka Ngolo GSS Ekon II	Mayor	DD Water and Energy		x		Contractor	9 000 000	BIP FEICOM PNDP
1.4 Construct latrines	GBHS Mundemba GSS Meka Ngolo GSS Ekon II	Mayor	DD Water and Energy		x		Contractor	13 500 000	BIP FEICOM PNDP

R2 Qualified teachers increased									
2.1 Request for the transfer of teachers	GBHS Mundemba -10 GSS Meka Ngolo-7 GSS Bulu -2 GTHS Mundemba – 6 GSS Ekon II -7	Mayor	DD Secondary Education		x		-	300 000	Council
R3 Number of students increased									
3.1 Sensitise the population on importance of education of the child	40 meetings in all the villages	Mayor	DD Secondary Education	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	Council
3.2 Organize orientation meetings in primary schools	All primary schools in the municipality	Mayor	DD Secondary Education	x	x	x	-	2 500 000	Council
R4 Equipment increased									
4.1 Supply desks	180 GBHS-50 GSS Bulu- 100 GSS Meka Ngolo- 30	Mayor	DD Secondary Education		x	x	Contractor	5 400 000	BIP FEICOM
TOTAL =276,700,000									

BASIC EDUCATION

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1. Qualified teachers increased									
1.1 Request for the transfer of qualified staff	Request made for the transfer of 4 staff in GS Meangwe II	Mayor	Delegate basic Education	x			-	200 000	Council
R2. Infrastructure s increased									
2.1 Construct classrooms and administrative blocks	30 class rooms and 32 administrative blocks constructed and used in GS Beoko -3, Ikassa-1, Mana-4, Meangwe-3, Ndian Town -2, Ngenye -3, Mongisele Balondo -2, Ngumu -2, Ikondokondo- 4, Lipenja II-2, Fabe -2, Besingi - 2	Mayor	Public works		x		Contractor	512 000 000	ADB, FEICOM, BIP, PNDP
2.2 Construct	32 latrines	Mayor	Public		x		Contractor	112 000 000	PNDP

latrines	constructed and used in GS Beoko, Ikassa, Mana, Bulu (Nursery schools), Meangwe, Ndian Town, Mosongiseli Balondo, Ngenye, Ngumu, Ikondokondo, Lipenja II, Fabe, and Besingi		works						FEICOM, BIP
2.3Construct water points	Water points constructed in all primary schools in the municipality with regular flow of water	Mayor	D Water and Energy		x		Contractor	93 000 000	PNDP FEICOM, BIP
R3 Equipment increased									
3.1 Supply benches	155 Benches supplied GS Ndian Town - 62 Ngumu -5 Beoko – 68 Manja -20	Mayor	Delegate of state property		x		Contractor	4 650 000	PNDP FEICOM BIP
R4 Didactic materials increased									

4.1 Supply didactic materials	33 Lots of didactic materials supplied to all GPS	Mayor	Delegate of basic Education	x	x	x	Contractor	33 000 000	COUNCIL MINEDUB
TOTAL =754,850,000									

PUBLIC HEALTH

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1.Qualified medical personnel increased									
1.1 Request for the transfer of medical personnel	1 Doctor, 6 nurses for district hospital Mundemba, 9 Nurses for Meangwe II, Bera, Ekon II, and Beoko health centres	Mayor	District Medical officer	x			-	300 000	COUNCIL
R2. Equipment in hospital and health centres increased									
2.1 Supply equipments	3 Lots of laboratory equipment , 3 refrigerators, and 2 delivery kits for DH Mundemba, Meangwe II and	Mayor	District Medical officer		x		Contractor	Lab-45 000 000 R- 3 00 0 000 DK- 300 000	PNDP

	Beoko health centres								
R3 Access to essential drugs increased									
3.1 Supply essential drugs to the hospital and all integrated health centres	1 Contact visit carried out to Buea and a local pharmacist trained and functional	Mayor	District Medical officer	x	x	x	-	100 000	COUNCIL
3.2 Number of pharmacy attendants increased	5 Pharmacy attendants Ekon II, Meangwe II, Bera, Beoko, and Ndian Town	Mayor	District Medical officer		x		-	500 000	COUNCIL
R4 Awareness on pandemic diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, cholera etc increased									
4.1 Sensitize the population p on preventive measures	40 Sensitization meetings carried out in all the villages	Chief of service for hygiene and sanitation	District Medical officer	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	COUNCIL
TOTAL =51,200,000									

AGRICULTURE

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1. Farming methods improved									
1.1 Train farmers	40 common initiative groups from all villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	4 000 000	MINADER, BIP
R2. Soil quality improved									
2.1 Train farmers on soil improvement methods	40 common initiative groups from all villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	4 000 000	MINADER, BIP
R3 Use of improved planting material increased									
3.1 Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials	40 meetings in all the villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	MINADER COUNCIL
3.2 Distribute planting materials to farmers	Maize- 5000kg Cassava -100 000 cuttings Plantain suckers- 10 000 Yam sets -10 000	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x		4 000 000	SOWEDA Farmers
R4 Infestation of pest and disease reduced									
4.1 Train farmers on pests and disease control	40 Training in all the villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x		4 000 000	MINADER
R5 Diversification of									

crop production increased									
5.1 Sensitize farmers	40 meetings in all the villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	MINADER
R6 Storage, processing and marketing of produce increased									
6.1 Train farmers on storage , processing and marketing of farm produce	40 trainings in all the villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	4 000 000	MINADER UNDP
6.2 Link farmers up to processing equipment manufacturers	40 villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	-	-
R7 farmers common Initiative Groups increased									
7.1 Assist farmers to create CIGs	30 CIGs created	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	3 000 000	Farmers
R8. Farmers income increased									
8.1 Train farmers on project proposal writing	40 villages	Mayor	DD ARD	x	x	x	-	4 000 000	UNDP COUNCIL
8.2 Link farmers up to sources of funding	40 villages	Mayor	DD ARD		x			-	COUNCIL
TOTAL =31,000,000									

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material /Human		
R1. Haphazard construction of houses reduced									
1.1 Issue building permits	Building permits issued according to request	Mayor	D Urban Development	x	x	x	-	-	-
1.2 Control construction of buildings	12 trips	Mayor	D Urban Development	x	x	x	-	1 200 000	COUNCIL
R2. Master plans made available									
2.1 Organize workshops to develop master plan for the municipality	2 workshops	Mayor	D Urban Development	x	x	x	-	2 400 000	Council
R3 Housing and urban development facilities increased									
3.1 Request for the transfer of staff	2 staff	Mayor	D Urban Development	x			-	300 000	Council
3.2 Supply basic office equipment	1 lot	Mayor	D Urban Development		x	x		10 000 000	BIP FEICOM

TOTAL=13,900,000

LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material / Human		
R1 Fishing equipment increased									
1.1 Supply basic fishing equipment on loans to groups of fishermen	5 CIGs from Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Mana Camp, Ikassa Village, Ndian Town obtain loan and purchase fishing equipment	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	x	x	x	-	5 000 000	SOWEDA Livestock and fisheries loan schemes
R2. Fishing methods improved									
2.1 Train fishermen	5 Trainings carried out in Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Mana Camp, Ikassa village, Ndian town and Knowledge acquired applied	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	x	x	x	Consultant	5 000 000	Council
2.2 Reinforce control measures on fish poisoning	20 Trips carried out to Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, Mana camp, Ikassa village and	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	x	x	x	-	1 000 000	Council

	Ndian Town								
R3 Structurisation of fishermen improved									
3.1 Common Initiative Groups	Five CIGs created and functional in Beoko, Mosongisele Ngolo, mana Camp, Ikassa village and Ndian Town	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	x	x	x	-	500 000	Council Groups
TOTAL=11,500,000									

COMMERCE

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Material / Human		
R1 Market facilities increased									
1.1 Construct modern market	One market constructed in Mundemba Town	Mayor	DD Urban Development		x	x	Contractor	80 000 000	FEICOM
R2. Market information system put in place									
2.1 Establish a market information system	Mundemba and Bulu markets	Mayor	MINADER		x	x	-	5 000 000	Council

TOTAL =85,000,000

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material Human		
R1 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced									
1.1 Sensitize the population	3 Sensitization meetings	Mayor	MINFOF GIZ		x		Technicians	4 000 000	GIZ
1.2 Support the issue of permits	4 Permits	Mayor	MINFOF		x		-	-	Interested exploiters
R2. Illegal hunting of animals reduced									
2.1 Sensitise the population	3 Sensitization meetings organised	Mayor	MINFOF RUDEA	x	-	-	Forestry technicians	3 000 000	GIZ
2.2 Organise control missions	One report of control mission	Mayor	MINFOF	-	x	-	Forestry technicians	500 000	GIZ
R3 Management of council forest improved									
3.1 Follow up documents approving council forest	All documents made available	Mayor	MINFOF	x	-	-	-	300 000	GIZ
3.2 Demarcate council forest	One report of control mission		GIZ RUDEA	-	-	x	Consultant	1 500 000	GIZ
3.3 Conduct an Inventory	One study conducted			-	-	x	Consultant	40 000 000	GIZ

3.4 Carve out annual cutting areas	One soft and hard copy report made available					x	Consultant	1 000 000	GIZ
3.5 Elaborate and implement management plan	One management plan made available		GIZ ProPSFE	-	x	-	Consultant	1 000 000	GIZ
R4 Community forest increased									
4.1 Establish community forest	One community forest established	Mayor	MINFOF GIZ			x		20 000 000	GIZ
R5 Sustainable exploitation of NTFPs increased									
5.1 Sensitise the population	Three sensitisation meetings	Mayor	MINFOF GIZ RUDEA	x			Consultant	3 000 000	GIZ
5.2 Conduct trainings	Six trainings conducted	Mayor	MINFOF GIZ		x		Forestry technicians		GIZ
TOTAL=74,300,000									

PUBLIC HEALTH (HIV/ AIDS)

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material/ Human		
R1 Awareness on prevention measures increased									
1.1 Sensitize the population	40 sensitization meetings carried out in all villages	Mayor	DMO RUDEA		x		Consultant	2 000 000	COUNCIL

R2. Stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS reduced									
2.1 Sensitize the population	40 sensitization meetings carried out in al villages	Mayor	DMO RUDEA	x			Consultant	2 000 000	GIZ
2.2 Counsel people living with HIV/AIDS	40 counselling sessions carried out in all the villages	Mayor	DMO RUDEA	x	x	x	Consultant	2 000 000	COUNCIL
R3 Care and psychosocial support to people living with HIV/AIDS increased									
3.1 Establish a data base for people living with HIV/AIDS	A data base established in soft and hard copies and regularly updated	Mayor	DMO RUDEA		x		Consultant	2 000 000	COUNCIL
3.2 Support people living with HIV/AIDS	People living with HIV/AIDS receive regular care and psychosocial	Mayor	DMO	x	x	x	-	10 000 000	GIZ

	support in all the villages								
TOTAL = 18,000,000									

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partner	Period			Means Material / Human	Cost	Sources of income
				Y I	Y 2	Y 3			
R1 Data on vulnerable persons made available									
1.1 Identify vulnerable persons	Vulnerable persons identified in all the 40 villages	Mayor	DD MINAS RUDEA		x		Consultant	4 000 000	COUNCIL
1.2 Establish and update data (soft and hard)	Soft and hard copies of data in place and regularly updated	Mayor	DDMINAS Development Agents			x	DDMINAS Development Agents	100 000	COUNCIL
R2. Social workers increased									
2.1 Request for the transfer of social workers	4 Social workers in place and functional	Mayor	DD MINAS		x		-	100 000	COUNCIL
R3 Assistance to vulnerable persons increased									
3.1 Provide wheel chairs, white canes,	151 vulnerable persons are	Mayor	DD MINAS		x		-	10 000 000	COUNCIL

tricycles, food items etc to vulnerable persons	provided with wheel chairs, white canes, tricycles food items etc								
3.2 Organise vocational trainings for vulnerable persons	Ten trainings organized and knowledge and skills acquired used	Mayor	DD MINAS			x	-	5 000 000	COUNCIL
TOTAL = 19,200,000									

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION									
Results/ activities	Indicators	Person Responsibl e	Partner	Period			Means	Cost	Sources of income
				YI	Y 2	Y 3	Material/ Human		
R1 Disposal of human, household and industrial waste improved									
1.1 Sensitize the population on environmental hazards	40 Sensitisation meetings carried out	Mayor	DD MINEP		x		Consultant	2 000 000	COUNCIL
1.2 Put in place waste management system	One waste management system put in place	Mayor	DD MINEP		x		Consultant	2 000 000	
1.3 Establish dumping sites	One dumping site established	Mayor	DD MINEP		x		-	5 000 000	COUNCIL

1.4 Install trash cans	20 trash cans installed	Mayor	DD MINEP		x		Contractor	10 000 000	COUNCIL
R2. Application of phyto chemicals and fertilizers by Agro industries improved									
2.1 Sensitize Agro industries on excessive use of chemicals and application methods	Two sensitisation meetings	Mayor	DD MINEP			x		20 000	COUNCIL
2.2 Promote organic farming	Two trainings organised	Mayor	DD MINEP		x	x		2 000 000	COUNCIL
R3 implementation of environmental laws improved									
3.1 Organize environmental forums	One forum organised	Mayor	DD MINEP			x	Consultant	2 000 000	COUNCIL
3.2 Organize control missions	Eight control missions	Mayor	DD MINEP	x	x	x	Consultant	4 000 000	COUNCIL
TOTAL = 27,020,000									

COUNCIL

Results/ activities	Indicators	Person	Partner	Period	Means	Cost	Sources of
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		Responsible		Y I	Y 2	Y 3	Material / Human		income
R1 Funds increased									
1.1 Exploit revenue sources	Natural resources; sand, stones, ash, timber, gravel etc	Mayor	MINIMDT MINFOF TOURISM ENVIRONMEN T	x	x	x	-	-	-
1.2. Submit project proposals to funders	Ten project proposals Four trips to Yaoundé	Mayor	Sectorial Heads	x	x	x	-	1 000 000	Council
1.3 Train staffs and Councillors on financial Resources Mobilization	One training in Mundemba	Mayor	CEFAM		x		Consultant	1 500 000	Council
R2 Staff performance improved									
2.1 Recruit qualified staff	Four qualified staff in place and functional (engineer, store accountant etc.)	mayor	MINADTDD		x		Consultant	100 000	Council
2.2 Organize in-service training for staff (Council procedure, Computer, Council Forest, HIV/AIDS etc)	Five trainings in Mundemba	Mayor	CEFAM, DMO		x	x	Consultant	5 000 000	GIZ Council
2.3 Conduct staff evaluation	Yearly	Mayor	Council Executive	x	x	x	-	-	-

R 3 Planning, monitoring and evaluation improved									
3.1 Organize planning meetings	Monthly Yearly	Mayor	Sectorial- Heads Yearly	x	x	x	-	5 000 000	Council
3.2 Monitor Council activities	Quarterly	Mayor	Monitoring Committee, Sectorial Heads	x	x	x	-	2 000 000	Council
3.3 Conduct evaluation	Yearly	Mayor	Monitoring Committee, Sectorial Heads	x	x	x	-	5 000 000	Council
R4 Office space increased									
4.1 Construct new Council Chambers	One in Mundemba	Mayor	Public Works Urban Affairs Land Property		x	x	Contractor	250 000 000	FEICOM
R5 Council asserts (Computers, Furniture, Heavy duty equipment) increased									
5.1 Purchase office furniture	Six Tables, Six Chairs	Mayor	Public Works Urban Affairs Land Property		x	x	Contractor	3 000 000	Council
5.2 Purchase computers	Four computers or accessories	Mayor		x			Contractor	6 000 000	COUNCIL
5.3 Purchase vehicles	One vehicle	Mayor		x			Contractor	25 000 000	COUNCIL
5.4 Purchase a four wheel drive tipper	One tipper	Mayor	-		x		Contractor	100 000 000	FEICOM

TOTAL =403,600,000

6.3 Summary of environmental management frame work for the midterm investment plan

It comprises of:

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

6.3.1 The Main Potential Impacts and Envisageable Measures

Type of micro project in the three years investment plan	Potential negative Socio -environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
Micro projects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of integrated health centre in Ndian town • Construction of classrooms with administrative blocks in • Construction of a standard hotel and restaurant in Mundemba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of insecurity of persons and goods • Risk of conflict between beneficiary communities • Poor disposal of medical waste at the health centre • Conflict for land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the prevalence of common diseases due to presence of health centre • Improvement in health status of the population • Reduction in mobility and mortality rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put a management committee in place • Risk of job accidents • Carry out sensitisation campaigns for site workers on safety at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a dumping site for the evacuation of solid waste • Install trash cans in all offices, schools, hotels, restaurants

<p>Town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a market in Mundemba Town • Construction of council chambers • Construction of toilets 	<p>acquisition to implement micro projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of individuals to displace themselves from their original habitat • Conflict of interest among traders in newly constructed market • Destruction of the ecosystem and soil structure • Spread of contagious diseases due to over crowding in wards • Conflict of interest among council staff due to inadequate office space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disenclavement of villages through the provision of basic socio economic infrastructures • Enough office space for staff • Spacious hall for social events such as marriages and conferences • Improved access to basic services like education and health • Conducive learning environment and increased literacy rate due to construction of classrooms • High performance in public exams • Quality lodging facilities and food for visitors due to construction of a standard hotel • Reduced population pressure on the 	<p>work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install trash cans for dumping of garbage in the market 	<p>and health centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate the victims of resettlement • Install micro project management committee without gender bias. • Acquire land titles /deeds of all land handed over by the community • Train staff on hotel management and carry out control missions • Sensitise council staff on team building
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of basic social facilities 		
Water supply projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of CAM Water in • Construction of water schemes in • Rehabilitation water scheme in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of involuntary displacement of persons • Ground water pollution due to construction of dumping sites /location of toilets around water schemes/ catchments • Risk of floods and standing around water scheme • Increased malaria due to stagnant water around residential areas • Underground water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to portable water • Reduction in water borne diseases • Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increased time • Children will be more punctual at school leading to better performance • Change in gender roles (more men fetching water since the taps are at their door steps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place a water management committee • Sensitise the population to be actively involved in the filling of the socio environmental form • Involve the local population in the entire process of constructing water scheme • Plant trees in health centre premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out regular physio chemical water treatment • Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water points • Render secure water points by building a fence around; make the sides with tiles • Areas dugged during construction

	<p>due to presence of minerals beneath the earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Destruction of the natural ecosystem 			<p>will be back filled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from structures will be directed to soak away pits through availability of water supply • Sensitise the population on proper hygien and sanitation • Create isolation wards for contagious diseases • Allocate more land for play ground in primary schools
<p>Interconnecting projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a bridge across river Ndian along Ndian town road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and noise pollution around project site due to installation of generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disenclavement of villages through construction of roads,bridges and electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise the beneficiary population to be actively involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise the population against unauthorised poaching

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of electricity network • Grading / maintenance of rural roads • Install generators in schools • Construction of rural roads • Construction of culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of the natural vegetation • Soil erosion • Environmental degradation • Unauthorised poaching due to opening of roads • Risk of involuntary displacement of persons • Influx of thieves due to good roads • High rates of accidents • High rates of juvenile delinquency and prostitution • Risk of increase in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS • Risk of conflict of site selection during installation of generators • Increased crime wave and risk of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in socio economic activities due to extension of electricity • Reduction in rural exodus due to availability of electricity • Increased self employment and communication due to availability of electricity • There will be reduction in travelling hazards and risk • Reduction in transport fares • Communities will realise an increase in traffic volume • Involve the local population at all stages of the project during construction /maintenance of roads and extension of electricity. 	<p>during the filling of the socio environmental form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water roads during construction to reduce pollution • Plant trees along road side after construction • Put in place a road management committee • Filter carbon to reduce pollution during installation of generators • Recruit local population to mobilise labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instal rain gates where appropriate • Sensitise the population on the dangers of STDs and HIV/AIDS • Carry out reafforestation on damaged areas • Ensure high security control during installation of generators • Carry out sensitisation on road safety measures
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	fire disasters due to generators installation			
Natural resource micro projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replanting of council palm farm • Carry out inventory on council forest • Create council new layout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of timber specie due to site clearing • Risk of involuntary displacement of persons • Loss of natural vegetation or ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out conservation of endangered species • Involve the local population at all stages of work • Sensitise the local population on the importance of creating a new residential area. • Sensitise the council on proper use of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the population on environmental hazards • Sensitise the population on proper use of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate those affected with the conformity of resettlement

6.3.2 The Environmental and Social management plan

The plan consists of precisising the provision for carrying out of environmental impact and study each environmental measure envisaged in the triennial plan, actors costs, periods and Follow up indicators.

Table 16: Environmental and social management plan

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors
Training of Council Development agent's on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	2012 2013	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2012 2015	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Minicipal councilor ; Development Agent
Training of COMES on safeguarding the policies and the taking into account the socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	2012 2013	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	2012 2015	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan for the contractors	Council Development Officer Contractors	2012 2015	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;

6.4 Annual investment plan (AIP)

6.4.1 Annual plan for priority projects for the first year

Table 17: *Annual Investment Plan*

ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN FOR MUNDEMBA COUNCIL								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partners	Period	Means	Cost
							Human/Material	
PUBLIC HEALTH								
Health infrastructure increased	Construct an integrated health centre in Ndian Town	Prepare tender document	Tender documents in place	Tenders board chairman	FEICOM	February	Contractor	40 000 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	FEICOM	February		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	FEICOM	March		
		Construct health centre	Health centre constructed according to specifications	Follow up committee	FEICOM	April		
		Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented	Mayor	FEICOM	May		
		Receive	Health centre	Mayor	FEICOM	June		

		health centre	received and necessary documentations signed					
BASIC EDUCATION								
Infrastructure increased	Construct equipped bore wells; -GPS Fabe -GPS Bulu -GPS Ikassa Camp -GPS Mundimba Camp -GPS Besingi	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chairman			Contractor	-10 000 000 -10 000 000 -10 000 000 -10 000 000 -10 000 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received		PNDP	June		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	PNDP	July		
		Bore well constructed	Bore well constructed according to specifications		PNDP	July		
		Supervise construction work	Supervision constructed as specified and recommendations implemented	Mayor	PNDP	July		
		Receive bore well	Bore well received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	PNDP	August		
Infrastructure	Extend			Mayor	Council			

ures increased	CAM water stand taps							
	GNS Mundemba Council -GBPS Mundemba (Manja)	Select contactor	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor	Council	Febuar y		
		Stand tap installed	Stand tap installed following specifications	Mayor	DD MINEE	March		
		Supervise work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendati ons implemented	Mayor	DD MINEE	March		
		Receive stand tap	Stand tap received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	DD MINEE	April		
SECONDARY EDUCATION								
Infrastruct ure increased	Construct equipped	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chair man	PNDP	July		
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	PNDP	July		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	PNDP	July		

	bore hole GSS Ekon II	Bore well constructe d	Bore well constructed according to specifications	Mayor	PNDP	August	Contractor	10 000 000
		Supervise constructi on work	Supervision constructed as specified and recommendati ons implemented	Mayor	PNDP	August		
		Receive bore well	Bore well received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	PNDP	Septem ber		
WATER AND ENERGY								
Functional water schemes increased	Construct equipped bore holes -Kuma village -Ekumbako village	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chairman	PNDP	June	Contractor	10 000 000 10 000 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	PNDP	July		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	PNDP	July		
		Bore well constructe d	Bore well constructed according to specifications	Mayor	PNDP	August		
		Supervise	Supervision	Mayor	PNDP	August		

		constructi on work	constructed as specified and recommendati ons implemented					
		Receive bore well	Bore well received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	PNDP	Septem ber		
Rehabilitati on / maintenanc e of existing water schemes improved	Rehabilitat e water project -Beboka -Iwei -Besingi -Meka	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Mayor	PNDP	August	Contractor	-1 500 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	PNDP	August		-1 500 000
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	PNDP	August		-1 500 000
		Water project rehabilitat ed	Water project rehabilitated according to specifications	Mayor	PNDP	Septem ber		-1 500 000
		Supervise constructi on work	Supervision constructed as specified and recommendati ons implemented	Mayor	PNDP	Septem ber		
		Receive	Water project	Mayor	PNDP	Novemb		

		project	received and necessary documents signed			er		
PUBLIC WORKS								
Drainage system improved	Construct culverts -Street I -Street II -Church Street	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chairman	DD Public works	April	Contractor	7 500 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	DD Public works	April		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	DD Public works	April		
		Culverts constructed	Culverts constructed according to specifications	Mayor	DD Public works	May		
		Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented	Mayor	DD Public works	May		
		Receive project	Culverts received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	DD Public works	August		
AGRICULTURE								

Diversification of crop production	Replant council palm farm Manja Village	Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chairman	DD MINADER	February	Contractor	-5 000 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	DD MINADER	February		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	DD MINADER	February		
		Palm farm replanted	Palm farm replanted according to specifications	Mayor	DD MINADER	March		
		Supervise planting	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented	Mayor	DD MINADER	April		
		Receive project	Council palm farm received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	DD MINADER	June		
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING								
		Prepare tender	Tender documents prepared	Tenders board chairman		April		
		Publish tender	Tender published and	Mayor	DD MINDU	April		

Haphazard construction of houses reduced	Create council layout Mundemba		applications received		H		Contractor	7 000 000
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Mayor	DD MINDU H	April		
		Create new layout	New layout constructed according to specifications	Mayor	DD MINDU H	May		
		Supervise work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented	Mayor	DD MINDU H	May		
		Receive project	Council new layout received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	DD MINDU H	November		
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE								
Council forest put in place	Organise high level workshop and	Prepare tender document	Tender documents prepared	Chairman of tenders board	GIZ DD MINFO F	April	Consultant	5 000 000
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Mayor	GIZ DD MINFO F	April		
		Select	Consultant	Mayor	GIZ	May		

and sustainably managed	advertise the council forest	consultant	known and contract signed		DD MINFO F			100 000 000
		Organise work shop	Work shop organised following technical specifications	Mayor	GIZ DD MINFO F	June		
	Carry out inventory on council forest	Advertise recruitment opportunity	Recruitment published and applications received	Mayor	GIZ DD MINFO F	May		
			Recruit filed workers	Workers known and contract signed	Mayor	GIZ DD MINFO F	November	
COUNCIL								
Council asserts increased	Purchase computers for council offices	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor		March	Contractor	6 000 000
		Computers supplied and distributed	Computers received and necessary documents signed	Mayor				
	Purchase a 4x4 vehicle	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	FEICOM	June	Contractor	25 000 000

	for the mayor	Vehicle supplied	Vehicle received and necessary documents signed	Mayor				
	Purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the council	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	FEICO M	June	Contractor	7 000 000
		Vehicle supplied	Vehicle received and documents signed	Mayor				

Source: field survey 2012.

6.4.2 Contract Award Plan for the first year (2012)

Table 18 *Contract Award for Supply*

Contract Award for Supply				Technical specification	Tender	Opening of bids	Award	Execution of contract							
Description	Quantity	Number	Estimated amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender board	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution by tender board	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	Observation

Provision of computers and accessories	1	1	2 000 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	-	15/02/12	-	-	20/02/12	2 000 000	24/02/12	02/03/12	
Purchase of speed boat 75HP	1	1	9 000 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	20/02/12	22/02/12	21/03/12	22/03/12	23/03/12	9 000 000	30/03/12	30/04/12	
Supply of teachers desk at GS Bera	1	1	250 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	-	-	-	-	20/02/12	250 000	24/02/12	23/03/12	
Supply of benches at GS Bera	60	60	1 800 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	-	-	-	-	20/02/12	1 800 000	24/02/12	24/04/12	
Supply of benches to Isai Mbage	60	60	1 800 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	-	-	-	-	20/02/12	1 800 000	24/02/12	24/04/12	
Transport															
Purchase of 4x4 car for mayor	1	1	25 000 000	FEICOM	Mayor	20/02/12	22/02/12	24/02/12	23/03/12	27/03/12	28/03/12	25 000 000	02/04/12	04/06/12	
Office equipment															

Purchase of four computers and accessories	4	4	6 000 000	COUNCIL	Mayor	06/04/12	10/04/12	11/04/12	11/05/12	15/05/12	16/05/12	6 000 000	21/05/12	21/06/12	
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Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 19: *Contract Award for Construction*

Contract Award for Construction					Technical specification		Tender		Opening of bids		Award	Execution of contract			
Description	Quantity		Estimated amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender board	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution by tender board	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	Observation
		Number													
Basic Education															
Construction of two classrooms at GS Bera Bakoko	2	2	16 000 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/12	20/03/12	22/02/12	21/03/12	22/03/12	23/03/12	16 000 000	30/03/12	02/07/12	
Public health															

Constructi on of health centre at Ndian Town	1	1	40 000 000	FEICOM	Mayor	15/02 /12	20 /0 2/ 12	22/ 02/ 12	21/ 03/ 12	22/ 03/ 12	23/03/ 12	40 000 000	30/ 03/ 12	02/ 07/ 12	
Water and energy															
Constructi on of equipped bore well at GS Fabe	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Constructi on of water scheme GS Bulu Camp	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09 12	
Constructi on of water scheme in GS Ikassa Camp	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Constructi on of water scheme in GS Mundimba Camp	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	

Constructi on of water scheme in GS Besingi	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Constructi on of water scheme in GSS Ekon II	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Constructi on of water scheme in Kuma village	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Constructi on of water scheme in Ekumbako village	1	1	10 000 000	PNDP	Mayor	17/0 7/12	22/ 07/ 12	23/ 07/ 12	23/ 08/ 12	26/ 08/ 12	27/08/ 12	10 000 000	30/ 08/ 12	30/ 09/ 12	
Extension of CAM Water in GNS Mundemb a	1	1	500 000	Council	Mayor	15/0 2/12	-	-	-	-	-	500 000	24/ 02/ 12	30/ 04/ 12	

Extension of CAM Water in GBPS Manja	1	1	500 000	Council	mayor	15/02/12	-	-	-	-	-	500 000	24/02/12	30/04/12	
Rehabilitation of water project in Beboka village	1	1	1 500 000	PNDP	Mayor	19/08/12	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	03/09/12	06/11/12	
Rehabilitation of water scheme in Iwei village	1	1	1 500 000	PNDP	Mayor	19/08/12	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	03/09/12	06/11/12	
Rehabilitation of water scheme in Besingi village	1	1	1 500 000	PNDP	Mayor	19/08/12	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	03/09/12	06/11/12	
Rehabilitation of water scheme in Meka village	1	1	1 500 000	PNDP	Mayor	19/08/12	-	-	-	-	-	1 500 000	03/09/12	06/11/12	

Culverts (street 1,2 and church)	3	3	7 500 000	Council	Mayor	16/0 4/12	18/ 04/ 12	20/ 04/ 12	22/ 05/ 12	23/ 05/ 12	24/05/ 12	7 500 000	25/ 05/ 12	24/ 08/ 12	
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Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 20: *Contract award for Services*

Contract Award for Services					Technical specification		Tender		Opening of bids		Award	Execution of contract			
Description	Quantity	Number	Estimated amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender board	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution by tender board	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	Observation
Forestry and wildlife															
Organize a high workshop to advertise the council forest	1	1	5 000 000	GIZ	Mayor	04/04/12	06/04/12	09/04/12	09/05/12	10/05/12	14/05/12	5 000 000	18/05/12	18/06/12	
Inventory of council forest	1	1	100 000 000	GIZ	Mayor	04/04/12	06/04/12	09/04/12	09/05/12	10/05/12	14/05/12	100 000 000	18/05/12	19/11/12	
Agriculture															

Replanting of council palm farm	1	1	5 000 000	Council	Mayor	17/02/12	22/02/12	23/02/12	23/03/12	26/03/12	27/03/12	5 000 000	30/03/12	30/06/12	
Urban Development															
Creation of council layout Mundemba	1	1	7 000 000	Council	Mayor	04/04/12	06/04/12	09/04/12	09/05/12	10/05/12	14/05/12	7 000 000	18/05/12	19/11/12	

Source: Field Survey 2012

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1 Composition and functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP

At the end of the elaboration of the CDP, a follow up committee was put in place to monitor the implementation of micro projects in the CDP through a municipal order signed by the mayor. The members of the committee were presented to the SDO during the closing ceremony of the workshop. The table below shows the members of the committee;

Table 21:Members of the Committee

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Sofa Obasi	Chairman
2	Mosaki Emmanuel Motoase	Secretary
3	Molimi Christian	Member
4	Ndomi Evelyn	Member
5	Cha Banga Sylvanus	Member
6	Nkwai Bodie	Member
7	Oke Philomina Rokendo	Member

Source: Field Survey 2012

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 put in place by the LSO during data collection in order to ensure sustainability of the projects to be implemented.

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System and indicators (in relation to the AIP)

All micro projects found in the logical framework, Annual investment plan, Triennial investment Plan, 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. The table below brings out details of the M&E system as per the AIP for 2012.

Table 22: Showing Monitoring and Evaluation system

S/N	SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR
1	Public Health	Construction of integrated health centre	One integrated health centre constructed in Ndian Town by 2012.
2	Basic Education	Construct equipped bore wells	One equipped bore well constructed in each of the following primary schools; GPS Bulu, Ikassa, Fabe, Mundimba Camp, and Besingi villages by 2012.
		Extend CAM water stand taps	One camp water stand tap installed in each of the following primary schools; GNS Mundemba and GBPS Manja by 2012.
3	Secondary Education	Construct equipped bore well	One equipped bore well constructed in GSS Ekon by 2012.
4	Water and energy Resources	Construct equipped bore wells	One equipped bore well constructed in each of the following villages; Ekumbako and Kuma by 2012
5		Rehabilitate water projects / schemes	One water project rehabilitated in each of the following villages; Besingi, Beboka, Meka Ngolo, and Iwei by 2012.
6	Public Works	Construct culverts	One culvert constructed each in Mundemba Town

			(street 1, II, and church street) by 2012.
7	Agriculture and Rural Development	Replant council palm farm	Council farm replanted in Manja village by 2012.
8	Urban Development and Housing	Create council new lay out	Council new lay out created at the entrance of Mundemba after BOSEME CAFE by 2012.
9	Forestry and Wild life	Organise a high level work shop to advertise council forest	One work shop organised in the council forest by 2012
		Carry out inventory on council forest	Three types of inventory carried out in council forest (Commercial timber specie , plant , and animal inventories) by 2012
10	Council	Purchase computer for council offices	
		Purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the Mayor	One 4x4 vehicle purchased for the mayor by 2012
		Purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the council	One 4x4 vehicle purchase for the council by 2012

Source: AIP, 2012

7.3 Tools and frequency of reporting

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, divisional delegates, among others. That is at the level of beneficiary communities, the development committee that was put in place by RUDEA CIG will be used, the management committee put in place by the consultant during feasibility studies will serve the purpose of maintenance of respective infrastructures and at the divisional level the concerned government technical service will be used under the supervision of the SDO.

The members of the M&E committee at the council level will deliver monthly reports after subsequent field visits and they will equally use the evaluation sheet below for each project

after field visit and will definitely write reports quarterly. The exemplary sheet below will facilitate the job of the committee in charge.

Programme Objective.....To evaluate realised activities of the Mundemba CDP

Period of report.....August 2012 To September 2012.

Specific Objective(s)	Results	Activities Realised	Activities not Realised	Challenges	Observation/Suggestions
To evaluate the realised activities from the 2012 AIP	To ensure that all planned activities within the 2012 AIP have been carried out	The bridges in street one and two have been constructed following the technical specifications	-The council palm farm was not replanted -The new lay out was not created	-It was difficult for the council to provide funds to the committee in order to facilitate their job. This made the committee to carry out very few field visits for monitoring of other projects	-The council was unable to carry out micro projects out of her own resources due to under exploitation of revenue sources especially natural potentials of the municipality. -The council should endeavour to develop projects that will assist them capitalise on the weakness of limited financial capacity.

7.4 Review of the CDP and mechanism for the preparation of the next 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 Mundemba 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 and human wants are

unlimited. Other development partners are likely to intervene as well as new problems are likely to emerge.

At the end of each year, the M&E committee will carry out an end of year evaluation of projects in the annual investment plan following the sheet above. Projects not realised will be replanned with those for next year. At the end of three years, the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected. A programming for the next three years and an investment plan will be done.

The Mundemba Council should organise regular reviews of the AIP to examine the rate of realisation of the development plan and also to effect corrections where needed. At the end of each year, the committee should organise an evaluation of planned activities in relation to their realisation. During the evaluation meeting, the council should be informed on the gaps which will help them improve on the performance of the next AIP.

Moreover at the end of each year a new AIP should be elaborated taking into consideration the gaps and also the examples of projects that were successful in the previous AIP. And finally the services of the competent stakeholders in the municipality should be used together with the technical expertise and decentralised state services during the elaboration of the new plan.

8.0 COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

This plan is a tool to inform the council on ways to create awareness about the CDP to the general public and donors in particular. Such advertisement will help the council raise funds / mobilise resources for the implementation of projects identified within the development plan.

The council has the obligation to produce such a plan each time the AIP is being elaborated;

Table 23:Communication plan of the CDP

S/N	Task	Period	Person Responsible
1	Carry out radio programmes	Quarterly starting from September 2012	Mayor / SG
2	Programme contact visit with development partners and government ministries; GIZ, PNDP,FEICOM,SOWEDA, FAO, MINAS, , MINADER, MINEPIA, MINEPAT, MINBASE, MINSEC, MINSANTE, MINEE	October 2012	Mayor, Deputies and Committee Chairpersons
3	Create a Website and Post the plan for easy access by public and update website regularly	October 2012	Mayor, SG,RUDEA and council Development Agents
4	Organise contact Missions abroad to communicate Plan , improve resource mobilisation and seek partnerships with other councils and funding bodies as well as elites abroad	November 2012	Mayor, SG, Council Development and RUDEA
5	Schedule a meeting and distribution and distribute AIP to potential funders/ partner (PNDP, SOWEDA, FEICOM, RUMPI, ADDAX, GIZ and AfDB)	December 2012	Mayor, Deputies/ SG, Council Development Agents and President of Follow Up Committee

Source: Field survey, 2012

9.0 CONCLUSION

The communal development plan of municipality was done in a participative manner. All stake holders in the process put their ideas together and finally the council has a CDP that involves the AIP for the 2012 financial year.

The felt needs of the population were identified in all 28 sectors under the decentralization process and the council as an institution. Also based on the potentials and available resources of the council the midterm expenditure frame work was elaborated for priority sectors according to the stake holders present throughout the process. Potential funders of development have been identified by the participants during the strategic planning workshop. Thus the council should improve their communication strategy or capitalized on the one provided in the chapter above in order to realize their dreams.

A committee charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the CDP was put in place follow up the implementation of projects identified and progress reports will be submitted to the council. It is necessary for the council to provide funds for the committee carry out their tasks effectively.

Finally, the Communal Development Plan for Mundemba Council should as from now on serve as a significant tool for development within the council. It should be kept at the reach of all concerned and interested stake holders especially development partners, economic operators, elites and civil society organization.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Project Presentation Sheet for the AIP

Sector: Public Health		Date: June 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Construction of a health centre in Ndian Town village, Mundemba municipality	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction of health centre	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population: 282 inhabitants	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, DMO Minsante			
Estimated Cost: 40, 000,000 FCFA		Funding Source: FEICOM	
Execution time: 4months		Starting date: June 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Access to quality health care increased			
Social impact: Reduction in morbidity and mortality rates		Environmental impact: Poor disposal of medical waste in health centre	

Sector: Basic Education		Date: June 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Construction of water schemes in GPS Fabe, Bulu,I kassa, Mundimba Camp and Besingi	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction of water schemes in primary schools	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population: 60, 219, 120, 390, and 107 respectively.	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education			
Estimated Cost: 50 000 000		Funding Source: PNDP	
Execution time: 2 Months		Starting date: July 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Access to quality basic education increased			
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improved hygiene and sanitation due access to portable water supply.Reduction in water borne diseases		Environmental impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Destruction of the natural ecosystem due to diggingHigh probability of stagnant water if drainage system is poorly	

of the pupils in various schools	constructed
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Sector: Water and Energy		Date: July 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Construction of bore holes in the following communities Kuma and Ekumbako villages <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rehabilitation of water schemes in Beboka, Iwei, Besingi and Meka Ngollo	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes in the above mentioned communities	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population: 40,29,49,44,410, and 779 respectively.	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education			
Estimated Cost: 26 000 0000		Funding Source: PNDP	
Execution time: 3 months		Starting date: July 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Improve access to portable water supply to the population			
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduction of water borne diseasesImprove living conditions of the populationImproved hygiene and sanitation conditions of the population		Environmental impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">High risk of flood if site is not properly selectedPresence of stagnant water due poor drainageHigh risk of pollution if water scheme is not properly located	

Sector: Secondary Education		Date: July 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Construction of bore hole in GSS Ekon	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction of bore hole in GSS Ekon	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population: 87	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Secondary Education			

Estimated Cost: 10 000 000	Funding Source: PNDP
Execution time: 2 Months	Starting date: July 2012
Objective (Impact on client): Access to quality secondary education increased	
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of water borne diseases • Improve living conditions of the population • Improved hygiene and sanitation conditions of the population 	Environmental impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk of flood if site is not properly selected • Presence of stagnant water due poor drainage • High risk of pollution if water scheme is not properly located

Sector: Public Works	Date: May 2012
Reference No.	Project Name:
Region: South West	Intervention Domain: Construction of culverts in Mundemba Town
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council	
Location: Mundemba (Street 1,2 and church street)	Beneficiary population: 11450
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional Delegation of public works	
Estimated Cost: 7 500 000	Funding Source: COUNCIL
Execution time: 2 Months	Starting date: May 2012
Objective (Impact on client): Safe circulation of goods and persons ensured	
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in transport fares • Transportation cost for goods to travel by vehicle and motorbike will significantly increased 	Environmental impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of flora and fauna • Increase in soil erosion • Environmental pollution (dust)

Sector: Forestry and Wildlife	Date: June 2012
Reference No.	Project Name: Organise a high level workshop to advertise council forest -Carry out inventory
Region: South West	Intervention Domain: Carry out inventory on council forest
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council	
Location: Mundemba	Beneficiary population: 30 044
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29	

PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education	
Estimated Cost: 45,000,000	Funding Source: GIZ
Execution time: 3 Months	Starting date: May 2012
Objective (Impact on client): To improve on the livelihood of the population through forest royalties	
Social impact:	Environmental impact:
Improved livelihood of the population	Destruction of the natural ecosystem

Sector: Housing and Urban Development		Date: June 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name:Create council new lay out	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain:Create council new lay out in Mundemba Town	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council		Beneficiary population: 11450	
Location: Mundemba Town		Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29	
PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education			
Estimated Cost: 7 000 000		Funding Source: COUNCIL	
Execution time: 3 Months		Starting date: June 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Haphazard construction of houses reduced			
Social impact: Town planning improved		Environmental impact: Destruction of the natural ecosystem	

Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development		Date: March 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Replant council palm farm	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Replant council palm farm	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Manja village		Beneficiary population: 30 044	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29			
PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education			
Estimated Cost: 5 000 000		Funding Source: COUNCIL	
Execution time: 3 Months		Starting date: March 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Agricultural production and productivity increased			
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase of funds• Availability of oil palm at affordable		Environmental impact: Destruction of the natural ecosystem	

prices in the municipality

Sector: COUNCIL		Date: April 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Purchase computers for council offices	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Purchase computers for council offices	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council		Beneficiary population: 30 044	
Location: Mundemba Council Chambers		Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education	
Estimated Cost: 6 000 000		Funding Source: COUNCIL	
Execution time: 2 Weeks		Starting date: April 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): To improve working condition of council staff			
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scramble for council property reduced• Working environment of council staff improved• Facilitate work in the council and improve quality out put			

Sector: COUNCIL		Date: May 2012
Reference No.	Project Name:Purchase of 4x4 vehicle for the mayor	
Region: South West	Intervention Domain:Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle for the mayor	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council	Beneficiary population: 30 044	
Location: Mundemba Council Chambers	Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW	
Estimated Cost: 25 000 000	Funding Source: FEICOM	
Execution time: 2 Weeks	Starting date: May 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): To improve working condition of the mayor		
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Facilitate the mobility of the mayorIncrease the personality of the mayor		

Sector: COUNCIL		Date: May 2012	
Reference No.		Project Name: Purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the council	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Purchase a 4x4 vehicle for the council	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba Council Chambers		Beneficiary population: 30 044	
Technical Partners: Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29 PNDP SW, Divisional delegation of Basic Education			
Estimated Cost: 7 000 000		Funding Source: COUNCIL	
Execution time: 1 Month		Starting date: May 2012	
Objective (Impact on client): Council asserts increased			
Social impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ease mobility for the collection of council revenue• Ensure security of council revenue after collection• Facilitate movement for the supervision of council projects			