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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

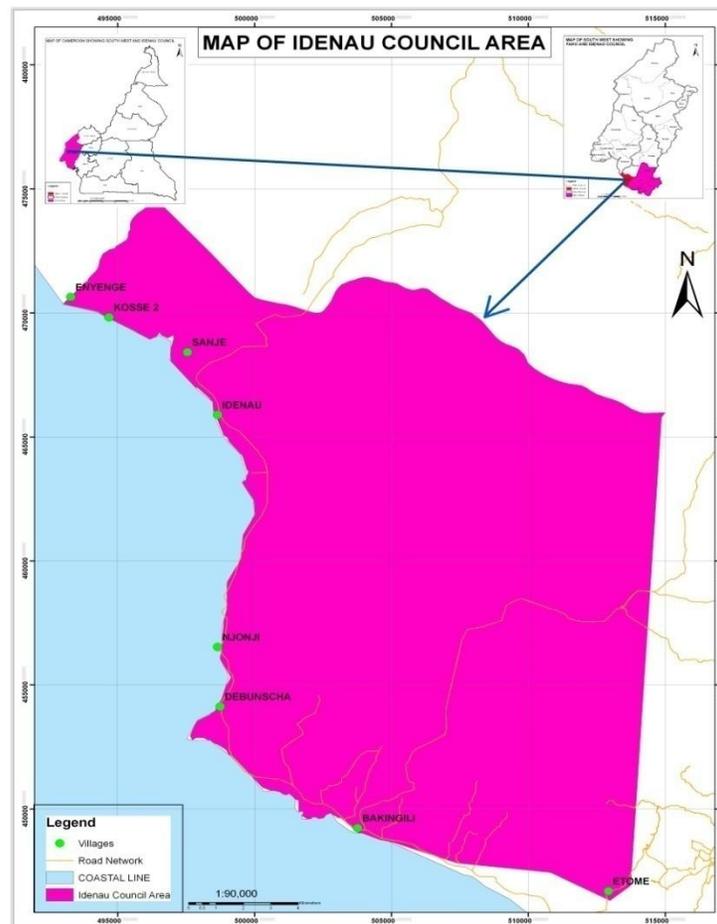
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IDENAU COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



December, 2011

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACEFA	Programme D'Amelioration de la Competitivite des Exploitations Familiales Agro-pastorales
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
BIR	Rapid Intervention Battalion
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDC	Cameroon Development Cooperation
CDP	Communal Development Plan
C2D	Contract de Developement et Decendetement
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FEICOM	Support Fund for Local Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMU	Forest Management Units
GHS	Government High School
GNS	Government Nursery School
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPS	Government Primary School
GTC	Government Technical College
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ID/OS	Institutional Diagnosis and Organisational Strengthening
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LBA	Licence Buying Agents
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture
MINAS	Ministry of Social affairs
MINATD	Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and maintenance of Order
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDAF	Ministry of State property and land tenure
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINDUH	Ministry of Urban development and Housing
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINEPDD	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education

MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINJEUN	Ministry of Youths Affairs
MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industries and Technological Development
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprises and Handicraft
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Promotion of the Family
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovations
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINTOUR	Ministry of Tourism
MINTP	Ministry of Publics works
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and social Security
MIS	Market Information Systems
MCNP	Mount Cameroon National Park
MCP	Mount Cameroon Project
NSIF (CNPS)	National Social Insurance Fund
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
PSMNR	Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PNDP	National Community-driven Development Programme
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
REO	Reach Out Cameroon
SC	Steering Committee
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SG	Secretary General
SPG	Socio-Professional Groups
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews
SWR	South West Region
VDC	Village Development Committee
VTC	Village Traditional Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Idenau council (within West Coast Subdivision) was created by presidential decree No 95/206 of 24th April 1995. It is located some 29km from Limbe city and has a total surface area of 16km². Following the decentralisation of powers to local councils, a Development Plan for Idenau Council was elaborated from July to December 2011, through the collaboration of a Local Support Organisation (LSO), Reach Out Cameroon facilitated by the National Community-driven Development Programme (PNDP). The Plan covered a wide range of development concerns of the municipality among which are; Water schemes, Fisheries, Environment and Nature Protection, Health, Livestock. Electricity, Road networks, Culture, Women Empowerment and the family.

The inhabitants live in 8 villages, among which are native communities, fishing ports and CDC camps. It is located between latitude 4.2333⁰N and longitude 8.98333⁰E with an altitude of about 300m above sea level (asl) in the mainland area and 5m in the maritime area. Generally, Idenau municipality is found on the North of Atlantic Ocean and the windward side of Mount Cameroon.

During the elaboration of the Idenau Communal Development Plan (CDP), the following processes were carried out; Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), Urban Space Diagnosis (USD), Village by Village Diagnosis (VVD), Strategic Planning (SP), Resource Mobilisation (RM) and Programming (Pgm) workshop. Data collected and analysed at each level of the process was restituted to the population.

The vision of Idenau Council is:

To ensure that by 2035, Idenau council area is well developed with diverse economic activities, healthy environment, adequate access to health care, commerce, water, energy, culture, education, sports, social and local economic development facilities. Accessibility is improved; touristic attractions and infrastructures are well developed thus increasing international trade, per capita income, and standard of living in the municipality.

The goal of the Idenau Council is:

To sustainably improve on the livelihood of the population of Idenau municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of Health, Water and Energy, Education, Tourism, Environmental and Socio-economic Infrastructure so as to reduce poverty and enhance opportunities for growth and employment.

In view of the enhanced decentralisation of 2010, six strategic objectives were sketched out as follows:

- *Access to educational facilities within the municipality increased;*
- *Access to quality health care services improved;*
- *Fish production Increased;*
- *Access to electricity supply increased;*
- *Development of tourists' attractions and infrastructures improved;*
- *Income level of women increased;*
- *Basic infrastructures increased;*

For each of these strategic objectives, indicative investment plans were developed comprising; key activities, indicators, person(s) responsible and potential funding sources. The overall cost of the plan will be at least **FCFA 7,237,790,000** (Seven billion, two hundred and thirty-seven million, seven hundred and ninety thousand francs CFA).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

Within the context of decentralisation in Cameroon of 22nd July 2004, powers have been devolved/ transferred to local councils making them the lead agents promoting local development in their respective municipalities in the domains of Education, Water and Energy, Culture, Sports, Health, Social and Local Economic Development. Meanwhile the Cameroon Government adopted Vision 2035 as its strategic development tool which emphasises on growth and employment as the key strategies to making Cameroon an emergent nation by 2035.

For the purpose of development and improvement of living standards of council areas, the Cameroon Government mandated the National Community-driven Development Programme (PNDP) charged with facilitating local council's in their process of development. The goal of PNDP is to support local councils in Cameroon in the process of decentralization and help them draw up Council Development Plans as well as ameliorate living conditions of the people within the council by funding their development plans.

The process draws inspiration from the 18th January 1996 Constitution, which states *inter alia* in its Article 55 that: The duty of councils, regional and local authorities shall be to promote the economic, social, health, educational, sports and cultural development of a given municipality.

The government through PNDP has selected nineteen councils in the South-West Region for the second pilot phase of the elaboration of Council Development Plans (CDP) amongst which is the Idenau Council. It was within this context that Reach Out Cameroon (REO) was recruited as the Local Support organization (LSO) to accompany the Idenau council in its development planning process.

The process of elaborating the council development plan constitutes the realisation of the council monographic and institutional diagnosis, a strategic plan and an annual investment plan, which is the focus of this present report.

1.2 Objectives of CDP Process

The global objective

The overall objective of the CDP is to guide the Council ensure a fair and balanced development of the Municipality, whereby the Council has the needs of the communities and carry out projects that are cost effective and meet the needs of these communities with the limited resources that she can mobilise each Year especially within this process of Decentralization.

Specifically the objectives are to;

- Promote participation, transparency, fairness in the selection of investment and development actions;
- Enable the Council to be able to develop partnerships, especially those which will enable her perform her role as a Development Organ of the Municipality
- Make easy the development of campaign plans of the municipal executive, projects of common and related budgets;
- Enhance coherence between the actions of the Council on the one hand, and strategic and Sectoral policies of the State on the other;
- Facilitate the achievement of the local budget;
- Promote the synergy of actions between different actors in the municipal district;
- Promote solidarity and complementarity between development actors;
- Facilitate research partnerships with development actors external and internal;
- Facilitate negotiations with donors;
- Prevent conflicts;

1.3 Structure of the document

The structure of the document constitutes the following sections:

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Summary Presentation of the council
- Summary of key findings from the participatory diagnosis
- Strategic planning
- Programming
- Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism
- Communication plan for the implementation of CDP
- Conclusion

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparation of the process

The preparations for the Communal Development Planning (CDP) process in the Idenau Municipality started initially with the signing of a contract. This was closely followed by a series of harmonisation meetings with the Mayor and some council executives during which Reach Out Cameroon presented a draft execution plan which was corrected and adopted. Information was disseminated and the population sensitised on the process, with the setting up of a steering committee at the council level for the monitoring of the work of the LSO.

Following the terms of reference that was drawn, the official launching workshop took place on the 25th of July 2011 at the Idenau Fire Burn Club Hall and was chaired by the SDO of Fako.

During the workshop the following presentations were made:

- A PowerPoint presentation on the objectives and the expected results of the workshop by Reach Out's Executive Director
- A brief presentation of PNDP was done by the Coordinator of PNDP South West Unit
- Presentation of criteria and selection of steering committee members for follow up of the entire diagnosis process
- Presentation of PNDP South-West regional staff present at the workshop
- Presentation of Reach Out's team of consultants and facilitators

During the process of the diagnosis, all the government services and relevant institutions in the West Coast Subdivision, some Divisional and Regional delegations were visited to collect secondary data. This was done through the review of reports and existing documents on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of the Idenau council area. Primary data was also obtained through discussions with key staff of the various services using Semi structured interviews (SSI) guides and the socio-economic and environmental form provided by PNDP.

2.2 Collection and treatment of data

Data was collected and analysed using different tools. During the process, interviews, review of council documents, Focus Group Discussions and observation were used especially to diagnose the functioning of the Council as an Institution. At the level of the village, some PRA Tools were used to gather and analyse data on the different sectors and come out with the problems/needs and potentials of the various sectors. After the data collection process, statistical software was developed for data entry and analysis. The analysed data which was both qualitative and quantitative was presented in the form of tables and charts. Some of these tools that were used included the following:

2.2.1 Village-by-village and Urban Space diagnosis

The process involved data collection in the villages namely Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge; and the two urban spaces of the Idenau council area namely Idenau and Bakingili. This was done through the organisation of working sessions with the chiefs and the traditional councils (quarter heads) of the concerned villages. During this exercise, urban space and village planning was done, and local facilitators identified to assist the research team in carrying out socio-economic and environmental surveys.

With the assistance of the local facilitators, meetings were held with representatives of the population (men, women and youth), drawn from some socio-professional groups such as fishermen, fish mongers, bee keepers, farmers, motor bike riders; as well as groups of vulnerable persons, during which a participatory mapping of the towns and villages was carried out. Also, data was collected on socio-economic infrastructures and way points taken.

The following stages and tools were used in collecting and analysing data at the village level:

- **Introductory Village Assembly**

The process involved data collection in eight (8) villages in the council area which are found in both the maritime and the mainland area (Idenau/Bibunde, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge) This took place from the 25th July to the 10th August 2011. The teams proceeded with a visit to some administrative authorities and councilors living in the villages, which went alongside the collection of some available baseline data.

- **Historical Profile**

This had to do with an identification of historical events that have influenced the communities' development positively or negatively either in the domains of socio-economic, cultural, agricultural and natural resources.

- **Semi-Structured Interviews**

SSIs are used during meetings, focused group discussions etc in bringing out detailed answers to pertinent questions and observations through structured questionnaires and follow up questions. Expectations are based on socio-economical and social environment of the community.

- **Transect Walk**

The transect walk is a means of establishing facts on pertinent observations raised during semi-structured interviews. It further permits the discovery of the diversity of the village by analysing existing infrastructures taking into consideration the zoning, soil, vegetation, crops, problems/constraints, tendencies, applied solutions, solutions to be undertaken, distance (m)i.

- **Meetings and Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

These are forums used for gathering answers and observations on relevant issues, passing out information on general nature and the validation of results and reports obtained during diagnosis.

- **Participatory Mapping**

The participatory community map is a tool that shows the physical and biological milieu of the village and further takes into consideration an understanding of the villages on the natural resources and basic socio-economic infrastructures found in their community.

- **Simple ranking**

The tool was used for the selection of members in the village development committee from the different institutions identified in the Venn diagram.

- **Venn diagram**

The tool shows in effect local institutions and organisations of the community and their relationship and involvement in the development of the community. It is also used in the establishment of local development committees taking into consideration their involvement in the development of the community.

- **Way point collection** Global Positioning System (GPS) device

The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used in collecting, registering and measuring horizontal and vertical distances which was represented on a map and are known as geographic coordinates.

- **Sector-By-Sector Problems Identification, Analysis and Local Solution Planning**

In order to better situate problems, a thorough assessment of baseline situation was done by examining socio economic, political, and physical background of the village and an assessment of the development situation. The techniques and tools used for background information were interviews and mapping; for instance seasonal calendar and maps (seasonal, Venn diagram and land use). For interviews; group and individual interviews were conducted from which information gathered was presented and adopted in plenary.

Problems of the communities were identified, prioritised and analysed using a gender and sector-wide approach i.e. women, men and youth. In a plenary, the village general assembly synthesized problems at group level and proposed collective problems affecting the whole community. Prioritization of identified problems was done and analysed using problem and objective trees. At the end of the exercise, some local solutions to local problems were identified and planned using the local solution table with indicators and persons responsible identified.

2.2.2 Council Institutional Diagnosis

The following methodology and tools were used in the collection and treatment of data for the Idenau council:

- ❖ **Preparation**

During the preparatory stage, an introductory session was held with council executive and heads of committees during which a presentation was done on the process for the diagnosis involving council staff and some technical staff from the deconcentrated state services. The objectives, results to be obtained and the type of data to be collected were further explained i.e. a working calendar, methodology for the realisation of the institutional diagnosis and those implicated in the exercise and their roles.

❖ **Participatory diagnosis**

During the participatory diagnosis certain tools of the PRA were used such as observations, informal discussions, semi-structured interviews, and focused group discussions.

❖ **Collection, treatment and analysis of data**

The data collection process continued with individual interviews both at the level of the council and its partners (major stakeholders). Also, there was a review of some relevant council documents. Council resources persons were very much involved in the exercise so as to ascertain the transfer of experience to the council team.

❖ **Validation of results and identification of axes for reinforcing the council**

The results of the CID were restituted to the council executive, the steering committee and key council staff during a plenary session. Axes for council reinforcement were identified participatory and validated alongside the results of the council institutional diagnosis.

2.3 Data consolidation and mapping

The consolidated data was analysed using database analysis software (Softwares data base technology software SDBTS). The results were later represented on tables, graphs, pie charts, and bar charts. The GPS data was analysed using the GIS software (Arc GIS 9.3 and Map info) for the production of geo-referenced maps.

2.4 Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilisation and Programming Workshop

The global objective of the workshop was to carry out the strategic planning workshop and elaborate the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the Idenau Council.

During the processes of the strategic planning, resource mobilisation and programming workshop, the following activities or methodology were used;

- Restitution of the diagnosis report by sector and by village at the delegation level ;
- Restitution of Logical Framework ;
- Programming of investments for the first year (AIP) ;
- Evaluation of the environmental strategy of the AIP and
- Elaboration of a contract tender and execution plan for the first year.

2.5 Putting in place participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

During the strategic planning work, a follow-up committee for the implementation of the communal development plan was put in place to replace the defunct steering committee for the elaboration of the CDP.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the council

The Idenau council (within West Coast Subdivision) was created by presidential decree No 95/206 of 24th April 1995. Idenau is the head quarters of the West Coast Sub division located in Fako Division of the South West Region of Cameroon. It is located some 29km from Limbe city. The Idenau municipality has a total surface area of 16km² with an estimated population of 30,000 inhabitants living in 8 villages, among which are fishing ports, native communities and CDC camps (Council project report 2010). Field survey reveals that the actual population is 8139 persons. It is located between latitude 4.2333330N and longitude 8.98333330E with an altitude of about 300m above sea level (asl) in the mainland area and 5m in the maritime area. Generally, Idenau municipality is found on the North of Atlantic Ocean and the windward side of Mount Cameroon.

It is bounded to the North by a stretch of the Mount Cameroon National Park, to the North East by Buea sub-division, to the East by Limbe II municipality, to the South by the Atlantic Ocean, to the West by Bamusso sub-division, and to the North West by Mbonge Sub-division. The average temperature range is about 25-30⁰C and have a mean monthly rainfall of about 5000mm to 8000mm.

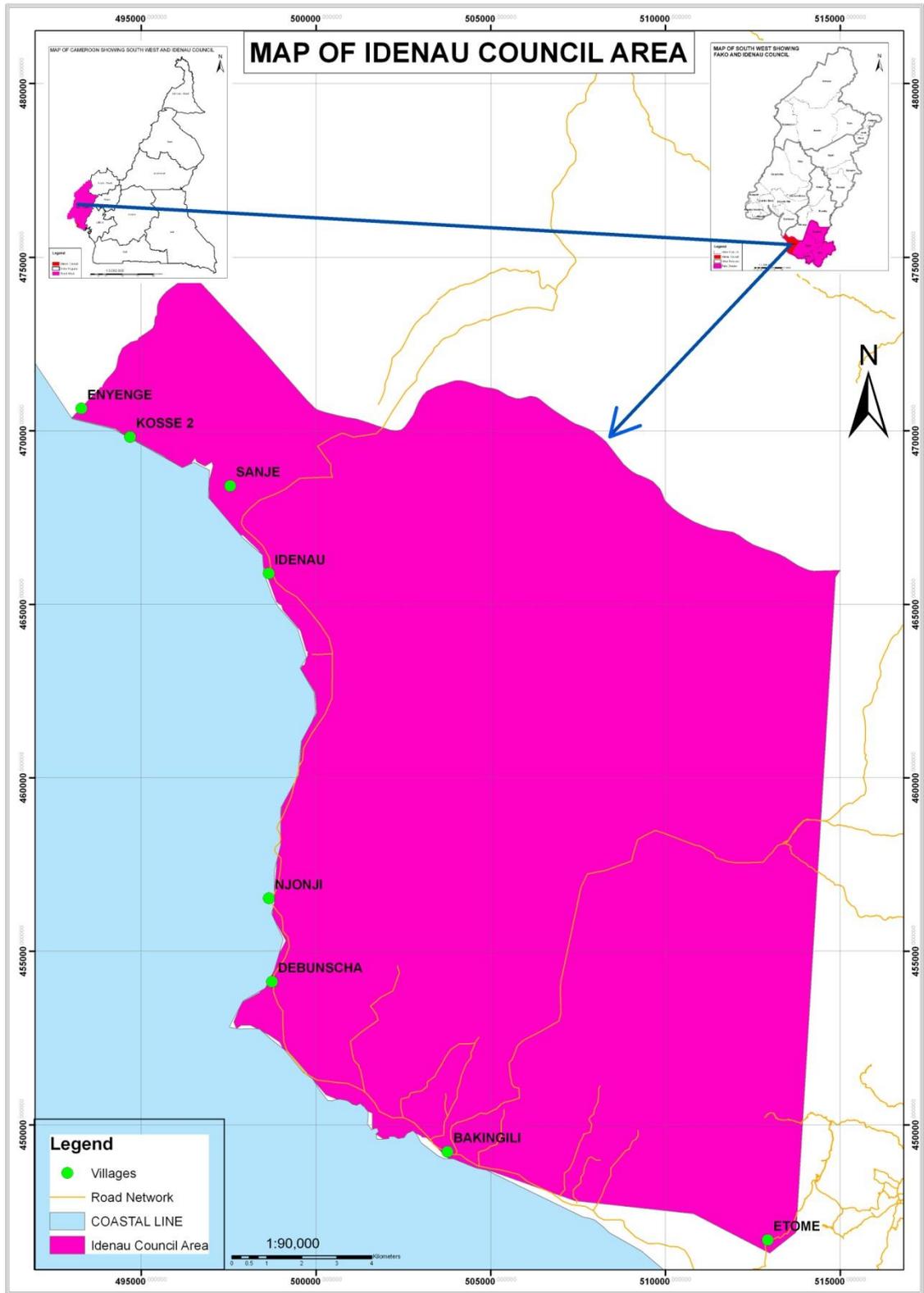


Fig 1: Map of Idenau Council Area

3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

The Idenau municipality has two distinct biophysical environments (Maritime and mainland). The mainland area is covered by ever green forest vegetation with some of the villages situated at the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The coastal region stretches from Bakingili to Enyenge while the mountain/forest region covers the Northern section of the municipality including Etome village and Mt Etinde at the South East.

The maritime area consists of 2 villages, Enyenge and Kosse II, surrounded by an evergreen mangrove ecosystem with rich biodiversity. Accessibility to these villages is through the creeks or by high sea. Three quarter of the surface area has altitudes of about 5m to 20m asl. The area is risky during the rainy season due to the swampy areas and encroachment of the sea.

Three settlement types can be envisaged within the municipality. That is, the native communities, the fishing port (beach) and the CDC camps. The native communities include, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, and Kosse II. The fishing ports include Debundscha beach, Isobe, Bibunde, and Enyenge fishing ports. The CDC camps include Wete-Wete, Isongo, Caraboat, Mbanda, Debundscha, Njonji, Bibunde, Scipio, Rechtsfluss and Soden.

3.2.1 Climate

Idenau council area has an equatorial climate that is marked by two distinct seasons (dry and rainy season). Rainfall is unimodal and spreads from March to November with a temperature range of about 25-28°C. The rainfall rises up to 4000 mma-1 with its peak being in July, August and September. The peak of the dry season falls in December and January as shown in the table below.

Table 1 Seasonal calendar

Month/ Season	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dry Season												
Rainy Season												

Legend:

	Normal
	Peak
	Mild

Source: Debundscha weather station

Average annual temperature is 27°C and the wind speed is 2 mph. The mean annual relative humidity ranges between 80% and 95% (CDC weather records). These climatic conditions make the soil favourable for the growth of oil palms, cocoa, cassava and other food crops. The West coast is a distinct area with respect to rainfall pattern. Debundscha is noted to have the highest rainfall in Africa, and rainfall is observed throughout the year.

The dry season is characterized by dry winds that blow from the mountain in a North East to a South Westerly direction. During this period, daily temperatures are high with a slight drop in the night. During the rainy season rains are heavy creating a favourable environment for rain-fed cultivation. The rains are occasionally associated with storms and floods that are destructive to crops and property.

3.2.2 Soils

The dominant soil type in this municipality is the dark fertile and stony volcanic soils with patches of alluvial and sandy loam soils (MINADER report). The hills are a dissected plateau of old volcanic rocks with a few up-faulted sedimentary belts. These soil types coupled with the level terrain is very good for agriculture generally and plantation agriculture in particular.

3.2.3 Relief

The relief of the council area is a flat surface with gentle slopes and patches of steep slopes towards the mountain. This level nature of the area greatly accounts for the choice of the location of the Cameroon Development Cooperation (CDC) plantations on the mainland areas. There are swamps, creeks and sand-pits at the coastal region close to the Atlantic Ocean.

3.2.4 Hydrology

Besides Atlantic Ocean, the main land area of the council is endowed with so many water courses including rivers, creeks, streams, and springs. Some of these water courses include; Ndiweh spring of Etome and “cold source” of Bakingili which serve as the main source of can water and the point of construction of community catchment. Some of these water courses, empty into the sea.

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

3.3.1 Size and structure of the population

Table 2 Population Distribution by village and gender in Idenau Municipality

Village	Men	Women	Children	Total Pop.	Percentage (%)
Bakingili	295	337	194	826	10.15
Idenau Palms estate	167	180	574	921	11.32
Etome	40	38	100	178	2.19
Njonji	132	112	141	385	4.73
Debunscha beach	220	191	134	545	6.69
Debunscha Palms estate	92	191	551	834	10.24
Idenau-Bibunde	759	672	711	2142	26.32
Enyenge	644	676	494	1814	22.29
Kosse II	117	90	115	322	3.96
Sanje	61	73	38	172	2.11
TOTAL	2527	2560	3052	8139	100

Source: Reach Out Field Survey 2011

3.3.2 Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

Two indigenous ethnic groups were recorded in the council area: Bakweri in Etome and Bomboko in the other native communities. Non-indigenes have also settled in these areas and they include; Oroko, Bakossi, Bayangs, North westerners, Francophones all from Cameroon and foreigners from Nigeria, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Togo and Ghana. These inhabitants/settlers engage in agriculture, fishing and other income generating activities including the civil service.

3.3.3 Religion

The inhabitants of Idenau municipality practice Christianity, Islamism and African traditional religion. Christianity is the predominant religion practiced by more than 90% of the population. The Christians worship in different denominations, prominent among which are Catholic, Presbyterian, Apostolic, Baptist and Full Gospel. There are also pagans who adhere to African traditional religion ('masquerade' and shrine worship) and Moslems, both of whom constitute less than 10% of the population.

Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptist and Full Gospel have been involved in evangelization for a long time and have made efforts to improve on the educational development of the municipality. Proximity of the council to the Federal Republic of Nigeria has facilitated the influx of several new Christian religious movements.

3.3.4 Mobility of the population

The Idenau municipality is endowed with diverse resources and opportunities which are at the reach of the average person. These include the fertile soil, forest resources, fishing grounds, unskilled labour opportunities and water transport medium to/from the country. Consequently, the municipality has been vulnerable to migration within and out of the country especially Nigeria and Ghana. Mobility of the population involves; rural exodus (rural urban migration), rural to rural area migration, urban to rural migration and international migration to and from Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Benin, Togo and Equatorial Guinea.

These migrants move in search of economic engagements, further education, vocational training.

The presence of CDC in the municipality has attracted a considerable proportion of skilled and unskilled workers from other parts of the country.

3.3.5 Actors of local development

Several organisations have made valuable contributions towards the development of the municipality. Among these are, Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC), RUMPI, ACEFA, Canadian Aid Fund, Reach Out Cameroon (REO), FEICOM, PSMNR-SWR, TOTAL, Camtel, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, and MINEDUB. REO has carried out study on capacity building, wealth creation, and HIV and AIDS in the municipality. There are common initiative groups and other community based organisations that work together

for the development of the municipality. The national and international actors of local development in the council area include the following:

- CDC: Provide employment to inhabitants, assist in road maintenance, have a weather station to record meteorological information for the west Coast and supply portable water to Njonji village and the camps.
- RUMPI: Have given out support funds to some CIGs to improve on their activities and outputs.
- ACEFA: Have given grants to livestock farming groups to confine animals and also improve production.
- FEICOM: The loan for the ongoing water project for Idenau Township was acquired from FEICOM.
- Reach Out Cameroon: It has co-financed projects within the council on HIV and AIDs, support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), wealth creation, and capacity building and is currently carrying out monographic study, Institutional diagnosis and strategic planning (ongoing) for the council.
- EURO OIL Cameroon: Currently carrying out drilling of petroleum in the platform zone of the sea.
- GLENCOL oil company: Currently carrying out seismic study on the exploration of petroleum in the municipality
- Catholic: Operating a primary school at Idenau.
- Baptist mission: Operating a nursery and primary schools.
- Full Gospel: Has functional nursery and primary schools in Idenau.

3.4 Basic socio-economic infrastructure

The main economic activities are fishing, fish processing (mongering), agriculture, livestock production, international trading, and small scale businesses. The basic socio-economic infrastructures include; 2 Government Health Centres, 2 Private (CDC) dispensaries, 3 lay private clinics, 1 Professional College of Fisheries and Agriculture, 1 Government High School, 1 Government Technical College, 1 SAR-SM, 5 public and 3 private Nursery schools, 9 public and 4 private Primary schools, AES Electricity network, portable water provided by CDC, Mt Etinde/Semme water source, boreholes, Idenau-Batoke-Limbe road network and Idenau wharf, sectoral offices, CDC plantations and 2 financial institutions (Credit Union and FIFFA bank). Transportation in the maritime is through the high sea or creeks. Commercial transporters use large sea engine boats with various horse powers. The council is also blessed with tourist attractions such as the lava deposits, Lake Nachtigal, beaches, Mt Cameroon, among others. CDC camps including Njonji and Etome are the only communities with pipe borne water.

3.5 Assets, potentials and constraints of the Municipality

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

Sector	Assets/ Potentials	Village	Constraints
Water	Springs, Rivers, Sea, Creeks, Scan water	Etome, Njonji, Bakingili to Enyenge, Kosse, Bibunde and Sanje	With the exception of Etome, the water schemes in the other communities are non functional
Energy	Energy	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Debundscha, Sanje	Low voltage
Mines, Industry and Technology	Sand	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Kosse II and Sanje	- Inadequate exploitation - Poor quality of sand
	Petroleum	The coastal region from Bakingili to Enyenge	- Limited access to petroleum benefits; Poor community participation and Restriction to carry out fishing in petroleum exploitation sites
Fisheries	Fish species	All the villages	- Water pollution - Indiscriminate fish catch by industrial fishermen
Livestock	Animal species	All the villages	- Inadequate financial assistance
Post and Tele-communication	MTN and Orange antenna	Debundscha, Njonji, Idenau, Bakingili	Poor network coverage
Commerce	Food crops, fresh and smoked fish, crafts	Etome, Njonji, Bakingili to Enyenge, Kosse, Bibunde and Sanje	- Absence of a market structure in the entire municipality
Small and Medium size enterprises	Craft work, (boat making and repairs), petit traders	Debundscha, Enyenge	- Inadequate marketing - Poor identification of skills
Tourism	Mount Cameroon National park	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji	- Illegal logging - Inadequate knowledge of forestry laws
	Lake Nachtigal	Debundscha (Njonji)	- Difficult accessibility to the Lake - Inadequate exploitation of the site
	Waterfall	Enyenge, Etome	Inaccessible roads
	CDC Oil mill and Plantation	Idenau, Debundscha	Environmental pollution
	Beaches	Debundscha, Bakingili, Idenau, Enyenge, Njonji	- Deposit of waste from the sea and No touristic facilities - Inadequate exploitation of the sites
Forestry and Wildlife	Forest, NTFPs and other resources	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Etome, Sanje	- Illegal exploitation of timber species - Unsustainable exploitation of forest resources
	Presence of rare and endemic wildlife species such as; Chimpanzee, Monkey, Drill, Elephants,	Etome, Idenau, Kosse II, Bakingili, Njonji	Gradually going extinct

Table 3: Assets, potentials and constraints of the Idenau Municipality

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Summary of the council institutional diagnosis

4.1.1 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE COUNCIL INSTITUTION

An analysis of the strengths and weaknesses with a focus on human resource management, financial resource management, management of council assets and management of relations was conducted with representatives of the main stakeholders, staff and councilors of the Idenau council.

The following tables show results of the strengths and weaknesses as analysed.

A. Strengths

Human Resources	Enough staff
	Good leadership skills
	Some trained staff
	The existence of staff delegate
	Gender equality
Financial Resources	Identification of areas of revenue collection
	Annual budgeting is effective
	There is democracy in decision making
Council Assets	Council office and 2 council buildings (Scipio / Bakingili)
	2 spraying cans, 1 pick axe and 2 wheelbarrows and 2 handy cans
	10 computers, 2 Laptops, 3 automatic stabilizer, and 1 photocopy machine
	2 digital cameras, 5 wall clocks, Counterfeit dictator
	Refrigerator and 4 Air conditioners
	A Library and assorted books
	1 upholstery set chairs, Metallic cupboard, 2 office tables, 5 swivel chairs, Conference table, 10 simple chairs and 1 tripod stand
	Television set, DVD player, 1DVD writer
	1 transcend store jet
	1 backup, 2 rechargeable batteries, 1 generator
	5 vehicles: 504 Peugeot, 2 Terranos, Toyota pickup and 1 bike
Relation with Partners	Existence of municipal police assist in the maintenance of law and order
	The council create job opportunities for pupils and students on holidays
	The council assist in equipping schools
	Permit and assist students in internship
	Assist in burying unidentified corpses
	Organization of inter-quarters football matches for children during holidays
	The council has efficient tax collectors
	The council area is very accessible
	The existence of CDC
Possibilities for collaboration and partnerships with neighbouring councils (coastal councils, divisional councils, etc)	

B. Weaknesses

Human Resources	Insufficient qualification of staff
	Insufficient monitoring / evaluation of staff
	Non respect of hierarchy by some council personnel
	Hijacking of some staff functions by others
	Wrong placement of workers
	Irregular advancement
	Insufficient incentives
	Non respect of labour code on seasonal employment
	Poor relationship among staff
	No plan of action for the council
	Women not occupying key positions in the council
	Workers not regular at job sites
	Poor monitoring and evaluation of projects at all levels (committees, councilors, mayors etc)
	Financial Resources
Unrealistic budget	
Insufficient follow up in twining	
Insufficient revenue collection	
Insufficient working materials (during raining seasons)	
Poor control mechanism for revenue collection	
Revenue resources not utilized e.g house rents, tippers etc.	
Non compliance of the budget	
Non implementation of the budget	
Few skilled staff	
Poor relationship with stakeholders in revenue collection	
Council Assets	Dilapidated public toilets
	Insufficient toilets
	Insufficient council buildings
	No council (hall)
	No market shades
	No fence around the council office
	Lack of pavement in the council premises
	No water in the council premises
	No pipe borne water in the municipality
	No street lights and garbage van
	Insufficient backups
No internet connections and media network e.g CRTV	
Council Assets	No caterpillar (heavy equipment)
	Bad state of vehicles
	Bad state of motorbike
	Insufficient furniture
	Insufficient office space
	Insufficient laptops and computers

	No health facilities
	Poor infrastructural facilities (roads)
	Poor constructed bridges, drainage systems and culverts
	Insufficient spraying cans
	Insufficient sanitation equipments
	No beach has been developed
	No land for re-settlement
Relation with Partners	Poor drainage systems
	No maintenance of street roads
	Municipal police not equipped
	Inability of the council to generate income from the rich coastal beaches
	No home facilities for organizations and civil servants
	No hotels to attract tourist in the municipality
	No slaughter house
	No sailing and landing site for artisanal, semi industrial boats
	Incomplete and abandoned projects by the council (smoke fish, ovens, water project)
	No play ground in the municipality for relaxation
	No speed brakes
	No smoke fish market
	Inadequate equipment for hygiene and sanitation
	Dirty municipality
	The council permits the construction of houses without toilets
	Absence of health facilities
	Poor policies and control of animal and non functional market
	Insufficient land for school
	Insecurity in the municipality – rape, theft etc
	Poor collaboration with competent service
	Non involvement of stakeholders in developmental matters
	Poor execution of projects
	No community hall
	Uneven distribution of light in the municipality
	Power struggle instead of team work
	Poor drainage system for CDC waste
Non consultation of services concerned in the execution of projects	

4.1.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS FOR THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE COUNCIL INSTITUTION

An analysis of the opportunities and threats with a focus on human resource management, financial resource management, management of council assets and management of relations was conducted with representatives of the main stakeholders, staff and councilors of the Idenau council.

A. Opportunities of the council

Human Resources	Existence of partners for training (FEICOM, PNDP, REACHOUT)
	Qualified service heads (consultants)
Financial Resources	Unemployed qualified youths
	Existence of training institutions e.g. CEFAM, etc
	Twining with other councils
	Existence of funders e.g. FEICOM, PNDP etc
	Existence of sources of finances
Council Assets	FEICOM, PNDP, REACHOUT, CAMTEL
	Ministries of Urban Development, Public Works, Economy, planning and regional Development, Public Health etc
	Development of natural resources
	The CDC and the BIR
	Ministry of Land Tenure
	Community Support
Relationships with Partners	The existence of a good beach and seaside
	The presence of institutions like FEICOM, CEAC, PNDP, REACHOUT, CDC etc
	Good road linking Limbe and Idenau
	Availability of security units like the BIR camp, gendarmerie brigade and police post
	Collaborative stakeholders
	Existence of a forum for inter-council collaboration and partnerships i.e UCCC (national, regional and divisional levels)
	Networking with other coastal councils for projects of common concern
	Availability of touristic sites i.e. Lake Nachtigal, Lava flow site etc

B. Threats of the Council

Human Resources	Poor collaboration from the public e.g. on garbage disposal
	Non confining of animals by the public
	Resistance to respect town planning regulation
	Natural hazards
Financial Resources	Poor collaboration with stakeholders
	Non usage of the market
	Tax evasion
	Environmental pollution and fire disasters
Council Assets	Taxation department in council office
	Migration of fishermen
	Bad roads especially during the raining seasons
	Inadequate information for the municipality
	Resistance from tax payers
Management of Relations	Poor collaboration between the council and its community
	Deforestation in the municipality
	Environmental pollution and floods
	CDC expansion
	Eruption of the mountain and the flow of magma (LAVA)

4.2. Summary of Key Findings by Sector

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the second most important economic activity of the Municipality. Plantation agriculture carried out by CDC is the most dominant and covers a vast area of land space.

CDC has its main estates in Idenau and Debundscha. The fertile volcanic soils and the mixed maritime and equatorial climate provide a favourable condition for the cultivation of a variety of food (plantains, cassava, cocoyam, egusi and maize) and cash crops (oil palms and cocoa) as well as vegetables, coconuts and other fruit crops within the municipality. So far, some common initiative groups (CIGs) in the council area have received improved varieties of cocoa, oil palm and cassava from RUMPI and the Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in South West Region (PSMNR-SWR).

Some small holders of oil palm farms were recorded in Bakingili, Idenau, Njonji, and Sanje and most of them process their nuts using private/ group palm oil milling machine.

Most of the farmers groups in the mainland area of the municipality have benefited from the Support Funds of MINADER through RUMPI and ACEFA. The scheme was aimed at assisting farmers to improve on their farming methods with the ever available technical Knowledge.

Some of the problems faced by farmers in this sector include:

- Pests and diseases attack on cocoa (black pod, capsid) and cocoyam (*Pythium* sp)
- Difficulty of evacuating produce from the farm to the market due to the poor states of farm-to-market roads.
- The high cost of inputs to boost production
- Poor organization of farmers/group dynamics leading to disorganized marketing of agricultural produce.
- Inadequate knowledge of the market information system (MIS)

4.2.2 Livestock, fisheries and animal industries

This sector is the most vibrant within the municipality. Although livestock is not very developed, fishing is however being practiced by a good proportion of the Cameroonian population and foreigners especially Nigerians, Beninese and Ghanaians. There is a professional training centre of young fishermen situated in Debundscha and created in 2004.

Livestock Production

Livestock and animal rearing is also practiced within the municipality. Animals reared are, pigs, goats, fowls, dogs and cows in Bakingili and Njonji cattle ranches. The animals are confined in locally constructed fences though about 20% of them are straying animals. The sector has several challenges, among which are ecto and endo parasites which affect all species (MINEPIA, 2011). The ecto-parasites include; ticks, fleas, mites while the endo parasites include; Ascaris, Strongylox and tapeworm. The goats are affected by the contagious caprine pleuro pneumonia, pests of small ruminants and foot rot. The pigs are affected by African swine fever, Erysipelas and piglet anaemia, while poultry suffers from coccidiasis.

The limited access to veterinary services coupled with the prevalence of the above pests and diseases, account for the reluctance of animal breeders to increase production.

Fishing

Fishing is the principal economic activity within the municipality and also constitutes the major source of revenue collection for the council. The type of fishing carried out by the communities is mostly artisanal, through the use of canoes and small-sized engine boats. Fishing methods include sports fishing by divers, boats, canoes, and hooking. Fishing is mostly done by men while women are involved in fish smoking and selling.

Greater populations of the fishermen are Nigerians, Beninese, Ghanaians and few Cameroonians. Some of the women are grouped into fish mongers associations in which they buy fresh fish and smoke before taking to Limbe and at times to Nigeria where there is a ready market.

Some of the problems faced by this sector include;

- Insufficient fishing materials (boats, engines nets, hooks, etc)
- Limited access to fishing in platform zone
- Indiscriminate fishing approaches by trawlers
- Insecurity from BIRs at the sea
- Conflict between fishermen (Nigerians/Cameroonians)
- Discrimination by fishermen who select whom they sell to.
- Fish Poisoning and use of explosives
- High cost of animal feeds

4.2.3 Forestry and Wildlife

The Idenau council area falls under the maritime and equatorial forest area with two distinct vegetation types - the coastal mangroves and the equatorial rain forests. The mangrove forest is insignificant as it occupies the creeks, a portion of Debundscha beach, Isobe, Bibunde and Enyenge.

The municipality has patches of primary and secondary forest which is unevenly distributed. Part of it has been demarcated within the MCNP. Sustainability has been ensured by forestry laws executed by MINFOF authorities and other conservation partners such as PSMNR-SWR.

Forest Exploitation

Many activities have been going on within the forestry sector of the municipality. From FGD, it was revealed that the rich diversity of plant and animal species that existed in the forest has been depleted. The forest is maintained in patches while a vast portion of it has been deforested for farming activities, and illegal timber exploitation.

Forest resources including timber, NTFPs, and wildlife have been exploited in an unsustainable manner. The species exploited are; Black and White Afara, Camwood, Caraboat, Iroko, Mahogany, Njabe, Opepe, Small leave and Bobinga. Timber is collected for local use and for commercial purpose. Those for commercial purposes are either transported to Limbe and environs or to neighbouring Nigeria through Idenau wharf. An exploiter who requires timber for commercial purposes is requested to present a permit from MINFOF.

Wildlife

The MCNP (58.178ha) provides an extensive area of habitat within Mount Cameroon region suitable for species such as the forest Buffalo, drills, chimpanzee, monkeys, bush pigs and elephants. SSIs revealed that, hunting was an important economic activity carried out by some adult males in the municipality. Few hunters still value the activity and carryout local hunting and trapping of animals such as alligators, antelopes, cane rat, porcupine, squirrel, deer and crocodiles.

4.2.4 Environment and Nature Protection

The Idenau municipality is endowed with sensitive zones of ecological importance. These include; the sea, forest, mangrove, swamps, mountain and creeks as well as the resources within it. The sites have various natural and mineral resources but without any protection status. These natural sites are essential in providing habitat for different aquatic and terrestrial life forms. Mount Cameroon has the most frequent eruptions of any West African volcanoes. A large satellite peak (Mt Etinde or little Mt Cameroon) is located on the Southern flank near the coast. Part of this little mountain extends to Etome village. These require serious environmental protection through geological research and recommendations. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse (human and household waste) and environmental pollution was a course for concern in the council area. Poor methods of waste management was observed especially waste from small holder oil processing units located near water bodies as well as sludge from CDC oil mill in Idenau. The sludge is dumped in the streams and the process eventually pollutes the water and the air.

The use of pesticides, herbicides and fungicides by small holders and CDC plantations in the area also leads to Environmental pollution and harm on susceptible soil organisms as well as the emergence of invasive species with negative ecological effects. These affect the environment and thus require programmes on environmental impact assessment and control.

4.2.5 State Property and Land Affairs

A great proportion of the land within the municipality is occupied by CDC plantations and large plantations owned by some elites. The MCNP also cuts across the municipality. All this coupled with the sensitive zones has drastically reduced access to agricultural land and even limited site for settlement extension. For example, the settlement area of Enyenge, Debundscha beach and Isobe fishing port are potential floodable zones normally restricted for habitation by the state.

The site for settlement extension is limited creating land tenure and acquisition crisis. Considering the land crisis of the municipality, CDC has lease part of its land as new layout to communities around the plantations. The land leased to the communities by CDC is sold out by local authorities rendering the inhabitants vulnerable to land scarcity.

4.2.6 Urban Development and Housing

Within the context of the participatory diagnosis, the Idenau council identified two localities in the sub division that they intend to develop as their urban space. These included Idenau and Bakingili. These urban spaces were identified based on the fact that they are most developed with respect to population size, economic activities, and social infrastructures among other development parameters. However, the existing infrastructure is not well developed. The water supply is not functional, electricity supply is inadequate. There is need for expansion of the road network in the mainland

areas and construction of speed brakes to reduce the incidence of road accidents. The urban spaces are planned but the housing is haphazard. More than 90% of the houses do not have authorized plans.

Housing

Housing in the area is of three main categories; temporal/plank/“caraboat” walls, semi-permanent and permanent buildings all with corrugated aluminium sheets. Eighty percent (80%) of houses are constructed of temporary material such as “caraboat” while about 20% are built of permanent and semi-permanent material like concrete blocks and corrugated aluminium roofing sheets. The average number of rooms per rural house is 3-5. The average number of persons living per household is about 8, which gives a ratio of about 2 persons per room.

Land Use System

Land use in Idenau municipality is changing rapidly due to population increase and agricultural development. As such, land scarcity is increasingly being feasible. There are various land use types in the area which include settlement (native communities, camps and beaches), national park, forest, secondary forest, fallow land, farmland, plantations (CDC and private) and water bodies (Atlantic Ocean, river, stream). Primary forests are owned by the village, while individual ownership rights are only being conferred on land that is cultivated.

Generally, two settlement patterns were envisaged in the municipality. That is, linear and clustered settlements. Linear settlement and clustered or nucleated settlement

4.2.7 Territorial Administration, Decentralization and maintenance of order

The Divisional Officer is at the head of the administrative unit of the sub division. He has an assistant. The Divisional Officer, in collaboration with heads of technical services, co-ordinates and oversees the activities of government services. He ensures the functioning of state institutions. He works in collaboration with village authorities to settle disputes of different gravity. The local authorities or chiefdoms are classified into different categories; first, second and third class. The paramount chief (first class) of the Bomboko clan is from Bakingili and has a regent who is a third class chief.

There is a Gendarmerie Brigade in Idenau headed by a Commander, a Police unit with two services i.e. special branch and Public Security office in Idenau and a post in Enyenge. The BIR camps are based in Idenau and Isongo.

4.2.8 Basic Education

Generally, there is availability of basic education for children within the municipality but there is limited access to quality basic education. Parents make considerable efforts to ensure that their children acquire basic education.

A total of 8 Nursery (5 Government and 3 Private) and 13 primary Schools (9 Government, and 4 private) were recorded in the council area.

Diagnosis shows that, few schools have permanent structures and required number of classrooms, while others have but semi permanent buildings. Hence, in order to improve on the needs of basic education in the Municipality, more classrooms needs to be constructed while others with dilapidated buildings renovated. Secondary data from Sub Divisional Inspectorate of Basic Education Idenau revealed that the total needs include; 13 latrines, 35 classrooms, 500 desks for primary, 200 low tables for nursery, 42 tables, 41 chairs and 12 head teachers’ offices in public schools of Idenau, Scipio, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II and Debundscha.

4.2.9 Secondary education

The municipality has two main secondary schools which are found in Bakingili and Idenau. Table 12 below shows a summary of Secondary schools and vocational training Colleges in the council area.

Diagnosis shows that, two secondary schools (G.H.S. Idenau and G.T.C. Bakingili), one professional college and a vocational education centre (SAR/SM) are found in the Municipality; all of which are in the main land area. With the large number of pupils in post primary level, there is the need for Government to create more schools in the council area.

There is a good structure for the secondary schools in Bakingili and Idenau though the classrooms are not sufficient relative to the students.

4.2.10 Higher Education

There is a professional institution of Fishery and agriculture within the municipality. Students are admitted in two phases; trainers with at least a Bachelors degree and youths with at least first school Leaving certificate. After graduation, trainers are assigned to agricultural training schools where they continue to train the youths in agriculture and group dynamics. The youths are settled with a reasonable capital to establish and practice what was studied in school. When students graduate from secondary and high schools, they have to continue with their university education out of the Municipality.

4.2.11 Public Health

The health care units in the municipality are within the Limbe health district. There are nine health centres (2 Government, 2 CDC and 5 Private) in the entire Municipality. The health centres are poorly equipped and have insufficient personnel, inadequate health facilities, and infrastructures. Minor cases are handled by these health units while severe cases are referred to Limbe Regional hospital. There is no health care unit in the Maritime area. There is high birth rate (150/year) and high infant mortality in the municipality. Few cases of maternal death after delivery have been recorded. Generally, the population is aware of the existence of HIV/AIDS. From interviews conducted with the personnel of the health centres/clinics, it was revealed that less than 5% of the population voluntarily goes in for HIV/AIDs screening. During ante-natal care, pregnant women are being tested to know their HIV status. If positive, she is sensitized and followed up to prevent transmission from mother to child during delivery. Fifty six cases of HIV/AIDS have been recorded from 2009-July 2011.

4.2.12 Transport

The transport system is partially developed. It is in two categories; land transport for mainland area and water transport for maritime area. In the mainland area, there is a total of about 300km of road in the municipality, 29km of which has been tarred. The main road from Limbe to Idenau cuts across three municipalities (Limbe I, Limbe II and Idenau) and it is well tarred. Motor able earth road was observed from Idenau to Sanje, Bibunde new layout, Njonji to Isobe, Debundscha camp to Debundscha beach (Makale) and Bakingili to Etome through Batoke in Limbe II. They are usually plied by commercial motorbikes and hired vehicles to carry fish at the beaches.

Transportation in the maritime is by commercial engine boats and canoes from one village to the other. The engine boats anchor at Idenau conveying persons and goods to Enyenge, Bamusso and neighbouring Nigeria, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Inter village transportation is done by hand pulled canoes. The fastest means of transport in the maritime area is by speed boats with passengers using life jackets for security.

4.2.13 Tourism

Idenau municipality is endowed with natural touristic potentials and mineral resources both in the mainland and maritime areas. The potentials range from, Sea/Atlantic Ocean, fishing ports/beaches, Islands, sandy beaches, creeks, mangrove vegetation, national park, forest, waterfalls in Enyenge and Etome, lava deposits in Bakingili and Idenau, crater lakes in Debundscha/Njonji, boat anchor at Idenau wharf, and the active volcanic mountain at the Northern section of the municipality. The patches of shiny dark sand at the beaches coupled with the slanting slopes are captivating. The beautiful sea breeze in addition to the good maritime and equatorial climate is also of positive touristic interest. The table below represents the location of various tourists' attractions in the municipality.

Despite the poorly developed state of these potentials, tourists still visit the area yearly. In 2009 and 2010, a record of respectively 5,490 and 7,680 tourists visited the municipality. Recently, up to July 2011, a total of 1,870 tourists have visited. Most often, more tourists visit in summer and towards December. If these potentials are developed, they will eventually improve on the economy of the localities generally and the municipality in particular.

4.2.14 Commerce

Commercial activities within the municipality were carried out in various business centres such as, tailoring workshops, barbing and hair dressing salons, motor mechanics, restaurants and off-licences, mobile telephone shops and call posts, petit trading of clothes and food stuff, banking and transportation. The main supply centres for goods within the municipality are Limbe, Douala and Nigeria.

There is no market structure in the whole area. A market with temporal sheds was constructed at Bakingili but it did not go on for long. The area has now been used for the construction of a multipurpose Tele-centre by Camtel. Buying and selling goes on at the beaches and petit trading centres. The "bayam-sellam" applies faulty measures to buy goods and obtain services from community members.

Other business ventures include hotels, provision stores and drug stores.

Financial Institutions

The municipality has two main financial institutions; FIFA (First Investment for Financial Assistance) bank and the Buea P&T Credit Union both of which are located in Idenau. The credit union which is an affiliate to the Cameroon Credit Union League (CamCCUL), has two workers, with a weak membership. A greater proportion of its members are men with few women. The challenges faced by this institutions range from irregular saving, late loan repayment to loan delinquency. The inhabitants are not well sensitized on the services of formal financial institutions within the municipality.

Majority of the population, especially the women are members of various 'njangi' groups, through which they carry out local savings and loans schemes.

4.2.15 Energy and Water Resources

Water

Water supply in the area is mainly by community water schemes and CDC water project. Only the CDC camps, Etome and Njonji have functional pipe borne water. The water in camps and Njonji is supplied by CDC while that at Etome is community water supplied by parliamentary grant. Community water schemes have been executed in Bakingili, Debundscha beach and Idenau but it is non functional due to different faults in the connections. Bore holes were found at the Debundscha fishery school and

Idenau in mainland. The access to potable water is one of the major problems of the municipality. More than 80% of the population of Idenau municipality drinks untreated water from bore holes, wells, streams and springs.

Energy Resources

Four of the main communities (i.e. Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji and Idenau) and the camps have electricity supply by AES-SONEL.

The Municipality also has a very good energy potential (waterfall) in Enyenge which if exploited will generate electricity in the maritime. Sanje community has a leister generator and few inhabitants also own private generators which facilitate energy supply in homes and business centres. This method of electricity supply turn to increase the sources of expenditure due to high cost of fuel and cost of transportation to/fro the village to purchase fuel. Majority of households in the villages use local lamps to have light in their homes. Consumers of AES-SONEL electricity supply have to travel to Limbe to pay their bills since there is no AES-SONEL commercial service in Idenau.

Electricity is a major problem in the Sanje, Etome and the maritime communities. There is need to extent rural electrification programme and improve AES-SONEL electricity supply to other communities in the Municipality.

4.2.16 Culture

Historically, the cultures of the Idenau people reflect their ethnic background. They originated from the Bomboko clan and inter-married with the Bakweri and Creole of Limbe. All the native communities are Bomboko except Etome that is Bakweri. They speak similar language wherein they can understand each other, have a common tradition, set ups and beliefs.

H.R.H. Chief Inoni Ephraim of Bakingili is the paramount chief of the entire Bomboko clan. The culture of the municipality is portrayed through their dressing, music, housing and traditional dish. The culture is manifested in Malay dance, Ekpe society dance, Amekoko, and Meringe dance. The common staple food is timana mbusa (kwacoco and palm nut soup). The Bakweri of Etome exercise and practice a culture influenced by the "Epasa moto" of the forest while that of the Bomboko is influenced by the sea and mountain forest. These traditional manifestations are more comfortable when organised in the village community hall but only Etome and Njonji have community halls.

Two ground stands are found in the municipality in Idenau and Bakingili. There are few historical patterns of buildings found in the municipality and no museum is available. The memory bank of the Bomboko culture is gradually being eroded or going extinct.

4.2.17 Public Works

The delegation of public works is not present in Idenau. However, it was noted that they have taken part in the grading and construction of some earth roads and culverts respectively. Most of the earth roads have not been maintained for many years and they are practically impassable in rainy season. The council equally does not have road maintenance equipment. The problems identified by the community include poor drainage systems, poor road maintenance, poor construction of culvert and bridges, among others. More so, the main tarred road at Limbe-Idenau high way has recorded high incidence of road accidents due to absence of speed brakes in the villages, no signs at schools, critical points and positions where a number of accidents have occurred.

4.2.18 Youth Affairs

With the limited access to the delegation of youth affairs within the municipality, the youth of the municipality do not have access to youth empowerment programs provided by the government through the Ministry of Youth Affairs. Also, the council has no specific programs for youths. There are no youth empowerment centres as well as recreational facilities

The main youth activity is the organisation of football encounters among youths during youth day celebration and holiday periods. The different youth centres in the council area for the hosting of school activities are found in Bakingili and Idenau.

4.2.19 Sport and Physical Education

There are no infrastructures for sports and physical education. Also, no sensitisation programs are carried out on physical education. The population does not have any organised team for sports, except for the spontaneous football clubs that are usually organised during special occasions or tournaments.

4.2.20 Women's Empowerment and the Family

Although the population of the women is more than that of the men, there is no Women Empowerment Centre in the Municipality. There is however, an elected women's leader, acting as the president of the Women's Forum and responsible for organising and sensitising women on their rights. Some women groups have been trained on various income generating activities. Prominent among them is the progressive and struggling women groups that have been trained on tie and die of materials, soap making, tailoring, and processing of cassava to flour, spaghetti, fufu and garri.

The problems that were identified in relation to women's empowerment and the family were low rate of education of men, women and children, gender based violence, insufficient sensitisation on women's right and the family.

4.2.21 Employment and Vocational Training

There are three employment and vocational training centres in the Municipality. These are the SAR-SM, Professional College of fisheries and Agriculture Debundscha and Community Education Action Centre (CEAC) found in Idenau. The enrolment in SAR-SM is low but the trades/vocations vary from carpentry, electricity, Building and construction, for boys to tailoring/seamstress and home Economics for girls. The Professional College of Fisheries and Agriculture train students in two stages which are the graduate programme for trainers and the youth programme for empowerment. CEAC offer capacity building programs for the population and work more with youths and CIGs. Some of the problems faced by these institutions include insufficient personnel, inadequate risk allowance, inadequate equipment/machineries for the workshop and limited access to service boat for transportation of students from maritime villages.

4.2.22 Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Social economy and Handicrafts

There are limited opportunities for enterprise development as well as development of handicrafts, available for the population. However there are existing potentials that can be identified, studied and developed. There are handicrafts in Isobe, Idenau, Enyenge and Kosse II making fishing baskets on a smaller scale. The activity is insignificant in the social economy due to limited access to market.

4.2.23 Social Affairs

There have been a number of programs under this sector in the Municipality. Most of these programs are geared towards assisting Orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) as well as the elderly. There is one orphanage in the entire municipality known as the Destitute Home. There are no social centres in the area but they depend solely on the Limbe Social centres. The council benefit directly or indirectly during organisation of the day of the African Child Support (16th June).

Some of the problems encountered in this sector include:

- Maltreatment of children by foster parents.
- Low level of education in case of the death of one of the parents. The children need to work harder to take care of school needs or drop out of school. Cases of these were recorded in the urban space of Idenau and Bakingili
- The aged of about 70 and above who do not have children receive little or no attention from other family members.
- There is high rate of juvenile delinquency in the municipality resulting to “Pikin born pikin” where in young girls of about 12-15 years get pregnant for an unknown person and give birth in their parents’ houses. They depend on their parents for survival and yet bring in another dependent. These children are not well taken care of and most often venture into the streets for survival.

4.2.24 Scientific Research and Innovation

Very little scientific research has been carried out within the municipality; however, there exist a number of research areas that need to be improved. Among which are the petroleum, fisheries, agriculture, geology, and educational sectors.

4.2.25 Industry, Mines and Technological Development

The delegation of industry, mines and technological development is not available in the Municipality. There are however several mining companies and industry that are either located within the municipality or carry out some work there.

These include:

- Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) which has a palm oil processing plant located at Idenau
- EURO Oil Company
- GLENCOL Oil Exploitation Company
- Elf Serepca Exploration company

There are no mining industries in the area and very little research has been carried out to ascertain the types and quantity of minerals available in the area. There is a probability that valuable mineral resources could be found in the area.

4.2.26 Posts and Telecommunications

There are no postal services within the municipality with telephone network coverage of about 80%. The level of coverage fluctuates in some communities especially in the maritime area. The MTN and Orange mobile telephone network have their antennas at Bakingili, Debunscha and Idenau. This helps to improve network coverage in the communities and environs.

4.2.27 Labour and Social Security

CDC is the Main employer in the municipality in addition to other employers in the private educational and health institutions. The workers of CDC have insurance covering them and their children. There is no delegation of Labour and social Security in the municipality, and the services are not rendered in the municipality for control of the situation of employees. Most of the employees are not aware of the labour code and are ignorant of their rights and benefits.

There is high rate of unemployment in the municipality. There is need for more vocational training centres where the youth can acquire skills and create jobs for themselves. Some of the problems identified during the diagnosis include:

- Low salaries
- No job security especially with CDC workers and the part time workers with the petroleum industries.
- Limited incentives from the employers
- Risky working conditions

Limited opportunities for pension collection due to the nature of the contracts, which is mostly temporal.

4.2.28 Communication

There are no communication services within the municipality but there is a multi purpose tele centre in Bakingili that is not yet operational.

More so, there is inadequate reception of national radio and Television signals and absence of internet facilities. The only TV signal captured is from neighbouring Equatorial Guinea. Consequently, reception is boosted only through the use of parabolic antennas or cable lines which are not affordable by a majority of the population.

4.3 Common problems and needs identified by sectors

Table 3 **TABLE OF RECURRENT PROBLEMS, CAUSES, EFFECTS AND NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE IDENAU COUNCIL**

SECTOR 1 : AGRICULTURE

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Low agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate know-how on improved farming techniques • Limited access to farmland • Limited access to improved planting materials and agricultural inputs • Limited access to extension services • High cost of farm inputs and phytosanitary products • Difficulty in evacuating farm produce • Insufficient conservation and storage facilities • Destruction of produce by stray animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in income • Poor standard of living • Low purchasing power • Famine • Rural Exodus • Reduction in population • Divert attention to other IGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of trainings on improved farming techniques and utilization of agricultural inputs • Increase access to improved planting materials • Recruit trained agricultural extension personnel • Sensitise farmers on group dynamics and record keeping • Creation of functional farmers house • Creation and maintenance of farm to market roads • Restructuring of CIGs into cooperative societies and/or union of CIGs

SECTOR 2 : LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Fishery : Low Fish production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient fishing equipment. • Inadequate know-how on fishing methods. • Restriction on fishing sites (especially platform fishing zone) • Poor assistance to fishermen • Poor organisation of fishermen. • Limited access to fishery training school • Indiscriminate fishing by trawlers/industrial fishermen • Inadequate storage facilities (especially for fishermen) • Absence of modern drying facilities for fish mongers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in fish production • Poor access to desired species of fresh fish. • High incidence of fishing conflicts • High exploitation of mangrove for the drying of fish • High rate of eye infections for the fish mongers using traditional methods of drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise and improve access to professional fishery training school • Create grants/loan scheme to enable fishermen acquire materials • Caution industrial fishermen to maintain off-shore distance and fish sustainably • construction of modern fish smoking ovens in the villages • Restructuring of fishermen CIGs
Livestock: Low animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to veterinary services • High cost of animal feed • Poor knowledge of the different pests and diseases • Poor techniques of animal rearing (free range) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of disease outbreaks • Poor development of animals • Development of epidemics • Low quality of meat • Low revenue • Conflicts within community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on intensive methods of rearing animas • Training on animal feed production • Provide grants/loan to animal rearing CIGs • Restructuring of CIGs

SECTOR 3 : STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
State Property : Limited access to settlement land (state property)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion and sea encroachment • Absence of title deeds of conveyance for state and private property • Absence of technical personnel on state property • Poor community sensitisation on the importance of land titles and how to go about it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of valuable property • Illegal possession of land • Conflict within and between community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement of inhabitants at risk zones. • Create a focal point of the sector in the municipality and facilitate access to title deeds
Land Affairs : Inappropriate land tenure system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement of available land and resources • Unstable land acquisition methods • Rampant sale of land leased by CDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land scarcity • Increase source of expenditure by renting farmland • Multiple sale of same piece of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation of the population on land tenure and acquisition system. • Regulate the sale of land especially that leased by CDC

SECTOR 4 : URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Inappropriate waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard dumping of refuse • Inadequate sensitisation on environmental health • Absence of waste management scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution • Prevalence of air borne diseases • Increase source of expenditure in health units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to urban development facilities • Creation of a functional communication, and pipe borne water network
Poor town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of partnership protocol agreement between the council and MINDUH • Poor financial capacity of the population • Insecurity of occupied land • Absence of basic urban facilities such as pipe borne water and communication signals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to receive assistance from MINDUH • Possibility of fire disaster • Haphazard construction of houses • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place a wide diffusion of a town plan • Facilitate access to construction and building materials/equipment
High rate of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Poor road network • No embankment around the coast of the maritime villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in stagnant water points • Increase in mosquito breeding areas. • Destruction of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement of inhabitants • Construction of embankment especially in the maritime area.

SECTOR 5 : ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
High rate of Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate reforestation • Poor management of natural resources • Coastal degradation • High rate of wood exploitation • High rate of mangrove exploitation • Poor waste disposal in the coastal region from Bakingili to Enyenge • Limited access to environmental personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of species • Arrival of invasive species • High rate of erosion • Climate change • Increase rate of pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase environmental field staff • Increase sensitisation on environmental protection • Provide an alternative method of fish smoking without using mangroves

SECTOR 6: FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
High rate of deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal exploitation of timber • Perturbation of forest for farming activities • Inadequate know-how of forest management units (FMU) • Insufficient Forest controllers • Poor knowledge of forestry laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic erosion of species diversity • Climate change • Seasonal changes which cause changes in the agricultural calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of technical staff in the forestry post • Empower forest management committee • Creation of Community forests • Sensitisation on the forestry laws

SECTOR 7 : TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
High rate of insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient security forces and measures • Molestation of inhabitants by some BIR officials • Attack on fishermen at high sea • Predominance of foreigners • Inadequate knowledge of civic rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassments of the population • Chaos in communities and at high sea • Migration • Reduction in efficiency of labour • Drop in production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More security measures should be put in place • Sensitisation programmes for the BIRs

SECTOR 8 : BASIC EDUCATION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to quality basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient qualified teaching staff • Insufficient classrooms and benches • Poor maintenance of classroom • Non allocation of nursery schools • Inadequate didactic materials (pupils and teachers) • Absence of handicap facilities in schools • Insufficient play grounds • Insufficient latrines and water points in schools • Limited environmental and recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • School drop outs • Juvenile delinquency • Difficult socio-professional integration of youths • Limit rate of school attendance by handicaps • High rate of prostitution • Incomplete school syllables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School buildings (classrooms) • Qualified teaching personnel • Didactic materials and other school needs • Equipment and furniture (pupil desks, tables chairs for teachers, etc.) • Provision of handicap facilities • Construction of water points, latrines, fences, libraries and recreational amenities

SECTOR 9 : SECONDARY EDUCATION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to quality secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient teaching staff • Insufficient specialised workshops/ laboratories • Limited classroom, equipment and furniture • Inadequate didactic materials (students and teachers) • Non consideration of handicap in infrastructures • Absence of school libraries • Insufficient play grounds • Insufficient latrines and water points in schools • Limited knowledge of parents on child education • Limited environmental and recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate post primary knowledge • High rate of illiteracy • Juvenile delinquency • Difficult socio-professional insertion of youths • Handicap drop outs increased • High rate of prostitution • Rural exodus • School calendar not followed • Incomplete school syllables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a secondary school at Kosse II and provide staff and equipment • Construct more classrooms at G.T.C. Bakingili • Qualified teaching personnel improved • Provide sufficient didactic materials and other school needs • Equipment and furniture (pupil desks, tables chairs for teachers, etc.) for schools • Construction of water points, latrines, fences, libraries and recreational amenities

SECTOR 10 : HIGHER EDUCATION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Difficult access to higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of university and other professional education facilities • Insufficient communal financial means • Long distances to University institutions • Insufficient financial means of parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access to socio-professional training • Juvenile delinquency • Under-development • Insufficient intellectuals 	Offer scholarships to youths who have completed secondary education

SECTOR 11: PUBLIC HEALTH

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Poor access to quality health care facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a resident doctor • High cost of drugs • Inadequate laboratory equipment • Non availability of essential drugs • Inadequate coverage of community outreach programmes • Limited transport facilities • Long distance to main hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of health treatment • Population turn to local herbalists and automedication • Prevalence of diseases and high infant mortality • Rural exodus and drop in labour force • Drop in per capital income and increase in expenditure leading to poor living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident medical personnel • Sufficient and modern equipment (beds, refrigerators, laboratory equipment, staff lodging etc.) • Well equipped Pharmacies and essential drugs • Regular trainings and seminars • Enforce Community outreach programmes
Vulnerability of the population to HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sensitisation of the population • Limited access to prevention means, care and support services • Stigmatisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV • Non functioning of local AIDS control and health area committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of HIV • High death rate • High cost of health treatment • Drop in labour force • Drop in per capital income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic sensitisation programmes. • Assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

SECTOR 12: ENERGY AND WATER

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Energy: Poor access to electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No connection to the rural electricity network • Non functional leister electricity plant in Sanje • Inadequate electricity supply (Low voltage) in other villages with electricity network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced economic activities • Difficult access and usage of new technologies • High dependency on alternative local sources of energy • Difficulties to study or work at night • High rate of insecurity • High expenditure on fuel for personal generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of all rural electrification networks in the maritime areas • Extension of the national electricity supply network to Etome, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge
Water : Limited access to portable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break down of pumping engine in Bakingili • Technical fault at reservoir in Debundscha • Poor management of existing sources • Ineffective water management committees • Poor treatment of available sources like the community wells in Enyenge, Kosse II and Sanje 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distances to fetch drinking water • High incidence of accidents along the road to get drinking water • Prevalence of water borne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing scan water in Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome and Njonji. • Provision of portable water supply in Idenau, Sanje and Kosse II • Proper management of the other water sources • Formation of functional management committees

SECTOR 13 : PUBLIC WORKS

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Poor access to farm to market roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of farm to market roads • Poor maintenance of critical points along Limbe - Idenau -Sanje road especially the Bibunde bridge • Bad state of roads, culverts and bridges • Inadequate maintenance of existing earth roads • Poor government policy on rural road allocation • Poor community mobilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in evacuating farm produce to the market • Drop in level of economic activities • High cost of transport and basic products • Rural exodus • Low profit margin and drop in per capita income • High rate of accidents • Limited circulation of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop farm to market roads • Rehabilitation of Bibunde bridge in Idenau and the bridge to Debundscha beach • Maintenance of existing road network • Extension of road network to other communities such as Kosse II, Sanje and Etome
Limited access to modern landing facilities along maritime coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement of resources • Neglect by state • Poor community organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor revenue generation by the council • Concentration at Idenau wharf • High crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the wharf

SECTOR 14 : SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to basic social facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of social centre • Limited access to social workers • Non existence of a data base of vulnerable persons • Poor assistance to vulnerable population • Negligence of handicap facilities in construction of public structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological trauma • Juvenile delinquency • High incidence of teenage pregnancies • Increase in population of vulnerable children • Limit integration of handicaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a social centre • Recruitment of social workers • Offer psycho-social assistance to OVCs • Establishment of a list of OVCs

SECTOR 15 : WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE PROMOTION OF THE FAMILY

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Marginalization of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of women empowerment programmes • Little or no exposure of women • Weak economic power of women • Insufficient representation of women in development and political forums • Inadequate sensitisation of the rights of women and the girl child • Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient opportunities for women and the girl child • High dependence of women on the men • Inadequate parental care • Prevalence of premarital child-birth (« pikin born pikin ») • Rural exodus • Fragile family structures • Prevalence of illegal marriages (« come we stay ») • Ignorance on gender equality issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of women empowerment centres in the municipality • Sensitisation on the rights of women and the family • Compulsory education of the girl child • Train women on income generation

SECTOR 16: YOUTH AFFAIRS

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to youth empowerment facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of youth development centre • High rate of drop outs due to poverty of parents • Limited entrepreneurial capacities • Poor mobilisation of youths to participate in income generating activities • Insufficient trainers and youth counsellors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment • High illiteracy rate • Juvenile delinquency • High rate of teenage pregnancies • Spread of HIV and AIDS • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a functional youth centre • Recruitment of youth trainers and animators • Capacity building on youth empowerment programmes • Increase sensitisation of youths on available opportunities

SECTOR 17: SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to sporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient sporting activities • Inadequate sport equipment in schools • Absence of sports organisations • Insufficient sport teachers in the different schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low physical exercise leading to cardiac diseases • Poor development of sports and leisure disciplines • Poor participation in regional football tournament or other sports competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a sports complex in Idenau • Proper management of the different sports facilities available • Employment of sport teachers in schools • Organisation of sporting activities

SECTOR 18 : TRANSPORT

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to quality transport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of speed brakes and road signs along the road • Non existence of transport agencies in the municipality • Non respect of transport rules • High cost of transportation • Poor state of vehicles and engines used for transportation • Overloading of vehicles • Dominance of clandestine vehicles • Insufficient transport boats and engines in water transport • Non provision of safety measure such as life jacket in water transport and seat belts in land transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of accidents in road and the Ocean • Increase sources of expenditure • Low standard of living • Road insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganisation of rural transportation means • Construction of speed brakes along the road (at Bakingili, Njonji, Debundscha, Idenau) • Acquisition of communal transport vehicles and boats • Provision of life jackets to travellers by sea • Check on seat belts • Restrict areas ploughed by commercial motor bikes

SECTOR 19 : EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capacity building on employment strategies • Limited capital to establish self reliance skills • Limited vocational training for the unemployed • Poor qualification of job seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crime wave • Juvenile delinquency • Prostitution • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical services in this sector • Construct and equip vocational training centres in the two urban spaces • Register unemployed with the National Employment Fund (NEF) • Create self reliance schemes

SECTOR 20 : SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Enterprises : Inadequate development of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of structures and facilities • Weak vision and entrepreneurial capacity • High taxes • Limited opportunities for youths (mechanics, tailoring, panel beating/welding etc) • Low capacity and skills of the population • Poor identification of skills • Ignorance on procedures and formalities on creation of enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of clandestine businesses • Weak economic power of the population and the council • Insufficient revenue collection and diversification strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation and institution of functional facilities • Sensitisation on the services of small and medium size enterprises
Handicraft : Poor development of Handicraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capital to develop skills • Reluctance of youths and other unemployed to practice boat making or maintenance 	Increase unemployment	Funding for handicrafts

SECTOR 21 : SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to improved research activities especially in agriculture, livestock and geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of research facilities (structures, personnel, equipment) • Poor dissemination of scientific innovations • Poor policy formulation and programming by the state with petroleum companies • Absence of information on agro pastoral innovations • Absence of improved planting materials • Poor promotion of sectoral activities • Difficulty in training and committing local community researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality of agricultural produce • Rudimentary production techniques • Poor production • Low revenues • High poverty rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of local community researchers • Acquisition of agro pastoral innovations • Award of best innovative research projects • Carry out research on other mining potentials

SECTOR 22 : TOURISM

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Difficulty in promoting touristic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of tourism services in the municipality • Insufficient touristic infrastructure like hotels and restaurants • Poor mobilisation of resources Limited accessibility to some tourist attractions such as Lake Nachtigal, Mt Etinge and Enyenge creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited reception of tourists relative to the attractions • Poor economic power of the population • Depletion of tourist potentials • Reduction in revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of touristic sites • Create sectoral services in the municipality • Construction of tourist infrastructures in Idenau in addition to Semme beach and Tsaben beach hotels at Bakingili • Improve accessibility to touristic sites • Development of other transportation means

Sector 23 : CULTURE

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Poor valorisation of traditional cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of cultural initiatives • Inadequate socio-cultural infrastructures such as community halls, museum, traditional memory bank, statues. • Poor mobilisation of resources • Dominance of Christianity and modernisation • Misunderstanding of cultural values in relation to education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cultural values • Loss of cultural memory bank and identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation and promotion of cultural initiatives • Construction and rehabilitation of community halls • Organisation and support of cultural artists • Establishment of cultural houses and museums

SECTOR 24 : MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Difficult access to development within the mining sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor government policy on the appropriation of royalties • Inadequate collaboration of the communities with the explorers • Inappropriate conduction of consultative talks with the communities and the council • Poor impact assessment studies on the environment for petroleum products • Inadequate participation of the council in the valorisation of mining potentials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts between exploiters and inhabitants especially fishermen. • Over exploitation of resources • None financing of micro projects by companies • High rate of poverty in the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit some inhabitants in the sector • Exploitation companies should fulfil payment of royalties to the council and communities concerned • Make available to the council all feasibility studies and research carried out on the mining sector

SECTOR 25 : COMMERCE

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disorganised marketing of producers and businessmen Inadequate diversification of commercial activities Improper waste disposal Poor market information on prices of goods in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploitation of the producers by traders (buyam-sellam) High price speculation on products Insufficient revenue Environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of modern periodic markets in Idenau and Bakingili Organisation of mini trade fairs and agric shows for the commercialisation of produce and other products Institute proper waste disposal and management system Creation of a municipal chamber of commerce

SECTOR 26 : POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to post and telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non functional postal services Poor MTN and Orange network reception Absence of MTN and/or Orange antennas in Maritime area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of going to Limbe for postal services Poor exposure to the outside world (global enclavement) Difficulties in communicating with people out of the community Reduced economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postal services in Bakingili and Idenau should go operational Installation of MTN/Orange network antenna in Kosse II, Enyenge or Sanje

SECTOR 27 : LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to labour and social security facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient number of stabilised organisations Poor organisation and structuring of self reliance services Non registration of workers with National Social Insurance Fund Ignorance of the employees Poor sensitisation from the sectoral personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underemployment Ridiculous stipend relative to labour Poverty and misery Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and equip the sector with active personnel Promote the rights of the employee Registration of workers with National Social Insurance Fund (NSIF)

SECTOR 28 : COMMUNICATION

Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Limited access to communication signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of CRTV antenna Poor reception of radio signals Poor access to television, radio and internet signals No community radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population is less informed Poor exposure to the outside world (global enclave) Misinformation about national issues Inadequate awareness on employment and other development opportunities Reduced economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of CRTV antenna Establishment of a community radio

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and objectives of the Council Development Plan

VISION

By 2035, The Idenau Council area is well developed with diverse economic activities, healthy environment, adequate access to health care, commerce, water, energy, culture, education, sports, social and local economic development facilities. Accessibility is improved; tourists' attractions and infrastructures are well developed thus increasing international trade, per capita income and standard of living in the municipality.

GOAL OF THE IDENAU COUNCIL

To sustainably improve on the livelihood of the population of the Idenau Municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of Health, Water and Energy, Education, Tourism, Environmental and Socio-economic Infrastructures so as to reduce poverty and enhance opportunities for growth and employment by 2015.

5.2 Logical framework by sector in Idenau Council Area

1. AGRICULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Sustainable increase of foodstuff in the municipality	Foodstuff available in all planting seasons in the municipality for consumption by 2015	- Interviews - Administrative reports	Favourable climatic conditions
Specific Objective	Agricultural production and productivity improved	Agricultural production increase by at least 50% each year	- Farm visits - Administrative reports	-Favourable climatic conditions -Natural disaster reduced
Results	Knowledge on improved farming techniques improved	At least, 70% of farmers practice improved farming techniques by 2015	- Farm visits - Administrative reports	Bush fires reduced
	Access to improved planting materials, phyto-chemicals and fertilizers improved	At least, 40% of farmers use improved planting materials, phyto-chemicals and fertilizers	- Farm visits - Administrative reports	Dubious business operators reduced
	Farms and farm sizes increased	At least 40% of farmers cultivate on at least 0.5ha by 2015	- Farm visits - Administrative reports	Leased land not sold for settlement
	Stray animals reduced	At least 70% of livestock farmers confine and tether their animals by 2013	- Farm visits - Testimonies - Administrative reports	Administrative laws respected.
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1. Agricultural facilities increased and knowledge on improved farming techniques improved				
1.1 Train farmers on improved farming techniques		7	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	700,000
1.2 Establish demonstration farms		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje,	800,000

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
			Enyenge, Kosse II	
1.3	Organise field days	2	Kosse II and Bakingili	1,000,000
1.4	Construct Sub-divisional and CEAC post	2	Idenau	50,000,000
R2	Access to improved planting materials, phyto-chemicals, and fertilizers improved			
2.1	Distribute planting materials at subsidized rates to farmers	5000Kg maize seeds 1,000,000 cassava cuttings	- Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	1,500,000 500,000
2.2	Provide phyto-chemicals and fertilizers to farmers (CIGs, Unions) at subsidized rates	2 contacts	Limbe and Douala	1,000,000
R3	Farms and farm sizes increased			
3.1	Contact CDC to lease farms to farmers	5	Bota-Limbe	500,000
3.2	Distribute farmland to farmers	50 ha	Debundscha beach, Idenau, Sanje, Bakingili, Njonji	500,000
R4	Stray animals reduced			
4.1	Sensitise communities on confined animal rearing	7 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	700,000
TOTAL				7,200,000

2. FISHERIES

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	Fish production increased	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. Organization of fishermen and women improved	At least, 8 functional fish CIGs exist in the municipality by 2013	-CIG certificates -Interviews	Collaboration of members
	3. Indiscriminate fishing trawlers	By 2015, numbers of conflict cases reduce by at least 5% each year.	Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of trawlers ensured
	4. Poor storage and processing of fish	By 2015, post harvest fish loss reduces by at least 2% each year.	-Visits Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	5. Technical knowledge in fishing improved	At least, 30% of fishermen practice improved fishing techniques by 2014	-Interviews Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Fishing equipment increased				
1.1 Supply basic fishing equipment on loans to groups of fishermen		16	Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje	16,000,000
R2 Organization of fish operators (men and women) improved				
2.1 Create fish operators common initiative groups		8	Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje	80,000
R3 Indiscriminate fishing by trawlers				
3.1 Reinforce control measures on indiscriminate fishing		16 (Quarterly periodic control for 4 years)	Debundscha beach, Bakingili, Idenau, Enyenge	8,000,000
R4 Storage and processing of fish improved				
4.1 Support the construction of improved fish smoking ovens		60	Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II	1,200,000
4.2 Rehabilitate ice plant in Idenau		1	Idenau	1,000,000
TOTAL				26,280,000

3. LIVESTOCK

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Nutritional conditions of the population improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population consume animal protein on regular basis and are healthy	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
Specific Objective	Livestock production increased	By 2015, livestock production increase in the municipality by at least 10%	Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
Results	1. Knowledge on animal production increased	At least 50% of livestock farmers practice improved animal breeding techniques by 2015	-Visits - Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
	2. Pests and diseases attack on animals reduced	Animal pests and diseases reduce by at least 10% by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
	3. Access to improved animal feed increased	At least 50% of livestock farmers use improved animal feed	-Farm visits - Administrative reports	Epidemics reduced
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Knowledge on animal production increased				
1.1 Train farmers on animal production		2	Bakingili, , Idenau,	1,000,000
R2 Pests and diseases attack on animals reduced				
2.1 Train farmers on pests and diseases control		2	Bakingili, Idenau,	1,000,000
2.2 Link farmers to animal drug sellers		2 contacts	Limbe, Douala	100,000
R3 Access to animal feed increased				
3.1 Train farmers on improved feed production		2	Bakingili, Idenau,	1,000,000
3.2 Link farmers to animal supplement feed sellers		2	Limbe, Douala	100,000
TOTAL				3,200,000

4. STATE PROPERTY AND LAND AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Legal possession of land and state property increased	At least, 30% of state property and land are legally possessed by 2015	-Legal documents -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Security of state property and land improved	Security of state property and land increased by at least 2% yearly	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Access to technical services improved	At least 30% of the population have access to technical services by 2015	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Land title deeds increased	At least 10% of the population acquire land titles each year	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	3. Low cost housing constructed	By 2015, at least 30% of Civil servants have access to low cost housing	Legal documents -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	4. Management of available land improved	A land management strategy put in place and implemented by 2015	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Access to technical services improved				
1.1 Lobby for the creation of an office for state property and land tenure with staff		6 trips	Limbe, Buea, Yaoundé	400,000
R2 Land title deeds increased				
2.1 Sensitise the population on land title deeds		2 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili	200,000
2.2 Issue land titles		40 per year (assuming 5 per village)	Idenau	-
R3 Low cost housing increased				
3.1 Low cost housing constructed		50	Idenau	2,500,000,000
R4 Management of available land improved				
4.1 Sensitise the population on land tenure system		2 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili	200,000
4.2 Distribute leased land by CDC according to the needs of the sectors		Organize 1 meeting	Idenau	500,000
TOTAL				2,501,300,000

5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Presentation of towns and hygiene and sanitation conditions improved	Presentation of Bakingili and Idenau towns improved by at least 60% by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
Specific Objective	Town planning improved	By 2015, at least 30% of the master plans of Idenau and Bakingili respected	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured
Results	1. Master plans of Bakingili and Idenau put in place	Master plans for Bakingili and Idenau made available by 2013	-Master plans -Administrative reports	Collaboration of the service ensured
	2. Haphazard building of houses reduced	At least 30% of houses have building permits by 2015	-Building permits -Town visits	Enabling economic environment
	3. Building of modern studios and apartments increased	Modern studios and apartments made available in Idenau and Bakingili by 2015	-Building permits -Town visits	Enabling economic environment
	4. Environmental degradation reduced	By 2013, a waste management strategy developed and implemented	-Visits -Administrative reports	Environmental laws respected
	5. State of street roads improved	By 2015, at least 70% of street roads in Idenau and Bakingili passable all seasons	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Master plans of Bakingili and Idenau put in place				
1.1 Draw up master plans for Bakingili and Idenau towns	2	Idenau	1,000,000	
R2 Haphazard building of houses reduced				
2.1 Issue out building permits	10 each year	Idenau	-	
2.2 Control construction of houses	8 control missions per year	Idenau, Bakingili	800,000	
R3 Building of modern studios and				

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
	apartments increased			
	3.1 Sensitise the population on low cost housing			
	3.2 Construct modern studios and apartments for civil servants	50	Idenau 30, Bakingili 20	1,000,000,000
	R4 Environmental degradation reduced			
	4.1 Sensitise the population on hygiene and sanitation	2 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili	200,000
	4.2 Waste disposal methods improved (see Environment sector)		Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Debundscha, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	
	R5 State of street roads improved			
	5.1 Rehabilitate street roads	2	Idenau, Bakingili	20,000,000
	TOTAL			1,022,000,000

6. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Pollution of the environment reduced	All sorts of environmental pollution reduced by at least 20% by 2015	-Visits -administrative reports	Environmental laws respected
Specific Objective	Degradation of the environment reduced	Management of the environment improved by at least 30% by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Environmental laws respected
Results	1.Floods reduced	Floods reduced by at least 30% each year	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	2.Waste management improved	Human, home and business wastes properly and regularly disposed yearly	-Home, market and business places visits -Council reports	-Collaboration of all main stakeholders -Enabling financial environment
	3.Industrial pollution reduced	Pollution from CDC oil industry reduced by at least 70% by 2015	-Visit to oil industry -Administrative reports	Collaboration of CDC ensured
	4.Air pollution from fish smoking reduced	Pollution from fish smoking reduced by at least 40% by 2015	-Visits -Council reports	-Collaboration of fish smokers and enabling economic environment
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Floods reduced				
1.1 Build embankments along the coastal lines		6	Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Isobe, Idenau, Enyenge	300,000,000
R2 Waste management improved				
2.1 Develop a waste management strategy		1 meeting	Idenau	500,000
2.2 Install waste disposal trash cans in strategic places		60	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Etome, Sanje, Kosse II	300,000
2.3 Acquire waste disposal/garbage vans		2	Idenau 1, Bakingili 1	200,000,000
2.4 Create a waste disposal site		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Etome, Sanje, Kosse II	5,000,000
2.5 Dispose waste		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Etome, Sanje, Kosse II	10,000,000
2.6 Construct public latrines		20	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Etome	60,000,000
R3 Industrial pollution reduced				
3.1 Control the application of environmental laws by industries		8 control missions for 4 years	Idenau	800,000
R4 Air pollution from fish smoking reduced				
4.1 Support the construction of improved smoking ovens		100	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Enyenge, Kosse II	100,000,000
TOTAL				676,000,000

7. FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Genetic erosion of biodiversity reduced	By 2015, genetic erosion reduced by at least 10%	Administrative reports	Forestry laws respected
Specific Objective	Deforestation reduced	By 2015, deforestation reduced by at least 20%	Administrative reports	Forestry laws respected
Results	1. Illegal exploitation of timber reduced	By 2015, cases of illegal exploitation of timber reduced by at least 30%	Administrative reports	Forestry laws respected
	2. Farming system improved	At least 30% of farming population practice agro-forestry by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of farmers ensured
	3. Excessive use of mangroves for fish smoking reduced	Use of mangrove for fish smoking reduced by at least 20% by 2015	Visits -Administrative reports	-Enabling economic environment -Fish smokers intensify use of improved ovens
	4. Afforestation increased	By 2015, at least 5000 trees are planted in the municipality	-Visits -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of the communities ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced				
1.1 Sensitize the population on forestry laws		7	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	350,000
1.2 Issue permits for timber exploitation		2	Buea	-
1.3 Control timber exploitation		12 (monthly)	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	
R2 Farming system improved				
2.1 Train farmers on agro-forestry practices		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	1,600,000
R3 Excessive use of mangroves for smoking reduced				
3.1 Sensitise the population		3	Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II	150,000
3.2 Regenerate mangroves		3000	Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II	300,000
3.3 Support the construction of improved fish smoking ovens through loans		SEE ENVIRONMENT		
R4 Afforestation increased				
4.1 Plant trees within community forest		8000	Bakingili	800,000
TOTAL				3,200,000

8. TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Security of the population improved	At least 40% of the population live in a peaceful environment yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable political environment
Specific Objective	Violation of civic rights of the population by the BIRs	Number of cases of harassments (assault, rape, adultery) by the BIRs reduced by at least 40% yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable political environment
Results	1. Knowledge of the population on their civic rights increased	At least 50% of the population know their civic right and apply them by 2013.	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders
	2. Police officers increased	By 2013, at least 10 more police officers in place and functional	-Transfer decisions -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework.
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Knowledge of the population on their civic rights increased				
1.1 Sensitise both the indigenes and foreigners on their rights		8	Idenau, Debundscha, Bakingili, Njonji, Enyenge, Sanje, Kosse II, Etome	800,000
R2 Police officers increased				
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of more police officers		2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
TOTAL				1,000,000

9. BASIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Illiteracy rate reduced in the community	Literacy rate increased by at least 20% by 2015	Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political climate
Specific Objective	Access to quality basic education increased	At least 50% of primary 6 pupils obtain first school leaving certificate (FSLC) yearly in the municipality	FSLC results	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Facilities for handicaps increased	At least 10 schools have facilities for handicaps by 2014	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Didactic materials increased	Didactic materials are evenly distributed to all the schools yearly	-Distribution list -administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	3. Latrines and water points increased	All schools have functional latrines and water points by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	4. Classrooms, benches, tables/chairs increased	At least 20 classrooms are constructed and benches and tables supplied by 2015	Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
	5. Qualified teachers increased	By 2015, all schools have at least 4 qualified teachers and functional	Transfer decisions -Administrative report	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Facilities for handicaps increased				
1.1 Construct passages for wheel chairs	54	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje	5,400,000	
R2 Didactic materials increased				
2.1 Supply didactic materials	13 lots	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje, Scipio	6,500,000	
R3 Latrines and water				

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
	points increased			
3.1	Construct latrines	11	Idenau, Njonji, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje,	38,500,000
3.2	Construct water points	13	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje,	39,000,000
R4	Classrooms, benches and tables increased			
4.1	construct classrooms	28	Idenau, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje, Scipio	224, 000,000
4.2	Supply benches	1,071	Idenau, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje, Scipio	32,130,000
4.3	Supply teachers' tables and chairs	27	Idenau, Njonji, Debundscha, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje, Scipio	6,750,000
R5	Qualified teachers increased			
5.1	Lobby for the transfer of teachers/	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
TOTAL				352,080,000

10. HIGHER EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Higher professional graduates in the municipality increased	By 2015, intellectuals increase by at least 3%	Certificates -Reports	Favourable economic conditions
Specific Objective	Access to quality higher education increased	At least 20% of children with G.C.E. Advanced level certificates are admitted in universities and higher professional schools	-Admission letters	Favourable economic conditions
Results	1. Access to universities increased	At least 30% of children with G.C.E. Advanced level certificates are admitted in various state universities each year	-Admission letters	Favourable economic conditions
	2. Higher professional institution increased	At least 5% of children with G.C.E. Advanced level certificates are admitted in higher professional institutions	-Admission letters --Reports	Favourable economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Access to university increased				
1.1 Organise orientation meetings in high school on university education		1 meeting	Idenau	50,000
R2 Access to professional institutions increased				
2.1 Organise orientation meetings in high school on admission into professional institutions		1 meeting	Idenau	50,000
TOTAL				100,000

11. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Number of youths with secondary school certificates increase	At least 30% of children in form 5 obtain at least 4 "O" Level GCE and CAP certificates each year	GCE " O" Level certificates	-Qualified teachers in place
Specific Objectives	Access to Secondary Education increased	At least 40% of pupils with FSLC are admitted and enrolled in Secondary Schools each year	-Admission letters -School enrolment register	-Favourable policy framework - Enabling economic conditions
Results	1. Qualified teachers increased	All the schools have at least 6 qualified teachers by 2015	-Transfer decisions -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Specialised workshops and laboratories increased	By 2015 GTC Bakingili has 4 workshops and GHS Idenau has 3 laboratories	-Visits -Administrative report	Enabling economic conditions
	3. Classrooms, desk and tables/chairs increased	By 2015 at least 3 classrooms construction in each schools	-Visits - Administrative report	Enabling economic conditions
	4. Water points and latrines increased	2 water points and 2 latrines constructed and functional in each schools	-Visits - Administrative report	Enabling economic conditions
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Qualified teachers increased				
1.1 Lobby for qualified teachers		2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
R2 Specialised workshops and laboratories increased				
2.1 Construct workshops		4	Bakingili	20,000,000
2.2 Construct laboratories		3	Idenau	300,000,000
R3 Classrooms, desks, tables and chairs increased				
3.1 construct classrooms		6	Idenau, Bakingili	108,000,000
3.2 Supply desks		375	Idenau, Bakingili	11,250,000
3.3 Supply tables and chairs		8	Idenau, Bakingili	2,000,000
R4 Water points and latrines increased				
4.1 Construct water points		2	Idenau, Bakingili	6,000,000
4.2 Construct latrines		4	Idenau, Bakingili	14, 000,000
TOTAL				461,450,000

12. PUBLIC HEALTH

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Health status improved	By 2015, at least 20% of the population spend less on drugs and carry out economic activities regularly	-Health centre records -Testimonies	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Access to quality health care facilities increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the population have access to quality health services	-Administrative records -Testimonies	Favourable economic and political conditions
Results	1. Resident doctors put in place	By 2015, 2 doctors are functional in Sanje and Bakingili health centres	-Visits - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework.
	2. Laboratory equipment increased	Two laboratories in Sanje and Bakingili health centres have at least 80% of laboratory equipment are used by 2015.	-Visits - Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	3. Essential drugs made available	Essential drugs regularly supplied in the Bakingili and Sanje pharmacies yearly	-Visit to pharmacies -Administrative reports	Resident community pharmacist
	4. Coverage of the outreach programme increased	By 2015, the health outreach programmes covers at least 80% of the communities	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	5. Access to programmes for pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, filarial, tuberculosis, etc increased	At least 20% of the population benefit from programmes for pandemic diseases yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	6. A district hospital put in place	A district hospital put in place in Idenau town and functional by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Resident doctors put in place				
1.1 Lobby for the transfer of two medical doctors in Bakingili and Sanje		2 TRIPS	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
R2 Laboratory equipment increased				
2.1 Supply laboratory		2 Lots	Bakingili, Sanje	10,000,000

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
	equipment such as refrigerators, sterilizers, microscope etc,			
	R3 Essential drugs made available			
	3.1 Create a pro-pharmacy in Sanje and Bakingili	2	Sanje, Bakingili	2,000,000
	3.2 Supply essential drugs for the pro-pharmacies in Bakingili and Sanje	2 Lots	Sanje, Bakingili	40,000,000
	R4 Coverage of the outreach programme increased			
	4.1 Develop a strategy to increase outreach programme coverage	1 meeting	Idenau	500,000
	R5 Access to programmes for pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis etc. increased			
	5.1 Sensitise the population on the various diseases and their prevention	8 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Etome, Debundscha, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	800,000
	5.2 Support those living with HIV/AIDS.	16 (Quarterly for 4 years)	Idenau, Bakingili, Njonji, Etome, Debundscha, Sanje, Enyenge, Kosse II	20,000,000
	R6 Access to medical centres increased			
	6-1 Lobby for the creation of a district hospital at Idenau town	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200, 000
	6.2 construct and equip a district hospital at Idenau town	1	Idenau	500,000,000
TOTAL				573,700,000

13. WATER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Prevalence of water borne diseases reduced	By 2015, water borne diseases reduce by at least 30%	-Health care records - Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Access to quality drinking water improved	At least 60% of the population drink quality water regularly by 2013	-Health care records -Testimonies reports	-Enabling economic and political environment
Results	1. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water schemes improved	All water schemes are functional and regularly maintained	-Testimonies -Visits -Reports	Enabling economic conditions -Collaboration of all stakeholders
	2. Treatment of wells and boreholes improved	All wells and boreholes treated regularly each year	-Health centre records -Reports	Solidarity of community members ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Rehabilitation/maintenance of existing water schemes improved				
1.1 Rehabilitate water schemes		4	Etome, Bakingili, Debundscha, Idenau	20,000,000
1.2 Train water management committee		1 workshop	Idenau	1,000,000
1.3 Maintain water schemes		4 for 4 years	Etome, Bakingili, Debundscha, Idenau	8,000,000
R2 Treatment of wells and boreholes improved				
2.1 institute a levy for the treatment of water		5000/household/year	Etome, Bakingili, Debundscha, Idenau	-
2.2 Train a caretaker		7	Etome, Bakingili, Debundscha, Idenau Sanje, Enyenge and Kosse II,	
2.3 Treat wells and boreholes regularly		3	Sanje, Enyenge and Kosse II	-
TOTAL				29,000,000

14. ENERGY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Socio-economic activities increased	By 2015 economic activities increased by at least 30% and council revenue and population increase by at least 2% yearly	-Council financial records -Testimonies	Favourable business climate
Specific Objective	Access to electricity supply increased	By 2015 at least 40% of the communities are lighted regularly	-Visit -Reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Results	1.Connection to AES-SONEL improved	At least 4 communities have AES-SONEL connections and lighted regularly	-Visit - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2.Leister electricity plant made functional	Leister electricity plant in Sanje made functional by 2013	-Visit - Testimonies -Report	Favourable economic and political environment
	3.Voltage of electricity supply increased	By 2013 electricity supply voltage is increased, communities lighted regularly	-Visit - Testimonies -Report	Favourable economic climate
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Connection to AES SONEL improved				
1.1 Contact AES for connection		2 trips	Limbe	50,000
R2 Leister electricity plant made functional				
2.1 Rehabilitate leister electricity plant		1	Sanje	2,000,000
2.2 Maintain leister electricity plant		1	Sanje	1,000,000
R3 Voltage of electricity supply increased				
3.1 Contact AES-SONEL for maintenance		4	Bakingili, Idenau, Debundscha, Njonji	400,000
TOTAL				3,450,000

15. PUBLIC WORKS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Circulation of goods and services improved	At least, 60% of the communities in the municipality are accessible all seasons by 2015	-Testimonies -Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	State of rural roads improved	By 2015, at least 50% of the rural roads are pliable in all seasons	-Testimonies -Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
Results	1. State of bridges improved	By 2015, at least 2 bridges in the municipality are in good state and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Farm to market roads improved	By 2015, at least 50% of the farm to market roads in the municipality are in good state and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Collaboration of communities ensured.
	3. Maintenance of existing roads improved	At least 50% of existing roads are regularly maintained and used all seasons yearly	-Visits -Administrative reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Collaboration of communities ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 State of bridges improved				
1.1 Conduct studies		2	Idenau, Debundscha beach	2,000,000
1.2 Rehabilitate bridges		2	Idenau, Debundscha beach	100,000,000
R2 Farm to market roads improved				
2.1 Conduct studies		7	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili	2,000,000
2.2 Rehabilitate farm to market roads		7	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili	70,000,000
R3 Maintenance of existing roads improved				
3.1 Conduct studies		4	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde (block 20)	1,000,000
3.2 rehabilitate roads		4	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde (block 20)	
3.3 Create and train road maintenance committees		1 workshop	Idenau	500,000
3.4 Equip road maintenance committees		4	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde (block 20)	4,000,000
3.5 Maintain roads		4 yearly	Etome, Sanje, Kosse II, Bibunde (block 20)	4,000,000
TOTAL				183,500,000

16. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Living Conditions of vulnerable persons improved	At least 20% of vulnerable persons afford at least 50% of their daily basic needs by 2015	-Testimonies -Observations -Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Access to basic social services improved	At least 20% of vulnerable persons have access to basic social services each year	Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political environment
Results	1. Social centre put in place	At least one social centre is constructed and put in place by 2015	Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Assistance to vulnerable population increased	At least 20% of vulnerable persons receive regular assistance by 2014	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main stakeholders -favourable economic environment
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Social centre put in place				
1.1 Construct social centre	1	Idenau	20,000,000	
1.2 Lobby for the transfer of social workers	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000	
R2 Assistance to vulnerable population increased				
2.1 Establish a data base for vulnerable persons	8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000	
2.2 Assist vulnerable persons	8 Lots yearly	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	4,000,000	
TOTAL			25,000,000	

17. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Gender equality and equity improved	By 2015, at least 30% of women have equal opportunities as men and have access and control over resources such as farmland, building land and property	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Negative traditional practices reduced -Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Marginalization of women and children reduced	At least 30% of women empowered culturally, socially, personally and economically by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political environment
Results	1. Ignorance of women on their rights reduced	By 2015, at least 40% of women know their rights and apply them	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main stakeholders ensured
	2. Level of education of men, women and youths improved	By 2015, at least 30% of girls enrol in schools at all levels	- School enrolment registers	Family income increased
	3. Economic empowerment of women improved	At least 50 % of women carry out income generating activities and increase their income by at least 5% each year	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable business climate
	4. Representation of women in decision making positions at all levels increased	At least one woman is in each development committee in all communities	-List of committee members	Male dominance reduced
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Ignorance of women on their rights reduced				
1.1 Sensitise men, women and youths on their rights		8 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
R2 Level of education of population improved				
2.1 Sensitise communities on the importance of the children education		8 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
R3 Economic empowerment of women improved				

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
3.1	Support women in carrying out income generating activities through loans	8 Lots	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	8,000,000
R4	Representation of women in decision making positions at all levels increased			
4.1	Sensitise the population	8 meetings	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
TOTAL				10,400,000

18. YOUTH AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Empowerment of youths increased	At least 20% of youths in the municipality are gainfully employed by 2015	Testimonies -Visits to business places -Administrative records	-Favourable policy framework -Favourable business climate
Specific Objective	Access to youth empowerment services increased	At least 30% of youths are empowered and use knowledge and skills acquired by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political environment
Results	1. Trainers and youth animators increased	By 2013, at least two animators are in place and functional	Transfer decisions -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Youth capacity building programmes increased	By 2013, youth programmes are designed according to their needs and implemented	Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	3. Mobilisation of youths improved	At least, 30% of youths are sensitized and their capacity built by 2015	Training report	Enabling economic environment
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Trainers and youth animators increased				
1.1 Lobby for the transfer of youth animators		2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
R2 Youth capacity building programmes increased				
2.1 Design youth capacity building programmes according to their needs		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
2.2 Implement programmes		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	4,000,000
R3 Mobilisation of youths improved				
3.1 Sensitize the youths		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
3.2 enrol youths for training		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000
TOTAL				6,600,000

19. SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Development of sporting and leisure disciplines improved	Sporting and leisure disciplines are mainstreamed in the programmes of the various sectors by 2015	Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Access to sporting and physical education services increased	At least 20% of the population are involved in various sporting activities by 2014	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable political environment
Results	1. Sporting activities increased	By 2014, at least 3 various sports promoted	Testimonies -Administrative reports	Necessary infrastructure in place
	2. Staff, equipment and infrastructures increased	At least two functional staff and an equipped multipurpose sports complex in place by 2015	Administrative reports -Visits	Favourable economic conditions and policy framework
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Sporting activities increased				
1.1 Design sporting activities	1	Idenau	500,000	
1.2 Implement sporting activities	8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	800,000	
R2 Staff, equipment and infrastructure increased				
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of two staff	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000	
2.2 Construct a multipurpose sports complex	1	Idenau	100,000,000	
2.3 Equip sports complex	1 Lot	Idenau	100,000,000	
TOTAL			201,500,000	

20. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Income level of youthful population increased	By 2015, at least 20% of youthful population increased their income by at least 10%	-Testimonies -Reports -Business financial records	Conducive business climate
Specific Objective	Access to employment opportunities increased	By 2015 at least 30% of youths are gainfully employed	-Visit -Business financial records	-Favourable economic and political climate
Results	1. Vocational training for the unemployed youths increased	At least 30% of unemployed youths acquire knowledge and skills in different trades by 2015	Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Capital to establish business increased	At least 20% of youths have access to capital and start up business	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Micro financial institutions in place
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Vocational training for the unemployed youths increased				
1.1 Design vocational training programmes		1	Idenau	500,000
1.2 Implement vocational training programmes		2	Idenau, Bakingili	5,000,000
R2 Capital to establish business increased				
2.1 Link youths up to micro finance institutions to obtain loans		2 contacts	Idenau	10,000
TOTAL				5,510,000

21. SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Economic power of the population increased	By 2015, council and population revenue increased by at least 5%	Council financial records -Testimonies	Conducive business climate
Specific Objective	Economic activities increased	By 2015, economic activities increased by at least 10% yearly	Administrative reports	Conducive business climate
Results	1. Skills in small and medium size enterprises increased	At least 10% of the youths acquire skills and run their private small and medium enterprises by 2015	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Development of handicrafts improved	At least 3 crafts are promoted and at least 5% of the population increase their income by at least 2% annually	-Administrative reports -Handicraft exhibition	Favourable economic and political environment
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Skills in small and medium size enterprises increased				
1.1 Organise trainings		10	Idenau	5,000,000
1.2 Support the establishment of businesses through loans and monitoring		50	Selected from Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	2,500,000
R2 Development of handicrafts improved				
2.1 Identify handicraft skills		8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	500,000
2.2 Organise trainings on crafts		1	Idenau	500,000
TOTAL				8,500,000

22. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Innovative methods of crops, fish, livestock production and processing increased	By 2015, at least 20% of crops, livestock and fish farmers increase their production and value	Testimonies -Reports	Favourable climatic conditions and policy framework
Specific Objective	Access to improved innovations increased	By 2015, at least 20% of the population have access to improved innovations	Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Results	1. Research outreach programmes increased	By 2014, research outreach programmes are implemented in at least 20% of the communities	Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
	2. Dissemination of research findings increased	By 2015, at least 30% of crop and fish farmers use improved planting materials and fish species	Reports -Visits	Collaboration of main stakeholders ensured.
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE		COST(FCFA)
R1 Research outreach programmes increased				
1.1 Develop research outreach programmes	2	Idenau, Bakingili		2,000,000
1.2 Implement programmes	3	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge		8,000,000
R2 Dissemination of research findings increased				
2.1 Carry out on farm trials	8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge		4,000,000
2.2 Distribute improved materials for fish and crop farming	8	Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge		800,000
-Fingerlings (Etome fish pond)	5,000			
-Piglets (All 8 communities)	400			
-Chicks (All 8 communities)	4000			

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
-Snails All 8 communities)	10,000			
-Plantain plantlets (All)	10,000			
-Cassava cuttings(All)	20,000			
-Maize seeds (All)	1000Kg			
-Yam sets (All)	10,000			
2.3 Organise field days	3 yearly	Rotatry		600,000
TOTAL				15,400,000

23. TOURISM

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Tourism increased	By 2015, at least 1000 tourists visit the municipality each year	Administrative reports	Favourable political environment
Specific Objective	Tourism development improved	By 2015, at least 20% of touristic sites are developed and attract tourists	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
Results	1. Tourism personnel increased	By 2013, at least 2 tourism personnel are in place and functional	-Transfer decision	Favourable policy framework
	2. Touristic infrastructures increased	By 2015, at least one standard guest house is constructed with a restaurant and used	-Visit -Administrative report	Enabling economic environment
	3. Mobilisation of communities increased	At least 10% of the youths are involved in touristic activities by 2015	Administrative reports	Collaboration of communities ensured
	4. Access to touristic attractions (such as Lake Nachtigal, Mt Etinde, Enyenge creeks and slave camp) improved	At least, 3 touristic sites are accessible all seasons by 2014	-Visit -Administrative report	Enabling economic environment
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Tourism office created and personnel increased				
1.1 Lobby for the creation of tourism sectoral office	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000	
1.2 Lobby for the transfer of two staff	2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000	
R2 Touristic infrastructures increased				
2.1 Construct a standard guest house and restaurant in Idenau	1	Idenau	100,000,000	
2.1 Create and develop leisure parks	2	Idenau and Bakingili	40,000,000	
R3 Mobilisation of communities increased				
3.1 Identify tourist guides	12	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge	100,000	
3.2 Train tourists guides	1	Idenau	500,000	
R4 Access to touristic attractions (such as Lake Nachtigal, Mt Etinde, waterfalls, creeks and slave camp) improved				
4.1 Rehabilitate roads	2	Batoke-Etome (Mt Etinde), Debundscha- Lake Nachtigal	20,000,000	
TOTAL			161,000,000	

24. CULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Cultural values increased	By 2015, at least 50% of various cultural values are seen, documented and practiced	Visits -Archives	Collaboration of community members ensured
Specific Objective	Erosion of cultural values reduced	At least 50% of cultural values are promoted by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable political and economic climate
Results	1. Socio-cultural infrastructures increased	By 2015, at least two functional community halls and 2 statues exist in the municipality	- Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
	2. Development of cultural initiatives increased	By 2015, cultural activities are organized each year, at least 2 museums created and at least 20% of youths speak their traditional languages	- Visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable political and economic climate - Collaboration of community members ensured
ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)	
R1 Socio-cultural infrastructures increased				
1.1 Construct community halls	6	Bibunde-Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Sanje. Kosse II, Enyenge	6,000,000	
1.2 Construct statues at strategic places	3	Bakingili, Idenau, Kosse II	3,000,000	
R2 Development of cultural initiatives increased				
2.1 Organise cultural festivals	1 each year	Rotatory	500,000	
2.2 Organise language classes for youths	1 each year	Idenau	500,000	
2.3 Create a museum	1	Idenau	5,000,000	
TOTAL			15,000,000	

25. MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Living conditions of the population improved	At least 30% of the communities have access to basic social facilities by 2015	-Visits -Administrative support	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Development of Industries and Mines improved	By 2015, potential sites for the development of Industries and mines increased	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Royalties for the communities made available	By 2015, petroleum companies fund at least 2 projects in the municipality	-Visits -Administrative support	Collaboration between exploration companies and inhabitants ensured
	2. Impact assessment studies made available	All impact assessment studies are available at the council by 2015	Impact assessment reports	Favourable policy framework
	3. Employment of unskilled labour increased	At least 5% of the youths are gainfully employed as unskilled labourers by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Royalties for the communities made available				
1.1 Carry out negotiations with petroleum companies		3	Douala (Euro oil, Glencol, Elf Serepca)	300,000
1.2 Submit project proposals for funding		3	Douala (Euro oil, Glencol, Elf Serepca)	100,000
R2 Impact assessment studies made available				
2.1 Make demands for copies of impact studies report		2 visits	Buea, Douala	200,000
R3 Employment of unskilled labour increased				
3.1 Carry out negotiations for recruitment of unskilled labour		3	Douala (Euro oil, Glencol, Elf Serepca)	300,000
TOTAL				900,000

26. COMMERCE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Economic empowerment increased	At least 40% of the population and the council increase their income by at least 5% yearly	Council financial records	Enabling business climate
Specific Objective	Commercial activities increased	By 2015, commercial activities increase by at least 5% yearly	-Visits - Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
Results	1. Market infrastructures increased	By 2014, Idenau and Bakingili markets are constructed and functional	-Visits - Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
	2. Diversification of commercial activities increased	By 2014, at least 5 commercial activities exist that fetch good income	Administrative report	Enabling business climate
	3. Economic operators increased	At least 2 business companies exist and functional by 2015	-Visits - Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Market infrastructures increased				
1.1 Complete the construction of Idenau market		1	Idenau	50,000,000
1.2 Create a market in Bakingili and Kosse II		2	Bakingili (30 sheds), Kosse II (20 sheds)	10,000,000
R2 Diversification of commercial activities increased				
2.1 Sensitise the population on business development		1 workshop	Idenau	500,000
R3 Economic operators increased				
3.1 Contact business companies such as Fokou etc to establish in the municipality		2 trips	Limbe, Douala	100,000
TOTAL				60,600,000

27. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Communication within and out of the municipality improved	At least 30% of the population receive and send information within and outside the municipality by 2014	-Testimonies - Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Access to post and telecommunication services improved	At least 30% have access to telecommunication services by 2015	-Visit - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Post offices in Idenau and Bakingili made functional	By 2013, the post offices in Idenau and Bakingili are equipped and functional	Visit - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Reception of MTN and orange network improved	At least, 40% of the population receive regular MTN or Orange signals by 2013	-Visits -Observation	Favourable policy framework
	3. Multimedia centres increased	By 2013, at least one functional multimedia centre exist in the municipality	Visit - Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Post offices made functional				
1.1 Receive post office structure		2	Idenau, Bakingili	500,000
½ Lobby for the equipment and transfer of staff		2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
R2 Reception of MTN and Orange network s improved				
2.1 Contact MTN and Orange network companies		2 contacts	Douala	100,000
R3 Multimedia centres increased				
3.1 Create a multimedia centre in the municipality		1	Idenau	5,000,000
TOTAL				5,800,000

28. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Regular income earners increased	At least 20% of the population have regular income by 2015	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Job security increased	At least 30% of the population have stable jobs by 2015	-Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
Results	1. Employment opportunities increased	By 2015, employment opportunities increased by at least 10%	-Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Organization of the private sector improved	At least 10% of the population and gainfully employed and registered with social insurance.	-Administrative reports	Conducive business climate
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Employment opportunities increased				
1.1 Contact potential employers		1 contact	Limbe	10,000
1.2 Facilitate installation of employment companies in the municipality		3 companies	Idenau	1,000,000
1.3 Facilitate the creation of economic interest groups		10 EIGs	Idenau	1,000,000
R2 Organisation of the private sector improved				
2.1 Organise workshop for the private sector		1 workshop	Idenau	200,000
2.2 Facilitate formation of federations and cooperative unions		2 Federations created and functional	Idenau	1,000,000
TOTAL				3,210,000

29. TRANSPORT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Circulation of persons and goods improved	At least 40% of the population circulate safely by sea and road each year	Administrative reports	Respect of safety measures ensured
Specific Objective	Access to quality transport facilities increased	At least 40% of the population travel when necessary and on time yearly	- Administrative reports - Testimonies - Pictures	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Transport agencies increased	By 2014 at least 2 transport agencies ply Limbe to Idenau	-Visit -Administrative report	Enabling business climate
	2. State of vehicles and boats improved	At least 40% of transport boats and vehicles are in good conditions regularly by 2013	-Reports - observations	Enabling business conditions
	3. Transport boats and engines increased	By 2015, transport boats increased by at least 5%	-Observations -Pictures -Reports	Enabling business climate
	4. Respect of safety measures for maintenance and road transport increased	-At least 50% of transporters respect safety measures for maritime and road transport each year	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1 Transport agencies increased				
1.1 Negotiations with drivers and/or clandestine vehicles owners plying the road to go into partnership and acquire buses		2 contacts/ meetings	Idenau parks at Limbe and Batoke	100,000
R 2. State of vehicles and boat improved				
2.1. Negotiate with testing centre to conduct regular control on state of vehicles and boat		16 (quarterly for 4 years	Idenau, Bakingili	500,000
R 3. Transport boats and engines increased				
3.1 Carry out negotiations with Maritime route transporters		1 meeting	Idenau	100,000
R 4. Respect of safety measures for maritime and road transport increased				
4.1 Conduct regular controls		16	Idenau	500,000
TOTAL				1,200,000

30. COMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Knowledge on events within and outside the country increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the population are well informed on development issues	-Testimonies -Reports	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Access to communication facilities improved	At least 40% of communities have access to communication facilities by 2015	- Home visits - Administrative report	Favourable policy framework
Results	R1. CRTV antenna put in place	By 2013 at least 50% of the population receive CRTV regularly	-Home visits - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	R2. Newspapers made available	By 2013 at least 2 Newspaper vendors are operational	-Newspapers -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	R3. Community radio put in place	By 2014, one Community radio is created and functional	-Administrative reports -Visits Radio programmes	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1. CRTV antenna put in place				
1.1 Lobby for CRTV antenna		2 trips	Buea, Yaoundé	200,000
R2 Newspaper vendors increased				
2.1 Carry out negotiations with Newspaper vendors in Limbe		1	Limbe	10,000
R3. Community radio put in place				
3.1 Lobby for the creation of a community radio in Idenau		2 trips	Yaoundé	200,000
TOTAL				410,000

31. IDENAU COUNCIL INSTITUTION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Development of the municipality improved	At least 50% of the population have access to basic social needs such as water, electricity, health, education, etc	Testimonies Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
Specific Objective	Functional capacity of the council strengthened	At least 60% of planned activities of the council realised yearly	Evaluation reports Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
Results	1. Funds increased	Council revenue increased by at least 5% annually and financial procedure respected	Financial records	Favourable economic conditions
	2. Information management system improved	By 2013, information channels such as telephones, internet, leaflets, brochures are regularly used to receive and send information	visits Administrative reports	Favourable economic conditions
	3. Staff performance improved	At least 70% of staff work according to their job descriptions and increase output yearly	Administrative reports	Staff motivation ensured
	4. Council assets increased	By 2015, the council has at least 30% of basic equipment, one 4x4 vehicle, garbage vans and well managed trash cans	Inventory reports Observations	Favourable economic conditions
	5. Planning, monitoring and evaluation at all levels improved	Annual planning, quarterly monitoring and annual evaluations carried out at all levels	Reports	Collaboration of main stakeholders ensured
	6. Collaboration with main stakeholders improved	Stakeholders actively participate in the realisation of micro projects yearly	Administrative reports	Solidarity ensured
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
R1. Funds increased				
1.1 Control revenue collection		frequently	Entire municipality	3,000,000
1.2 Recruit and train revenue collectors		4	Idenau	250,000
1.3 Identify sources of revenue		1 study	Entire municipality	1.000,000

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
1.4	Develop sources of revenue such as beaches, markets, motor parks etc	As many as identified	Entire municipality	100,000,000
1.5	Exploit sources of revenue	As many as identified	Entire municipality	100,000
1.6	Carry out realistic budgeting		Council	500,000
1.7	Execute budget as planned		As many as identified	50,000
R2. Information management system improved				
2.1	Purchase phones (mobile and fixed)	6	Council	500,000
2.2	Install internet facilities	1	Council	1,000,000
2.3	Organise public fora	9	Entire Municipality	500,000
2.4	Produce leaflets, brochures of the council	50	Council	50,000
2.5	Develop and distribute communication charts	9	Entire Municipality	1,500,000
R3. Staff performance improved				
3.1	Develop clear job descriptions for staff	All staff	Council	50,000
3.2	Recruit qualified staff	5	Council	50,000
3.3	Identify staff training needs		Council	500,000
3.4	Train staff according to needs		Council	1,000,000
3.5	Train staff on conflict management and team building		Council	1,000,000
3.6	Carry out staff advancement		Council	500,000
3.7	Evaluate staff performance	All staff	Council	50,000
R4. Council assets increased				
4.1	Purchase heavy duty equipment for road construction (Bulldozers, graders, tippers etc)	1	Douala	500,000,000
4.2	Purchase a 4x4 vehicle	1	Douala	50,000,000
4.3	Purchase photocopy	1	Douala	3,000,000

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
	machine			
4.4	Purchase a garbage van and trash cans	1 garbage vans, 8 trash cans	Douala	200,000,000
4.5	Develop a functional system for the management of assets	1	Council	1,000,000
4.6	Institute depreciation values for all council assets	1	Council	1,000,000
R5. Planning, monitoring and evaluation at all levels improved				
5.1	Organise training on planning, monitoring and evaluation at all levels	1	Council	1,000,000
5.2	Carry out yearly planning	1	Council	50,000
5.3	Carry out quarterly monitoring	1	Council	150,000
5.4	Carry out yearly evaluation	1	Council	150,000
R6. Collaboration with main stakeholders improved				
6.1	Conduct an analysis of all stakeholders	1	Entire Municipality	1,000,000
6.2	Establish strategies for collaboration	1	Council	500,000
6.3	Organise yearly planning and evaluation meetings	1	Council	50,000
TOTAL				869,500,000

5.3 Estimated cost of the CDP

SECTOR	AMOUNT
1. Agriculture and Rural Development	7,200,000
2. Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	29,480,000
3. State Property and Land Affairs	2,501,300,000
4. Urban Development and Housing	1,022,000,000
5. Environment and Nature Protection	676,000,000
6. Forestry and Wildlife	3,200,000
7. Territorial Administration, decentralisation and maintenance of order	1,000,000
Idenau Council	869,500,000
8. Basic Education	352,080,000
9. Secondary Education	468,250,000
10. Higher Education	100,000
11. Public Health	573,700,000
12. Water and Energy Resources	32,450,000
13. Public Works	183,500,000
14. Social Affairs	25,000,000
15. Women's Empowerment and the Family	10,400,000
16. Youth	6,600,000
17. Sport and Physical Education	201,500,000
18. Transport	1,200,000
19. Employment and Vocational Training	5,510,000
20. Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Social economy and Handicrafts	8,500,000
21. Scientific Research and Innovation	15,400,000
22. Tourism	161,000,000
23. Culture	15,000,000
24. Industry, Mines and Technological Development	900,000
25. Commerce	60,600,000
26. Posts and Telecommunications	5,800,000
27. Labour and Social Security	210,000
28. Communication	410,000
TOTAL COST OF CDP	7,237,790,000

5.4 Land use plan

Land use in the municipality is divided between natural forests, largely undisturbed forests, (secondary logged), agricultural land (fallows, plantations and small-scale shifting cultivation). Primary forests are owned by the village, while individual ownership rights are only being conferred on land that is cultivated.

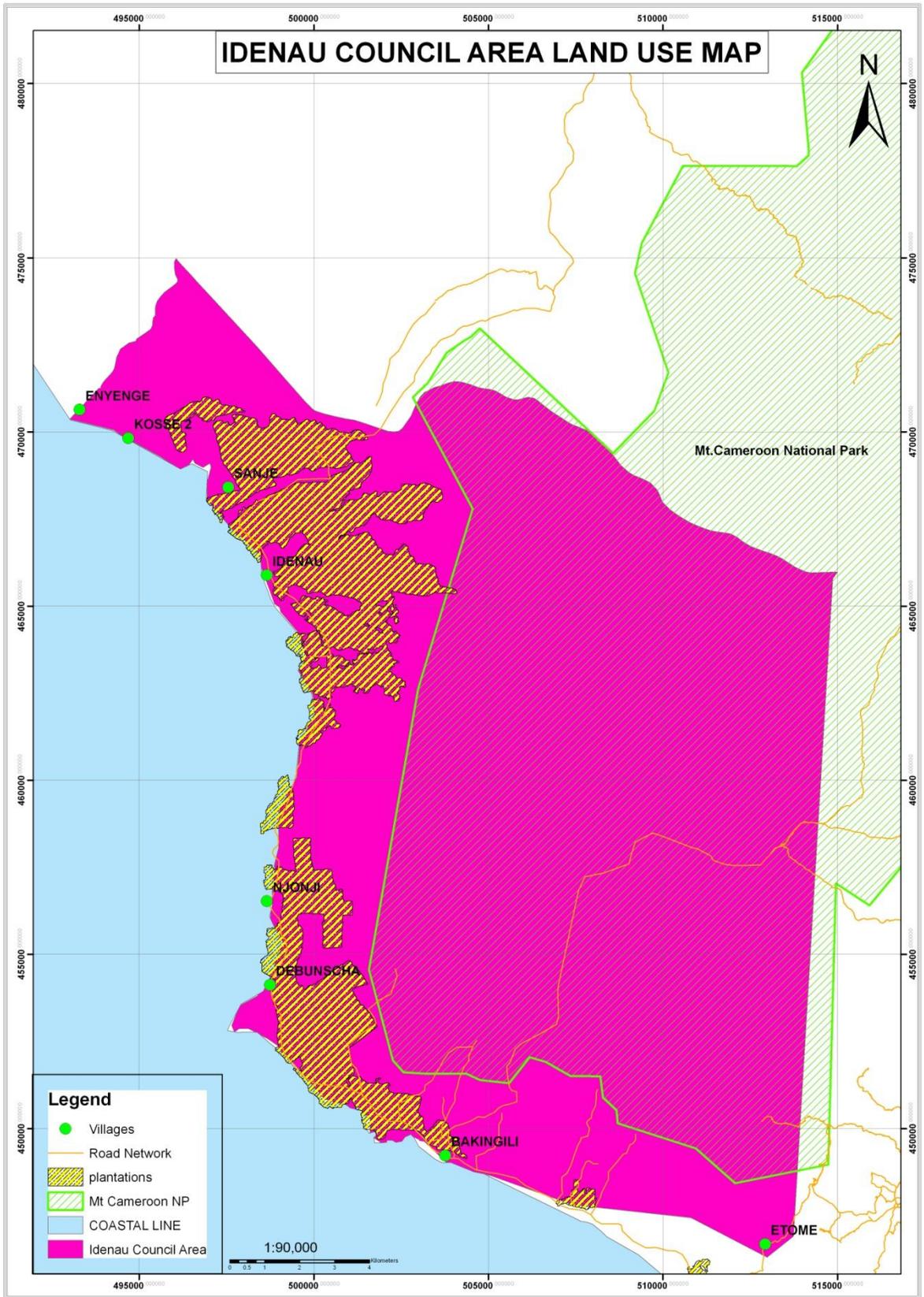


Fig. 3: The land use plan/land cover of the municipality

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 PROGRAMMING

6.1 Available resources and periodicity

RESOURCES MOBILISATION						
Types of Resources	Donor	Amount	Time to be deposited	External or Internal	Sure or Conditional	Conditions of Usage of the said Funds
FISCAL REVENUE	Idenau council	46,786,922	June 2012	Internal	Sure	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Council Additional Taxes from levies (state)	State	148,000,000	September 2012	External	Sure	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Indirect council taxes	Idenau council	15,745,885	April 2012	Internal	Sure	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Exploitation of Council property	Idenau council	502,500	January 2012	Internal	Conditional	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Transfer received (state)	State	27,014,000	April 2012	External	Conditional	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Miscellaneous Revenue	Idenau council	24,900,000	June 2012	Internal	Conditional	Salaries/Recurrent expenditures and projects
Sub Total		262,949,307				
Investment credit	PECTEN	10,000,000	April 2012	External	Conditional	Solar Ovens
Investment Credit	ADB	100,000,000	January 2012	External	Sure	Water Schemes/Toilets
Development Project loans	FEICOM	23,283,350	April 2012	External	Sure	Development Projects
Micro Project Grants	PNDP	71,000,000	February 2012	External	Sure	Micro Projects
Grand Total		467,232,657				

6.2 Mid term expenditure framework (MITEF) 3 years

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Knowledge on improved farming techniques improved									
1.1 Train farmers on improved farming techniques	Trainings organised in Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili, Etome and knowledge and skills used	Works supervisor, Development agent	x			Sub delegate of Agriculture, CEAC, Farmer's voice		1,800,000	ACEFA, IITA
1.2 Establish demonstration farms	8 demonstration farms established in Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili, Etome and farmers apply improved methods in farms	2 nd deputy mayor		x		Chief of post Agriculture		3.200,000	National Agric. Extension programme, ACEFA, IITA
1.3 Organise field days	2 field days organised in Kosse II and Etome and farmers apply lessons learned	2 nd deputy mayor		x		Consultant, sub-delegate Agriculture		350,000	National Agric. Extension programme, ACEFA,
R2 Access to improved planting materials, phyto-chemicals and fertilizers improved									
2.1 Distribute planting materials at subsidized rates to farmers	5000kg maize seeds, 100,000 cassava cuttings distributed in Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili, Etome and planted	2 nd deputy mayor		x		Delegate of agriculture, CEAC, Chief of post Agriculture		3,000,000	IRAD, UNEX Palm, plantain subsector programme
2.2 Provide phyto-chemicals and fertilizers to	2 contacts made to phyto-chemicals and fertilizers business	2 nd Deputy Mayor		x		Union of CIGs, chief of post Agric.,		3,000,000	UNEX Palm, National Agric.

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
farmers (CIGs, unions) at subsidized rates	operators and farmers buy them at affordable prices					delegate of Agric.			Extension programme, ACEFA,
R3 Farms and farm sizes increased									
3.1 Contact state to lease farmland to farmers	5 contacts made to lease farmland to farmers	Mayor	x			Administration village chiefs		2,000,000	Village communities, PNDP
3.2 Distribute farmland to farmers	50 ha of farmland distributed to farmers in Debundscha, Bibunde, Sanje, Bakingili, Njonji	Works man	x			Administration, chief of post Agric., delegate of Agric		7,500,000	Council, village community
R4 stray animals reduced									
4.1 Sensitise communities. on confined animal rearing	7 meetings organised in Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge, Njonji, Bakingili, Etome	Hygiene and sanitation	x	x		Hygiene and sanitation, MINEPIA, councillors, village chiefs		350,000	HEIFER project, MINEPIA, ACEFA
R5 Farming capital increased									
5.1 Provide grants to farming groups	Farming grants provided to CIGs with good proposals	1 st Deputy Mayor	x	x		Credit Unions, FIFFA, Delegation of Agric.		25,000,000	ACEFA, PNDP, MINADER, B.I.P.
Total = 46,200,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR BASIC EDUCATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Facilities for handicaps increased									
1.1 Construct ram (passages for wheel chairs)	9 rams constructed in the public primary schools	1 st Deputy Mayor			x	Contractor	Sand, cement, water, construction materials	5,400,000	PNDP
R2 Didactic materials increased									
2.1 Supply didactic materials	Didactic materials distributed to the nursery and primary schools each year	2 nd Deputy Mayor	x	x	x	contractor	All school needs for teachers	22,500,000	Council Investment Budget (B.I.P), MINEDUB
2.2 Supply sportswear and sporting infrastructures	Sportswears and sporting infrastructures supplied to schools	Mayor	x	x	x	contractor	Jerseys, balls, shot pull, nets e.t.c.	10,000,000	Council, Politicians, ADB, CIGs, NGOs
R3 Latrines and water points increased									
3.1 Construct latrines	9 and 4 latrines (in 3 partitions each) constructed in the primary and nursery schools respectively	Mayor	x	x		contractor	Building materials	53,500,000	PNDP, ADB, FEICOM, MINEDUB
3.2 Construct Head teacher's residence	Head teachers' residence (9 apartments of 2 rooms, a parlour, toilet and kitchen) constructed and occupied	Mayor	x	x		contractor	Building materials	44,800,000	PNDP, FEICOM, BIR
R4 Classrooms, tables, desks and H/M's office improved									
4.1 Construct classrooms	35 classrooms constructed	Mayor	x	x	x	contractor	Building materials	250,000,000	BIP, MINEDUB
4.2 Supply benches	1,071 benches supplied	Mayor	x	x	x	contractor	Wood, nails	32,200,000	BIP, MINEDUB

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR BASIC EDUCATION

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
4.3 Supply tables and chairs	27 teachers' tables and chairs supplied	Mayor	x	x	x	contractor	Wood, nails	6,750,000	BIP, PNDP, Council
R5 Qualified teachers increased in the field									
5.1 Lobby for the transfer of qualified teachers	2 trips made	Mayor	x	x		Qualified teachers	Transport	200,000	Council

TOTAL = 425,350,000

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Qualified teachers increased									
1.1 Lobby for qualified teachers	2 trips made to Yaoundé & Buea and documents regularly followed up	Mayor	x			Principals		500,000	Council
R2 Specialized workshop and laboratories increased									
2.1 Construct workshops	4 workshops constructed in GTC Bakingili and used	Council, works supervisor	x	x		Contractor		72,000,000	BIP, FEICOM PNDP
2.1.1 Equip work shops	4 workshops equipped in GTC Bakingili	2 nd DM	x			Contractor		16,000,000	PNDP
2.2 Construct laboratories	3 laboratories constructed in GHS Idenau and used	Work supervisor	x	x		Contractor		72,000,000	PNDP
2.2.1 Equip laboratories	3 laboratories equipped in GHS Idenau	2 nd DM				Contractor		12,000,000	PNDP
R3 Classrooms, desks, tables increased									
3.1 Construct classrooms	3 classrooms in Idenau & 4 classrooms in Bakingili	Mayor 1 st DM	x	x	x	Contractor		72,000,000	BIP
3.2 Supply desks	375 desks supplied at GTC Bakingili & GHS Idenau & used	Mayor	x			Contractor		11,250,000	BIP
3.3 Supply tables and chairs	8 tables & 8 chairs supplied in GTC Bakingili & GHS Idenau & used	Mayor	x			Contractor		2,000,000	BIP
3.4 Construct administrative block at G.T.C. Bakingili	Administrative block constructed in GTC Bakingili	Mayor	x	x		Contractor		27,000,000	BIP
R4 Water points and latrines increased									
4.1 Construct latrines	Latrines constructed and used in G.T.C. and G.H.S.	Works supervisor	x			Contractor		6,000,000	PNDP, Council
TOTAL = 260,750,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR FISHERIES									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Fishing equipment increased									
1.1 Supply basic fishing equipment to fishermen groups	16 in Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje	2 nd deputy mayor	x	x	x	ACEFA, MINEPIA		30,000,000	SOWEDA, ACEFA
R2 Organisation of fish operators (men / women) improved									
2.1 Create fish operators CIGs	8 in Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II, Sanje	Council, Development agent	x			Consultant, MINADER, MINEPIA,		1,000,000	ACEFA, group members
R3 Indiscriminate fishing by trawlers reduced									
3.1 Reinforce control measures on indiscriminate fishing	16 (Quarterly periodic control for 4 years)	Mayor	x	x	x	Consultant, MINADT, MINEPIA		10,000,000	MINEPIA
R4 Storage & processing of fish improved									
4.1 Support the construction of improved fish ovens	60 in Bakingili, Debundscha beach, Isobe-Njonji, Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse II	Works supervisor	x	x		Contractor, council		100,000,000	ACEFA
4.2 Rehabilitate ice plant in Idenau	1 ice plant rehabilitated in Idenau	Works supervisor	X			Council, Contractor		5,000,000	MINEPIA, ACEFA
4.3 Construct solar ovens	Solar ovens constructed	Works supervisor	x	x		Council, Contractor			Pecten, BIP, MINEPIA, ACEFA
4.4 Construct fish hangers in Bibunde beach	1 fish hanger constructed in Bibunde Beach	Works supervisor		x	x	Council, Contractor		25,000,000	Pecten, BIP., MINEPIA, ACEFA
R5 Fishing methods improved									
5.1 Train fishermen and women	200 fishermen and women trained	Works supervisor	x			MINEPIA, ACEFA		5,000,000	MINEPIA, ACEFA
TOTAL = 176,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR LIVESTOCK									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Knowledge on animal production increased									
1.1 Train farmers on animal production	2 in Bakingili, , Idenau,	Dev't agent	x			Consultant		1,000,000	MINEPIA, ACEFA
R2 Pests and diseases attack on animals									
2.1 Train farmers on pests and disease control	2 in Bakingili, Idenau,	Mayor	x			Consultant		1,000,000	Council
2.2 Link farmers to animal drug dealers	2 in Limbe, Douala	Sanitation officer	x			Consultant		120,000	Council
R3 Access to animal feed increased									
3.1 Train farmers on improved feed production	2 in Bakingili, Idenau,	Dev't agent	x	x		Consultant		1,200,000	MINEPIA, ACEFA
3.2 Link farmers to animal supplement feed sellers	2 in Limbe, Douala	Dev't agent	x	x		Dev't agent		1,200,000	Council
R4 Capital for livestock farmers increased									
4.1 Provide grants to livestock farmers	20	Mayor	x	x		Dev't agent		10,000,000	HEIFER, ACEFA
TOTAL = 13,320,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Ignorance of women and men on their rights reduced									
1.1 Sensitize women and men on their rights	8 meetings in Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kose II, Enyenge	Dev't agent	x			consultant		800,000	CEAC
R2 Level of education and literacy of the population improved									
2.1 Sensitize the communities on the importance of educating the children	8 meetings in Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kose II, Enyenge	Mayor	x			NGO		800,000	MINEDUB
2.2 Sensitize men to educate children		2 nd deputy mayor	X			Consultant		800,000	council
R3 Economic empowerment of women improved									
3.1 Construct women empowerment centre	8 lots in Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kose II, Enyenge	Finance agent		x		NGO		10,000,000	UN women, MINPROFF, Gatsby foundation, elites, MINEPAT
3.2 Support women in carrying out income generating activities through loans	8 meetings in Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kose II, Enyenge	Mayor		x		contractor		35,000,000	B.I.P
R4 Representation of women in decision making positions at all levels increased									
4.1 Sensitize the population and institute a quota system	In all communities	1 st deputy mayor	x			PNDP		5,000,000	COUNCIL
TOTAL = 52,400,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Floods reduce									
1.1 Build embankments along the coastal line	Embankments constructed at Mobange, Debundscha Isobe, Bibunde and Enyenge beaches	1 st DM	x			MINEP		300.000.000	Council BIP
R2 Waste management improved									
2.1 Develop a waste management strategy	7 meetings held in all the communities	1 st DM	x	x	x	MINEP/ Hygiene & Sanitation		500.000	MINEP
2.2 Install waste disposal trash cans in strategy places	Waste disposal trash cans installed in Etome, Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge	1 st DM	x			MINEP/ Hygiene & Sanitation		5.000.000	FEICOM/PNDP
2.3 Acquire waste disposal garbage vans	Garbage vans acquired in Idenau town	Mayor		x		Council, Hygiene & Sanitation		200.000.000	FEICOM/MIVA
2.4 create a waste disposal site (1)	One disposal site created and treated	1 st DM	x	x	x	MINEP/ Hygiene & Sanitation		50.000.000	FEICOM/MIVA
2.5 Dispose waste	Waste disposed in properly trash cans and transported by garbage vans to disposal site	1 st DM	x	x	x	MINEP/ Hygiene & Sanitation		36.000.000	Council
2.6 Construct public toilets/ latrines (Idenau, Bakingili)	Public latrines constructed in Idenau and Bakingili	1 st DM	x	x	x	MINEP/ Hygiene & Sanitation		60.000.000	BIP, FEICOM, ADB Council
R4 Industrial pollution reduced									
3.1 Control the application of environmental laws by industries	Quarterly control of industries to respect environmental laws	1 st DM	x			MINEP Council MINDEE		8.000.000	MINEP Council
R4 Air pollution from fish smoking reduced									
4.1 Support the construction of improved smoking ovens	Grants obtained and improved smoking ovens constructed	1 st deputy mayor	x			MINEP, MINEPIA, Council		100,000,000	U.N Women, PERENCO, Council, PECTEEN Cameroon
TOTAL = 759,500,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR TOURISM

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Tourism office created & personnel increased									
1.1 Lobby for the creation of tourism sector & office	2 trips made to Buea and Yaounde and documents followed up	Mayor	x					300.000	Council
1.2 lobby for the transfer of 2 staff		Mayor	x					800.000	Council
R2 Touristic infrastructures increased									
2.1 Construct a standard guest house, bar, restaurant in Idenau	Standard guest house, bar, restaurant established in Idenau	Works supervisor		x				150.000.000	FEICOM
2.2 Create leisure parks	Leisure parks created in Idenau and Bakingili	Mayor		x				50.000.000	FEICOM MINTOUR BIP
R3 Mobilisation of resources increased									
3.1 Identify tourist guides		Mayor	x					300.000	Council
3.2 Train tourist guides		Development Officer	x					2.000.000	Council, BIP
3.3 Develop the tourist attractions (beaches, Lakes especially Lake Nachtigal, waterfalls, lava sites, parks etc)	Tourist attractions develop and well managed								
R4 Access to tourist attractions improved									
4.1 Rehabilitate roads	Accessibility to Lake Nachtigal, Mt Etinde, Waterfalls and beaches etc improved	Work Supervisor		x		MINTOUR		100.000.000	BIP Council
TOTAL = 504,800,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 State of bridges improved									
1.1 Conduct studies	Debundscha, Idenau Scipio	Work Supervisor	x			Consultant		6.000.000	Council
1.2 Rehabilitate bridges	Debundscha, Idenau Scipio	Work Supervisor		x	x	Contractor		150.000.000	Council, BIP, SOWEDA
R2 Farm to market roads improved									
2.1 Conduct studies	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x			Consultant		2.500.000	Council
2.2 Rehabilitate farm to market roads	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x	x	x	Contractor		75.000.000	PNDP Council
R3 Maintenance of existing roads improved									
3.1 Conduct studies	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x			Council		1.500.000	Council Public Works
3.2 Rehabilitate roads	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x	x	x	Council		50.000.000	Council
3.3 Create & train road maintenance committee	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x			Council		1.000.000	Council
3.4 Equip road maintenance committees	Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Enyenge	Work Supervisor	x	x	x	Council		3.000.000	Council
3.5 Maintain roads	Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Bibunde	1 st DM	x	x	x	Council		15.000.000	Council
3.6 Construct speed brakes	Bakingili, Debundscha, Njonji, Bibunde	1 st DM	x	x	x	Public works		7.000.000	Public Works
TOTAL = 311,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR FORESTRY/WILD LIFE									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced									
1.1 Sensitise the population on forestry laws	7 sensitization meetings Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse 2, Enyenge	2 nd DM	x			Sub Divisional Delegate and Chief of Post Forestry		350.000	MINFOF PSMNR-SWR WWF
1.2 Issue permits for timber exploitation	2 permits	2 nd DM	x			Regional Delegate of Forestry		500.000	Individual
1.3 Control timber exploitation	Monthly control in Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse 2, Enyenge	2 nd DM	x	x	x	Chief of Post MINFOF Village Chiefs		3.000.000	MINFOF, Chiefs
R2 Farming system improved									
2.1 Train farmers on Agro forestry practices	8 trainings in Idenau, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njionji, Sanje, Kosse 2, Enyenge	2 nd DM	x			Chief of post Forestry & Agric		1.600.000	MINFOF, Chiefs
R3 Excessive use of mangroves for fish smoking reduced									
3.1 Sensitise the population	3 sensitisation meetings in Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse 2	2 nd DM	x	x	x	Village Chiefs Chief of Forestry		450.000	MINFOF, Chiefs
3.2 Regenerate mangroves	3000 mangrove trees in Idenau, Enyenge, Kosse 2	1 st DM	x	x	x	Sub Delegate of Forestry		3.000.000	SNV WWF
3.3 Support the construction of improved fish smoking ovens		2 nd DM	X			MINEPIA		10.000.000	UN Women PECTEN
R4 Afforestation increased									
4.1 Plant trees within community forest	8000 Trees the Bakingili community forest	1 st DM	X			Village Chiefs Chief of Forestry Sub Delegate		2.400.000	ICRF, SNV MINFOF, PSMNR
4.2 Create and manage Community forest	Etome-Bakingili- Njonji-Bibunde and Sanje-Kosse II-Enyenge,	2 nd DM	x	x	x	Village Chiefs Chief of Forestry Sub Delegate		50.000.000	ICRF, SNV MINFOF, PSMNR
TOTAL = 71,300,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR COMMUNICATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 CRTV antenna put in place									
1.1 Lobby for CRTV antenna	2 Trips to Buea and Yaoundé	Mayor/MP	x			Council		500.000	Council
R2 Newspaper vendors increased									
2.1 Carry out negotiations with newspaper vendors in Limbe	1 trip to Limbe	Public Relations Officer Idenau Council	x			Council		50.000	Council
R3 Community radio put in place									
3.1 Lobby for the creation of a community radio in Idenau	2 trips to Yaoundé	2 nd DM	x			Council		500.000	Council
3.2 Build and equip community radio	1 community Radio	Mayor	x			UN Women		150.000.000	SOWEDA UN Women
TOTAL = 151,050,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Collaboration between Council and MINDUH improved									
1.1 Sign a partnership protocol between MINDUH and Idenau municipality	Partnership protocol signed	Mayor, Delegate MINDUH	x			Mayor, MINDUH		200,000	Council
1.2 Frame a smooth collaboration between the two bodies	Smooth collaboration observed and financial support from MINDUH obtained	Mayor, Delegate MINDUH	x	x	x	Mayor, MINDUH		500,000	Council
R2 Master plans of the urban spaces put in place									
2.1 Draw up master plans for Idenau and Bakingili towns	Master plans available and control of town development /town running norms applied	Mayor		x		Mayor, MINDUH		35,000,000	10% Council, 90% BIP (MINDUH)
R3 Haphazard building of houses reduced									
3.1 Issue out building permits	Building permits issued and constructions without building permits stopped	Chief of works	x	x	x	Mayor, MINDUH		900,000	Council
3.2 Control construction of houses	Building construction projects controlled quarterly	Chief of works	x	x	x	Technical service	Transport	450,000	Council
R4 Residential areas increased									
4.1 Sensitise population on low cost housing	Population aware of low cost housing	Mayor	x			Council, MINDUH	Transportation	300,000	Council
4.2 Construct low cost housing	Low cost houses available in the urban spaces	Chief of works	x	x	x	Contractor	Building materials	170,000,000	MINDUH, FEICOM, Council
R5 Environmental degradation reduced									
5.1 Sensitise the population on	Population conscious of	Mayor	x	x	x	Mayor		300,000	Council

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
hygiene and sanitation	personal and environmental hygiene and sanitation								
5.2 Waste disposal methods improved	Wastes well disposed	Chief of Hygiene/ sanitation		x	x	Mayor, MINDUH	Contractor's equipment	10,000,000	10% Council, 90% BIP (MINDUH)
R6 State of street roads improved									
6.1 Rehabilitate street roads	Street roads in good state	Mayor		x		Contractor	Contractor's equipment	50,000,000	BIP, Road Fund (MINDUH)
R7 Recreational facilities increased									
7.1 Construct a town/council hall	Town/council hall available in the municipality	Mayor		x	x	Contractor	Contractor's equipment	50,000,000	BIP FEICOM
7.2 Construct a befitting grand stand	Befitting grand stand constructed	Chief of works		x		Contractor	Contractor's equipment	100,000,000	BIP FEICOM
7.3 Construct and tar a boulevard through Bibunde new layout	Bibunde boulevard constructed	Chief of works		x	x	Contractor	Contractor's equipment	150,000,000	BIP FEICOM, MINDUH
TOTAL = 396,450,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Resident doctor put in place									
1.1 Lobby for the transfer of 2 medical doctors	Two functional medical doctors in Sanje and Bakingili	Mayor	x			MINSANTE, MPs, Elites		300,000	MINSANTE, Council
R2 Laboratory equipment increased									
2.1 Supply medical laboratory equipments such as refrigerators, sterilizers, microscopes etc	Laboratory equipments supplied and used	Mayor	x	x		MINSANTE, International donors		11,000,000	MINSANTE, GIZ Buea, South West Special Fund for Health (SWSFH),
R3 Essential drugs made available									
3.1 Create 2 pro-pharmacies	Two pro-pharmacies functional in Sanje and Bakingili	Mayor	x			Council, MINSANTE		5,000,000	MINSANTE, BIP, Council
3.2 Supply essential drugs to the pro-pharmacies	Essential drugs regularly supplied at affordable prices	Mayor	x	x	x	South West Special Fund for Health		40,000,000	MINSANTE, BIP, World bank, South West Special Fund for Health (SWSFH), International donors
R4 Coverage of outreach programmes increased									
4.1 Develop a strategy to increase outreach programmes coverage	strategy to increase outreach programmes coverage developed and implemented	District medical officer	x			Delegation of public health Buea, Medical district Limbe		500,000	Council
R5 Access to programmes for pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria,									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
tuberculosis improved									
5.1 Sensitise the population on the various diseases and their prevention	8 sensitisation meetings held in Bibunde, Bakingili, Etome, Debundscha, Njonji, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge	Mayor	x			MINSANTE		800,000	Council, MINSANTE
5.2 Support those living with HIV/AIDS	Quarterly financial and material support received by those living with HIV/AIDS	Mayor	x	x	x	Council		25,000,000	W.H.O., Council, UNICEF
R6 Access to medical centres increased									
6.1 Lobby for the Creation of a district hospital in Idenau town	Two lobby trips made and documents followed up				x	Council, MPs, Elites		300,000	Council
6.2 Construct and equip a district hospital	Idenau district hospital constructed, equipped and operational	Mayor		x	x	MINSANTE, World Bank, PNDP, International Donors		550,000,000	BIP, FEICOM, ADB
R7 Residential houses for staff increased									
7.1 Construct low cost housing for resident doctors and chief of Post for health centres in Bakingili and Sanje	Low cost houses for resident doctors and chief of Post for health centres in Bakingili and Sanje constructed	Chief of works		x		Council, FEICOM		100,000,000	BIP, FEICOM,
TOTAL = 732,900,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR WATER									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Rehabilitation of existing water schemes improved									
1.1 Rehabilitate water schemes	2 water schemes rehabilitated in Etome and Debundscha beach	Mayor	x	x	x	MINEE		30,000,000	BIR, Council, FEICOM
1.2 Train water management committees (WMCs)	One workshop organised and WMCs apply skills acquired	Mayor, MINEE	x			MINEE, consultant, community development		2,000,000	Council, maintenance levy
1.3 Maintain water schemes	Minor failures of water scheme regularly maintained and functional	Works supervisor	x	x	x	Trained technical staff		12,000,000	Council, maintenance levy
R2 Treatment of wells and boreholes improved									
2.1 Institute yearly contribution for the treatment of water	Community contribution mobilised and used for treatment of water (wells/boreholes)	WMC	x	x	x	Water committee members		500,000	Council, water committee
2.2 Train caretakers	Caretakers from each of the communities trained in one workshop and apply acquired skills	1 st deputy Mayor	x			MINEE, Consultant		2,000,000	Council, maintenance levy
2.3 Treat wells and boreholes	Wells and boreholes are regularly treated and water quality improved	Chief of works	x	x	x	Trained technical staff		9,000,000	Council, maintenance levy
R3 Construction of water schemes increased									
3.1 Conduct studies	Study report made available and used	Mayor	x			MINEE, Consultant		12,000,000	Council,
3.2 Construct water schemes	Water schemes constructed in Bibunde, Bakingili, Enyenge (borehole), Kosse II, Sanje	Mayor		x	x	MINEE, Contractor		50,000,000	ADB, PNDP, FEICOM
3.3 Maintain water schemes	5 maintenance committees put in place and functional	maintenance committees	x			Water committee		500,000	Council,
TOTAL = 118,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR ENERGY									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Connection to AES SONEL improved									
1.1 Contact AES SONEL for connection	Two trips made to Limbe and documents followed up	Mayor	x			MINEE		250,000	Council
R2 Electricity plant with leister generator made functional									
2.1 Rehabilitate electricity plant	Electricity plant rehabilitated and functional	Technical staff, works supervisor	x			MINEE		2,000,000	Council
2.2 Maintain electricity plant	Electricity plant regularly maintained	Mayor, MINEE	x	x	x	Contractor		1,200,000	Council
R3 Voltage of electricity supply increased									
3.1 Contact AES SONEL for maintenance	Contact visit carried out and quality electricity constantly supplied	Mayor, MINEE	x	x	x	Contractor		600,000	Council
R4 Rural electrification increased									
4.1 Supply electricity in Etome, Enyenge, and Kosse II	Rural electrification extended to Etome, Enyenge, and Kosse II and quality electricity regularly supplied.	Mayor, MINEE	x	x		MINEE, Rural electrification programme (REP)		80,000,000	Council, BIP, FEICOM
TOTAL = 84,050,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Operational Social centre put in place									
1.1 Construct and equip a Social centre	Social centre constructed and equipped	Mayor		x	x	Social affairs		200,000,000	MINAS
1.2 Lobby for the transfer of social workers	2 social workers transferred to the municipality	Mayor			x	Consultant		500,000	Council
1.3 Recruit council social workers	Social workers recruited in the council	Mayor	x			Skilled workers		500,000	Council
R2 Assistance to vulnerable population increased									
2.1 Identify and establish a data base for vulnerable persons	Database established for identified vulnerable persons	Chief of personnel	x	x	x	Consultant		1,000,000	MINAS
2.2 Provide care and support to vulnerable persons	Care and support provided to persons with vulnerabilities	Mayor	x	x	x	Council		2,000,000	Reach Out Cameroon, UNICEF, MINAS
R3 Handicap facilities put in place in public places/offices									
3.1 Construct ram in public places	Handicap facilities constructed in public places	Mayor	x	x	x	MINAS, Council		20,000,000	MINAS, UNICEF, PNDP
TOTAL = 223,500,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR ARTS AND CULTURE									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Socio-cultural infrastructures increased									
1.1 Construct community halls	Community halls constructed in Etome, Bakingili, Njonji, Bibunde, Sanje, Kosse II and Enyenge	Chief of works	X	x	x	Council, Village Development Committees (VDC)		70,000,000	PNDP, Council, BIP
1.2 Construct statues at strategic places	Reference statues constructed	Chief of works	x	x	x	Council, West Coast chiefs, VDC		10,000,000	Council, MINCULT
R2 Development of cultural initiatives increased									
2.1 Organise cultural festivals	Cultural festivals organised yearly	Mayor, Chief of works	x	x	x	Council, West Coast chiefs, VDC		7,000,000	Council, VDCs, Elites
2.2 Organise vernacular classes for youths	Vernacular classes organised yearly and youths communicate fluently in vernacular	Mayor	x			Council, West Coast chiefs, VDC		5,000,000	Council
2.3 Create a museum	A museum created with rich information and captivating objects	Mayor		x		MINCULT, Council, West Coast chiefs, VDC		25,000,000	MINCULT
TOTAL = 117,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Sporting activities increased									
1.1 Design sporting activities	1 day to design in Idenau	Development agent	x	x	x	Ministry of sports, Council		2,000,000	BIP, Council
1.2 Implement sporting activities	Implement in 8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njongi, Sanje, Kosse 2, Enyenge	2 nd deputy mayor	x	x	x	Ministry of sports, Council		1,000,000	BIP, Ministry of sports, Council
R2 Staff, equipment and infrastructures increased									
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of two staff	2 trips to Buea and Yaoundé	Mayor	x			Consultant		500,000	Council
2.2 construct a multipurpose sports complex	1 sports complex in Idenau	Mayor		x	x	Contractor	Land, cement, stones, sand	100,000,000	BIP, FEICOM, council
2.3 Equip sports complex	1 lot, Idenau	Mayor			x	Contractor	Sporting equipment	50,000,000	BIP, FEICOM, council
TOTAL = 153,500,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR YOUTH AND CIVIC EDUCATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
Youth development increased									
1.1 Construct a multifunctional youth development centre (YDC)	1 in Idenau	Works supervisor		x	x	Contractor		100,000,000	BIP, FEICOM, MINJEUN
1.2 Equip the YDC	1 in Idenau	Mayor, Delegate youth affairs			x	MINJEUN		50,000,000	BIP, FEICOM, MINJEUN, UN women
R2 Trainers and youth councillors increased									
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of youth counsellors	2 trips in Limbe	Mayor			x	Consultant		500,000	Council
R3 Youth capacity building programme increased									
3.1 Design youth capacity building programmes according to their needs	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Development agent	x	x		Consultant		1,000,000	MINJEUN, Council
3.2 Implement youth programmes	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Mayor	x	x	x				
R4 Mobilisation of youths improved									
4.1 Sensitise the youths	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Development agent	x			Consultant		1,000,000	MINJEUN, Council
4.2 Enrol youths for training	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Mayor	x	x				1,000,000	Council
TOTAL = 153,500,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR STATE PROPERTY AND LAND AFFAIRS									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Access to technical services improved									
1.1 Lobby for the creation of an office and transfer of staff	2 trips to Buea	Mayor		x	x	Council, Del. of state property		1,000,000	Council
R2 Land title deeds increased									
2.1 Sensitise the population on land title deeds	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Mayor, lawyer				Consultant		1,000,000	Council
2.2 Issue land titles	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Delegate of state property and land affairs	x	x	x	Individual	Land		Individual owner(s)
R3 Management of available land improved									
3.1 Sensitise the population on land tenure system	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Mayor, Delegate of state property and land affairs	x			Consultant		1,000,000	Council
3.2 Distribute leased land according to the needs of the sectors	8 communities: Idenau, Bakingili, Debundscha, Etome, Njonji, Sange, Kosse 2, Enyenge	Mayor		x	x	Council		2,000,000	Council
TOTAL = 5,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR COMMERCE									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Manufacturers increased									
1.1 Construct Idenau market	One block of 40 stores put in place per year (3 blocks of 40 stores each)	Chief of works	x			Contractor	Zinc, sand, cement, stones electricity, pipe borne water flush toilet	195.000.000	FEICOM
1.2 Create and construct markets in Bakingili and Enyenge	2 markets constructed in Bakingili and Enyenge	Mayor	x	x		Chief of works	Zinc, scandles, cement, sand	70.000.000	Council PNSP SOWEDA
1.3 Construct hangers for sales of fresh and smoked fish	Fresh and smoked fish hangers constructed in Idenau	Mayor	x			Chief of works		1.450.000	PNDP Council
R2 Diversification of commercial activities increased									
2.1 Sensitise the population on Development initiatives	9 sensitisation meetings organised in Idenau, Sanje, Etome, Kosse, Bakingili, Debundscha, Isobe	PRO Idenau Council	x			Consultant		500.000	Idenau Council
R3 Economic operators increased									
3.1 Contact business companies such as Fokou to establish in the municipality	2 trips made to Limbe and Douala	Mayor	x			Business consultant		50,000	Idenau Council
TOTAL = 267,000,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Royalties for the communities made available									
1.1 Carryout negotiations with petroleum companies	3 negotiating meetings with Euro oil, Glencol and Elf Serepca in Douala	Mayor	x	x	x	Consultant		500,000	Council, Exploration companies
R2 Results of impact assessment studies made available									
2.1 Make demands for copies of impact studies report	2 visits to Buea and Douala	Mayor	x	x	x	Consultant		1,000,000	Council
2.2 Ensure implementation of results of impact studies and control	Impact studies and control reports implemented	MINEP, Mayor	x	x	x	Consultant, MINEP		5,000,000	MINEP, Exploration companies
R3 Community participation in exploration increased									
3.1 Carry out negotiations for recruitment of workers within and out of the communities	3 negotiating meetings with Euro oil, Glencol and Elf Serepca in Douala	Mayor	x	x	x	Council, MP		1,000,000	Council
3.2 Collaboration between communities and exploiters through realisation of infrastructural projects	MOUs signed with Communities and exploiters	Mayor, Ministry of Mines, industries and Technological Development (MINMIDT)				MINMIDT, Consultant		5,000,000	Council, Exploration companies
TOTAL = 12,500,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Vocational training for the unemployed youths increased									
1.1 Design vocational training programmes	1 meeting to design programmes in Idenau	Dev't Agent		x		MINEFOP		500,000	Council
1.2 Implement vocational training programmes	Vocational training programmes established in Idenau and Bakingili	Dev't Agent			x	MINEFOP		5,000,000	MINEFOP
R2 Capital to establish business increased									
2.1 Link youths up to micro finance institutions for loans	100 Youths	Finance Agent			x	MINEFOP		10,000	MINEFOP
TOTAL = 5,510,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Post offices made functional									
1.1 Receive post office structure	1 meeting in Idenau	Mayor		x		DD MIN POST		500,000	Council
1.2 Request for the equipment and transfer of staff	2 trips to Buea & Douala	Mayor		x		DD MINPOST		200,000	Council
R2 Reception of MTN and Orange Networks improved									
2.1 Contact MTN and Orange Network companies	4 contact meetings	Mayor		x		DD MINPOST		100,000	Council
R3 Multimedia centres increased									
3.1 Create multimedia centre in the municipality	1 centre created in Idenau	Mayor		x		DD MINPOST		5,000,000	MINPOST
TOTAL = 5,800,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR TRANSPORT									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Transport agencies increased									
1.1 Carry out negotiations with drivers and small vehicle owners to go into partnership and acquire buses	2 contact meetings	Development Agent		x		DD MINTRANSPORT		100,000	Council
R2 State of vehicles and boat improved									
2.1 Conduct regular control on state of vehicles and boat	16 (quarterly) for 4 years	Development Agent		x	x	DD MINTRANSPORT		500,000	Council
R3 transport boat and engines increased									
3.1 Carry out negotiations with maritime route transporters	1 meeting	Development Agent	x			Marie Marcheant		100,000	Council
R4 respect of safety measures for maritime and road transport increased									
4.1 Organize with testing centre to conduct quarterly controls	2 Meetings	Development Agent	x	x	x	Marie Marcheant		500,000	Council
4.2 Construct speed brakes at intervals along Batoke-Idenau road	2 speed brakes	Works Man		x		DD MINTP			MINTP MINTRANSPORT
TOTAL = 1,200,000									

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR IDENAU COUNCIL									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
R1 Funds increased									
1.1 Control revenue collection	Frequently	Municipal Treasurer	x			Treasury personnel		3.000.000	Council
1.2 Recruit Revenue collectors	4 Revenue collector	Mayor	x			Municipal deliberations, stationeries		250.000	Council
1.3 Identify sources of revenue	As many as possible	Finance agent Finance officers	x			Consultant		1.000.000	Council
1.4 Develop sources of Revenue e.g. beaches, markets, motor parks etc	As many as identified	Mayor	x			Municipal deliberations Contractor			MINTOUR, PNDP Council
1.5 Exploit sources of revenue	As many as identified	Municipal Treasurer	x			Municipal revenue collectors			Council
1.6 Carry out realistic budget	1 budgetary session a year	Secretary General	x			Stakeholders		100.000	Council
1.7 Execute budgets as planned	Budgets executed as planned	Mayor	x			Regular planning and evaluation meetings		50.000	Council
R2 Information management system improved									
2.1 Purchase phones (mobile and fixed)	6 phones	Mayor		x		Finance		500.000	Council
2.2 Install internet facilities	1 installation made in the council	Mayor	x			Contractor, finance		1.000.000	Council
2.3 Develop and distribute a communication chart	9 communication charts	Mayor	x			Consultant, finances		500.000	Council
2.4 Create a functional website	1 website	Mayor	x			Consultant		1.500.000	Council Reach Out
R3 Staff performance improved									
3.1 Develop clear job descriptions for staff	All staff	Mayor	x			Stationary, validation meeting		50.000	Council
3.2 Recruit qualified staff	5 qualified staff	Mayor	x			Municipal deliberation,		50.000	Council

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR IDENAU COUNCIL									
RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
	recruited					finances			
3.3 Identify staff training needs	Staff training needs identified and documented	Chief of Personnel	x			Consultant, Finance		500.000	Council
3.4 Train staff according to needs	Staff trained on various thematic	Mayor	x			Service provider		1.000.000	Council
3.5 Train staff on conflict management and team building	Staff trained on conflict management and team building	Mayor	x			Service provider		1.000.000	Council
3.6 Carry out staff advancement	All staff	Mayor	x			Validation meeting		100.000	Council
3.7 Evaluate staff performance	All staff	Secretary General	x			Daily time sheet Mark sheet			Council
R4 Council assets increased									
4.1 Purchase heavy duty equipment for road construction	3 Heavy Duty equipments	Mayor		x		Contractor		500.000.000	FEICOM, ADB PNDP, Council
4.2 Purchase a 4 X 4 vehicle	1 4x4 vehicle	Mayor	x			Contractor		50.000.000	FEICOM
4.3 Purchase a photocopy machine	1 photocopy machine	Municipal Treasurer		x		Contractor		3.000.000	Council
4.4 Purchase a garbage van and trash cans	1 garbage van	Municipal Treasurer	x			Contractor		200.000.000	ADB, FEICOM Council
4.5 Develop a functional system for the management of assets	1 garbage vans, 8 trash cans	Stores Accountant	x			Service provider		1.000.000	Council
4.6 Institute depreciation values for all council assets	1 depreciation value	Stores Accountant	x			Service provider		1.000.000	Council
R5 planning, monitoring and Evaluation at all levels improved									
5.1 Organise trainings on planning, monitoring and evaluation at all	1 training organized	Secretary General	X			Service provider		1.000.000	Council

THREE YEARS INVESTMENT PLAN FOR IDENAU COUNCIL

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3	HUMAN	MATERIAL		
levels									
5.2 Carry out yearly planning	1 planning per year	Secretary General	x			Meetings		50.000	Council
5.3 Carry out quarterly monitoring	Once every 4 months	Secretary General	x			Service provider		150.000	Council
5.4 Carry out yearly evaluation	Once per year	Mayor	x			Service provider		150.000	Council
R 6 Collaboration with main stakeholders increased									
6.1 Conduct an analysis of stakeholders	1 analysis carried out	Mayor	x			Training, service provider		1.000.000	Council
6.2 Establish strategies for collaboration	1 meeting	Mayor	x			Training, service provider		500.000	Council
6.3 Organise yearly planning and evaluation meeting	Once a year	Mayor	x			Training, service provider		50.000	Council

TOTAL = 766,400,000

6.3I identified axes and activities for reinforcement

S/N.	Main axes of reinforcement	Activities for reinforcement
1	Increase the number of qualified and skilful staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit qualified staff - Assess training needs of staff and organise staff trainings - Elaborate staff training programme
2	Improve on planning, monitoring and evaluation at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train council staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation - Create various project committees at community level - Train committees on planning, monitoring and evaluation of micro projects
3	Improve on the management of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate clear job descriptions for staff and distribute copies to them - Put in place a staff tracking mechanism and ensure it is implemented (control of punctuality and absences, yearly staff evaluation etc.) - Ensure regular staff advancement - Train staff on conflict management and team building
4	Improve on the system of revenue mobilization and financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify all potential council revenue sources - Develop revenue sources (beaches, markets, motor parks, recreational areas) - Recruit revenue collectors and assign them all over the municipality - Organise training for revenue collectors - Put in place a control mechanism for revenue collection - Draw up realistic budgets and execute budget as planned - Involve all those concerned in drawing up annual budgets - Strengthen relationship with public services in charge of fiscal revenues and direct council taxes for instance; taxation, customs, transport, mines etc.
5	Increase the quantity of council assets and improve on their management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase heavy duty equipment for road construction / rehabilitation, a garbage van, trash cans and vehicles - Put in place a functional system for the management of assets - Institute depreciation values for all council assets
6	Improve on the information management system of the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install internet facilities and lobby for CRTV antenna installation in the municipality - Train staff on the use of information technology - Create awareness on the activities and responsibilities of the council (organise public forums, produce leaflets, brochures, posters etc)
7	Reinforce the collaboration with main stakeholders (Government services, socio – economic organizations, civil society, religions bodies, traditional rulers etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify all the main stakeholders - Conduct an analysis of all the stakeholders (identify their strengths, weaknesses etc) - Establish strategies for collaboration - Organise yearly evaluation meetings with all main stakeholders

6.4 Potential socio-economic impact (positive and negative) Optimizing and/or Mitigation measures

a) Possible Environmental Impacts

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible positive Environmental Impacts	Possible negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Mitigation measures
Rehabilitation of Water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in the spread of Water Borne Diseases - Increase access to portable water in communities 	Destruction of the soil structure through digging	Areas dug will be backfilled
Construction of classrooms and laboratories and Toilets	Conducive learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of the natural environment - Poor waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted - Trash cans should be placed around the school campuses
Construction of Idenau Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved hygiene and sanitation - Reduction in post harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of soil structure through digging - Poor waste disposal (papers, plastic containers, rotten food stuff etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted - Trash cans should be placed around the markets
Construction of Council animal Production farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved Hygiene and sanitation - Number of stray animals reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of soil structure through digging - Poor waste disposal - Air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug will be backfilled - Waste from the farm should be used as manure in farms - Farm should be constantly cleaned and disinfected
Construction of a slaughter House	Improved hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of soil structure through digging - Poor waste disposal and Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled - Area should be constantly cleaned and disinfected
Construction of fish stacking hangers and fresh fish market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved hygiene and sanitation - Reduction of post harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of soil structure through digging - Poor waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled - Trash cans should be installed
Rehabilitate farm to market roads (Etome, Idenau, Bakingili, Sanje, Kosse II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in post harvest losses - Improve transportation of goods to the various markets 	Destruction of soil structure through digging	Areas dug will be backfilled and trees planted
Construct low cost houses	Improved living conditions for the civil servants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of the soil structure through digging - Poor waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted - Trash cans should be installed

b) Possible Social Impacts

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible positive Social Impacts	Possible negative Social Impacts (Social I Risk)	Mitigation measures
Rehabilitation of Water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of water borne diseases - Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increase time available - Children will be more punctual at school leading to better performance - Improved hygiene and sanitation - Change in gender roles (more men fetching water since the taps are at their door steps) 	Poor sanitation around water systems	Sensitisation of the population proper hygiene and sanitation
Construction of classrooms and laboratories and Toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High performance in public exams - Conducive learning environment - Increased literacy rate 	Reduction in leisure activities due limited land	More allocation of land for play ground
Construction of Idenau Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the sales of produce - Improve hygiene and sanitation - Increase access to basic necessities in the municipality 	High crime wave, prostitution and juvenile delinquency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High security control - Sensitise the population
Construction of Council animal Production farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase Hygiene and sanitation - Reduce the number of stray animals - Destruction of crops by Animals reduced - Increased access to livestock in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict in site selection - Conflict of interest - Air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation of the community - Animal production farm should be constantly cleaned
Construction of a slaughter House	Improve hygiene and sanitation and access to fresh meat	Conflict in site selection and conflict of interests	Sensitisation of the population
Construction of fish stacking hangers and fresh fish market	Increased protein intake, Reduction in malnutrition and Food security ensured	Conflict in site selection	Compensation of land lords
Rehabilitate farm to market roads (Etome, Idenau, Bakingili, Sanje, Kosse II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be reduction in travelling hazards and risks - Reduction in transport fares - Transportation cost for goods to travel by vehicle and motorbike will significantly reduced - Communities will notice an increase in traffic volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influx of thieves due to good roads - High rate of juvenile delinquency and prostitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High security control - Sensitisation of youths
Construct low cost houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality lodging facilities for Civil servants in the municipality - Social interaction between staff, parents and students - Reduced late coming and absenteeism from Duty post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict of interest - Limited privacy - Harassment of Single women 	Sensitization of staff on mutual respect of each other

6.5 Summary Environmental Management Framework for mid-term investment plan

6.5.1 Simplified environmental management plan (Socio environmental management plan)

The plan consist of 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.

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

6.6 Annual Investment Plan for Idenau Council

6.6.1 Annual plan of priority projects (1st year)

PROJECT	TASKS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		
						HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCIAL
Rehabilitation of water schemes in Bakingili	Prepare Tender documents	Tender documents in place	Chief of works	PNDP/ COUNCIL		MINEE		10,000,000
	Publish tender	Tender published and applications received						
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed						
	Construct water schemes	Water schemes constructed according to specifications						
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented						
	Receive water schemes	Water schemes received and necessary documents signed						
Rehabilitation of water schemes in Idenau	Same as above			African Development Bank		Same as above	50,000,000	
Construct classrooms G.S. Njonji (2) G.S, Sanje (2)	Prepare tender document	Tender document in place	TB chairman	PNDP/ COUNCIL		MINEDUB/ MINTP		32,000,000
	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor					
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board					
		Classrooms constructed according to specifications	Contractor					
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified & recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee					
	Receive classrooms	Classrooms received and necessary document signed	Mayor					
Supply benches (180) (All primary schools except GS Bakingili)	Prepare tender document	Tender document in place	TB chairman	PNDP/ COUNCIL		MINEDUB/ CONTRACTOR		5,400,000
	Publish tender	Tender published and application	Mayor					

PROJECT	TASKS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		
						HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCIAL
and to GHS Idenau and GTC Bkingili		received						
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board					
		Benches constructed according to specifications	Contractor					
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified & recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee					
	Receive classrooms	Benches received and necessary document signed	Mayor					
	Distribute benches to all schools concerned	Benches received and documents signed by school heads	Finance Agent					
Construct toilets (3) G.S. Njonji G.S. Sanje G.S. Idenau	Prepare tender documents	Tender documents in place	TB chairman	PNDP/ COUNCIL		MINTP/ MINEP		10,500,000
	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor					
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board					
	Construct toilets	Toilets constructed according to specification	Contractor					
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee					
	Receive toilets	Toilets received and necessary documents signed	Mayor					
Supply teachers' tables and chairs	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	PIB		MINEDUB		1,500,000
	Distribute tables and chairs	Tables and chairs received and documents signed	Contractor					
Construct sub-divisional delegation of agriculture in Idenau	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor	PIB		SDO/ MINADER/ CONTRACTOR		15,000,000
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board					
	Construct water points	Water points constructed according to specification	Contractor					
	Supervise construction	Supervision conducted and	Follow-up					

PROJECT	TASKS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS			
						HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCIAL	
	work	recommendations implemented	committee						
	Receive water points	Water points received and necessary documents signed	Mayor						
Construct CEAC office in Idenau	Same as above								15,000,000
Construction of Idenau market	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor	FEICOM		COUNCIL/ CONTRACTOR		165,000,000	
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board						
	Construct water points	Water points constructed according to specification	Contractor						
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee						
	Receive water points	Water points received and necessary documents signed	Mayor						
Construction of Workshops (G.T.C. Bakingili)	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor	PNDP, Council,		MINSEC/ MINTP/ CONTRACTOR		18,000,000	
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board						
	Construct water points	Water points constructed according to specification	Contractor						
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee						
	Receive water points	Water points received and necessary documents signed	Mayor						
Construct water points (G.T.C. Bakingili and G.H.S. Idenau)	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor	PIB		MINEE/ MINSEC/ COUNCIL		6,000,000	
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender board						
	Construct water points	Water points constructed according to specification	Contractor						
	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Follow-up committee						

PROJECT	TASKS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS			
						HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCIAL	
	Receive water points	Water points received and necessary documents signed	Mayor						
Construction of 2 classrooms at GTC Bakingili	Same as above			PIB		MINSEC/ MINTP/ CONTRACTOR		18,000,000	
Construction of slaughter house		1 slaughter house constructed in Idenau and used	Chief of works			MINEPIA		4,000,000	
Rehabilitation of ice plant		Rehabilitate 1 ice plant in Idenau	Mayor	Council, PECTEN		MINEPIA		1,000,000	
Construction of fish stacking hangers		Construct 1 fish stacking hanger in Idenau					MINEPIA		4,000,000
Construction of solar dryers		1 Solar dryer constructed in Idenau and functional					PECTEN/ MINEE		10,000,000
Construction of fresh fish market		Construct 1 fish market in Idenau					MINEPIA		3,000,000
Rehabilitate farm to market roads (Etome, Idenau, Bakingili, Sanje, Kosse II)		Farm to market roads rehabilitated in Etome, Idenau, Bakingili, Sanje, Kosse II	Chief of works	PNDP/ COUNCIL		MINADER/ MINTP		10,000,000	
Construct low cost houses		1 storey building with 8 apartments	Mayor	FEICOM		MINDUH		167,833,350	

6.7 Contract Award Plan PNDP

Description of Project	Person Responsible	Partners	Type of Selection (Quotation/Call for Tender)	Estimated amount	Source of Income	Preparation of DAO	Launching of Tender		Technical and financial evaluation		Non objection from PNPD		Negotiation		Award		Provisionary acceptance		Observation
							Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Njonji and GS Sanje respectively	Mayor	MINTP	Call for tender	16,000,000	PNDP/ council	April 2012	2/05/12	5/05/12	12/05/12	15/05/12	21/05/12	25/05/12	4/06/12	8/05/12	18/05/12	20/05/12	20/11/12	25/11/12	
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Sanje	Mayor	MINTP	Call for tender	16,000,000	PNDP/ council	April 2012	2/05/12	5/05/12	12/05/12	15/05/12	21/05/12	25/05/12	4/06/12	8/05/12	18/05/12	20/05/12	20/11/12	25/11/12	
Construction of 3 toilets at GS Njonji, GS Sanje and GS Idenau (Scipio)	Mayor	MINSANTE / MINEP	Cotation	10,500,000	PNDP/ council	April 2012	3/05/12	7/05/12	9/05/12	12/05/12	16/05/12	20/05/12	7/06/12	11/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	22/12/12	27/12/12	
Construction of a workshop at GTC Bakingili	Chief of works	MINSEC	Cotation	18,000,000	PNDP/ council	May 2012	2/06/12	5/06/12	7/06/12	9/06/12	21/06/12	25/06/12	4/07/12	8/07/12	18/07/12	20/07/12	20/12/12	25/12/12	
Construction of a water point at GHS Idenau and GTC Bakingili	Chief of works	MINEE	Cotation	3,000,000	PNDP/ council	May 2012	2/06/12	5/06/12	7/06/12	9/06/12	21/06/12	25/06/12	4/07/12	8/07/12	18/07/12	20/07/12	20/12/12	25/12/12	

Construction of fresh fish market at Idenau	Mayor	MINEPIA	Cotation	3,000,000	PNDP/ Council	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	
Supply of 180 student desks at GHS Idenau and GTC Bakingili; and Primary schools	Mayor	MINSEC	Call to tender	5,400,000	PNDP /Council	May 2012	12/06/12	15/06/12	17/06/12	19/06/12	25/06/12	28/06/12	14/07/12	18/07/12	26/07/12	29/07/12	1/09/12	4/09/12	
Rehabilitation of Etome-Batoke road	Chief of works	MINTP	Call for tender	6,000,000	PNDP/ council	July 2012	1/08/12	4/08/12	13/08/12	15/08/12	17/08/12	24/08/12	27/08/12	31/08/12	3/09/12	4/09/12	12/09/12	30/08/12	
Rehabilitation of Ice Plant in Idenau	Mayor	MINEPIA	Cotation	1,000,000	PNDP/ council	September 2012	1/10/12	3/10/12	5/10/12	8/10/12	9/10/12	13/10/12	15/10/12	17/10/12	22/10/12	23/10/12	14/11/12	16/11/12	
Rehabilitation of water schemes in Bakingili	Chief of Works	MINEE	Call for Tender	10,000,000	PNDP/ council	September 2012	1/10/12	3/10/12	5/10/12	8/10/12	9/10/12	13/10/12	15/10/12	17/10/12	22/10/12	23/10/12	14/11/12	16/11/12	

OTHERS (PECTON, FEICOM, PIB, ETC)

Description of Project	Person Responsible	Partners	Type of Selection (Quotation/Call for Tender)	Estimated amount	Source of Income	Preparation of DAO	Launching of Tender		Technical and financial evaluation		Non objection from PNDP		Negotiation		Award		Provisionary acceptance		Observation
							Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	Projected Date	Realised Date	
Construction of market at Idenau	Mayor	MINCOM MERCE	Call for tender	65,000,000	FEICOM	May 2012	2/06/12	5/06/12	7/06/12	9/06/12	21/06/12	25/06/12	4/07/12	8/07/12	18/07/12	20/07/12	20/12/12	25/12/12	
Construction of fish stacking hangers at Idenau	Mayor	MINEPIA	Cotation	4,000,000	PECTEN	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	
Construction of solar dryers at Idenau	Mayor	MINEE	Call for tender	10,000,000	PECTON	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	
Construction of fresh fish market at Idenau	Mayor	MINEPIA	Cotation	3,000,000	Council	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	

Construction of slaughter houses at Idenau	Chief of works	MINEPIA	Cotation	4,000,000	Council	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	
Construction of low cost houses	Mayor	MINDUH	Call for tender	167,835,350	FEICOM	May 2012	2/06/12	5/06/12	7/06/12	9/06/12	21/06/12	25/06/12	4/07/12	8/07/12	18/07/12	20/07/12	20/12/12	25/12/12	
Construction of a sub-divisional agric office	Chief of works	MINEPIA	Call for tender	15,000,000	PIB	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	
Construction of a CEAC agric office	Chief of works	MINEPIA	Call for tender	15,000,000	PIB	August 2012	2/09/12	5/09/12	7/09/12	9/09/12	21/09/12	25/09/12	4/09/12	8/09/12	18/09/12	20/09/12	20/10/13	25/10/13	

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation system (in relation to the AIP)

The M&E system of the Idenau council comprises actors with well defined duties and tools to enable a good information collection and transfer;

7.1.1 Actors

The following actors will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the AIP of the council;

- Mayor and council members
- Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
- The Decentralised structures of government (Education, Health, Agriculture, Fishery, Health, Pubic Works etc...)
- The Village Development Committees
- Project management committee
- The Council Development Agent (VCD)
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Reach Out

7.2 Composition and functions of the committees in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP

At the end of the elaboration of the CDP, an M&E (Follow-up) Committee at the level of the council was put in place to replace the Steering Committee and a Municipal Order signed by the mayor and the SDO published to give legitimacy to the committee.

Composition of the Follow-Up Committee of the council;

S/n	Name	Role	Function
1	Kelly Esike	President	Councilor
2	Fonchenela Marie-Therese	Secretary General	Development Agent
3	Nche Thomas Njungu Elive	Public Relation Officer	Councilor
	Nzuk George	Member	
4	Tonde Gabriel	Member	Councillor
5	Mesembe Agarthha	Member	Councilor
6	Ndumbe Ekwalla	Member	Councilor
7	Augustine Kum	Member	Quarter Head (Enyenge)

Duties of the Mayors, Council Members and M&E Committee

- Follow up work done by selected contractors as per the specifications on the contract award document
- Carry out random field visit to ascertain that work is being effectively executed
- Inform the different persons /structures responsible for implementing the activities about the council administrative procedures to obtain the necessary funds for the activity
- Conduct periodic reviews of the AIP in collaboration with the council executives
- Ensure strict implementation of the social and environmental management plan by all stakeholders
- Produce quarterly reports for level of realisation of micro projects and committee activities to the council
- Work in close collaboration with the council executive

Roles and Responsibilities of Members of the Follow-up Committee

1. President

- Convene and preside over all meetings of the committee
- Ensure that the aims and objectives of the committee are met in the implementation and follow-up of micro projects earmarked in the CDP
- Ensure the follow-up and payment of allowances to committee
- Propose the replacement of uncooperative and dormant committee members

2. Secretary

- Take down proceedings at meetings
- Produce various reports of the activities of the committee
- Perform other legitimate duties as assigned by the committee president in relation to the objectives of the structure

3. Public Relation Officer

- Publicize the committee, its objectives, activities and achievements
- Perform other legitimate duties as assigned by the committee president in relation to the objectives of the structure

The Decentralised Structures of Government (Education, Health, Agriculture, Fishery, Health, Public Works etc...)

They will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of specific sectoral micro projects.

Village Development and Project Management Committees

The Village Development and Project Management Committees were created in villages where they were non-existent. They will also ensure supervision and maintenance of micro projects to ensure sustainability and appropriation of projects in their various villages.

Community Based Organisations

They will monitor specific micro projects executed in their communities

LSO (Reach Out Cameroon)

As the partner facilitating the process, Reach Out Cameroon will provide technical support to the M&E Committee and the Council that are in charge of steering the CDP.

7.3 M&E Tools and frequency for Reporting

Tool 1 Project Evaluation Form Format

This tool will be used quarterly to monitor the AIP by all the M&E actors involved in the process.

- Monthly follow up visits and production of progress reports
- Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation and quarterly reporting

Programme Objective.....

Period of report.....To.....

Specific Objective(s)	Results	Activities Realised	Activities not Realised	Challenges	Observations/ Suggestions

Tool 2 Project Evaluation Form Format

This tool will be used for the monitoring of micro projects at all level by all the actors concerned in the M&E of the AIP and the various indicators defined in the AIP

Micro project						
Strategic Action to be accomplished						
Date of Monitoring and Evaluation						
What was planned to be done	Person Responsible	What has been done	What still has to be done	When should it be completed	What will be there to show that it has been done	Comments and reaction of the M&E committee

Activity 1						
Activity 2						
Activity 3						
Activity 4						
Activity 5						
Activity 6						

Tool 3 Log Books

Log books will be placed at the level of each project sites. The book will be filled by the contractors and the actors in charge of M&E to ensure that norms and specifications are respected.

Tool 4 Meetings and Progress Reports

Quarterly meetings will be held at the council where progress reports are presented and important decisions taken.

7.4 Review of the CDP and mechanism for the preparation of the next AIP

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. Projects not realised will be re-planned with those for next year. At the end of three year the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected. A programming for the next three years and an investment plan will be done.

The Idenau council should organise periodic reviews of the AIP to ascertain the rate of realisation of the plan and also to correct gaps. At the end of the year, there should be an evaluation of planned activities viz its realisation. The evaluation exercise should inform the council on the various lapses and thereby enable them improve their performance for the next AIP.

At the end of every year, a new AIP should be elaborated taking into consideration the gaps and best practices of the previous plan. The council should be current with information on new orientations and emerging issues that could work to their advantage which should be exploited and integrated in the new AIP.

The services of competent development actors of the municipality should be sought, with the technical expertise of PNDP during the elaboration of the new plan.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

The communication plan is a tool which will inform the council on best possible ways to make the broadest publicity about its CDP to the public and to technical and financial partners.

The council will have to produce such a plan every time they are elaborating an Annual Investment Plan.

ACTION	TIMEFRAME	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
Sensitise population on the implementation of the CDP, expect results and the role of stakeholders through flyers and leaflets with major objectives, activities and to be circulated in all villages in the Municipality	5th -10th April 2012	Mayor /SG
Organize Restitution Meetings on the outcome of the CDP elaboration process at Council level involving Councilors, Chiefs, Village Development Associations, CIGs, Elite, EIGs Heads of Government Technical Services, members of the follow-up committee	19th – 24th April 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG
Organize Restitution Meetings on the outcome of the CDP elaboration process at village level involving the Bomboko, Bakweri, Orokos Bayangis and Bassa clans, as well as North Westerners, Nigerians, Ghanaians, Beninese and Village Development Associations including Elites	10th – 14th May 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG & Follow-up committee
Carryout Radio Broadcast Programs to sensitise population on the implementation of the CDP, expect results and the role of stakeholders and the outcome of the CDP elaboration process	3 times/ yr starting June	Mayor /SG
Organize lobbying visits to relevant Organizations and Ministries: e.g. PNDP, PDICA, CDC, SOWEDA, FEICOM, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINEPAT, MINBASE, MINSEC, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINTRANSPORT, MINTP, Elites and Embassies etc...	Start in June 2012	Mayor, Deputies and Committee Chairpersons
Organise information Day and distribute AIP to potential funders/ partners (like; PNDP, CDC, SOWEDA, Rumpi Electrification Project, FEICOM, PECTON, etc...)	Start in July 2012	Mayor, Deputies/ SG and President of Follow Up Committee
Website Design and hosting of the communal development plan for easy access by public	August 2012	Mayor, SG and Reach Out
Organise Lobbying Missions abroad to communicate the Communal Development Plan , improve resource mobilisation and seek partnerships with other councils and funding bodies as well as elites abroad	October 2012	Mayor, SG, president of the Follow Up Committee and Reach Out

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 CONCLUSION

Idenau Council has successfully completed the elaboration of its development and investment plan. Several stakeholders from all the eight villages in the municipality were consulted and their aspirations have been captured in the plan. The entire process entailed a highly participatory approach which involved all the stakeholders with a participatory identification of needs in all the 28 sectors. There is now a strategic plan elaborated for all the sectors for a long term implementation. The council has identified several potential partners who could be solicited for assistance. The Follow-Up Committee which was put in place should be enabled to accomplish their task to the best of their ability for the success of this plan. They should be provided with adequate training to meet up with the task which lies ahead of them. It is incumbent on the management of the Council to immensely commit in fostering the implementation of the CDP by making available the necessary funds for monitoring of planned activities.

Finally, the Idenau Council Development Plan should henceforth serve as a tool for development which should be exploited by the community, technical and financial partners as well as collaborators, elites, government services, economic operators, just to mention these few. Above all, the needs identified should systematically guide the council's work in a non-partisan manner, for the interest of its entire population.

10.0 ANNEXES

10.1 Project presentation sheet for Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

Below is a summarised micro project template for identified needs and prioritised sectors at village level in the Idenau council area.

Micro Project Profile

Sector	Water and Energy
Micro project name	Rehabilitation of water schemes
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality potable water in the communities increased
Location	Bakingili
Technical partners	PNDP and Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire Bakingili village
Estimated cost of Project	10,000,000
Environmental Impact	Improvement of hygiene and sanitation
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of water borne diseases - Children will be more punctual at school leading to better performance - Improved hygiene and sanitation - Change in gender roles (more men fetching water since the taps are at their door steps)
Maintenance Cost	1,000,000
Execution time	May 2012-December 2012

Sector	Secondary Education
Micro project name	Construction of workshops and classrooms and equipping with students desks and water points in the schools
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality secondary educational facilities increased
Location	GHS Idenau and GTC Bakingili
Technical partners	PNDP and Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	GHS Idenau and GTC Bakingili
Estimated cost of Project	22,800,000
Environmental Impact	Conducive learning environment
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High performance in public exams - Conducive learning environment - Increased literacy rate
Maintenance Cost	2,280,000
Execution time	May-December 2012

Sector	Basic Education
Micro project name	Construction of additional classrooms, supply of pupil desks), and Construct of latrines in the various schools
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality basic educational facilities increased
Location	Njonji, Sanje, Idenau
Technical partners	PNDP, ADB, Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	GS Njonji, GS Sanje and GS I and II Idenau
Estimated cost of Project	46,100,000
Environmental Impact	Conducive learning environment
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase social interaction between civil servants and the population - Reduce late coming and absenteeism fro job sites
Maintenance Cost	4,610,000
Execution time	April-December 2012

Sector	Commerce
Micro project name	Construction of modern daily market, fresh and smoked fish markets
Objective (Impact on client)	Promote the growth of commercial activities by reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of the populations
Location	Idenau
Technical partners	FEICOM, PNDP and Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Bibunde new layout and Bali quarters
Estimated cost of Project	75,000,000
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees in the market premises - Reduction of waste management
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of distances to market - Availability of goods at the disposal of the communities - Increased in standard of living
Maintenance Cost	7,500,000
Execution time	May-December 2012

Sector	Public works
Micro project name	Rehabilitation of Etome-Batoke road
Objective (Impact on client)	Transportation of farm produce to markets within the municipality improved
Location	Etome, Idenau, Bakingili, Sanje, Kosse II
Technical partners	PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Etome villagers
Estimated cost of Project	10,000,000
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in post harvest losses - Improve transportation of goods from farm to markets
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve circulation of persons and goods - Increase in the sales of goods and reduction of poverty
Maintenance Cost	1,000,000
Execution time	July-August 2012

Sector	Livestock
Micro project name	Construction of slaughter a house with slabs
Objective (Impact on client)	Animal production increased
Location	Idenau
Technical partners	PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Bibunde new layout and Bali quarters
Estimated cost of Project	4,000,000
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in post harvest losses - Improve transportation of goods from farm to markets
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve circulation of persons and goods - Increase in the sales of goods and reduction of poverty
Maintenance Cost	400,000
Execution time	August 2012-October 2013

Sector	Fisheries
Micro project name	Construct fresh fish market, fish stacking Hangers, solar dryers for fish and rehabilitation of ice plant
Objective (Impact on client)	Production and processing of fish improved
Location	Idenau
Technical partners	PNDP, Council, and PECTON
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Bali quarters
Estimated cost of Project	19,000,000
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in post harvest losses - Improve the sales of fish - Reduce air pollution through the use of local methods of drying fish - Reduction of mangrove and timber exploitation
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve circulation of persons and goods - Increase in the sales of goods and reduction of poverty
Maintenance Cost	1,900,000
Execution time	August 2012-October 2013

Sector	Agriculture
Micro project name	Constuction of CEAC and sub agric post in Idenau
Objective (Impact on client)	Agricultural facilities increased
Location	Idenau
Technical partners	PIB, MINTP
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Idenau municipality
Estimated cost of Project	30,000,000
Environmental Impact	Working environment made conducive
Social Impact	Improved access to services
Maintenance Cost	3,000,000
Execution time	July-August 2013