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MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE, DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

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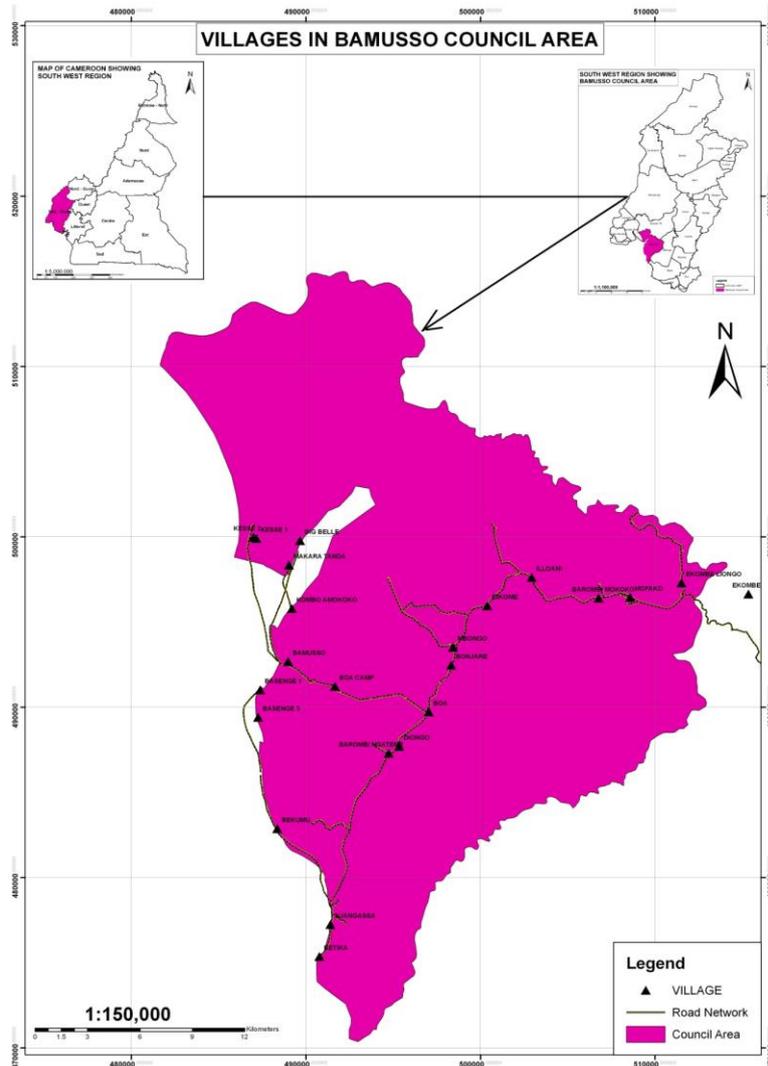
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL SECRETARY

NATIONAL COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BAMUSSO MUNICIPALITY



June 2011

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Annual Investment Plan
CDC	Cameroon Development Cooperation
CDP	Council Development Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CIG	Common Initiative Group
ID/OS	Institutional Diagnosis and Organisational Strengthening
KEC	Kosmos Energy Cameroon
SG	Secretary General
FEICOM	Support Fund for Local Council
FMU	Forest Management Units
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GNS	Government Nursery School
GHS	Government High School
GPS	Government Primary School
GPS	Global Positioning System
LBAs	Licence Buying Agents
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MIS	Market Information Systems
MCP	Mount Cameroon Project
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Programme
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
REO	Reach Out Cameroon
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
VTC	Village Traditional Council
HACI	Hope for Africa's Children Initiative

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Development Plan for the Bamusso Council was developed for the period of January to June 2011, through a Local Support Organisation (LSO), Reach Out Cameroon facilitated by the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP). The Plan covered a wide range of development concerns of the municipality such as Health, Water schemes, Electricity, Road networks, Environment and Nature Protection, Women Empowerment and the family and livestock-fishery.

The municipality is located some 25km from Mbonge and has a total surface area of about 885km² with an estimated population of 95,674 inhabitants living in 27 villages. It is located between latitude 4⁰33'N and longitude 9⁰01'E with an altitude of about 80m in the mainland area above sea level and -5m in the maritime area which is below sea level

During the elaboration of the Bamusso CDP, the following process/methodology were used; Village Diagnosis, Urban Space Diagnosis Council Institutional Diagnosis, Strategic Planning Programming and Resource Mobilisation. After the collection and analysis of data at each level of the process, the data was restituted to the population.

The vision of the ***Bamusso Council is self-sustaining and the population of the Municipality has a high standard of living resulting from improved road network and maintenance route system linking all the villages with improved infrastructures in the domains of Education, Health, Water and Electricity.***

The goal of the ***Council is to sustainably improve on the livelihood of the population of the Bamusso municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of Health, Education and socio-economic Infrastructure.***

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;*
- *Access to electricity supply increased;*
- *Development of touristic sites improved*
- *Income level of women increased;*
- *Basic infrastructures Increased;*
- *Fish production 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 4.472.295.000*** (four billion four hundred and seventy two million, two hundred and ninety five thousand francs CFA).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

For the past decades, Cameroon has been running a centralized Government system until decentralization was introduced to the Cameroonian public in 2004 and went operational in January 2010. Within the framework of the implementation of the strategy for growth and employment and the decentralization process in Cameroon, Councils are more than ever taking central positions and are becoming real actors in the process of socio-economic development.

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, cultural and sports development of a given municipality.

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

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

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

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

- Decree N° 2010/0242/PM of 26th February 2010 with regards to the construction and maintenance of rural unclassified roads and with regards to potable water supply in the zones not covered by the public network for the distribution of water conceded by the State.

To assist in the decentralisation process, the government introduced a series of development programmes amongst which is the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP), whose goal is to support local councils in Cameroon in the process of 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.

Major orientations in the elaboration of a Council Development Plans include the following:

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

In the process of implementing their mandate, PNDP is currently financing the elaboration of development plans for a number of councils in Cameroon, among which is the Bamusso council. It's in this context that Reach Out (REO), a woman and youth centred organisation located in Buea and which has been at the forefront of the development of the South-West Region for the past 12 years was selected by the Bamusso Council in Ndian Division to elaborate and actualize her Council Development Plan in order to contribute in fostering sustainable development within the municipality.

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

The global objective is to come out with a picture of the socio economic situation of the Bamusso Municipality and to come up with a development plan for the council.

Specifically the objectives are to;

- To carry out an institutional diagnosis at the council level and a participatory diagnosis at urban space and village level in the Bamusso municipality.
- To set up a follow up (M&E) committee at the council level during implementation of micro projects.
- To provide an orientation for poverty reduction, growth and employment.
- To encourage the participation of the population in local governance.
- To strengthen the council as an institution.
- To build and strengthen partnership between the council and stakeholders within and without the municipality.
- To encourage council officials, the population and local development actors in the mobilisation of resources (financial, material, human, information, etc.) for development.
- To encourage communal development planning as a process in participatory development and sustainability.

1.3 Structure of the document

The structure of the report constitutes the following sections:

- Introduction.
- Methodology.
- Presentation of the council.
- Summary of diagnosis results.
- Strategic planning.
- Programming.
- Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism.
- Communication plan for the implementation of CDP.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparation of the process

The preparations for the Council Development Planning (CDP) process in the Bamusso Municipality involved signing of a contract, holding harmonisation meetings with Council executive, information dissemination and sensitisation on the process, setting up a steering committee at the council level, official launching of the CDP process and baseline data collection.

2.1.1 Signing of Contract

The process started first with the signing of a contract between Bamusso Council, PNDP and Reach Out Cameroon on the 20th of December 2010 at the PNDP Coordination Unit Buea. This was later followed with the registration of the contract at the Taxation department in Yaounde Centre 1 on the 11th February 2011.

2.1.2 Harmonisation meeting with Mayor and council staff

Series of meetings were held with the Mayor and some council executives during which Reach Out Cameroon presented a draft execution plan which was discussed, corrections made and the plan adopted.

Reach Out presented the terms of reference for the launching workshop and the workshop program was drawn. A date was proposed for the launching workshop, and was presented to the SDO of Ndian.

2.1.3 Sensitisation and mobilization of stakeholders

During this process, a date was fixed for the official launching of the CDP process, the council in collaboration with Reach Out prepared an invitation letter which was signed by the SDO and distributed to the various Delegates and stakeholders in the Municipality inviting them to the launching workshop.

2.1.4 Official launching of the CDP process

The official launching workshop took place on the 29th of December 2010 at the Bamusso council conference hall chaired by the SDO of Ndian.

During the workshop the following presentations were made:

- A PowerPoint presentation of the objectives and the expected results of the workshop were done by Reach out Consultant.
- A brief presentation of PNDP was done by the Capacity Building Officer of PNDP South West,

- Presentation of criteria and selection of steering committee members for follow up of the entire diagnosis process.
- Presentation of the PNDP monitoring team made up of the officer in charge of capacity building Mr. ATANGANA. Alexandre and the officer in charge of socio environmental aspects Mr. ABBE BIKELE Jean Louis of the South west region



Presentation by PNDP

- A Reach Out team made up of 6 persons was presented to the participants of the workshop.

The various steps in the planning process were also presented and explained to the participants by the coordinator of Reach out, Madam Omam Esther Njomo.

The presentations were followed by discussions during which participants asked questions and they were clarified.

The SDO for Ndian, Mr. Peter Tieh Nde Presented a Launching speech in which he emphasized on the importance of the workshop, and he called on the population to collaborate and give the needed information so that a good plan would be elaborated and put into place for future development in the municipality.



Mayor and SDO presenting lunching speech

Cross section of participant at the lunching

2.2 Base line data collection

During the process of the diagnosis, all the government services and relevant institutions in the Bamusso sub Division, 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 Bamusso council area. Primary data was also obtained through discussions with key staff of the various services using discussion guides and the socio economic and environmental form provided by PNDP.

2.3 Collection and treatment of data

The exercise was participatory with the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and some PRA techniques to gather information from the field. These included: meetings, Semi structured interviews, Focus Group Discussions, participative mapping, transect walk, Simple ranking, Venn diagram, waypoint collection using the geographical positioning system (GPS) , Triangulation of existing information, and problem analysis using problem tree. Brainstorming, Interactive discussions, direct observation and site visits (walk about) were also used.



GPS data collection

After the data collection process, statistical software was developed for data entry and analysis and also a GIS software for the production of thematic maps. The analysed data which was both qualitative and quantitative data was presented in the form of tables and charts. The following steps were used for data collection:

• Introductory Village Assembly

The process involves data collection in twenty seven (27) villages in the council area which are found in both the maritime (11 villages) and the mainland (16 villages) area (Bamusso, Bekumu, Kesse 1, 2 & 3, Eko farm, Yenda, Bekanja, Njangassa, Betika, Basenge Town, Basenge Edene, Kombo A'Mokoko, Illoani,

Dikome-Bekiri, Ekombe Mofako, Ekombe Liongo, Baba Ekombe waterfall, Cassava farm, Ekombe waterfall, Bobiogo Ekombe waterfall, Three corner Ekombe waterfall, Barombi Mokoko, Mbongo, Bonjare, Boa, Meme, Diongo and Barombi Ngatame. This took place from the 17th January to the 22nd February 2011.

The introductory village assembly took place on the first day. Although the village authorities were already informed about the purpose of the visit through circulars, clarifying them on the entire process was a necessity. A tentative daily timetable was presented and adopted by the community and a resource person appointed by the traditional council to accompany the team through out the entire process. The population unanimously agreed on the choice of transects itineraries and logistical arrangements were equally made.

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 either in the socio-economic, cultural, agricultural and natural resources domains.

- **Sector-By-Sector Problems Identification and Analysis**

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. The development situation of the village was also assessed. 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 of which information gathered was presented and adopted in plenary.

Problems of the community were identified, prioritised and analysed using a gender and sector-wide approach, women, men and youth identified pertinent problems affecting them. In a plenary, the village general assembly synthesized problems at group level and proposed collective problems affecting the whole community. This was accompanied by problem prioritization at collective level. Having identified and prioritized problems by gender, sector and community level, the core problems were then analysed. Using a problem tree, a cause-effect analysis was carried out. This ended with solutions identification based on objective tree as an analytical tool for this purpose.

- **Urban Space Diagnosis**

The process involved data collection in three urban spaces of the Bamusso municipality namely Bamusso, Illoani and Bekumu. This was done through the organisation of working sessions with the chiefs and the traditional councils (quater heads) of the concerned villages, during which a planning of the urban space is 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 (farmers, market women, motor bike riders) as well as groups of vulnerable persons, during which a participatory mapping of the town was done. Also, data was collected on socio-economic infrastructures and way points taken.



Cross section of participants during problem analysis

- **Council Institutional Diagnosis**

This started with a meeting during which a presentation was done on the process for the diagnosis, with council staff and some technical staff from the the deconcentrated state services. During the meeting, a proposed work program was presented for modification and validation and a focus group discussion carried out at the end of the presentation with council staff to collect preliminary data for the diagnosis. The data collection process continued with individual interviews both at the level of the council and its partners. Also, there was a review of some relevant council documents.

The results of the Council Institutional Diagnosis were analysed and restituted to the council executive, the steering committee and key council staff, discussed and validated



Cross section of participants during CID

2.4 Data consolidation and mapping

The consolidated data was analysed using database analysis software (Soft ramses-DBTS). 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.

2.5 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 Bamusso 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 delegational level ;
- Prioritisation of sectorial problems ;
- Elaboration of the strategic planning table by sector (Logical Framework) ;
- Planning and prioritisation 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.



Participant elaborating AIP

minority population (Mosgoons)

2.6 Putting in place participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

At the end of the official launching workshop, members of the steering committee identified were presented to the stakeholders for follow-up of the activities of the LSO. The committee was composed of the following members.

1. Chair person: Hon. Naseli Sako Emmanuel – Parliamentarian.
2. Vice chair person: Ngale Daniel Etongo- CPDM Section President Ndian IV
3. Secretary: Mr. Oasi Zachariah – Councillor

Members:

4. HRH Ote Bebe Fabian- 1st Deputy Mayor
5. Mr Anje Michael – Councillor
6. HRH Ekonya Hans – Chief
7. HRH Mambo Richard – Chief
8. Harry Ekwete- Councillor

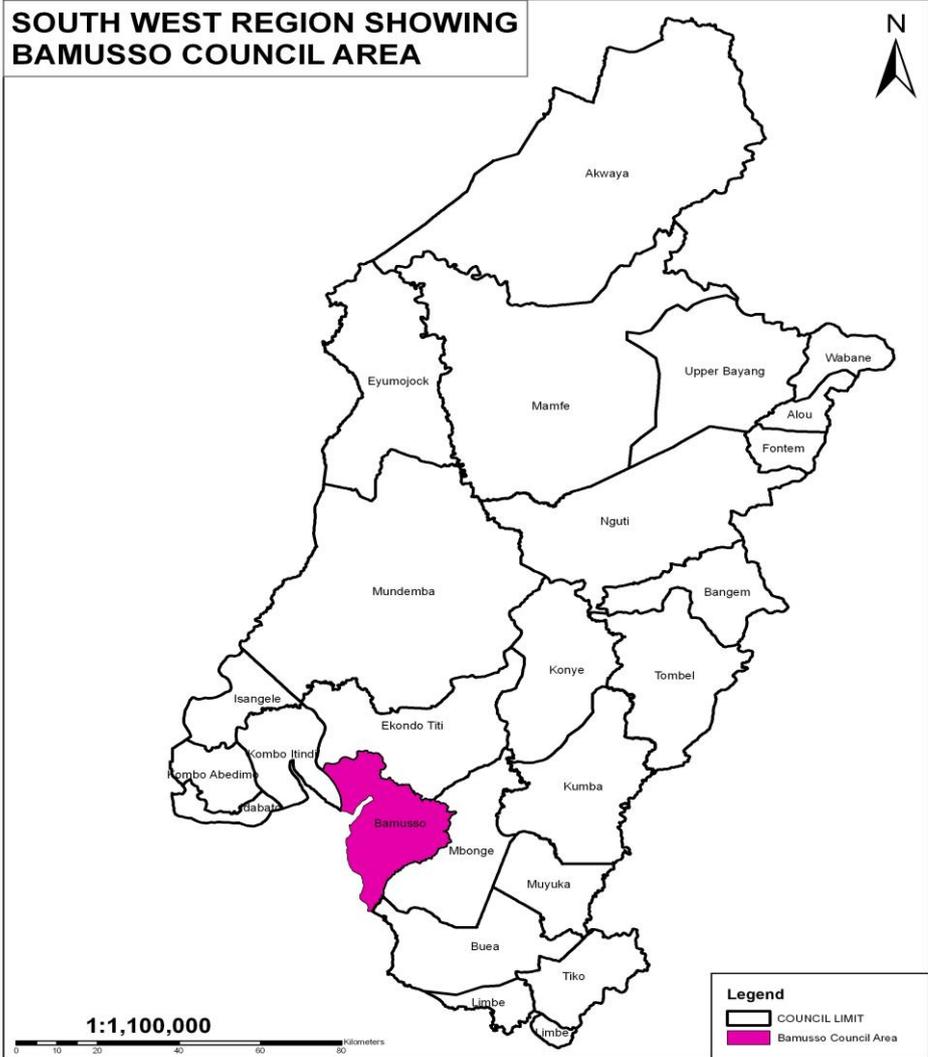
3.0 SUMMARY PRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the council

Bamusso is the head quarters of the Bamusso Sub division. Bamusso town is located some 25km from Mbonge. The Bamusso Council has a total surface area of 885km² with an estimated population of 95,674 inhabitants living in 27 villages. It is located between latitude 4⁰33'N and longitude 9⁰01'E with an altitude of about 80m in the mainland area above sea level and -5m in the maritime area which is below sea level.

The municipality has geographical boundaries with the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the North, to the South and West by Mbonge Sub-division and to the East Idenau Council. The average temperature range is about 30⁰C and mean monthly rainfall of about 2500mm to 5000mm.

Fig 1: Map of the South West Region showing the Bamusso Council Area



3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

The Bamusso municipality is being sub divided into two zones i.e. the maritime and the mainland area with two distinct biophysical environments. The maritime area which comprises of about 11 villages is surrounded by an evergreen mangrove ecosystem forest with high variety of biodiversity i.e. birds and animal species. Accessibility to villages in the area is through the creeks or by high sea like in the case of the Island of Bamusso and the peninsular of Bekumu. Three quarter of the surface area is below sea level with an altitude of about -1m to -5m. The area is highly risky during the raining season due to the swampy nature of the area.

The mainland area is covered by an ever green forest vegetation and a savannah vegetation with some of the villages located within the creek such as Dikome-Bekiri, Boa and Bekaraka also have spatial distribution of the mangrove ecosystem. The savannah vegetation is found within the villages of Ekombe Lingo and Ekombe Waterfall. The Mokoko forest reserve stretches within the boundaries Illoani which is a fast developing to an urban area. Generally being found on the leeway side of the Mount Cameroon, the topography is level land/ plain. This greatly account for the reason for the location of the Cameroon Development Cooperation (CDC) in the Main land area of Illoani and the Boa plain.

3.2.1 Climate

The Bamusso council area has the equatorial type of climate which is characterised by two distinct seasons; the rainy and the dry seasons. The dry season runs from October to March and is characterised by high temperatures of about 32-35°C.

The rainy season begins from March and ends in October with its peak periods in July and August with an average rainfall of about 5000mm, relative humidity: 100% Wind: 2 mph and average temperature range of about 25.5-27°C.

The dry season is characterized by dry winds that blow across the Sahara desert from 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 that are destructive to crops and property. The table below shows the analysis of climate and weather condition in Bamusso.

Table 1: Average temperature in Bamusso

Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dry Season	32°C 90°F	33°C 91°F	32°C 90°F	32°C 89°F	31°C 88°F	29°C 85°F	28°C 82°F	27°C 81°F	29°C 84°F	29°C 85°F	31°C 87°F	31°C 88°F
Rainy Season	22°C 72°F	23°C 74°F	23°C 74°F	23°C 74°F	23°C 73°F	23°C 73°F	22°C 72°F	22°C 72°F	22°C 72°F	22°C 72°F	22°C 72°F	22°C 72°F

Source: Peter Kinland 2011

3.2.2 Soils

The Environmental Impact Assessment carried out by the Mount Cameroon Project (MCP) in 2000 shows that, the main type of soil found in this municipality is composed of Sandy and silty alluvium and is subject to seasonal flooding. The hills are a dissected plateau of old volcanic rocks with a few up-faulted sedimentary belts. These soil type is very good for plantation agriculture especially palms and cocoa.

3.2.3 Relief

The Bamusso municipality stands out as an area gentle relief with generally lowlands area. There are areas as low as -5m altitude around the maritime villages of Kesse, Bekumu and Ngatame which are below the sea level. The council has an average altitude of about 90m and is interrupted to the east by the Mount Cameroon. Close to the Atlantic Ocean are the mangrove swamps, several creeks, and sand-spits that stretch from the rocky coast lines of Fako to the Ndian River Basin. The relief of the council area is a flat surface which is gentle.

3.2.4 Hydrology

The main land area of the council is blessed with so many water courses including river streams, spring and borehole. The names of some of these rivers include river Meme which takes its rise from the Rumpi Hills drains the highlands of Madie, Dikome Balue and the coastal lowlands of Mbonge in the Meme Division before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean Combrany River which also empty itself to the Meme River. At the upper course of the Meme River navigation is hampered with two heavy Waterfalls in the Ekombe areas which the village Ekombe waterfall got its name. The maritime area of the council area is cover by sea and most of the villages found within these areas are islands.

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

3.3.1 Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

Three different linguistic or ethnic groups live together in the council area: Oroko, Balondo and the Bakolle. There are also immigrants who have migrated to settle in these areas which include; Nigerians, Mosgoons, Ghanians, Bakweries and the North Westerners who engage in agriculture, fishing and other income generating activities including the civil service. The Oroko, ethnic groups are concentrated in the main land area while the maritime areas are mostly populated with the Nigerians, Ghanians and the Mosgoons who are involved in fishing activities.

Table 2: Different Ethnic Groups in the Villages

Villages/Towns	Main Ethnic Group	Other s tribes 1	Tribe 2	Tribe 3	Tribe 4
Baba Ekombe	Oroko	Grass field	Nigerians	-	-
Bamusso	Bakole	Nigerians	Mosgoons	Grass fields	Bangwas
Barombi Bekarakara	Barombi	Oroko	Grass fields	Nigerians	-
Barombi Mokoko	Barombi	Bafaw	Grass fields	Nigerians	Bamelike
Bassenge Edene (1.2.3)	-	Igbo	Ibiobio	Eket	Efik
Bekumu	Bakole	Nigerians	Beninois	Grassfields	Northdists
Betika	Yenda	Igbo	Grass field	Ibiobios	Ogones
Big Belle	-	Nigerians	-	-	-
Boa Balondo (+ Boa Camp)	Balondo	Nigerians	-	-	-
Bobiongo Ekombe	Oroko	-	-	-	-
Bonjare	Oroko	Grass field	-	-	-
Cassava Farm Ekombe Water fall	Oroko	-	-	-	-
Dikome	Oroko	Nigerians	-	-	-
Dion go (1.2.3. + Diongo Beach	Oroko	Nigerians	-	-	-
Eko Farm	Bakolle	Nigerians	-	-	-
Ekombe Liongo	Oroko	Nigerians	Ghanians	-	-
Ekombe Mofako	Oroko	Grassfields	Nigerians	Bayangy	Bakweries
Ekombe Water Fall	Oroko	Nigerians	-	-	-
Illoani	Oroko	Grassfields	Bakweris	Bayangy	-
Kesse	-	Nigerians	-	-	-
Kombo A'Mokoko	-	Oron	Efik	Igbo	Okibo
Mbongo	Oroko	Bakweri	Grass fields	Nigerians	Banyang
Meme	Oroko	Nigerians	Ghanians	-	-
Mokala Tanda	-	Nigerians	-	-	-
Barombi Ngatame	Barombi	Balondo	Nigerians	-	-
Njankassa	Yenda	Bangoland	Nigerians	Ghanians	-
Three Corners Ekombe	Oroko	Bayang	Nigerians	Grass fields	-

Source: Reach Out Field Survey 2011

3.3.2 Religion

Christianity is the predominant religion in Bamusso Municipality, constituting about 85% of the population. The Christians are made up of different denominations which are Catholics, Presbyterians Apostolic and Full Gospel. There are also traditionalists who adhere to 'juju' and shrine worship and Muslims, who constitutes about 1% of the population.

Catholics, Presbyterians and Apostolics have been involved not only in the evangelization of the Sub division for a long time but also in setting the pace for educational and health development. These religious bodies currently provide educational, health and other social services to the population. Proximity of the council to the Federal Republic of Nigeria has facilitated the influx of several New Christian Religious Movements.

Table 3 : Distribution of Religious organisation In the Bamusso Council

Name of village	Catholic	Presbyterian	Deeper life	Apostolic	Mount Zion	Full Gospel	United Pentecostal	Islam
Baba Ekombe	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassava Farm Ekombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekombe Waterfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bobiongo Ekombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bamusso	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Barombi Mokoko	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bekumu	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Boa Balondo (+ Boa Camp)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonjare	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dikome- Bekiri	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ekombe Liongo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ekombe Mofako	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Illoani	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Mbongo	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Kombo' Mokoko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meme	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Three Corners Ekombe	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Njangassa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokara Tanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diongo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barombi Bekarakara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Betika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Belle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barombi Ngatame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eko Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kesse I,II & III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Reach Out Field Survey 2011

3.3.3 Mobility of the population

The Bamusso council is endowed with the kind of resources whose harnessing is at the reach of the average person – fertile soil. Consequently, the council has been extremely vulnerable to migration within the country and even from without, especially Nigeria. Migrations within the Sub-division reveal three main characteristics: migrations from rural to urban areas; migrations from urban to rural areas; and migrations from rural areas to other rural areas. The migrations in the council area reveal strong points such as lack of traditional and structural constraints/or barriers to the free movement of manpower and openness to new opportunities such as the CDC and KEC. The Bamusso farmers among others are strongly motivated by economic considerations and although content to remain in their villages, are willing to migrate to other localities in search of better opportunities and higher incomes.

The presence of CDC in the council has attracted a considerable proportion of migrant farmers from other areas of the South West especially from Fako division (Munyenge, Ikata, etc.) as well as from areas outside the Region. Many indigenes from the rural areas of Fako Division and North West attracted to this area in search of a job opportunity.

In Bamusso Sub Division, rural agglomerations along the Monge-Ekombe Waterfall and Mbonge–Mbongo roads receive new migrant farmers involved in the cultivation of cocoa, oil palms, and food crops such as plantains and cocoyam, which have become important sources of income.

3.3.4 Actors of local development

Beside Reach Out Cameroon that has effective presence operating in the domain of Capacity building, HIV and AIDS, and wealth creation, several organisations have made valuable contributions toward the development of the municipality including the Mount Cameroon Project, CDC, KEC, ADDAX Oil Company and Presbyterian Mission in the domain of health. Equally, only NGOs based outside the municipality operate in this area and there are a few Common Initiative Groups. The National and International Organisations operating here include the following:

- Reach Out Cameroon- It has co-financed projects within the council on HIV and AIDs support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), wealth creation, capacity building socio economic and environment impact study of Boa Balondo for Kosmos Project for the community, and is currently carrying out monographic study, Institutional diagnosis and strategic planning (ongoing) for the council.
- CDC- Road maintenance, water project and electricity for Illoani community

- Rumpi Project-Supply pipe borne(portable water) to Ekombe Mofako and Barombi Mokoko community
- Kosmos Energy Cameroon-Currently carrying out seismic study on the exploration of petroleum in the municipality
- Addax oil company- Currently carrying out seismic study on the exploration of petroleum in the municipality
- Presbyterian mission-Constructed a health Centre in the Mbongo community
- FEICOM-Construction of the Bekiri market (ongoing)

3.4 Basic socio economic infrastructure

3.4.1 Size and structure of the population

The population of the Bamusso Council Area is estimated at about 95, 674 inhabitants and a total surface area of 885 km square following field survey. Assuming a national annual population growth rate of 3%, it is projected to be 287,022 inhabitants by 2035.

The total population for men is 34,539 inhabitants, women 43,151 inhabitants and the children 17,984 inhabitants given a percentage of 36.1% men, 45.1% women and 18.8% children. Based on this population size, human population density was estimated at 108.23 persons per km².

The human population has been increasing on account of the upward trends in household average size of 05, increased fertility, increased number of educational infrastructure, increased demand for farm as well as improved healthcare delivery systems and immigration.

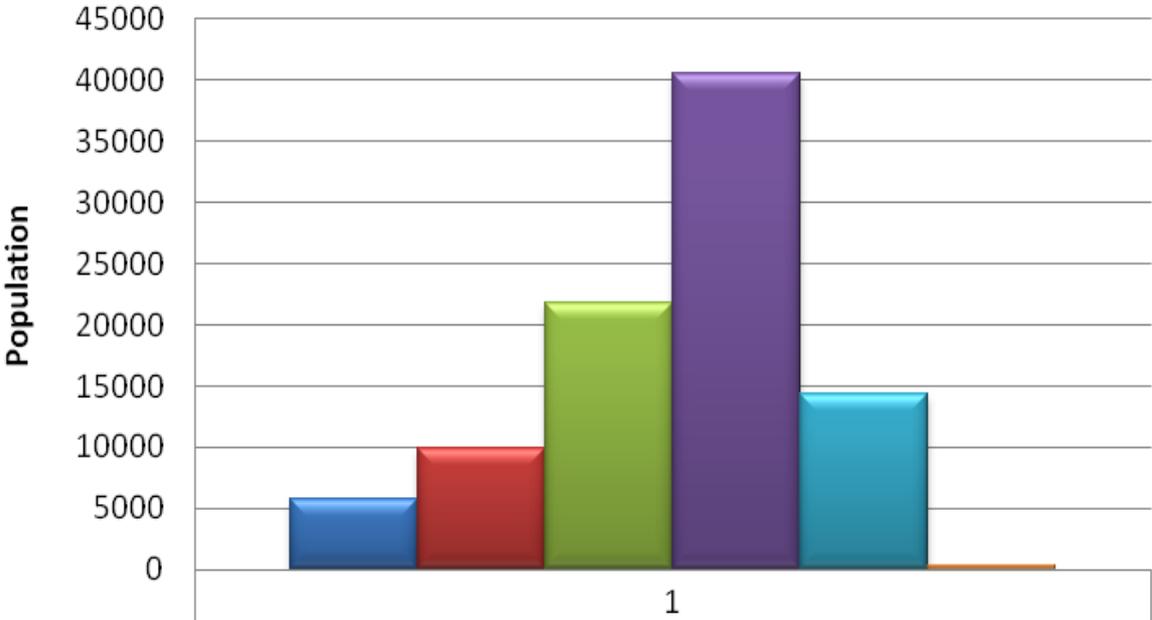
Bekumu has an estimated population size of 32,000 habitants followed by Kombo A'Mokoko with 6,805 inhabitants, Illoani 6,400 inhabitants and the remaining 56, 869 inhabitants living in other surrounding villages. There is an influx of population in the maritime area of Bekumu as a result of the increased fishing activities of Nigerian and the Ghanaians'. In the mainland area of Illoani, it is due to the presence of the CDC plantation and in the maritime areas of Bekumu is due to the increased fishing activities by the Nigerians and Ghanaians' which has lead to an influx of population in this peninsula.

Table 4: Population Densities in the Bamusso Sub Division

S/n	Villages/Towns	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Baba Ekombe	700	500	108	1308
2	Bamusso	3000	2000	400	5400
3	Barombi Bekarakara	7	5	4	16
4	Barombi Mokoko	493	357	850	1700
5	Bassenge Edene (1.2.3)	1400	2400	1900	5700
6	Bekumu	10666	15783	5551	32000
7	Betika	560	771	349	1680
8	Big Belle	286	232	180	698
9	Boa Balondo (+ Boa Camp)	1361	1461	877	3699
10	Bobiongo Ekombe	141	124	21	286
11	Bonjare	300	250	90	640
12	Cassava Farm Ekombe Water fall	29	21	7	57
13	Dikome	892	808	235	1935
14	Diongo (1.2.3. + Diongo Beach	965	1414	517	2896
15	Eko Farm	72	45	20	137
16	Ekombe Liongo	700	500	102	1302
17	Ekombe Mofako	1100	1400	200	2700
18	Ekombe Water Fall	66	90	40	196
19	Illoani	2000	3200	1200	6400
20	Kesse	2166	2654	1680	6500
21	Kombo A'Mokoko	2260	2565	1980	6805
22	Mbongo	2480	3080	286	5846
23	Meme	120	180	18	318
24	Mokala Tanda	295	80	50	425
25	Ngatame (Barombi)	302	253	205	760
26	Njangassa	1778	2548	1008	5334
27	Three Corners Ekombe	400	430	106	936
c	Total	34539	43151	17984	95,674

Out Field Survey 2011

Population per Age group



0 - 6 yrs	5801
6-14yrs	9922
15-19 yrs	21768
20-34 yrs	40476
35-59 yrs	14384
60+	362

3.5 Assets, potentials and constraints of the Municipality

The Bamusso municipality has significant biophysical features both in the maritime and mainland area. If exploited can harness development in the Municipality. Table 5 below shows the assets and potentials of the municipality.

Table 5 : Assest, Potentials and Constraints

Sector	Assets/ Potentials	Village	Constraints
Tourism	Waterfall	Ekombe waterfall	-Inaccessible roads -No bridge across the river to link the village to Bobiogo
	CDC Oil mill and Plantation	Illoani, Dikume, Bonjare, Mbongo, Boa	-Inaccessible roads -Environmental pollution
	Beaches (white sand)	Njangassa, Bekanje, and Bekumu	-Deposit of waste from the sea -No touristic facilities
	Mokoko Forest Reserve	Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Illoani, Dikume, Mbongo, Bonjare, Boa, Diongo, (Balondo's) Ngatame and Bekarakara (Barombi's)	Illegal exploitation of the forest and some timber species
	Creeks, Mangroves	Bekumu, Kesse, Kombo A'mokoko, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Bamusso and Bekiri	Irrational exploitation of the mangroves for fish smoking and building of houses
Forestry and Wildlife	Mokoko and Onge forest reserves, and Mangroves	Balondo's and Barombi's	Illegal exploitation of timber species
	Monkey, Alligatos, Elephants, Bush Pigs	Balondo's and Barombi's	Illegal poaching
Mines, Industry and Technology	Sand	Ekombe waterfall, Ekombe Mofako, Bekumu	Difficulty in exploitation and transportation
	Petroleum	Boa plain (Mokoko Reserve), Ngosso stretch	-Environmental pollution -None payment of royalties to the communities and the council

Sector	Assets/ Potentials	Village	Constraints
Water and Energy	Rivers, Seas, Creeks	Ekombe waterfalls, Meme, Ekobe Liongo, Baromba Mokoko, Bojare, Bekiri and all Maritime villages	Pollution of water
	Thermal Energy	Bamusso	None functional
		Bekumu and Illoani	-High cost of fueling -Low voltage
Post and Tele-communication	MTN antenna	Boa Balondo	Poor network coverage
Livestock, fisheries and animal husbandry	Fish and animal species	Betika-Bamusso-Kesse stretch of the sea and the creeks	-Water pollution -Indiscriminate fish catch by industrial fishermen

4.0 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Summary of the council institutional diagnosis

Table 6: SWOT Analysis of the council

Strengthen	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of a few trained staff (treasurer, secretay, hygiene and sanitation officer)	Non-respect of revenue collection procedures	Existence of technical expertise in the Decentralised state services	Risky nature of the environment
Awareness for the need to build staff and councillors capacity (council has trained two nursing assistants for the hospital and is presently financing the training of the secretary general)	Non-existence of local tax commission	Willingness of technical partners to collaborate	Multi-activities of Nigerian population limits proper tax assessments
Access to some basic office equipment (computer, printer and photocopying machine)	Non respect of legal procedures in finance managent (bills are not raised before expenses are incurred)	Existence of potential partners (PNDP, ADDAX, Reach Out Cameroon, COSMOS, CDC, PAMOL)	Non-payment of council taxes by CDC
Existence of diverse opportunities for revenue collection	Inappropriate financial management.(e.g alot of unplanned expenditures, which most open is for entertainment during political or official manifestations etc)		High cost of living
Increased community access to social services (boreholes and markets in Bekiri, Bekumu and Boa)	Inappropriate understanding of staff responsibilities		Tax evasion
Availability of job description for staff	Poor collaboration among council executive		Conflict between council revenue collectors and tax payers
Elaboration of work plans	General laxity at work (e.g during the one week of the diagnosis, the council office was permanently locked with no staff on duty and this is a recurrent situation		
	Inadequate staff motivation		
	Poor communication system		
	Poor system of delegation of tasks		
	Limited number of trained staff		

Strengthen	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threat
	Absence of a framework for appropriate planning		
	Poor salary conditions		
	Poor Administrative and management accounts		

4.1.1. Human Resources

The data generated during the diagnosis was gotten mostly from interviews with the different stakeholders involved in the process. Very few documents exist in the council (council budget documents, management and administrative accounts etc) that could be consulted to complement the data gotten from interviews. There was no available document on the organisation of the council, classification of personnel human, council services etc.

a) Classification of personnel and management of human resources

The council has a staff capacity of nineteen people, six of whom are women. Following the information gathered from interviews with council staff, the council personnel could be classified as follows:

- **Management staff**

The management staffs of the council constitute the mayor and his deputies. They are in charge of managing the affairs of the council. They decide on what development options to undertake.

- **Administrative staff**

The administrative staffs are made up of the Secretary General, the private secretary of the mayor, the office clerk, civil status registrar, stores accountant and correspondence officer. The administrative staffs are responsible for carrying out all administrative functions of the council. The Secretary General is the chief administrative staff.

- **Technical staff**

The technical staffs constitute all staff responsible for implementing technical activities at the level of the council. They are the hygiene and sanitation officer, ward maids of the Bamusso health centre and the town planning officer.

- **Financial staff**

The financial staffs are in charge of collecting and managing council financial resources. They are made up of the finance clerk, state treasurer, who is acting as the municipal treasurer, the treasury clerk and the revenue collectors.

- **Council support staff**

These constitute the drivers and domestic staff.

The council staffs are not properly managed, thus accounting for the irregular reporting at duty posts and consequently inadequate realisation of council services. During the interviewing process, it was noted that the council staff present work plans at the beginning of the month, stating the activities they intend to realise within that month. However, these work plans are only elaborated by field staff such as revenue collectors and the health and sanitation officer and not those working in the office. Most often, these staff are not at the council, since their activities are mostly based on the implementation of duties assigned them by the mayor. So when the mayor is absent, they also are. There is also a practice of staff rotation intended to address the problem of mismanagement of collected revenue. It has been realised that most often revenue collectors do not pay in the correct amount of collected revenue. To address this, the mayor decided to always rotate the revenue collection team by replacing either some or all revenue collectors with staff from other departments. This practice limits career growth and competence development for council staff, as well as compromise the quality of work performed. This explains for example why during the diagnosis, some staff had difficulties explaining what their functions are. The council equally does not have a clear system for staff follow up/assessment.

b) Organisation and functioning of services

The services provided by the council were identified as follows:

Civil Status Services: Register and establish marriages, birth and death certificates. This is most often done by the deputy mayors.

Hygiene and sanitation services: Ensure public hygiene and sanitation through sanitary controls, sensitisation and issue of fines to defaulters. This service is carried out by the hygiene and sanitation officer, who prepares and present his monthly plan of work, and wait for approval and authorisation to conduct field work.

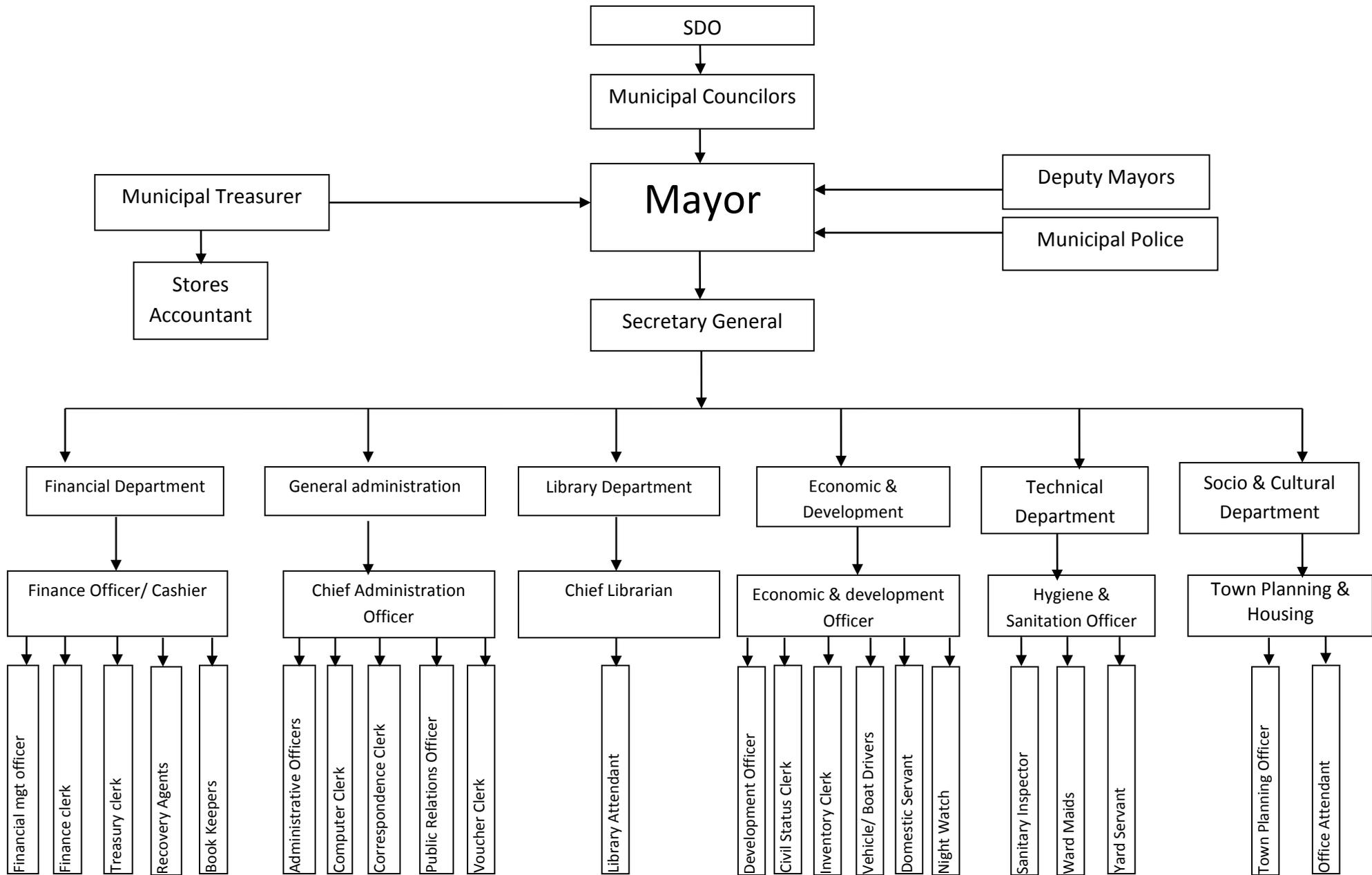
Health services: The council financed the training of two nurses and recruited them as staff of the Bamusso hospital, in a bit to address the problem of limited health personnel in order to meet the health needs of the population.

Infrastructural services: These services include the provision of markets and parks within the municipality.

c) Organisation and functioning of the Municipal Council

The municipal council is made up of the Administrative, financial and technical structures. The administrative structures are as follows:

i) Organs of the Council



OPERATIONAL ORGANIGRAMME OF BAMUSSO COUNCIL

Two administrative organs are available at the level of the council as follow:

The Executive organ: Elected by the deliberative organ and constitute the mayor and two deputies, the first and second deputy mayors who are all men. The mayor is the head of the executive organ. This organ is particularly responsible for drawing up the agenda of council sessions, implementing development activities, controlling the collection of council taxes, duties and levies as well as follow up the execution of council projects/decisions.

The Deliberative organ: This is made up of 25 councillors, 1 of who is a woman and they are responsible for deliberating on council matters.

ii) **General Administration**

Secretary General: The executive organ is assisted by a Secretary General, responsible for the overall coordination of the council's administrative services.

Civil Status Registry: Register and establish marriages, birth and death certificates

Secretarial services

Responsible for the typing of office documents/reports.

Correspondence Service

Takes care of incoming and outgoing mails

Stores accounting services

Responsible for inventory /stock control of council equipment

Apart from the administrative structures presented above, the organisation of the municipal council includes financial structures, which are presented below.

iii) **Financial Structures:**

Finance office

It takes care of the financial records of the council such as, keeping records of tax payers; draw up budgets and administrative accounts of the council.

Revenue collection office

Responsible for the collection of all council revenue like toll gates, park fees, parking tax, levies on NTFP etc.

Municipal Treasury

The Sub divisional treasury for Bamusso is acting as municipal treasury for the council. The treasury collects council revenue and pays regular expenditures on behalf of the council.

The activities of the municipal treasury are as follows:

- Assist in the selection of revenue collectors and elaboration of their work program.
- Sent revenue collectors to the field, following the council program.

Office of Treasury Assistant

It takes care of the financial records of the council such as, keeping records of tax payers, register bills and give daily financial information to the mayor.

iv) Technical Structures

The technical structures of the council are as follows:

Town Planning: In charge of granting building permits and control building sites

Hygiene and Sanitation: Ensure public hygiene and sanitation through sanitary controls and issue of fines to defaulters

Included as part of the technical structures are the committees of the council which are as follows:

Finance committee: Responsible for financial matters. In this light, they ensure the accuracy of financial statements and their compliance with the law.

Their activities include:

- Checking the triplicates of what has entered the council and what has been spent in a financial year.
- Evaluate the degree of project realisation within a financial year

Infrastructure and Development Committee: studies and evaluates project proposals. This committee is responsible for:

- Proposing council development projects
- Advising on priority projects to be executed when funds are available

Socio-cultural committee: Responsible for proposing social activities for the community.

4.1.2 Financial Resources of the council

a) Process for the drawing and follow up of the Budget

The budget of the council is elaborated annually. The process starts with a stakeholders meeting involving economic operators, Government technical services, the mayor and the Secretary General of the council. During this meeting, proposed projects are identified. Thereafter, the proposed projects are presented by the secretary general to the council executive for their amendment and validation. A draft budget is then prepared by the Secretary General and the Treasurer and presented to the mayor for scrutiny and then to the supervisory authority. After integrating comments made by the supervisory authority, the Secretary General Sends copies of the draft budget to the municipal councillors two weeks before the council session for their scrutiny. The budget is then examined in commissions during the council budgetary session by the councillors and after amendments it is voted and then forwarded to the supervisory authority for evaluation and visa. The budget then goes operational and is executed by the mayor and the state treasurer, who is acting as the municipal treasurer. Then mayor gives the orders and the treasurer executes.

It should be noted that the budget estimates are being guided by realisations in terms of income and expenditure of the previous budgetary exercise.

The process for budget follow up involves the elaboration of the management account by the municipal treasurer and the administrative accounts at the end of the financial year, by the secretary general of the council and validated by the mayor. This account constitutes a retracing of all the operations realised during the course of the financial year, in terms of revenue and expenditure. It also presents what is left to be realised at the end of the financial year (recoverable outstanding revenue, doubtful revenue, committed expenditure not settled, expenditure settled but not authorised, unused funds). The administrative account is submitted to the municipal councillors for auditing, by comparing it with the management accounts prepared by the treasurer. There is equally external control of the budget, carried out by state finance controllers.

b) State of the council management of financial resources

The procedure for revenue management at the council entails an authorisation of revenue collectors by the mayor to go out for revenue collection. These collectors are issued tickets which are submitted to the finance clerk after the field work. These receipts are controlled and collection orders raised by the finance clerk, transmitted to the mayor for signature and then forwarded to the treasury, with the collected revenue. Also, tax payers can pay their taxes directly at the treasury, after collecting collection orders at the finance office.

Expenditure management procedures on the other hand entails authorisation of expenditure by the mayor. This is done through the raising of expenditure vouchers by the finance clerks that are then signed by the mayor and transmitted to the treasury for payments. After payments, triplicates are sent to the council.

Still as part of the procedure for revenue control is the production of financial reports, as well as the yearly presentation of administrative and management accounts by the mayor and treasurer respectively, during management and administrative account sessions for controls by the councillors.

The diagnosis showed that council finances were poorly managed, as the above mentioned procedures for revenue management were most often not respected. For instance, information from the diagnosis showed that a lot of expenses are made without the prior raising of related bills, such expenses are often spontaneous. The reasons that were advanced for incurring such expenses without raising bills are that they are most often unplanned expenses and sometimes also as a result of the absence of the sub divisional treasurer, who is also functioning as the municipal treasurer. It was also noted that collected revenue was most oftently not paid into the treasury, as revenue collectors sometimes used the revenue to pay their salaries owed by the council and only report to the treasurer and mayor. In some cases also, the mayor collects revenue and pays debts the council owes him, without respecting legal procedures. A lot of council funds were equally said to be spent on the organisation of public events such as youth day and national day celebrations as well as political manifestations. These are most often unplanned activities. Although there exist no proper planning system for the realisation of council activities/projects, the council budget which is usually elaborated annually, identifies possible projects that need financing. However, most of these projects remain unrealised by the end of the financial year due to lack of funds.

c) Structure of the budget of the last three financial years

The budget nomenclature is made up of two sections, which are the income and the expenditure sections. Part one of the budget which is on revenue has recurrent revenue and investment revenue. Part two which is on expenditures equally has recurrent expenditures, capital and investment expenditure columns. The structure should be such that the budget is balanced in income and expenditures. However, with the exception of the 2010 budget, a review of the budget documents for the 2008 and 2009 financial years showed that on all the budget documents, amendments made by the supervisory authority were maintained alongside the proposals made by the council, without corresponding adjustments in the totals of the different subheads, to incorporate the corrections made. Also, there were budget lines with two figures and some

budget heads had no totals. Consequently, the income and expenditures were not balanced after budget reviews by the supervisory authorities, but the initial figures proposed by the council are balanced. On the 2010 budget, the corrections made by the supervisory authority on budget lines, showed corresponding adjustment in the totals of the different subheads. The table below represents budgets of the council for past three years:

Table 7 : **Structure of the Budget**

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Budget Amount</i>	<i>Current operations</i>	<i>Investment operation</i>
2008	120.014.600	100.014.600	20.014.600
2009	285.000.000	90.000.000	159.000.000
2010	304.000.000	104.000.000	200.000.000

d) Mechanism for the collection of the council’s own financial resources

The mobilisation of the council’s financial resources is through the collection of fiscal revenue, additional council taxes, revenue from tolls, landing and loading taxes, fishery products etc.

The mechanisms for the collection of the council’s own financial resources are as follow:

- **Council commission tax:** This is a tax commission made up of the D.O, Mayor, Secretary General, appointed council workers, forces of law and order, taxation and councillors of the different council areas in which taxes are being collected. The council commission collects global taxes, patent and licences and fish weights.
- **Mixed tax:** This is a temporary mechanism put in place by the SDO, to reduce the tax burden on tax payers. This was done for fishermen whose activity requires them to pay taxes to the council, the delegation of Livestock, Fishery and Animal Industry and Marine Merchant. All these institutions thus went out as a commission to collect revenue and then share the proceeds to the different services. This revenue collection system was however not very successful, so it was stopped.
- **Rotation of Revenue Collectors:** The rotation of revenue collectors is carried out to curb mismanagement of collected revenue by the revenue collectors, whom after collecting revenue does not pay directly into the treasury, but uses it to pay their unpaid salaries. The revenue collectors are responsible for collecting market tolls, landing and loading taxes, fishery products etc.

- **Loans:** These loans are mostly from FEICOM.
- **Grants:** This has been received in the form of assistance from the RUMPI project in the South West Region for the construction of a market.

e) **Structure of the administrative accounts for the last three financial years**

Only the administrative accounts for 2008 and 2009 were available during the diagnosis.

- **Situation of revenue**

An assessment of the revenue situation of the council showed that revenue collection is decreasing. This was accounted for by the fact that there is tax evasion by a certain proportion of the population. Also, although the council has good revenue collection potentials in terms of the availability of multiple sources for revenue collection, most of the revenue collected by revenue collectors was not paid into the treasury. The major sources for revenue collection are through global tax collection and Council additional taxes with more revenue coming from the later source. Thus, even where the revenue figures showed an increase, it was largely due to the increase in council additional taxes collected from FEICOM.

The revenue collected for 2008 was recorded at 25.358.835 FCFA, global taxes of 35.568.940 FCFA and 16.400.000 FCFA from Council Additional Taxes. In 2009, revenue was 28.627.540 FCFA; global tax collection was 6.940.900 FCFA and Council additional taxes of 18.637.000 FCFA.

- **Situation of expenditure**

In terms of expenditure, in 2008 expenditure was 24.964.989 FCFA and in 2009, the expenditure was 27.882.674 FCFA. Most of the expenditure is on recurrent expenses. For example in 2008, overall capital and investment expenditure was 3.943.750 FCFA.

4.1.3 **Council assets**

i. **Inventory and type of council property**

The property of the council constitutes the following:

- **Immovable assets:** A council building with office space and a council chamber, court hall, two office structures presently being used by the police in Bekumu and Bamusso, 3 markets
- **Office equipment** like one computer, two sapling machines, two perforating machines, two round stamps, two stamp pads, three wooden chairs, 10 metallic chairs, four executive table, six wooden tables, three carbines, a set of upholstery chairs and one centre table

- Transportation equipments including one 40HP Yamaha engine, one 75HP Yamaha engine
- One fridge
- Two wool carpets
- One gasoline generator

The above mentioned assets is necessary for enabling the council staff carry out their day to day functions as well as enable the council meet its goal as the development catalyst at the local level, through the provision of socio economic facilities for the population. However, the diagnosis revealed that the office space for not sufficient to accommodate all council workers. The deputy mayors for example noted that they did not have any office space at the council to enable them effectively carry out their functions. Also, the council owns only one computer and most often, there is no ink for the printer. This slows down the realisation of activities.

In future, there will be need for the council to increase its office equipment, especially the number of computers, but this will have to be accompanied by training and duty consciousness on the part of the staff, as well as the effective realisation of the mission of the council. Also, there is need for the council to purchase equipment for road maintenance, in order to address the issue of bad roads within the municipality.

ii. Management method for council property

The property of the council is being managed by the stores accountant, who has a responsibility of taking stock of both old and newly acquired property. He ensures accountability in the management of council property through quality control and reporting on the state of the property.

4.1.4 Management of Relations

Findings from the diagnosis revealed an inadequate management of relationships between the council and its partners. Although there were diverse opinions advanced at the level of the council as well as at the level of the partners, most council partners highlighted the lack of a friendly atmosphere for collaboration between the council and the technical services, as a major factor of the poor relationship.

a) Relationship between the council and the supervisory Authority

Concerning the relationship between the council and the supervisory authority, it should be noted that, during the time of the diagnosis, it was not possible to contact the Senior Divisional Officer. However, discussions with senior council staff proved that there is a cordial relationship between the council and the supervisory

authorities. This was justified by the smooth communication links existing between the council and its supervisory authority, through submitting to the SDO necessary documents for his approval and also through instructions given by the SDO on certain major decisions taken at the level of the council. On the other hand, although the council noted that copies of all council documents forwarded to the SDO are usually also submitted to the Divisional Officer, information provided by the Divisional Officer and his assistant revealed that, collaboration between them and the council is poor. The only domains of collaboration they have with the council, is only within the context of executing delegated functions by the SDO and also when they have to go out during joint commission tax collections, council sessions, as well as during political manifestation. The Divisional Officer and the Assistant Divisional Officer emphasised the fact that they are being sidelined by the Mayor, who works directly with the SDO since he is the only personality he considers to be his direct supervisor (supervisory authority.)

b) Relationship between the council and the technical services

Interviews with the different technical services which include the delegations of Basic Education, Agriculture and Livestock, Fishery and Animal Husbandry, the Director of SAR SM and nurses at the Bamusso Health Centre showed that the relationship between the council and the technical services is largely inadequate. The interviews revealed that this was due to factors such as conflict of interests, non respect of commitments taken by the council, inappropriate communication and the non identification of appropriate domains for partnership between the council and its partners. There were no activities carried out by the council with the use of technical assistance from these technical services. Although the budgeting process was shown to start with a consultative meeting with stakeholders, among who are representatives of the different technical services, the diagnosis showed that most projects proposed during these meetings by the stakeholders remain unrealised.

However, it was noted that the council in its collaboration with the Bamusso Health Centre has recruited and trained two nurses to assist in addressing the health needs of the population. Also, the diagnosis revealed that the Delegation of Livestock, Fishery and Animal Husbandry collaborates with the council in the collection of Joint Commission Taxes on meat and fish. The delegation equally uses the council's boat for the realisation of its activities.

In line with the responsibilities incumbent on the council following the ongoing decentralisation process in Cameroon with some ministries like the Ministry of Basic Education, the council as of the time of the diagnosis had not respected the period of the handing over of materials to schools. Also, the provision of school infrastructures such as constructions/rehabilitation of some classrooms, toilets, bow holes and benches was not carried out. It was noted that this was due to the limited understanding of the role and responsibilities of the council within the ongoing decentralisation process.

c) Decentralised Cooperation

The Bamusso Council as of the time of the diagnosis, did not have any officially established form of collaboration with other councils whether within or without the country. They neither are registered members of any union of councils nor belong to any international organisation of towns.

d) Relations between the Council, traditional chieftaincies religious congregations

The relationship between the council and traditional chieftaincies and religious congregations is mainly through their representation during public ceremonies organised by the council like during council budget sessions. During these sessions, they are given opportunities to make proposals, which are however considered only upon validation by councillors.

e) Relationship between the Council and the civil society

There are several Common Initiative Groups and Associations within the municipality. These CIGs and Associations are involved in diverse activities which are mostly economic and socio- cultural. Apart from some cultural associations which sometimes receive invitations to participate in public ceremonies within the municipality, these associations and CIGs have had no form of collaboration with the council, relating to the realisation of their activities? None of them have received any technical, financial or material assistance from the council for the promotion of their activities.

f) Relationship between the Council and the private sector

The private sector is made up of petty traders, fisher men, boatmen, the CDC, exploration companies like (ADDAX Oil Company, KOSMOS Oil Company, GLENCORE CAMEROON Limited.) etc. During council budget planning process, members of the private sector are invited at the beginning of the process in a stakeholders meeting, to make proposals on priority projects that could be integrated in the budget. These proposals are then presented to the mayor and his councillors, and some end up being addressed by the council. Another instance of collaboration between the council and the private sector is through the simplification of revenue collection process (joint commission tax) with some private sector groups like fishermen, to reduce tax burden and exploitation by some unscrupulous tax collectors.

g) Citizen-Control of council management

There is no communication channel for citizen-control of council management. During the diagnosis, it was noted that even where community members were not comfortable with the way the council affairs are being managed, they were

afraid to express their view points for fear of being treated as enemies by the mayor. During the interviewing process for instance, a majority of the youth leaders contacted were hesitant to provide information, because they thought this information would be disclosed to the mayor.

h) Critical external observation over the Council

Interviews conducted with some opinion leaders within the municipality revealed poor council management. It was noted that there is a lot of laiser -faire at the council. Staff were said to report on duty when they fill like and most often the council office was locked. It was explained that this is as a result of the irregular payment of the staff salaries. Also, the mayor was said to possess poor communication/networking abilities with the community.

In terms of the realisation of development projects, the council was found to have executed very few community projects, inspite of the revenue raised from community members. The only projects that were identified as the realisation of the present mandate of the council included two bore holes at Bekumu and four in main land, three markets in Iloani, Bekumu and Boa Beach. These were said to be inadequate considering the numerous development needs of the population. Proposals such as the payment of staff salaries, organisation of staff duties and increased realisation of development projects especially with regards to the provision of water, electricity, farm to market roads and community toilets were identified.

4.1.5 Principal axes and actions for reinforcement

Table 8 : **Identified axes and activities for reinforcement**

S/N.	Main axes of reinforcement	Activities for reinforcement
1	Improve the system of revenue collection and financial management	Establish a database of all sources of council revenue sources
		Put in place a control mechanism for all revenue collection
		Strengthen relationship with Public services in charge of fiscal revenues and direct council taxes i.e. create a sound working atmosphere between the council and those services (customs, taxation, Mines and industries, Forestry, transport, etc.

S/N.	Main axes of reinforcement	Activities for reinforcement
2	Improve staff performance to effectively carry out their duties	Elaborate and distribute job descriptions for council staff
		Develop and document internal rules and regulations
		Access staff training needs
		Draw up a training program for staff
		Train staff
		Provide staff with necessary working equipment
3	Reinforce the collaboration with council partners	Identify all council partners
		Organised a development forum with all the main partners
		Develop strategies for partnership
4	Improve the information management and communication system of the council	Install all necessary information technology equipment Train staff on the use of information technology system Create awareness on the activities and responsibilities of the council (organise public forums, produces leaflet, brochures, etc.

NB: The Bamusso Council should seek to create partnerships/alliances with other councils within the National and at International levels for experience sharing and also to reinforce the idea of inter-council projects.

4.2 Common problems and needs identified by sectors

SECTOR 1: AGRICULTURE

S/ N	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Low production in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient training of producers • Insufficient technical personnel • Weak organisational and financial capacity of producers • Insufficient and limited access to agricultural equipment, supplies and inputs. • Limited access to improved planting materials and agricultural inputs • Insufficient conservation and storage facilities • High cost of farm inputs and phytosanitary products • Destruction of produce by stray animals • Insufficient and inadequate transport facilities (vehicles, farm to market roads, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue • Poor living standard • Low purchasing power • Low harvest • Abandonment of produce in the farms and markets • Rural Exodus • Discouragement of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of trainings on production techniques and agricultural inputs utilisation • Provision of modern equipment and supplies to farmers • Recruit trained agricultural personnel • Provide technical training • 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

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	All villages	Low Fish production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient fishing equipment. • Poor storage facilities (especially for fishermen) • Poor fishing methods. • Insufficient support to Mosgoons fisher men in Bamusso (Minority community) • Poor assistance to fishermen • Poor organisation of fishermen • Inadequate modern drying facilities for fish mongers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in fish production • Poor access to fresh fish • Destruction of fish • Increase rate of 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"> • construction of modern ovens in the villages • capacity building on good practices in fishing • Restructuring of fishermen CIGs • provide improved fishing equipmen materials for the Mosgoons(engine boat with 75HP, fishing nets, cold boxes, etc) • Make available cheap houses for the Mosgoons
	All villages	Low animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient pesticides and fungicides • Insufficient animal feed • Poor techniques of animal rearing (free range) • Inadequate technical know how • Poor knowledge of the different pests and diseases. • Insufficient livestock technicians to advice the farmers and train them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of diseases outbreaks • Poor development of animals • Development of epidemics • Low quality of meat to be sold • Low revenue • conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity buiding on intensive methods of rearing animas ○ Restructuring of CIGs ○ Assistance to animal rearers.

SECTOR 3: STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENUE

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	All villages	High insecurity of state property and land occupied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of title deeds for state and private property • Cultural limitations • Poor management of space • Poor community sensitisation on the importance of land titles and how to go about it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of land • Conflict between neighbouring villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focal point of this Domain in the municipality • Facilitate access to title deeds. • Sensitisation of the population on land issues.

SECTOR 4 : URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor town planning and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of urban development and housing facilities (infrastructure, personnel and equipment) • Absence of a communal portable pipe-borne water network • Absence of a functional communal electrification network • Absence of a functional communal town planning • Absence of waste management plan • Construction of housing using local and temporal materials • Poor financial capacity of the population • Insecurity of occupied land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution and waste dispersal • Poor construction of houses • Absence of vision and consciousness on construction of modern houses • High rate of water borne diseases • High rate of fire disasters • High rate of promiscuity • High rate of accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation and institution of a functional communal electricity and pipe borne water network • Put in place and wide diffusion of a town plan • Facilitate access to construction and building materials/equipment

SECTOR 5: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages especially the maritime area	High rate of Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reforestation • Poor management of natural resources • Coastal degradation • High rate of wood exploitation • High rate of mangrove exploitation • Poor waste disposal 	<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 • Discourage the cutting down of mangrove

SECTOR 6: FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal exploitation of the forests especially the different reserves • Legal exploiters going to excesses • Insufficient administrative contrôle • Insufficient Forest controllers • Poor knowledge of forestry laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disappearance of certain species • Destruction of biodiversity • 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 • Community forests • Sensitisation on the forestry laws

SECTOR 7: TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Non respect of chiefs by the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy crisis • Irresponsibilities of chiefs • Poor recognition of the traditional rulers by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non functional traditional councils • Chieftaincy not hereditary • Loss of cultural values • Conflict between the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of traditional authorities • Government recognises and works together with the chiefs
2.	Maritime villages	High rate of insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient security forces and measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassments of the population by pirates • High rate of kidnappings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More security measures should be put in place

SECTOR 8: BASIC EDUCATION

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Limited access to basic educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient qualified teaching staff • Insufficient classrooms • Poor maintenance of classroom and benches • Limited classroom equipment and furniture • Non allocation of nursery schools • Limited access to didactic materials (pupils and teachers) • No functional school libraries • Non maintenance of play grounds • Insufficient latrines and water points in schools • Limited knowledge of parents on child education (insufficient parental interest) • Limited environmental and recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low scolarisation rate • High illitracy rate • Juvenile delinquency • Difficult socio-professional insertion of youths • High rate of prostitution • School calender not followed • 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 and chairs for teachers, etc.) • Construction of water points, latrines, fences, libraries and recreational amenities

SECTOR 9: SECONDARY EDUCATION

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Limited access to secondary educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of secondary schools • Insufficient qualified teaching staff • Insufficient specialised classrooms and workshops/ laboratories • Non maintenance of existing structures and classrooms • Limited classroom equipment and furniture • Limited access to didactic materials (students and teachers) • No functional school libraries • Non maintenance of play grounds • Insufficient latrines and water points in schools • Limited knowledge of parents on child education (insufficient parental interest) • Limited environmental and recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low scolarisation rate • High rate of illitracy • Juvenile delinquency • Difficult socio-professional insertion of youths • High rate of prostitution • Rural exodus • School calender not followed • Incomplete school syllables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of more schools • Creation of technical schools in the municipality • School buildings (classrooms) • Qualified teaching personnel • Didactic materials and other school needs • Equipment and furniture (pupil desks, tables and chairs for teachers, etc.) • Construction of water points, latrines, fences, libraries and recreational amenities

SECTOR 10: HIGHER EDUCATION

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Inaccessibility to higher education facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of university and other professional education facilities • Insufficient communal financial means • University institutions far from communities • Insufficient financial means of parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access to socio-professional training • High educational fees • Abandonment of studies • Juvenile delinquency • Under-development • Insufficient number of intellectual elites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer scholarships to youths who have completed secondary education • Construction of hostels in state universities

SECTOR 11: PUBLIC HEALTH

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Limited access to quality health care facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited health coverage of the council area • Poor and limited transport facilities at the disposal of the communities • Insufficient qualified medical personnel • Inappropriate allocation of health units • Limited and insufficient laboratory equipment and health trainings and seminars • Insufficient pharmacies and limited access to essential drugs • Insufficient and inadequate coverage of community outreach programmes • Inadequate health infrastructures • Long distance trek to existing and limited health units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of health treatment • Population turn to local herbalists • Automedication • High prevalence of diseases • High infant mortality rate • High rate of rural exodus • Drop in labour force • Drop in per capital income • Increase in expenditure • High death rate • Poor living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacies and essential drugs • Qualified medical personnel • Modern Medical Infrastructures • Sufficient and modern equipment (beds, refrigerators, laboratory equipment, staff lodging etc.) • Trainings and seminars • Community outreach programmes
2.	All villages	High prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient and inadequate sensitisation of the population • Limited access to prevention measures and care and support services • Stigmatisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV • None functioning of local AIDS control and health area health 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 • Increase in expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic sensitisation programmes. • Assistance to people living with HIV and AIDS

SECTOR 12 : WATER AND ENERGY

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor access to electricity supply (Hydro, Thermal, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No connection to the national electricity supply network • None functional thermal electricity plant established in Bamusso and Bekumu • Insufficient electricity supply (Low voltage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced economic activities • Difficult usage of electrical appliances • Difficult access and usage of new technologies • High dependency on alternative local sources of light which are most often causes of health hazards like eye problems • 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 • connection of the national electricity supply network in the mainland area
2.	All villages	Poor access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient potable water points • Poor management of existing sources • No repairs of broken down stand taps • Poor functional management committees • Inadequate alternative sources of potable water. • Poorly treated available sources like the community wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of water borne diseases • High expenditure on water (pure water from neighbouring Nigeria which is not very good for consumption) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of boreholes and wells • Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and wells • Proper management of the other water sources • Formation of functional management committees

SECTOR 13: PUBLIC WORKS

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Enclavement of the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor state of roads and bridges Insufficient farm to market roads Insufficient and inadequate maintenance of existing earth roads Poor government policy on rural road allocation Poor community mobilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop in level of economic activities High cost of transport and basic products Rural exodus Drop in labour force Low profit margin Drop in per capital income Drop in living standards High rate of accidents Limited circulation of goods and services Overloading of persons and goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of existing road network Construction of durable bridges Extension of road network to other communities Link Bamusso maritime to mainland through Boa-Balondo and/or Idenau
2.	Maritime villages, Ngatame Barombi and Boa-Balondo	High rate of floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage system Poor road network No embarkment around the coast of the maritime villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion which leads to soil infertility Increase in stagnant water points which leads to increase in mosquito breeding areas. Destruction of property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of embarkment especially in the maritime area.
3.	Maritime villages	No wharfs for maritime villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient finances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor revenue generation by the council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the wharfs

SECTOR 14: SOCIAL AFFAIRS

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Insufficient social services and empowerment of vulnerable persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non existence of a data base of vulnerable persons • Absence of social centre and other infrastructure • None existence of social workers • Poor assistance to vulnerable population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological trauma • Juvenile delinquency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a social centre • Recruitment of social workers to be at their disposal and to offer psycho-social assistance to them when need be • Establishment of a list of vulnerables

SECTOR 15: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE PROMOTION OF THE FAMILY

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Marginalisation of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of social structures • Insufficient and inadequate social facilities • Patriarchal laws • Absence of dialogue • Weak economic power of women • Insufficient and inadequate representation and participation of women in development and political instances • Ignorance of women rights • Under scholarisation of the girl child • Too much pressure from household duties • High attachment to traditions imposed by men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient opportunities for the women and the girl child • High dependence of women on the men • High prevalence rate of the child-mother phenomenon (pikin born pikin) • High prevalence rate of abandoned children • Rural exodus • Fragile family structures • High prevalence rate of early girl child marriages • Ignorance on gender equality issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of women empowerment centres in the municipality • Sensitisation and trainings on women's rights and the family • Economic support for women • Train women on income generation etc • Mobilisation and sensitisation on gender equality and related topics • Train administrative and council authorities on gender mainstreaming in the decentralisation and development process

SECTOR 16: YOUTH AFFAIRS

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Insufficient youth empowerment facilities and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Youth invasion • Absence of youth empowerment structures and services • Limited entrepreneurial capacities • Limited access to funding • Limited mobilisation of youths on income generating activities • Extreme poverty of parents • Insufficient trainers and youth animators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment • High illiteracy rate • Juvenile delinquency • High rate of teenagers pregnancies • High prevalence and spread of HIV and AIDS • High rate of rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of functional youth empowerment centres • Recruitment of youth trainers and animators • Youth training • Increase sensitisation of youths on different opportunities available

SECTOR 17: SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Insufficient sporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient sporting activities • Insufficient sport equipment in schools • Insufficient sport teachers in the different schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of physical exercise • Poor development of sports and leisure disciplines • Absence of sport organisations • Insufficient sport competitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a sports complex • Proper management of the different sports facilities available • Employment of sport teachers in schools • Organisation of sporting activities

SECTOR 18 : TRANSPORT

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All the villages	Poor transport means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state of roads • Non existence of a motor park • Non existence of transport agencies in the municipality • Non respect of transport rules • High cost of transport • Poor state of vehicles and engine boats used for transportation • Overloading of vehicles and boats • Drivers ply the roads without permits and important documents of the vehicles • Insufficient transport boats and engines • Transport boats without safety measure like life jackets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of accidents • High cost of transport • Road insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganisation of rural transportation means • Acquisition of community transport vehicles and boats

SECTOR 19: EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	All villages	High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capacity on employment strategies • Absence of professional training for potential job seekers • Absence of professional training centres • High rate of illiteracy • Poor qualification of job seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of illegal activities • Juvenile delinquency • High crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of SAR-SM • Construction of professional training centre for the youths

SECTOR 20: SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTREPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor development of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of structures and facilities • Limited access to services • Weak vision and entrepreneurial capacity • Slow and weak promotion of the sector • Limited opportunities for youths (mechanics, tailoring, panel beating/welding etc) • Low capacity and skills of the population • Ignorance on procedures and formalities on enterprises creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of clandestine businesses • High taxes for existing enterprises • 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 • Sensibilisation on small and medium size enterprises services • Follow up the putting in place of small and medium size enterprises and related services

SECTOR 21: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Difficulty in training and committing local community researchers on agriculture and livestock research	<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 government will • Absence of informations on agropastoral innovations • Absence of improved planting materials • Poor promotion of sectoral activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality of agricultural produce • Rudimentary production technics • Poor production • Low revenues • High poverty rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of local community researchers • Acquisition of agropastoral innovations • Award of best innovative research projects • Carry out research on other mining potentials

SECTOR 22: TOURISM

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor promotion of touristic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient touristic infrastructure like hotels and restaurants • Poor development of touristic sites • Enclavement of the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attraction of tourists • Poor economic power of the population and the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touristic sites should be developed • Construction of touristic infrastructure • Construction of roads • Development of other transportation means

SECTOR 23: CULTURE

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	High rate of deterioration of cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development and promotion of cultural initiatives • Poor socio-cultural infrastructure • Insufficient community halls • Poor financial and organisational capacity • Poor mobilisation • High rate of cultural differences in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cultural values • No cultural contribution in the economic growth of the families and the communities • Deprivation of local culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and rehabilitation of community halls • Organisation of artists • Construction of cultural houses • Encouragement of cultural initiatives

SECTOR 24: INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor Development of the mining sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor gov't policy on payment of royalties • Poor impact assessment studies on the environment for petroleum products • None availability of daba base on research carried out on possible sector potentials • Absence of trainings • Poor conduction of consultative talks with the communities and the council • Non valorisation of mining potentials by the council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor conception of development plans • Over exploitaton of resources • Over dependence on petroleum products by the state • None financing of micro projects by companies • Weak economic power of the council and population • High rate of poverty in the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valorisation of mining potentials by the council (sand, gold etc) • Promulgate into law policy on royalties from petroleum products • Payment of royalties by companies 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

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Poor diversification of commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor level of organisation of producers and businessmen • Insufficient market facilities • Unhygienic conditions of markets (absence of toilets, trash cans, etc) • Poor financing of some markets (Boa etc) • Inadequate security protection of persons and goods • Poor conception plan of existing structures • Practice of trade by barter • Improper waste disposal • Poor information on prices of goods in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity of users and operators • High price speculation on products • Weak and insufficient revenue • Risk of diseases and loss of goods • Environmental pollution • Exploitation of the communities by traders (buyam-sellam11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of modern periodic markets • 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 chamber of commerce in the municipality

SECTOR 26: POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages especially the maritime area	Difficult access to information and postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor network reception • Poor access to television, radio and internet signals • No community radio • Non functional postal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population is less informed • Poor exposure to the outside world • Difficulties in communicating with people out of the community • Poor knowledge on changing situations outside • High rate of unemployment • Reduced economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of network antennas • Establishment of a community radio • Postal services should be functional

SECTOR 27: LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

S/N°	Villages	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1.	All villages	Job insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of stabilised enterprises and organisations • Poor organisation and structuring of self employment • High taxes • Poor sensitisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor participation in development activities • High rate of poverty and misery • High rate of rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the rights of the employee • Contrats

CHAPTER TWO

5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and objectives of the Communal Development Plan

VISION

The Bamusso Council is self-sustaining and the population of the Municipality has a high standard of living resulting from improved road network and maintenance route system linking all the villages with improved infrastructures in the domains of Education, Health, Water and Electricity.

GOAL OF THE BAMUSSO COUNCIL

To sustainably improve on the livelihood of the population of the Bamusso municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of Health, Education and socio-economic Infrastructure

5.2 Logical framework by sector

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - PUBLIC HEALTH

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Health status improved	By 2013, the health status of at least 30% of population improved and they spend less on drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	Stable political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Access to quality Health services improved	At least 70% of the population have access to health services by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	Cooperation of stakeholders
Results (Strategic Axes) ¹	1. Trained personnel increased	At least two trained personnel functional in each health centre by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	Epidemics reduced
	2. Equipment increased (lab, delivery kits, beds etc)	All health centres have at least 40% of required basic equipment by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	Epidemics reduced
	3. Access to essential drugs increased	All health centres have at least 40% of required essential drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	Epidemics reduced
	4. Health coverage of the council area increased	At least two new health centres created and functional by 2013 in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	
	5. Health infrastructures increased	At least two new health centres constructed in the municipality by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centre records - Visits - Interviews 	

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Trained personnel increased			
1.1 Lobby for the transfer of personnel	15 Personnel	Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	1, 500,000
R2. Equipment increased (lab, delivery kits and beds)			
2.1 Supply equipment	- 3 delivery beds - 3 delivery kits - 60 hospital beds - 3 sets of laboratory equipment	Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	12, 000,000
R3. Access to essential drugs increased			
3.1 Create and construct pro pharmacies	3 pharmacies	Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	30, 000,000
3.2 Train local pharmacists	3 pharmacists	Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	1, 500,000
R4. Health coverage of the council area increased			
4.1 Create new health centres	5 health centres	Illoani, Ekombe Liongo, Barombi Mokoko, Kesse and Kombo A'Mokoko	500,000
R5. Health infrastructures increased			
5.1 Construct new health centres	5 health centres	Illoani, Ekombe Liongo, Barombi Mokoko, Kesse and Kombo A'Mokoko	250, 000,000
Total Amount			29,550,000,000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (HIV/AIDS)

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Health status improved	Expenditure on medical care reduced by at least 5% yearly in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre reports Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS reduced	Number of people contracting HIV/AIDS reduced at least 2% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre reports Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework
Results (Strategic Axes)	6. Awareness of HIV/AIDS increased	At least 40% of the population are aware of HIV/AIDS and the effects by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre reports Testimonies 	Collaborative communities
	7. Access to preventive means care and support services increased	At least 30% of persons living with HIV/AIDS are supported by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre reports Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework
	8. Stigmatisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS reduced	At least 20% of PLHWA creates awareness and give guidance a home to live with the pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre reports Testimonies 	Collaborative communities

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF HIV AND AIDS

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Awareness on HIV/AIDS increased			
1.1. Organise sensitisation meetings	27 meetings	All villages	8,100,000
R2. Access to preventive means, care and services increased			
2.1. Support people living with HIV/AIDS	50	All villages	5,000,000
R3. Stigmatisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS reduced			
3.1 Create an association of PLHWA	2 associations	Bekumu and Illoani	2,500,000
3.2. Train PLHWA on income generating activities	50 persons	Bekumu and Illoani	4,720,000
Total Amount			20.320.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -WATER SUPPLY

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Prevalence of water borne diseases reduced	Number of reported cases of water borne diseases infection reduce by at least 30% in areas of potable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centre reports • Council reports • Testimonies • test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial pollution reduced • An enabling economic environment • Community collaboration
Specific Objective	Access to potable water increased	At least 10 communities have functional water schemes by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health centre reports • Council reports • Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial pollution reduced • An enabling economic environment • Community collaboration
Results (Strategic Axes) ³	1. Water systems increased (pipe borne, bore holes, wells, etc.)	At least 5 new schemes are constructed and functional by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial pollution reduced • An enabling economic environment • Community collaboration
	2. Existing water systems made more functional	All existing water schemes are rehabilitated regularly maintained and functional by 2013 by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial pollution reduced • An enabling economic environment • Community collaboration
	3. Treatment of community wells improved	All wells are regularly treated and contamination reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial pollution reduced • An enabling economic environment • Community collaboration

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF WATER SUPPLY

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Water system increased			
1.1. Construct new water schemes	6 pipe borne water schemes	Bekumu, Kombo A'Mokoko, Bamusso, 3 Corners-Waterfall-Cassava Farms Ekombes, Dikome and Mbongo-Bonjare	360,000,000
R2. Existing water systems made more functional			
2.1. Rehabilitate existing water schemes	3 water schemes	Illoani, Barombi Mokoko and Boa Balondo	15,000,000
2.2. Maintain water schemes	3 water schemes	Illoani, Barombi Mokoko and Boa Balondo	9,000,000
R3. Treatment of community wells improved			
3.1. Treat community wells	4 wells	Dikome, Bamusso, Meme Balondo, and Bassenge	5,000,000
Total Amount			389.000.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -ENERGY SUPPLY

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Economic activities increased	Economic activities increase by at least 20% by 2013	- Visit - Administrative reports	Favourable political and economical environment
Specific Objective	Access to electricity supply increased (Hydro, Thermal, etc.)	At least 40% have functional electricity supply by 2013	- Visit - Administrative reports	Favourable political and economical
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Connection to the national electricity network increases	At least 3 communities are connected to AES SONEL by 2013	- Visit - Reports - Testimonies	Community participation ensure
	2. Existing thermal electricity plan in Bamusso and Bekumu made functional	Existing thermal electricity plans in Bamusso and Bekumu are made functional by 2012	- Visit - Reports - Testimonies	Community participation ensure
	3. Thermal electricity plan increased	At least 2 thermal plans exist in two communities by 2013	- Visit - Reports - Testimonies	Community participation ensure

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF ENERGY SUPPLY

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Connection to the national electricity network increased			
1.1. Contact AES SONEL	3 contacts	Ekombe Liongo to Boa lot and Baba Ekombe to Ekombe waterfall lot	2,000,000
1.2. Install electricity	18 villages	Ekombe Liongo to Boa lot and Baba Ekombe to Ekombe waterfall lot	160,000,000
R2. Existing thermal electricity plans in Bamusso and Bekumu made functional			
2.1. Rehabilitate existing thermal plants	2 plants	Bamusso and Bekumu	24,000,000
2.2. Maintain thermal plants	2 plants	Bamusso and Bekumu	12,000,000
R3. Thermal electricity plants increased			
3.1. Install new thermal electricity plants	4 plants	Njangassa/Betika, Bassenge, Kombo A'Mokoko and Kesse	144,000,000
Total Amount			342.000.000

LOGICAL FRAME - SECONDARY EDUCATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Literacy rate increased	At least 40% of children between the ages 15 to 20 years obtain at least 4 O'Level subjects by 2014	- GCE results - Delegation of secondary education reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Access to quality secondary educational facilities increased	At least 60% of secondary and high schools have at least 60% of required basic equipment and infrastructure by 2013	- GCE results - Delegation of secondary education reports	Favourable policy framework
Results (Strategic Axes)	9. Infrastructure increased	At least 60% of secondary and high school have at least 6 classrooms, one laboratory, latrines and water point by 2013	- GCE results - Delegation of secondary education reports	Favourable economic conditions
	10. Equipment increased	At least 60% of classes and laboratories constructed are fully equipped with desks, boards and lab equipment by 2013	- GCE results - Delegation of secondary education reports	Favourable economic conditions
	11. Access to didactic materials increased	At least 50% of secondary and high schools have at least 60% of required didactic materials yearly	- GCE results - Delegation of secondary education reports	

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Infrastructure increased			
1.1 Construct classrooms, workshops and laboratories	- 5 classrooms - 3 Science labs - 5 workshops/labs	- GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani - GHS, Mbongo - GTC Illoani	70, 710,000 27, 000,000 45, 000,000
1.2 Construct latrines and water points	- 3 latrines - 3 water points	GHS, Mbongo, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	13, 500,000
R2. Equipment increased			
2.1 Supply desks, laboratory equipment etc	- 100 desks - Set of lab equipment - Set of workshop equipment	-GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani - GHS, Mbongo - GTC Illoani	3, 960,000 3, 500,000
R3. Access to didactic materials increased			
3.1 Supply basic didactic materials	Set of materials	GHS, Mbongo, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	6, 000,000
Total Amount			144.170.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK –AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Food Security ensured	At least 50% of the population eat 2 complete meals per day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits • Interviews 	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Agricultural production and productivity increased	At least 30% of farms increased their yields by at least 3% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative reports • Farm visits 	Favourable policy framework
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Technical knowledge of agriculture increased	At least 30% of farmers practice improved farming technics yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm records • Farm visits • Testimonies 	Favourable climatic conditions
	2. Use of improved planting material increased	At least 40% of farmers use improved planting materials yearly and experienced an increased in yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm records • Farm visits • Testimonies 	Epidemics outbreak reduced
	3. Use of fertiliser and pesticides increased	At least 30% of farmers use fertilisers and pesticides and losses due to pests and diseases reduce by at least 20% and increased of yields by at least 10% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records • Testimonies • Visits 	Bush fire reduced
	4. Post harvest losses reduced	Post harvest losses reduces by at least 20% and shelve live of produce increase by at least 10% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm records • Visits • Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework
	5. Construction/rehabilitation of farms to market road	Post harvet losses reduces bt at least 20% and shelve live of produce increase by at least 10% yealy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm records • Visits • Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework
	6. Construction/rehabilitation of farms to market roads	At least 30% of farms to market roads are constructed or rehabilitated yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm records • Visits • Testimonies 	Favourable policy framework

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF AGRICULTURE

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
1. Technical Knowledge on agriculture increased			
1.1. Train farmers on improved agricultural techniques	3 trainings	Njangassa, Mbongo and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
2. Use of improved planting material increased			
2.1. Distribute improved farming materials to farmers	1000 farmers	All main land villages including Njangassa, Eko Farm and Betika	25,000,000
R3. Use of fertilisers and pesticides increased			
3.1 Link farmers to fertilisers and agro-chemical service providers	1000 farmers	All main land villages including Njangassa, Eko Farm and Betika	5,000,000
4. Post harvest losses reduced			
4.1. Train farmers on post harvest loss techniques	3 trainings	Njangassa, Mbongo and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
5. Marketing of produce improved			
5.1. Create produce marketing unions	5 unions	Mbongo, Illoani, Ekombe Mofako, Ekombe Liongo and Njangassa	2,500,000
6. Create and rehabilitate farm to market roads	5 Villages	Meme, Baba Ekombe, 3 Corner Ekombe, Ekombe Liongo, Bobiongo Ekombe	50,000,000
Total Amount			101.970.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - FISH PRODUCTION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Income from fishing increased	Income from fishing increase by at least 5% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Administrative reports 	Stable political environment
Specific Objective	Fish production increased	At least 10% increase catch yearly by the fishing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Administrative reports 	Collaboration between Cameroonians and alien fishing population
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Fishing methods improved	At least 40% of the fishing population use recommended fishing methods by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Interviews 	Stable economic environment
	2. Support to Mosgoons fisher men in Bamusso improved (Minority community)	At least 30% of Mosgoons and other Cameroonian fishermen are given assistance in terms of fishing boats, nets, etc by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Interviews 	Stable economic environment
	3. Fish preservation and conservation improved	At least 60% of fish caught are well preserved and conserved (frozen or smoked) yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Interviews 	Stable economic environment
	4. Marketing of fish improved	At least 60% of fishermen get good prices for their products yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits Interviews 	Stable economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF FISH PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Fishing methods improved			
1.1. Train fishermen and women on improved fishing methods	900 fishermen	Bekumu, Bamusso, Bekirri, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko	7.000.000
R2. Support to Mosgoons fisher men in Bamusso improved (Minority community)			
2.1. provide improved fishing equipment/ materials	110 fishermen	Bamusso	500.000.000
2.2 Make available cheap houses	110 fisher men	Bamusso	1.1000.000.000
R3. Fish preservation and conservation improved			
3.1 Construct cold store	5 cold stores	Bekumu, Bamusso, Bekirri, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko	75,000,000
3.2. Construct improved smoking ovens	5 ovens	Bekumu, Bamusso, Bekirri, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko	50,000,000
R4. Marketing of fish improved			
4.1. Create fish marketing unions	5 unions	Bekumu, Bamusso, Bekirri, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko	2,500,000
Total Amount			11.634.500.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Nutritional standards improved	Intake of protein of at least 40% of the population increase by at least 10% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Visits to meat vendors 	Economic and political stability
Specific Objective	Animal production increased	At least 30% of farmers increase animal production by at least 5% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Visits to meat vendors 	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Knowledge on improved livestock production increased	At least 40% of livestock farmers practice improved livestock production methods by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Visits to meat vendors 	Epidemic outbreak reduced
	2. Access to improved animal breeds increased	At least 50% of animal farmers use improved animal breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative reports • Visits 	Economic and political stability
	3. Access to improved animal feed increased	At least 30% of animal farmers use improved animal feed by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative reports • Visits 	Economic and political stability
	4. Prevalence of animal pests and diseases reduced	Diseases and pests attack on animals reduce by at least 5% annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative reports • Visits 	Economic and political stability

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. knowledge on improved animal breeding increased			
1.1. Organise training on animal breeding techniques	100 farmers	Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
R2. Access to improved animal breeds increased			
2.1. Train breeders	10 breeders	Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
2.2. Link up farmers to breeders	100 farmers	Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	1,500,000
R3. Access to improved animal feed increased			
3.1. Train farmers on improved animal feed production	100 farmers	Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
R4. Prevalence of animal pests and diseases reduced			
4.1. Train farmers on animal and pests diseases control	100 farmers	Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	4,720,000
Total Amount			20.380.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -SOCIAL SERVICES

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Social security of vulnerable persons improved	At least 20% of vulnerable persons have their basic needs and improved on their standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are in place • Favourable political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Social services and empowerment of vulnerable persons improved	At least 40% of vulnerable persons have access to quality social services by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are in place • Favourable political and economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Assistance to vulnerable population increased	At least 40% of vulnerable persons receive regular assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant report • Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are in place • Favourable political and economic environment
	2. Data base of vulnerable persons made available	All vulnerable persons identify and registered by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are in place • Favourable political and economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Assistance to vulnerable population increased			
1.1. Give assistance to vulnerable persons	200	All villages	5,000,000
R2. Data base of vulnerable persons made available			
1.1. Identify vulnerable persons	200	All villages	1,500,000
1.2. Register vulnerable persons	200	All villages	1,000,000
Total Amount			7.500.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -PUBLIC WORKS

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Circulation in the municipality improved (Persons, goods, etc.)	At least 30% of the population have regular means of transport by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic counts Visits Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community collaboration Stable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Quality of Road network improved	At least 40% of communities are accessible all seasons by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic counts Visits Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community collaboration Stable economic and political environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Farm to market roads increased	At least 20km of roads constructed and regularly maintained by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visits Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community collaboration Stable economic and political environment
	2. State of bridges improved	At least 10 bridges rehabilitated and regularly maintained by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register Visits Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community collaboration Stable economic and political environment
	3. State of existing roads improved	At least 30km of existing roads rehabilitated and regularly maintained by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visits Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community collaboration Stable economic and political environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF PUBLIC WORKS

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Farm to market roads increased			
1.1 Conduct studies	2 Lots	Meme Balondo, Diongo and Ngatame	5.000.000
1.1. Construct new roads	2 Lots	Meme Balondo,Diongo and Ngatame	60,000,000
R2. State of bridges improved			
2.1. Construct bridges	5 bridges	Illoani, Bekiri, Meme Balondo, Boa and Bonjare, 3 corner Ekombe waterfall	35,000,000
2.2. Maintain bridges	5 bridges	Illoani, Bekiri, Meme Balondo, Boa and Bonjare	10,000,000
R3. State of existing roads improved			
3.1. Rehabilitate of roads network	2 Lots	Ekombe Liongo-Boa Balondo and Mbongo-Bekiri Beach	35,000,000
3.2. Maintain roads	2 Lots	Ekombe Liongo-Boa Balondo and Mbongo-Bekiri Beach	10,000,000
Total Amount			155.000.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -MARITIME ROUTE SYSTEM

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Evacuation of resources to neighbouring countries reduced	At least 50% of resources are marketed in Cameroon by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security ensured • Stable political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Quality of Maritime route system improved	Circulation by maritime route within Cameroon increase by at least 30% by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security ensured • Stable political and economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Rate of floods reduced	Cases of floods reduce by at least 20% by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security ensured • Stable political and economic environment
	2. Landing facilities increased	At least 4 landing sites constructed and regularly maintained by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security ensured • Stable political and economic environment
	3. Engine boats for luggage and passengers increased	At least 75 horse -power engine boats in place and functional by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonies • Visits • Administrative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security ensured • Stable political and economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF MARITIME ROUTE SYSTEM

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Rate of floods reduced			
1.1. Build embarkment along coastal lines of villages	6 villages	Bekumu, Bamusso, Kesse, Ngatame, Kombo A'Mokoko and Bassenge	1,200,000,000
R2. Landing facilities increased			
2.1. Construct landing facilities	2 villages	Bamusso, Bekumu	500,000,000
R3. Engine boats for luggage and passengers increased			
3.1. Purchase engine boats	10 engine boats	Bamusso, Bekumu, Bekiri, Boa, Njangassa, Betika, Kombo A'Mokoko, Kesse, Big Belle and Mokara Tanda	100,000,000
Total Amount			700.200.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -BASIC EDUCATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Literacy rate increased	At least 50% of children between the ages of 12-16 obtain F.S.LC by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.S.L.C results • Inspector of basic education reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions
Specific Objective	Access to quality basic educational facilities increased	At least 60% of Nursery schools have basic infrastructure and equipment by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F.S.L.C results • Inspector of basic education reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Infrastructures increased	At least 60% of Nursery and primary schools have at least 6 classrooms, latrines and water points by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to schools • Inspector of basic education reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions
	2. Equipments increased	At least 60% of classrooms constructed are fully equipped with desks and boards by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to schools • Inspector of basic education report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions
	3. Access to didactic materials increased	At least 30% of animal farmers use improved animal feed by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to schools • Inspector of basic education report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions
		At least 60% of schools have at least 60% of required didactic materials yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to schools • Inspector of basic education report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable policy framework • Favourable economic conditions

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF BASIC EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Infrastructures increased			
1.1. Construct classrooms	6 classrooms (Gov't schools)	3 Corner Ekombe, Meme Balondo, Ekombe waterfall, Dikome, Mbongo, Bekumu II, Bamusso, Boa Balondo, Bekiri, Diongo, Kombo A'Mokoko, Njangassa, Bassenge	448,000,000
	1 (Private schools)	Catholic Primary School Bekumu	10,000,000
1.2.	13 latrines (Gov't schools)	GNS Mbongo GNS 3 Corner Ekombe Waterfall GNS Illoani GBPS Bamusso GPS Dikome Balondo GPS Bekiri Beach GPS Diongo GPS Ekombe Waterfall GPS Kombo A'Mokoko	45,500,000
	1 (Private schools)	Catholic Primary School Bekumu	2,500,000
R2. Equipment increased			
2.1. Supply desks and blackboards	1,276	3 Corner Ekombe, Meme, Ekombe waterfall , Dikome, Mbongo, Bekumu II, Bamusso, Boa, Bekirri, Diongo, Kombo A'Mokoko, Njangassa, GNS Illoani	23,000,000
R3. Access to didactic materials increased			
3.1. Supply didactic materials	18 lots	All schools	18,000,000
Total Amount			547.000.000

LOGICAL FRAME -FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Conservation of biodiversity improved	Forest resources sustainably managed and destruction reduced by at least 20% by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from forestry and wildlife service - Field visits 	Cooperation of stakeholders
Specific Objective	Rate of deforestation reduced	At least 2000 trees of different species planted in the municipality each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from forestry and wildlife service - Field visits 	Cooperation of stakeholders
Results (Strategic Axes)	Illegal exploitation reduced	Reported cases of illegal exploitation of timber reduced by at least 40% by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from forestry and wildlife service - Field visits 	Non interference of local administrators
	Number of exploiters respecting their limits increased	At least 60% of exploiters respect their limits by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from forestry and wildlife service - Field visits 	Non interference of local administrators
	Rate of mangrove exploitation reduced	At least 10% of reduction in the use of mangroves for fuel wood yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from forestry and wildlife service - Field visits 	Non interference of local administrators

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Illegal exploitation reduced			
1.1 Carry out control	18 villages	Ekombe Liongo, Baba Ekombe, Meme Balondo, Illoani, Dikome, Mbongo, Boa, Diongo, Ngatame, Bekarakara, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Bassenge, Njangassa, Eko Farm, Betika, Bekumu	37, 000,000
R2. Number of exploiters respecting their limits increased			
2.1 Control exploitation	2 engine boats	Maritime villages	30, 000,000
	4 motor bikes	Main land villages	14, 000,000
R3. Rate of mangrove exploitation reduced			
3.1 Organise sensitisation meetings	10 Sensitisation meetings	Bekarakara, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Bassenge, Njangassa, Eko Farm, Betika, Bekumu	7, 600,000
3.2 Organise control missions (2 trips/month x 18 villages)	240 control missions	Bekarakara, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Bassenge, Njangassa, Eko Farm, Betika, Bekumu	3, 500,000
4.2 Regeneration of Mangroves		Bekarakara, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Bassenge, Njangassa, Eko Farm, Betika, Bekumu	
Total Amount			92.100.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK –ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Pollution reduced	Pollution reduced by at least 20% by 2013	Visits Administrative reports	Favourable policy Framework
Specific Objective	Environmental degradation reduced	At least 30% of environmental laws respected by 2013	Administrative reports Visits Observations	Favourable policy Framework
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Waste disposal improved	Waste regularly disposed in at least 50% of the municipality	Administrative reports Visits Observations	Community participation ensured
	2. Coastal degradation (land erosion reduced)	At least 10ha of land reclaimed along the Coastal region by 2013	Administrative reports Visits Observations	Community participation ensured
	3. Management of Natural resources improved (land or water etc)	At least 20% of natural resources are sustainably managed by 2013	Administrative reports Visits Observations	Negative traditional practices reduced
	4. Hygiene and sanitation improved	At least 40% of families use latrines and confine their animals by 2013	Administrative reports Visits Observations	Negative traditional practices reduced

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Waste disposal improved			
1.1. Install a waste disposal systems	3 villages	Bamusso, Bekumu and Illoani	5, 000,000
1.2. Dispose waste	3 villages	Bamusso, Bekumu and Illoani	750, 000,000
R2. Coastal degradation (land erosion reduced)			
2.1. Build embarkment along coastal villages	6 villages	Bekumu, Bamusso, Kesse, Ngatame, Kombo A'Mokoko and Bassenge	1,200,000,000
2.2. Pollution of sea by hydrocarbon products reduced	3 villages	Bamusso, Bekumu Mbongo	350,000,000
R3. Management of natural resources improved (mangrove)			
3.1 Create natural resources management committees	6 committees	Diongo, Ngatame, Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, and Illoani	2, 500,000
3.2 Train natural resources management committees	6 trainings	Diongo, Ngatame, Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, and Illoani	4, 720,000
R4. Hygiene and sanitation improved			
4.1 Recruit qualified sanitary inspectors	5 inspectors	Bamusso, Bekumu, Illoani, Mbongo and Ekombe Liongo	500,000
4.2 Organise sensitisation meetings	27 meetings	All villages	4, 720,000
4.3 Carry out sanitary inspections	Quarterly	All villages	4, 000,000
Total Amount			23.214.400.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK –TOURISM

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Tourists increased	At least 100 Tourists visit the municipality by 2013	Council reports	Security ensured
Specific Objective	Promotion of touristic activities increased	Touristic activities increased by at least 10% by 2013	Council reports	Security ensured
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Development of touristic sites improved	At least two touristic sites developed by 2013	- Council reports - Visit to sites	Available funds
	2. Touristic infrastructures increased (hotels an restaurants)	At least two hotels and restaurants constructed an in use by 2013	Visit to hotels an restaurants	Security ensured
	3. Local tourism promotion strategies developed	A functional tourism strategy in place by 2013	Developed strategy	Trained guides in place

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF TOURISM

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Development of touristic sites improved			
1.1 Identify touristic sites	4 sites	Ekombe Waterfall, Bekumu, Bekiri and Njangassa	2.500.000
1.2 Develop touristic sites	4 sites	Ekombe Waterfall, Bekumu, Bekiri and Njangassa	20. 000.000
R2. Touristic infrastructures increase (hotels and restaurants)			
2.1 Construct hotels and restaurants	2hotels or motels	Ekombe waterfall, Bekumu, Illoani and Mbongo	100. 000.000
R3. Local tourism promotion strategies developed			
3.1 Develop tourism promotion strategies	10	Ekombe Waterfall, Bekumu, Bekiri and Njangassa	5.000.000
Total Amount			127.500.000

LOGICAL FRAME -WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Empowerment of women and the protection of the girl child increased	At least 20% of women are empowered socially, economically, politically, culturally and personally by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative reports - Testimonies - Visit to families and groups - Financial records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative socio-economic biases reduced - Inferiority complex of women of women reduced - Male chauvinism
Specific Objective	Marginalisation of women and children reduced	At least 30% of women are proactive and make favourable decisions concerning their families by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative reports - Visit to families and groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative socio-economic biases reduced - Inferiority complex of women of women reduced - Male chauvinism
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Income level of women increased	At least 40% of youths enroll at all levels of education by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial records - Testimonies - Visit to project sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative socio-economic biases reduced - Inferiority complex of women of women reduced - Male chauvinism
	2. Representation and participation of women in development and political fora increased	At least 40% of women representation in all development and political committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development committee records - Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative socio-economic biases reduced - Inferiority complex of women of women reduced - Male chauvinism
	3. Violation of women's rights reduced	At least 30% of women know their rights apply them by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testimonies - Reports 	Enabling economic environment
	4. Level of education of women increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 40% young girls enroll in schools at all levels by 2013 - At least 20% of illiterate adult women enroll in adult literacy classes by 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School enrolment registers - Adult literacy classes/ programme registers 	Enabling economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Income level of women increased			
1.1 Promote income generating activities for women	1000 women	All villages	50, 000,000
R2. Representation and participation of women in development fora increased			
2.1 Sensitise women on development issues and the importance of their participation	5 sensitisation campaigns	Bamusso, Bekumu, Ekombe Liongo, Illoani and Mbongo	4, 750,000
2.2 Institute a quota system in membership of development committees	10 villages	Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Illoani, Mbongo, Boa, Bamusso, Bassenge, Bekumu and Njangassa	7, 600,000
R3. Violation of women's rights reduced			
3.1 Sensitise women on their rights	10 villages	Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Illoani, Mbongo, Boa, Bamusso, Bassenge, Bekumu and Njangassa	7, 600,000
R4. Level of education of women increased			
4.1 Organise sensitisation meetings on the importance of the education of the girl child	10 villages	Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Illoani, Mbongo, Boa, Bamusso, Bassenge, Bekumu and Njangassa	7, 600,000
4.2 Award scholarship to girls at all levels of education	50 girls	All villages	2, 500,000
Total Amount			80.050.000

LOGICAL FRAME -COMMERCE

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Income level of the council and population increased	Income level increased by at least 2% each year	- Accounts documents - Testimonies	Enabling political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Commercial activities increased	Commercial activities increased by at least 20% by 2012	- Visit to business places - Administrative report	Enabling business climate
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Market infrastructures increased	At least markets constructed with sheds, stores and toilets and in use by 2013	- Visit to markets - Council reports	Favourable economic environment
	2. Organisation of producers and business men and women improved	A market information system put in place and functional by 2013	- Visit to union - Activity report	Cooperation of members
	3. System of marketing in some areas improved		- Visit to market - Council reports	Cooperation of main stakeholders
	4. Information on prices of goods in other areas made available		- Radio announcements on market prices - Interviews with market masters	Availability of funds ensured

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF COMMERCE

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Market infrastructure increased			
1.1 Construct markets	4 markets	Illoani, Njangassa, Kesse, Boa	12, 000,000
R2. Organisation of producers and business men and women improved			
2.1 Create unions of producers and business men and women	3 unions	All villages	4, 700,000
R3. System of marketing in some areas improved (practice of trade by bartar)			
3.1 Sensitise population on good marketing system	10 sensitisations	All villages	7, 600,000
3.2 Control marketing of goods	All market days	All villages	7, 600,000
Total Amount			319.000.000

LOGICAL FRAME -TRANSPORT

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Circulation of persons and goods improved	At least 40% of the population travel all seasons in the municipality by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testimonies - Reports - Traffic counts 	Security ensured
Specific Objective	Transport facilities improved	Waiting time for transport vehicles or boats reduced to at least 4 hours a day by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testimonies - Reports - Visit to motor parks and wharfs 	Security ensured
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Transport vehicles and engine boats increased	At least 2 vehicles and engine boats are available everyday for transportation by 2012 by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to parks and wharfs - Reports - Testimonies 	Agencies are in place
	2. State of vehicles and engine boats improved	Vehicles and engine boats are regularly maintained and are road worthy each day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road worthiness test certificates - Testimonies 	Road worthiness station in place
	3. Organisation of transport system improved	A union of transporters created and at least 3 motor parks and landing sites developed by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transporters union reports - Visit to parks and landing sites 	Favourable economic conditions

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF TRANSPORT

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Transport vehicles and engine boats increased			
1.1 Carry out negotiations with transporters	10 trips	Illoani, Bekumu, Bamusso, Mbongo, Boa, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	1, 000,000
R2. State of vehicles and engine boats improved			
2.1 Control the state of vehicles and engine boats	10 trips	Illoani, Bekumu, Bamusso, Mbongo, Boa, Njangassa and Ekombe Liongo	1, 000,000
R3. Organisation of transport system improved			
3.1 Create transport union	4 trips	Illoani and Bekumu	400,000
3.2 Develop motor parks and landing sites	1 motor park and 4 land sites	Ekombe Liongo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa and Kombo A'Mokoko	7, 000,000
Total Amount			9.400.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Peace, freedom, justice, national solidarity and stability in the municipality ensured	At least 10% reduction in the number of reported cases of conflicts in the municipality yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political environment Collaborative communities
Specific Objective	Traditional administration strengthened	At least 60% of chiefs in the municipality gain respect from their subjects by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political environment Collaborative communities
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Chieftaincy dispute reduced	Chieftaincy disputes in the municipality reduced by at least 20% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political environment Collaborative communities
	2. Number of irresponsible chiefs reduced	At least 50% of chiefs promoted development projects in their communities by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political environment Collaborative communities
	3. Back up of chiefs by the Gov't increased	At least 60% of chiefs receive support from Government and manage their communities well by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative reports Testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political environment Collaborative communities

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Chieftaincy disputes reduced			
1.1. Organise conflict resolution meetings	8 meetings	Ekombe's, Bekumu, Bamusso, Mbongo, Boa, Bonjare, Diongo, Ngatame	4,720,000
R2. Number of irresponsible chiefs reduced			
2.1. Organise municipal chiefs development conference	6 sessions	Bamusso, Illoani, Bekumu, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Liongo and Baba Ekombe	4,720,000
R3. Back up of chiefs by the Government			
3.1. Draw up action plans with administrators	3 sessions	Bamusso	3,000,000
Total Amount			11.440.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - HIGHER EDUCATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Number of intellectual elites in the municipality increased	At least 2 graduates per year from University and High professional schools	Certificates obtained	Stable political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Access to quality higher education increased	At least 30% GCE 'A' levels holders enrol in higher professional institution or universities by 2013	Registration forms/ Admission letters	Stable political and economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Admission to universities and higher professional institutions increased	At least 10 students admitted yearly in universities Higher professional institutions	Registration forms/ Admission letters	Stable political and economic environment
	2. Distance of University and professional institutions reduced	At least 1 higher professional created in Ndian Division by 2013	- Visit - Decision	Collaborative Elites and politicians

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Admission into universities and Higher Professional Institutions increased			
1.1. Orientate students on importance and procedures	2 meetings	Mbongo and Bekumu	4, 720,000
1.2. Award scholarship	25 awards	All villages	6, 250,000
R2. Distance of university and Professional institutions reduced			
2.1. Lobby for the creation of higher institution in Ndian division	5 meetings	Buea and Yaounde	2, 500,000
Total Amount			13.470.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - TELECOMMUNICATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Telecommunication network improved	At least 30% of the population receive and send messages regularly by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telephone antennas - Testimonies - Report 	Enabling business environment
Specific Objective	Circulation of information increased	At least 40% of the population have access to telecommunication by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telephone antennas - Testimonies 	Enabling economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Access to telephone services improved	At least two networks operate in the municipality by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subscribers list - Testimonies 	Enabling economic Environment
	2. Access to multimedia services increased	At least one multimedia centre created and functional the by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to centre - Testimonies - Reports 	Enabling Economic Environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF TELECOMMUNICATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Access to telephone services increased			
1.1 Lobby for the installation of telephone network	5 contacts	MTN, Orange and Camtel Buea, Douala and Yaounde	2, 500,000
R2 Access to multimedia services increased			
2.1 Create multimedia centres	3 centres	Bamusso, Illoani and Bekumu	75, 000,000
Total Amount			77.500.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -COMMUNICATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Information on current events increased	At least 30% of the population are informed on current events by 3013	Testimonies CRTV antennas	Enabling political and economic climate
Specific Objective	Communication improved	At least 40% of the population are informed through radio, television or newspapers by 2013	Testimonies Home Visits reports	Enabling political and economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Cameroon radio and television signals increased	At least two CRTV antennas installed in the municipality before 2013	Visit to antennas Administrative reports	Expansion of CRTV network is ensured
	2. Circulation of news papers improved	At least two functional newspaper agents functional in the municipality before 2013	News papers Testimonies	Security ensured
	3. Community radios increased	At least one community radio created and functional by 2013	Visit to radio stations Testimonies Council reports	Enabling economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF COMMUNICATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Cameroon radio and television signals increased			
1.1 Lobby for the installation of CRTV signals	5 meetings	Buea and Yaounde	2, 500,000
R2. Circulation of newspapers increased			
2.1 Negotiate with newspaper agents	5 contacts	Kumba and Buea	1, 500,000
R3. Community radios increased			
3.1 Create community radios	1 radio station	Bamusso	45, 000,000
Total Amount			49.000.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Economic power of the council and population increased	Income level increase by at least 2% yearly	- Financial records - Testimonies	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific Objective	Development of the mining sector increased	At least two mining companies operate in the municipality by 2013	- Visit to sites - Council reports	Corporation of all stakeholders
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Impact assessment studies on the environment for petroleum products improved	1. At least one impact assessment conducted and results validated by 2012	- Validated - Report	Cooperation of main stakeholders
	2. Dissemination of information on carried out on petroleum products potentials increased	2. At least 30% of the population are aware of petroleum products potential 2013	- Interviews - Sensitisation meeting reports	Cooperation of main stakeholders
	3. Payment of royalties improved	3. Royalties paid according to laid down agreements and money used for development projects 2013	- Financial - Records - Council reports	Collaborative mining companies

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1 Impact assessment studies on the environment for petroleum products			
1.1 Sensitised the population	11 meetings	Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Betika, Mbongo, and Bassenge	4, 720,000
1.2 Organise validation meetings	2 meetings	Boa and Bamusso	3, 000,000
R2 Dissemination of information on research carried out on petroleum products potentials increased			
2.1 Organise meetings	11 meetings	Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Betika, Mbongo, and Bassenge	4, 720,000
R3 Payment of royalties improved			
3.1 Carry out negotiations on payment of royalties	10 negotiations	Buea, Douala and Yaounde	5, 000,000
Total Amount			17.440.000

LOGICAL FRAME -CULTURE

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promotion of local cultures increased	At least 40% of the population know and practice some cultural aspects by 2013	- Testimonies - Reports	Inter tribal conflicts reduced
Specific Objective	Rate of deterioration of cultural values reduced	At least 30 % of youths practice good cultural values yearly	- Interviews - Reports	Negative influences reduced
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Development and promotion of cultural initiatives increased	At least 2 cultural initiatives developed yearly	- Interviews - Reports	Enabling political environment
	2. Community halls increased	At least 2 cultural community halls constructed and in use by 2013	- Site visits - Reports	Favourable economic environment
	3. Cultural differences in the municipality reduced	Cases of cultural differences reduced by at least 10% by 2013	- Testimonies - Visit to cultural meetings - Reports	Cooperation of different cultural groupings
	4. Education of the youths on cultural values increased	At least 30% of youths practice cultural values by 2012	- Testimonies - Reports	Marginalisation of youths reduced

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF CULTURE

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Development and promotion of cultural initiatives increased			
1.1 Sensitise the population	4 sensitisation campaigns	Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Baba Ekombe	2, 000,000
1.2 Organise cultural events	3 events/ festivals	Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Ekombe Liongo	30, 000,000
R2. Community halls increased			
2.1 Construct community halls	8 community halls	Mbongo, Ekombe Mofako, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Bassenge, Illoani	64, 000,000
R3. Cultural differences in the municipality reduced			
3.1 Organise sensitisation meetings	6 meetings	Illoani, Bekumu, Njangassa, Mbongo, Ekombe Liongo and Ekombe Mofako	4, 170,000
R4. Education of youths on cultural values increased			
4.1 Organise sensitisation meetings	6 meetings	Illoani, Bekumu, Njangassa, Mbongo, Ekombe Liongo and Ekombe Mofako	4, 170,000
4.2 Involve youths in cultural events	5 cultural events	Ekombe Liongo, Mbongo, Illoani, Bekumu, Bamusso	5, 000,000
Total Amount			109.240.000

LOGICAL FRAME -EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Exploitation of youthful potentials increased	At least 30% of youths actively participate in the development of the municipality yearly	- Attendance list of development meetings - Development committees membership	Collaborative population
Specific Objective	Employment opportunities increased	At least 30% of youths are gainfully employed by 2013	- Visit to business sites - Reports	Business capital ensured
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Professional trainings for potential job seekers increased	At least 3 functional vocational training centres in place by 2013	- Visit to centres - Reports	Available funds
	2. Qualifications of job seekers increased	At least 50% of job seekers are certificate holders of different levels of education by 2013	- Certificates	Favourable policy framework
	3. Job opportunities increased	At least 10% of youth are employed by 2013	- Visit to business places - Contracts	Enabling economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Professional trainings for potential job seekers increased			
1.1 Create vocational training centres	3 trainings centres	Bekumu, Mbongo and Illoani	60, 000,000
R2. Qualifications of job seekers increased			
2.1 Sensitise youths to go to school	10 villages	Kesse, Kombo A'Mokoko, Bamusso, Bekumu, Bassenge, Njangassa, Dikome, Meme Balondo, Baba Ekombe and Ekombe Mofako	5, 250,000
R3. Job opportunities increased			
3.1 Support youths to be self employed	50 IGAs	All villages	50, 000,000
3.2 Lobby for business investors	50 investors	All villages	2, 500,000
Total amount			103.750.000

LOGICAL FRAME -LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Rate of employment and social security ensured	Employment rate and security increased by at least 2% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visits - Testimonies - Administrative reports 	Stable economic environment
Specific Objective	Job security increased	At least 20% of employees have permanent jobs by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job contracts - Testimonies 	Stable economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Number of stabilised enterprises and organisations increased	At least 5% of stabilised enterprises and organisations are functional by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visits - Administrative reports 	Enabling economic and political environment
	2. Self employment increased	At least 30% of the population are self employed by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to business places - Council tax payers report 	Favourable tax policy

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Number of stabilised enterprises and organisations increased			
1.1 Lobby for business investors	500	Bamusso, Bekumu, Illoani and Mbongo	7, 500,000
R2. Self employment increased			
2.1 Promote vocational training	5 vocational schools	Ekombe Liongo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Mbongo and Illoani	15, 000,000
Total Amount			22.500.000

LOGICAL FRAME - POSTAL SERVICES

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Information flow increased	At least 20% of the population send and received information through the post office yearly	- Testimonies - Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Postal services improved	At least 30% of the population have access to postal services yearly	- Post office reports - Testimonies	Staff are regularly in place
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Post offices increased	At least one post office created and functional by 2013	- Decision creating the post office - visit	Stable political and economic conditions
	2. Staff increased	At least 40% of staff transferred to Bamusso by 2013	- Transfer decisions - Visits to the post office	Staff are motivated to stay
	3. Equipment increased	At least one post office has at least 40% of basic equipment by 2013	- Inventory report - Visit	Enabling economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF POSTAL SERVICES

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Post services increased			
1.1 Lobby for the creation of Post Office	1 post office	Bamusso	30, 000,000
R2. Staff increased			
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of staff	5 staffs	Bamusso	600,000
R3. Equipment increased			
3.1 Lobby for the purchase of equipment	2 computers, 2 printers, 1 fax machine, 1 photocopier, Internet modem and installations, etc	Bamusso	3, 500,000
Total Amount			34.100.000

LOGICAL FRAME - SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Economic growth ensured	Economic growth for innovators increased by at least 5% by 2013	- Financial record - Visits - Testimonies	Favourable climatic conditions
Specific Objective	Access to improved technology increased	At least 40% of the population have access to improved technology	- Testimonies - Reports	Cooperation of main stakeholders
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Research stations/antennas increased	At least one research station exist and functional by 2013	- Site visit - Reports	Favourably policy framework
	2. Access to research findings increased.	At least 30% of the population have access to research findings by 2013	- Testimonies - Attendance list of meetings	Cooperation of min stakeholders
	3. Participatory technology development increased	At least 2 technologies developed with main stakeholders by 2013	Research reports	Cooperation of main stakeholders

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Research stations/antennas increased			
1.1 Lobby for the creation of research stations antennas	2 stations	Bamusso and Mbongo	40, 000,000
R2. Access to research findings increased			
2.1 Organise meeting to disseminate research findings	2 meetings	Bamusso and Mbongo	4, 720,000
R3. Participatory technology development enhanced			
3.1 Organise meetings for technology development	10 meetings	Bamusso and Mbongo	600,000
Total Amount			45.420.000

LOGICAL FRAME -FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Performance and output of social economy improved	Income level of business owners increased by at least 2% yearly	Financial record	Enable economic environment
Specific Objective	Development of economic activities increased	Economic activities increased by at least 5% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to business places • Administrative reports 	Enable economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Knowledge on skills and business increased	At least 30% of youths acquire knowledge and skills on business and apply them by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to business places • Reports 	Qualified trainers in place
	3. Opportunities for business increased	At least 50% business opportunities are exploited yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to business places • Reports 	Enabling economic environment
	4. Investment by the private sector increased	At least 5 private investors in place each year and each employ at least 2 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to business places • Reports 	Favourable taxation policy
	5. Capital to start business increased	At least 2 micro finance institutions award loans for businesses by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial record of MFIs • Visit to business places 	Loan delinquency reduced

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Knowledge and skills on business increased			
1.1 Organise training on business enterprises	3 trainings	Bamusso, Illoani and Bekumu	4, 720,000
R2. Opportunities for businesses increased			
2.1 Lobby for business investors	10 meetings	Ekondo-Titi, Kumba, Buea and Douala	2, 500,000
R3. Investment by the private sector increased			
3.1 Support the establishment of businesses	10 potential businesses	Bamusso, Illoani and Bekumu	10, 000,000
R4. Capital to start businesse increased			
4.1 Sensitise potential entrepreneurs on available MFIs and their conditions by 2012	10 Entrepreneurs	Bamusso, Illoani and Bekumu	1, 500,000
Total Amount			18.720.000

LOGICAL FRAME - SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Rate of physical activities increased	At least 20% of the population carry out physical exercises yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative reports - Testimonies 	Collaborative population
Specific Objective	Sporting activities increased	Diversified sporting activities carried out in at least 60% of communities yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative reports - Testimonies 	Collaborative population
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Sports equipment increased	At least 20% of basic sports equipment available in at least 60% of educational institutions by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to institutions - Pictures 	Available funds
	2. Play grounds increased	All educational institutions have play grounds for at least 1 sporting activity by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to play grounds - Reports 	Available land
	3. Sports teachers increased	At least 1 sports teacher functional in each school by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit to play schools - Reports - Transfer decisions 	Staff are regularly in place

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Sport equipment increased			
1.1 Lobby for the purchase of sports equipment	100 sport equipment	3 Corner Ekombe, Meme Balondo, Ekombe waterfall, Dikome, Mbongo, Bekumu, Bamusso, Boa Balondo, Bekiri, Diongo, Diongo, Kombo A'Mokoko, Njangassa, Bassenge, GHS Mbongo, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	2, 000,000
R2. Play grounds increased			
2.1 Construct play grounds	5 play grounds	GS Diongo, GSS Bekumu, GS Kombo A'Mokoko and GS Bassenge, GTC Illoani	25, 000,000
R3. Sports teachers increased			
3.1 Lobby for the transfer of sports teachers	16 teachers	3 Corner Ekombe, Meme Balondo, Ekombe waterfall, Dikome, Mbongo, Bekumu, Bamusso, Boa Balondo, Bekiri, Diongo, Diongo, Kombo A'Mokoko, Njangassa, Bassenge, GHS Mbongo, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	1, 000,000
Total amount			28.000.000

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK -STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Legal possession of land improved	Legal possession of at least 30% of land and conflicts reduced by at least 5% yearly	Administrative reports	Conflicts reduced
Specific Objective	Security of state property and land property improved	Security of state property and land improved by at least 20% by 2013	Administrative reports	Conflicts reduced
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Title deeds for state and private property increased	At least 10 title deeds issued out yearly	Title deeds	Community awareness enhanced
	2. Management of state property and land improved	A functional management strategy put in place by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed strategies - Visits - Interviews 	Community awareness enhanced

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Title deeds for state and private property increased			
1.1 Issue title deeds	100	All villages	5, 000,000
R2. Management of state property and land improved			
2.1 Develop a management strategy	1	Bamusso	250,000
2.2 Implement management strategy	20 missions	Bamusso	1, 500,000
Total Amount			6.750.000

LOGICAL FRAME -URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Presentation of the town improved.	Hygiene and sanitation improved by at least 20% and easy circulation in towns by 2013		Stable political and economic environment.
Specific Objective	Town planning and housing improved	At least 50% Of the master plan is respected by 2013	- Visits - Administrative supports.	Favorable policy framework
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Haphazard building of houses reduced	At least 50% of houses constructed through building permit by 2013	- Visits - Building permits	Community collaboration.
	2. Master plans put in place	Master plan made available and in use by 2012	- Visits - Master plan	Collaboration between the council and department of town planning ensured.
	3. Construction of houses using permanent materials increased	At least 20% of houses in the municipality are permanent structures by 2013	- Visits - Observation	Favorable economic conditions.

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Haphazard building of houses reduced			
1.1 Issue building permits	100 permits	All villages	25, 000,000
1.1 Control building of houses	100 houses	All villages	10, 000,000
R2 Master plan put in place			
2.1 Develop a master plan for urban space	3 master plans	Bamusso, Bekumu and Illoani	60, 000,000
R3 Construction of houses using permanent materials increased			
3.1 Sensitise the population	27	All villages	13, 500,000
Total Amount			108.500.000

LOGICAL FRAME -YOUTHS AFFAIRS

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Employment of youths increased	At least 30% of youths are gainfully employed by 2013	- Employment contracts - Site visits	Enabling economic environment
Specific Objective	Empowerment of youths increased	At least 30% of youths are empowered economically, socially and culturally by 2013	- Financial records - Reports of social groups - Testimonies	Marginalisation of youths reduced
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Literacy of youths increased	At least 40% of youths enroll at all levels of education by 2013	- Visit to institutions - Pictures	Economic conditions of parents ensured
	2. Orientation of youths increased	At least 20% of youths are involved in gainful activities of their interest by 2013	- Visit to play grounds - Reports	Available capital
	3. Youth empowerment centres and services increased	At least 1 youth centre created and functional by 2013	- Visit to play schools - Reports - Transfer decisions	Available funds
	4. Income level of youths increased	Income level of at least 20% of youths increased by at least 2% yearly	- Financial records - Site visits	Stable economic environment

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Literacy of youths increased			
1.1 Sensitise the youths on the importance of education	5 sensitisation campaigns	Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Baba Ekombe and Ekumbe Mofako	1, 000,000
1.2 Award scholarships	50 awards	All schools	2, 500,000
1.3 Put in place functional adult literacy centres and programmes in the municipality	2 centres	Bekumu and Illoani	640,000
R2. Orientation of youths increased			
2.1 Organise orientation meetings with youths	5 meetings	Bassenge, Kesse, Boa, Dikome and Ekombe Liongo	4, 750,000
R3. Youth empowerment centres and services increased			
3.1 Construct youth empowerment centres	1 centre	Bamusso	20, 000,000
R4. Income level of youths increased			
4.1 Promote income generating activities for youths	50 IGAs	All villages	50, 000,000
4.2 Lobby for the extension of PIAASI and PAJER-U activities in the municipality	3 meetings	Buea	750,000
Total Amount			796.400.000

LOGICAL FRAME -BAMUSSO COUNCIL

Strategies		Indicators at the level of strategies and Sources		Assumptions
Level	Formulations	Indicators	Sources of Verification	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Development of the municipality increased	At least 30% of the population meet up with their basic needs by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site visits - Council reports - Testimonies 	Stable political and economic environment
Specific Objective	Functional capacity of the council strengthened	At least 60% of communities have access to council services yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site visits - Council reports - Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative partners - Favourable economic environment
Results (Strategic Axes)	1. Funds increased	A fundraising strategy developed and functional, and internal revenue increased by at least 10% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative and management accounts - Audit reports 	Transparent financial management ensured
	2. Management and leadership improved	Effectiveness and efficiency of council management increased by at least 50% and planned projects realised yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative and management accounts - Audit reports 	Cooperation of main stakeholders

ACTIVITIES/COSTS OF BAMUSSO COUNCIL

ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
R1. Funds increased			
1.1 Identify potential internal and external sources of revenue	10 field trips	Eko Farm, Njangassa, Illoani, Ngatame, Bekarakara, Meme	50,000
1.2 Elaborate project proposals	4 fund raising proposals	Bekumu, Bekanje, Baba Ekombe. Boa-	500,000
1.3 Train staff on resource mobilisation	2 trainings	Bamusso council chambers	2, 000,000
1.4 Elaborate cash liquidation system	1 workshop	Bamusso council	5,000
1.5 Upgrade knowledge of treasurer and cashier on book keeping	1 training	Bamusso council	5000,000
1.6 Train senior staff on budgeting	1 training	Bamusso council	1, 000,000
1.7 Train Councilors on administrative and financial procedures	2 trainings	Bamusso council	1000,000
1.8 Review control mechanism on revenue collection	1 workshop	Bamusso council	200,000
R2. Leadership and management improved			
2.1 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	2 trainings	Bamusso council chambers	2, 000,000
2.2 Elaborate yearly investment and tender plans	3 investment plans	Bamusso council chambers	500,000
2.3 Setup a monitoring and evaluation system	1 workshop	Bamusso council	500,000
2.4 Train senior staff on management and leadership	1 training	Bamusso council	2, 000,000
2.5 Train Follow Up Committee on micro projects management	1 training	Bamusso council	2, 000,000
2.6 Train Village Development Management Committees on supervision and maintenance of micro projects	2 trainings	Bamusso Council	4, 000,000
2.7 Organise monthly meetings	36 meetings	Bamusso council	1, 200,000
2.8 Employ a Public Relations Officer	1 PRO	Bamusso council	100,000
2.9 Install office phones, fax and internet	3 phones, 1 fax, 1 network and backup system, 1 internet modem and installations, etc.	Bamusso council	5, 000,000
2.10 Create a Community Library	1 Library	Bamusso council	10, 000,000
2.11 Elaborate job descriptions for staff	1 workshop	Bamusso council	10,000
2.12 Employ qualify staff	2	Bamusso council	100.000
2.13 Evaluate staff performance yearly	3 years	Bamusso council	100,000
2.14 Document internal rules and regulations	1 meeting	Bamusso council	10,000
Total Amount			32.775.000

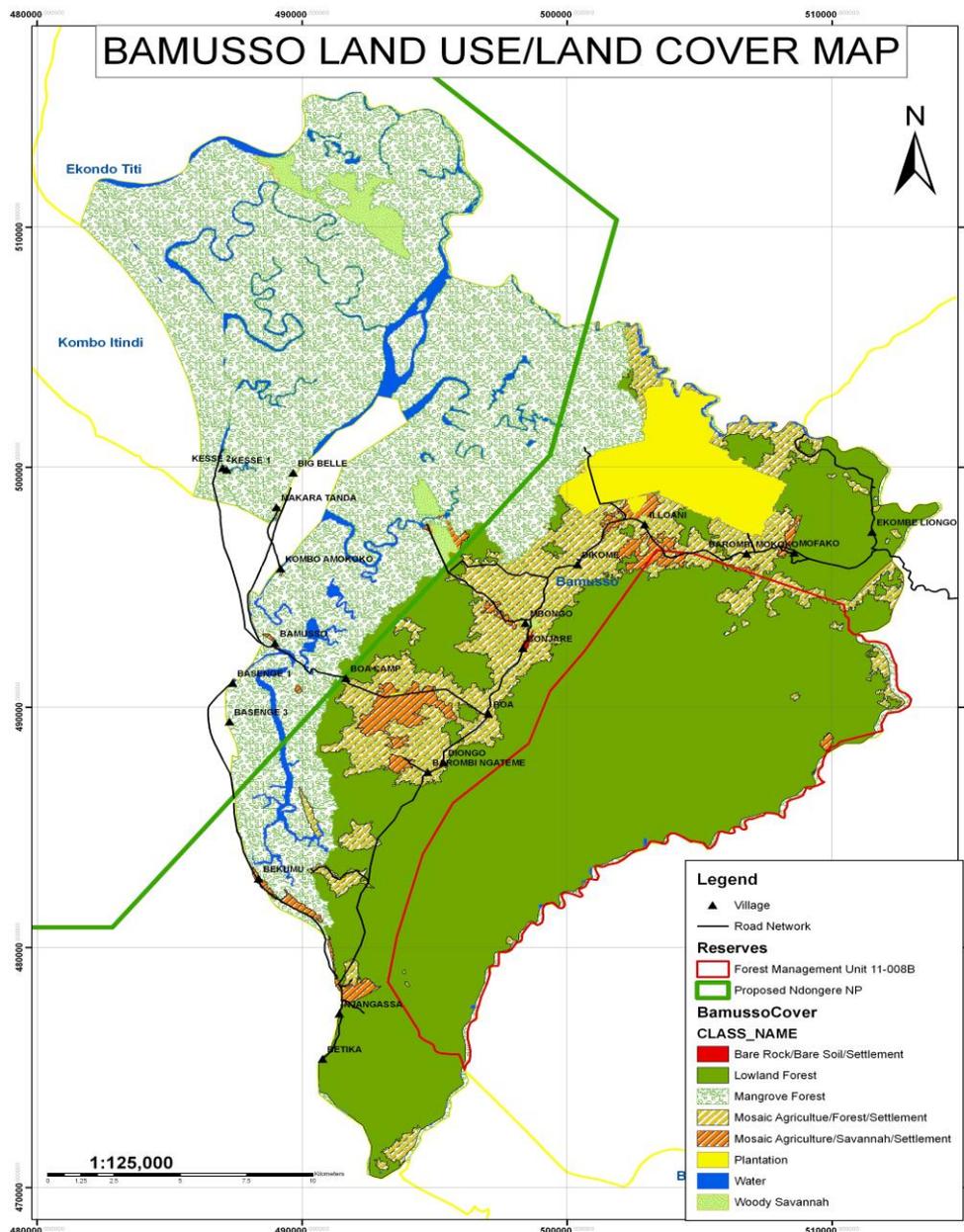
5.3 Estimated cost of the CDP

Total amount of the investment budget= **FCFA 4.478.295.000**

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.

The map in fig. 3 below shows the land use plan/land cover showing of the municipality.



6.0 PROGRAMMING

6.1 Mid term expenditure framework (MITEF) 3 years

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Public Health

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Trained personnel increased									
1.1 Lobby for the transfer of personnel	Three personnel in place and functional in Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	Mayor		X	X	Elites		500.000	council
R2. Equipment increased (lab, delivery kits and beds)									
2.1 Lobby for the Supply of equipment	Atleast 50% of basic equipment in place and in use in Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	Mayor		X	X	Contractor		500.000	Council
R3. Access to essential drugs increased									
3.1 Create and construct pro pharmacies	Three phamacies created and function in Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	Mayor			X	Contractor		30.000.000	BIP
3.2 Train local pharmacists	Three local pharmacies trained and functional in Bamusso, Boa and Bekumu	Health Personnel		X	X	Consultant		15.000.000	-Beneficiaries -Council
R4. Health infrastructures increased									
4.1 Construct new health centres	Five health center constructed in Illoani, Ekombe Liongo, Barombi Mokoko, Kesse and Kombo A'Mokoko	Chief of works of the council		X	X	Contractor		250.000.000	Oil Companies
Total Amount								296.000.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Public Health (HIV/AIDS)

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Awareness on HIV/AIDS increased		Health Officials							
1.1. Organise sensitisation meetings	Sensitisation meetings organised in all villages and atleast 40% of the population applied preventive measures	Health Officials		X		Consultant (Reach Out)	stationeries	1.500.000 3 meetings	Council revenue
R2. Access to preventive means, care and services increased									
2.1. Support people living with HIV/AIDS	Atleast 40% of PLWHA are supported in the municipality and their health conditions improved	Health Officials		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		5.000.000	Council revenue
R3. Stigmatisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS reduced									
3.1 Create an association of PLWHA	Two associations created and functional in Bekumu and Illoani	Health Officials		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		200.000	Council revenue
3.2. Train PLWHA on income generating activities	Two trainings organised in Bekumu and Illoani and atleast 20% PLWHA generate income for them self	Health Officials		X	X	Reach Out		720.000	Council revenue
Total Amount								7.420.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Secondary Education

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Infrastructure increased									
1.1 Construct classrooms, workshops and laboratories	One laboratory in GHS Mbongo- Banusso, Two classrooms GSS Bekumu and Two classrooms and one workshop in GTC Illoani	Chief of works Council		X	X	Contractor		46.000.000	BIP PNDP
1.2 Construct latrines and water points	Three latrines and three water points constructed in GHS Mbongo-Bamusso, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	Chief of works Council		X	X	Contractor		20.000.000	BIP PNDP
R2. Equipment increased									
2.1 Supply desks, laboratory equipment etc	Basic laboratory equipment in GHS Mbongo-Bamusso, 120 desks in GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	Chief of works Council		X	X	Contractor		27.460.000	BIP PNDP
R3. Access to didactic materials increased									
3.1 Supply basic didactic materials	Materials Basic didactic supply to GHS Mbongo-Bamusso, GSS Bekumu and GTC Illoani	Divisional Delegate		X	X	Contractor		6.000.000	BIP PNDP
Total Amount								119.460.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Water Supply

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Water system increased									
1.1. Conduct studies for new water schemes	Studies carry out in Bekumu, Kombo A'Mokoko, Bamusso, 3 Corners-Waterfall-Cassava Farms Ekombes, Dikome and Mbongo-Bonjare and reports available	Chief of works council		X		Consultant		10.000.000	SOWEDA Council revenue
1.2. Extend pipe-borne water from mainland to maritime	Potable water functional in Bekumu, Kombo A'Mokoko, Bamusso, 3 Corners-Waterfall-Cassava Farms Ekombes, Dikome and Mbongo-Bonjare	Chief of works council		X	X	Contractor		360.000.000	BIP SOWEDA
R2. Existing water systems made more functional									
1.2.2.1. Rehabilitate existing water schemes	Potable water functional in Illoani, Barombi Mokoko and Boa Balondo	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		25.000.000	BIP
2.2 Maintain water schemes	Functional water maintenance committee in place and regular maintenance effected in Illoani, Barombi Mokoko and Boa Balondo	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		9.000.000	FEICOM
R3. Treatment of community wells improved									
3.2. Treat community wells	Wells regularly treated in Dikome, Bamusso, Meme Balondo, and Bassenge	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		5.000.000	Council revenue
Total Amount								499.000.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Energy Supply

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Connection to the national electricity network increased									
1.3. Contact AES SONEL	An agreement signed between AES SONEL and the council in place	Mayor		X	X	Contractor		500.000	Council
1.4. Install electricity	Electricity installed in Ekombe Liongo to Boa lot and Baba Ekombe to Ekombe waterfall lot	Mayor		X		AES-SONEL		590.000.000	BIP
R2. Existing thermal electricity plants in Bamusso and Bekumu made functional									
2.1. Rehabilitate existing thermal plants	Thermal plants functional in Bamusso and Bekumu	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		24.000.000	BIP
2.2. Maintain thermal plants	Functional maintenance committee in place and plants regularly maintained in Bamusso and Bekumu	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		12.000.000	BIP
R3. Thermal electricity plants increased									
3.1. Install new thermal electricity plants	Thermal electricity plants functional in Njangassa/Betika, Bassenge, Kombo A'Mokoko and Kesse	Chief of works council		X	X	Contractor		144.000.000	BIP
Total Amount								770.500.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Environment and Nature Protection

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1 Waste disposal improved									
1.1. Install waste disposal systems	Functional waste disposal systems in place	Chief of works council		X	X	Consultant		3.000.000	Petroleum companies
1.2. Dispose waste	Waste regularly disposed in Bamusso, Bekumu, Illoani	Chief of works council		X	X	Contractor		6.000.000	Petroleum companies
R2. Coastal degradation (land erosion reduced)									
2.1. Build embarkment along coastal villages	Six functional embarkment in place in Bamusso, Bekumu, Kesse, Ngatame, Kombo "A" Mokoko, Boa Balondo	Chief of works council		X	X	Contractor		1.200.000.000	Petroleum companies
R3. Management of natural resources improved									
3.1 Create natural resources management committees	Five functional management committees in place in Bamusso, Bekumu, Illoani, Diongo, Boa	Delegate of Environment		X	X	Consultant (Reach out)		2.500.000	PNDP Council
3.2 Train natural resources management committees	One training organised for five committees and knowledge and skills acquired are applied	Delegate of Environment		X	X	Consultant (Reach out)		4.720.000	PNDP Council
R4. Hygiene and sanitation improved									
4.1 Recruit qualified sanitary inspectors	Two sanitary inspectors in place and functional	Mayor		X		Consultant		500.000	Council
4.2 Organise sensitisation meetings	Sensitisation meetings organised in all the all the villages	Sanitary inspectors		X	X	Consultant		4.720.000	Council
4.3 Carry out sanitary inspections	Quarterly inspections effected in all the Villages and corprates disciplined	Sanitary inspectors		X	X	Consultant		4.000.000	Council
Total Amount								26.640.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Public Works

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Farm to market roads increased									
1.1. Conduct studies for new roads	Studies conducted for Meme Balondo Diongo-Ngatame and reports made available	Chief of works council		X		Consultant		5.000.000	PNDP SOWEDA
1.2. Construct new roads	Meme Balondo Diongo-Ngatame Roads constructed constructed and plyable all seasons	Chief of works council		X	X	Contractor		60.000.000	BIP
R2. State of bridges improved									
2.1. Rehabilitate bridges	Ten bridges rehabilitated in Illoani, Bekiri, 3 corner Ekombe waterfall, Boa and Bonjare	Chief of works council		X		Contractor		60.000.000	BIP
R3. State of existing roads improved									
3.1. Rehabilitate roads	Roads from Boa Balondo to Mbongo-Dikome Bekiri Beach rehabilitated and plyable all seasons	Chief of works council			X	Consultant		60.000.000	BIP
3.2. Maintain roads	Eight roads maintainance committes put in place and functional Ekombe liongo to Diongo and Ngatame	Chief of works council		X		Consultant		10.000.000	SOWEDA Council
Total Amount								175.000.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Maritime Route Systems

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Landing facilities increased									
1.1. Construct landing facilities	Two landing site constructed and used in Bamusso, Bekumu	Chief of works council		X		Contractor	500.000.000	BIP	
R2. Engine boats for luggage and passengers increased									
2.1. Purchase Engine Boats	Three engine boats bought and placed in Bamusso, Bekumu, Boa Balondo for transportation of luggages and passengers	Stores Accountant		X		Contractor	100.000.000	-BIP -Council	
Total Amount							600.000.000		

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Livestock and Fishery

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Fishing methods improved									
1.1. Train fishermen and women on improved fishing methods	Five trainings of 2 days each organised in Bekumu, Bamusso, Bekirri, Njangass and Kombo A'Mokoko with atleast 50 participants	Delegate of livestock and Fishery		X	X	Consultant		7.000.000	Council
R 2. Support to Mosgoons fisher men in Bamusso improved (Minority community)									
2.1. provide improved fishing equipment/ materials	Supply: - 11 fishing boats with 150Hp engine -Fishing nets and 110 life jackets	Mayor		X		Contractor		500.000.000	BIP PNDP Council
2.2. Make available cheap cost houses	Each Mosgoons fishing family has good housing facilities	Mayor		X		Contractor		1.100.000.000	BIP
2.3 Construct cold store	One cold store constructed and functional in Bamusso,	Delegate of fishery		X	X	Contractor		75.000.000	Council
2.4. Construct improved smoking ovens	Two improved smoking ovens constructed in Bamusso,	Delegate of fishery		X	X			10.000.000	Council
R3. Marketing of fish improved									
3.2 Create fish marketing unions	Three marketing unions created and functional in Bamusso, Bekumu and Bekiri	Delegate of fishery		X	X			2.500.000	Council
Total Amount								1.694.500.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Industry, Mines and Technological Development

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1 Impact assessment studies on the environment for petroleum products improved									
1.1 Sensitised the population	Eleven sensitisation meetings organised in Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Betika, Mbongo, and Bassenge	Mayor		X	X	Consultant		11.000.000	Kosmos Addax Glencore
1.2 Organise validation meetings	Two validation meetings organised and ammenents incorporated in Boa and Bamusso	Mayor		X	X	Councilor		3.000.000	Kosmos Addax Glencore
R2 Dissemination of information on research carried out on petroleum products potentials increased									
2.1 Organise meetings	Eleven meetings organised in Boa Balondo, Bamusso, Bekumu, Njangassa, Kombo A'Mokoko, Kesse, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda, Betika, Mbongo, and Bassenge	Mayor	X	X		Consultant		11.000.000	Kosmos Addax Glencore
Total Amount								25.000.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Women Empowerment and the Family

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Income level of women increased									
1.1 Promote income generating activities for women	50 groups in the Municipality are supported to carry out income generating activities	Delegate in charge of women empowerment and the family		X	X	Consultant		50.000.000	BIP
R2. Representation and participation of women in development fora increased									
2.1 Sensitise women on development issues and the importance of their participation	29 sensitisation meetings held in all the villages	Delegate in charge of women empowerment and the family		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		30.000.000	Council
2.2 Institute a quota system in membership of development committees	Representation of women in each development committees is atleast 30%	Delegate in charge of women empowerment and the family		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		5.000.000	Council
R3. Violation of women's rights reduced									
3.1 Sensitise women on their rights	29 sensitisation meetings organised in all the villages	Delegate in charge of women empowerment and the family		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		15.000.000	Council
R4. Level of education of women increased									
4.1 Organise sensitisation meetings on the importance of the education of the girl child	29 sensitisation meetings of the girl child education organised in all the villages	Delegate in charge of women empowerment and the family		X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		2.000.000	Council
4.2 Award scholarship to girls at all levels of education	Scholarship awarded to the best girl girl at all levels of education in all the villages			X	X	Consultant (Reach Out)		2.500.000	Council
Total Amount								104.000.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Tourism

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R1. Development of touristic sites improved									
1.1 Identify touristic sites	Touristic sites known in Ekombe Waterfall, Bekumu, Bekiri and Njangassa and documented	Mayor		X	X	Consultant		2.500.000	Council revenue
1.2 Develop touristic sites	Four touristic sites developed in Ekombe Waterfall, Bekumu, Bekiri and Njangassa and operational	Mayor		X	X	Contractor		20. 000.000	Addax Kosmos
R2. Touristic infrastructures increase (hotels and restaurants)									
2.1 Construct hotels and restaurants	Two hotels of good standards constructed in and functional Ekombe waterfall and Bekumu	Mayor		X	X	Contractor		100. 000.000	Addax Kosmos Glencore
R3. Local tourism promotion strategies developed									
3.1 Develop tourism promotion strategies	Tourism promotion strategies in placed and implemented	Mayor		X	X	Consultant (Reach out)		5.000.000	Council revenue
Total Amount								127.500.000	

Three (3) Years Investment Plan for Bamusso Council

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
R. Funds increased									
1.1 Identify potential internal and external sources of revenue	Potential external and internal sources of revenue known and documented	Municipal treasurer		X		Municipal treasurer		50.000	Council revenue
1.2 Elaborate project proposals	Atleast10 project proposals elaborated and submitted for fundings	Secretary general		X		Consultant		500.000	Council revenue
1.3 Train staff on resource mobilisation	One training organised for administrative and finance staff for 3 days	Mayor		X		Consultant (CEFAM)		2.000.000	Council revenue
1.4 Elaborate cash liquidation system	Cash liquidation system in placed and used	Municipal treasurer		X				5.000	Council revenue
1.5 Upgrade knowledge of treasurer and cashier on book keeping	One 2 days workshop organised and aquired knowledge and skills applied	Municipal treasurer		X		Consultant (CEFAM)		1.000.000	Council revenue
1.6 Train senior staff on budgeting	One 1 day trainingorganised and aquired knowledge and skills applied	Secretary General		X		Consultant (CEFAM)		500.000	Council revenue
1.7 Train Councilors on administrative and financial procedures	One 1 day trainingorganised and aquired knowledge and skills applied	Municipal treasurer		X		Consultant		1.000.000	Council revenue
1.8 Review control mechanism on revenue collection	Controlled mechanism on revenue collection in placed and implemented	Municipal treasurer		X		Consultant		200.000	Council revenue
R2. Leadership and management improved									
2.1 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	One week training organised and knowledge and skills aquired applied	Mayor		X		Consultant		2.000.000	Council revenue

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
2.2 Elaborate yearly investment and tender plans	Investment and tender plans elaborated yearly and implemented	M&E Committee		X		Consultant		500.000	Council revenue
2.3 Setup a monitoring and evaluation system	A monitoring evaluation system in placed and functional	M&E Committee		X		Consultant		500.000	Council revenue
2.4 Train senior staff on management and leadership	One week training organised and knowledge and skills aquired applied	Mayor		X		Consultant (CEFAM)		2.000.000	Council revenue
2.5 Train Follow Up Committee on micro projects management	One training organized for three days	Mayor		x		Consultant		2,000,000	Council Revenue
2.6 Train Village Development Management Committees on supervision and maintenance of micro projects	Two trainings organized for three days each	Follow Up Committee		x		Consultant		4,000,000	Council Revenue
2.7 Organise monthly meetings	Monthly meetings organised and recommendations implemented	Secretary general	X	X	X	Secretary general		1.200.000	Council revenue
2.8 Employ a Public Relations Officer	A public relation officer in placed and funtional	Mayor		X		Consultant		100.000	Council revenue
2.9 Install office phones, fax and internet	Office phones, fax and internet in placed and functional	Mayor		X		Contractor		5.000.000	Council revenue
2.10 Create a Community Library	Community library in placed and functional in Bamusso	Mayor			X	Consultant		10.000.000	British Council
2.11 Elaborate job descriptions for staff	Job descriptions elaborated, documented and distributed to each staaff	Secretary general		X		Secretary general		10.000	Council revenue
2.12 Employ qualified staff	Two qualified staff recl ruitied and functional	Mayor		X		Consultant		100.000	Council revenue

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person Responsible	Period			Means		Cost	Sources of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Materials		
2.13 Evaluate staff performance yearly	Staff get yearly feed back on their performance	Mayor		X		Secretary general		100.000	Council revenue
2.14 Document internal rules and regulations	Internal rules and regulations documented and implemented	Secretary general		X		Secretary general		10.000	Council revenue
Total amount								32,775.000	

6.2 Summary Environmental Management Framework for mid-term investment plan

6.2.1 Simplefied environmental management plan (Socio environmental management plan)

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

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of Council Development agent's on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	2011 2012	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2011 2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Minicipal councilor ; Development Agent	Incorporated into PNDP budget	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of COMES on safeguarding the policies and the taking into account the socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	2011 2012	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out environmental impact studies	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	2011 2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by The Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer Entrepreneur	2011 2014	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	

6.2.2 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
Construction of cold stores	- Reduction in fish post harvest losses	- Destruction of the soil structure through digging	- Areas dugged will be backfilled
Construction of classrooms and laboratories	- Conducive learning environment	- Destruction of the natural environment	- Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted
Construction of embarkment	- Reduced floods and attractive environment - Reduction of mosquitoes	- Water course will destroyed	- Deviation of the water course

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible positive Environmental Impacts	Possible negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Mitigation measures
Install new thermal electricity plant	- Provision light for the storage of fish thus reduced post harvest lossess	- Pollution of the environment by carbon monoxide	- Filter (carbon filter) to reduced pollution
Construction of new water schemes	- Improvement of hygiene and sanitation	- Destruction of soil struction and erosion for areas dugged for the construction of structures and pileline - Waste from structures	- Areas dugged for construction of structures and pileline will be backfilled - Waste from structures will be directed to soak away pits ; through the availability of water supply
Construction of new roads	- Post harvest losses in the disenclaved communities will witness a reduction	- Destruction of flora and funa - Increase in soil erosion - Environmental pollution (dust)	- Planting of trees along the road - Construction of drainage system - Watering of road during construction
Supply equipment (beds, delivery kits, laboratories)	- Improved hygienic and sanitation conditions in the health centers and hospitals	- Poor waste disposal	- Dumping site for waste will be created and used - Gabage cans will be installed
Construction of new classrooms	- Conduive learning environment	- Destruction of the natural environment (funa and flora) - Digging of site will increase erosion	- Planting of trees and lowers

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
Construction of cold stores for live stock and fisheries	- Increased protein intake - Reduction in malnutrition - Food security ensured	- Conflict in site selection - Conflict in management of cold store	- Compensation of land lords - Create and trained management committee
Construction of classrooms and laboratories for seconday education	- High performance in public exams - Conduive learning environment - Increased literacy rate	- Reduction in leasure activities due limited land	- More allocation of land for play ground

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible positive Social Impacts	Possible negative Social Impacts (Social I Risk)	Mitigation measures
Construction of embarkment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve circulation of persons and goods - Less destruction of buildings and household equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sign board along the embarkments indicating danger zones
Install new thermal plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in socio economic activities - Reduction in rural exodus - Increase in self employment - Increase in communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in crime wave - Fire disasters - Conflict in site selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High security control - Installation of circuit breakers
Construction of New 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor sanitation around water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation of the population proper hygiene and sanitation
Construction of new roads	<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
Supply equipment (beds, delivery kits, laboratories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in morbidity and mortality rates - Improvement in health status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor hygienic conditions in use of equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation on hygienic conditions in use of equipments
Construction of new classrooms For Basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High performance in public exams - Conducive learning environment - Increased literacy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in leisure activities due limited land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More allocation of land for play ground

6.3 Annual Investment Plan

6.3.1 Available resources and periodicity

Type of Resources (financial)	Donor	Amount	When	Donor Condition
Grant	PNDP	33.000.000	July 2011	-Elaborate CDP -CDP validated by SDO -Request for used of funds
Grants (Subventions)	FEICOM	33.000.000	Quarterly 2011	Population density
Loan	FEICOM	200.000.000	September 2011	Submit project proposals
Council Revenue	Tax Payers	22.000.000	Jan –Dec 2011	Approved by SDO
Grants	Oil Companies		Oct –Nov 2011	Submit projects approved by the SDO
	-Kosmos	75.000.000		
	-Addax	75.000.000		
	-Glencore	75.000.000		

6.3.2 Annual plan of priority projects (1st year)

Annual Investment Plan (AIP) for Bamusso Council

Problem 1:	Limited Access to Basic Education								
Specific Objective	Access to Basic Educational facilities increased								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Infrastructure increased	Construct classrooms	Prepared tender document	Tender document in place	Tender Board Chairman	MINEPAT				
	GS Bamusso 2 Classrooms	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor	MINEPAT				
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender Board	MINEPAT				
		Construct classrooms	Classrooms constructed according to specifications	Contractor	MINEPAT	October	Contractor		16.000.000 BIP
	GS Mbongo 2 Classrooms	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted as specified and recommendations implemented	Follow-up Committee	MINEPAT				
		Receive classrooms	Classrooms received and necessary documents signed	Mayor	MINEPAT	December	Contractor		16.000.000 PNDP
	Rehabilitate roof (GS Bekiri)	Supply zinc	Two bales of zinc supplied and used	Contractor	Head master	August	Contractor		500.000 FCFA PNDP

Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Equipment increased	Supply benches	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed						
		Distribute benches	Receive benches and document signed						
		GS Bamusso 60 benches	Receive benches and document signed	Contractor	Head master	September	Contractor		1.800.000 BIP
		GS Njangasa 60 benches	Receive benches and document signed	Contractor	Head master	September	Contractor		1.800.000 PNDP
		GS Dikome Balondo 60 benches	Receive benches and document signed	Contractor	Head master	September	Contractor		1.800.000 PNDP
		GS Ekombe waterfall 30 benches	Receive benches and document signed	Contractor	Head master	September	Contractor		900.000 PNDP
	Equip school with teachers desks (GS Bamusso)	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed						
		Supply desk	Desks received and documents signed	Contractor	MINEPAT		Contractor		250.000 BIP
Total Amount									39.050.000

Problem 2	Limited Access to Secondary Educational Facilities								
Specific Objective	Access to Secondary Educational Facilities Increased								
Results	Activities	Tasks	indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Equipment increased	Supply desks GSS Bekumu 60 desks	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	Principal	August			
		Distribute desks	Desks received and documents signed	Mayor	Principal	September	Contractor		1.800.000 PNDP
	Supply laboratory equipment GHS Mbongo Bamusso	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	Principal	August			
		Distribute laboratory equipment	Laboratory equipment received and documents signed	Mayor	Principal	September	Contractor		3.500.000 PNDP
Total Amount									5.300.000

Problem 3	Poor Access to quality Health Services								
Specific Objective	Access to quality Health Services Improved								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	Means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Equipment increased	Supply beds	Contract supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	District Medical Officer	August	Secretary General		
	Bamusso health centre -10 Normal beds - 5 Babies cots	Distribute beds	Beds received and documents signed	Mayor	District Medical Officer	November	Contractor		-Normal beds= 1.000.000 - Babies Cots = 375.000 -Total = 1.375.000 PNDP
	Bekumu health centre -10 Normal beds - 5 Babies cots								-Normal beds = 1.000.000 - Babies Cots = 375.000 -Total = 1.375.000 PNDP
	Illoani health centre -1 delivery bed -10 Normal beds - 5 Babies cots								-Delivery bed =400.000 - Normal beds = 1.000.000 - Babies Cots = 375.000 -Total =1.775.000 PNDP
	Supply delivery kits	Contact supplier	Supplier known and agreement signed	Mayor	District Medical Officer	August	Secretary General		
	-Illoani-1 -Bekumu-1 -Bamusso-1	Distribute beds	Delivery kits received and documents signed	Mayor	District Medical Officer (DMO)	November	Contractor		Delivery Kits =400.000 PNDP

Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	Means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Health infrastructure increased	Construct Public Toilet s	Prepared tender document	Tender document in place	Tender Board Chairman	District Medical Officer	August	Contractor		
	-Bekumu -Bamusso -Boa Balondo -Illoani	Publish tender	Tender published and application received	Mayor		August	Contractor		10.000.000 Each (40.000.000 FEICOM)
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed	Tender Board	District Medical Officer	August	Contractor		
Total Amount									54.925.000

Problem 4	Limited Access to Electricity Supply								
Specific Objective	Access to Electricity Supply Increased								
Results	Activities	Tasks	indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Existing thermal electricity plant in Bamusso and Bekumu made functional	Rehabilitate thermal electricity plant (Bamusso)	Prepare tender document	Tender document in place	Chief of works	Delegate water and energy	30-06-2011	Chief of works		
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Chief of works	Delegate water and energy	30-07-2011	Mayor		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Tender board	Delegate water and energy	22-08-2011	Tender board		
		Rehabilitate thermal plant	Thermal plant rehabilitated according to specifications	Contractor	Delegate water and energy	August - September	Contractor		24.000.000 BIP
		Supervise rehabilitation work	Weekly supervision effected and recommendations implemented	Chief of works	Delegate water and energy	August - September	Chief of works		
		Receive thermal plant	Thermal plant received and documents signed	Mayor	Delegate water and energy	6-10-2011	Mayor		
Total Amount									24.000.000

Problem 5	Inadequate functional capacity of the Bamusso Council								
Specific Objective	Functional capacity of the council strengthened								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Responsible Person	Partners	Period	Means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Funds increased	Construct and equip guest houses (Bamusso & Illoani)	Prepare tender document	Tender document in place	Chief of works	Tender board	30-06-2011	Chief of works		
		Publish tender	Tender published and applications received	Chief of works	Tender board	30-07-2011	Mayor		
		Select contractor	Contractor known and contracts signed	Tender board	SDO	22-08-2011	Tender board		
		Supervise construction work	Weekly supervision effected and recommendations implemented	Chief of works	SDO	August - September	Chief of works		
		Receive ghuest house	Ghuest house received and documents signed	Mayor	SDO	6-10-2011	Mayor		
		Bamusso							60.000.000 FEICOM
		Illoani							60.000.000 FEICOM
Total Amount								120.000.000	

6.4 Contract Award Plan

Contract Award Plan for Basic Education															
Contract Award Supply				Technical Specification		Tender		Opening of Bids		Award	Execution of Contract			Observation	
Description	quantity	Number	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by Tender Board	Date of Publication	Date of opening by Tender Board	Date of submission of analysis report	Propose date of attribution by Tender Board	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery	
Supply of 2 bundles of zinc	100 Sheets	100 Sheets	500.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/9/2011	500.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	Job well done or poorly done +ve or -ve
Benches	210 Benches	210 Benches	6.800.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/9/2011	680.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	
Teachers tables & chairs	6 tables & 6 chairs	6 tables & 6 chairs	2.500.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/9/2011	250.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	

Description	quantity	Number	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by Tender Board	Date of Publication	Date of opening by Tender Board	Date of submission of analysis report	Propose date of attribution by Tender Board	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery	
Contract Award Plan FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION															
Benches	60 Benches	60 Benches	180.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	180.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	
Laboratory Equipment			3.500.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	3.500.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	
Contract Award Plan for Public Health															
Supply of beds (Normal beds, Baby cots, Delivery beds, Delivery kits)	32, 15, 02, 04	32, 15, 02, 04	3.200.000, 112.000, 800.000, 400.000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/9/2011	3.500.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	

Description	quantity	Number	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by Tender Board	Date of Publication	Date of opening by Tender Board	Date of submission of analysis report	Propose date of attribution by Tender Board	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery	
Contract Award Plan for Energy Resources															
Electricity Supply	2 Plants	2 Plants	24,000,000	Contract	Contractor	30/06/2011	22/07/2011	30/08/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	24.000000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	

Contract Award Plan Basic for Education															
Work Contract					Technical Specification		Call for tender documents		Opening of Bids and Evaluation of offers		Attribution	Execution of Contract			Observation
Description	quantity	Number of Tenders	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by Tender Board	Date of Publication	Date of opening by Tender Board	Date of submission of analysis report	Propose date of attribution by Tender Board	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery	
Classrooms	4	4	32.000.000	Contract	Contractor	30/07/2011	22/08/2011	30/06/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	32.000.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	
Contract Award Plan for Public Health															
Toilets	4	4	32.000.000	Contract	Contractor	30/07/2011	22/08/2011	30/06/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	32.000.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	
Contract Award for the Bamusso Council															
Guest House	2	2	120.000.000	Contract	Contractor	30/07/2011	22/08/2011	30/06/2011	15/08/2011	30/08/2011	6/09/2011	120.000.000	6/10/2011	6/10/2011	

Summary table of priority project per village in the key Social Sectors

Villages	Sector	Micro-project	Estimated Costs (pending feasibility studies) in Millions
Bamusso &Yenda	Water and energy	Rehabilitation of thermal electricity plant	24.000.000
		Rehabilitation of water scheme	9.000.000
	Public health	Equipped the health centre with essential drugs and equipment	8.000.000
	Basic education	Equipment and furniture (pupil desks, table's chairs for teachers, etc.)	6.300.000
	Public works	Construction of embankment	200.000.000
Bekumu &Bekanje	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of thermal electricity plant	24.000.000
		Rehabilitation of water scheme (forage)	9.000.000
	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood	200.000.000
	Basic Education	Equipment and furniture (pupil desks, table's chairs for teachers, etc.)	2.050.000
	Secondary education	Construction of two classrooms to GS Bekumu and supply of didactic materials	18.000.000
	Public health	Supply of basic health equipment and drugs	20.000.000
Illoani Balondo	Public Health	Construction of a health centre and public toilets	20.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of two classrooms to GNS and supply didactic materials	17.800.000
	Secondary education	Construction of 2 classrooms for GTC	18.000.000
	Water and energy	Rehabilitation of existing water scheme	9.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public Works	Maintenance of existing road network and rehabilitation of culverts and bridges	12.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
Mbongo Balondo	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	10.000.000
	Water and energy	Construction of a water scheme with gravity	15.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Basic Education	Construction of four additional classrooms in GPS and supply of didactic materials and teachers tables and chairs	76.500.000
	Secondary education	Construction of science library	9.000.000
	Public Health	Construct and equiped health centre	20.000.000

Villages	Sector	Micro-project	Estimated Costs (pending feasibility studies) in Millions
	Public Works	Rehabilitation of the road network	6.000.000
Boa Balondo	Water and Energy	Construction of four additional stand taps	500.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public health	Construction of permanent structure and equip with basic essential drugs	20.000.000
	Public Works	Maintenance of existing road network	12.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
Ekombe Liongo	Water and energy	Extension of AES SONEL electricity	24.000.000
		Rehabilitation of existing water scheme	10.000.000
	Public Health	Construct and equip health centre	20.000.000
	Basic Education	Rehabilitation of classrooms and supply of didactic materials	
	Public work	Maintenance of existing road network	12.000.000
Employment vocational training centre	Rehabilitate and equip SAR SM and made functional	4.500.000	
Ekombe Mofako	Public Health	Construction and equip health centre	20.000.000
	Water and Energy	Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public work	Maintenance of existing road network	6.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of additional 3 classrooms and supply with teacher desks	24.000.000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	10.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
Baba Ekombe, Cassava farm & Ekombe waterfall,	Water and energy	Rehabilitation of existing bore holes and other water schemes and formation of a functional management committee	27.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public Health	Construction of health center	16.000.000
	Public Works	Maintenance of existing road network	30.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms and equip with teachers desk and didactic materials	42.000.000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation in Baba Ekombe	10.000.000
Three Corner Ekombe waterfall and Bobiongo Ekombe	Water rand energy	Construction of a new water scheme and rehabilitation of existing water scheme	50.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	50.000.000
	Public Health	Construction of health centre and equipped with basic essential drugs	20.000.000

Villages	Sector	Micro-project	Estimated Costs (pending feasibility studies) in Millions
Waterfall	Public work	Maintenance of existing road network and construction of bridges	30.000.000
	Basic education	Construction of 4 additional classrooms in GPS and 2 classrooms in GNS	32.000.000
Dikome-Bekiri Balondo	Public Works	Maintenance of existing road network and construction of culverts/bridges	46.000.000
	Water and energy	Supply of a potable water scheme	50.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public Health	Construction of health centre	16.000.000
Basic Education	Construction of 4 addition classrooms in government primary school Dikome and Bekiri	32.000.000	
Bonjare Balondo	Water and energy	Supply of pipe borne water scheme by gravity	15.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	5.000.000
	Public Works	Maintenance of existing roads	6.000.000
	Commerce	Creation and construction of modern periodic market structure	20.000.000
	Culture	Complete the Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	10.000.000
Barombi Mokoko	Public health	Construction of health centre	16.000.000
	Agriculture and rural development	Provision of a community cassava processing unit	5.000.000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	10.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
	Water and energy	Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
Barombi Ngatame	Water and Energy	Supply of potable water scheme	50.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public Works	Construction of a new road linking the village via Boa and Diongo and bridges/culverts	30.000.000
	Public health	Construct and equip health centre with essential drugs	20.000.000
	Commerce	Creation and construction of modern periodic market structure	20.000.000
Diongo Balondo	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms, equipped with desks and provision of didactic materials	42.000.000
	Public Works	Construction of a new road linking Boa and Diongo Balondo village s	6.000.000
	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of existing water	9.000.000

Villages	Sector	Micro-project	Estimated Costs (pending feasibility studies) in Millions
		scheme (bore hole)	
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Transport	Provision of an engine boat with 75Hp to ease transportation of goods/services	10.000.000
	Public health	Construction of a health centre	16.000.000
Kesse 1, 2, &3	Water and Energy	Supply potable water to all quarters in the community with gravity	50.000.000
		Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000
	Public health	Construction of a health centre, public toilets and sensitisation of the population on hygiene and sanitation	30.000.000
	Basic Education	Lobby for the creation of a GPS/GNS	50.000
	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood	200.000.000
Meme Balondo	Water and energy	Supply of potable water scheme with gravity	15.000.000
		Extension of AES SONEL electricity	38.500.000
	Public Health	Construction of a health centre	16.000.000
	Public work	Construction of a new farm to market road	24.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of 4 classrooms and equipped with teachers desk	32.000.000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall for cultural manifestation	10.000.000
Betika	Water and Energy	Construction of 2 additional stand taps	250.000.000
		Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000
	Basic Education	Lobby for the creation of a GPS/GNS	50.000
	Public health	Construction of a health centre and public toilets	20.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
	Public works	Construction of farm to market road linking Betika to Idenau	
Njangassa & Ekofarm	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood	200.000.000
	Public health	Construction of a health centre, public toilets and sensitisation of the population on hygiene and sanitation	25.000.000
	Water and Energy	Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms and supply with teacher desks	42.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of a modern periodic market	20.000.000
Bassenge	Water and Energy	Supply of potable water to all quarters with gravity	15.000.000
		Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000

Villages	Sector	Micro-project	Estimated Costs (pending feasibility studies) in Millions
	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood and trained community on hygiene and sanitation	200.000.000
	Public health	Construction of a health centre and public toilets	20.000.000
	Basic Education	Construction of 4 additional classrooms and equipped desks, supply of didactic materials	33.800.000
	Transport	Provision of an engine boat with 75Hp for transportation	10.000.000
Big Belle & Mokara Tanda	Public health	Construction of health centre, public toilets and sensitisation of the population on HIV/AIDS	25.000.000
	Water and Energy	Supply of potable water to all quarters with gravity	20.000.000
		Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000
	Basic Education	Equipped classrooms with desks, supply of didactic materials	2.500.000
	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood and trained community on hygiene and sanitation	200.000.000
Transport	Provision of an engine boat with 75Hp for transportation	10.000.000	
Kombo A'mokoko	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms and equipped desks, supply of didactic materials	42.000.000
	Secondary education	Lobby for the creation of a GSS	50.000
	Public health	Construction of health centre, public toilets and sensitisation on HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, supply mosquitoes nets	30.000.000
	Water and Energy	Supply of potable water to all quarters	50.000.000
		Installation of thermal energy plant	50.000.000
	Transport	Provision of an engine boat with 75Hp for transportation	10.000.000
	Public works	Build embankment to reduced coastal degradation and flood and trained community on hygiene and sanitation	200.000.000

CHAPTER THREE

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

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

At the end of the elaboration of the CDP, a Follow-Up Committee was put in place to replace the Steering Committee and a Municipal Order signed by the mayor and the SDO published to give legitimacy to the committee.

Below are functions which were assigned to the Committee;

The Committee in charge of M&E (Follow up Committee) will have to:

- 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 of 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

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

The Council Development Agent

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

LSO (Reach Out):

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

Composition of the Follow-Up Committee of the council;

S/n	Name	Role	Function	ID Number
1	Anje Micheal	President	Councilor	109014859
2	Samuel Meme Meme	Secretary General	Economic Operator	104340787
3	Zachariah Ateh Oasi	Public Relation Officer	Councilor	107508658
4	Sako Peter	Member	Economic Operator	103324510
5	Victorine Mbongo	Member	Councilor	101644629
6	Etongo William	Member	Councilor	105418623

7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators (in relation to 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 committte
Activity 1						
Activity 2						
Activity 3						
Activity 4						
Activity 5						
Activity 6						

7.3 Tools and frequency of Reporting

- 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

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 replanned 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 Bamusso 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.

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 plan every time they are elaborating an Annual Investment Plan.

ACTION	TIMEFRAME	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
Produce leaflets with major objectives, activities and circulate in all villages in the Municipality	5th -10th October 2011	Mayor /SG
Organize Restitution Meetings 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 October 2011	Mayor, Deputies/SG
Organize Restitution Meetings at village level involving the Balondos, Ekombes, Bakoles, Bamussos, Yendas clan and Village Development Associations including Elites	10th – 14th November 2011	Mayor, Deputies/SG & Follow-up committee
Carryout Radio Broadcast Programs	3 times a year starting from October	Mayor /SG
Organize lobbying visits to relevant Organizations and Ministries : E.g. PNDP, CDC, SOWEDA, FEICOM, ADDAX, KOSMOS, GLENCORE, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINEPAT, MINBASE, MINSEC, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINTRANSPORT, MINTP, Elites and Embassies etc...	Start in November 2011	Mayor, Deputies and Committee Chairpersons
Organise information Day and distribute AIP to potential funders/partnes (like; PNDP, CDC, SOWEDA, Rumpi Electrification Project, FEICOM, ADDAX, KOSMOS, GLENCORE, etc...)	Start in November 2011	Mayor, Deputies/ SG and President of Follow Up Committee

9.0 CONCLUSION

Bamusso Council has successfully completed the elaboration of its development and investment plan for 2011. Several stakeholders from all the twenty seven 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 capacity 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 Bamusso 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 Bamusso council area.

Micro Project Profile

Sector	Water and Energy
Micro project name	Construction of new water schemes, rehabilitation of all existing (forage, wells, etc) ones and construction of additional taps to supply potable water in the communities
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality potable water in the communities increased
Location	Bamusso &Yende, Bekumu &Bekanje, Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe waterfall, Baba, Cassavafarm, Bobiogo, Three Corner, Barobi Mokoko, Dikome-Bekiri, Bonjari, Diongo, Barombi Ngatame, Meme Balondo, Kesse 1, 2&3, Eko farm, Betika, Bassenge, Big Belle&Mokara Tanda, Kombo A'Mokoko,
Technical partners	SOWEDA, PNDP, Council, Delegation of water and Energy
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	403.750.000 Frs
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	
Execution time	

Sector	Water and Energy
Micro project name	Extension of AES SONEL to the mainland villages, Installation of new thermal plant and Rehabilitation of existing thermal plants in the maritime villages
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to electricity supply increased (Thermal and Hydro electricity)
Location	Bamusso &Yende, Bekumu &Bekanje,Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe waterfall, Baba, Cassavafarm, Bobiogo, Three Corner, Barobi.Mokoko, Ekombe Mofako, Dikome-Bekiri, Bonjari, Diongo, Barombi Ngatame, Meme Balondo, Kesse 1, 2&3, Eko farm, Betika, Bassenge, Big Belle&Mokara Tanda, Kombo A'Mokoko,
Technical partners	AES SONEL, PNDP, Council, Delegation of water and Energy
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	998.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	Provision of light for the storage of fish thus reduced post harvest lossess
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in socio economic activities - Reduction in rural exodus - Increase in self employment - Increase in communication
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Public Health
Micro project name	Construction of new health centres, supply beds and equipped with essential drugs and supply drugs and equipment to existing health centres (delivery beds, delivery kids, laboratory)
Objective (Impact on client)	-Access to quality health services increased -Prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS reduced
Location	Bamusso &Yende, Bekumu &Bekanje,Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Lingo, Ekombe waterfall, Baba, Cassavafarm, Bobiogo, Three Corner, Barobi Mokoko, Dikome-Bekiri, Ekombe Mofako, Bonjari, Diongo, Barombi Ngatame, Meme Balondo, Kesse 1, 2&3, Eko farm, Betika, Bassenge, Big Belle&Mokara Tanda, Kombo A'Mokoko,
Technical partners	MINSANTE, GIZ, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	398.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	Improved hygienic and sanitation conditions in the health centers and hospitals
Social Impact	- Reduction in mobility and mortality rates - Improvement in health status
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Basic Education
Micro project name	Construction of additional classrooms, rehabilitation of classrooms and equipped with furniture (pupil desks, table's chairs for teachers, etc.)
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality basic educational facilities increased
Location	Bamusso &Yende, Bekumu &Bekanje,Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe waterfall, Baba, Cassavafarm, Bobiogo, Three Corner, Dikome-Bekiri, Ekombe Mofako, Diongo, Meme Balondo, Eko farm,Bassenge, Big Belle&Mokara Tanda, Kombo A'Mokoko,
Technical partners	MINDUC, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	429.450.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	Improved hygienic and sanitation conditions in the health centers and hospitals
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in mobility and mortality rates - Improvement in health status
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Secondary Education
Micro project name	Construction of classrooms, laboratories, workshops and equipped with furniture (students desks, table's chairs for teachers, laboratory equipment, etc.)
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to quality secondary educational facilities increased
Location	Bekumu Mbongo and Illoani
Technical partners	MINSEC, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	45.000.000 Frs
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	
Execution time	

Sector	Commerce
Micro project name	Construction of modern periodic markets
Objective (Impact on client)	Promote the growth of commercial activities by reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of the populations
Location	Illoani Balondo, Ekombe Mofako, Barombi Mokoko, Boa Balondo, Barombi Ngatame, Betika, Njangassa & Ekofarm
Technical partners	Delegation of Commerce, FEICOM, SOWEDA, PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	70.000.000 Frs
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	
Execution time	

Sector	Culture
Micro project name	Construction and completion of community halls
Objective (Impact on client)	Promote the rate of local cultural values
Location	Mbongo, Ekombe Mofako, Bonjare, Barombi Mokoko and Meme Balondo, Bassenge
Technical partners	Delegation of culture, PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	60.000.0000 Frs
Environmental Impact	-Planting of trees in the market premises
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in cultural values - Increase in cultural manifestation
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Transport
Micro project name	Provision of an engine boat with 45Hp and 75Hp to ease transportation of goods and services in the maritime areas
Objective (Impact on client)	-Circulation of persons and goods increased
Location	Diongo, Bassenge, Big Belle, Mokara Tanda and Kombo A'Mokoko
Technical partners	Delegation of Culture, PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	50.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	- Fishing out of the breeding grounds
Social Impact	- Transportation of goods and services increase - Facilitate the movement of students and pupils to schools
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Livestocks and Fisheries
Micro project name	Provision of an engine boat with 45Hp and 75Hp and fishing materials/equipment to the minority population (Mosgoons) in Bamusso
Objective (Impact on client)	Fish production and marketing increased
Location	Bamusso
Technical partners	MINEPIA, PNDP, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Mosguone Population (Minority)
Estimated cost of Project	500.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	- Avoiding fishing in the breeding grounds of fish
Social Impact	- Increase in fish production - Reduction of post harvest loss
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	

Sector	Public works
Micro project name	Construction of new roads, rehabilitation of existing road network and improved on the maritime route sytem
Objective (Impact on client)	-Circulation within the municipality improved - Construction of embarkment to prevent flood and coastal degradation
Location	Bamusso &Yende, Bekumu &Bekanje,Illoani, Mbongo, Boa Balondo, Ekombe Liongo, Ekombe waterfall, Baba, Cassavafarm, Bobiogo, Three Corner, Barobi Mokoko, Dikome-Bekiri, Ekombe Mofako, Bonjari, Diongo, Barombi Ngatame, Meme Balondo, Kesse 1, 2&3, Eko farm, Betika, Bassenge, Big Belle&Mokara Tanda, Kombo A'Mokoko,
Technical partners	Delegation of Public works, SOWEDA, Council, etc
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	1.420.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	- Reduced floods and attractive environment - Reduction of mosquitoes
Social Impact	- Improve circulation of persons and goods - Less distruction of buildings and household equipment
Maintenance Cost	
Execution time	