

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORIALE
ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION

REGION DU SUD-OUEST
DEPARTEMENT DU NDIAN

ARRONDISSEMENT DE DIKOME BALUE
COMMUNE DE DIKOME BALUE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL
ADMINISTRATION AND
DECENTRALISATION

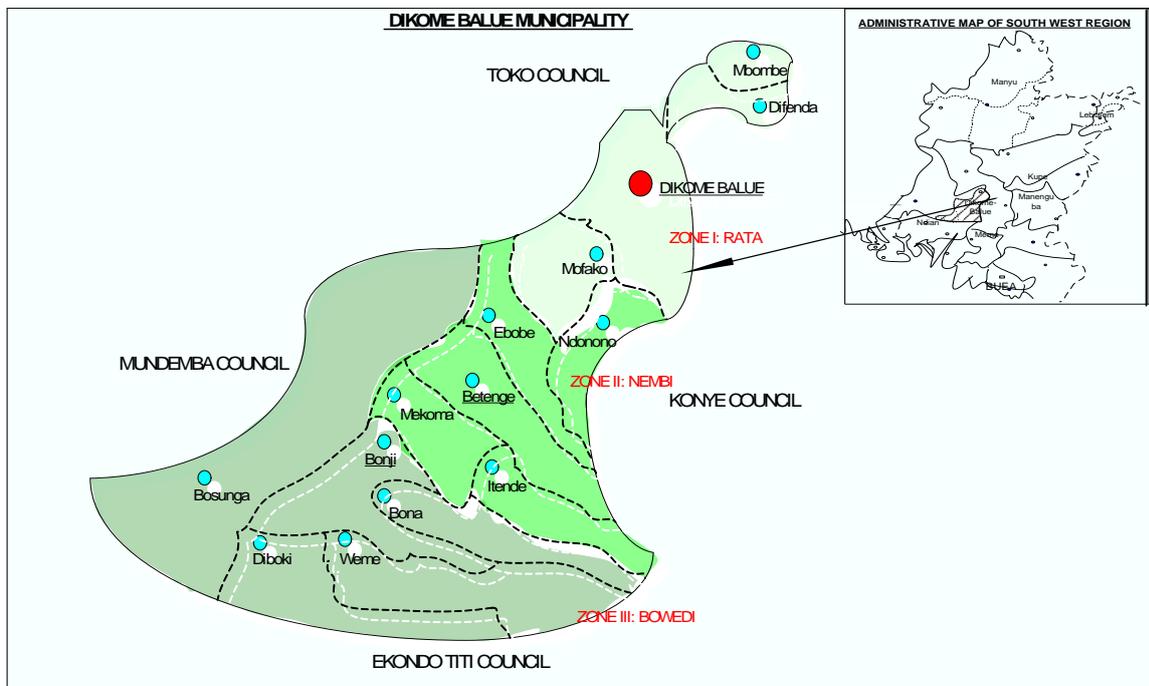
SOUTH WEST REGION
NDIAN DIVISION

DIKOME BALUE SUB DIVISION
DIKOME BALUE COUNCIL



National Community Driven Development Program

COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR DIKOME BALUE COUNCIL



December 28, 2011

FOREWORD

Within the context of the new socio political drive market by the process of decentralisation and the quest for sustainable development, the state of Cameroon in its present legal and institutional configuration has made explicit provisions in support of its intention to become an emerging and democratic nation united in diversity by 2035. As per the provisions of law No: 2004/017 of 22 July 2004 notably in its section 4 outlines the missions of councils in the socio-cultural developments of their municipalities and section 70(2) stipulates that council development plans shall be drawn up as much as possible in keeping with the Millennium Development Goals. Within this dispensation, local councils under the stewardship of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development through PNDP and other stakeholders ensure participatory community development.

It is against this backdrop that the Dikome Balue council in collaboration with PNDP entrusted Food Forestry, Environment and Conservation Society (FFE_PCS) with the responsibility of elaborating a CDP. FFE_PCS's efforts over a period of six months of diligent work, in a convivial atmosphere have culminated into a Council Development Plan. This document summarises the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Dikome Balue Council.

In a nutshell, this work shows in an extraordinary manner that the council is endowed with resources that can support a wide variety of socio-economic activities that range from ecotourism, agribusiness, and livestock and fishery which if adequately exploited will take the council to emergence by the year 2035.

This document also reveals a number of challenges inherent to the development of the council. The problems include; insufficient access to basic social services such as educational and health facilities, poor drinking water, and insufficient electrification. Poor agricultural production characterised by deforestation and environment degradation. Low financial capacity of the council, poor urban space planning, absence of telecommunication network and poor fishing methods.

After due examination of all the stages in the process of elaborating the CDP it was found to conform to a greater extend with the norms and prescriptions of the Growth and Employment Strategy document as it clearly takes care of the productive sectors, infrastructure, gender issues, social security and good governance. Hence, there is every reason to hope that everything being equal this document if well exploited would serve as a panacea in helping not only the council in its quest of becoming modern, desenclaved with a strong local economy experiencing a high standard of living of its populace but will also contribute in making Cameroon achieve and sustain growth and employment within the context of good governance and transparency.

The DIVISIONAL DELEGATE OF MINEPAT, NDIAN

DOMINIC YENAI ASAAH

(Chief Fotsop Dominic Yenai Asaah)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Communal Development Plan (CDP) of Dikome Balue Council is a document which presents the follows:

- The methodology
- The brief presentation of the council and the synthesis of diagnosis results
- The vision and objectives of development the municipality has fixed by 2014,
- The strategic directions to achieve this vision and objectives,
- The programming (Programs/micro projects and capacity building to be implemented),
- Strategies for mobilization of resources.
- The monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

All these strategic directions for development have been selected by mutual agreement between all development stakeholders (local populations, religious leaders, civil societies, private operators, local authorities, technical deconcentrated services...) through workshops and village assemblies both at council level as an institution, urban and village by village through a participatory diagnosis. The said diagnostic has taken stock of the current situation of the Council in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats with regards to the resources of the council (human, material, financial and relationship) in one hand and all the 28 sectors of development defined by the national development policy in the other hand. The major characteristics identified are summarized as follows:

The municipality has considerable assets which value can be used as a basis to inject a new dynamic to improve on the local economy. Some of the strengths are:

- Availability of abundant and quality natural forest (virgin productive forest with various biodiversity, medicinal plants, wildlife...),
- Availability of abundant and quality mines (sand, gravel, Muscovite, clay.)
- Availability of abundant volcanic soil and land include suitable climate constitute good factor for the development of agro-pastoral activities (Coffee Arabica, Green Tea, Banana plantain, Ranch...) which are highly demanded in the market.
- Very dynamic population of which 50% constitutes the real force for the development of the municipality.
- Existence of numerous and diversified touristic sites (caves, waterfalls, shrines, steeps areas, streams, hills, wildlife...)
- Existence of local and rich cultural practices (traditional dances, songs, stories, dresses, rituals, handicrafts...)

However, some weaknesses need to be adjusted to enhance the development process. These include:

- Limited access of the population to quality basic social services and facilities (education, health, roads, electricity, water, etc.)
- Very low financial capacity of the Council.

But opportunities exist to be captured in the municipality in order to foster development. These opportunities include:

- Growing interest of foreign attraction for touristic services
- Growing interest of German companies attraction for Green Tea and Coffee Arabica
- Availability of deconcentrated technical services to support the development
- Demand for agricultural and livestock products
- The proposed extension of electricity
- Potential partnership in the context of decentralized cooperation.

- Possibility for the creation of a Communal forest. etc

Threats are to be considered so that appropriate measures should be taken to avoid blockage of the process, these threats are the followings:

- Spread of waterborne diseases and latent spread of HIV / AIDS;
- Inadequate transfer of qualified teachers by the State to the municipality schools;
- Food insecurity in other villages (Dikome Balue, Mbombe...)

These strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats affect in one way or the other the Development of Dikome municipality. From this problem, a vision of development within three years has been defined taking into account the national vision. The said vision is formulated as follows: **By 2014, Dikome Balue is a modern municipality, desenclaved and sanitized, with a strong local economy and high quality of standard of living.** To achieve this vision and in consonance with the national development policy, PNDP has recommended 28 sectors. For each of them, a strategic direction has been formulated and presented in a logical framework with a sectorial problem, an overall objective and specific objectives, results, activities and cost. The aim being to make Dikome Balue this locality developed socially, economically and environmentally such as to make every citizen live a decent life. In this respected, the required investment budget has been estimated at: **4 590 865 250 FCFA.**

Priority interventions have been defined on 9 sectors recommended by PNDP with the following targets:

- Improving the capacity for self-financing of the Council and municipal administrative services delivery.
- Improving access of the population to quality basic social services (education, health, water, electricity, roads, market, culture,)
- Improving the sanitation condition of the council (urban and rural) space and equipment;
- Strengthening of agro-pastoral activities
- Promoting of sustainable tourism and recreation.

From the above targets, many micro annual projects have been formulated and 581 638 308 FCFA have been mobilized for their implementation. This represents only 12, 66% of the investment to be carried out within three years. So, the issue of funding of the CDP becomes very important, especially when one considers that the financing capacity of Dikome Council is low. On this respect, a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the Communal Development Plan of Dikome Balue Council has been developed and includes the following axes:

- Improvement of local finance (creation of 20 ha of coffee Arabica, creation of 20 ha of Green tea, creation of a ranch, creation of 20 ha of banana plantain, creation of a council forest, rehabilitation of touristic sites, construction of markets...)
- Mobilization of technical and financial partners to be involved in the implementation of the CDP
- Development of new partnerships in the framework of decentralized cooperation
- Encourage the participation of the `Diaspora` to the implementation of the plan;
- Awareness and participation of the direct beneficiaries to contribute (financially, materially, personally..) to the actions of development from identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and capitalization;
- Development of projects likely to attract development partners;
- Organization of business trips / negotiations;
- Negotiation with the state of the transfer of financial and human resources provided in the transfer of skills.

An institutional framework for implementation (steering committee) of Dikome Balue CDP has been set up and trained. Such mechanism is made up of the following personalities:

1. President (Mayor Dikome Balue)
2. Rapporteur (Council development agent)
3. Representative of the SDO (Supervisory authority)
4. Representative of MINEPAT
5. NADIEMBE MANDE PETER (Chair person)
6. EBANJE NIFONDO JAMES (Secretary)
7. NGOE JAPHET NGOE (Member)
8. PS ELANGWE ALOYSIUS (Member)
9. SAKWE TERRENCE (Member)
10. BOKWE SAMUEL (Member)

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACDIC	: CANADIAN COOPERATION
ACFC	: ASSOCIATION OF COUNCIL FOREST OF CAMEROON
ACPLGP	: PLATFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF AFRICAN,CARRIBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES
AFD	: FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
AIMF	: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEADS OF FRANCOPHONE TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES
AMCOD	: ALL AFRICA MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
ATCTD	: PROJECT FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES
BAD	: BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
CCAD	: COUNCIL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
CEFAM	: CENTRE DE FORMATION EN ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE
CGLU	: UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
DED	: GERMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE
FEICOM	: SPECIAL COUNCIL SUPPORT FUND FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
FFE_PCS	: FOOD FORESTRY,ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION SOCIETY
FOG	: FAMER ORGANIZATION GROUPS
GPS	: GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
GTZ	: DUTCH DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
IRCOD	: REGION INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
LGCF	: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMONWEALTH FORUM
NTFP	: NON TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT
NTIC	: NEW TECHNOLOGY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
PACDDU	:URBAN DEVELOPMENT DECENTRALIZED CAPACITIES SUPPORT PROGRAMME
PADDL	: DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME
PDM	: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES
PND	: NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF GOVERNANCE
PNDP	: NATIONAL COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
PTA	: PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION
SNV	: ORGANIZATION NEERLANDAISE DE DEVELOPEMENT
UCCC	: UNITED COUNCILS AND CITIES OF CAMEROON
UNDP	: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
WB	: WORLD BANK
WG	: WOMEN GROUP
CID	: COUNCIL INSTITUTIONAL DIAGNOSIS
USD	:URBAN SPACE DIAGNOSIS
VD	: VILLAGE BY VILLAGE DIAGNOSIS
CDR	: CONSOLIDATED DIAGNOSIS REPORT
CDP	:COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CIG	: COMMON INITIATIVE GROUP
BIP	:BUDGET D'INVESTISSEMENT PUBLIC
CETIC	:COLLEGE D'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
MC	: MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
COMES	:CONSEIL MUNICIPAL ELARGI AUX SECTORIELS
DD	:DÉLÉGATION DÉPARTEMENTALE
MINADER	:MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL
MINAS	:MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES
MINATD	;MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION
MINCOMMERCE	:MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
MINART&CULT	:MINISTÈRE DES ARTS ET LA CULTURE
MINDAF	:MINISTERE DES DOMAINES ET AFFAIRES FONCIERES
MINDUH	:MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN ET DE L'HABITAT
MINEDUB	:MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION DE BASE
MINEE	:MINISTERE DE L'EAU ET DE L'ENERGIE
MINEFOP	:MINISTERE DE L'EMPLOI ET DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE

MINEP&DD	:MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT , PROTECTION DE LA NATURE ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE.
MINEPIA	:MINISTERE DE L'ELEVAGE DES PECHEES ET DES INDUSTRIES ANIMALES
MINSEEC	:MINISTÈRE DES ENSEIGNEMENTS SECONDAIRES
MINFOF	:MINISTERE DE LA FAUNE ET DE LA FORET
MINIMIDT	:MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE, DES MINES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT TECHNOLOGIQUE.
MINJEUN &EC	:MINISTÈRE DE LA JEUNESSE ET EDUCATION CIVIQUE
MINPMEESA	:MINISTERE DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES DE L'ECONOMIE SOCIALE ET DE L'ARTISANAT
MINPOSTEL	:MINISTERE DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS
MINPROFF	:MINISTERE DE LA PROMOTION DE LA FEMME ET DE LA FAMILLE
MINSANTE	:MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE
MINSEP	:MINISTERE DES SPORTS ET DE L'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE
MINTOUR&L	:MINISTÈRE DU TOURISME ET LOISIRS
MINTP	:MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS
MINTRANSPORT	:MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS
MINTSS	:MINISTERE DU TRAVAIL ET DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE
NGO	:NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
PUGT	:PLAN D'UTILISATION ET DE GESTION DES TERRES
CPDM	:CAMEROON PEOPLE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT
TDR	:TERMES OF REFERENCE
ITC	:INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	History profile of Balue ethnic
Table 2	History of the council
Table 3	Population Distribution per village
Table 4	Distribution of vulnerable groups and problems
Table 5	Distribution of the Population per age groups
Table 6	Ethnic groups and inter-ethnic relations
Table 7	Religious groups
Table 8	Description of tourism /sport / leisure and hotels
Table 9	Resources and potentials of the municipality
Table 10	Matrix of consolidated problems/local solutions and needs

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Location of Dikome Balue municipality
Figure 2	Soil occupation
Figure 3	Hydrography
Figure 4	Mines map
Figure 5	Population map
Figure 6	Ethnic groups map
Figure 7	School distribution per village
Figure 8	Distribution of Health Centers
Figure 9	Distribution of potable water
Figure 10	Dikome Balue Urban Space
Figure 11	Road network
Figure 12	Proposed markets sites
Figure 13	Touristic sites

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1	Participatory village assembly at Betenge
Photo 2	Participatory village assembly at Bona
Photo 3	Participatory village assembly at Bosunga
Photo 4	Participatory village assembly at Weme

Page

Photo 5	Participatory village assembly at Dikome Balue
Photo 6	Participatory village assembly at Ebode
Photo 7	Participatory village assembly at Mbombe
Photo 8	Participatory village assembly at Mofako
Photo 9	Participatory village assembly at Ndonono
Photo 10	Participatory village assembly at Difenda
Photo 11	Participatory village assembly at Etinde
Photo 12	Participatory village assembly at Bonji
Photo 13	Participatory village assembly at Diboki
Photo 14	Participatory village assembly at Mekoma

LIST OF ANNEXES

Project presentation sheets for the AIP

Deliberation and prefectoral order for validation and approval of the CDP

Municipal order putting in place the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

Document A: Atlas of thematic maps (existing infrastructures, spatial planning of priority infrastructures)

Document B: Consolidated diagnoses report

TABLE OF CONTENT

Page

Executive summary	
List of Abbreviations	
List of Tables	
List of Figures/maps	
List of Photos	

I : GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1	Context and justification	
1.2	Objectives of the Council Development Plan (CDP)	
1.3	Structure of the Report	

II: METHODOLOGY

2.1	Preparation of the entire Process of.....	
2.2	Collection and treatment of data	
2.3	Data consolidation and mapping	
2.4	Strategy planning, Resource Mobilization and Programming workshop	
2.5	Putting in place of a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism	

III: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1	Location of the council	
3.2	Description of the biophysical environment	
3.3	History and people of the council (origin of the people, population, ethnic groups, religions, main economic activities)	
3.4	Basic socio-economic infrastructures	
3.5	Main Potentials and resources of the municipality	

IV: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1	Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)	
4.1.1	Management of human resources	
4.1.2	Financial resources	
4.1.3	Council assets	
4.1.4	Management of relationships.....	
4.2	Common problems and needs identified by sector	

V: STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1	Vision and objective of the Communal Development Plan	
5.2	Logical framework by sectors	

5.3	Estimated Cost of the CDP
5.4	Land use plan

VI: PROGRAMMING

6.1	Resources mobilization (identification and description of resources)
6.2	Mid Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) for 3 years
6.3	Summary environmental management framework of the mid-term investment plan
6.3.1	Potential socio-environmental impacts (positive or negative)
6.3.2	Optimizing and/ or Mitigation measures
6.3.3	Simplified environmental management plan
6.4	Annual Investment Plan (AIP)
6.4.1	Available resource and periodicity
6.4.2	Annual plan of priority projects (1st year)
6.4.3	Operational plan for vulnerable population
6.5	Contract award plan

VII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1	Composition and functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of CDP.
7.2	Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators (in relation to the AIP)
7.2.1	Monitoring and evaluation plan
7.3	Tools and frequency of reporting
7.4	Review of the CDP and mechanism for the preparation of the next AIP

VIII: COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

IX: CONCLUSION

X: ANNEXES

Project presentation sheets for the AIP

Deliberation and prefectoral order for validation and approval of the CDP

Municipal order putting in place the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

Document A: Atlas of thematic maps (existing infrastructures, spatial planning of priority infrastructures

Document B: Consolidated diagnoses report

I : GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

In the framework of Cameroon revised constitution of January 1996, the new laws on decentralization promulgated in July 2004 place local authorities at the center of local development. Section 4 of the law on orientation No 2004 – 17 of 22 July 2004: ``... the mission of [...] councils or boards shall be to promote economic, social, health, educational, cultural and sports development in their respective areas of jurisdiction``. Section 70 (2) of the law on orientation No 2004 – 17 Of 22 July 2004: Regional and council development plans as well as regional land development plans shall be drawn up as much as possible in keeping with the national plans. The drawing up and the execution of a CDP is considered as part of the process of reinforcing the mastery of local development with the assistance of service providers. The following main orientations guide the accompanying work:

- Orientation of the process towards poverty reduction and wealth creation for the population.
- Orientation of the process towards vision horizon 2035 (making Cameroon to become an emerging country).
- Transparency in the management of human, material and financial local resources
- Taking into account the strategic interests of different social groups (women, men, youths, breeders, and entrepreneurs, technical services, municipal councillors, NGO, Associations, Common Initiative Groups, religious groups, vulnerable groups...)
- 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 area (private, state services and civil society) considered resource persons able to contribute to the situational analysis, the formulation of proposals and the taking of responsibilities.
- Particular attention should be given to the aspects of cost/efficiency/quality with the financial, material and human support of the council in order to facilitate the appropriation of the Council development Process by the council.

It is in the above cited context that is inscribed the elaboration of Dikome Balue Communal Development Plan (CDP). The process of the said elaboration has been conducted in 7 steps and in a participatory approach involving all the stakeholders (local populations, socio-professional groups, administrative authorities, economic operators, religious leaders, civil societies...). Those steps include the Preparation, Diagnosis, Planning, Resource Mobilization, Programming, Validation and Adoption by the Municipal Council, Approval by the supervisory body.

1.2-/ OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)

1.2.1/ OVERALL OBJECTIVE

- To promote a sustainable socio-economic, cultural and environmental development of the council with the target to alleviate poverty within its population.

1.2.2/ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate local development, to identify its economic, social and cultural potentials, to proceed to a prospective analysis of council development and to dispose of an efficient management tool for the council.
- To valorize local human resources, to maximize its financial resources, to ameliorate its relations with various actors and to manage its environmental heritage in more a sustainable way
- To create and strengthen a dialogue between the different local development actors in order to ensure the groundwork for a transparent resource management and the installation of a communication system favoring the participation of the populations in the life and management of their council

1.3-/ STRUCTURE OF THE CDP REPORT

To match the specification of the contract inscribed in the term of reference (TOR) of the mission, the main structure of the CDP report is as follows: :

- I. Introduction
- II. Methodology
- III. Summary Presentation of the council
- IV. Summary of key findings from the participatory diagnosis
- V. Strategic planning
- VI. Programming
- VII. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- VIII. Communication plan for the CDP
- IX. Conclusion

II : METHODOLOGY

2.1/ PREPARATION OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS

This step was that of information on the process of elaboration of the CDP through an official launching by the supervisory authority, the signature of the contract between the council, FFE_PCS for technical support and PNDP for technical and financial support, the structuration, the setting up and training of the steering committee, understanding of the methodology and drawing up of a calendar of activities with all the stakeholders. Various tools used are: working sessions, radio communiqué.

2.2/ COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF DATA

2.2.1/ PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS WITHIN THE VILLAGES

It has consisted of enabling the population of each of the 14 villages within the municipality to identify and analyse their problems in each of the 28 sectors recommended by PNDP, to formulate local solutions to those problems and to express their needs. More over, the GPS point of each basic infrastructure (school, health center, roads, water points, electricity, market, social house, chief hall...) has been recorded with a GPS model Garmin 60 CSX; Map datum set: WGS84; Accuracy set at +/- 3m; Position format set at decimal degree. Secondary data about each village area (population, climate, productions, hydrography, relief, soil, services, associations, fauna, mines, religion, basic infrastructures, environment...) have been collected. Method used being village assemblies, participatory mapping, transect and venn diagram drawing, participatory filling of each social basic infrastructure form and socio-economic and environmental survey form provided by PNDP, checklist, semi-structured interviews, document reviews, direct observations and counts. At the end of the assembly in each village, all the participatory collected data are formatted, edited, compiled in a document called VD report restituted, amended and validated by the population of each village.

2.2.2/ URBAN SPACE DIAGNOSIS

It has consisted of enabling each socio-professional groups within the urban space to identify and analyse their problems in each of the 28 sectors recommended by PNDP, their needs and local solutions. More over, the GPS point of each basic infrastructure (school, health center, roads, water points, electricity, market, social house, chief hall...) has been recorded with a GPS model Garmin 60 CSX; Map datum set: WGS84; Accuracy set at +/- 3m; Position format set at decimal degree. Secondary data within the urban space (the population, climate, productions, hydrography, relief, soil, services, associations, fauna, mines, religion, basic infrastructures, environment...) have been collected. Method used being urban space meetings, participatory mapping, transect and Venn diagram drawing, participatory filling of each social basic infrastructure form and socio-economic and environmental survey form provided by PNDP, checklist, semi-structured interviews, document reviews, direct observations and counts. At the end of the meetings within the urban space, all the participatory collected data are formatted, edited, compiled in a document called USD report which was then, restituted, amended and validated by the steering committee.

2.3/ COUNCIL INSTITUTIONAL DIAGNOSIS

It has consisted to support the Mayor, the executive, the concillors, the steering committee members, economic operators, the supervisory authority, the deconcentrated technical services, religious leaders to identify and analyse the capacity (financial, material, human and

partnership)of the Council to fulfill its mission. Secondary data like hystorical profile of the council has also been collected. Tools used being working sessions with the mayor and the steering committee, meetings with other stakeholders, participatory filling of data collection forms provided by PND, checklist, semi-structured interviews, document reviews (administrative budget 2007, 2008, 2009); list of personnel, statistics on properties, direct observations of the staff at work, triangulation of information. At the end of the working sessions with the Mayor and other stakeholders in the council, all the participatory collected data are formatted, edited, compiled in a document called CID report which was then restituted, amended and validated by the committee.

2.3/ DATA CONSOLIDATION AND MAPPING

This step was made of three actions: The 1st action consists to consolidate all the three VD, CID and USD reports in one document called CDR report. The second action consists to sketch the map of the municipality from the individual map of each village and the sectorial maps (school, health center, roads, hydraulics, mine, hydrography). But the more accurate maps will be drawn using the GPS coordinates of each basic social infrastructure collected and send to PNDP. Tools used are: VD, CID and USD validated reports addition to the format provided by PNDP

2.4/ STRATEGIC PLANNING, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PROGRAMMING WORKSHOP

Strategic planning: This step establishes the definition of a vision for the municipality and the formulation of strategic orientations for its development. The main tool used in this step is the Matrix Strategic Orientation (MOS) that defines the sector, the orientations, objectives, results, activities and cost. Discussions were conducted in groups work per sector, then restituted and validated in the plenary session.

Resource mobilization: Real sources of funding and amounts were presented by the Mayor and the municipal councillors. Those are: BIP, PNDP, FEICOM, Council Investment budget, BAD.

Programming workshop: This is the stage at which prioritized axes of intervention by sector with priority projects in villages and the urban space are identified with their costs. The three 3 years investment plan, the annual investment plan, the contract award plan and the environmental Assessment Strategic plan are elaborated

It lasted three (03) days and participants are: Mayor, steering committee, councillors, Deconcentrated technical services, Associations, religious leaders, local population

2.5/ PUTTING IN PLACE A PARTICIPATORY MONITORING & EVALUATION MECHANISM

A steering committee has be appointed by the Mayor and trained by FFE_PCS on the planning process. It is composed as follows:

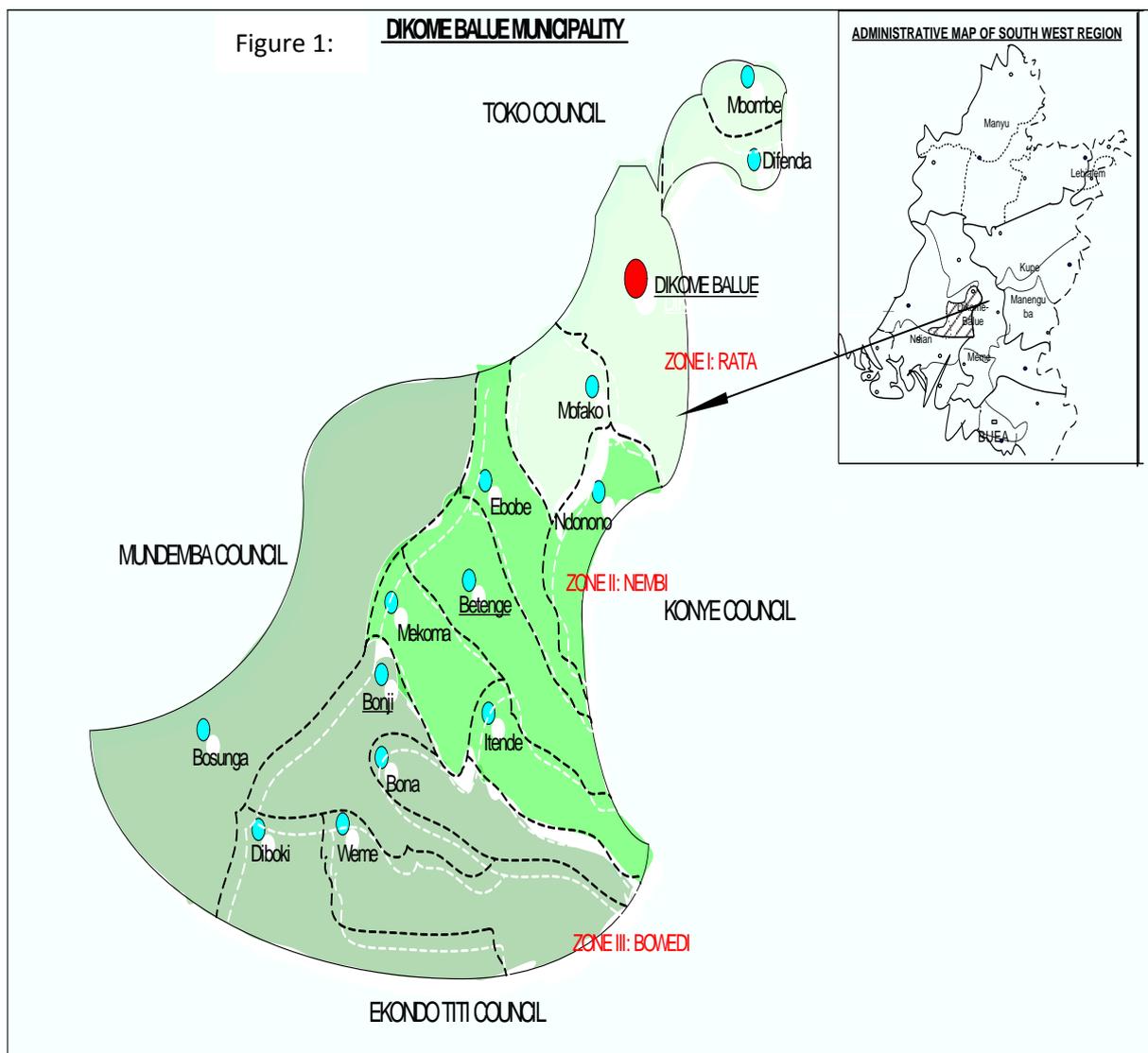
- President (Mayor Dikome Balue)
- Rapporteur (Council development agent)
- Representative of the SDO (Supervisory authority)
- Representative of MINEPAT
- NADIEMBE MANDE PETER (Chair person)
- EBANJE NIFONDO JAMES (Secretary)
- NGOE JAPHET NGOE (Member)
- PS ELANGWE ALOYSIUS (Member)
- SAKWE TERRENCE (Member)

- BOKWE SAMUEL (Member)

III: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1/ LOCATION OF THE COUNCIL

The council (*Figure 1: Dikome Balue municipality map*) below is located in the South West Region of Cameroon, in Ndian Division, in Dikome Balue Subdivision. It is limited in the West by Mundemba council, in the South by Ekondo titi Council, in the East by Konye council, in the North by Tiko council. Its GPS points are: X = 04.90148; Y = 009.25526; Z = 1168. It situated at 107 km from Douala and 36 km from Kumba. It covers 5000 km² that is 1,33% of the national territory. It is made of 14 villages; 1 urban space (Dikome Balue) with 7 quarters, 3 development zones: Rata,Bowedi and Nembi (refer to CDR)



3.2/ DESCRIPTION OF THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1/ CLIMATE

The climate is mostly cloudy and rainy, observed temperatures varie between 18 to 24 °C. the humidity is about 90%, Rainfall ranges from 2000 to 3000 mm. Two seasons are also observed within the municipality. The longest one being the rainy season; from mid March to mid November while the dry season goes from mid November to mid March. But rain falls in Dikome Balue throughout the year. the biggest rainy period being from July to September

3.2.2/ SOILS

It is a volcanic fertile soil rich of humus on the top soil covering the 14 villages. The subsoil being brown while the topsoil is black. it is mixed with stones of micro, medium and big sizes.it is made of Clay,sandy and silt. The land is used (*Figure 2: Soil occupation*) here for settlement, building of infrastructures, agriculture, livestock and fishing activities, , forest activities (hunting, forest exploitation, honey collection, mushroom collection, non timber forest product collection)

3.2.3/ RELIEFS

It is diversified. It is shared in between chains of hills and depressions covering the 14 villages. The tallest hills are found at Dikome and Mofako being Rumpi highlands and RATA mountain with composite volcano of the Cambrian type that has not erupted in our recent times. These mountains range connect with the Manenguba, kupe, Fako and Equatorial Guinea highlands. Beside them, are also very tall rocks at Itende, Bonji and Difenda.

3.2.4/ HYDROGRAPHY

Hydrography network (figure 3: Hydrography) is composed of surface and underground water. Surface water is made of abundant springs found everywhere in each of the 14 villages. They take their source from the hills, flow down to lower area and meet to form 49 streams which also merge to form 9 rivers in the municipality and 5 streams respectively called Mokorikori, Mofombi, Nya, Bosame, and Bifake are found at Dikome, Meme river found at Ebobe, Betenge and Mekoma, Yoke river found at Diboki and Weme, IYAKO river found at Bosunga (hammock bridge); Kombone river found at Mbombe. 16 waterfalls are also found. Underground water is found everywhere with a depth of not less than 1,5 m.

3.2.5/ VEGETATION

It is made of montane and submontane virgin forest, of agriculture food and cash crops (cocoa, coffee, palms, cassava, yams, plantains..) covering each of the 14 villages. Planted eucalyptus are found in Dikome Balue. Identified tree species are: *Chlorophora excelsa* (Iroko), *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (padouk); *Terminalia superb Engl.& Diels* (Frake); *Entandrophragma cylindricum Sprague* (Sapelli), *Piptadeniastrum africanum* (Dabema), *Lophira alata* (Azobe), *Distemonanthus benthamianus baill* (Movingui), *Baillonella toxisperma* (Moabi), *Nauclea diderrichii* (Bilinga) found in the 14 villages,the greater stock is found at Dikome Balue Mbombe and Bosunga. There are also planted species like Eucalyptus at Dikome. Identified abundant and various medicinal plants include: *Cola nitida* (cola), *Prunus africana* (Prunus), *Cantharelus spp* (Mushrooms); *Carica papaya* (Pawpaw), *Khaya anotheca* (mohagany). Non timber species: *Raphia spp*, *Laccosperma spp* (Rattan), All are found in the 14 villages but Dikome Balue, Bosunga, mbombe have the greatest quantity

3.2.6/ FAUNA

Existing Mammals are: Chimpanzees, Monkeys, Porcupine, Deer, Duiker cutting grass, Hare etc they are found in abundance at Bosunga forests. Birds found are made of white-necked pigeon (Columba albinucha), of rare green-breasted bush-shrike (Malaconotus gladiator), of rare grey necked picathartes (Picathartesoreas), and other various birds are found mostly on Rumpi forest at Bosunga and Dikome. Reptiles and Amphibians found are Frogs, toads, lizards, chameleon, large frogs such as Conraua robusta and Trichobatrachus robustus are abundant at Dikome and Bosunga forests ,

3.2.7/ PROTECTED AREA

It is constituted of Rumpi forest reserve, Sacred forests and virgin forests. **Rumpi forest reserve** covers part of Bonji, Mekoma, Diboki and the greater part found at Bosunga. This reserve has a rich biodiversity with different economic trees like Sapelli, mahogany, iroko, Dabema, Doussie, paduck, frake, None timber products such as canes, bush onion, Njansang, bush mango, herbs and a variety of wildlife species such as elephants, gorillas, baboons, varieties of monkeys, pukipines, bush pigs, and also a variety of birds. **Sacred forest**, The only one is found at Mofako. Tree species found in are Camwood, Sappelli, small leave, Iroko and medicinal plants. It covers about 1ha and has a high cultural value and human activities within that area are highly restricted. **Virgin forest**. The only existing one is found in Difenda which links Dikome, Ntoko, Mbombe and also share boundary in the East by Bakumba and Weme super. This forest is very rich in economic trees such as Azobe, Iroko, Moabi, Mahogany, Doussie, Sappelli, Black afara, Small leave, Bubinga, and Ebony there are also a good number of N.T.F.P. such as bush mango, bush onion, Njansang canes and herbs

3.2.8/ MINERAL RESOURCES

Available mines (*figure 4: Mines*) are: Black stones (basalt), Gneiss, Sand, Clay, Muscovite and Quartz. Abundant Black Stones (basalt) and Gneiss are found in the rivers, streams and throughout the villages of Dikome Balue, Ndonono, Ebode, Mofako, Betenge, Mekoma, Itende, Bona, Bonji, Diboko, Bosunga, Difenda, Mbombe. Abundant Sand is found in the rivers at Weme, Bosunga, Difenda and Mbombe. Clay are found at Dikome and Bonji and precious stones. Abundant quantity of Muscovite, Quartz and sand are found at Bosunga

3.3/ HISTORY AND PEOPLE OF THE COUNCIL (ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE, POPULATION, ETHNIC GROUPS, RELIGIONS, MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES)

3.3.1/ HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE BALUE ETHNICS

Table 1: History of the Balue ethnic

Important dates	Events
Before the 2 nd world war	Balue is the main ethnic within the municipality. It represents about 99.9% of the population of the municipality. Before the 2 nd world war. Balue, Douala, Bakundu, Batenga, Ngolo, Mbonges ethnics were living together in the north and southern of Ndian division. But because of very difficult living conditions, Some ethnic (Batenga) became carnivorous, other (Ngolo) developed fighting and dominating spirit, the other

	<p>ones (Balue, Douala and Bakundus) developed the culture of peace and dialogue. They did everything together. But because of different culture, they started separating from each other and inter tribal war accelerated this process.</p> <p>Main activities carried out by these ethnics were hunting, fishing and farming (plantains, cocoyam, `enclocachia`..). Addition to that, Douala ethnic was more interested in music. They organized many music festivals and one of them ended on serious discussions, then on fight and war. So people were afraid and started migrating out.</p> <p>Bakundu crossed the Mungo river, Batenga went as far they could also because of the trading activities, Douala who spoke the same language with Balue moved to the actual Douala. Ngolo did not migrate because of bad roads and fertile soil for agriculture activities. Balue moved up to a place called Ekombe Bonji, but the existing climate did not suite them, then they have to come back and settle where Dikome Balue is now. Some groups within them decided to migrate further and the elders did not agree. But they did not listen to them and left the village. The elders named them ``Argumentators`` or Difenda in the native language. Those groups who left the village went very far and created the Village called Difenda and continue their agriculture activities. The search of fertile land pushed them to funder other 14 villages within the municipality.</p>
Observation	Balue ethnic is peaceful and hard working. It has a great sense of integration

3.3.2/ HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL

Table 2: History of the council

Important dates	Events
colonial period	Creation of Dikome Balue
1992	Dikome Balue was created as a District by the Presidential Decree N° 92/187 of 01 Mai 1992.
1995	Dikome Balue was created as a council by the Presidential Decree No 95/082 of April 24, 1995 and was operational only from 1997.
1997-2002	Mr John Ngoe Mekumba, a retired grade II Primary School teacher was elected Mayor and started the development of the Council. His limited qualification could not permit him to elaborate the vision of the council and equally its development plan. Since that period, the council started functioning with the absence of dialogue and the participation of the population.
2002-2007	Mr Nasabi joseph Misodi who took over the previous Mayor could not do better within this difficult context and did not also innovate enough to mitigate the issue. The situation became worse with the two following events
	In 2004, a big tornado passed in Dikome Balue and destroyed about 30% of houses and crops.
	In 2007, another tornado passed again in Dikome Balue and destroyed about 40% of houses and crops. The municipality already poor could not do anything to support the population even to educate them on the building materials. So the said population that has been paid indirect taxes did not see any interests to continue paying it again. The proof is that the administrative account is showing zero franc collected as indirect taxes since then.
2007-2010	Mr Etane Ebokeley sakwe, a Msc served as a Mayor just for two years and died during his mandate. He struggled to build an incomplete council hall with planks; but he did not still

	elaborate any vision or a council development plan; coupled to the 2 tornados which affected the council in 2004 and 2007, the socio economic and cultural development of the council was slowed down significantly.
2010 -	Itoe Benjamin njio (Msc in political science) took over as a Mayor in the context of decentralization. He has been struggling to understand and to apply decentralization principles and objectives in the municipality. This has not been easy with the limited qualification of the councilors. But PNDP is presently supporting the elaboration of Dikome Balue council plan. More education of the population has been done and there is no doubt to say that Dikome Balue will become a modern council in the years to come.

3.3.3/ POPULATION

It is estimated at 30256 people distributed according to the tables below and (Figure 5: Population distribution per village)

Table 3: Distribution of the Population per village

Entity	Villages	House holds	Men	Women	Total	Percentage (%)
RATA zone	DIKOME	370	4144	5338	9482	31,34
	MOFAKO	150	1290	1399	2689	8,89
	MBOMBÉ	41	221	465	686	2,27
	DIFENDA	314	1850	2079	3929	12,99
Membi zone	BETENGE	270	1216	2608	3824	12,64
	NDONONO	91	699	632	1497	4,95
	EBOBE	119	420	724	1144	3,78
	MEKOMA	94	352	452	804	2,66
	ITENDE	27	179	164	343	1,14
Bowedi zone	BONJI	313	1529	1727	3256	10,76
	BONA	23	168	226	394	1,30
	WEME	122	481	548	1029	3,40
	DIBOKI	127	423	630	1053	3,48
	BOSUNGA	24	65	61	126	0,42
TOTAL		2085	13037	17053	30256	

Source: Head to Head counting on the field and analysis (FFE_PCS and steering committee, 2011)

Table 4: Distribution of vulnerable groups and problems

Entity	Villages	Immigrants	Disable	Elder 60 years plus	Problems	Strengths	Needs
RATA zone	DIKOME	87	118	899	- Victim of multiple diseases, - Lack of	- They have a strong will to succeed	drugs Rehabilitation Center
	MOFAKO	0	17	170			
	MBOMBÉ	0	15	151			

	DIFENDA	0	7	29	empowerment, - Stigmatization,	- They are obedient	
Membi zone	BETENGE	3	6	104	- Marginalization, - Rejection - Stigmatization,	- They have a lot of ability to do something - They are obedient	- Rehabilitation Center
	NDONONO	0	4	50			
	EBOBE	0	1	21			
	MEKOMA	2	13	25			
	ITENDE	9	15	322			
Bowed zone	BONJI	0	5	43	- Marginalization, - Rejection - Stigmatization,	- They are obedient	Rehabilitation Center
	BONA	12	11	86			
	WEME	0	0	21			
	DIBOKI	16	37	209			
	BOSUNGA	5	13	8			
GRAND TOTAL		134	262	2138	-Construction of 3 Rehabilitation and empowerment centers		

Table 5: Distribution of the Population per age groups

No	villages	Population by age (year)					Ethnic groups
		0 - 05	6 -11	12 - 19	15 - 34	60+	
Rata zone	DIKOME	1100	709	2799	3973	899	Balue
	MOFAKO	325	784	832	1073	170	Balue
	DIFENDA	524	700	1054	1442	209	Balue, Ngolo, Bakundu, Baigi
	MBOMBE	61	100	370	147	8	Balue
Nemb i zone	NDONONO	150	156	471	569	151	Balue
	EBOBE	110	120	281	604	29	Balue
	BETENGE	600	357	1029	1734	104	Balue
	MEKOMA	96	166	207	285	50	Balue
	ITENDE	54	80	63	125	21	Balue
Bowe di zone	BONA	62	52	79	176	25	Balue
	BONJI	465	400	912	1357	322	Balue
	WEME	160	197	236	393	43	Balue
	DIBOKI	124	200	249	480	86	Balue
	BOSUNGA	6	12	17	70	21	Balue,

Total in the municipality	3837	4033	8599	12428	2138	Balue, Ngolo, Bakundu, Baigi
Percentage (%)	12.70	13.33	28,42	40,08	7,07	

Source: Head to Head counting on the field and analysis (FFE_PCS and steering committee, 2011)

3.3.4/ ETHNIC GROUPS AND INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS

There are five ethnics groups (Figure 6: Ethnic groups map) inequally disturbed within the municipality.

Table 6: Ethnic groups and inter-ethnic relations

No	Category of ethnics groups	Estimate percentage	Description of inter ethnic relations
01	Autochtones (Balue)	99,99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of inter marriages, • Mutual support on agriculture, hunting and fishing activities, • Common assistance (materially, financially etc) in case of a bad or good news • Peaceful acceptance and respect of each other. • Participatory decision making for community services or works. • Participation on the administration of the village or quarters. Some allogens are chiefs of quarters
02	Allogens (Baigi,Ngolo, Bakundu, Batibo)	0.1	

Source: Analysis of data collected on the field (FFE_PCS and steering committee, 2011)

3.3.5/ RELIGION

Table 7: Religious groups

No	Religious groups	Quantity	Location	Strengths	Problems
01	Presbyterian Church	9	Dikome,Mofako,Ndonono,Ebobe,Betenge, Mekoma, Weme, Diboki, Mbombe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High success in promoting peace, love of each other, dialogue forgiveness, tolerance, sharing spirit within the population - Providing health care (Dikome health care) to the population. - Providing support (moral, material) to vulnerable groups. - Relaying the council information to the population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributing to the abandon of some cultural practices which bring the disfunctioning of the traditional administration :(the moral conflict between God faith and traditional beliefs make the new Chief of Dikome to refuse to rule the village till now)
02	Apostolic churches,	8	Dikome,Mofako,Ndonono, Mekoma, Bonji, Bona, , Diboki, Difenda, Mbombe		
03	Full Gospel Churches	2	Dikome,Mofako,Ndonono,Ebobe,Betenge, Mekoma, Itende, Bonji, Bona, Weme, Diboki, Difenda, Mbombe		
04	Catholic churches	7	, Bonji, Difenda,		
05	Church of Christ	2	Ndonono		

Source: Analysis of data collected on the field (FFE_PCS and steering committee, 2011)

3.3.6/ MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.3.6.1/ AGRICULTURE

Main actors are farmers. It is the main activity practiced within the municipality. About 99% of the population are farmers. Shifting cultivation is the dominant agricultural system. Fire constitutes the main tool for clearing.

The main active cash crop produced in the municipality is **Cocoa**. The dominant varieties are Forastero, Criollo and Trinitario. Cacao production was estimated at 400 tones in 2006 according to Dikome Balue Mayor. Area of production include all the 14 village but Difanda, Betenge and Bonji constitute the place of the highest production. Potential other cash crops underexploited are **Coffee** and **Green Tea**. The main active food crops practiced in the municipality are **cocoyam** (*Colocasia esculenta* (Taro)), banana plantain, pepper and **cassava**. These speculations are not enough to satisfy the feeding need of the population. In many villages (Dikome Balue, Bosunga, Mbombe) for example, people don't have three meals per day. According to the CDR, 34 CIGs and 17 Associations are engaged in agriculture and related activities. They have received a financial support of 96 277 500 CFA from the state and other NGOs for boosting their production. The main problem faced by farmers is their limited access to modern agricultural technics. The subdelegation of MINADER present within the municipality is having only one worker who is the subdelegate.

3.3.6.2/ LIVESTOCK

Main actors are breeders. It is still traditional and is mostly done for local consumption. According to the subdelegation of MINPIA of Dikome Balue, The municipality capacity is as follows: 870 goats (caprine); 380 Sheep (ovine); 3 Cattle; 790 local breed, 858 people practice local breeding. The production is inequally distributed within the 14 villages; but the greater area of production covers Difenda, Dikome, Mofako, Bonji. Two CIGs (BOBEMO REPRODEF) working to improve livestock production have already received financial support with the amount of 2 500 000 fcfa. Constraints within this activity within the municipality include: Limited grazing land and feeding for pigs and fowls, limited knowledge of breeders on breeding chain, proliferation of pests (worm, constipation...), inadequate breeding infrastructures (poor cases with muddy yard), absence of local market and bad roads. The subdelegation of MINEPIA which could mitigate some of these problems within the municipality is having only one worker who is the subdelegate. This sector is developing gradually.

3.3.6.3/ FISHING

Main actors are fishermen. It is traditional and mostly for consumption. Technics used are: traditional ponds along Kombone river, pond (Dikome and Betenge), direct catching in the rivers with traditional materials (Baskets, traditional nets, hooks, baskets). Species caught are: Mudfish, Tilapia, Tadpoles, Frogs and Silures. They are found in Meme river and mosinji streams at EBOBE and BETENGE; Yoke River at WEME and streams of DIFENDA, DIKOME and MBOMBE. It is mostly done by women and the number of fishmen is estimated at least 600. Those species are endangered because there is no any fishing plan.

3.3.6.4/ FOREST EXPLOITATION

The rate of illegal exploitation is high within the municipality. Collected tree species are: Iroko, Dabema, Bubinga.. Non timber forest products harvested are: Honey, woodfuel, mushroom, eggs of birds, canes, raphia, gums, leaves, fruits, flowers, barks and small animals. Medicinal plants collected are estimated at 15 species. they include Emien (*Alstonia conjensia*) used against fever, Bosse clair (*Guara cedrata*) against malaria; Mohagany (*acajou grand bassam*) against typhoid,

Dabema(*Piptaenia africana* for stimulating sex vitality, *Prunus Africana* against prostate; *Cola nitida* for stimulating the body, Almost everybody within the municipality has knowledge about plants that can be used to cure common diseases such as malaria, fever, headaches, diarrhea, colds etc. The commercialization of those medicinal is not well developed within the municipality. Because insustainable exploitation, these forest resources are in endangered in particular in the case of Bosunga, Dikome, Difenda, Mbombe, Bonji and Betenge

3.3.6.5/ HUNTING/APICULTURE

About 350 people practice traditional hunting with simple technics (traps, guns, holes, poisoned arrows, dogs, heads lamps.). They kill all types of animals and birds including protected species (Chimpanzee, elephants, Monkeys) which satisfy their needs in meat and in culture (use of skins, tusks, tails of elephants or giraffes, teeth, feathers, horns..). Hunting activity is not organized; but in each village, hunters mentioned that for safety reasons, they have trained themselves. Hunting activity is carried out by youth and men. About 80% of hunting products are for household consumption while the remaining 20% or less is marketed. Selling costs vary from 2000 to 5000 fca. Apiculture is not well developed because only few people practice by collecting honey from caves and trunks of trees. In sum, hunting and apiculture are made mostly for subsistence.

3.3.6.6/ EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS (SAND, STONES, OTHER MINES)

Although the important stock of various mines (Muscovite of Bosunga, Clay of Dikome Balue, sand along rivers of Itende, Weme, Mbombe, Bosunga) within the municipality, black stones are the only exploited ones. The system of exploitation make of hammer and burning is very rudimentary

3.3.6.7/ COMMERCE

-109 Petty traders exist within the municipality with a high concentration at Difenda, Mofako, betenge and Bonji. They sell shoes, drinks, telephone credits, various articles. The flux of money driven through this category of trade is very small because of bad roads which limit the mobility of traders and goods. Beside that, there is no any local existing market which can boost financial transactions. There is also no tax payer record. All this contributes to weaken the local economic and to drop the council tax revenue. It is recommended to open markets according to the following plan: (*Figures 12: Proposed markets sites*).

- Other big market opportunities include: Agribusiness (cocoa, tea, pepper, plantains, vegetables, coco yam, banana...), selling of traditional songs and culture shows, selling of NTFPs, sewing services, water repairs and building services. This flux in particular Cocoa transactions which drive millions of francs (example of the 400 tones produced in 2006) is ignored by the council. These transactions are highly observed at Difenda, Mofako, Bonji, Betenge, Ndonono etc.

3.3.6.8/ TRANSPORT

There are neither toll gates nor formal transportation company within the municipality. The 14 existing villages are reached on foot because of the non existence of roads. Other factors include the bad nature of existing roads and numerous rivers, streams, spring, mud holes, shrunk nature of roads, hilly reliefs to cross on. The rainy season is the worst period to move within the municipality in particular from May to October. However, few motorbikes and some Toyota Hilux are used for transportation during the dry season. There is no motto park. So the council does not collect any tax revenue from this sector. Information of the distances linked villages are on the following (*Figure 11: Inter village road map*)

3.3.6.9/ HANDICRAFT

127 people practicing handicraft have a very solid local skill. Various products fabricated are: mat, thatches, bags, cane chairs, baskets etc. Costs vary from 1000 to 2000 FCFA but this activity is not really exploited as income activity because of the lack of markets for exhibition and relevant tools, poor organization and lack of market information. Handicraft men and farmers have a serious conflict of natural resources. Farmers destroy the raw materials (canes, palms, liana..) that handicraft men used. Handicraft industry development within the municipality could contribute to the improvement of local economic because tourists could buy their products.

3.4/ SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES

3.4.1/ BANKS/INSURANCE/MICRO FINANCE.

This type of activities don't yet exist within the municipality. But JANGI` a type of informal saving system based on confidence in the traditional society is well implanted within the municipality. Actors are men, women and youth. The rate of interest on loan and conditions of taking a loan are very moderate. It gives equal access to loan to all the members and drive important financial flux

3.4.2/ TOURISM /SPORT / LEISURE AND HOTELS

Table 8: Description of tourism /sport / leisure and hotels

NO	Category	Description
01	Attraction Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is not yet any attraction park within the municipality which drives council revenues
02	Tourism Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a high existing potentials (<i>Figure 13: Touristic sites map</i>) for tourism (traditional chieftaincies, waterfalls, shrines, hills, caves, rivers, very rich cultural practices, handicraft products, forests, beautiful sceneries, handicraft products, favorable climate..) within the municipality, but the touristic activity is very low. The council does not collect any tax revenue from this sector. It is therefore very necessary to really manage such potentials because it could contribute to the fast development of local economy
03	Cultural Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The month of March of each year is the cultural month within the municipality. Each village organizes its cultural week. They are very big events which regroup all the sons, daughters of Dikome and the external public. They meet together and express their culture and traditions. That culture is rich in traditional songs, music and color.Economic cultural products of such events are: Traditional CD music, photos, Traditional CD songs, masks, traditional dresses, Gala night dances, various traditional titles, touristic opportunities for the council to promote Dikome Balue. But the council doesnot benefit any direct income from such an event
04	Sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Football, the main sport is practiced on the streets and compound yard because of the lack of infrastructures and equipment.Other sport like handball, volley ball, basket ball, swimming, etc are not developed because of the absence of infrastructuresThe construction of sport infrastructures is urgent.
05	Music.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a timid CD recording of traditional music and video. The

		demand for this type of music is higher than the supply. Problems are lack of producing equipment and technical skills of youth to do it.
06	Theatre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth like theatre but the absence of appropriate facilities makes their idea to die in them
07	Cinema.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not yet a cinema hall within the municipality. The few existing home video hall capacity is very small and access fee is very expensive. It therefore limits the access of youth to cinema
08	Excursions. Hotels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No excursion program and hotels exist
09	Distractions of all sort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distraction opportunities exist but are not developed

3.4.3/ POST AND COMMUNICATION

There is no service of post and communication within the municipality. Communication is purely verbal and oral.

3.4.4/ ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

a/ HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Hygiene and sanitary service does not exist within the municipality. Villages and urban *space* bushy, all the roads are covered with grasses and shrubs. Biodegraded and non biodegraded materials are the two types of wastes found here. No dust bin has been provided to collect those wastes. People defecate in the open air at night. Besides that, approximately 40% of the population use pit latrines which are not well maintained. Such pit toilets are built in wood which is already rotten and that can collapse at any time from now. Bad odours from those toilets surround the environment and make it uncomfortable to the population. So hygiene and sanitary is one of the main issue to work on in total, the lack of the policy for urban waste management, tree planting, keep the town

b/ MANAGEMENT OF WASTES/VARIOUS NUISANCES

wild animals and birds cries, bad odors from the pit toilets, pollution of streams, rivers and springs by pesticide and chemicals from cocoa farms and animal straws are the various nuisances identified within the municipality.

c/ NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Soil, land, water, forests, plants, animal diversity and vegetation constitute the main naturel resources of the municipilaty. The legal framework for their management (Forestry and wild life Law No 94/01 of January 20, 1994; Environment management Law No 96/12 of August 5, 1996; art 4 ;Law no 95/015 of December 22, 1993 related to phyto sanitary protection) exists but is well implemented. So there is unsustainable management of natural resources within the municipality.

3.4.5/ BASIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES BY SECTOR

CONFER EXCEL FILE named: basic_social_infrastructure

3.5/ POTENTIALS AND RESOURCES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Table 9: Resources and potentials of the municipality

POTENTIALS/ RESOURCES			constraints
Nature	Quantity/quality	Location	Not organized
DIASPORA	high quantity	14 villages	Limited tools
Forest resources(timber, fauna, carbon market..)	important	Dikome Balue, Bosunga, Mbombe	Limited tools
Land and arable soil	important	14 villages	Limited tools
Fresh water	important	14 villages	Limited infrastructures
Cocoa, Tea, coffee, ranch production	encouraging	14 villages	Limited tools, bad roads
Food crops(Beans, Pepper and Spices)		14 villages	
Halieutic resources	to develop	Mokorikori, Mofombi,at Dikome, Meme river at Ebobe, Betenge and Mekoma, Yoke river at Diboki and Weme, IYAKO river at Bosunga ; Kombone river at Mbombe	Limited tools
Sand	important stock	Weme, Bosunga,Difenda and Mobmbe,	Limited tools
Rocks (black stones)	important stock	Dikome Balue, Ndonono, Ebode, Mofako, Betenge, Bona, Bonji, , , Difenda,	Limited tools
Clay, Muscovite	important stock	Dikome Balue, Bosunga,	Limited tools
Medicinal plants	diversified	14 villages	
(Sacred sites, caves)	(28, 18)	Dikome Balue (15,3), Ndonono (1,0), Ebode (1,0), Mofako(1) (1),, Betenge(1,1), Mekoma(1,1), Itende(1,1), Bonji(2,3), Diboki(0,2), Difenda(1,0), Bona(0,1), Mbombe (1,0), Weme(0,3),Bosunga(0,1),	Limited tools
Steep area, hills	5	Rumpi and RATA Mounts found at Dikome, Mofako, Bona, Bosunga and Mbombe	No infrastructures
Hydroelectricity (waterfalls)	26 (10-100m)	Dikome Balue (2), Ndonono (2), Ebode (2), Mofako(2), Betenge(4), Mekoma(2), Itende(1),Bona(1),Bonji(3),Diboki(1),Difenda(2),Mbombe (4)	No infrastructures
Markets to construct	4	Difenda, Mofako, Dikome, Betenge	lack of infrastructures
toll gates	to develop	Difenda, Dikome Balue, Bonji	
CULTURE: Songs,musics dresses,practices, handicraft products	rich and diversified	14 villages	Limited tools
hunting, apiculture, .	to develop	14 villages	Limited tools

IV: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1/ SUMMARY OF COUNCIL INSTITUTIONAL DIAGNOSIS (CID)

4.1.1/ HUMAN RESOURCES

No	KEY ELEMENTS	ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES
ANALYSIS OF THE STAFF		
01	Council staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function, • number, • sex, • qualification/ typology • Duties and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number: Dikome Balue has 8 staff with 3 women and 5 men with the average age of 51 • Qualification/typology: 1 staff with A level certificate, 1 staff with a Diploma in secretariat duty, 2 staffs with First school leaving certificate, 1 staff without any qualification, 3 staffs with certificates on accounting. None of the staff has attended a refreshment course and moreover, <i>there is not an internal capacity building program at the council. In total, the management forward-looking of employment and skills does not exist.</i> • Duties and responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Secretary General:He assists the executive, does the general coordination of the administration of the council. He serves as interface between the local elect, council services and citizens. ❖ Municipal treasurer :He recovers revenue and pays expenditures authorized by the Mayor. He keeps and manages council funds and properties. He keeps the council's general and analytical accounts in accordance with the prescriptions of the general State's accounting plan and the council sector plan. ❖ Financial clerk:He issues all the financial documents ❖ Secretariat services:He is in charge of mailing out and in, archiving, documents ❖ Stores accountant:He is responsible for keeping, conservation and regularity of books on equipment, facts and material. • Support staff (Driver, Office cleaner, domestic servant): in charge of cleaning, collecting taxes and driving). <i>Duties and responsibilities are well organized.</i>
02	Type of contract, Salaries and other social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 6 Municipal decisions and 2 temporal contracts.

	allowances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salaries vary from a minimum of 28000 to a maximum of 101000. They are not paid regularly. Each staff has at least 1month of arrears. Four staff have; 33, 36, 51, 68 months unpaid salary respectively. Existing social allowance is timidly paid. All the workers are affiliated at the National Security Funds and benefit of all the legal allowances prescribed although the payment is not direct. some staffs are not paid
03	Total salary paid per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 469 018 francs CFA / month but increases each year because of the advancement allowances.
04	Management of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitments: They are done on ethnic basis, there is no work specification with a clear description of post, task and career profile although a model prescribed by the law exists. Motivation: There is no other motivation, apart the salary. The rate of absenteeism is about 90% Evaluation: The staff is not monitored and evaluated regularly that is why the rate of absenteeism is very high. The process of Evaluation, Motivation and Recruitments should be transparent and conducted according the exiting order N0 006/MINATD/DCTD of 9 January 2007
05	Existence and functioning of an organizational chart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council does not have a clear organizational chart although the law has provided a complete model. So functional and superiority relationships are difficult to define and this makes the coordination which guarantees performance very difficult. So a copy of such a chart has been given to the council.
06	Appreciation of service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrequent service supply (the Mayor and staff are absent always present), the treasurer and the financial clerk come to office only periodically because they reside out of the council space. So service supply is fair. The ongoing council hall is a solution.
07	Responsibilities of the personnel starting from deputies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mayor usually delegates power to his Deputies (example: the 1st Deputy Mayor and the secretary General). They represented the Mayor at Mundemba at the launching ceremony of the CDP.
08	Meeting with the staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is neither periodical, nor monthly meeting with staff. Staff meetings are holding only when there are events (visit of the SDO, 20th May...).
09	Mastering of communal works in terms of qualification of the staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limited number of staff with limited qualification, old age, limited professionalism, unpaid salary and lack of career profile put together prevent them to carry out all the relevant functions of the council. But the municipal treasurer and the store accountant are up to the tasks.
APPRECIATION OF THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF ORGANS (EXECUTIVE AND DELIBERATING ORGANS)		
01	Executive organ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The repartition of tasks between the Mayor and deputies is not clear because there is no written

		specification backing that. Deputies don't reside in the council space and only come when the Mayor calls them or when there is an important event (visit of SDO, municipal council).			
02	Deliberating organ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of session: Two council sessions are held over four prescribed by law. • Roles: It always deliberates on council matters (voting of the budget, approval of the administrative account, council decisions...). • Information: the circulation of information for development from the council to the population is fair because councillors don't really disclose their roles, funding sources and technical assistance of the deconcentrated service to the population. 			
03	Municipal Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 25 of them shared into 19 men and 6 women, the average age is 50. Various groups identified are: 2 traditional authorities, 1 ethnic group (Balue), farmers (88%), church leaders (8%), and nurses (4%). 			
04	Number of political party represented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Political party with the CPDM (Cameroon People Democratic Movement). 			
05	Qualification of the councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99% of them have First School Leaving Certificate. 			
06	Perception of their roles of councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They understand their roles of municipal councillor and have very limited knowledge on budget elaboration. 			
07	Technical committee	Functions	Composition	Term of reference	Number of meetings
		Finance committee	6	Analyses and examines council budget; setting up mechanism of collecting council tax; identifying council funding sources; revenue generating projects	02 per year
		Cultural committee	3	Organizing cultural events, literacy and artistic competition; museums, archives;	0
		Environment and natural resources management	3	Drinking water supply; cleaning up of council streets, roads and public places; creation of council forests; council parks and gardens; trees planting	0
		Social development	3	Civil status; health centers; hygiene and sanitation; eradicate illiteracy ; clean villages and organize competitions	0

		Youths, sports and Leisure	4		0
		Infrastructure, economic development and village planning	4	Infrastructure(Markets, grand stand, culverts, parks, road maintenance); agric activities; pastoral; touristic attractions; mini agric show; timber exploitation; drawing up village development plans; preparation of land tenure plans	0
08	Decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is participatory, the Mayor contacts the Secretary General, councillors and deputies before taking decision. 			
09	Monitoring and evaluation of the council activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no an existing system monitoring and evaluating council activities. 			

4.1.2-/ FINANCIAL RESOURCES

NO	KEY ELEMENTS	ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES
APPRECIATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE ELABORATION OF THE COUNCIL BUDGET		
01	Dates of decision of council budget and approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council respects the deadline of elaboration of the budget and the approval of the administrative and management account by the municipal council and the approval by the supervisory authority.
02	Implication of the municipal council on the elaboration and follow up of the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a real Implication of the municipal council in the elaboration of the budget during the approval session.
03	Implication of the population on the elaboration and follow up of budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the population nor the administrative technical services participate to the budget elaboration session. So, the approach is not participatory.
04	Transparency, publication of the provisional budget and council accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the councillors and the Mayor know when, what and how the elaboration of the budget is carried out. The related informations are not published and disseminated enough. Things are hidden and kept secret.

ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUDGET

		year	% Functioning	% Investment	Rate of execution (%)	State of expenditures
01	Annual budget on three years	2007	19	0	19,98	6 183 000
		2008	27	1,10	27,85	9 711 546
		2009	15	1,04	16,30	7 804 439
02	Internal revenue (amount and source)	No franc collected (indirect council taxes). The collection mechanism doesnot exist				
03	Capacity of mobilization of external revenue (amount and source)	During three years from 2007 to 2009, the external revenues were 6 183 000; 9 711546 and 7 804 439 respectively. Such revenues came from FEICOM (council added taxes) only. The capacity of resource mobilization is low				

ANALYSIS OF THE MECHANISM OF COLLECTION OF INDIRECT TAXES

01	Mastering of tax base and strategy for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council masters the tax base because it is provided by law but it has not yet elaborated an efficient strategy for mobilizing indirect council taxes in the whole municipality.
02	Organization of service of taxes collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing system put in place is made of the municipal treasurer, the driver and few councillors. Their action plan (objectives, tools, outcomes, indicators and source of verification) of their actions is not well defined.
03	Documents for taxes collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection orders are dumped in a corner, unused.
04	Means for tax collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People move on foot for very long distances on bad roads. So, there is no logistics for revenue collection; no vehicle, no security officer is implicated.
05	Security of tax collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few revenue collected transits from hands to hands and sometimes ends in people's pockets because there is no coffer at the council level. The existing treasury of Dikome Balue is not functional, no bank institution exists at Dikome Balue

ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT ON THREE YEARS: 2007, 2008, 2009

	Dates of submission of administrative accounts to the municipal council and dates of approval by competent authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deadline for submission for approval of budget and administration by the municipal council and supervisory authority is well respected
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	Rate of tax recovery	Year	2007	2008	2009
		Rate	0,09%	0,13%	0,09%
	Rate of investment				
		Rate of investment	0%	1,10%	1,04%
		The Rates of tax recovery and investment are equally very low. They are therefore the consequences of poor tax collection, limited tax collector, poor local economy			

4.1.3/ COUNCIL ASSETS

No	KEY ELEMENTS	ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES						
01	Existence of statistics of council properties	The store accountant usually takes inventory of existing properties						
02	Movable and immovable properties	Typology		State of functioning	Maintenance System/personnel	Funding source	Level of use/Observation	
		Nature	Quantity					
		Immovable properties						
		Equipments						
		Chairs	100	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
		Tables chair	15	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
		Set of Arm chair	2	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
		Wooden tables	9	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
		Set of existing waiting chair	1	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
		Honda generator	1	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To rehabilitate	
Duplicating	1	Obsolete	inexistent	FEICOM	To change			

		machine					
		Loud speakers	2		inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Amplifier	1	Bad	inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Microphone	1	Obsolete	inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Cupboards	2	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Type writer	1	Bad	inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Type writer (big)	1	Obsolete	inexistent	FEICOM	To change
		Buildings					
		Plank office	1	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To paint/renovate
		Block office	1	Ongoing building	inexistent	FEICOM	To complete
		Land					
		Site 1	550m ²	Average		Community	
		Site 2				Community	
		Building					
		Plank office	1	Average	inexistent	FEICOM	To paint
		Block office	1	Ongoing building	inexistent	FEICOM	To complete
		Movable properties					
		-Toyota-Hilux (1)	1	Bad	inexistent	FEICOM	To buy a new one
		-Toyota-Hilux (2)	1	Bad	inexistent	FEICOM	To buy a new one
03	Valorization of touristic resources	The council has numerous and various touristic resources (water falls, mountains, caves, shrines, rocks, streams, wild animals...) but none of them has been rehabilitated, documented and advertised.					

04	Natural resources management	There are abundant natural resources (virgin forests, clay, stones, various animal species, fertile land...) but there is no management plan.
05	Land management	The land management system does not exist at the level of the municipality.

4.1.4-/ MANAGEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

NO	PARTNERS OF THE COUNCIL	ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES
01	Supervisory authority (SDO of NDIAN)	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a good collaboration between the council and the supervisory authorities (SDO) in terms of advices, approval of council acts, information exchange, capacity building, reporting, applying of administrative instructions, respect of hierarchy, etc.
02	Deconcentrated technical services	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collaboration between the council and the deconcentrated technical services is not well understood. The council staff and the Mayor don't perceive well the advantages they can gain from those services. The proof being that, at times the Council does not refer on them for getting technical advices for the elaboration of micro projects or even to get funding sources. They are not also invited at the council sessions. • Good collaboration was observed however on the exchange of materials. The Delegate of Agriculture, Education, and animal husbandry can easily obtain the council hall and chairs for their meetings.
03	Church sector (pastor, priest)	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council collaborate with church leaders for awareness and sensitization of the population on important issues
04	Community sector (Traditional authorities, women and youth leaders...)	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a very good partnership between the council and traditional authorities: Dikome has given a land for the construction of the market and the council hall, more over Betenge has promised to offer land for agro-pastoral activities, Mbombe has promised to collaborate with the council to create a council forest. • The council usually gets the opinion of the traditional authorities, women and youth leaders on their needs and that of the population. Some of them are municipal councillors.

05	Private sector	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing collaboration is not well developed. Economics operators (cocoa buyers, drinks sellers...) have never been invited to attend any council session or development forum of the Council.
06	Civil society (Associations, Common initiative groups, cooperatives...)	<p>Analysis shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collaboration is very timid because of the lack of forum or discussion space at the council level. Indirectly, civil society supports many projects within the vulnerable groups through direct funding and capacity building.
07	Other Councils	<p>Analysis shows that: The collaboration is very timid because of the lack of leadership and determination of the council board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council does not have adequate expertise required to work out the foundation of the partnerships with other councils. The council does not innovate. It always counts on FEICOM and PNDP funds.
08	``DIASPORA`` and Elite	<p>Analysis shows that: The DIASPORA and Elites are totally ignored within the council. There is no forum for them; they have never been invited to any council session.</p>
09	International organization,	<p>Analysis shows that: The collaboration is not yet put in place. The council has a great will to make contact but, the absence of a relevant human resource trained on public relations coupled with the difficult access to NTIC make the situation very complicated.</p>
10	Public sector partners for development (FEICOM, PNDP)	<p>Analysis shows that: The collaboration is very good: FEICOM has been assisting the council financially in the purchasing of chairs, construction of the former council building, the building of a new modern council hall. Same for PNDP which is supporting the council on the elaboration of its CDP and capacity building of the steering committee. Moreover, it is going to support the council on the feasibility study of the realization of micro projects</p>
11	Vulnerable groups (street children, disables, elders, pygmies)	<p>Analysis shows that: These groups are totally abandoned because the council claims not to have enough finance for supporting them</p>

4.1.5/ IDENTIFIED AXES AND ACTIVITIES FOR REINFORCEMENT

Some axes and activities for reinforcement have been elaborated as followed:

- 1) Strengthening of council financial resources
 - Exploration and collection of all the revenues: sanitary inspection tax, building permit fees, communal stamp duties, market fees,

- Creation of income generating properties (20 ha of coffee robusta and Green tea, 20 ha of banana plantain, ranch, multiplication center for banana plantain, 10 social houses, creation council forests; **co-creation of council forests** (Dikome Balue, Ntoko,Konye), opening of sand, stones and clay carreers, **co-opening (Konye, Dikome Balue) of 3 toll gates..)**
 - Creation of income generating services (rehabilitation and exploitation of touristic sites, culture opportunities)
 - Local and national resources mobilization sources: DIAPORA, ELITE, other councils, PNDP, FEICOM, programmes in Ministries
 - International resources mobilization sources: UCCC, UNDP, WB, WG, ACDIC, ACFC, ACPLGP, AFD, AIMF, AMCOD, ATCTD, CCAD, CGLU, DED, PACDDU, PADDL, PDM
- 2) Capacity building of the human resources (Mayor, staff, councilors) and recrutement of new workers
- Computer and GPS use, E-administrative organization of files (Mailing, archiving, filing, technical data base...)
 - local resource mobilization
 - projects identification ,designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
 - Good governance
 - Communication system and management of council property
 - Leadership style
 - Tax collection, budgeting process
 - Recrutment of a development agent, a correspondant clerk, a civil status clerk, a messenger/office attendant, 6 revenue collectors,a security officer, office cleaner, a domestic servant, a driver
- 3) Strengthening of management of partnerships
- Establishing a dialogue with deconcentrated technical service
 - Establish a dialogue with other councils, International and national (NGO,associations and CIG) (confer list above...).

4.2/ COMMON PROBLEMS / LOCAL SOLUTIONS / NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY SECTOR

Table 11: Matrix of consolidated problems/local solutions and needs

No	Sector	IDENTIFIED GLOBAL PROBLEMS BY SECTOR			IDENTIFIED LOCAL SOLUTIONS	NEEDS EXPRESSED BY THE POPULATIONS
		problems	Causes	Effects		
00	Management and Administration of the council	Incapability of the council to fulfill its mission	<p><u>Limited capacity of human resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited quantity and quality staffs Limited leadership of the Mayor Limited skills of the councillors on budgeting process <p><u>Limited financial resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low tax collection Absence of income generating activities Poor governance inadequate resource mobilisation <p><u>Limited material resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited working equipment and furniture Absence of movable equipment <p><u>Limited partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor capitalization of existing partners (NGO, deconcentrated technical sector, private sector, other council...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor functioning of the council Inadequate service delivery to the population. Deterioration of the living conditions of the population Perpetuation of corruption practices in the council Emergence of conflicts and oppositions within the council. Accumulation of debt of salary of workers Very low assets Incapability to recruit qualified staff or to train the existing ones Incapability to built basic social infrastructures 	<p>Implementation of the order No 00136 of 14/08/2009 on the organization chart</p> <p>Exploitation of Section 19 (3) of the law on the orientation of decentralization stipulating that civil servants or other state employee may be posted or seconded to regional or local authorities at the request of the latter.</p> <p>The Secretary general should be trained at CEFAM through FEICOM fund</p> <p>Increase the participation of women and youths in the deliberating orga</p>	<p>- Capacity building of the staff on the staff on NTIC, administrative management of councils, resource mobilization projects designing, Good governance, Communication system and management of council property, Leadership tax collection, budgeting</p> <p>- Recruitment of new staffs on development issues)</p> <p>- Creation of income generating activities: council restaurant</p> <p>- 1 ondolor, 1 power regulator</p> <p>1 GPS, 3 modern computers, 2 color printers and photocopy, 1 scanner, 1 Generator, 2 laptops, 1 table, 1 executive chair, 1 office carpet, 1 office fridge, 2 visitor chairs,</p> <p>1 Toyota Hilux, 1 tipper</p> <p>-----</p> <p>equipment of the SG office</p> <p>Rehabilitation the Treasury hall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 ha of Green tea, 20 ha of coffee Arabica, 20 ha of banana, council forest, ranch, 01 banana plantain multiplication center

No	Sector	problems identified	Causes	Effects	Local solutions	Needs
01	Agriculture	1.0 Urban and village space populations have difficult access to modern agriculture system	<p>1.1 Limited access to factor of production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to improved seeds and seedlings Limited knowledge on processing technology Poor pre-and post harvest Facilities Limited access to pesticide, chemical Use of low capacity working tools Poor access to loan facilities <p>1.2 Limited access to market information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative roles of middle men Poor price policy Poor organization of producers Limited information on market of products <p>1.4 Difficult transportation Conditions for access to farmland and marketing of crops</p>	<p>2.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High migration of farmers , Food shortage (hunger) Aggravation of poverty within the farmers <p>2.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of farm productivity and economic power of producers and taxes for the council <p>2.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravation of deforestation and degradation of forest for extensive agriculture Degradation of land and use of steep zones <p>2.4 Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing protests against the administration and council policy <p>2.5 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of malnutrition of children and age groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of producers into common initiative groups (CIG) Production and use of manure Reinforceing of Integrated pest management Use of local technics for food conservation (drying, salt) Increase of the collaboration with the sub delegate of MINADER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 01 CEAC Construct 140 communal ovens Construct and equip 05 Agric posts Construct 01 phytosanitary brigade Organize 03 capacity building Facilitate creation of 81 CIGs Construct 56km of farm to market roads Create 03 of council estates: 20 ha of Green tea, 20 ha of coffee Arabica,20 ha of banana, Create 01 banana plantain multiplication center.

02	Livestock and Animal husbandry	2.0 Limited access to livestock products (animal proteins)	<p>2.1 Limited access to suitable drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug prices are very high,Bad roads • Poor organization of livestock producers <p>2.2 Poor feeding of animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeds are very expensive,Absence of local feed market. • Local feed is not very nutritious,Breeders don` t have access to loan for buying drugs <p>2.3 Inadequate breeding Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructures • The confined area is built in rotten materials (thatches) • Very muddy breeding area,Poor hygiene of breeding Area • Absence of cattle and pigs market <p>2.4 Limited knowledge/skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge on animal health 	<p>3.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of unemployment of elders and youths • Increase of food insecurity (animal protein) within the population <p>3.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of the economic power of breeders and taxes for the council <p>3.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of poaching and the loss of animal species (monkeys, chimpanzee...) for feeding <p>3.4 Political</p> <p>Increase of conflicts between the ministry of Forest and wild life and the local population</p> <p>3.5 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of breeders into common initiative groups (CIG) • Hygiene and sanitary of breeding area has to be put in place • Increase of the collaboration with the sub delegate of MINEPIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construct 03 slaughtering houses •Construct 28 modern confining spaces for animal •Construct 03 vaccination houses •Organize 03 capacity building •Create 01 big ranch •Create 03 communal ponds •Construct 01 communal agro complex.
02	Fishing and Animal husbandry	3.0 Degradation of halieutic resources	<p>3.1 Decreasing number of mudfish, tadpodes and frogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over fishing • Use of chemical `Gamaline` for fishing 	<p>4.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of unemployment of fishermen • Increase of food insecurity (fish protein) within the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen have to organize themselves • Fishermen have to stop fishing with chemical products(Gamaline) • Increase of the collaboration with the 	

			<p>3.2 Decreasing variety of plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of herbicide <p>3.3 limited knowledge/skill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited knowledge on ponds technology • Poor organization of Fishermen <p>3.4 The council does not support fishermen financially.</p>	<p>4.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of the economic power of fishermen and taxes for the council <p>4.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of loss of fish species (mudfish, frogs...) <p>4.4 Health</p> <p>Increase in malnutrition (lack of fish protein) within children, elders and women.</p>	<p>sub delegate of MINEPIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock law has to be disseminated within the population 	
03	Basic Education	4.0 Inadequate access of pupils from urban and village space to quality basic education	<p>4.1 Inadequate infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited desks and classrooms in relation to pupils, • Many plank constructed classrooms. <p>4.2.5 poor pedagogic materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficit of a library • Limited teaching tools <p>4.2 Inadequate environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of latrines, • water points, fence, of reforestation System <p>4.3 Inadequate personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of untrained staffs • Limited pedagogic refreshment course for existing staffs 	<p>5.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of illiteracy rate • Increase of school drop outs • Increase of theft and violence • Increase of street children number <p>5.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of qualified labor <p>5.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overconsumption of natural resources (marijuana, cannabis...) <p>5.4 Political</p> <p>Increase of conflicts between the ministry of basic education and the local population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and increase of PTA teacher's salary. • Increase of the access of PTA teachers to capacity building workshops. • Increase of the collaboration with the sub delegate of Ministry of basic education • The local population have to provide land for the construction of new schools 	<p>Infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 New Schools Nursery Schools • 3 New Government Primary Schools • 38 new classrooms to build • 10 Classrooms to be rehabilitated <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 639 Desks, 5 libraries • 39 computers • 39 generators <p>Staffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Teachers primary schools <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Water points • 21 set of Latrines • 33 waste bins • 612 Trees • 13 Fences

04	Public Health	5.0 Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to quality health care	<p>5.1 Inadequate infrastructures Limited beds, labs, Maternity, pharmacy, fresh Limited health centers Existent equipment don't work well</p> <p>5.2 Inadequate environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of poor latrines, of water points, of fence, of reforestation System, of a physician house <p>5.3 Inadequate personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one nurse for 8000 people, zero physician <p>5.4 Poor governance of existing health centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of health committee Timid implementation of health programmes (Malaria, HIV...) 	<p>2.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of mortality within the population Prevalence of illnesses (malaria, pneumonia, sight loss, rheumatism...) <p>2.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of poverty rate <p>2.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of manpower for farming activities <p>2.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overconsumption of natural resources (medicinal plants...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of a health committee. Applying simple sanitary and hygiene conditions Sustainable exploitation and use of medicinal plan, Documenting and disseminating of knowledge on the use of medicinal plants Increase of the collaboration with the division delegate of Ministry of Health <p>Management of committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Health committee 4 Management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase medical personnel in the health centers Supply medical equipment in the health centers Equip and sanitize health centers environments Organize 05 medical campaigns.
No	Sector	problems identified	Causes	Effects	Local solutions	Needs
05	Water	6.0 Urban and village space population has inadequate access to potable water	<p>6.1 Limited quantity and quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited taps and pipes Limited water sources Difficulty to access spare parts Other supply sources (Streams) are polluted Existing water source is not maintained 	<p>7.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of water related diseases (Typhoid, diarrhea, skin diseases) <p>7.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of disable people (blinds) in town <p>7.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of 	<p>Replacement of spoiled taps by the population</p> <p>Regular cleaning and maintenance of source supply sources</p> <p>Planting of tree on the water catchment area</p> <p>Banning of defecating in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 taps to repairs 32 taps to maintained 12 water supply sources to be constructed 81 water taps to be installed

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing water source is not treated water catchment is not maintained <p>6.2 Inadequate personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of water technician <p>6.3 Poor governance of water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing water committee does not function Women don't participate to water management 	<p>manpower for farming activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of financial losses (drugs, transportation, special food...) on disease treatment. <p>7.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution <p>7.5 Political</p> <p>Increase of conflicts between the ministry of water and the local population</p>	<p>water sources</p> <p>Formation of a water management committee</p> <p>Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of water and energy</p> <p>Dissemination of water law within the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building on water treatment. Reforestation of water source catchment Capacity building water treatment, protection of water sources and communal water points,
05	Energy	7.0 The urban and suburban population does not have access to quality electricity	<p>7.1 Existing electricity network is not functional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of transformers Absence of a generator or other electricity generating source. Limited poles and wires Absence of public bulbs <p>7.2 The existing potential waterfall is not exploited</p> <p>7.3 Poor governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of local based electricity management Committee The contractor in charge of light connection did not complete the work and ran away and the administration is not 	<p>8.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of diseases because of poor conservation of drugs and vaccines for children <p>8.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarters are in complete darkness at night Increase of night insecurity(theft) in town Increase of school failure and complaints of students because they cannot read in the night. <p>8.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation of commercial activities (welding, sewing...) 	<p>Formation of electricity management committee</p>	<p>Installation of 14 electricity networks with 1 transformer each, 1 generator each; a total number of 842 poles with 43.85 km of low tension</p> <p>Production and distribution of hydroelectricity from water falls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Efficient energy stove and method of cooking Cooking pollution mitigation

			saying anything 7.4 The council does not have enough finance to supply electricity in town	8.4 Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overconsumption of natural resources (tree, seedlings...) which ends forest degradation 		
06	Public Works	8.0 Urban and village space roads are very degraded	8.1 Lack of equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of trucks, of tractors, of galleons of compactor 8.2 Inadequate road Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of a road maintenance program Low mobilization of stakeholders for road constructions Existing gutters are blocked by erosion activities Existing culverts are blocked by erosion activities Roads are covered by grasses 8.3 Deficit of qualified roads technicians at the council	9.1 Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation of patients to health centers is very difficult 9.2 Socio-cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility of people is very limited in the urban and suburban space. Increase of people unhappiness 9.3 Economical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility of goods is very limited in the urban and interurban space 9.4 Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravation of erosion in the urban space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have to be planted to mitigate erosion Existing blocked gutters have to be dug to enable good drainage Existing blocked culverts have to be empty Urban roads have to be cleared from grasses Trees have to be felled on a distance of 10 m from the main roads within the municipality Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of public works 	<p>39.54 km of roads to constructed within the urban and village space..</p> <p>64.6 km of to be constructed to link all the villages and the urban space.</p> <p>10 bridges to construct</p> <p>33 culverts to construct</p> <p>4 culverts to rehabilitate</p> <p>4 bridges to rehabilitate</p> <p>14 groove to fill</p> <p>5 marshy area to fill</p>
07	Social Affairs	9.0 Inadequate access of disable people to quality rehabilitating services	9.1 Inadequate infrastructures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inexistence of a rehabilitating center Inexistence of rehabilitating equipment 9.2 Inadequate environment	10.1 Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of disabilities (blind) and stresses 10.2 Socio-cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of beggars in town Increase of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disable people have to form their association Disable people have to start weaving activities Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and equip 01 social center Support creation of 14 CIGs to vulnerable groups Organize 02 capacity building.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of latrines Deficit of water points Deficit Absence of fence Deficit of tree planted in the yard <p>9.3 Inadequate personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of qualified staff <p>9.4 Poor governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of a disable center management committee 	<p>stigmatization and marginalization of disable groups</p> <p>10.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of family budget for buying drugs and transporting disable peoples to health centers 	Ministry of social affairs	
08	Women Empowerment and the Family	10.0 Limited economic capacity of women to take care of themselves and the households	<p>10.1 Limited vocational training facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing women empowerment center is not completed and is abandoned The competent administration stopped the building without a justification No staff has been affected to the town <p>10.2 limited council budget allocation</p>	<p>11.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of sexual transmitted diseases <p>12.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of early pregnancy Increase of early marriage <p>12.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls are excluded from the construction Of local economics Increase of poverty within girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School dropout girls have to organize themselves Parents will support part of the cost of working materials Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and equip 01 women empowerment center at Dikome Balue Provide incentives to 14 women CIGs and Association Organize capacity building to the benefit of women.
09	Art and Culture	11. Very limited access of the population to the culture facilities	<p>11.1 poor culture space Existing culture halls are degraded</p> <p>11.2 Absence of a sub delegation of art and culture</p> <p>11.3 lack of leisure infrastructures</p>	<p>12.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost of local practices Death of some elders knowledge Lost of identity <p>12.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of poverty within the population 	<p>.Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of cultural days with the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 01 cultural hall Construct 01 communal museum Record local music and mount films Dikome Balue culture Organize annual cultural festivals.

10	Secondary Education	12.0 Inadequate access of students to quality secondary	<p>12.1 Inadequate infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited desks in relation to the number of students Limited classrooms Many plank constructed classrooms. <p>12.2 Inadequate environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of latrines for students Absence of water points Absence of fence Absence of reforestation System <p>12.3 Inadequate personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High percentage of untrained staffs Limited pedagogic refreshment course for existing staffs <p>12.5 Poor governance of schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of transparence on the Management of PTA funds PTA is not gender sensitive <p>12.6 Poor pedagogic materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor library Poor teaching tools 	<p>13.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of illiteracy rate Increase of school drop outs Increase of rural exodus of youth Increase of theft and violence Increase of early and unwanted pregnancy Increase of street children <p>13.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of qualified labor <p>13.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overconsumption of natural resources (marijuana, cannabis...) <p>13.4 Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of conflicts between the ministry of secondary education and the local population <p>13.5 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of HIV/AIDs rate within the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and increase of PTA teachers' salary. Increase of the access of PTA teachers to capacity building workshops. Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Secondary Education 	<p>Infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 new CETIC 1 new GHS at Bonji 15 classrooms to be built <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 Desks Scientific Lab at GHS Dikome 5 Computer Labs <p>Staffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Teachers of Secondary schools (general) 3 Teachers Technical Education <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Water points 12 Latrines 11 Waste bins 112 Trees 5 Fences
11	Higher Education	13.0 Limited access of youths	13.1 Families are unable to afford higher education for youths in Dikome Balue	<p>14.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of rural exodus of youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students have to network other students out of their place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scholarship program has to be instituted at the council level

		<p>graduated in secondary schools to higher education</p>	<p>13.2 Students don't have access to counseling services and information related to universities</p> <p>13.3 Students are not oriented to professional higher education</p> <p>13.4 Higher education is stigmatized. (people say that, university always trained jobless student)</p> <p>13.5 There are no professional schools(Bac +1 or +2) in Dikome Balue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of theft and violence • Increase of unwanted pregnancy <p>14.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of qualified labor <p>14.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overconsumption of natural resources (marijuana, cannabis...) <p>14.4 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of HIV/AIDs rate within the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also have to create clubs and associations to support themselves • Education talks have to be organized to sensitize youths about higher education • More education has to be given to youth about agriculture jobs • Increase of the collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education 	
12	Youth Affairs and Civics Education	<p>14.0 Youths are migrating massively out of the town.</p>	<p>14.1 Lack of sustainable income opportunities for youth in the area.</p> <p>14.2 Youths are not interested in traditional work such as farming</p> <p>14.3 Farming is not a sustainable occupation due to crop losses, poor marketing linkages</p> <p>14.4 Youths have limited knowledge and skill on how to do breeding, hunting, computerizing...</p> <p>14.5 There is no youth counseling centers</p>	<p>15.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of theft and violence in hosting towns • Increase of unwanted pregnancy • Increase of youth delinquency <p>15.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of Dikome Balue economic growth • Reduction of Dikome Balue working power <p>15.5 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of HIV/AIDs rate within the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities have to offer land for playground • Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Youth • Dissemination of information about Nation Employment Fund, PIASSI and PERJU Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip 01 youth recreative center • Funding 14 youth groups micro-projects • Organize 05 capacity building to the benefit of youths. • Creation of job opportunities for youths in the municipality.

			14.6 there are not youth facilities 14.6.1 Absence of a play ground			
13	Land tenure and state properties	15.0 Urban and village space dwellers don't have access to secure lands and houses	15.1 The procedure of obtaining the land certificate is costly and long 15.2 The procedure of obtaining a building permit is costly and long 15.3 Land tenure law bans people less than 40 to get a land certificate 15.4 Information about land tenure is scarce 15.5 Too much corruption on the process of getting a land certificate	16.1 Socio-cultural • Proliferation of slumps 16.2 Economical • Reduction of the council financial revenues • Limited access of the population to loan 16.3 Environmental • Water and air are polluted due to wrong management of house waste. • Occupation of steep land and accentuation of erosion •	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has to educate the population about the occupation of land within the urban space • Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Land tenure and state properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elaborate an urban master plan of Dikome Balue •Elaborate sectorial maps of the municipality •Organize campaigns on building permit •Sensitize population on land certificate issue.
14	Urban affairs and housing	16.0 Urban and village space dwellers don't have access to quality houses	17. 1 Vulnerable conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing houses are very old and proprietor don't have money to renew them • Houses are easily destroyed by storm. • They are built using weak materials (soft wood, mud and bamboo) • They are built on 	18.1 Socio-cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of slumps and dirty quarters • Increase of urban disorder on construction 18.2 Economical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of council financial revenues 18.3 Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and air are polluted due to wrong management of house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has to organize periodical campaign for hygiene and sanitation • The council has to educate the population of building norms and regulations • The council has to sensitize the population to obtain their building permit • The council has to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construct 10 social houses in Dikome Balue •Construct 03 Grand stands •Elaborate an uban space map in Dikome Balue •Construct 05km of modern urban roads in Dikome Balue •Planting of 1000 ornamental trees in Dikom Balue urban space.

			<p>eroded and sloped area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They don't have descent sanitary. • They don't have neither land certificate nor building permit • 17.1 Non respect of building norms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council does not educate the population on building norms and regulation 	<p>waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation of steep land and accentuation of erosion <p>18.4 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of water borne related diseases (typhoid, diarrhea, eczema..),HIV/AIDs rate within the population 	<p>effectively apply the law governing building permits in the urban space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local population has to offer some piece of land for the construction of social houses • Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Urban affairs and housing 	
15	Small and Medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts	17.0 Natural resources material (cane, liana..) for handicraft are endangered	<p>17.1 Shifting cultivation</p> <p>17.2 Bush fires</p> <p>17.3 Farmers and handicrafts men have not agreed on the management of land and forests over it.</p> <p>17.4 The access to natural resources is free and there is not a management plan</p> <p>17.5 The forest service does not have enough personels to control the exploitation of forest resources</p> <p>17.6 The council does not have enough means to educate the handicraft groups</p> <p>17.7 Handicraft groups are not organized</p>	<p>18.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent conflicts between handicraft groups and farmers • Increase of unemployment within handicraft groups • Disappearance of local knowledge and skills on weaving <p>18.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of council financial revenues from taxes • Reduction of handicraft group economic power • Increase of poverty within the handicraft groups. <p>18.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of endangered species • Loss of Non timber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicraft groups have to be organized in a legal entity. • Natural resources has to be participatory managed by the community • The council and the forest service have to educate and integrate handicraft and farmers groups on conservation of natural resource programs • Small and Medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of handicraft center

				forest timber species		
16	Scientific Research and Innovations	18.0 Abundant local medicinal plants are not exploited sustainably by the population	<p>18.1 Limited knowledge on scientific methods of exploitation of medicinal plants</p> <p>18.2 Limited knowledge on the domestication of medicinal plants.</p> <p>18.3 Limited knowledge on the processing, packaging and marketing of medicinal plant</p> <p>18.4 The council is not talking with the population on the issue</p>	<p>19.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people are dying within the community because the relevant medicinal plants used for their treatment has disappeared <p>19.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative source of income of traditional healers is dropping <p>19.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total loss of some plants species and genetics <p>19.4 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of some illnesses (headache, diarrhea ,prostate...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of the collaboration with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovations The council has to organize the traditional healers within the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training traditional authorities on exploitation of medicinal plants Creation of a communal medicinal garden
17	Territorial Administration and Decentralization	19.0 There is a very timid local development of Dikome Balue in the context of decentralization	<p>19.1 Limited finance capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources of decentralization are not yet available. The investment capacity of the council is very limited <p>19.2 Limited human capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities are not understanding fully the decentralization concept local authorities have 	<p>20.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of migration of the urban dwellers out of town Degradation of the living conditions of the populations Aggravation of corruption within the council <p>20.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of the investment capacity of the council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has to participate fully on it communal development plan process The council has to strengthen its capacity on resource mobilization Increase of the collaboration with the divisional officer of Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the local authorities on the concept, mechanism and outcomes and impacts of decentralization on the development of the municipality.

			<p>limited capacity on resource mobilization</p> <p>19.3 Conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are conflicts between technical services and the local authorities <p>19.4 very slim external relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor capitalization of partnership with various stakeholders 	<p>20.3 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of Biodiversity loss 		
18	Sports and Physical Education	20.0 Inadequate access of the population to quality sport activities	<p>20.1 Inadequate infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited infrastructures and equipment <p>20.2 inadequate policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of youth sport program Limited of qualified sport staffs. A local championship is not functional Deficit of sport tournament within the youth 	<p>21.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality unity is very fragile Dikome Balue destination is not well known enough Youths are not happy <p>21.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of income generating during the organization of various competitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community has to offer a piece of land for sport practice Youths have to form a local football club Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Sports and Physical Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 01 sport complex Equip primary schools with light sport facilities. Organization of a communal football tournament each year.
19	Transport	21.0 There is a limited mobility of persons and goods in the urban and village space within the municipality	<p>21.1 Degraded roads conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited bridges on roads Existence of numerous mud holes on roads Gutters and existing culverts are blocked 	<p>2.1Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of death of critical patients because they cannot be easily evacuated to kumba central hospital <p>2.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High migration to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees have to be felled at least 10 meters from each side of road to enable sunlight to dry the existing roads in some areas Gutters have to be dug to enable good drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 01 motopark Construct 01 block latrines at motopark.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are un tar and muddy Limited culverts and bridges on streams roads are very narrow <p>21.1 Poor road policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of road maintenance program Roads are covered by forest Canopy The council does not have equipment and finance for roads works <p>21.2 Limited means of transportation on Foot, Motorbike and very few Toyota Hilux</p>	<p>other town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate (80-90%) of absenteeism in public services <p>2.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of food crops rotten because of bad roads for evacuation to other market. The town market is closed <p>2.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overconsumption of natural resources (tree, seedlings...) which ends forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing blocked culverts have to be empty Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Transport Sensitization of motto transporters to come to Dikome Balue 	
20	Employment and vocational Training	22.0 Urban and village youths don't have access to vocational training	<p>22.1 Limited adequate infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing youth vocational center is not functioning The existing youth vocational center has been abandoned in the bush The competent administration is staying quite <p>22.2 Limited staffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing youth vocational center has only one staff <p>22.3 The council does not have enough financial resources to rehabilitate or to build a new vocational</p>	<p>23.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High migration of youth to other town. Aggravation of poverty within the youth Increase of alcohol, marijuana etc within the youth Increase of the rate of theft within the youths <p>23.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping in tax revenue for the council Dropping of economic forces <p>23.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overexploitation of firewood for sale <p>23.5 Political</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has to inform the Divisional Delegate of Employment and Vocational Training about the non functioning of Dikome Balue youth vocational center The council has to encourage the private sector and civil society to create vocational training center for youths in Dikome Balue Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Employment and vocational Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the existing Youth Empowerment center Creation of 01 SAR SM

			center 22.4 The private sector is not motivated to build vocational centers	Increase of conflicts between the ministry of youth and vocational and the local population		
21	Environnement and Nature Protection and sustainable development	23.0 Urban and village population don't have access to quality sanitary and hygiene services	<p>23.3/ Inadequate toilets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pit toilets are not deep and covered Pit toilets disseminate bad odors around Pit toilets are not treated <p>23.4/ Inadequate hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People make stools and urinate everywhere even in the streams. The Town is bushy Animals roam in the whole town, do leave their manure everywhere and they look nasty to see. Households wastes are dumped anywhere <p>23.5 Deficit of governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hygiene program is not functional at the level of the council Inadequate management of household wastes in town 	<p>24.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of diseases (typhoid, diarrhea...) within the population <p>24.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High migration of youth to other town. Aggravation of poverty within the youth Increase of alcohol, marijuana etc within the youth Increase of the rate of theft within the youths <p>24.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of households revenue for buying drugs <p>24.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of bad odors around Dropping of Anesthetic aspect of the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of the population on Hygiene and sanitary Education of the population on household wastes management Dissemination of the environment law Increase of the collaboration with the divisional delegate of Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnish 33 waste bins to nursery and primary schools Construct 33 blocks latrines Rehabilitate and treat pits toilets Construct 01 waste management treatment system
22	Forest and Wild life	24.0 Urban and village virgin forest resources are	<p>24.1 Lost of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting cultivation Urbanization Illegal tree exploitation 	<p>25.1 Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of malaria within the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council and the local forestry service have to sensitize the local population on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a council forest Planting 3799 trees Organize capacity building

		unsustainably exploited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poaching • Overexploitation of medicinal plants (bark of Emien) <p>24.2 limited information/skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people have limited knowledge about forestry law • Local people don't have knowledge on sustainable exploitation of forest resources • Local people don't know how to carry out non-conventional husbandry <p>24.3 Poor forest governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption on the exploitation of forest 	<p>25.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of corruption and poverty within the population <p>25.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of tax revenue for the council <p>25.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of the number of endangered species • Multiplication of Landslips and erosion activities • Drying of small spring • Gradual rise of a local temperature <p>25.5 Political</p> <p>Increase of conflicts between the local forestry service and the local population</p>	<p>sustainable management of the forestry resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local forestry service has to encourage the local population and the council to create respectively their community and communal forests • Dissemination of the forestry law and regulations • Increase of the collaboration with the su divisional delegate of Ministry of Forest and Wild life • 	
--	--	-------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

23	Tourism and Leisure	25.0 Tourists do not have access to quality enjoyment services	<p>25.1/Inadequate touristic infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of appropriate touristic tracks Limited rehabilitation of high potential touristic sites (shrines, waterfalls, rocks, caves) Deficit of Lodging and feeding facilities, <p>25.2 Limited promotion and awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficit of advertising of existing touristic sites <p>25.3 The council does not promote tourism within the municipality</p>	<p>27.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balue culture is not well valued by outsiders Loss of local assets (shrines, masks...) Disappearance of some local expertise's (weaving, dancing..) <p>27.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of tax revenue for the council from tourist fees. Balue ethnic does not benefit a franc from their rich culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has to identify and to record all the existing touristic sites in the whole municipality The council has to educate the local population on the culture of tourism Increase of the collaboration with the regional delegate of Ministry of Tourism Creation of a council tourism board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and construct 01 council tourism and leisure board Construct and equip tourism and lesure lodges Rehabilitate tourism sites Create and Eco-tourism forest.
24	Mines, Industry and Technological Development	26.0 The important stock of stones, clay and sand within the municipality is very not exploited	<p>26.1 Use of low capacity working tools for extraction</p> <p>26.2 Limited market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outside contractors in charge of building houses ignore the existence of local stones and clay <p>26.3 Limited knowledge of the population about the use of clay</p> <p>26.4 The council does not promote the transformation and use of stone and clay on construction works.</p>	<p>27.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravation of poverty of stones and clay exploiters <p>27.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropping of tax revenue for the council from exploitation of stones and clay fees. Reduction of stones and clay exploiters income. <p>27.4 Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overconsumption of wood for building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has to educate the population on the transformation and use of clay and stones on construction work Stones and clay exploiters have to organize themselves Increase a collaboration between the council and the ministry of mines and industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create local mines careers Exploitation of mines
25	Commerce	26.0 Limited business	27.1 Difficult transportation conditions for accessing	<p>28.2 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravation of hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional council head have to provide pieces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •construct 07 village markets in the municipality

		transactions within the municipalities	<p>kumba market for supplying of selling goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrequent vehicles • Degraded roads. • Only small size vehicles go to Dikome <p>27.2 Absence of village markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emigrants usually sell their products directly to the neighboring village markets 	<p>because of the lack of some food stuffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of poverty within the traders <p>28.3 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation of business activities. • Inflation of goods and services 	<p>of land for the construction of markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council to encourage women to start displaying goods in the market place • The council has to encourage the population to construct wooden houses for starting their market • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •organize cocoa and coffee periodic markets.
26	Posts and Telecommunications	27.0 The urban and village space population have very limited access to long distance calls.	<p>27.1 Deficit of long distance facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficit of adequate Infrastructures (poles and antenna) • Deficit of local network providers • Network shortage 	<p>28.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of numerical gaps between the council and its partners <p>28.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers can't get market opportunities for their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has to acquire and install a local antenna • The council has to contact network providers and express municipality needs to them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a multimedia center
27	Labour and Social Security	28.0 Socio professional groups have limited access to quality social security	<p>28.1 Lack of information about social security</p> <p>28.2 workers ignore their rights</p> <p>28.3 absence of local security system</p>	<p>29.1 Socio-cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of poverty during the retirement period <p>29.2 Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retired workers earn zero francs on retirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has to educate the socio professional groups and informal sector about labour and social security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Community Mutual Health • Organize workshops on social security
	Communication	29.0 limited access to information in the local language	<p>29.1 lack of community radio station</p>	<p>30.1 under information of the population</p> <p>30.2 lack of local animation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a community radio

V: STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1/ VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1.1/ RECALL OF CAMEROON VISION 2035

No	Key elements	Description
01	Cameroon Vision 2035	Cameroon's Vision for the next 25-30 years is as follows: " Cameroon: an emerging, democratic and united country in diversity ".
02	Strategies	<p>In particular, the Vision synchronizes the aspirations and hopes of various actors as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a united and indivisible nation enjoying peace and security; • a true, strong and fair democracy; a decentralized administration at the service of development; a prosperous economy with good infrastructure; an economy based on sub-regional, regional and global integration; controlled population growth; • a nation that promotes gender parity in electoral processes, equality in elective positions and equality in professional settings; • a socially and economically empowered woman; • a stable and harmonious family; access to basic and quality social services by all; independence and accessibility of the judiciary; • minimal poverty, illiteracy and social exclusion rates; • an attractive Cameroonian culture united in diversity, and assertive at the international level; low unemployment and underemployment rates; well-trained youth exalting merit and country's expertise; • a fair distribution of resources between urban and rural areas, and between the various regions of the country.

Source: Cameroon vision 2035

5.1.2/ VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CDP DIKOME BALUE

No	Key elements	Description
01	Vision of Dikome Balue council by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2014, Dikome Balue is a modern municipality, desenclaved and sanitized, with a strong local economy and high quality of standard of living
02	Objectives of the CDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evaluate local development, to identify its economic, social and cultural potentials, to proceed to a prospective analysis of council development and to dispose of an efficient management tool for the council. • To valorize local human resources, to maximize its financial resources, to ameliorate its relations with various actors and to manage its environmental heritage in more a sustainable way • To create and strengthen a dialogue between the different local development actors in order to ensure the groundwork for a transparent resource management and the installation of a communication system favoring the participation of the populations in the life and management of their council

5.2-/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK BY SECTOR

5.2.1-/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE COUNCIL AS INSTITUTION

SECTOR:	COUNCIL AS AN INSTITUTION			
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Incapability of the council to carry out its basic social mission</i>			
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realization
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To strengthen the council capacity (financial, material, human, partnership resources)for carrying its mission efficiently</i>			
SPECIFICS OBJECTIVES	01	Purchasing 01 TOYOTA HILUX for the Mayor work	Invoices of the Toyota Hilux, Tipper and Motto bikes Commission of reception report of each items bought. Look and see each item	Council archive Supplier archive Steering committee Council administrative account
	02	Purchasing 01 Tipper for the Council works		
	03	Rehabilitation and Equipment of the old wooden council hall		
	04	Equipping Mayor's office with adequate working materials	Invoices of each equipment bought Commission of reception report of each items bought. Look and see each item	Council archive Supplier archive Steering committee Council administrative account
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 executive table, 01 executive chair, 01 office carpet 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 office fridge, 02 visitor's chairs 		
	05	Equipping council secretariat with working materials s;	Invoices of each equipment bought Commission of reception report of each items bought. Look and see each item	Council archive Supplier archive Steering committee Council administrative account
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 03 modern computers, 02 colors printers, 01 scanner 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 photocopy machine, 01 ondolor, 01 power regulator, 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 generator, 01 GPS 		
	06	Rehabilitating the Dikome Treasury for securing council funds	State of the new treasury	Council archive
	07	Capacity building of council staff of the following topic	-Number of participants -Feedback of participants -Rate of increase of tax collection	Council archive Supplier archive Steering committee Council administrative
	-	Computer and GPS use, E-Administration, mailing, filing, archiving...,communication system		

	-	Local resource mobilization, Tax collection, Good governance Account system and Budgeting process,	-Amount of resources mobilized. Number of new partners -Respect of the budgeting process - New level of the budget	account		
	-	Project Identification, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. Strategic for Partnership, Lobby for funds				
	08	Equipping the Secretary General office			-see the items bought	
	09	Purchasing 02 Laptops for both Development and financial Agent				
RESULTS	R1	01 Toyota Hilux is bought for the administration services	-Look, see, count each items bought.	Council assets books Council archive Supplier archive Steering committee Council administrative account		
	R2	01 Tipper is bought for the council works				
	R3	02 Motto cycles are bought for tax collection works				
	R4	01 executive table, 01 executive chair, 01 office carpet, 01 office fridge, 02 visitor's chairs bought for equipping the Mayor's office				
	R5	03 modern computers, 02 colors printers, 01 scanner, 01 photocopy machine, 01 ondolor, 01 power regulator, 01 generator, 01 GPS bought to for equipping the Mayor Secretary.				
	R6	The Treasury of Dikome is rehabilitate for securing Council funds				
	R7	The council staff understand and improve their skill on: Computer and GPS use, Tax collection, Resources mobilization, Accounting Budgeting process, Projects planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Lobby for funds, Management of local Environment,		council archive		
	R8	01 executive table, 01 executive chair bought for the Secretary General Office		council archive		
	R9	02 Laptops for both the Development and Financial Agents		council archive		
				Cost	Pre conditions for realization	
ACTIVITIES	R1	1.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of purchasing 01 Toyota Hilux for the Mayor services		Means		
			H	M	F	
			x	x	x	0
		1.2 Resource Mobilization	x	X	x	50 000

		1.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the bidder	X	x	X	50 000	
		1.4 Acquisition of 01 Toyota Hilux			x	30 0000 000	
	R2	2.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of purchasing 01 Tipper	x	x	X	0	
		2.2 Resource Mobilization	X	x	x	0	
		2.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		2.4 purchasing 01 Tipper			X	88 800 000	
	R3	3.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of . rehabilitation and equipment of the old wooden council hall	x	x	X	0	
		3.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		3.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the supplier	x	x	X	0	
		3.4 rehabilitation and equipment of the old wooden council hall			X	8 495 825	
	R4	4.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of purchasing office equipment for the Mayor	x	x	X	0	
		4.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		4.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		4.4 Acquisition of office equipment of the Mayor			X	1 948 150	
	R5	5.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of purchasing of Secretary equipment for the Mayor	x	x	X	0	
		5.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		5.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		5.4 Acquisition of Secretary office equipment of the Mayor			X	6 772 075	
	R6	6.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of Rehabilitation of Dikome Balue Treasury	x	x	X	0	
		6.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	

		6.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the supplier	x	x	X	0	
		6.4 Rehabilitation of Dikome Balue treasury			X	5 000 000	
R7		7.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of 4 Capacity building workshops of the Council staff	x	x	X	0	
		7.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		7.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		7.4 4 Capacity building workshops of the Council staff			X	4 000 000	
R8		8.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of equipment of the Secretary General office	x	x	X	0	
		8.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		8.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the bidder	x	x	X	0	
		8.4 Acquisition of the equipment of the Secretary General office			X	783 950	
R9		9.1 Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of 02 Laptops	x	x	X	0	
		9.2 Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		9.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		9.4 Acquisition of the 02 laptops for the Development and financial Agent			x	800 000	
		TOTAL 1				153 800 000	

5.2.2-/ STRATEGIC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF BASIC EDUCATION

SECTOR:	BASIC EDUCATION			
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of pupils (0-12 years) to high quality basic education</i>			
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realization

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improving the access of pupils (0-12 years) to high quality basic education</i>				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	to increase the access of pupils (0-6) to school through the opening of new Nursery schools by 2015	Decree of opening	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of land
	02	to increase the access of pupils (6-12) to school through the opening of 3 new Primary schools by 2015	Decree of opening	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of land
	03	to increase the number of state teachers by 21 in nursery and primary schools by 2015 ending	Decree of transfer s	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of teachers
	04	to increase the offer in desks of 633 by 2015	633 desks are available	-council archive - MINEDUB archive	
	05	to increase the offer of new classrooms of 23 within the municipality by 2015	All schools with complete cycle are equipped with at least 02 classrooms	- council archive,- MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commission reports	
	06	to improve the offer of new classrooms through the rehabilitation of 10 old ones by 2015	10 new constructed classrooms	MINEDUB archive	
	07	to improve the access of pupils to information technology through equipping 13 schools with computer labs of 3 computers by 2015	39 computers are effectively available in schools	- council archive;- MINEDUB archive;- direct observation at schools - commission reports	
	08	Improve the access of pupils to library through the equipping schools with 13 libraries by 2015	13 nursery and primary schools are effectively equipped with library	- council archive - MINEDUB archive - direct observation at schools	
	09	Improve the school environment through the construction of fences in 13 schools by 2015.	13 Fences are available in schools by 2016.	- council archive;- MINEDUB, MINEE archive.- commission reports	
	10	Increase the access of pupils to save latrines through the construction 31 blocs latrines in nursery and primary schools by 2015	Each nursery and primary school is equipped with at least 01 bloc latrine	- council archive - MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - Direct observation at schools. - commission reports	
	11	increase the access of pupils to potable water through the construct of 12 water points in nursery and primary schools by 2015	12 water points are available and operational	- commune archive;- MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commune archive - Direct observation at schools	
	12	increase the access of pupils to descend school environment through planting of 612 tree within the schools yards and supplying of 33 waste bins	612 trees planted 33 waste bins are found in schools	-School archives	
RESULTS	R1	11new Nursery schools are opening by 2015 at Bosunga, Mofako, Weme, Bona,Itende, Betenge, Mbombe, ,Mekoma, Ndonono,Ebobe, Diboki	Decree of opening	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune	
	R2	3 new Primary schools are constructed by 2015 at Ebobe, Itende and Bosunga	Decree of opening	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune	

	R3	21 state teachers are transferred to nursery and primary schools by 2015	Decree of transfer s	- MINEDUB archive -Cameroon Tribune					
	R4	633 new desks are in schools by 2015	633 desks are available	-council- MINEDUB archive					
	R5	23 new classrooms are constructed by 2015	All schools with complete cycle are equipped with at least 02 classrooms	- council archive - MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commission reports					
	R6	10 old classroom are rehabilitated by 2015	10 rehabilitated classroom	- council archive,- MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commission reports					
	R7	39 computers existent in 13 schools at the rate of 3 per schools by 2015	39 computers are effectively available in schools.	- council archive;- MINEDUB archive- direct observation at schools ; - commission reports					
	R8	13 libraries are functional in 13 schools by 2015	13 nursery and primary schools are effectively equipped with library	- council archive - MINEDUB archive - direct observation at schools					
	R9	13 fences are constructed (one per school) in 13 schools by 2015.	13 Fences are available in schools by 2015.	- council archive - MINEDUB, MINEE archive - commission reports					
	R10	31 blocs latrines are constructed in nursery and primary schools by 2015	Each nursery and primary school is equipped with at least 01 bloc latrine	- council archive;- MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, -MINEP archive;- Direct observation at schools.- commission reports					
	R11	12 water points are constructed in nursery and primary schools by 2015	12 water points operational	- council archive;- MINEDUB, MINTP, MINDAF, - MINEP archive- commune archive					
	R12	612 trees are planted within the primary and nursery schools and 33 waste bins are operational	612 trees are planted and 33 waste bins are functional	-council archive					
ACTIVITIES				Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realization	
				H	M	F			
	R1	Advocacy to MINEDUB for the opening, construction and equipping of 11 new nursery schools Bosunga(1), Mofako(1), Weme(1), Bona(1),Itende(1), Betenge(1), Mbombe(1), Mekoma(1), Ndonono(1),Ebobe(1), Diboki(1).			x	x	x	88 000 000	
	R2	Advocacy to MINEDUB for the opening, construction and equipping of 3 new Primary schools: Bosunga(1) Itende (1).Bona(1)			x	x	x	144 000 000	
	R3	Advocacy to MINEDUB for transfer of 21 qualified teachers in nursery and primary schools within the municipality. Dikome(5), Mofako(3), Betenge(5),Bonji(2),Difenda(4),Mbombé(2).			x	x		40 000	
	R4	4.1. advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in Public Investment Budget (PIB)the cost of 633 Desks for the nursery and primary schools within the municipality			x	x	x	0	
	4.2. Resource Mobilisation			x	x	x	50 000		

	4.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				50 000	
	4.4. Fabricating and supplying the 633 to the nursery and primary schools Dikome(22), Mofako(72), Ndonono(55), Betenge(124), Mekoma(56), Bonji(105), Diboki(73), Difenda(94),Mbombe(23)	x	x	x	18.990.000	
R5	5.1. advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB the cost of construction of 23 classrooms in the Nursery and primary schools within the municipality Dikome(9), Mofako(2), Ndonono(2), Bonji(3), Weme(2), Difenda(4).Mbombe(1)	x	x	x	0	
	5.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	5.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
	5.4. Construction of 23 new classrooms in nursery and primary schools	x	x	x	184.000.000	
R6	6.1. advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of rehabilitation of 10 old classrooms Betenge(5), Bonji(3), Weme(2),		x	x	0	
	6.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	6.3. Rehabilitation of 10 old classrooms	x	x	x	75 000 000	
R7	7.1. Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 39 Computers for the nursery and primary schools	x	x	x	0	
	7.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	7.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
	7.4. Purchasing and supplying of 39 computers to Nursery and Primary Schools	x	x	x	34 281 000	
R8	8.1. Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB the cost of 13 libraries	x	x		0	
	8.2. Resource Mobilisation Dikome(2), Mofako(1), Ndonono(1), Betenge(1), Mekoma(1), Bonji(2), Diboki(1), Difenda(2).Mbombe(1),Weme(1).	x	x	x	0	
	8.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
	8.4. Construction of 13 libraries in the Nursery and Primary Schools.	x	x	x	37 500 000	
R9	9.1. advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB the cost of construction 13 fences in the Nursery and Primary Schools. Dikome(2), Mofako(1), Ndonono(1), Betenge(1), Mekoma(1), Bonji(2), Diboki(1), Difenda(2).Mbombe(1),Weme(1).	x	x	x	0	
	9.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	9.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
	9.4. Construction of 13 fences in the Nursery and Primary Schools.	x	x	x	97 500 000	
R10	10.1 Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 31 latrines blocks Dikome(2), Mofako(3), Ndonono(3), Betenge(3), Mekoma(3), Bonji(5), Diboki(3), Difenda(4).Mbombe(2),Weme(3).	x	x	x	0	
	10. 2Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	10.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
	10.4 Construction of 31 latrines blocks	x	x	x	108 500 000	
R11	11.1Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 12 water points. Dikome(2), Mofako(1), Ndonono(1), Betenge(1), Mekoma(1), Bonji(2), Diboki(1), Difenda(1).Mbombe(1),Weme(1).	x	x		0	
	11.2 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
	11.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
	11.4 Construction of 12 water points	x	x	x	96.000.000	

	R12	12.1 Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 612 adapted trees to be planted within the Nursery and Primary Schools within the municipality Dikome(107), Mofako(80), Ndonono(42), Betenge(70), Mekoma(32), Bonji(81), Diboki(36), Difenda(110).Mbombe(30),Weme(24).	x	x		0
		12.2 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0
		12.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0
		12.4 Planting of 612 adapted trees within Nursery and Primary Schools within the municipality and 33 waste bins are operational	x	x	x	21.090.000
TOTAL 2						904 861 000

5.2.3-/ STRATEGIC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

SECTOR:	SECONDARY EDUCATION					
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of students (12-19 years) to high quality secondary education</i>					
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realization
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improving the access of students (12 -19 years) to high secondary basic education</i>					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	to increase the access of pupils (12-19) to technical education school through the opening of 2 new CETIC by 2015	Decree of opening		- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of land
	02	to increase the access of pupils (12-19) to secondary school through the opening of 1 new GHS by 2015	Decree of opening		- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of land
	03	to increase the number of state teachers by 20 and 3 in the secondary general and technical schools respectively by 2015	Decree of transfer s		- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	Availability of teachers
	04	to increase the offer in desks of 29 by 2015 (precise the schools)	29 desks are available		-council archive - MINESEC archive	
	05	to increase the offer of 15 new classrooms in the secondary and technical schools within the municipality by 2015	Each secondary and technical schools has at least 3 new classrooms each year		- council archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive -direct observation at schools	
	06	to improve the access of students to information technology through equipping 5 schools with computer labs of 5 computers by 2015	25 computers are effectively available in schools. Number of pupils per computer respects national norms		- council archive - MINESEC archive - direct observation at schools - commission reports and delivery notes	

	07	Improve the access of students of Secondary General education to quality laboratory through the construction of a modern lab at Dikome Balue GHS	There is a modern lab at GHS Dikome Balue	- council archive - MINESEC archive - direct observation at schools	
	08	Improve the school environment through the construction of fences in 5 schools by 2015.	5 Fences are available in schools by 2015.	- council archive - MINESEC, - commission reports	
	09	Increase the access of students to saved latrines through the construction of 12 block latrines in schools by 2015	Each school is equipped with at least 12 block latrines	- council archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - Direct observation at schools.	
	10	increase the access of pupils to potable water through the construct of 6 water points in nursery and primary schools by 2015	6 water points are available and operational in schools	- commune archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commune archive - Direct observation at schools	
	11	increase the access of pupils to descend school environment through planting of 112 tree within the schools yards and supplying of 11 waste bins	112 trees planted and 11 waste bins functional in schools	-School archives	
RESULTS	R1	2 new CETIC are opened, built and equipped	Decree of opening	- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	
	R2	1 new GHS is opened, built and equipped	Decree of opening	- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	
	R3	20 and 3 state teachers are transferred to the secondary general and technical schools respectively	Decree of transfer s	- MINESEC archive -Cameroon Tribune	
	R4	29 desks are fabricated and supplied to schools	29 desks are available	-council archive - MINESEC archive	
	R5	15 new classrooms are constructed in the secondary and technical schools within the municipality	Each secondary and technical schools has at least 3 new classrooms each year	- council archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive -direct observation at schools	
	R6	5 computers labs with at least 5 computers in each are functional in 5 schools	25 computers are effectively available in schools. Number of pupils per computer respects national norms	- council archive - MINESEC archive - direct observation at schools - commission reports and delivery notes	
	R7	1 scientific laboratory is functional at Dikome Balue GHS	There is a modern lab at GHS Dikome Balue	- council archive - MINESEC archive - direct observation at schools	
	R8	5 fences are constructed in 5 schools.	5 Fences are available in schools by 2015.	- council archive - MINESEC, - commission reports	
	R9	12 block latrines are constructed in schools	Each school is equipped with at least 01 block latrine	- council archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF,	

					MINEP archive - Direct observation at schools.			
	R10	6 water points are built in schools	6 water points are available and operational in schools		- commune archive - MINESEC, MINTP, MINDAF, MINEP archive - commune archive - Direct observation at schools			
	R11	112 trees are planted within the schools yards and 11 waste bins are functional	112 trees planted and 11 waste bins are functional		-School archives			
ACTIVITIES				Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realization
				H	M	F		
	R1	Advocacy to MINESEC for the opening, construction and equipping of 2 new CETIC Dikome(1),Bonji(1).		x	x	X	123 000 000	
	R2	Advocacy to MINESEC for the opening, construction and equipping of 1 new GHS Bonji(1).		x	x	X	38 000 000	
	R3	Advocacy to MINESEC for the transfer of 20 and 3 qualified teachers in the secondary and technical schools respectively within the municipality Dikome(9), Bonji(6),Betenge(5),Ebobe(3).		x	x		50 000	
	R4	4.1. advocacy to MINESEC to insert in Public Investment Budget (PIB) the cost of 29 Desks for the Secondary schools		x	x	x	0	
		4.2. Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	50 000	
		4.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor					50 000	
		4.4. Fabricating and supplying the 29 Desks to schools Bonji(22).Difenda(7)		x	x	x	870.000	
	R5	5.1. Advocacy to MINESEC to insert in PIB the cost of construction of 15 classrooms in the secondary schools within the municipality		x	x		0	
		5.2. Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	0	
		5.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor					0	
		5.4. Construction of 15 new classrooms in the secondary schools Dikome(5), Bonji(3),Betenge(3),Ebobe(1).Difenda(3)		x	x	x	135 000 000	
	R6	6.1. advocacy to MINESEC to insert in PIB the cost of 5 computers labs with at least 5 computers with are functional in 5 schools			x	x	0	
		6.2. Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	0	
		6.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor					0	
		6.4. Purchasing and supplying of 25 computers to schools Dikome(5), Bonji(5),Betenge(5),Ebobe(5).Difenda(5)		x	x	x	14 650 000	
	R7	7.1. Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 1 scientific laboratory for Dikome Balue GHS		x	x	x	0	
		7.2. Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	0	
		7.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor					0	
		7.4. Purchasing and supplying 1 scientific laboratory equipment to GHS Dikome		x	x	x	60.500.000	
	R8	8.1. Advocacy to MINESEC insert in PIB the cost of 5 fences in schools		x	x		0	
		8.2. Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	0	

		8.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		8.4. Construction of 5 fences in schools. Dikome(1), Bonji(1),Betenge(1),Ebobe(1).Difenda(1)	x	x	x	90.000.000	
	R9	9.1. Advocacy to MINESEC to insert in PIB the cost of construction 12 block latrines in Schools.	x	x	x	0	
		9.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	X	0	
		9.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		9.4. Construction of 12 blocks latrines in schools. Dikome(3), Bonji(3),Betenge(2),Ebobe(2).Difenda(2)	x	x	x	42 000 000	
	R10	10.1 Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of 6 water points	x	x	x	0	
		10. 2 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		10.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		10.4 Construction of 6 water points in schools Dikome(2), Bonji(1),Betenge(1),Ebobe(1).Difenda(1)	x	x	x	48.000.000	
	R11	11.1Advocacy to MINEDUB to insert in PIB cost of planting of 112 trees an water points and 11 waste bins	x	x	x	0	
		11.2 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		11.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		11.4 Construction of 11 waste bins and planting of 112 adapted trees Dikome(64), Bonji(7),Betenge(10),Ebobe(11).Difenda(20)	x	x	x	6.340.000	
		TOTAL 3				558 360 000	

5.2.4-/ STRATEGIC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sector	PUBLIC WORKS				
Global problem	<i>The urban and village space roads are very degraded</i>				
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation	
General Objective	<i>Improving the access of the population to practicable roads within the municipality</i>				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction of 64.6 km of roads to link the 14 villages, 10 bridges , 20 culverts and 10 groves filled P07-6-1; Dikome-Mofako: 7.0 km, P07-6-2 : Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km, P07-6-3: Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km, P07-6-4: Mofako-Ebobe: 4.0km P07-6-5: Ebobe-Betenge: 1.2km, P07-6-6: Betenge-Mekoma: 4.0km, P07-6-7: Mekoma-Itinde: 1.2km P07-6-8: Itinde-Bonji: 3.7km, P07-6-9: Bonji-Weme: 3.0 km, P07-6-10: Bonji-Bosunga: 10.5km, P07-6-11: Diboki-Weme; 2.5km, P07-6-12: Weme-Bona: 2.5km, P07-6-13: Dikome-Difenda: 10.5km, P07-6-14: Difenda-Mbombe:10.0km	Commission reports on 64.6 km of roads created , bridges and culverts constructed	Council Archive DDPW, DDEP, DDLA, CC	
	02	Rehabilitation of roads network (20.79km) within the urban space, 6 bridges , 6 culverts , 2 bridges , 4 grooves and 3 marshy	-Practicability of the roads -commission reports on 20.7 km of roads maintained	- council Archive DDPW, DDEP, DDLA, CC	
	03	Construction/rehabilitation of 39.54 km of roads within all the villages of the municipality, 33 culverts 10 bridges , 4 culverts, rehabilitation of 4 bridges, 14 grooves and 5 marshy	-commission reports on 39.5 km of roads maintained		
	04	Installation of 04 council Ticket Gates on the road to Dikome Balue , Difenda, Betenge, Bonji.	-Setting a maintenance program of roads	council Archive DDPW, DDEP, CC	
	RESULTS	R1	64.6 km of roads, 10 bridges and 20 culverts constructed, 10 groves filled	Commission reports on 64.6 km of roads created , bridges and culverts constructed	Council Archive DDPW, DDEP, DDLA, CC
	R2	20.79km of roads, 6 bridges and 6 culverts constructed, 2 bridges rehabilitated, 4 grooves and 3 marshy place maintained within the urban space,	-state of road network practicability during dry and rainy season -commission reports on 20.7 km of roads maintained	- council Archive DDPW, DDEP, DDLA, CC	

	R3	39.54 km of roads,33 culverts and 10 bridges constructed, 4 culverts, 4 bridges, 14 grooves and 5 marshy area rehabilitated	-commission reports			council Archive DDPW, DDEP, CC		
	R4	04 Toll gates installed on the road to Dikome Balue	-state of roads on critical points			council Archive DDPW, DDEP, CC		
ACTIVITIES				Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realisation
				H	M	F		
	01	1.1 Advocacy to MINTP to create new roads and construct bridges and culverts in o8 villages of the municipality	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.2 Technical studies carried out	x	x	x		0	
		1.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.5 Construction of roads of 64.6 km, 10 bridges, 33culverts, filling of 10 grooved Dikome(20.9km Of road,06culvert and 06bridge), Mofako(2.5km of road 05culvert), Ndonono(2.6km of road), Ebobe(3.1km of road, 02culvert, and 01 bridge),Bonji(4.8km of road, 05culvert),Betenge(2.5km of road,03culvert,) ,Mekoma(0.8km of road,03 culvert).Weme(0.2km of road,04culvert,and 01bridge),Diboki(0.6km of road,05culvert,01bridgeDifenda(1.35km of road,07bridges) ,Mbombe(0.5km of road).	x	x	x		772 325 750	
		1.6 Monitoring and evaluation of activities & Mitigation of impacts	x	x	x		50 000	
	02	2.1 Advocacy to MINTP and to Municipal council to maintain the urban space road network	x	x	x		0	
		2.2 Technical studies carried out	x	x	x		0	
		2.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x		0	
		2.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x		0	
		2.5 Construction of road network , bridges and culverts	x	x	x		50 000	
		2.6 Monitoring and evaluation and Mitigation of environment impacts	x	x	x		0	
	03	3.1 Advocacy to MINTP and to Municipal council to rehabilitate roads within the villages of the municipality	x	x	x		0	
		3.2 Technical studies carried out	x	x	x		0	
		3.3 Mobilisation of resources	x	x	x		0	
		3.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x		0	
		3.5 Construction of roads within the villages	x	x	x		98 850 000	
		3.6 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x		0	
	04	4.1 Installation of Toll gates on the road to 4 villages (Difenda, Dikome, Betenge, Bonji)	x	x	x		2 000 000	
		TOTAL4					873 175 750	

5.2.5-/ STRATEGIC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SECTOR:	PUBLIC HEALTH				
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to high quality health care</i>				
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improving the access of the population to high quality health care within the municipality</i>				
	Logic of intervention		Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
SPÉCIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	To increase the medical personnel in the health centers in the municipality: 4 Medical doctor;4 IDE;7 IB; 8 AS,5 Matrons;6 Comis by 2014	- Transfer decisions	-Council archive and DHS - investigation from population	
	02	Supplying of equipment within to health centers :40 Beds,4 Maternities,3 Pharmacies,4 Fridges,Drugs,5 Microscopes, Pharmacies and drugs	- Observation of Equipment bought	-Council archive and DHS - investigation from population	
	03	Construction of the lodging of Doctors.	- Observation of the lodging of Doctors within the health centers.	- Council archive	
	04	Equipping of the health centers environments through the supply of: 4 Water points;75 Trees;5 Incinerators/waste bins,5 Latrine,4 Fences	- Observation of water points, tree planted, incinerators, waste bins, fences	- Council archive	
	05	Organization of 5 campaign to increase the understanding of youth and the entire population on issues like AIDs/HIV, Hygiene and sanitation, Tuberculosis, Vaccination, urban space, nursery, primary , secondary schools	- Improvement of patients ' health situation (Numerology). -delivery notes	-follow up patient's report of DHS	
RESULTS	01	4 Medical doctor;4 IDE;7 IB; 8 AS,5 Matrons;6 Comis are transferred to the health centers within the municipality by 2015	- Several categories of staff. - Improvement of quality health service	- Council archive	
	02	40 Beds,4 Maternities,3 Pharmacies,4 Fridges, 3 Pharmacies and Drugs,5 Microscopes are supplied to health centers	-Observation of equipment	- Council archive	
	03	To improve the lodging of Doctors.	- Observation of the lodging of doctors.	- Council archive	
	04	4 Water points;75 Trees;5 Incinerators/waste bins,5 Latrines,4 Fences are built in the health centers	-Observation of water points, tree planted, incinerators, waste bins, fences	- Council archive	
	05	5 campaigns against AIDs/HIV and Tuberculosis, a weekly day for Hygiene and sanitation is instituted, 12	- Observation of the number of campaign	- Council archive	

ACTIVITIES		campaign for Vaccination of children is instituted	Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realisation
			H	M	F		
			01	1.1. Advocacy to MINSANTE for the transfer of health personnel : 4 Medical doctor;4 IDE;7 IB; 8 AS,5 Matrons;6 Comis to health centers	x		
02	2.2.Advocacy to MINSANTE to include in the PIB the cost of purchasing of the following equipments: 40 Beds,4 Maternities,3 Pharmacies,4 Fridges, 3 Pharmacies and Drugs,5 Microscopes for health centers	x	x	x	0		
	2.3.Resource mobilization	x	x	X	50 000		
	2.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	50 000		
	2.5.Supplying of equipment				7 500 000		
	03	3.1.Advocacy to MINSANTE to include in the PIB the cost of the construction of 4 lodging for the Doctors	x	x	x	0	
04	3.2.Resource mobilization	x	x	X	0		
	3.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0		
	3.4.Construction and equipment of 04 Doctors lodging in the health centers	x	x	X	80 000 000		
	3.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	X	0		
	4.1. Advocacy to MINSANTE to insert in PIB cost of 4 Water points;75 Trees;5 Incinerators/waste bins,5 Latrines,4 Fences to be built in the health centers	x	x	x	0		
05	4.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0		
	4.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0		
	4.4 Rehabilitation of the health center environment within the municipality	x	x	x	82 526 500		
	4.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		
	5.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to organize 5 campaigns against AIDs/HIV and Tuberculosis, a weekly day for Hygiene and sanitation, 12 campaign for Vaccination of children	x	x	x	0		
05	5.2. Resource Mobilisation from partners (UNICEF, MINSANTE, GTZ..)	x	x	x	0		
	5.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor						
	5.4. Organization of the campaigns: 5 Campaigns AIDs/HIV, (volunteer tests, distribution of condoms and drugs), Hygiene and sanitary (disinfection of latrines, construction of new latrines, clean up..), Vaccination campaign of children (radio and tv talks.)	x	x	x	1 000 000		
TOTAL 5					171 026 500		

5.2.6-/ STRATEGIC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF WATER AND ENERGY

5.2.6.1-/ A-/ SUBSECTOR: WATER

SECTOR:	WATER AND ENERGY						
SUBSECTOR	WATER						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to potable water</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improving the access of the urban and village population to potable water.</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Maintenance of exiting 32 water taps within the municipality by 2014	Observation of water flowing on the 32 taps, 32 taps are operational	-Council statistic data sheets			
	02	Repair of 18 water points within the municipality by 2014	Observation of water flowing on the 18 taps, 18 taps are operational	-Council archive			
	03	Providing 12 water sources to the population within the municipality by 2014	Increase by 60% rate of potable water within the municipality. Reduction of water disease, GPS points of water sources	- Council archive and DDWE. -Follow up reports of water born disease of DHS.			
	04	Construction of 81 new water taps population within the municipality by 2014	Observation of water flowing on the 81 new taps, 18 new taps are operational, Sectorial norm of 300 person per taps is respected	- statistic data sheets /follow up reports from council and DDWE			
	05	Reforestation of water catchments by 2014	Surface area reforested, number of tree planted	- council, DDWE, MINFOF statistic data sheets			
	06	Capacity building of the population on water treatment procedure by 2014	Observation of people treating water,	- Council archive, DDWE, DDSA, DDWEF, DHS			
RESULTS	01	32 water taps maintained	Counting of 32 water taps maintained	Council archive			
	02	18 water points repaired	18 water taps repairs	Council archive			
	03	12 water source constructed	12 water source constructed	Council archive			
	04	81 new water taps constructed	81 new water taps constructed	Council archive			
	05	12 water points reforested	12 water point reforested.	Council archive			
	06	300 persons of water committee trained on water treatment.	300 persons trained	Council archive			
			Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realisation
			H	M	F		
01	1.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in council budget the cost of Maintenance of 32 water taps.		x	x		50 000	
	1.2 Technical study		x	x	x	0	
	1.3 Resource Mobilisation		x	x	x	50 000	
	1.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor					50 000	

ACTIVITIES		1.5 Maintenance of 32 water taps	x	x	x	3 200 000	
		1.6 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of repairs of 18 water points.	x	x		0	
		2.2 Technical study	x	x	x	0	
		2.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		2.5 Repairs of 18 water points	x	x	x	9 000 000	
		2.6 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of construction of 12 water sources.	x	x	x	0	
		3.2 Technical study	x	x	x	0	
		3.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		3.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		3.5 Construction of 12 water sources	x	x	x	60 000 000	
		3.6 Monitoring and evaluation				0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of construction of 81 water points.	x	x	x	0	
		4.2 Technical study	x	x	x	0	
		4.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		4.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		4.5 Construction of 81 new water taps	x	x	x	121 000 000	
		4.6 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	05	5.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of reforestation of 12 water points within the municipality.	x	x	x	0	
		5.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		5.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		5.5 Reforestation of 05 water points	x	x	x	(see forest and wildlife sector)	
06	6.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of capacity building of 300 persons on water treatment.	x	x	x	0		
	6.3 Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0		
	6.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0		
	6.5 Capacity building workshop				3 000 000		
	6.6 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		
TOTAL 6			x	x	x	196 200 000	

5.2.6.2-/ SUBSECTOR: ENERGY

SECTOR:	WATER AND ENERGY
SUBSECTOR	ENERGY

GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to quality electricity</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improving the access of the urban and village population to potable water.</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	production of hydroelectricity from 3 sources (Dikome Balue, NDonono, Betenge,	- New electricity power installed - Increase electricity offer		-commission reports of new equipment - council archive ,		
	02	Rehabilitation and extension of electricity network at Dikome Balue	-Electricity network subscribers		- Council archive -DDWE		
	03	Capacity building on energy efficient stoves	- Economic of fuelwood,		- council archive -DDWE,- commission reports		
RESULTS	R1	3 hydroelectricity production centers constructed with at least 350 kw of electrificty produced	-at least 350 KW of energy		- Council archive		
	R2	Dikome Balue electricity network rehabilitated	-370 household having electricity		- Council archive		
	R3	at least 5000 women trained on energy efficient stove	-30% economics of fuelwood		- Council archive		
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre Conditions for realisation
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1 Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of production and distribution of hydro electricity from 3 waterfalls within the municipality	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2 Feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
		1.3 Resource mobilization				50 000	
		1.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				30 000	
		1.4 Construction, installation, production and distribution of electricity (Installation of 14 electricity networks with 1 transformer and generator each; a total number of 842 poles with 43.85 km of low tension in each village				350 000 000	
		1.5 Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINEE to insert in PIB the cost of rehabilitation and Extension of electrical network of Dikome Balue	x	x		0	
		2.2. feasibility studies executed	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		2.5. Rehabilitation and Extension of electric network in the municipality	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1.Capacity building of the population on energy efficient stoves.	x	x		1 000 000	
	TOTAL 7						351 000 000

5.2.7/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SECTOR:	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GLOBAL	<i>Urban and village space populations have limited access to modern agriculture system</i>

PROBLEM	Logic of intervention			Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improve access to the urban and village space populations to modern techniques in agricultural activities</i>					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Rehabilitate CEAC of Dikome Balue	-commission reports on rehabilitation works at CEAC	- Council archive - DDARDE archive		
	02	Construction of 140 communal ovens at a rate of 10 per village	-commission reports on construction of 140 ovens	-council archive -DDARDE archive		
	03	Construct and equip 05 agric posts(AP) by 2016 at:- Difenda,- Bonji,- Dikome Balue- Betenge- Ebobe	-decision of creation -commission reports	- Council archive - DDARDE archive		
	04	Create, construct and equip 01 phytosanitary brigade at Dikome Balue	- decision of creation -commission reports	- Council archive - DDARDE archive		
	05	Capacity building of farmers on modern techniques	-modern cultural techniques introduced - number of capacity building organized -attendance sheets and reports	-council archive		
		- Agroforestry, Mushroom cultivation, Honey production Sustainable Agriculture Techniques				
		- Agribusiness, Periodic market of cocoa, Local markets, Value chain of food				
		- Soil care, crop diversification, Integrated Pest Management, Agrochemical safety				
	06	Facilitate creation of 81 CIGs in the municipality by 2016 (15 in Dikome Balue, 10 in Difenda, 10 in Betenge, 05 in Bonji, 05 in Mofako)	-81 new CIGs created by 2016 -Contracts signed partners	- council archive - COOP/CIG, DDARDE register		
	07	Facilitate funding of agric activities within the municipality	Contracts signed with technical partners	- council archive - COOP/CIG, DDARDE register		
	08	Construction of 56 km of farm to market roads (04 km per 14 villages)	-commission reports of 56 km of farm to market roads	-council archive -DDPW archive		
	09	Creation of 20 ha of communal Green Tea estate at Dikome Balue	- decision of creation -piece of land earmarked	-council archive - DDARDE archive		
		10	Creation of 20 ha of communal Coffee Arabica estate at Dikome Balue (5ha), Betenge (8ha), Mofako (7ha)	- decision of creation -piece of land earmarked	-council archive - DDARDE archive	
11		Creation of 20 ha of communal Banana plantain farm at Difenda	-decision of creation - piece of land earmarked	-council archive - DDARDE archive		
12		Creation of banana plantain suckers multiplication center and 20 ha of communal banana plantain estate at Difenda	-decision of creation	-council archive - DDARDE archive		
RESULTS	R1	CEAC of Dikome Balue rehabilitated	-commission reports on work done at CEAC Dikome Balue	- council archive - DDARDE archive		
	R2	Construction of 140 ovens at a rate of 10 per village	-commission reports on construction of 140 ovens	-council archive -DDARDE archive		
	R3	05 Agric Posts created, constructed and equipped at :	-decision of creation	- council archive		

	04	4.1 Advocacy to MINADER to insert in PIB cost of creation, construction and equipment of 01 phytosanitary brigade at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0
		4.2. Realisation of feasibility studies	x	x	x	0
		4.3. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0
		4.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0
		4.5: Creation, construction and equipment of 01 phytosanitary brigade at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	17 000 000
	05	5.1. Advocacy to MINADER to insert in PIB cost of capacity building on modern agricultural technics	x	x	x	0
		5.2. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor Resources mobilization	x	x	x	0
		5.3. Capacity building	x	x	x	1 000 000
	06	6.1. Advocacy to MINADER and Agric Funding Programmes to agric sector to fund 81 CIGs.	x	x	x	0
		6.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0
		6.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0
		6.4. Funding of 81 CIGs duly identified	x	x	X	81 000 000
		6.5. Facilitate purchasing of agric tools and fertilizers	x	x	X	0
	07	7.1. Advocacy to MINADER to create 81 new CIGs and 14 cooperatives	x	x	X	0
	08	8.1. Advocacy to MINADER to insert in PIB cost of Construction of 56 km of farm to market roads	x	x	X	0
		8.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0
		8.3 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0
		8.4. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	X	0
		8.5. 56 km of farm to market roads constructed	x	x	X	112 000 000
	09	9.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in municipal budget the cost of creation of 20 ha of Green Tea estate	x	x	X	0
9.2. Feasibility studies carried out		x	x	X	0	
9.3. Resource Mobilization		x	x	X	0	
9.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
9.6. Creation of 20 ha of Green tea estate		x	x	X	40 000 000	
10	10.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in municipal budget the cost of creation of 20 ha of coffee Arabica estate	x	x	X	0	
	10.2. Feasibility studies carried out	X	x	X	0	
	10.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
	10.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	X	x	X	0	
	10.5. Creation of 20 ha of coffee Arabica estate	x	x	X	45 000 000	
11	11.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in municipal budget the cost of creation of 20 ha of banana plantain estate	x	x	X		
	11.2. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	X	0	
	11.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
	11.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	

		11.5. Creation of 20 ha of banana plantain estate	x	x	X	30 000 000	
	12	12.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in municipal budget the cost of creation of a banana plantain multiplication center	x	x	X	0	
		12.2. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	X	0	
		12.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		12.4 Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		12.5. Creation of a banana plantain multiplication center (10 000 suckets/cycle)	x	x	X	10 000 000	
		TOTAL 8				576 000 000	

5.2.8/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF COMMERCE SECTOR

SECTOR:	COMMERCE						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Limited commercial exchanges</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improve commercial exchanges within the urban and village space</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction of 07village markets in the municipality (Dikome Balue, Mofako, Betenge, Ndonono, Difenda, Bonji, Weme)	-Decision of creation -commission reports on markets constructed			Council archive DDCOMMERCE archive	
	02	Organization of cocoa and coffee periodic markets and produce channels (01 in Difenda, 01 in Betenge, 01 Bonji)	Number of market channels			DDCOMMERCE DDARDE archive	
RESULTS	R1	07village markets constructed within the municipality	-Decision of creation -commission reports			Council archive DDCOMMERCE archive	
	R2	Cocoa and coffee periodic markets and produce channels set up	Number of market channels			Council archive DDCOMMERCE	
			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
ACTIVITIES	01	1.1. Advocacy to municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of construction of 07 markets in the municipality	x	x	x	0	
		1.2. Realization of feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		1.5. Construction of 07 markets in the municipality	x	x	x	70 000 000	
	02	2.1. Concertation meeting between DDARDE, DDCOMMERCE and	x	x	x	0	

		professionals of cocoa and coffee to organize periodic markets and produce channels					
		TOTAL 9					70 000 000

5.2.9/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Limited access of youths from the secondary school to higher education</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>Improve the access of youths graduated in secondary schools to higher education</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Setting up a scholarship program at the council level to encourage best students from secondary schools	10 scholarships awarded to brilliant students accessing to higher schools.		- Council archive -statistics data of scholarships awarded to 10 best students		
RESULTS	R1	10 scholarships of 50 000 FCFA each awarded to brilliant students accessing to higher schools.	10 scholarships awarded		- Council archive		
ACTIVITIES			Means			cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of 10 scholarships				0	
		1.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		1.3. Selection of the brilliant students	x	x	X	0	
		1.4. Award of scholarships	X	x	x	500 000	
		TOTAL 10				500 000	

5.2.10/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY SECTOR

SECTOR:	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY SECTOR						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Limited economic power of rural women within the municipality</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of

					realisation		
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	Improve the economic power of rural women within the municipality						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Rehabilitation of Dikome Balue women empowerment center and equipment with; -03 sewing machines-03 gas cookers needle machines -03 hair dressing Kits -01 knitting machine deep freezers -03 computer sets	-commission reports on rehabilitation -commission reports on reception of equipment	-Council archive -DDWEF archive			
	02	Capacity building of women on income generating activities and finance management	- 50% of women are self-governing in the practice of income generating activities	- council archive - DDWEF -statistic data sheets			
	03	Providing incentives to 14 women CIGs and Associations at the rate of 01 CIGs per village	-Feedback of the women CIGs	- council archive -WEFC			
	04	Capacity building of women on added value on the transformation of local products (cassava, plantain..) and marketing	-participants feedbacks	- council archive - DDWEF archive			
RESULTS	R1	Dikome Balue women empowerment center rehabilitated and equipped with: -03 sewing machines- 03 gas cookers -01 needle machines -03 hair dressing Kits -01 knitting machines -01 deep freezers -03 computer sets	-commission reports on rehabilitation -commission reports on reception of equipment	-Council archive -DDWEF archive			
	R2	750 Women get training on income generating activities and start lucrative business	-At least 50% of women are self-governing in the practice of income generating activities	-Council archive -DDWEF archive -WEFC archive			
	R3	14 CIGs/Associations from 14 villages receive an incentive of 100 000 each	-Check issued	-Archive Council -DDPWEF archive			
	R4	140 women from 14 villages trained of added value processing methods	- list of trainees, feedback of women	-Council archive -DDWEF - WEFC archive			
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINWEF to insert in PIB cost of rehabilitation and equipment of Dikome Balue Women empowerment center	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. Feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	X	X	X	50 000	
		1.5. Rehabilitation and equipment of Women empowerment center	X	X	X	20 000 000	
	02	2.1Advocacy to MINWEF to organize 14 workshops in capacity building of rural women in Income Generating Activity: Production of Moringa powder, soaps, Homo, Processing and marketing of bush mango	X	X	X	0	
		2.2. Resource Mobilization	X	X	X	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	

		2.4. Organization of 14 capacity building workshops at the rate of 3 workshop per month and 1 workshop per village	x	x	X	14 000 000	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINWEF to insert in PIB cost of incentive to be given to 14 women CIGs/Association at the rate of 100 000 per groups	x	x	X	0	
		3.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.3.Selection of groups	x	x	X	0	
		3.4.Distribution of funds	x	x	x	1 400 000	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINWEF to insert in PIB cost of capacity building of 140 rural women on added value processing method at the rate of 10 women by village	x	x	X	0	
		4.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.4.Capacity building of 140 women	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		TOTAL 11				36 400 000	

5.2.11/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE SECTOR

SECTOR:	STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Urban and village space population have very limited access to secure lands and houses</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>improve access of urban and village space population to secure lands and houses</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Elaboration of the urban master plan of Dikome Balue	Dikome Balue master plan		-Council archive - DDLA archive - DDUDH archive		
	02	Elaboration of the sectorial maps: schools, soil occupation, Health, Hydraulic, Population, mines, hydrography, roads, natural resources					
	03	Campaign of deliverance of building permit					
	04	Sensitize the population to get land certificate					
RESULTS	R1	Dikome Balue master plan is elaborated	Dikome Balue master plan available		-Council archive - DDLA - DDUDH archive		
	R2	At least 9 sectorial maps are elaborated					
	R3	200 building permits are delivered					
	R4	500 land certificated are delivered					
ACTIVITIES			MEANS			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		

01	1.1. Advocacy to Municipal council for the elaboration of Dikome Balue master plan	x	x	x	50 000	
	1.2. Realization of feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
	1.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
	1.4. Concertation meeting with different stakeholders involved	x	x	X	0	
	1.5. Planting of pillars	x	x	X	100 000	
	1.6. Aerial pictures	x	x	X	50 000	
	1.7. Surveys	x	x	X	50 000	
	1.8. Mapping	x	x	X	100 000	
02	2.1. Advocacy to MINDAF to include in the BIP the cost of elaboration of sectorial maps(: schools, soil occupation, Health, Hydraulic, Population, mines, hydrography, roads, natural resources...) for the whole municipality	x	x	x	0	
	2.2. Realization of feasibility studies	x	x	X	0	
	2.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
	2.4. Elaboration of sectorial maps	x	X	X	150 000	
03	3.1. Organization of 6 month Campaign for deliverance of building permit	x	x	X	0	
04	3.2. Awareness and Sensitization campaign for the obtaining of land certificate	x	x	x	1 000 000	
	TOTAL				1 450 000	

5.2.12/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING SECTOR

SECTOR:	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING				
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Urban and village space population have limited access to quality houses</i>				
	Logic of intervention	Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of Urban and village space population to quality houses and sound environment</i>				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construct 10 social houses in Dikome Balue	Look and see 10 modern houses constructed in Dikome Balue		-council archive on -archive of the contractor -DDUDH archive
	02	Construction of 03 Ground stands (01 in Dikome Balue, 01 in Betenge, 01 in Bonji)	03 ground stands constructed in urban space of Dikome Balue, Betenge and Bonji		-council archive - DDUDH archive
	03	Elaboration of an urban space map in Dikome Balue	-available urban space map of Dikome Balue		- Council archive - DDUDH archive

	04	Construction of 5 km of modern urban roads and others infrastructures (bridges, culverts) in Dikome Balue urban space.	Roads, bridges and culverts constructed in Dikome Balue	-council archive -DDUDH archive			
	05	Planting 1000 ornamental trees within Dikome Balue urban space	1000 Ornamental trees planted in Dikome Balue urban space	-council archive -DDUDH archive			
RESULTS	R1	10 social houses constructed in Dikome Balue	-Contracts signed by different stakeholders involved in the project -commission reports	- Council archive -DDUDH -Contractor			
	R2	03 Ground stands constructed (01 in Dikome Balue, 01 in Betenge, 01 in Bonji)	03 ground stands constructed and available	-Commission reports on ground stands received			
	R3	01 Urban space management map of Dikome Balue elaborated	- Available urban space map of Dikome Balue occupation of urban space	- Council archive - DDUDH archive			
	R4	01 Urban roads network and others infrastructures (bridges, culverts) constructed in Dikome Balue	Roads, bridges and culverts constructed in Dikome Balue	-council archive -DDUDH archive			
	R5	1000 ornamental trees planted in Dikome Balue urban space	Ornamental trees available in Dikome Balue urban space	-council archive - Direct observation			
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINDUH to include in the PIB the cost of construction of 10 social houses at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2.Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				50 000	
		1.4. Construction of 10 social houses	x	x	x	50 000 000	
		1.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to municipal council to insert in council budget cost of construction of 03 ground stands in the municipality	x	x	x	0	
		2.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor				0	
		2.4. Construction of 03 Ground stands (01 in Dikome Balue, 01 in Betenge, 01 in Bonji)	x	x	x	5 000 000	
		2.5. Monitoring and evaluation				0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to municipal council to insert in council budget cost of elaboration of Dikome Balue urban space management map	x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Realization of feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
	3.4. Elaboration of the urban space maps	x	x	x	0		

		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
04		4.1. Advocacy to MINUDH to insert in PIB the cost of construction of 5 km roads, bridges and culverts in Dikome Balue urban space	x	x	x	0	
		4.2. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.4. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.5. Construction of roads , culverts , bridges in Dikome Balue urban space	x	x	x	25 000 000	
		4.6. Monitoring and evaluation				0	
05		Planting of 1 000 ornamental trees (refer to Forestry and wild life sector)	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL					80 000 000

5.2.13/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR

SECTOR:	LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Limited access of the urban and village space population to quality livestock and fishing resources</i>			
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of the population to quality and quantity livestock and fishing resources</i>			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction of 03 slaughtering houses at Dikome Balue, Difenda, Bonji	-Decision of construction -commission report	-council archive -DDPIA archive
	02	Support of agro-pastoral CIGs/Association on the Construction of 28 modern confining spaces for goats at the rate of 02 per village with a productivity of 50 goats per cycle	-Decision of construction	-council archive -DDPIA archive
	03	Construction of 03 vaccinating houses at Dikome Balue, Difenda, Betenge	-Decision of construction -commission report	-council archive -DDPIA archive
	04	Capacity building of fishermen on sustainable aquaculture such as in ponds using crop by-products for feed and integrated livestock-fish farming	-Number of modules -List of participants	-council archive -DDPIA archive
	05	Capacity building on sustainable fishing methods, elaboration of resource harvesting plan,	-Number of modules -List of participants	-council archive -DDPIA archive
	06	Capacity building on community-based animal health;	Number of modules -List of participants	-council archive -DDPIA archive

	07	Creation of a Ranch of 20 ha with at least 500 cows	-Ranch with 500 cows					
	08	Creation of 3 communal ponds at Difenda (1) and Dikome (2)	-3 ponds with at least 1000 fish					
	09	Construction of a communal agro complex (poultry(500); pigry (50) -ponds))	-01 complex of poultry (500)-piggy(50)-pond(500)					
RESULTS	R1	03 slaughtering houses built at Dikome Balue(1), Difenda(1), Bonji(1),						
	R2	28 modern confining spaces for pigs and goats at the rate of 02 per village with a productivity of 50 ``cabrins`` per cycle constructed for agro-pastoral CIGs/Association						
	R3	03 vaccinating houses built at Dikome Balue(1), Difenda(1),, Betenge(1),						
	R4	100 fishermen from the 14 villages trained on sustainable aquaculture such as in ponds using crop by-products for feed and integrated livestock-fish farming						
	R5	100 fishermen trained on sustainable fishing methods, elaboration of resource harvesting plan,						
	R6	28 selected peoples trained on animal health						
	R7	Creation of a Ranch of 20 ha with at least 500 cows at Dikome						
	R8	Creation of 3 communal ponds at Difenda (1) and Dikome (1), Bonji(1)						
	R9	Construction of a communal agro complex (poultry(500); piggy (50) -ponds))						
ACTIVITIES								
				Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
				H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of construction of 03 slaughtering houses		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. Feasibility studies carried out		x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Mobilisation of resources		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.5. Construction of 03 slaughtering houses at Dikome Balue(1), Difenda(1), Bonji(1),		x	x	x	15 000 000	
		1.6. Monitoring and evaluation					0	
	02	2.1 Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of construction of 03 vaccination houses		x	x	x	0	
		2.2 realization of feasibility studies		x	x	x	0	
		2.3 Mobilisation of resources		x	x	X	0	
		2.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	

		2.5 Construction of 03 vaccination houses at Dikome Balue(1), Difenda(1),, Betenge(1),	x	x	x	30 000 000	
		2.6.Monitoring and evaluation				0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of construction of 28 modern confining spaces for pigs and goats at the rate Of 02 per village	x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		3.4. Construction of 28 modern confining spaces for goats	x	x	x	14 000 000	
		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of organization of capacity building of 100 fishermen on sustainable aquaculture	x	x	x	0	
		4.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.4. Organization of the capacity building	x	x	X	1 000 000	
	05	5.1. Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of organization of capacity building of 100 fishermen on sustainable fishing methods, elaboration of resource harvesting plan	x	x	X	0	
		5.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		5.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		5.4. Organization of the capacity building	x	x	x	1 000 000	
	06	6.1. Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the budget the cost of training of 28 selected peoples (02 per village) on animal health	x	x	x	0	
		6.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		6.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		6.4. Organization of the capacity building	x	x	X	1 000 000	
	07	7.1. Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the budget the cost of creation of 20 ha of ranch with at least 500 cows at Dikome balue	x	x	X	0	
		7.2. Feasibility study	x	x	X	0	
		7.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		7.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		7.5. Creation of the Ranch	x	x	x	20 000 000	
	08	8.1. Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of creation of 03 ponds with 500 fish each at Difenda (1) and Dikome (1), Bonji(1)	x	x	x	0	
		8.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	

		8.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	X	0	
		8.4. Creation and operationalization the ponds	x	x	X	3 000 000	
		8.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	X	0	
	09	9.1. Advocacy to MINEPIA to insert in PIB budget the cost of Construction of a communal agro complex (poultry(500); piggy (50) - ponds))	x	x	X	0	
		9.3. Feasibility study	x	x	X	0	
		9.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	X	0	
		9.4. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	X	x	X	0	
		9.5. Creation and operationalization the complex	x	x	x	25 000 000	
		9.6. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				110 000 000	

5.2.14/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR

SECTOR:	ARTS AND CULTURE				
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Urban and village population have limited access to their culture practices</i>				
	Logic of intervention		Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to strengthen the access of the populations to leisure and culture activities</i>				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction of 01 culture hall at Dikome Balue	- Commission reports on Construction of a cultural hall	-council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
	02	Recording of local music and films within the municipality	-Existence of recording films and music copies	- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
	03	Construction of communal museum in (art and literature of Balue)	- Commission reports - Look and see the Museum	- council archive - - DDART&CULT archive	
	04	Institution and organization of annual cultural festivals within the municipality	-Calendar of cultural ceremonies -reports on cultural manifestations	- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
RESULTS	R1	01 culture hall is constructed in Dikome Balue by 2014	-Existence of 01 cultural hall	- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
	R2	10 local musics and 01 local film are recorded by 2012	-Existence of local recording films and music copies	- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	

	R3	01 Museum is constructed by 2014	-Existence of a			- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
	R4	03 cultural festivals are organized by 2014				- council archive - DDART&CULT archive	
ACTIVITIES			Means			cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINART & CULT to include in the PIB the cost of the construction of a cultural hall at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.5. Construction of a cultural hall at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	17 000 000	
		1.6. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to municipal council to include in the budget the cost of recording local musics and production of films	x	x	x	0	
		2.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		2.4. Recording of local music and production of films	x	x	x	500 000	
		2.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to include in the budget the cost of the construction of 01 communal Museum	x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	x	0	
		3.3.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.4. Construction of 01 communal museum at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	15 000 000	
		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to Municipal council to include in the budget the cost of the organization of annual cultural festivals	x	x	x	0	
		4.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Organization of the cultural annual festival	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		TOTAL				33 500 000	

5.2.15/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

SECTOR:	SOCIAL AFFAIRS
----------------	-----------------------

GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of disable people to quality rehabilitating services.</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of disable people to quality rehabilitating services.</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Rehabilitation and equipment of 01 social centers in Dikome Balue	Existence of 01 rehabilitated social center functional.	-Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	02	Capacity building of disable people on income generating activities: production of `amidon`, shoes repairs, thatches	Feedback of the beneficiaries List of participants	-Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	03	Capacity building of age groups and people living with HIV/AIDs on gardens and small poultry management	Will chairs, sticks for blinds, purchased	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	04	Purchasing and distribution of supporting equipments to disables (eye glasses, wheel chair, crotches, sticks...)	Existence in quantity the eye glasses, wheel chairs, crotches, sticks... for disable	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	05	Supporting vulnerable groups on the creation of 14 CIGs/Association at the rate of 01 per village	Existence of vulnerable groups CIGs/Association in each village	- Communal archive -DDSA archive,- SDO Office			
RESULTS	R1	01 Rehabilitating center is built at Dikome Balue	Existence of 01 operational social center at Dikome Balue	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	R2	50 disable people from 14 villages are trained on income generating activities	Feedbacks of trainees	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	R3	90 age groups and 100 people living with HIV/AIDs are managing small poultry and gardens	Feedbacks of trainees	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	R4	100 eye glasses, 50 wheel chairs, 50 crotches, 50 sticks are distributed to the disable people within the municipality by 2012	Look and count the equipment for disable: wheel chairs, crotches, sticks	- Communal archive -DDSA archive			
	R5	14 CIGs/Association created at the rate 01 per village	Existence of 14 CIGs/Associations created for vulnerable groups				
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINAS to include in the PIB the cost of the rehabilitation and equipment of a social center at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.3. Rehabilitation and equipment of the center Dikome Balue	x	x	x	17 000 000	
		1.4. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINAS to include in the PIB the cost of the capacity building of disable people on income generating activities	x	x	x	0	
		2.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	

		2.3. Capacity building of 50 disable people	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		2.4. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		3.1. Advocacy to MINAS to include in the PIB the cost of the capacity building of age groups and people living with HIV/AIDs on small poultry and gardens	x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Capacity building of age groups and people living with HIV/AIDs	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		3.4. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINAS to include in the PIB the cost of 100 eye glasses, 50 wheel chairs, 50 crotches, 50 sticks	x	x	x	0	
		4.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Distribution of materials to the disable groups	x	x	x	2 000 000	
		4.4. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	05	5.1. Advocacy to the municipal council the cost of the creation of 14 CIG/Association for vulnerable groups	x	x	x	0	
		5.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		5.3. Distribution of funds to various groups constituted	x	x	x	1 400 000	
		TOTAL				22 400 000	

5.2.16/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND CIVIC EDUCATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	YOUTH AFFAIRS AND CIVIC EDUCATION			
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>High migration of youth out of the municipality</i>			
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To reduce the youth migration out of the municipality</i>			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction and equipment of 01 youth re creative center at Dikome Balue	-commission report on construction of 01 youth re creative center	- Communal Archive - DDY&CE archive
	02	Capacity building workshop for the youth groups in Dikome Balue on management of income generating projects, entrepreneurship, -hunting-Breeding-business fishing, computer maintenance, motto mechanics,	Feedback of the beneficiaries	- Communal Archive - DDY&CE archive

	03	Funding of 14 youth groups micro-projects based in the village at the rate of 01 project per village	Feedback of the beneficiaries, Amount of funds granted	- Communal Archive - Feedback beneficiary				
	04	Creation of job opportunities for youths within the municipality through the communal big projects programmes	Number and nature of the job opportunities, Number of youths recruited	- Communal Archive - Feedback beneficiary				
RESULTS	R1	01 youth re creative center built by 2014	Existence of 01 re creative center	- Communal Archive				
	R2	280 youths trained on income generating activities, entrepreneurship, hunting, fishing...)	Number of youth trained,					
	R3	14 000 000 Fcfa distributed to support 14 youth micro projects on at the rate of 01 project per village	Amount of funds granted, number of beneficiaries and projects					
	R4	At least 1000 new jobs created for the youths within the municipality by 2014 within the council big projects: Communal ranch, Tea estate, Coffee estate, Banana estate, Ponds, poultry, Council forest.)	Number of jobs created, number of youth recruited					
ACTIVITIES				Means	Cost	Pre conditions for realization		
				H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINJEUN&CE to include in the PIB the cost of the construction of a youth re creative center at Dikome Balue		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. feasibility studies carried out		x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Resource Mobilization					50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.5. Construction and equipment of a youth re creative hall at Dikome		x	x	x	20 000 000	
		1.6. Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINJEUN&CE to include in the PIB the cost of the capacity building of 280 youth on entrepreneurship, fishing, breeding...)		x	x	x	0	
		2.2. Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
		2.4. Training of 280 youths from the 14 villages of the municipality		x	x	x	1 500 000	
		2.5. Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINJEUN&CE to include in the PIB the cost to support 14 youth micro projects at the rate of 01 project per village at the amount of 1000000 FCFA per project		x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	0	
		3.4. Granting of funds to selected projects		x	x	x	14 000 000	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to the municipal council to include in the budget the cost of payment of salaries to 1000 youths at the rate of 50000 FCFA per month		x	x	x	0	
	4.2. Resource Mobilization from the Big projects implemented		x	x	x	0		
	4.3. Recruitment and monthly payment of youths		x	x	x	50 000 000		
	TOTAL					85 500 000		

5.2.17/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION SECTOR						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>local authorities have limited understanding on the use of decentralization for their local development</i>						
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation	
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the understanding of local authorities on the use of decentralization for their local development</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Capacity building on Decentralization and Local Development local: Problems of Decentralization and Mitigating measures, Resource mobilization, Good governance, Local planning, Lobby, Legal Framework of Decentralization...Mechanism of Decentralization	-Number of modules of training -attendance list		-Council archives		
RESULTS	R1	All the local authorities participate to local planning, programming, development, monitoring and evaluation. 2 workshops organized Local authorities provide part of resources for the local development	-Representation of each authority in the local development meeting. -Feedback of each authority -Existence of a participative dialogue for local development		-Council offices -local authorities (religious, economics, elites..)		
ACTIVITIES			MEANS			cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization to include in the PIB the cost for the organization of 2 workshops on capacity building of local authorities on Decentralization and Local Development	x	x	x	0	
		1.2. Mobilization of resources	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		1.4.Capacity building	x	x	x	2 000 000	
		1.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				2 000 000	

5.2.18/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION SECTOR					
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Inadequate access of the population to quality sport activities.</i>					

	Logic of intervention		Indicators			Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of the population to quality sport activities</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construction of a sport complex and equip sport (Foot-ball play ground, Hand-ball playground, Volley-play ground, Construction of one sport track)infrastructures at Dikome Balue	Commission Report on construction works and equipment of 04 sport infrastructures in Dikome Balue			-COMMUNAL archive - DDSEP archive	
	02	Equipment of all the primary schools with light sport facilities (Foot-ball, volley-ball, hand-ball jerseys, boats Whistle..)	Sport equipment available			Council archive	
	03	Organize a communal championship at Dikome Balue during the holidays	-creation of teams -championship features			-DDSPE archive -Council archive	
RESULTS	R1	01 sport complex with 3 play grounds and 01 race track built	-Existence of the complex built			-DDSPE archive -Council archive	
	R2	30 sets of jerseys, 15 balls,10 whistles,30 pairs of boats distributed to all the primary schools within the municipality	-Existence of the equipments bought			-DDSPE archive -Council archive	
	R3	01 Football tournament organize by year					
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to the Municipal council and MINSPE to insert in PIB cost of construction of sport complex at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2. Realization of feasibility I studies	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Resource Mobilization				50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.5. Construction of the sport complex	x	x	x	50 000 000	
		1.6. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to the Municipal council to insert in the budget cost of light sport equipment (30 sets of jerseys, 15 balls,10 whistles,30 pairs of boats	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.4. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		2.5. Distribution of light equipment to all the schools	x	x	x	1 500 000	
		2.6. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to the Municipal council to insert in the PIB the cost of the organization the communal sport tournament during the holidays	x	x	x	0	
		3.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.4. Organization of the annual tournament	x	x	x	1 500 000	
		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	

		TOTAL				53 000 000
--	--	--------------	--	--	--	-------------------

5.2.19/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF TRANSPORT SECTOR

SECTOR:	TRANSPORT							
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Limited mobility of persons and goods in the urban and village space within the municipality</i>							
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation		
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To improve the mobility of persons and goods within the municipality</i>							
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Construct ion of a motor park at Dikome Balue by 2014	motto park constructed		-Council archive -DDTRANSPORT archive			
	02	Construct ion of 01 block latrine at Dikome Balue motto park by 2014	-Latrines constructed -Commission report		-Council archive -DDTRANSPORT archive			
	03	Purchase of 10 motorbikes “ Okada” for inter villages transport within the municipality by 2012	-10 motorbikes purchased -Commission report on 10 motto bike		-Council archive			
RESULTS	R1	01 motto park built in Dikome Balue by 2014						
	R2	01 block latrine built at motto park Dikome Balue by 2014						
	R3	10 motto bikes bought and used for transportation within the municipality by 2012						
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization	
			H	M	F			
	01	1.1	Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of construction of a motto park at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2.	Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		1.3.	Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		1.3.	Construction of a motor park at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	5 000 000	
	02	1.4.	Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		2.1	Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of construction of 01 block latrine at the motto park at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0	
		2.2.	Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.3.	Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
2.4.		Construction of 01 block latrine at motto park of Dikome Balue	x	x	x	3 500 000		
	2.5.	Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		

	03	3.1 Advocacy to Municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost of 10 Okada for transport within the municipality	x	x	x	0
		3.2. Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0
		3.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0
		3.4. Supplying of 10 motto bykes	x	x	x	6 000 000
		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0
		TOTAL				14 500 000

5.2.20/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

SECTOR:	EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING							
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Urban and village youths don't have access to quality vocational training</i>							
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation		
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of the youths and adults to quality vocational training</i>							
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Opening and construction of a SAR SM: Building construction, Cabinet making, Home economics	-Decision of opening		-council archive - MINEFP archive.			
	02	Rehabilitation of CEAC of Dikome Balue	-commission report		-council - MINEFP archive.			
RESULTS	R1	01 SAR SM opened and built at Dikome Balue by 2013	-Existence of 01 SAR SM built		-council archive			
	R2	01 CEAC rehabilitated at Dikome Balue	-Existence of 01 CEAC built		-council archive			
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre condition for realization	
			H	M	F			
	01	1.1	Advocacy to MINEFP to insert in the PIB the cost of the opening and construction of 01 SAR SM at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2.	Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4.	Construction of 01 SAR SM at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	20 000 000	
		1.5.	Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1	Advocacy to MINEFP to insert in the PIB the cost of rehabilitation of CEAC of Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0	
		2.2.	Resource Mobilisation	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
2.4.		Rehabilitation of CEAC of Dikome Balue	x	x	x	10 000 000		

	2.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0
	TOTAL				30 000 000

5.2.21/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SECTOR:	ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Urban and village space population have limited access to quality hygiene and sanitary services</i>						
	Logic of intervention	Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation		
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of the urban and village space population to quality hygiene and sanitary services</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Furnishing 33 wastes bins in nursery and primary schools of Dikome Balue municipality	-commission report on waste bins delivered		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
	02	Construction of 21 block latrines in Nursery and Primary schools	-commission report		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
	03	Construction of 12 blocks latrines in secondary schools	- commission report		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
	04	Rehabilitation and treatment of pit toilets within municipality	-program of rehabilitation and treatment of pit toilets		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
	05	Construction of waste management treatment system.	-Existence of waste management system		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
RESULTS	R1	33 waste bins furnished to primary schools	33 waste bins available.		-archive of the council ,		
	R2	21 sets of latrines in Nursery and Primary schools constructed in the primary schools	21 sets of latrines available		-archive of the council , -archive DDEPN & DD		
	R3	12 blocks latrines in secondary schools constructed	12 blocks latrines available				
	R4	1000 Pit toilets rehabilitated and treated	-Attestation of treatment issued		Council archive		
	R5	14 waste management systems built					
ACTIVITIES			Means			cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the council budget the cost 33 waste bins to be furnished to nursery and primary schools	x	x	x	0	
		1.2. Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	50 000	
	1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	50 000		

		1.4.Supplying of 33 waste bins to nursery and primary schools	x	x	x	16 500 000	
		1.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to the municipal council and MINEPN &DD to insert in PIB cost of 21 blocks latrines in nursery and primary schools	x	x	x	0	
		2.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		2.4.Construction of 21 blocks latrines	x	x	x	73 500 000	
		2.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to the municipal council and MINEPN &DD to insert in PIB the cost of 12 blocks latrines in secondary schools	x	x	x	0	
		3.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		3.4.construction of 12 blocks latrines	x	x	x	42 000 000	
		3.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to the municipal council to insert in the municipal budget cost of rehabilitation and treatment of 10000 pit toilets within the municipality	x	x	x	0	
		4.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.4.Rehabilitation and treatment of 1000 pits toilets	x	x	x	5 000 000	
		4.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	05	5.1. Advocacy to the municipal council and MINEPN &DD, to insert in budget and the PIB the cost of building waste management system	x	x	x	0	
		5.2.Feasibility studies carried out	x	x	x	0	
		5.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		5.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		5.4.Building the waste management system in the urban and village space	x	x	x	5 000 000	
		5.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				142 000 000	

5.2.22/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SECTOR

SECTOR:	FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Unsustainable exploitation of forestry resources</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the sustainable exploitation of forestry resources</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Capacity building on council staff and traditional authorities on community forest management ,on reforestation, sustainable management of natural resources	-number of modules -attendance list	-council archive -Forest Post archive			
	02	Planting of 612 trees in Nursery and Primary schools	-commission report on trees planted	-council archive -Forest Post archive			
	03	Planting of 75 trees in health centers	-commission report on trees planted	-council archive -Forest Post archive			
	04	Planting of 112 trees in secondary schools	-commission report on trees planted	-council archive -Forest Post archive			
	05	Planting of 3 000 ornamental trees at Dikome Balue urban space	-commission report on trees planted	-council archive -Forest Post archive			
	06	Creation of a council forest	Existence of a council created				
	07	Capacity building of the population on local wildlife and medicinal plants protection	number of the people trained				
RESULTS	R1	20 traditional authorities trained	Existence of 20 trained traditional authorities				
	R2	612 trees planted in the Nursery and Primary schools	Existence of 612 trees planted				
	R3	75 trees planted in health centers	Existence of 75 trees planted				
	R4	112 trees planted in secondary schools	Existence of 112 trees planted				
	R5	3 000 ornamental trees planted at Dikome Balue urban space	Existence of 3 000 ornamental trees planted				
	R6	01 Council forest created	Existence of 01 Council forest				
	R7	20 traditional authorities trained on wildlife and medicinal plants protection	Existence of 20 traditional authorities trained				
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of capacity building of 20 traditional authority and council staff on sustainable management of forestry resources	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
	1.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0		

		1.4.Holding of the capacity building workshop	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		1.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of Planting of 612 trees in Nursery and Primary schools	x	x	x	0	
		2.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		2.4.planting of 612 trees	x	x	x	4 590 000	
		2.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of planting of 75 trees in health centers	x	x	x	0	
		3.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		3.4.planting of 75 trees	x	x	x	562 500	
		3.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of planting of 112 trees in secondary schools	x	x	x	0	
		4.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Management of the tender process and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		4.4.planting of 112 trees	x	x	x	840 000	
		4.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	05	5.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of planting of 3 000 ornamental trees at Dikome Balue urban space	x	x	x	0	
		5.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		5.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		5.4. 3 000 ornamental trees at Dikome Balue urban space	x	x	x	22 500 000	
		5.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	06	6.0. Creation of the council forest	x	x	x	1 000 000	
	07	7.1. Advocacy to MINEF to insert in the PIB the cost of capacity building of 20 traditional authority and council staff on wildlife and medicinal plants protection	x	x	x	0	
		7.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		7.4.Holding of the capacity building workshop	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		7.5. Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				31 492 500	

5.2.23/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF TOURISM AND LEISURE SECTOR

SECTOR:	TOURISM AND LEISURE				
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Tourists have limited access to quality enjoyment services</i>				
	Logic of intervention	Indicators	Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation	
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to improve the access of tourists to quality enjoyment services</i>				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Create, construct and equip a council Tourism and Leisure board at Dikome Balue	-Decision of creation of a council tourism board -Commission reports.	-Council Archive -DDTOUR & L archive -	
	02	Construct and equip Tourism and Leisure lodges in Dikome Balue, Weme, Difenda, Betenge, Bonji	-Decision of creation - Commission reports.	-Council Archive - DDTOUR & L archive	
	03	Rehabilitation of touristic sites (shrines, waterfalls, caves, steep areas, hills..) sites in the municipality	-commission reports on rehabilitation works -increase of tourists in the municipality	-Council Archive - DDTOUR & L archive -statistic data sheets evidencing increase of tourists	
	04	Creation of an Eco-Tourism forest at Bosunga	Decision of creation of a council Tourism and leisure board		
RESULTS	R1	01 Tourism and Leisure board created	Existence of 01 Touristic and Leisure board at the Council	Council Archive - DDTOUR & L archive -statistic data sheets evidencing increase of tourists	
	R2	04 Tourism and Leisure lodges: Dikome Balue(1), Weme(1), Difenda(1), Betenge(1), Bonji(1)			
	R3	18 caves rehabilitated: Dikome Balue(3), Mofako(1), Betenge(1), Mekoma(1), Itende(1), Bona(1), Bonji(3), Diboki(2), DifendaMbombe (1).Weme(3),Bosunga(1), 2 Steep area rehabilitated: Rumpi Mount and RATA Mount found at Dikome, Mofako,they are also found at Bona, Bosunga and Mbombe. 28 shrines rehabilitated : in Dikome Balue (15), Ndonono (1), Ebode (1), Mofako(1), Betenge(1), Mekoma(1), Itende(1), Bonji(2), Difenda(1), Mbombe (1).Weme(3),Bosunga(1),	Existence of 04 touristic lodges Existence 18 caves, 2 steep areas, 28 shrines,26 waterfalls operational		

		26 waterfalls: Dikome Balue (2), Ndonono (2), Ebode (2), Mofako(2), Betenge(4), Mekoma(2), Itende(1), Bona(1), Bonji(3), Diboki(1), Difenda(2), Mbombe (4).						
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre condition for realization	
			H	M	F			
01	1.1. Advocacy to MINTOUR & L to insert in the PIB the cost of the construction of a tourism board and leisure.		x	x	x	50 000		
	1.2.Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	50 000		
	1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	50 000		
	1.4.Construction of a tourism and leisure board		x	x	x	20 000 000		
	1.5.Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0		
	02	2.1. Advocacy to MINTOUR & L to insert in the PIB the cost of the construction of tourism and leisure lodges.		x	x	x	0	
		2.2.Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
		2.4.Construction of tourism and leisure lodges		x	x	x	5 000 000	
		2.5.Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0	
	03	3.1. Advocacy to MINTOUR & L to insert in the PIB the cost of rehabilitation of tourism and leisure sites: 18 caves, 2 Steep areas,28 shrines:		x	x	x	0	
		3.2.Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	0	
		3.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
		3.4.Rehabilitation of the sites		x	x	x	8 000 000	
		3.5.Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0	
	04	4.1. Advocacy to MINTOUR & L to insert in the PIB the cost of the creation of eco-tourism site.		x	x	x	0	
		Feasibility study		x	x	x	0	
		4.2.Resource Mobilization		x	x	x	0	
		4.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor		x	x	x	0	
		4.4.Construction of eco-tourism site		x	x	x	10 000 000	
4.5.Monitoring and evaluation		x	x	x	0			
		TOTAL				43 000 000		

5.2.24/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SECTOR:	MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Low exploitation of local mines (clay, sand and stones)</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>to strengthen the sustainable exploitation of local mines (clay, sand and stones)</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Creation of local mines careers (clay, sand and stones)	Existence of careers of sand, stones and clay			Look and see, Feedback of the mine exploiters	
	02	Exploitation of mines and feasibility study of exploitation of other mines (muscovite...)	Quantity and type of mines discovered			Divisional Delegation of Mines Industry and Technological Development	
RESULTS	R1	01 career of clay created 01 career of stones created 04 careers of sand created	Existence of: 01 career of clay, 01 career of stones and 04 career of sand			Council Divisional Delegation of Mines Industry and Technological Development	
	R2	at least 2 others mines are discovered					
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realisation
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1 Advocacy to insert in the communal council budget the cost of the creation of 01 career of clay and stone at Dikome Balue, 04 careers of sand at Weme, Bosunga, Difenda and Mbombe,	x	x	x	0	
		Feasibility study	x	x	x	0	
		1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Creation of the 04 careers	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		1.4.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1. Advocacy to insert in the PIB the cost of exploring of mines within the municipality	x	x	x	0	
		2.2. Feasibility study	x	x	x	0	
		2.3.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.4. Exploration and feasibility studies	x	x	x	0	
	2.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		
	TOTAL				1 000 000		

5.2.25/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>The urban and village space population have very limited access to long distance communication service.</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To improve the access of the population to long distance communication service</i>						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Creation, construction and equipment of 01 multimedia center at Dikome Balue	-Decision of construction			-council archive - MINPOSTEL archive	
RESULTS	R1	01 multimedia center is constructed at Dikome Balue	-Existence of 01 multimedia center			-council archive - MINPOSTEL archive	
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1 Advocacy to MINPOSTEL to insert in the PIB the cost of the creation construction and equipment of 01 multimedia center at Dikome	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.2.Feasibility study	x	x	x	0	
		1.3.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.4. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	50 000	
		1.5. Construction and equipment of a multimedia center at Dikome	x	x	x	25 000 000	
	1.6.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		
		TOTAL				25 000 000	

5.2.26/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY SECTOR

SECTOR:	LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY						
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Socio professional groups within the municipality have limited access to quality social security services</i>						
	Logic of intervention			Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To improve the access of socio professional groups within the municipality to quality social security services</i>						

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Organize the workshop to educate professional groups on the procedure of registration at CNPS. Advantages to register in social security	Number of modules of training Attendance list			-council archive -DDLSS archive	
	02	Support of the opening of Mutual Health at Dikome Balue	Existence of a Mutual Health at Dikome balue			-council archive -DDLSS archive	
RESULTS	R1	01 workshop organized					
	R2	01 Mutual health service opened at Dikome Balue					
ACTIVITIES			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
			H	M	F		
	01	1.1 Advocacy to the Municipal Council to insert in the council budget the cost and Sensitization of professional groups on registration at CNPS	x	x	x	0	
		1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Education and sensitization workshop	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		1.4.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	02	2.1 Advocacy to the MINTSS to insert in the PIB the cost of the support of the creation of Mutual Health service at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0	
		2.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		2.3. Creation of a Mutual Health service at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	500 000	
		2.4.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	TOTAL				1 500 000		

5.2.27/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION					
GLOBAL PROBLEM	<i>Abundant local medicinal plants are not exploited sustainably by the population</i>					
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	<i>To improve the sustainable exploitation of local medicinal plants</i>					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Train 20 traditional authorities on the scientific methods of exploitation of medicinal plant at Dikome Balue.	Number of modules of training -Attendance list		- Communal Archives, -MINRESI,	
	02	Train the population on how to domesticate medicinal plants in farm land	-Attendance list.		- Communal Archives	
	03	Creation of a communal garden for medicinal plants at Dikome Balue and training of personnel in charge of its			-Communal Archives -MINRESI	

		management .						
RESULTS	R1	20 traditional authorities trained on scientific methods of exploitation of medicinal plants	-Number of personnel trained	-Communal Archives -MINRESI				
	R2	300 people trained on how to domesticate medicinal plants in farm land to make livelihood	-Number of personnel trained	-Communal Archives				
	R3	01 Communal garden with at least 10 medicinal plants is create at Dikome Balue and 02 person in charge trained	-Number of garden created, -Number of medicinal plants	-Existence of a communal garden at Dikome Balue				
ACTIVITIES	01		Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization	
			H	M	F			
			1.1 Advocacy to MINRESI to insert in the PIB the cost of capacity building of 20 traditional authorities on the scientific methods of exploitation of medicinal plants at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0	
			1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
			1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
			1.4. Capacity building workshop	x	x	x	1 000 000	
		1.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0		
	02		2.1 Advocacy to MINRESI to insert in the PIB the cost of capacity building of 300 people from 14 villages On how to domesticate medicinal plants in farm land to make livelihood	x	x	x	0	
			2.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
			2.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
			2.4. Capacity building workshop	x	x	x	2 500 000	
			2.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
	03		3.1 Advocacy to MINRESI to insert in the PIB the cost of creation of 01 Communal garden at Dikome Balue with at least 10 medicinal plants and training of 02 personels in charge	x	x	x	0	
			3.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
			3.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
			3.4. creation of 01 Communal garden	x	x	x	1 000 000	
			3.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				4 500 000		

5.2.28/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNICATION SECTOR

SECTOR:	COMMUNICATION
----------------	----------------------

GLOBAL PROBLEM	Limited access of the population to information in their native language						
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation	
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	to improve the access of the population to information in their native language						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Creation and construction of a Community Radio at Dikome Balue	-Decision of creation and construction of the radio		-Council archives -DDMINCOM archives		
RESULTS	R1	01 Community Radio created at Dikome balue	-Existence of a community Radio		-Council archives		
ACTIVITIES	01		Means			Cost	Hypotheses of realisation
			H	M	F		
		1.1 Advocacy to MINCOM to insert in the PIB the cost of creation and construction of 01 Community Radio at Dikome Balue	x	x	x	0	
		1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x	0	
		1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x	0	
		1.4. creation and construction of 01 Community Radio at Dikome	x	x	x	1 500 000	
		3.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	0	
		TOTAL				1 500 000	

5.2.29/ LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRIZE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT SECTOR

SECTOR:	SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRIZE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT					
GLOBAL PROBLEM	Natural resources material (cane, liana..) for handicraft are endangered					
	Logic of intervention		Indicators		Source of verification	Hypotheses of realisation
GENERAL OBJECTIVE	To restore natural resources (cane, liana..) for handicraft activities					
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	01	Creation of 02 handicraft centers within the municipality	Number of the center created		Council archive DDMINPMEESA	
	02	Capacity building of 100 handicraft men on eco-minded handicraft	number of person trained		Council archive DDMINPMEESA	
	03	Support on the creation of 14 CIGs/Association on handicraft activities	Number of CIGs/Association created		Council archive DDMINPMEESA	
RESULTS	R1	02 handicraft centers created at Dikome Balue and Difenda	Existence of 02 Handicraft centers		Council archive DDMINPMEESA	

	R2	100 handicraft trained on eco-minded handicraft	Existence of 100 Handicraft men trained		Council archive DDMINPMEESA			
	R3	14 CIGs of handicraft activities created at the rate of 01 per village	Existence of 14 CIGs/Associations created		Council archive DDMINPMEESA			
ACTIVITIES	01			Means			Cost	Pre conditions for realization
				H	M	F		
		1.1 Advocacy to MINPMEESA to insert in the PIB the cost of creation and construction of 02 handicraft centers at Dikome Balue and Difenda	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x		50 000	
		1.4. Creation and construction of 02 handicraft centers	x	x	x		15 000 000	
		1.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x		0	
	02	2.1 Advocacy to MINPMEESA to insert in the PIB the cost of capacity building of 100 handicraft men on eco-minded handicraft	x	x	x		0	
		2.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x		0	
		2.3. Management of the tender and selection of the contractor	x	x	x		0	
		2.4. Capacity building of 100 handicraft men	x	x	x		1 000 000	
		2.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x		0	
	03	3.1 Advocacy to the municipal Council budget the cost of creation 14 CIG/Association of Handicraft men at the rate of 01 per village	x	x	x		0	
		3.2.Resource Mobilization	x	x	x		0	
		3.4. Creation of 14 CIGs	x	x	x		1 400 000	
		3.5.Monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x		0	
		TOTAL					17 400 000	

Source of the cost of this logframe: ``Journal des projects 2011 et la mercurial 2011``

5.3/ ESTIMATED COST OF THE CDP

NO	SECTOR	COST
0	THE COUNCIL AS INSTITUTION	153800000
1	BASIC EDUCATION	904861000
2	SECONDARY EDUCATION	558360000
3	PUBLIC WORKS	873175750
4	HEALTH	171026500
5	WATER	196000000
	ENERGY	351000000
6	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	576000000
7	COMMERCE	70000000
8	HIGHER EDUCATION	500000
9	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY	36400000
10	STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE	1000000
11	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	80000000
12	LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	110000000
13	ARTS AND CULTURE	33500000
14	SOCIAL AFFAIRS	22400000
15	YOUTH AFFAIRS AND CIVIC EDUCATION	85500000
16	TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION	2000000
17	SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	53000000
18	TRANSPORT	14500000
19	EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	30000000
20	ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	142000000
21	FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	30492000
22	TOURISM AND LEISURE	43000000
23	MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	1000000
24	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION	25000000
25	LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	1500000
26	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	4500000
27	COMMUNICATION	1500000
28	SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRIZE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT SECTOR	17400000
	TOTAL =	4 590 865 250

5.4/ LAND USE PLAN

The land use plan of the municipality is not yet available. The sketch (figure 2: land use map) presents just a tentative land used plan. [Geographic Information Systems](#), or GIS, being a very useful and important tool in land-use planning. It uses aerial photography to show land parcels, topography, street names, and other pertinent information.

VI: PROGRAMMING

6.1-/ RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

Strategies of mobilization of internal and external resources	Estimated amount/year	Strategies of mobilization of internal and external resources	Estimated amount/year
I-/Improvement of local resources		IX/ development of big income generating projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An institution of a local development tax of 100 per Kg of cocoa could generate about 	40 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 ha of Green tea estate 	50 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvement of tax collection 	10 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 ha of coffee Arabica 	30 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvement of communication around taxes 	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 ha of banana 	10 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation an open dialogue with the deconcentrated technical services within the municipality 	100 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a ranch 	5 000 000
II/ Getting confidence of technical and financial partners (PNDP, BAD, FEICOM...)already working with the council	300 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of an agro-pastoral complex center 	10 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making a good management of projects 	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabitation of touristic sites 	90 000 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activating new partnerships (ACPLGP,AFD,AIMF,CCAD 	80 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of local culture 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing transparent relationships with partners 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploitation of sand, stones and clay pits 	30 000 000
III/ Develpping new partnerships within the framework of decentralized cooperation (PACDDU, PADDL, PDM, , ACFC...)	30 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of local handicraft 	3 000 000
IV/ Promoting the participation of DIASPORA and ELITES on the implementation of the CDP	30 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring and managing a council forest, carbon market 	300 000 000
V/Sensitazing direct beneficiaries to participate (financially, materially or on kind) to the implementation of the CDP	3 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> co-acquiring and co-managing a council forest with Ntoko council 	200 000 000
VI/ Elaborating projects which match the principles of development partners (UCCC, UNDP, WB, WG, ACDIC, DED,..)	100 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-management of toll gates with Konye 	900 000
VII/ Negotiating with the state so as it transfers resources and competences prescribed by decentralization laws	8 000 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sources: AMCOD, ATCTD, CGLU, 	
VIII/ Organizing many business/negotiation trips abroads	5 000 000		
Subtotal 1 =	706 000 000	Subtotal 1 =	728 900 000
		GRANDTOTAL=	1 434 900 000

6.2-/ MID TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK (MITEF) FOR 3 YEARS

SECTOR: 00		COUNCIL AS INSTITUTION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Incapability of the council to carry out its basic social mission</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Purchasing 01 TOYOTA HILUX for the Mayor	30 000 000		x		FEICOM	Council/State	
02	Purchasing 01 Tipper for Council works	88 800 000	x	x		FEICOM	Council/State	
03	Rehabilitation and equipment of the old council wooden hall	7 295 825	x			Council budget	Council/PNDP	
04	Equipping the Mayor's office with adequate working materials, 01 executive table, 01 executive chair 01 office carpet 01 office fridge, 02 visitor's chairs	1 948 150	x	x	x	FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
05	Equipping council secretariat with working materials s; 03 modern computers, 02 colors printers, 01 scanner, 01 photocopy machine, 01 ondolor, 01 power , 01 GPS, regulator, 01 generator,	6 772 075	x	x	x	FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
06	Rehabilitating the Dikome Balue Treasury for securing council funds	5 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
07	Capacity building of council staff of the following topic							
	- Computer and GPS use, E-Administration, mailing, filing, archiving...,communication system	1 000 000	x			Council budget	Council	
	- Local resource mobilization, Tax collection, Good governance Accounting system and Budgeting process, Understanding the funders (FEICOM, PNDP, GTZ...) principles, Management of activities and Finances	1 000 000	x			Council budget	Council	
	- Project Identification, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. Strategic for Partnership, Lobby for funds	1 000 000	x			Council budget	Council	
	- Urban waste management, Hygiene and Sanitation, Effects of Climate change, Deforestation and Degradation, HIV and AIDs on local development, Environment Impacts Study.	1 000 000	x			Council budget	Council	
08	Equipping the Secretary General office	783 950	x			FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
09	Purchasing 02 Laptops for both Development and financial Agent	800 000	x			PNDP	Council/PNDP	
SECTOR: 01		BASIC EDUCATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of pupils (0-12 years) to high quality basic education</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Opening and Construction of 11 new Nursery schools for pupils (0-6)	88 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	

02	Opening and Construction of 3 new Primary schools for pupils (6-12)	144 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	increase the number of state teachers by 21 in nursery and primary schools by 2014 ending			x	x		Council	
04	to increase the offer in desks of 633 by 2014	18 990 000		x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	to increase the offer of new classrooms of 23 within the municipality by 2014	184 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
06	to improve the offer of new classrooms through the rehabilitation of 10 old ones by 2014	75 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
07	to improve the access of pupils to information technology through equipping 13 schools with computer labs of 3 computers by 2014	34 281 000		x	x	PNDP/PIB	Council/State	
08	Improve the access of pupils to library through the equipping schools with 13 libraries by 2014	37 500 000		x	x	FEICOM/PIB	Council/State	
09	Improve the school environment through the construction of fences in 13 schools by 2014.	97 500 000			x	PIB	Council/State	
10	Increase the access of pupils to save latrines through the construction 31 blocs latrines in nursery and primary schools by 2014	108 500 000		x	x	PIB/FEICOM	Council/State	
11	increase the access of pupils to potable water through the construct of 12 water points in nursery and primary schools by 2014	96 000 000		x	x	PIB/Council/FEICO M	Council/State	
12	increase the access of pupils to descend school environment through planting of 612 tree within the schools yards and supplying of 33 waste bins	21 090 000		x	x	PIB/Council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 02		SECONDARY EDUCATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of students (12-19 years) to high quality secondary education</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Opening and Construction of 2 new CETIC for pupils (12-19)	123 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Opening and construction of 01 new GHS by 2015	38 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	to increase the number of state teachers by 20 and 3 in the secondary general and technical schools respectively by 2015	50 000				Council	Council/State	
04	to increase the offer in desks of 29 by 2015	870 000		x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	Construction of 15 new classrooms in the secondary and technical schools within the municipality by 2015	135 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
06	Equipping 5 schools with 5computer labs (total of 25 computers)	14 650 000	x	x	x	PIB/ /PNDP	Council/State	
07	Construction and Equipping of Dikome Balue GHS with 01 scientific lab	60 500 000		x	x	PNDP/PIB	Council/State	
08	Construction of fences in 5 schools by 2014.	90 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
09	Construction of 12 block latrines in schools by 2014	90 000 000			x	PIB	Council/State	

10	Construct of 6 water points in nursery and primary schools by 2014	42 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
11	Planting of 112 tree within the schools yards and supplying of 11 waste bins	48 000 000		x	x	PIB/Council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 03		PUBLIC WORKS						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>The urban and village space roads are very degraded</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of 64.6 km of roads, to link the 14 villages							
	P07-6-1; Dikome-Mofako: 7.0 km,	11 777 500	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-2 : Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km	5 888 750	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-3: Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km,	5 888 750	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-4: Mofako-Ebobe: 4.0km	6 730 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-5: Ebobe-Betenge: 1.2km,	2 019 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-6: Betenge-Mekoma: 4.0km,	6 330 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-7: Mekoma-Itinde: 1.2km	2 019 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-8: Itinde-Bonji: 3.7km,	6 225 250	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-9: Bonji-Weme: 3.0 km,	5 047 500	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-10: Bonji-Bosunga: 10.5km,	200 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-11: Diboki-Weme; 2.5km,	60 000 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-12: Weme-Bona: 2.5km,	60 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-13: Dikome-Difenda: 10.5km,	200 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
	P07-6-14: Difenda-Mbombe:10.0km	200 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Construction/rehabilitation of 20.79km , 6 bridges , 6 culverts , 2 bridges , 4 grooves and 3 marshy within the urban space,	FM	x	x	x	PIB		
03	Construction/rehabilitation of 39.54 km within all the villages of the municipality , 33 culverts, 10 bridges ,4 culverts, rehabilitation of 4 bridges, 14 grooves and 5 marshy	98 850 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
04	Installation of 04 Council Ticket gates on the roads to Dikome Balue, Difenda, Betenge, Bonji	2 000 000	x	x	x	council	council	
SECTOR: 04		PUBLIC HEALTH						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to high quality health care</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	To increase the medical personnel in the health centers in the municipality: 4 Medical doctor;4 IDE;7 IB; 8 AS,5 Matrons;6 Comis by 2015	50 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Purchasing and supplying equipment to health centers :40 Beds,4 Maternities,3 Pharmacies,4 Fridges,Drugs,5 Microscopes, Pharmacies and drugs	20 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	

03	Construction of 04 lodgings of Doctors.	80 000 000				PIB/FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
04	Equipping the health centers environments through the supply of: 4 Water points;75 Trees;5 Incinerators/waste bins,5 Latrine,4 Fences	82 526 500		x	x	PIB/council/	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	Organization of 05 campaigns for increasing the understanding of youth and the entire population on issues like AIDs/HIV, Hygiene and sanitation, Tuberculosis, Vaccination, urban space, nursery, primary , secondary schools	1000 000	x	x	x	Council	Council/State	
SUBSECTOR: 05		WATER						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to potable water</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Maintenance of exiting 32 water taps within the municipality by 2014	3 200 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Repair of 18 water points within the municipality by 2014	9 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Providing 12 water sources to the population within the municipality by 2014	60 000 000	x	x	x	PNDP	Council/PNDP	
04	Construction of 81 new water taps population within the municipality by 2014	121 000 000		x	x	PIB/council/	Council/	
05	Reforestation of 12 water catchments by 2014	<i>see forestry sector</i>		x	x	Council	Council	
06	Capacity building of 300 persons on water treatment procedure by 2014	3 000 000		x	x	PIB/PNDP	Council/PNDP	
SUBSECTOR: 05		ENERGY						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to quality electricity</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Production of hydroelectricity from 3 sources (Dikome Balue, NDonono, Betenge),	350 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Rehabilitation and extension of electricity network at Dikome Balue	20 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Capacity building of 5000 women on energy efficient stoves	1 000 000		x		PNDP	Council	
SECTOR: 06		AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space populations have limited access to modern agriculture system</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Rehabilitate CEAC of Dikome Balue	15 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Construction of 140 communal ovens at a rate of 10 per village	140 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Construct and equip 05 agric posts(AP) by 2016 at:- Difenda,- Bonji,- Dikome Balue- Betenge- Ebobe	85 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
04	Creation and construction and equipping of 01 phytosanitary brigade at Dikome	17 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	

	Balue							
05	Capacity building of farmers on modern techniques	5 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
	- Agroforestry, Mushroom cultivation, Honey production Sustainable Agriculture Techniques	-		x	x	PIB /PNDP	Council/State	
	- Agribusiness, Periodic market of cocoa, Local markets, Value chain of food	-		x	x	PNDP/PIB	Council/State	
	- Soil care, crop diversification, Integrated Pest Management, Agrochemical safety	-		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
06	Facilitate creation of 81 CIGs in the municipality by 2016 (15 in Dikome Balue, 10 in Difenda, 10 in Betenge, 05 in Bonji, 05 in Mofako)	81 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
07	Facilitate funding of agric activities within the municipality	50 000	x			council	Council/State	
08	Construction of 56 km of farm to market roads (04 km per 14 villages)	112 000 000	x			PIB/Council	Council/State	
09	Creation of 20 ha of communal Green Tea estate at Dikome Balue	40 000 000	x			PIB	Council/State	
10	Creation of 20 ha of coffee arabica	45 000 000	x			PIB/FEICOM	Council/State	
11	Creation of 20 ha of banana plantain estate and multiplication of	30 000 000	x			PIB/FEICOM	Council/State	
12	Creation of a banana plantain multiplication center (10 000 suckers/cycle)	10 000 000	x			PIB/FEICOM	Council/State	
SECTOR: 07		COMMERCE						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		Limited commercial exchanges						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of 07village markets in the municipality (Dikome Balue, Mofako, Difenda, Betenge, Ndonono, , Bonji, Weme)	70 000 000	x	x	x	Council/PNDP	Council/State	
02	Organization of cocoa and coffee periodic markets and produce channels (01 in Difenda, 01 in Betenge, 01 Bonji)	100 000	x	x	x	Council/ONCC	Council/ONCC	
SECTOR: 08		HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		Limited access of youths from the secondary school to higher education						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Setting up a scholarship program at the council level to encourage best students from secondary schools	500 000	x	x	x	Council	Council	
SECTOR: 09		WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY SECTOR						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		Limited economic power of rural women within the municipality						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations

			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Rehabilitation of Dikome Balue women empowerment center and equipment with; -03 sewing machines-03 gas cookers -01 needle machines -03 hair dressing Kits -01 knittin machines -01 deep freezers -03 computer sets	20 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Capacity building of women on income generating activities and finance management	14 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Providing incentives to 14 women CIGs and Associations at the rate of 01 CIGs per village	1 400 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
04	Capacity building of women on added value on the transformation of local products (cassava, plantain..) and marketing	1 000 000		x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/Parliament	
SECTOR: 10		STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space population have very limited access to secure lands and houses</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Elaboration of the urban master plan of Dikome Balue	200 000		x		council	Council/State	
02	Elaboration of the sectorial maps: schools, soil occupation, Health, Hydraulic, Population, mines, hydrography, roads, natural resources	150 000		x	x	council	Council/State	
03	Campaign of deliverance of building permit	100 000		x	x	Council	Council/State	
04	Sensitize the population to get land certificate	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 11		URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space population have limited access to quality houses</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construct 10 social houses in Dikome Balue	50 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Construction of 03 Ground stands (01 in Dikome Balue, 01 in Betenge, 01 in Bonji)	5 000 000	x	x	x	Council	Council	
03	Elaboration of an urban space map in Dikome Balue	100 000		X		council	Council	
04	Construction of 5 km of modern urban roads and others infrastructures (bridges, culverts) in Dikome Balue urban space.	25 000 000		x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	Planting 1000 ornamental trees within Dikome Balue urban space	100 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 12		LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						

GENERAL PROBLEM :		Limited access of the urban and village space population to quality livestock and fishing resources						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of 03 slaughtering houses at Dikome Balue, Difenda, Bonji	15 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Support of agro-pastoral CIGs/Association on the Construction of 28 modern confining spaces for goats at the rate of 02 per village with a productivity of 50 d ``cabrins`` per cycle	14 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
03	Construction of 03 vaccinating houses at Dikome Balue, Difenda, Betenge	30 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
04	Capacity building of fishermen on sustainable aquaculture such as in ponds using crop by-products for feed and integrated livestock-fish farming	1 000 000				PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	Capacity building on sustainable fishing methods, elaboration of resource harvesting plan,	1 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
06	Capacity building on community-based animal health	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
07	Creation of a Ranch of 20 ha with at least 500 cows	20 000 000	x	x	x	PNDP/PIB	Council/State	
08	Creation of 3 communal ponds at Difenda (1) and Dikome (2),Bonji(1)	3 000 000		x	x	FEICOM/PIB	Council/State	
09	Construction of a communal agro complex (poultry(500); pigry (50) -ponds))	25 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR: 13		ARTS AND CULTURE						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		Urban and village population have limited access to their culture practices						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of 01 culture hall at Dikome Balue	17 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Recording of local music and films within the municipality	500 000	x	x		council	Council	
03	Construction of communal museum in (art and literature of Balue)	15 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/state	
04	Institution and organization of annual cultural festivals within the municipality	1 000 000	x	x	x	council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/Parliament	
SECTOR: 14		SOCIAL AFFAIRS						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		Inadequate access of disable people to quality rehabilitating services.						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Rehabilitation and equipment of 01 social center in Dikome Balue	17 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Capacity building of disable people on income generating activities: production of	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	

	`amidon`, shoes repairs, thatches							
03	Capacity building of age groups and people living with HIV/AIDs on gardens and small poultry management	1 000 000	x	x	x	PNDP	Council	
04	Purchasing and distribution of supporting equipments to disables (eye glasses, wheel chair, crotches, sticks...)	2 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	Council/State/ Parliament	
05	Supporting vulnerable groups on the creation of 14 CIGs/Association at the rate of 01 per village	1 400 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 15		YOUTH AFFAIRS AND CIVIC EDUCATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>High migration of youths out of the municipality</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction and equipment of 01 youth re creative center at Dikome Balue	20 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Capacity building workshop for the youth groups in Dikome Balue on management of income generating projects, entrepreneurship, -hunting-Breeding-business fishing, computer maintenance, motto mechanics,	1 500 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
03	Funding of 14 youth groups micro-projects based in the village at the rate of 01 project per village	14 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
04	Creation of job opportunities for youths within the municipality through the communal big projects programmes	50 000 000	x	x	x	council/	Council/Parliament	
SECTOR: 16		TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION SECTOR						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>local authorities have limited understanding on the use of decentralization for their local development</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Capacity building on Decentralization and Local Development local: Problems of Decentralization and Mitigating measures, Resource mobilization, Good governance, Local planning, Lobby, Legal Framework of Decentralization...	2 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR: 17		SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION SECTOR						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of the population to quality sport activities.</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of a sport complex and equip sport (Foot-ball play ground, Hand-ball	50 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	

	playground, Volley-play ground, Construction of one sport track) infrastructures at Dikome Balue							
02	Equipment of all the primary schools with light sport facilities (Foot-ball, volley-ball, hand-ball jerseys, boats Whistle..)	1 500 000		x	x	council	Council	
03	Organize a communal championship at Dikome Balue during the holidays	1 500 000	x	x	x	council	Council	
SECTOR: 18		TRANSPORT						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Limited mobility of persons and goods in the urban and village space within the municipality</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Construction of a motor park at Dikome Balue by 2014	5 000 000			x	council	Council/State	
02	Construction of 01 block latrine at Dikome Balue motto park by 2014	3 500 000			x	council	Council/State	
03	Purchase of 10 motorbikes " Okada" for inter villages transport within the municipality by 2012	6 000 000	x			PNDP	Council	
SECTOR: 19		EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village youths don't have access to quality vocational training</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Opening and construction of a SAR SM: Building construction, Cabinet making, Home economics	20 000 000			x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Rehabilitation of CEAC of Dikome Balue	10 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR: 20		ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space population have limited access to quality hygiene and sanitary services.</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Furnishing 33 wastes bins in nursery and primary schools of Dikome Balue municipality	16 500 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
02	Construction of 21 block latrines in Nursery and Primary schools	73 500 000		x	x	PIB/council	PIB/council	
03	Construction of 12 blocks latrines in secondary schools	42 000 000				PIB/council	PIB/council	
04	Rehabilitation and treatment of pit toilets within municipality	5 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council/ Parliamentarian micro project fund	PIB/council/ Parliament	

05	Construction of waste management treatment	5 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	PIB/council	
SECTOR: 21		FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Unsustainable exploitation of forestry resources</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Capacity building on council staff and traditional authorities on community forest management ,on reforestation, sustainable management of natural resources	1 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Planting of 612 trees in Nursery and Primary schools	4 590 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Planting of 75 trees in health centers	562 500		x		PIB/Council	Council/State	
04	Planting of 112 trees in secondary schools	840 000		x	x	PIB/council/	Council	
05	Planting of 3 000 ornamental trees at Dikome Balue urban space	22 500 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
06	Creation of a council forest	3 000 000	x	x	x	PNDP/council	Council/PNDP	
07	Capacity building of the population on local wildlife and medicinal plants protection	1 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 22		TOURISM AND LEISURE						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Tourists have limited access to quality enjoyment services</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Create, construct and equip a council Tourism and Leisure board at Dikome Balue	20 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Construct and equip Tourism and Leisure lodges in Dikome Balue, Weme, Difenda, Betenge, Bonji	5 000 000		x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
03	Rehabilitation of touristic sites (shrines, waterfalls, caves, steep areas..) sites in the municipality	8 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
04	Creation of an Eco-Tourism forest at Bosunga	10 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	PIB/council	
SECTOR: 23		MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Low exploitation of local mines (clay, sand and stones)</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Creation of local mines careers (clay, sand and stones)	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Exploration of mines and feasibility study of exploitation of other mines (muscovite...)	50 000		x	x	council	Council/State	
03	01 career of clay 01 career of stones and 04 careers of sand created					/council	Council	
04	at least 2 others mines are discovered	50 000		x	x	PIB/council/	PIB/council/	

SECTOR: 24		POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>The urban and village space population have very limited access to long distance communication service.</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Creation, construction and equipment of 01 multimedia center at Dikome Balue	25 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR: 25		LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Socio professional groups within the municipality have limited access to quality social security services</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Organize the workshop to educate professional groups on the procedure of registration at CNPS. Advantages to register in social security	1 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Support of the opening of Mutual Health at Dikome Balue	500 000		x	x	council	Council/State	
SECTOR: 26		SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Abundant local medicinal plants are not exploited sustainably by the population</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Train 20 traditional authorities on the scientific methods of exploitation of medicinal plant at Dikome Balue.	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB/council	Council/State	
02	Train the population on how to domesticate medicinal plants in farm land	2 500 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Creation of a communal garden for medicinal plants at Dikome Balue and training of personnel in charge of its management .	1 000 000	x	x		Council	Council	
SECTOR: 27		COMMUNICATION						
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Limited access of the population to information</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Creation and construction of a Community Radio at Dikome Balue	1 500 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR: 28		SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRIZE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT						

GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Natural resources material (cane, liana..) for handicraft are endangered</i>						
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	Implementation period			Funding source	Responsible/ partners	observations
			Y1	Y2	Y3			
01	Creation of 02 handicraft centers within the municipality	15 000 000		x	x	PIB	Council/State	
02	Capacity building of 100 handicraft men on eco-minded handicraft	1 000 000	x	x	x	PIB	Council/State	
03	Support on the creation of 14 CIGs/Association on handicraft activities	1 400 000	x			PIB	Council/State	

6.3-/ SUMMARY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE MID TERM INVESTMENT

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of Council Development agent's and steering committee on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	Before the project start up	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Training of COMES on safeguarding the policies and the taking into account the socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	Before the project start up	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out environmental impact studies	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	before the project start up	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP ;	Council budget	In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by The Mayor.
Monitoring and evaluation of socio environmental management plan on the implementation of micro projects.	Council population	During the project implementation	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor	Project budget	
Train the beneficiaries on governance of local resources, on sustainable management of social infrastructures	Council population	During the project implementation	PNDP ;	Project budget	
Resettlement of the population whose land has been expropriated	population	During the project implementation	Council	Project budget	

6.3.1-/ POTENTIAL SOCIO-ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT IMPACTS OF MICRO PROJECTS

	MAIN POTENTIAL SOCIO-ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS		IMPACT AVOIDANCE AND REDUCTION OPTIONS	
Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
CAPACITY BUILDING	Training of staff	throw of plastic all over	disposal of dust bins	
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase of council financial resources. -Reduction in food insecurity -Sustainable exploitation of fish -Abundant production of meat and fish for satisfying the needs in protein of the local population -About 100 new jobs for youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 ha of forest to be cleared in 3 years. -Destruction of animal habitats -Overgrazing of 20ha of land. -Expropriation of the population -Migration of the population from the area;Pollution of Soil and water of chemicals;-Sex disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve the council in sustainable agriculture, Train of workers on safety and first aid, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adoption of Agroforestry and Sustainable agriculture approach -Planting of grasses for cows
NATURE PROTECTION (TREE PLANTING)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carbon sequestration -Beauty of the area -Reconstitution of the biodiversity - Protection and Conservation of biodiversity. - Improve in people leisure and council finance - Improve in Hygiene and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roots of 1799 trees can grow wild and destroy infrastructures -Violent wind can break tree branches and destroy infrastructures with. -Pupils can climb, fall from the tree and loose their life. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Train beneficiaries on tree nursery and maintenance. -Respect of Norm on tree planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plant adapted trees with deep roots and low crown. -Purchase and provide seeds of adapted ornamental trees to beneficiaries
CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve in cocoa quality and price -Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High consumption of fuel, -Lost of biodiversity (forests, soil, water, animal habitats) -Carbon dioxide emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Elaborate a programme of maintenance of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of biogas on communal ovens Resettlement of the expropriated

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improvement in the access to basic services(education, health care, potable water etc) -Population pressure on the use of some basic infrastructure is reduced -Increase of agro-pastoral activity productivity -Improve in Hygiene related to meat -Improvement of transporters income and council tax collection -Amelioration of the local economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Noise pollution from working equipment -Disagreement, conflicts, street demonstration of the victim population -Emission of bad odour from pigry - Landslide -Flooding, Loss of biodiversity (vegetation, soil erosion); Flooding due to poor drainage at facilities, Groundwater pollution due to construction waste and improper location of latrines, Increased malaria due to standing waters -Expropriation of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Train the beneficiaries on sustainable management and use of social infrastructure -Increase the participation of women on the management of water. -Adopt participatory approach during the designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> population -Reforestation of degraded area -Replanting of grasses on eroded area -Provide waste bins to slaughtering houses. -Provide an adequate quantity of EM5 (to reduce bad odour)
ENERGY CONSUMPTION EQUIPMENT -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amelioration of the quality and productivity of public service Strengthening of the population mobility and goods within the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emission Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) emission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train the beneficiary on how to economize energy Elaborate and follow up the programme of maintenance strictly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing of low energy consumption equipments

6.4/ ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN (PIA)

6.4.1/ AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND PERIODICITY

No	Sources	Amount	Periodicity
----	---------	--------	-------------

	COUNCIL INVESTMENT BUDGET	386 250 000	annual
	PUBLIC INVESTMENT BUDGET (2012)	95 520 000	annual
	PNPD	78 146 355	
	CO-FINANCING COUNCIL TO PNPD FUND (15%)	11 721 953	
	FEICOM	-	
	BAD (BANK AFRICAINE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT)	15 000 000	
	TOTAL=	586 638 308	

6.4.2/ ANNUAL PLAN OF PRIORITY PROJECTS (1ST YEAR)

SECTOR: 00		COUNCIL AS INSTITUTION																
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Limited capacity (financial, material, human, partnership resources) to carry out its mission</i>																
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location	
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
01	Rehabilitation and equipment of the wooden Council Hall	5 000 000				x	x	x								Council	Council	
02	Equipping the Mayor's office with adequate working materials, 01 executive table, 01 executive chair 01 office carpet 01 office fridge, 02 visitor's chairs	2 000 000						x	x	x						FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
03	Equipping council secretariat with working materials s; 03 modern computers, 02 colors printers, 01 scanner, 01 photocopy machine, 01 ondolor, 01 power , regulator, 01 generator,	2 500 000						x	x	x						FEICOM	Council/FEICOM	
04	Vehicles and equipment repairs	5 000 000					x	x	x	x						council	Council	
05	Equipping wooden council building with kitchen equipment and furniture	700 000				x	x									Council	Council	
06	Purchasing of surveying equipment and town planning equipment (04 GPS)	2 000 000				X	X	X								Council	council	
SECTOR:		BASIC EDUCATION																
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of pupils (0-12 years) to high quality basic education</i>																
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location	
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
01	increase the number of state teachers by 21 primary schools by 2014 ending (Dikome 5, Mofako 3,Betenge 5,Bonji 2,Difenda 4,Mbombe 2)	40 000					x	x	x							council	Council	

02	to increase the offer in desks of 633 by 2014 -purchase of 60 desks at GPS Dikome-Balue; 60 desks at GPS Mofako	3 600 000					x	x	x									PIB	Council/State	
03	to increase the offer of new classrooms of 4 within the municipality by 2014 -construction of 02 classrooms at GPS MOFAKO BALUE -construction of 02 classrooms at GPS DIKOME BALUE -contruction of 02 classrooms at GNS Dikome Balue and water supply	23 000 000 23 000 000 18 000 000							x	x	x							PIB PIB PNDP	Council/State Council/State	
04	Increase the access of pupils to save latrines through the construction of 01 blocs latrine at GPS Ndonono by 2014	5 000 000					x	x	x									BAD		
05	Construction building for accommodation at GPS Dikome-Balue	17 000 000					x	x	x									PIB	Council/State	
06	Purchase, mounting and renovation of electrical installations and power generator at the Sub-divisional inspetorate of primary and nursery Education , Dikme-Balue	1 500 000					x	x	x									PIB	Council/State	
07	-Purchase of office furniture (teacher desk)at GPS Mofako -purchase of office furniture(teacher desk) at GPS Dikome-Balue	500 000					x	x	x									PIB	Council/State	
SECTOR:		SECONDARY EDUCATION																		
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of students (12-19 years) to high quality secondary education</i>																		
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location			
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
01	to increase the number of state teachers by 23 IN GSS and CETIC by 2015 (GHS Dikome 9, CETIC Ebobe 3, GHS Betenge 5, GSS Bonji 6	40 000								x	x	x						Council	Council/State	
02	to increase the offer in desks of 60 by 2012 -Equipping CETIC EBOBE with 60 desks	1 800 000					X	x	x									PIB	Council/State	
03	Construction of builging workshop at CETIC Ebobe	25 000 000					x	x	x									PIB		
04	Equipping 5 schools with 5computer labs (total of 25 computers) GHS Dikome 5, GHS Betenge 5, GSS Bonji 5,GSS Difenda 5,GPS Dikome 5	5 000 000					x	x	x									Council	Council	
05	Construction of 01 block latrine at GHS Dikome Balue schools by 2012	5 000 000					x	x	x									BAD	Council/BAD	
SECTOR:		PUBLIC WORKS																		
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>The urban and village space roads are very degraded</i>																		
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location			
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
01	Construction of 64.6 km of roads, to link the 14 villages																	council	Council/State	
	P07-6-1; Dikome-Mofako: 7.0 km,	11 777 500		x	x	x	x											Council	Council/State	
	P07-6-2 : Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km	5 888 750		x	x	x	x											Council	Council/State	
	P07-6-3 Ndonono-Ebobe: 3.5km,	5 888 750		x	x	x	x											Council	Council/State	
	P07-6-4: Mofako-Ebobe: 4.0km	6 730 000		x	x	x	x											Council	Council/State	
	P07-6-5: Ebobe-Betenge: 1.2km,	2 019 000		x	x	x	x											Council	Council/State	

	P07-6-6: Betenge-Mekoma: 4.0km,	6 330 000		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
	P07-6-7: Mekoma-Itinde: 1.2km	2 019 000		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
	P07-6-8: Itinde-Bonji: 3.7km,	6 225 250		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
	P07-6-9: Bonji-Weme: 3.0 km,	5 047 500		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
	P07-6-11: Diboki-Weme; 2.5km,	60 000 000		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
	P07-6-12: Weme-Bona: 2.5km,	60 000 000		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
02	Construction/rehabilitation of 20.79km , 6 bridges , 6 culverts , 2 bridges , 4 grooves and 3 marshy at Dikome Balue,	50 000 000		x	x	x	x							x	x	X	Council	Council/State
03	Construction/rehabilitation of 39.54 km within all the villages of the municipality , 33 culverts, 10 bridges ,4 culverts, rehabilitation of 4 bridges, 14 grooves and 5 marshy	106 824 250		x	x	x	x							x	x		Council	Council/State
SUBSECTOR:		WATER																
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Inadequate access of the urban and village space population to potable water</i>																
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location	
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
01	Maintenance of exiting 32 water taps within the municipality by 2014 (Dikome 10, Mofako 8,Ebode 5, Betenge 3, Difenda 6	2 500 000					x	x	x	x							Council	Council
02	construction of water point at Bonji	30 000 000					x	x	x								PNDP	
SECTOR:		AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT																
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space populations have limited access to modern agriculture system</i>																
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location	
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
01	Facilitate funding of agric activities within the municipality	50 000			x	x	x	x	x	X							council	Council/State
02	Creation of 20 ha of communal Green Tea estate at Dikome Balue	2 000 000			x	x	x	x	x	X							Council	Council/State
03	Creation of 20 ha of coffee arabica Dikome Balue (5ha), Betenge (8ha), Mofako (7ha)	2 000 000			x	x		X	x	x							council	Council/State
04	Creation of 20 ha of banana plantain estate at Difenda	1 000 000			x	x	x	X	x	x							council	Council/State
05	Creation of a banana plantain multiplication center at Difenda	1 000 000			x	x	x	x	x	x							Council	Council/State
SECTOR:		COMMERCE																
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Limited commercial exchanges</i>																
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location	
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				

SECTOR:		ENVIRONMENT, NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT															
GENERAL PROBLEM :		<i>Urban and village space population have limited access to quality hygiene and sanitary services.</i>															
No	Specific objectives/ Activities	Estimate in FCFA	period												Funding source	Responsible/ partners	Location
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
	Construction of 14 pit toilets: Bonji(3), Mekoma(1), Etenge(1), Betenge(2), Ebode(2), Mofako(1), Dikome (3), Ndonono(1)	15 000 000			x	x	x								BAD	Council	

NB: Administrative costs are supported by recurrent expenditures worth 230 000 FCFA.

6.5-/ CONTRACT AWARD PLAN

N°	Project title	Preparing the Tender File	Approval of Tender File by Tenders Board	Launching an invitation to tender by publication	Opening of bids	Evaluation of offers	Award proposal or Decision	Publication of Results	Signature of the contract	Notification of the Contract	Starting Date	Previsional Reception Date	Final provisional Date
001	Rehabilitation and equipment of the wooden Council Hall	20/1	30/1	6/2	8/3	19/3	20/3	21/3	30/3	10/4	18/4	28/5	20/6
002	Equipping the Mayor's office with adequate working materials, 01 executive table, 01 executive chair 01 office carpet 01 office fridge, 02 visitor's chairs												
003	Equipping council secretariat with working materials s; 03 modern computers, 02 colors printers, 01 scanner, 01 photocopy machine, 01 ondolor, 01 power , regulator, 01 generator,	10/1	20/1	24/1	27/2	28/2	28/2	29/2	5/3	9/3	16/3	20/4	22/5
004	Vehicles and equipment repairs	10/1	20/1	24/1	27/2	28/2	28/2	29/2	5/3	9/3	16/3	20/4	22/5
005	Equipping wooden council building with kitchen equipment and furniture	10/1	20/1	24/1	27/2	28/2	28/2	29/2	5/3	9/3	16/3	20/4	22/5
006	Purchasing of surveying equipment and town planning equipment (04 GPS)	10/1	20/1	24/1	27/2	28/2	28/2	29/2	5/3	9/3	16/3	20/4	22/5
007	increase the number of state teachers by 21 in primary schools by 2014 ending (Dikome 5, Mofako 3, Betenge 5, Bonji 2, Difenda 4, Mbombe 2)												
008	Purchase of 60 desks at GPS Dikome-Balue	10/2	20/2	29/2	20/3	26/3	31/3	3/4	12/4	20/4	27/4	30/7	31/8
009	purchase of 60 desks at GPS Mofako	10/2	20/2	29/2	20/3	26/3	31/3	3/4	12/4	20/4	27/4	30/7	31/8

010	Construction of 02 classrooms at GPS MOFAKO BALUE	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
011	Construction of 02 classrooms at GPS DIKOME BALUE	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
012	Construction of 02 classrooms at GNS Dikome Balue	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
013	construction of 01 blocs latrine at GPS Ndonono	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
014	Construction building for accommodation at GPS Dikome-Balue	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
015	Purchase, mounting and renovation of electrical installations and power generator at the Sub-divisional inspectorate of primary and nursery Education , Dikome-Balue	13/2	24/2	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
016	-Purchase of office furniture (teacher desk)at GPS Mofako -purchase of office furniture(teacher desk) at GPS Dikome-Balue	13/2	24/3	2/3	5/4	13/4	25/4	30/4	4/5	15/5	24/5	24/8	26/9
017	to increase the number of state teachers by 23 IN GSS and CETIC by 2015 (GHS Dikome 9, CETIC Ebobe 3, GHS Betenge 5, GSS Bonji 6	16/1	26/1	31/1	27/2	28/2	28/2	29/2	6/3	14/3	21/3	23/4	22/5
018	-Equipping CETIC EBOBE with 60 desks	11/1	18/1	23/1	30/1	23/2	24/2	27/2	7/3	13/3	22/3	24/4	25/5
	Construction of builging workshop at CETIC Ebobe	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
019	Equipping 5 schools with 5computer labs (total of 25 computers) GHS Dikome 5, GHS Betenge 5, GSS Bonji 5,GSS Difenda 5,GPS Dikome 5	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
020	Construction of 01 block latrine at GHS Dikome Balue schools by 2012	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
021	Construction of 64.6 km of roads, to link the 14 villages	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
022	P07-6-1; Dikome-Mofako: 7.0 km,	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
023	P07-6-2 : Mofako-Ndonono: 3.5km	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
024	P07-6-3 Ndonono-Ebobe: 3.5km,	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
025	P07-6-4: Mofako-Ebobe: 4.0km	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
026	P07-6-5: Ebobe-Betenge: 1.2km,	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
027	P07-6-6: Betenge-Mekoma: 4.0km,	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
028	P07-6-7: : 1.2km	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
029	P07-6-8: Itinde-Bonji: 3.7km,	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
030	P07-6-9: Bonji-Weme: 3.0 km,	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
031	P07-6-11: Diboki-Weme; 2.5km,	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
032	P07-6-12: Weme-Bona: 2.5km,	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
033	Construction/rehabilitation of 20.79km , 6 bridges , 6 culverts , 2 bridges , 4 grooves and 3 marshy at Dikome Balue,	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
034	Construction/rehabilitation of 39.54 km within all the villages of the municipality , 33 culverts, 10 bridges ,4 culverts, rehabilitation of 4 bridges, 14 grooves and 5 marshy	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
035	Maintenance of exiting 32 water taps within the municipality by 2014 (Dikome 10, Mofako 8,Ebode 5, Betenge 3, Difenda 6	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
036	construction of water point at Bonji	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
037	Facilitate funding of agric activities within the municipality	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
038	Creation of 20 ha of communal Green Tea estate at Dikome Balue	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
039	Creation of 20 ha of coffee arabica Dikome Balue (5ha), Betenge (8ha), Mofako (7ha)	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
040	Creation of 20 ha of banana plantain estate at Difenda	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
041	Creation of a banana plantain multiplication center at Difenda	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
042	Construction of village markets in the municipality (Dikome Balue, Difenda,)	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
043	Construct 10 social houses in Dikome Balue (acquisition of land)	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6

044	Livestocks vaccins for Dikome balue, Difenda, Betenge, Mofako	3/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	31/5	18/6
045	Acquisition of land for Construction of a sport complex and equip sport (Foot-ball play ground, Hand-ball playground, Volley-play ground, Construction of one sport track)infrastructures at Dikome Balue	12/1	24/1	31/1	2/3	13/3	23/3	30/3	9/4	20/4	30/4	31/5	29/6
046	Equipment of all the primary schools with light sport facilities (Foot-ball, volley-ball, hand-ball jerseys, boats Whistle..)	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
047	Organize a communal championship at Dikome Balue during the holidays	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6
048	Construction of 14 pit toilets within the municipality	6/2	13/2	17/2	19/3	26/3	30/3	5/4	17/4	23/4	30/4	30/5	18/6

VII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1/ COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE CDP

Composition of the steering committee			Attributions of the steering committee
	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Roles</i>	The steering committee plays an important role during the planning and follow-up of the planning
	<i>Permanent members</i>		
1	President	Mayor Dikome Balue	1- It has to support the executive for the proper evolution of the CDP process
2	Rapporteur	Council development agent	2- Evaluate the quality of services rendered by the providers or community based organizations
3	Representative of the SDO	Supervisory authority	3- Work to ensure that the planning process and the execution of the plan are carried out in good conditions (ensure the quality of delegated work)
4	Representative of MINEPAT	Follow up of all the subdivision projects of BIP	4- Monitor the planning process and its execution to ensure transparency
5	NADIEMBE MANDE PETER	Chair person	5- Propose solutions to the council executive in case of difficulties
6	EBANJE NIFONDO JAMES	Secretary	6- Coordinate the elaboration and execution of the CDP for the council executive

7	NGOE JAPHET NGOE	Member	7- Keep an eye on the progress of the work plan
8	PS ELANGWE ALOYSIUS	Member	8- Be accountable to the Mayor and/ or the municipal council
9	SAKWE TERRENCE	Member	9- Supervise the dissemination of information about the process (communication system)
10	BOKWE SAMUEL	Member	10- Propose a draft council order for its creation

We hope a subcommittee made of Traditional authorities, Presidents of Development committee, Resources persons, NGO, CIG and Association leaders, Services providers leaders, Implicated sectorials could be part of the follow up committee

7.2-/ MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM AND INDICATORS (IN RELATION TO THE AIP)

Sector	General indicator	Secondary indicators
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of Youth (0-19) having access to quality basic and Secondary education. - Level of education of girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and quality of pedagogic equipment and infrastructures acquired , teacher transferred; students per Classroom; equipment and infrastructure operational; student per computer;classrooms built, Rate of school success; teacher/student. - Quality of the school environment (existence of a fence, water point, trees planted, latrines...)
HYDRAULIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of the urban and village space population having access to potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of operational water taps, water point rehabilitated; campaign of water treatment; water tanks and water sources constructed; of water catchment protected; water management committee created or operationalized - Stock and quality of water supplied to the population
ELECTRIFICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of KW of electricity supplied, - % of the municipality space covered by electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of KM of electricity network installed; villages having electricity; income generating activities working with electricity; street lamps in Dikome Balue
LIVESTOCK, FISHERY AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stocks and quality of livestock products on the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of zootechnic and animal health center created; zootechnic centers equipped; partnership signed; subventions obtained; seminar of awareness; controls organized; CIGs created; slaughtering halls constructed; cows and fowls produced within the municipality; breeders recorded;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity and quality of vaccins supplied
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stocks. quality and variety of agricultural products on the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of post created, school rehabilitated; phytosanitary Brigade created ; CIGs created; capacity building held on modern agriculture. - Amount of funding received from the donors (PACA, ACEFA etc...). - Quantity and quality of Cocoa, Green Tea, Banana produced by the Council and within the municipality - Rate of Council tax collection
PUBLIC WORKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of KM of roads constructed and rehabilitated - Quantity of traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of KM of roads constructed and rehabilitated within the municipality - % of good roads. - % of roads and related infrastructures within the municipality. - Number of bridges and culverts constructed.
COMMERCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of basic commodities - Products - Number of markets built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of markets and latrines created and constructed - Rate of Council tax collection - Stocks, quality and various products offered in the markets
ENVIRONMENT NATURE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of the population having access to good sanitation and clean water supplies. - Number of tonnes of waste treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of tonnes of waste treated - Existence operational programme against the main environmental threats: Deforestation, Degradation of biodiversity, climate change effects, - Stock of productive land allocated to agriculture - Number of person living in a state of food insecurity
LAND TENURE ; HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of social houses - Level of migration - Existence of a Dikome Master plan. - Existence of a Zoning plan of the municipality space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the master plan of Dikome Balue Council - Existence of a Plan of soil occupation. - Existence of the map and the boundaries of the municipality. - Existence of a market occupation site Plan - Existence of various maps (soil, population, hydrography, touristic, mines, schools, health centers, hydraulic...) of the municipality - Rate of Council tax collection

7.3-/ TOOLS AND FREQUENCY OF REPORTING

DEVICE	TOOLS	FOLLOW UP FREQUENCIES	STATISTIC DEVICES
It consists to reinforce	Periodic meetings	Monthly	

<p>the coordination of the steering committee so as to enable a fluent, transparent, relevant and pertinent circulation of information and communication between all the stakeholders engaged on the development process.</p> <p>It also relevant to insure the full participation and appropriation of the process by all the stakeholders</p>	Progress reports	Monthly	<p>Its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to increase the understanding of poverty characteristics on the population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Human Development • Schooling rate • Number of health and doctor center per /inhabitants, • Rate of access to ITC, energy, ➤ to strengthen the system of collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of information ➤ to design the relevant OVI indicators for the measure of the reduction of poverty ➤ to measure the results, outcomes and impacts of various ➤ to enable the access of all the stakeholders to information ➤ to build the capacity of the council on monitoring and evaluation
	Evaluation reports	Every 6 months, but they depend on the meeting of the municipal councillors	
	Field surveys	Permanent	
	Objectively Verified Indicators (OVI)		
	The rating scale	Permanent	
	The monitoring and evaluation book (follow up form)	It is the sum of the internal and external feedback from the council and civil society respectively.	
	Activity follow up schedule		

7.4-/ REVIEW OF THE CDP AND MECHANISM FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE NEXT AIP

Revision of the CDP and AID preparation		Framework of the Revision	
Initiative	Procedure	Circumstances of revision	Limits of Revision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each proposal for the revision and AIP preparation should come from the Mayor and the Municipal councillors. If it comes from the municipal councillors, it should be signed by at least 1/3 of the councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor or Municipal Councillors initiate a project of revision of the CDP. • Such project is then deposited in front of the Municipal Council for deliberation and adoption during ordinary or extraordinary session. • The final copy is then submit to the supervisory body for approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case where the rate of realization of planned objectives is poor. • In the case where the financial, material and human resources planned become a problem • In the case where the system requires some management and organizational adjustment to be introduced in • In the case where the national development vision changes • in the case of an emergence of a new socio economic, cultural, environmental and political context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CDP and AIP preparation should be revised annually. This revision should be minor and should be limited on the projects planned • The total revision should operate after 3 years and should include the introduction of new projects, the modification of the steering committee

VIII: COMMUNICATION PLAN

Objectives	Activities/tools	Body in charge of implementation	Body involved in the implementation	Target groups	Timing	Cost	Indicators
Improve the CDP awareness and visibility	Ensure the use of the CDP logo and visual identity (sign boards, banners, tricots, cards..)	Communication cell of the Council	Council, LSO, Consultant	Local population, administrative authorities, private bodies, Funders	7 months	200000	more than 30000 people are aware of CDP
Broadcast the CDP information through networking communication tools	Design the council website and publish the CDP on	Communication cell of the Council	Council, LSO, Consultant	Local population, administrative authorities, private bodies, funders	4 months	500000	at least 10000 visits during the first 6 months
Communicate the CDP aims during meetings and seminars	Organize events: Launching of priority projects Launching of capacity building projects	Communication cell of the Council	Council, LSO, Consultant	Local population, administrative authorities, private bodies, Funders	3 years	500000	radion communique
Organize Media information campaigns	Publish an extract of the call for proposals of micro projects in national newspapers	Communication cell of the Council	Council, LSO, Consultant, media	Local population, administrative authorities, private bodies, Funders	6 months	100000	more than 30000 people are aware of CDP
	Prepare a short CDP presentation to be broadcasted through the community and regional media 3 times a week						
Organize a large resource mobilization campaign	Organize 1 resource mobilization workshop per year. Submission of projects to funders	Communication cell of the Council	Council, LSO, Consultant, media	Funders, Elites	3 years	400000	amount of funds mobilized

IX: CONCLUSION

9.1./ MOBILIZATION OF PERSONAL AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES

FUNDING SOURCES	CONTACT	USEFUL ACTIONS	ELIGIBLE PROJECTS
IRCOD: REGION INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	Espace Nord-Sud 17, rue de Boston. 67000 Strasbourg ...	Get in contact with the head office at Strasbourg, France	Technical assistance
PACDDU : URBAN DEVELOPMENT DECENTRALIZED CAPACITIES SUPPORT PROGRAMME	BP 847. Yaoundé Cameroun (Centre) Tél.: (237)221 28 24. Fax: (237) ...	Get in contact with the head office in Yaounde	Projects on the master plan of the Municipality, Council
PADDL: DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME	GIZ Office Yaoundé Quartier Bastos,Rue 1.820,Yaoundé	Get in contact with Dr Andreas Kalk Tel: +237 22212387	
PDM : PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES	Tel: +229 30 05 60 / 30 42 42,Fax: +229 30 19 76 Email: pdm@pdm-net.org	Get in contact with the head office	Projects to strength the access to clean water, energy,
SNV: ORGANIZATION NEERLANDAISE DE DEVELOPEMENT	Email: cameroon@snvworld.org ,		Project on local governance
ACPLGP: PLATFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF AFRICAN,CARRIBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES	ACPLGP ,Avenue Eugène Plasky, 8/12 1030 Brussels, Belgium Tel: +32.(0)2.732.85.62 Fax:		
CGLU: UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	Carrer Avinyó, 15,08002 Barcelona (España),Tel + 34 933 428 750 ;Fax + 34 933 428 760, info@cities- localgovernments.org		

The elaboration of the Communal Development Plan of Dikome Balue Council (CDP) has been a complex and exciting exercise. Indeed, it was not very easy to collect the primary and secondary data to support the conclusions of the diagnosis. Statistics have been sorely lacking in some structures of intervention, making the task of collecting secondary data difficult.

Furthermore, identification of priorities and especially their ranking were not possible without long and sometimes heated discussions and negotiations. But the spirit of consensus has always guided the development actors of the municipality and has also helped to identify priorities that reflect the general interest of the population. That is why, the vision of the council and related objectives have been formulated and micro projects have been developed to achieve these objectives.

This report which reflects the whole planning process does not claim to be the perfect expression of the current situation of the Council and its programming development. It is anyway the result of observations, analyzes, expressions of the population, discussions and negotiations of stakeholders in the process. Its mid-term review in 2013 will correct anything that may have arisen before the annual evaluation which will take place at the end of 2013.

But, as from now, the implementation of the CDP is the priority. To do it, all the development actors of the Municipality should engage in the process of resource mobilization for an efficient and effective implementation of this Plan. It is only at this cost that the vision projected by 2014 will be a reality for the wellbeing of the population.