

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Justification

The laws on decentralization of 22nd July, 2004 transfer power to local councils for the development of their municipalities. For the purpose of development and improvement of living standards of council areas, the Cameroon Government mandated body, The National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) is charged with facilitating local councils in their process of development. One of such actions leading to the development of local councils is through the facilitation for the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP) for the various councils.

Councils are expected to initiate, implement and follow up their development through the elaboration and implementation of their Communal Development Plan which is directly supervised by PNDP.

Mamfe municipal council is among nineteen councils in the South-West selected for the elaboration of their plans for phase II. Within this context, SIRDEP was recruited as the Local Support organization (LSO) to accompany the Mamfe council in its development planning process.

So far, within the framework of communal development planning process in the Mamfe Municipality, the following activities have been carried out: Process preparation, information collection (diagnosis at the council institutional, urban space and village levels) , consolidation of diagnostic data, restitution and validation of diagnosis results by the steering committee, Preparation of sectorial logical frameworks and presentation to sectorial heads for validation, planning, resource mobilization and programming.

1.2 Objectives of the Communal Development Plan (CDP)

1.2.1 Overall objective

The global objective is to come out with a picture of the socio economic situation of the municipality in terms of potential and problems and develop a plan to address these problems.

1.2.2. Specific objectives

Specifically the objectives are:

- To carry out a participative diagnosis of the urban space, villages and the council as an institution bringing out the potentials and constrains.
- To prepare logical frame works by sectors, annual investment and tri annual plans
- To prepare contract award plan for the first year
- To prepare a simplified environmental management framework of the tri annual plan
- To prepare a monitoring and evaluation summary for the Annual Investment plan

1.3 Structure of the CDP

The CDP is structured in to two main parts the first part is the diagnosis section which is made up of the village, the urban space and the council institutional diagnosis.

The second part of this report covers mainly strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming, socio environmental plans for micro projects, monitoring and evaluation plans for effective implementation and a communication plan.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The process was realized in five phases including: Process preparation; Collection and treatment of data; Data consolidation ; Strategic Planning, resource mobilisation and programming Workshop; Putting in place of a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

2.1 Process preparation

Preparations for the Council Development Planning (CDP) process in the Mamfe Municipality involved:

- Holding a harmonization meeting with Council executive to present an action plan prepared by SIRDEP, present the terms of reference for the restitution of training and launching workshops and to discuss and adopt the workshops program, propose a date for the official launching of the process and sensitize the Council executive in process of resource mobilisation for 2012 and criteria for setting up a steering committee for the process.
- Visiting the Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) of Manyu and holding a meeting with him, for the secretary general to introduce and present SIRDEP to the SDO and negotiate a date for the official launching workshop.

- Restitution of training on the elaboration of communal development plans through a four day workshop(see details on page 4 of diagnosis report)
- Sensitization and mobilization of stakeholders through preparation and distribution of invitation letters and organisation of a launching workshop (see details on Page 5 of the diagnosis report)
- Baseline data collection through review of existing reports and other relevant documents on socio economic and environmental aspects of the Mamfe Municipality, in government services and relevant institutions and through discussions with key staff of government services and institutions.

2.2 Information collection and treatment

Information collection was done through participatory diagnosis at village, urban space and Council institutional levels.

2.2.1 Participatory village diagnosis

Meetings were held at the level of each village and information obtained through participatory village mapping, semi structured interviews, Venn diagrams, interviews with key informant ,transect walks, observation, triangulation and geo referencing of relevant features using the Geographical Positioning Systems (GPS). Problems were identified by sector, and analysed using the problem tree and objective tree. Local solution planning table were elaborated and Identified Projects for the eight key sectors per village were prioritised (Details on Page 8 of the diagnosis report)



Meeting with the traditional council was the point of entry during village space diagnosis. Participatory village mapping, venn diagrams and transect walk were used as identification tools



Poor state of the road net is a priority problem for Mamfe municipality

2.2.2 Urban space diagnosis

Information was obtained through meeting with representatives of the urban population (socio professional groups, members of the traditional council) and participatory mapping, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants, guided tour and collection of geo reference points of various socio economic infrastructures, critical points and environmental aspects of the town. Problems were identified by sector, reformulated and analyzed using the problem tree and objective tree. Identified projects of the eight key sectors were prioritised. (Detail on Page 8 of the diagnosis report)

2.2.3 Council Institutional Diagnosis

Information on human resources, financial resources, Council assets and management of relations were obtained through review of existing documents (financial documents, minutes of meetings, personnel files, correspondences, store accounting and inventory records), meetings and interviews with staff of the various council services (administration, Finance and Technical services), interactive discussions with council staff, observation, and interview with some service heads to collect information on their relationship with the council. The information obtained was analyzed using the SWOT analysis to come out with the strengths and weaknesses of the council per type of resources and their management. The main axes and actions for reinforcement were also identified. (Details on Page 9 of the diagnosis report)

2.3 Data consolidation and Mapping

Diagnostic data from the villages and the urban space were synthesized and problems reformulated to come out with consolidated problems by sector. Together with the results of Council Institutional diagnosis, the problems were analyzed using the problem tree and objective tree. The consolidated problem and objective trees were used to prepare sectorial logical frameworks.

The geo-reference data obtained from the field were inputted using Microsoft Excel, location and land use maps of the municipality were produced.

2.4 Planning, Resource Mobilization and Programming workshop

Prior to the workshop copies of sectorial log frames were submitted to the various sectors. Participants at the workshop included sector heads, Municipal Councilors, council staff and representatives of Civil Society Organizations, and associations in Mamfe municipality.

During the workshop the consolidated diagnosis report of Mamfe municipality and sectorial logical frameworks were presented and validated by the participants and sectorial heads. Based on the available council resources priority micro projects identified in the various villages and earmarked by the Mayor for 2012, an annual investment plan (AIP) was elaborated for Mamfe council. A tri annual plan and contract award plan for projects in the AIP were also elaborated



2nd assistant SDO for Manyu opening the planning workshop.



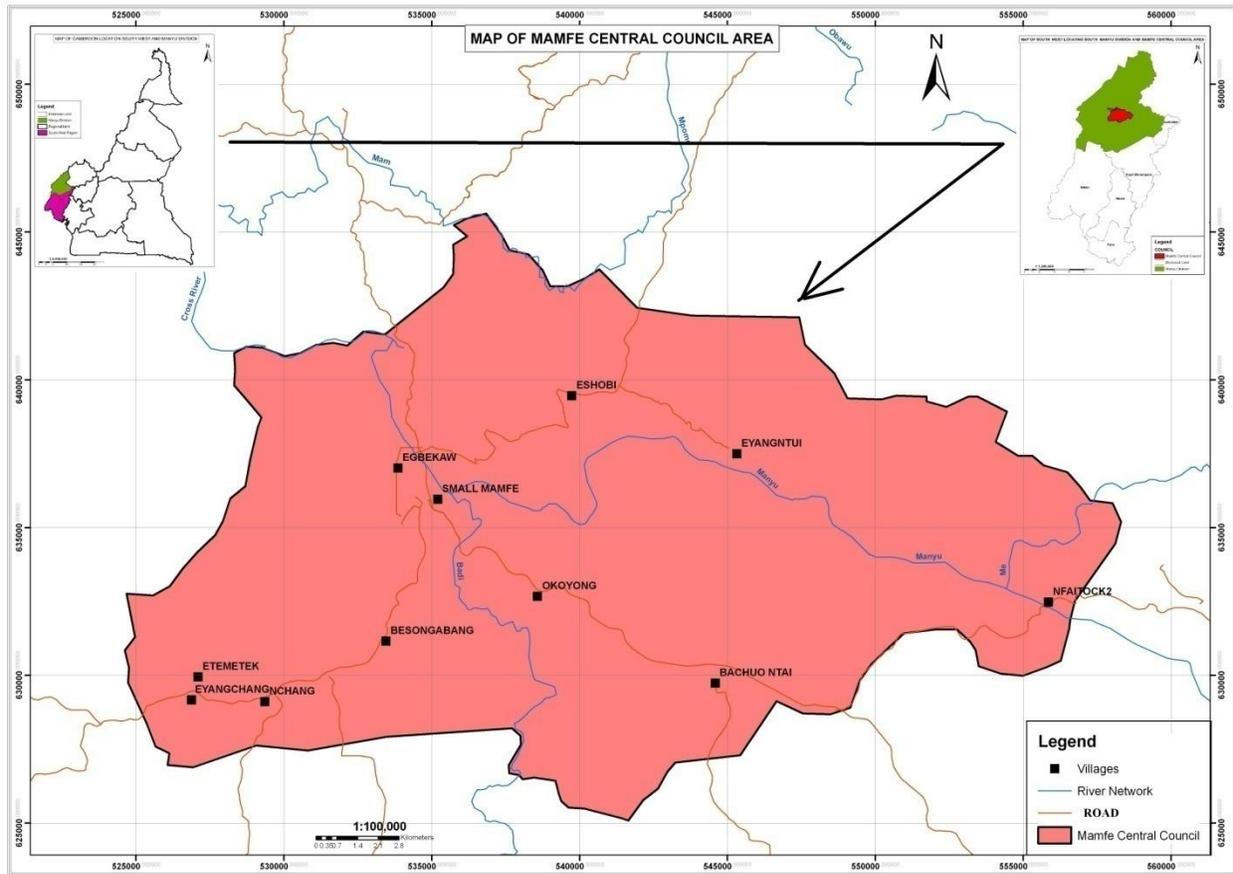
Thematic group during planning workshop

CHAPTER THREE: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the Council

Mamfe municipality is found in Manyu division of the Southwest Province of Cameroon. It is located in the northern part of the Southwest. It is about 74 km away from the Cameroon – Nigeria Border. The council shares common boundaries in the north with Akwaya council, in the east and south with Eyumojock council and in the west with Tinto council.

Figure1. Location map of Mamfe council area



3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

3.2.1 Climate

The Mamfe municipality falls within the Equatorial Climate Zone. It has the Equatorial Rain Forest Climate, which is characterized by two distinct seasons; the rainy and the dry seasons. The dry season runs from October/November to March and is characterized by elevated temperatures (30°C-32°C). The rainy season begins from March/April and ends in September/October with an annual average rainfall ranging between 3500mm – 4000mm, and peak periods in the months of July and August.

3.2.2 Hydrology

The area is richly watered by the Badi and Manyu rivers and their tributaries. The Badi and Manyu rivers are prominent rivers that join to make up the “Cross River” that flows into Nigeria. Some streams do exist in the area like the Monyen and Baku streams. A waterfall exists in Bachou Ntai. Swamps exist in Bachou Ntai, Lala quarters (Mamfe town), towards Egbekaw village and another towards the Catholic Mission in Mamfe town.

3.2.3 Soils

Three main types of soil exist in this municipality: the sandy soil, humus or top soil and the red clay soil.(See page 13 of diagnosis report for details)

3.2.4 Vegetation

Generally, the Equatorial Rain Forest occupies the area and it also falls within the Tropical Evergreen Forest Type of Cameroon. It is also part of the Guineo-Congolian Floristic Region with altitude ranging from 90m-500m above sea level. We have the primary and secondary vegetation types in the area. The variation in the above-mentioned characteristics causes the existence of two unique types of vegetation in the municipality. The vegetation types are the Lowland rain forest and the Mid-Altitude Forest. (See page 14 of the diagnosis report for details)

3.2.5 Forest

Forest Resources include Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wildlife. No data on the quantity of timber in the area exist but it is estimated that over 80% of the area is covered by forest. Meanwhile a good quantity of NTFPs and Wildlife do exist in the forest (see table 5 on page 15 of the diagnosis report for details)

3.2.6 Mineral

Mineral deposits exist in some areas of the municipality, most of which are not exploited. The municipality is endowed with a lot of quarries which is highly exploited, unfortunately about 50% of the exploiters are illegal. If stricter measures are put in place to follow up the exploitation of this mineral, it will bring in much income to the council.(See table 6 page 17 on diagnosis report existing minerals in the municipality)

3.3 History and people of the council

3.3.1 Historical profile

Mamfe Municipal Council corresponds to Mamfe subdivision. Mamfe town is the head quarter of Manyu Division in the South West region of Cameroon. Mamfe rural council started as far back as 1917 as Mamfe Native Authority. It was comprised of the present day Nguti, Fontem, Widikum, Akwaya, Eyumojock, Tinto and Mamfe Central council. In 1978 when Eyumojock was created, it became Mamfe rural council. Tinto was later carved out in 1995 to let alone Mamfe central. Before 1995, the government appointed the Municipal administrators. The first elected Mayor (Ayuk Emmanuel Ako) came in 1995 (1995 - 2002). The present Mayor is Mr. Ayuk Takocho John

3.3.2 Demography

The Mamfe Rural council area is made up of 11 autonomous villages grouped into four clans.(see details on table 2 on page 11 of the diagnosis report) Mamfe town which is the head quarter of manyu division has extended from Small Mamfe as the main village to parts of Bessongabang and Egbekaw Villages.The population is 34.225 inhabitants over a surface area of 744square kilometers giving a population density of 46 person/square kilometer(see table 3 on page 11 of the diagnosis report for details).

The indigenes of the Mamfe Council area are the Bayangs. Generally, there is a mixture of several Cameroonian tribes that inhabit the Mamfe council area, but the domineering tribes include the Anyangs, keyangs and tribes from North West region (Bali, Bansa, widikum). Most of these people moved into this area to practice farming attracted by the fertile soil. They contribute highly to the agricultural output of some of the villages and most have intermarried and interact in many social and economic activities.

There is freedom of worship in the Mamfe municipality. Generally, the people practice Christianity. The main Christian denominations in the area include: the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Baptists, Full gospel, Apostolic and several other Pentecostal churches. Islam and traditional religion also exist in the municipality. The Bayang tribe as a whole worship several gods which are strongly linked to the traditional institutions.

3.3.3 Main Economic Activities

Economic activities in the municipality fall within three main sectors. These sectors are:

- The primary sector defined by natural resource management activities such as agricultural, animal rearing, fishing and forest exploitation.(see pg 50-54 of the diagnosis report for details)
- The secondary sector is defined by mining and industrial activities (see pg 55 of the diagnosis report for details)
- The tertiary sector is characterized by the production of service such as transportation and banking (See pg 55-58 of diagnosis report for details).

3.4 Basic Socio-economic infrastructure.

Basic Socio-economic infrastructure in Mamfe municipality includes Nursery, primary, secondary and high schools, teachers training college, health centres , hospital, CDE and community water network, AES Sonel and telephone net work, roads, beaches, airport, social

and women empowerment centres, community halls, banks, slaughter house, markets, warehouses and industries.

3.5 Main potentials and Resources

Mamfe municipality is endowed with natural resources such as Forest and Minerals. The transit nature of the municipality is a potential if well utilized will boost the commerce sector and increase the council revenue.

3.5.1 Forest resources

Mamfe municipality falls within the tropical evergreen rainforest zone of Cameroon. It is endowed with valuable forest resources including Timber, non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and wildlife.

There is high exploitation of timber and NTFPs including wild life within Mamfe municipality but no data on the quantities exploited in the municipality is available. They are exploited for home use and a substantial quantity is illegally exploited for commercial purposes to Nigeria and other areas within Cameroon.

Timber and NTFP including wildlife (bush meat) provides income, employment and serves as food source to a good number of people in Mamfe municipality. Unlike two of its neighboring councils, the Mamfe council does not have a timber exploiting company in its municipality, but due to the transit nature of the municipality, timber and other forest products are transported through the municipality. Toll is collected during the transportation process; this source of revenue can bring in more income to the council If stricter measures are put in place

There are no forest reserves in the municipality however the Mone forest reserves extend to parts of Eyangntui and Eshobi villages (See details on pg 55 of diagnosis report)

3.5.2 Mineral resources

Mineral deposits exist in some areas of the municipality, most of which are not exploited. The municipality is endowed with a lot of quarries which is highly exploited, unfortunately about 50% of the exploiters are illegal. If stricter measures are put in place to follow up the exploitation of this mineral, it will bring in much income to the council. Table 1 below shows the existing minerals in Mamfe municipality.

Table 1: Existing Minerals in Mamfe municipality

Types of minerals	Location
Crude oil deposit	Eshobi
Salt	Egbekaw

Bauxite	Bachoi-Ntai
Quarries	Small Mamfe Etemetek

Source: *Manyu Divisional delegation of Mines Industries and technological development*

3.5.3 Tourism

The Municipality has many touristic attractions which are pointers for a promising tourist industry. These include

- The two German bridges in Small Mamfe
- The colonial bridge in Nfaitock II
- The water fall in Nchang
- The caves of Bachou Ntai, Eshobi and Nfaitock II
- Ekpe shrines found in all the villages of the municipality.
- The cross river and confluents in Mamfe town
- Egbekaw Beach
- John Holt Beach in Small Mamfe
- Mile 18 beach
- The salt ponds in Egbekaw
- The lakes in Bachoi Ntai and Small Mamfe
- Reunification Monument
- The German graves in Small Mamfe
- The colonial buildings in Small Mamfe

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis

4.1.1 Human Resources

Mamfe municipal council has twenty-three (23) staff (9 females and 14 males) with qualifications ranging from first school leaving certificate to Bachelors degree. Twenty-one percent of the staff have received training while serving the council with very few of the staff having specialized qualifications corresponding to their job description. (See details on classification of staff, human resources management, organization and functioning of services on page 74 -80 of the diagnosis report) .There are twenty-five municipal councilors (5 females and 20 males). Eight percent have received training while serving as councilors. (See details on the organization and functioning of the municipal council on page 81-85 of diagnosis report). The council has a series of challenges in the area of the human resource such as:

- Irregular staff salaries
- Inadequate motivation
- Insufficient trained staff
- Irregular staff meetings

See details on the strength and weaknesses in the area of human resource on page of the diagnosis report.

4.1.2 Financial Resources

Budget elaboration process of the council is participatory and there have been an improvement in the rates of budget realization in the council looking at the trend for the past three years. However the council has to improve on raising external revenue and on its budget execution process. Some of the issues that hinder proper management of financial resources in the council are:

- Absence of accounting soft ware
- Insufficient finance staff
- Incomplete tax payer's

(see details on the financial resource management on page of the diagnosis report.)

4.1.3 Council property

The Mamfe municipal council has an inventory of its assets with the state and depreciation value but no date of acquisition and the source of funding. The list is incomplete with assets like markets in some of the villages not found on it. The assets are poorly managed with the Small Mamfe main market being the only asset that is maintained. There is need for the council to update its list of assets and put up a system for management and maintenance of these assets. (See table 42 on page 103 of the diagnosis reports for details on the inventory of the council assets)

4.1.4 Management of relations.

The council has a good working relation with funding partners such as FEICOM, PNDP and social sectors e.g. Health, Education, Social affairs, women empowerment and the family. There is also a good working relation between the council and the socio-professional groups such as driver's union, beach workers union etc. The relationship between the council and the, traditional authorities, religious authorities and some civil society organisations is cordial. The council is a member of union of councils.

There is need for improvement on the relationship between council and the supervisory service and some of the technical services.

4.1.5 Identified axes and activities for reinforcement

Main axes of reinforcement	Activities for reinforcement
Improve the information management and communication systems of the council	Equip all offices with IT equipment's (Computers, phones, intercoms)
	Create public notice board
	Train staff on the use of IT equipment's
	Sensitize the public on activities and responsibilities of the council (Brochures, flyers, meetings)
	Put in place a good communication system.
	Activate website
Improve the management of human resources	Elaborate and document internal rules and regulations
	Define clear job descriptions for council staff
	Reinforce the implementation of task distribution between the Mayor and his Deputies
	Identify training needs of the staff
	Come up with a staff training programme
	Organize regular staff trainings
	Introduce best worker award and other incentives for staff
	Equip the various council services with appropriate tools and equipment
	Regularize staff salaries
Improve the management of Financial	Identify all council revenue sources

resources of the council	Develop project proposals
	Identify all tax payers and establish a complete tax payers' list
	Acquire software for fiscal revenues and direct council taxes
	Strengthen relationship with public services in charge of fiscal revenues and direct council taxes. i.e. create a sound working atmosphere between the council and those services (customs, Taxation, Forestry, etc)
	Put in place a functional committee in charge of local economic development
	Put in place a good system to follow up and monitor the execution of council budget
Improve the management of council assets	Institute sale of written off assets
	Put in place a functional system for the management of council assets
	Provide movables (Toyota Hilux,)for technical staff and a truck for evacuation of waste to dump site
	Acquire land title for all council land
	Identify potential natural tourist sites and develop them
Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders	Organize meetings with various stakeholders to iron out differences

4.2 Consolidation of Diagnosis Information

4.2.1 Educational infrastructure

There exist 18 nursery schools (6 public, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Full Gospel, 2 Apostolic and 7 lay private), 32 primary schools (18 Public, 4 catholic, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Apostolic , 1 Full gospel, and 5 Lay private) and 13 secondary schools (7 Public, 3 catholic, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Apostolic and 1 lay private) in Mamfe municipality. All villages in the municipality have at least a primary school with Emetetek and Eyangchang sharing one public primary school with over 50% of the schools being public school. The schools are faced with problems such as insufficient classrooms, desks, absence of basic facilities such as toilets and water points.

To improve on the access to quality basic education in the municipality, there is need for the construction of 39 classrooms, 17 toilets, 24 water points, renovation of seven classrooms and four offices, provision of 850 desks, 17 tables, 21 chairs, 12 teachers and educational toys.

To improve on the access to quality Secondary education in the municipality, there is need for the construction of 27 classrooms, 1 administrative block, 1 computer science and 1 science laboratories , 4 toilets, 6 water points, provision of 1111 desks, 12 tables, 12 chairs, 77 teachers .

4.2.2 Health Infrastructure

Mamfe municipality which is also the Mamfe health area in the Mamfe health district has eleven (6 public, 1 presbyterian, 1 catholic, 1 Full Gospel and 2 private) health Units. Five (45%) of the health units are in Small Mamfe (urban area). The health units are faced with problems of accommodation, insufficient staff, equipments etc. The district hospital in Bessongabang is the only treatment centre for AIDS in the health district.

To improve on the health care of the municipality there is need for the creation of one health centre, construction of three health centers, extension of two health centers, renovation of one health centre, provide five nurses, relevant specialist, 20 normal beds, three delivery beds, three solar panels, one refrigerator, one gas plate and bottle, 1 standing scale and essential drugs.

4.2.3 Public Merchant infrastructure

Mamfe municipality has seven markets with the market in Small Mamfe being the largest and lone daily market in the municipality. Most of the markets have temporal structures. There are two ware houses in Small Mamfe, two motor parks (Small Mamfe and Okoyong) and one slaughter house in Small Mamfe. Most of the public merchant infrastructures don't have water points, latrines, electricity, waste treatment systems and access ramps for the handicaps.

To improve on the public merchant infrastructure there is need for the construction of permanent structures for six markets, rebuilding of Small Mamfe market with decked structures, renovate two ware houses in Small Mamfe, provide water to 5 markets, Latrines to 6 markets, and construct one ware house in Egbekaw beach and one motor park in Okoyong.

4.2.4 Psychosocial Infrastructure

Nine of the eleven villages either have poorly equipped or incompletely constructed community halls. Nfaitok II and Etemetek are the two villages in the municipality without community halls. There is one social centre, one women empowerment centre and one orphanage in Small Mamfe. The psychosocial are faced with accommodation structures and absence of basic social facilities such as water points, electricity.

To improve on the psychosocial infrastructure municipality there is need to construct and equip two community halls, complete construction and equip eight community halls, renovate and equip one community hall and one orphanage, extend and equip the women empowerment centre and provide basic facilities such as water points, electricity and toilets to the entire psychosocial infrastructures especially the social centre which has none of these basic facilities.

4.2.5 Water Infrastructure

Pipe borne water in the municipality is mainly through community water schemes and CDE network. CDE net work is found in Small Mamfe and parts of Bessongabang and Egbekaw. Seven of the villages have community water schemes with 3 (43%) functional and 4(57%) non functional. Some of the reasons for the non functionality of the water schemes are in ability of the communities to pay AES SONEL bills for the electric water pump and poor management of the water supply schemes. One village (Eyangntui) does not have portable water. Pipe borne water is not evenly distributed in the villages for example just one quarter out of eight quarters in Bessongabang have pipe borne water and five quarters out of eight in Eshobi have pipe borne water.

In order to improve on access to potable water in the municipality, there is need to provide portable water to Eyangntui village, rehabilitate 4 community water schemes (Okoyong,Nchang,Etemetek and Eyangchang), extend pipelines to Bombe,Beijang and Berore quarters in Eshobi, Avatu quarters in Egbekaw, Newlayout East in Small Mamfe villages, complete water projects in Bessongabang and Nfaitok II. Construct 22 water points, 3 new tanks and rehabilitate 30 taps and one bore hole.

4.2.6 Road Infrastructure

Majority of road in the municipality are earth road which are usually inaccessible during the peak of the rainy season. In the villages, the main cause of poor state of roads is poor drainage. There is very little or no maintenance of majority of the roads.

4.2.7 Energy Infrastructure

AES SONEL is the electricity company in the municipality with nine of the villages having AES SONEL network and two (Eshobi and Eyangntui) without the network. There is need for the extension of electricity network to these two villages.

5.2.6 Consolidated problems and needs

Table 20: Consolidated problems and needs

Sector	Potential	Problems	Causes	Effects	Solution
Health	Available health units	Inadequate Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient health centers -Insufficient medical personnel -Insufficient Equipments -Limited access to essential drugs -Insufficient hospital building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor health status -High death rates -High prevalence of HIV and AIDS, Typhoid, malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide necessary equipment -Lobby for the provision of specialized health personnel -Equip pharmacy with essential drugs -Extend hospital building(PMI) -Lobby for the construction of health centers -Construct standard health centers -Provide movables
Water	Available water sources	Limited access to portable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Irregular supply of water -Poor maintenance of existing water schemes -Insufficient public taps/water points -Absence of water schemes in some villages -Drying up of water source -Contamination of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prevalence of water borne diseases -High expenditures on drugs -Poor health status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitate existing water schemes -Construct more water points -Extend pipelines to all quarters/villages -Install public taps -Complete existing water project -Reinstate water management committee -Intensify Hygiene and sanitation campaign
Energy	Willing Population to pay bills Available waterfall in Bachou ntai	Poor access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Frequent electricity cu -Non-extension of electricity to all parts of the municipality -Inadequate funds to follow up documents on electrification -Limited access to alternative energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of economic activities -Poor lighting of the community -Insecurity -Destruction of electrical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Install larger transformer -Provide street light -Extension of electricity to all parts of the municipality -Mobilize funds to follow-up on electrification -Continuous follow up of documents

				appliances	for electrification -Install solar panels
Public Work	Available man power Available material for road construction	Poor road network	-Inadequate maintenance of existing roads -Degradation of roads by flood -Uncontrolled use of roads by heavy trucks -Poor drainage system -Absence of farm to market road	-High cost of transportation -High cost of basic commodities -High cost on Vehicle maintenance	-Rehabilitate degraded roads -Reinforce rain gates -Tar earth road -Construct culverts and bridges -Renovate existing bridges and culverts -Clean gutters -Construct farm to market road
Basic Education	Available pupils Available school infrastructure	Limited access to quality basic education	-Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools -Poorly equipped basic education institution -Insufficient and Inadequately trained teachers -Insufficient class rooms and desks -Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools -Insufficient land	Poor learning condition	-Lobby for the creation of more nursery and primary schools -Lobby for the transfer of more trained teachers -Construct more classrooms -Provide desks -Provide basic facilities to existing schools -Apply for the creation of nursery and primary school -Reconstruct existing primary school to Japanese pattern
Secondary Education	Available students Available school infrastructure	Limited access to quality secondary education	-Insufficient establishment of technical secondary and high school -Insufficient and Inadequately trained teachers -Insufficient class rooms and desks -Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools Insufficient land	Poor learning condition	-Lobby for the creation of more technical secondary and high school -Lobby for the transfer of more trained teachers --Construct more classrooms -Provide desks -Provide basic facilities to existing schools
Social Affairs	Available vulnerable and disable persons Available social	Limited access to social benefits	-Inadequate support to disable and vulnerable persons. -Ignorance on available social benefits -Poor implementation of laws governing disable by some officials	Poor living condition of the disables and vulnerable	-Increase Support to disable and vulnerable persons -Continuous follow up and sensitization on available social benefits -Reinforce implementation of law governing disabled persons

	institution Available social centre		-Insufficient social workers -Inadequate credits in the social centre -Absence of basic facilities in the social centre(water ,toilet etc) -Poorly equipped social institution(e.g orphanages, school for the blind etc)		-Lobby for the transfer of more social workers. -Provide running credits to the social centre -Provide basic facilities to the social centre -Provide support to social institution
Transport	Available vehicles, bikes and boats Available parks and beach	Poorly organized transport sector	- -Irregular supply of fuel -Absence of petrol station- Absence of township taxi -Poorly maintained bikes ,vehicles and boats -Reckless drivers and drivers -Poorly trained riders, driver and boat drivers -Poor state of some parks -Poor state some street roads -Under developed beaches -Poor state of some speed brakes	-High cost of transportation -Frequent bike, boat and vehicle accidents	-Train all drivers, bike and boat riders -Control technical state of vehicles, bikes and boats. -Maintain roads constantly -Construct motor parks -Support waste management program of Main Motor park -Repair speed brakes
Environment and Nature protection	Available environmental clubs	High rate of environmental degradation /pollution	-Poor Urban waste management -Ineffective Implementation of monthly cleanup campaigns -Poor domestic and sewage disposal -Absence/Poorly constructed toilets in some quarters. -Poorly Managed swamps -Air pollution by odor and smoke from exhaust -Deforestation -Inadequate afforestation -Insufficient sensitization on tree planting	-High prevalence of mosquitoes -Discomfort due to unpleasant smell	-Reinstate Waste management committee -Repair garbage trucks -Reinforce monthly clean up campaigns -Organize sensitization campaign on hygiene and sanitation -Discipline land lords with no/ poorly constructed toilets -Assist in construction of latrines -Intensify sensitization on tree planting

Mines industries and technological development	Available raw material	Poor industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Few Industries -Poor state of the roads -Insufficient capital -Illegal exploitation of raw materials -Insufficient staff in the divisional delegation of industries, mines and technological development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor economic development -High rate of unemployment -Under utilization of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitate existing road -Facilitate access to capital -Follow up illegal exploitation of raw materials -Lobby for the transfer of more staff to the delegation
Commerce	Available markets	Low investment by economic investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor market infrastructure -Insufficient capital -High taxes -Frequent electricity cuts -Irregular supply of water -Poor state of the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduction in council revenue -Unemployment -Limited liquidity -Underdevelopment of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitate /construct existing market infrastructures -Provide light to slaughter house -Lobby for the simplification of credit procedures -Link business operators to microfinance institution. -Rehabilitate existing road
Small and Medium size enterprise, social economy and handicraft		Poor small and medium size enterprise .social economy and handicraft development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low investment by private sector -Limited access to credits -Inadequate knowledge on available opportunities -Insufficient knowledge and skills on business -few vocational training centers -high taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unemployment -High rate of youth delinquency --Illegal emigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate on existing opportunities -Organize capacity building workshop -Continuous organization of handicraft exhibition
Higher Education		Limited access to quality higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient higher professional institution -Poor orientation on higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Few professional employment -Limited technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assit existing higher institution -Lobby for the creation of relevant specialised professional higher institution. -Orientate students towards higher education. -Rehabilitate existing road to the town
Tourism	Available touristic site	Under developed tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Under developed touristic sites -Insufficient tourist facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low income -Few tourist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop and maintain tourist site -Maintain roads -construct roads

		sector			-Intensify security
Culture	Rich culture	Inadequate cultural practices	-Insufficient cultural festivals -Absence of cultural infrastructures -Insufficient education of youths on cultural values	-Fall in moral standards -Loss of culture	-Organize cultural festivities -Build and equip cultural center Museum and library -Encourage parents to give children cultural education
Women Empowerment and the family	Available women empowerment centre Available women groups	Low social and financial status of women	-Insufficient vocational skills -Low level of education -Limited access to credit -Poorly organized women group -Frequent electricity cuts -Irregular supply of water -High HIV and AIDS prevalence Poor collaboration between some CIG and women empowerment centre -High taxes Inadequately equipped women empowerment centers -Difficult conditions for some grants	-Women not empowered -Limited means to take care of the family	-Extend women empowerment centre -Increase support to women empowerment centre -Continuous sensitization of women on available opportunities(grants,credit facilities) -Facilitate registration of women CIG -Improve relation between Women empowerment and some C.I.G Lobby for the simplification of grant procedures
Employment and vocational training centre	Available vocational training centres	Inadequate employment and vocational training	-Insufficient vocational training centers -Illegal vocational training centre -Poorly equipped vocational centers -Limited number of trades in vocational centers -Poor orientation of youths toward vocational training center -Inadequate means of some youths to pursue Vocational training	-High rate of unemployment -High crime waves	-Provide subvention to vocational training centre -Sensitize vocational centre on laws governing the creation of vocational centers -Orientate youths towards vocational training -Facilitate access to vocational training center -(e.g. Provide scholarship to under privileged children) -Sensitize and link youths to credit facilities such as PIASSI -Collaborate with competent

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate capital -Poor collaboration between the council and employment institution -Insufficient staff in the Delegation of employment and vocational training 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> institution -Put in place a policy for financing self employment -Lobby for the transfer of more staff to delegation of employment and vocational training
Forestry and wildlife	Available timber and non-timber forest products	Un sustainable management of the forest ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Illegal forest exploitation -High rate of bush burning -Poor implementation of control measures -Poorly equipped village forest management committees -Insufficient staff and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Destruction of biodiversity -Loss of wildlife -Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce control measures -Reinforce reforestation -Empower village forest management committee Lobby for more staff and equipment for forestry delegation
Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available youths -Available youths association -Council provides holiday jobs 	High rate of youths' unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insufficient vocational training centers -Limited access to professional schools -Limited access to credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High prevalence of HIV and AIDS -Crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lobby for the creation of relevant professional schools. -Provide bursaries to students Lobby for the simplification of credit procedure -Educate youths on civic responsibility
Sports and Physical education		Poor access to sports and physical education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited access to sporting facilities -Insufficient sporting activities -Insufficient sports equipments -Insufficient personnel -Poor implementation of insurance policy for sports injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low level of recreation -Poor sports development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of municipal stadium -Lobby for the creation of multipurpose sports complex -Improve on existing sports infrastructure in schools. -Organize more sporting activities -Lobby for the transfer of more sports personnel to the municipality
Agriculture and Rural development	Fertile soil	Low agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited access to farmland -Inadequate knowledge on modern farming technique -Limited access to improved planting materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor yields -Low income of families -Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Train farmers on modern farming techniques. -Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials -Train farmers on pests and diseases

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Crop pest and disease -Crop damage due to floods at the river bank. -Poor state of farm to market roads -Insufficient preservation facilities -Absence of transformation unit 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> control -Construct/rehabilitate arm to market road -Provide transformation unit
Livestock fisheries and animal industries		Low livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited access veterinary facilities -Limited access to inputs -prevalence of livestock diseases -Poor organization of livestock farmers -Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques -Limited access to improved breed -Absence of transformation center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor yields -Low productivity -Low income of families -Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assign veterinary extension workers to follow up livestock production activities and provide technical assistance -Organize livestock farmers -Train farmers on improved breeding techniques -Provide improve animal breed
Scientific Research and innovation	Available medicinal plants	Poor access to improved technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of research station -Limited access to research findings -Poor participatory development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -poor adoption of innovations -Loss of indigenous technological know-how -low economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involve stakeholders in research -Revise information dissemination strategies -monitor information dissemination
Post and telecommunication		Poor access to information and postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor telephone network coverage -Single post office in the municipality -Poorly equipped post office -Inadequate personnel -Inadequate equipment -Poor access to the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -information flow -loss of confidence in postal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lobby for extension of telephone network -lobby for creation of more post offices -Purchase necessary postal equipment

Communication	Available community radio	Poor communication network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequately equipped community radio -Breakdown of community radio -Inadequate CRTV signals -Frequent electricity cuts -Non extension of SONEL network to some parts of the municipality -Irregular supply of news paper -Absence of a public relation officer in the municipality -Difficult access to the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate information on current events -False information and frequent nemeses - Inadequate information on development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide equipment to the community radio -Create municipal library -Put in place a public relation structure for the council -Provide better antennae for CRTV signals
State property and land affair		Poor management of state property and land tenure system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance government houses and property -Absence of a development plan -Poor implementation of land tenure laws -Inadequate knowledge on land procurement procedure -Encroachment into government land 	-Land ownership conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintain government houses and vehicles -Monitor implementation of land tenure laws -Sensitize population land procurement procedure
Labor and social security		Poor treatment of employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No contracts for most employees -Few registered institution -No or Inadequate social benefit -Most salaries below minimal wage -Ignorance on available benefit 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitize employees and employers on employment laws. -Monitor implementation employment laws -Sensitize population on available social benefits.

Territorial administratio n and decentralizati on		Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate security staff --Poor lighting of the community -Youths unemployment 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel Provide street lights
Urban development and housing		Poor housing and town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor urban waste management -Inadequate drainage system Poor state of street road -Absence/Poorly constructed toilets -No town plan -Most houses do not have building permits -Presence of garages and saw mills along main road -Absence of street names -Absence of house numbers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce urban waste management process -Construct culverts and clean gutters - Name and Open up new streets -Number houses. -Create industrial zone

CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and Objective.

VISION

Mamfe council envisions a future where the population has a high standard of living as a result of improved socioeconomic infrastructures in the domain of public works, education, health etc through the exploitation of all its sources of revenues and existence of a highly competent and motivated staff.

Specific Objectives

Specifically, to:

- Improve access to basic and secondary education; health care delivery; water and energy; and other social infrastructure necessary for upgrading of living standards;
- Improve performance of the council through a results-driven management of personnel, assets, financial resources, and relationships with stakeholders;
- Improve infrastructural development, especially farm to market roads
- Exploit all its sources of revenues (Internal and external sources)

5.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK BY SECTORS

Table: 22 Agriculture and Regional Development

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Food security enhanced	At least 60% of the population consume at least two meals per day	Field visits Interviews	Favourable climatic conditions
Specific objective	Agricultural production and productivity increased	At least 40% of farms increase their yield by 5% yearly for five years	Administrative reports Farm visits	Epidermis outbreaks reduced
Results	R1. Post-harvest losses reduced	At least 30% reduction in post-harvest losses	Interviews / pictures	Favourable climatic condition
	R2. Farming techniques improved	At least 10% of farmers practice improved farming techniques by 2013	Interviews / pictures	Favourable climatic conditions
	R3. Use of improved planting materials increased	At least 60% of farmers use improved planting materials and experience an increase in yields	Interviews / pictures	Favourable climatic conditions
	R4. Pests and diseases attack on crops reduced	At least 30% reduction in losses due to pests and diseases attack by 2015	Interviews / pictures	Favourable climatic conditions
	R5 Marketing of produce improved	At least 50% of farmer improve on marketing by 2013	Interviews / pictures	Favourable climatic conditions
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Post harvest losses reduced	1.1 Improve on farmers organization	20 Sensitization meetings	All villages in the municipality	10.000.000
	1.2 Link farmers to support institutions(Rumpi ,SOWEDA,UNDP etc)	10 sensitization meetings	All villages in the municipality	5.000.000

	1.3 Provide transformation equipments to farmers	11 villages	All villages in the municipality	33.000.000
	1.4 create and improve on farm to market road	SEE PUBLIC WORKS		
R2 Farming techniques improved	2.1 Train farmers on improved farming techniques	30 trainings	All villages except Small Mamfe	30.000.000
	2.2 Construction of farmers' field school	03	Nchang,okoyong, Eyangntui	10,000,000
R3 Use of improved planting materials increased	3.1 Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials	20 demonstrative speculations	All villages except Small Mamfe	384.000.000
	3.2 Link farmers up to support structures (Rumpi ,SOWEDA,UNDP etc)	10 sensitization meetings	All villages except Small Mamfe	5.000.000
R4 Pests and diseases attack on crops reduced	4.1 Train farmers on pests and diseases control	30 trainings	All villages except Small Mamfe	30.000.000
	4.2 Organize farmers to have access to farm inputs (planting materials, phyto chemical etc	10 meetings	All villages except Small Mamfe	5.000.000
	4.3 Provide pesticides to farmers	100 farmers/village	All villages except Small Mamfe	50.000.000
R5 Marketing of produce improved	5.1 Rehabilitate and create farm to Market roads (grading)	SEE PUBLIC WORKS		
	5.2 Construct culverts and bridges on farm to market roads	SEE PUBLIC WORKS	All villages except Small Mamfe	
	5.3 Organize and link farmers to buyers		All villages except Small Mamfe	
	5.4Organize mini agro pastoral show	01	Small Mamfe	
	Total			562.000.000

Table22: Affairs and Civic Education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	General situation of the youths improved	The standard of living of at least 60% of the youths improved by 2014	Reports	Stable political environment Favorable economic growth Policy
Specific objective	Youths unemployment reduced	At least 20% of the youths are gainfully employed by 2014	Employment decisions -Business records -Visits NEF reports	Favorable Employment strategic Plan
Results	R1. Vocational Skills Increased	At least 40% of the youths gain vocational skills by 2014	Reports Enrollment register of Vocational training centers	Favorable and adequate education policy
	R 2. Access to quality higher education improved	At least 40% of the youths are enrolled in higher educational institutions by 2014	Enrollment register	Favorable and adequate education policy
	R3. Moral standards Increased	At least 30% of youths display good morals in the municipality	Interviews Observations Reports	Favorable economic growth Policy
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Vocational skills Increased	1.1 Lobby for the creation of national Civic centre for participation in Development a	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.000.000
	1.2 Construct National Civic centre for participation in development	1 Centre	Nchang	100.000.000
	1.3 Lobby for the creation of multipurpose centre for youths development	2trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.000.000
	1.3 Equip multipurpose centre for youths development	1 centre		25.000.000
	1.3 Lobby for Pajer-u to be extended to the municipality	5 trips	Buea and Yaounde	500.000

R2. Access to quality Higher education Improved	2.1 Provide scholarship to students	1000 students	All villages of Mamfe municipality	100.000.000
R3. Moral standards Increased	3.1 Sensitize parents on importance of parental upbringing	11 sensitization meetings	All villages of Mamfe municipality	1.100.000
Total				228.600.000

Table23: State property and land Affairs

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	State of government property and land tenure system improved	At least 40% of Government property are in good state and at least 30% of lands have land certificates and are developed by 2020	-Visits -Land certificates	Favorable Land tenure policy
Specific objective	Management of state property and land improved	A management plan developed and implemented by all stakeholders by 2020	-Management Plan -Visits	Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R 1. Maintenance of houses and vehicles improved	At least 20% of houses and vehicles and maintained and used	-Visits -Maintenance plan	Conflict management ensured
	R2. Land tenure laws better implemented	At least 20% of lands acquired with less flaws by 2020	-Testimonies -Visits	Interpretation of laws ensured
	R3. Government and council residential homes increased	At least 3 new residential housing estate constructed and occupied by 2020	-Visits -Testimonies	Favorable economic climate
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 . Maintenance of houses improved	1.1Institute a maintenance policy			
	1.2 Monitor Implementation of policy			
	1.3 Renovate existing houses	10 apartments	Council residential building Small Mamfe	10.000.000

R2. Land tenure laws better implemented	2.1 Sensitize the public on the ownership of land	11sensitization meetings	All villages in the municipality	11.000.000
	2.2 Lobby for the recruitment of a consultant surveyor for the council	2trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.000.000
	2.3Produce a map of the municipality	1	Mamfe	50.000.000
R3. Government and council residential homes increased	3.1 Lobby for the creation of government residential homes	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.100.000
	3.2 Construct government residential homes	1 housing estate	Okoyong	300.000.000
	Total			373.100.000

Table24: Sport and Physical Education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Sports and physical education facilities improved	Sports and physical education facilities improve by 60%	-Visit -observation -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific objective	Access to sports and physical education improved	At least 60% of the population have access to sports and physical	-Visit -observation -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Results	R1. Sport infrastructure improved	At least 40% of the population in the municipality have access to play grounds	-Visits -Reports	Favorable economic environment
	R2. Personnel increased	At least four new personnel are transferred to the municipality	-Visits -Reports	Favorable policy framework
	R3. Sporting activities increased	Sporting activities increase by at least 30%		
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Sports Infrastructure Improved	1.1 Lobby for the construction of a municipal Multisport complex	5 trips	Buea and Yaounde	5.000.000
	1.2 Construct Multisport complex	1	Banya- Bessongabang	50.000.000
	1.3 Lobby for the provision of sport equipment	2 trips	Buea and yaounde	100.000
	1.4 Construct play grounds in schools	4	GNS Nchang, Eyangchang, Bessongabang,	4.000.000

			Banya,	
	1.5 Construction of municipal stadium	1	Egbekaw	20.000.000
R2. Personnel increased	2.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained personnel	2trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.000.000
	R3. Sporting activities increased			
	3.1 Organise holiday sports competitions	11 communities	All villages of the municipality	1.100.000
	3.2 Improve implementation of insurance policy for sports injuries			
	Total			81.200.000

Table25: Transport

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Transport sector better organized	At least 80% of passengers gain confidence in the transport system	-Testimonies -Reports -Police -Transport	
Specific objective	Bus ,motor bikes and boat accidents reduced	Bus, boat and motor bike accidents reduce by at least 10% yearly in the municipality	-Testimonies -Reports -Police -Transport	Riders and drivers respect high way code
Results	R1Transport infrastructure improved	At least 30% of road network and transport medium are in good conditions yearly		
	R1. Driving and riding improved	At least 30% of drivers and riders respect high way code yearly	-Reports -Testimonies - Police -Transport	Riders and drivers respect high way code
	R2. State of vehicles and boats improved	At least 40% of vehicles and motor bikes are regularly maintained	-Testimonies -Visits -Reports	Maintenance by vehicle and motor bike owners ensured
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1Transportation infrastructure improved	1.1Reinforce the use of rain gates(construct rain ates			

	1.2 Construct Motor park	1	Okoyong	10.000.000
	1.3 Rehabilitate and maintain beaches regularly	2 beaches	Egbekaw and Small Mamfe	
	1.4 Rehabilitate and improve road regularly	SEE ACTIVIES FOR PUBLIC WORKS		
R2. Driving and riding Improved	2.1 Organize biannual training seminars for drivers and riders	2 Seminars	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
R3. State of vehicles , buses and boats improved	3.1 Ensure vehicles, buses and bikes and boats are in good technical state	2 controls/year	Egbekaw,Small Mamfe and Bessongabang,	
	2.2 Ensure vehicles go for road worthiness	2 controls/year	Small Mamfe	
	Total			11.000.000

Table26: Livestock and animal industries

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
Level	Formulation			
Global Objective	Food security enhanced		Interviews Visits to meat vendors	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Specific Objective	Livestock production increased	At least 30% increase in live stock production yearly	Administrative reports	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Results	R1. Knowledge on improved breeding techniques increased	Knowledge on breeding techniques on livestock increase by at least 10% yearly	Administrative reports	Economic and political stability
	R2. Access to improved livestock breeds increased	At least 50% of livestock farmers use improved livestock breeds	Administrative reports	Economic and political stability
	R3. Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced	Disease attack on livestock reduced by at least 10% annually	Administrative reports	Economic and political stability
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Knowledge on improved breeding techniques increased	1.1 Organize trainings on livestock breeding	8 trainings	Small Mamfe, Eshobi and Nchang villages	150.000
	1.2 Lobby for the transfer of extension staff	4 trips	Buea and Yaounde	
R2. Access to improved livestock breeds increased	2.1 Organize livestock breeders	2 meetings	Small Mamfe	
	2.2 Support the breeding of livestock(Distribute piglets and	400 piglets 5000day old chicks	All villages of the municipality	15.250.000

	broiler chicks etc)			
	2.3 Link up breeders to livestock micro credit schemes (e.g. LFDP SOWEDA)	4 meetings	Mamfe	200.000
R 3. Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced 3	3.1 Lobby for the creation of veterinary clinic	2 trips		
	3.2 Construct veterinary clinic	2 veterinary clinics	Nchang and Small Mamfe	75.000.000
	3.3 Sensitize farmers on disease prevention	11 sensitizations	All villages	100.000
	Total			90.700.000

Table27: Fisheries

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Nutritional standards improved	Intake of protein for at least 50% of the population increased by 20% by 2015	Field visits Interviews	Stable political environment
Specific objective	Fish harvest increased	At least 5% increase catch per annum by the fishing population	Field visits Administrative reports	Collaboration between Cameroon and alien fishing population
Results	R1. Fishing methods improved	At least 50% of the fishing population use recommended fishing methods	Field visits Administrative reports	Stable economic environment
	R2. Technical knowledge increased	At least 50% of the fishing population apply improved fishing techniques	Field visits Administrative reports	Stable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Fishing methods Improved	1.1 Sensitize fishers on the dangers of fish poisoning			2.000.000
R2. Technical knowledge increased	2.1 Organize training for fishers and fish pond owners	1	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
Total				3.000.000

Table27: Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Environmental management improved	At least 40% of the inhabitants are environment friendly	Site visits Interviews	Environmental laws respected
Specific objective	Environmental Pollution /degradation reduced	Environmental pollution and degradation due to human practices reduced by at least 30% by 2015	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
Results	R1. Domestic waste / sewage disposal improved	A functional waste and sewage disposal system put in place and at least 60% of the municipality properly dispose waste and sewage		
	R2. Air pollution reduced			
	R3.Reforestation Increase	At least 20% of the inhabitant develop tree planting habit	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
	R4. Flood Management improved			
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost

R 1 Domestic waste/ sewage disposal improved	1.1 Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal	Weekly sensitization over radio	Small Mamfe (Voice of Manyu)	300.000
	1.2 Monthly visit to quarters/villages by sanitary inspectors	12 visits/year	All villages of the municipality	1.840.000
	1.3 Create friends for nature club at the level of each quarter/village	11 villages	All villages of the municipality	120.000
	1.4 Provide vehicles for the transportation of domestic waste and sewage disposal	2 vehicles	Small Mamfe	113.000.000
	1.5 Install garbage cans in strategic places	100 garbage cans	Small Mamfe,Egbekaw,Bessongabang,Bachio Ntai	15.000.000
	1.6 Dispose content of garbage cans regularly	Contents of garbage cans dispose thrice a week	Small Mamfe,Egbekaw,Bessongabang,Bachio Ntai	2.100.000
	1.7 Make garbage disposal site functional	1		
	1.8 Create a management committee for land fiee (manure)	1 Committee		
R2. Air pollution reduced	2.1Control quality of fuel		Small Mamfe ,Besongabang,Nchang and Egbekaw	
	2.2 Carryout inventory of houses without toilets	11 Villages	All villages of the municipality	2.200.000
	2.3 Subsidize construction of toilets	11 Villages	All villages of the municipality	10.300.000
	2.4 Construct public toilets	5villages	Small Mamfe,Egbekaw,Bessongabang,Bachuo	17.500.000

			Ntai,Okoyong	
	2.5 Regular visit to pig sty and poultries	Two visits /month	All villages in the municipality	
	2.6 Create Industrial zone		Bessongabang	
R3 Reforestation improved	3.1 Sensitize population on tree planting	Weekly sensitization over radio	Small Mamfe (Voice of Manyu)	
	3.2 Create and assist activities of school environmental clubs	43 schools	All primary secondary and high schools in the municipality	12.000.000
	3.3. Provision of tree seedlings	10.000 Ornamental seedlings per year	All villages in the municipality	
R4 Management of floods improved	4.1 Sensitize population living/farming in flood area		Egbekaw, Bessongabang and Banya	
	4.2 No issuing of building permits in risk zone			
	Total			174.260.000

Table28: Forestry and Wildlife

SRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATIIONS	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATIO N			
Global objectives	Natural resource management improved	At least 30% of the population apply sustainable natural resource management techniques	Monitoring reports	Fire disasters reduced
Specific objectives	UnSustainable Management of forest ecosystem reduced		Report of meetings and inventory	Economic stability
Results	R1. Exploitation of timber reduced	Exploitation reduced by at least 50% yearly	Periodic meetings and monitoring reports Site visits	Alternative sources of energy for cooking increased
	R2. Exploitation of Non timber forest products reduced	Exploitation reduced by at least 50% yearly		
ACTIVITIES				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Exploitation of timber reduced	1.1 Sensitize population on forestry laws	3 sensitizations	All villages except Small Mamfe	1.500.000
	1.2 Sensitize population on sustainable	3 sensitizations	All villages except Small Mamfe	1.500.000

	exploitation of timber			
	1.3 Sensitize population on alternative cooking energy	10 sensitization	All villages except Small Mamfe	2.000.000
	1.4 Sensitize population on the effects of bush burning	10 sensitisation	All villages except Small Mamfe	2.000.000
	1.5 Build capacity and equip Village forest management committee	10 trainings	All villages except Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	1.6 Create a timber market			
R2 Exploitation of Non timber forest products reduced	2.1 Reinforce implementation of Forestry law	3controls	All villages except Small Mamfe	
R3 Wild life conservation	3.12 Create a zone			
	Total			11.000.000

Table29 Public Security

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Peaceful environment ensured	At least 40% of the population in the municipality live in peace and circulate with less fear	Reports from village council Visits to police and gendarmes cells , Site visits Public interview	
Specific objective	Insecurity reduced	Criminal cases reduce by at least 5% yearly	Reports from village council Visits to police and gendarmes cells, Site visits Public interview	Stable political environment
Results	R1. Law enforcement increased	Police station and gendarmerie brigade are at least 90% equipped.	Visits	Collaboration between the population and the forces of law and order
	R2. Lighting of the municipality improved	70%of the municipality has functioning lights by 2015 70% of population have security lights by 2015	Visits	Economic and political stability
	R3. Youth employment increased	Youth employment rat reduce by at least 10% by 2015	Administrative reports Interviews	Economic and political stability
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Law enforcement increased	1.1 Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel	2trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
	1.2 Assist in the maintenance of patrol vehicles	1 Vehicle	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
R 2. Lighting of the municipality improved	2.1 Provide street light	9 communities	All villages of the municipality except Eyangntui and Eshobi	45.000.000
	2.2 Sensitize	9 sensitizations	All villages of the municipality	900.000

	population to put on security lights			
R3. Youths employment increased	3.1 Create opportunities	See Logframe for YOUTHS AFFAIRS		
	Total			47.000.000

Table30: Basic Education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Quality training in education increased		Reports Interviews Observations	Favorable economic and political environment
Specific objective	Access to quality basic education increased	At least 90% within the Mamfe municipality have access to quality basic education by the year 2020	Administrative and management reports	Favorable economic and political environment
Result s	R1. Establishment of nursery and primary schools increased	At least 1new nursery and primary school are established and functioning by 2015	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment
	R2. Educational facilities in existing schools increased	At least 70% of schools are equipped with at least 50% or required facilities by 2015	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment
	R3. Trained teachers increased	At least 90% of schools have relevant personnel by 2015.	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Establishment of nursery and primary schools	1.1 Lobby for the establishment of nursery and primary schools	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
R2. Educational facilities in existing schools increased	2.1 Develop and Submit projects for external funding	6 project proposal	Small Mamfe	600.000

	2.2 Construct classrooms	39 classrooms	WENS,PNS,GBPS Mamfe,EPF Bessongabang,GNS Banya and Bessongababang,TaccNP Bachio Ntai,G.S Berore,GS Nchang and Eyang ntui,GNS Eyangchang	312.000.000
	Offices	8 Offices	G.S grp I and III Mamfe,GBPS Mamfe,GNS Banya,Bessongabang and Eyangchnang,GS Nchang	32.000.000
	2.3 Renovate classrooms	7	PS Bessongabang	28.000.000
	2.4 Supply desks	850	WENS,PNS,GNS Banya and Bessongababang,GS Eshobi,GS Nchang,,GBPS Small Mamfe,EPF,TaccNP,GS Bero,GS Eyangchang	22.500.000
	2.5 Install Stand tap	24	W.E.N.S, PNS, G.S I, G.SII, G.SIII, GBPS, EPF, G.S mile I, Searchlight, NLP, GNS Banya, GNS Bessongabang, GBPS Bess, GS Banya, GS Bess, P.S Bess, GBPS II, GS Bero, GNSNch, GSNchag, CS Ncha, GNSEyan, GS Nfaitok II and GSEyang	36.000.000
	2.6 Reconstruction			
	2.7 Construct Latrines	17	WEN,PNS,GS III,gbps,GS Mile I,GNS Banya and Bessongabang,GBPS,PS Bessongabang,GBPS II,GS Berore,GNSNchang and Eyangchang,GS Nchang,GS NfaitokII,GS Eyangchang	59.500.000
	2.8 Provide educative toys		WEN,PNS	500.000
R3 Trained teachers increased	3.1 Lobby for transfer of trained teachers	2 trips	Buea and Bamenda	100.000
	Total			491.300.000

Table 31: Secondary Education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objectives	Quality and training in education increased		Administrative and management report	Favorable economic and political environment
Specific objective	Access to quality secondary and high school education improved	At least 80% of students should have access to quality secondary schools , commercial and technical school by 2015		
Results	Establishment of secondary and high schools increased 1	At least 2 new secondary and high schools are created and functional by 2015	Photographs of schools Visits to schools Reports	Favorable economic and political environment
	Establishment facilities in existing secondary and high schools increased 2	At least 50% of schools are equipped with at least 52% of required facilities by 2015	Photographs of schools Visits to schools Reports	Favorable economic and political environment
	Trained teachers increased 3	Each school has at least ten trained teachers and functional by 2014	Photographs of schools Visits to schools Reports	Favorable economic and political environment

Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R 1. Establishment of secondary and high schools increased	1.1 Lobby for the establishment of technical /commercial secondary and high schools	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	200.000
R 2. Educational facilities in existing secondary and high schools increased	2.1 Mobilize community participation	5	Mamfe,Egekaw,Bachiontai,Eshobi and Nchang	
	2.2 Submit projects for external funding	10 proposals	Small Mamfe	100.000
	2.3Construction of classrooms	27 Classrooms	GHS Mamfe,GBHS Mamfe, GHS Bachio Ntai,GSS Eshobi,GSS Nchang	243.000.000
	Construct and equip Science and Computer laboratories	1Science laboratory and 2computer laboratories	GHS Bachio Ntai and GBHS Egbekaw	198.000.000
	2.4 Supply didactic materials in schools	12	All secondary and high schools schools	72.000.000
	2.5 Supply Desks	1111 desks	GHS Mamfe, GTHS Mamfe,EMC,GBHS Mamfe,GHS Bachio Ntai,GSS Eshobi,GSS Nchang	33.330.000
	2.6 Construct latrines	1 block	GHS Mamfe	4.500.000
	2.6 Construct water point	6	GHS Mamfe,GTHS Mamfe,GBHS Egbekaw,GHS Bachio Ntai,GSS Eshobi,GSS Nchang	51.000.000

	2.7Extend Electricity	3 schools	GSS Nchang,Bachou Ntai and GBHS Egbekaw	15.000.000
R3. Train teachers increased	3.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers	2 trips		
	Total			617.130.000

Table32: Health

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Health status improved	By 2015 the rate of death due to illnesses reduced by at least 2% each year	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Economic and political stability
Specific objective	Health care improved	At least 40% of the population have access to basic health care by 2015	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Epidemic outbreaks Living habits
Results	R1. Access to health facilities improved	At least four health centers and one hospital (government) are equipped with at least 60% of basic facilities	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Epidemic outbreaks Living habits
	R2. Access to essential drugs improved	At least 50% of the population have access to essential drugs at affordable price	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Epidemic outbreaks Living habits
	R3. Access to health services improved	At least 60% of the population are adequately attended to in health centers and hospitals yearly	Interviews, visits	Epidemic outbreaks
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Access to health facilities improved	1.1 Lobby for more health centers and equipment.	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
	1.2 Construct new health centers	3 health centres	Eshob,Egbekaw and Bachio Ntai	150.000.000

	1.3 Renovate health centres	2buildings	Urban health centre	20.000.000
	1.4 Extend health centres	2Health centres	Urban Health centre Mamfe and Nchang Health centre	50.000.000
	1.5 Equip health centers	20 beds and 3delivery beds	Urban Heath centre and Nchang Health centre	775.000
		3 Solar panels	Urban health centre Mamfe,Eshobi and Nchang	45.000.000
		Refrigerator,gas plate and bottle	Urban health centre	800.000
R2. Access to essential drugs improved	2.1 Equip pro pharmacies with essential drugs		All health centres	
R 3. Access to health services improved	3.1 Lobby for the transfer of more staff	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
	3.2 Employ health personnel increased	4 community nurses	Nchang and Eshobi	2.400.000
	3.4 Facilitate movement of health Personnel	2 Yamaha Motor bikes	Eshobi and Urban Health centres	2.400.000
	Total			271.575.000

Table33: Water Resources

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Prevalence and incidence on water borne disease reduced	Number of reported cases of water borne disease infection reduced by at least 30% in all the communities with potable water	Health centers and hospital reports Council reports	Industrial pollution reduced
Specific objective	Access to potable water increased	At least 11 communities have functional water schemes by 2014	Reports Field visit	
Results	R1. Maintenance of existing water schemes improved (bore holes, pipe borne, wells etc)	All existing water scheme are rehabilitated regularly, maintained and functional by 2014	Council reports Site visits	An enabling economic and political environment
	R2. Water supply schemes increased (bore holes, pipe borne wells etc.	At least five new schemes are constructed and functional	Reports Interviews	
	R3. Contamination of water sources reduced	At least 30% of water sources in the municipality are good for drinking by 2014	Site visits, hospital and health centre reports Interview	Community Collaboration Industrial pollution reduced
ACTIVITIES				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Maintenance of existing water schemes improved	1.1 Mobilizes Community water contribution	10 communities	All villages except Eyangntui	

	1.2 Create and equip water maintenance committees	10 committees	All villages except Eyangntui	2.000.000
	1.3 Train water maintenance committees	10 trainings	All villages except Eyangntui	2.000.000
	1.4 Rehabilitate water schemes	5 communities(including 1 bore hole and 30 taps)	Small Mamfe Eyangchang,Nchang ,Etemetek and Okoyong	525.000.000
	1.5 Construct additional reservoirs	3 reservoirs	Bachuo Ntai,Eshobi	15.000.000
R2 Water supply schemes increased	2.1 Submit project proposal for external funding	2	Mamfe	200.000
	2.2 Construct new water supply schemes (Water by gravity)	3	Eyang ntui	100.000.000
	2.3 Complete water project	2communities	NfaitokII and Bessongabang	203.000.000
	2.4. Extend pipe borne water and Install stand taps	5 communities (including 36 taps)	New layout east in Small Mamfe,Avatu in Egbekaw,Berore,Beijang and Bombe in Eshobi,Bessongabang,Bachuo ntai	75.000.000
R3 Contamination of water sources reduced	3.1 Sensitize the population on hygiene and sanitation	11	All Villages of the Municipality	1.100.000
	Total			923.300.000

Table35: Energy Resources

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall goal	Economic activities improved	At least 50% of businesses using electricity are profitable	Interviews Visits Business records	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific objective	Access to energy improved	At least 50% of communities in the municipality are regularly supplied with electricity	Observation	Reduced rate of heavy thunder storms and lighting
Results	R1. No. of solar panels increased	At least two functional community solar panels installed by 2015	Site visit Public interview	
	R2. Access to rural electrification programme increased	At least two communities benefit from rural electrification programme by	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment
	R3 Lighting of the community improved	At least 50% of streets have lights and are regularly lighted by 2013		
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Number of solar panels increased	1.1 Submit proposals for external funding	2 proposals		200.000
	1.2 Install community solar panel	2 communities	Eshobi and Eyang ntui	30.000.000
R2. Access to rural electrification program increased	2.1 Sensitize population on rural electrification program	2 villages	Eshobi and Eyangntui	200.000
	2.2 Submit proposals	2 proposals		100.000

	2.3 Rural electrification	2 Villages	Eshobi and Eyang ntui	70.000.000
R3 Lighting of the community improved	3.1 Provide street lights	11 communities	All villages of the municipality	55.000.000
	3.2 Sensitize population to put on street light	11 sensitizations	All villages of the municipality	11.000.000
	Total			166.500.000

Table36: Social Affairs

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Access to social services improved	At least 40% of disabled and vulnerable groups have access to quality social services in the municipality by 2014	Reports Interviews	Favourable political and economic environment
Specific objective	Access to social benefits increased	At least 40% of disabled and vulnerable groups have access to social benefits by 2014	Reports Interviews	Favourable political and economic environment
Results	R1. Social workers increased	At least four new social workers are in place and functional by 2013	Reports	Favourable political and economic environment
	R2. Awareness on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons increased	At least 60% of disabled and vulnerable groups are aware of their social benefits by 2013	Interviews Testimonies	Favourable political and economic environment
	R3 Implementation on the laws governing the disables improved	At least 90% of officials effectively implement the laws governing the disable	Interviews Testimonies	Favourable political and economic environment
	R4 Social	Social centre equipped with at least 90% of basic	Interviews	Favourable

	centre improved	facilities	Testimonies	political and economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 social workers increased	1.1 Lobby for the posting of more social workers	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
R2 Awareness on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons increased	2.1 Sensitize the population on social benefits	11 sensitizations sessions(including brochures, flyer)	All villages of the municipality	1.100.000
		Sanitization over the radio	Manyu Radio	200.000
	2.2 Give benefits to disabled and vulnerable groups	2 wheel chair, 25 crutches, 10 lenses, 10 tricycles, 10 hearing aid, 7 prosthesis, 33 white canes	All villages of the municipality	19.830.000
R3. Implementation of laws governing the disabled improve	3.1 Sensitize officials on the law governing the disabled	2 sensitizations per year	Small Mamfe	500.000
R4. Social service infrastructure improved	4.1 Equip social centre with basic facilities	1 Latrine Extend Water and Electricity	Small Mamfe	4.730.000

		1 computer and accessories Provide running credit		
	4.2 Provide assistance to private social institution	16	Mamfe municipality	3.200.000
	Total			28.260.000

Table37: Employment and Vocational training

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objectives	Employment rate increased	Employment rate increased by at least 2% by 2014	-Visits -Testimonies -Inventory of employees	Favorable economic climate
Specific objectives	Employment and vocational training ameliorated	At least 50% of youths with vocational training are employed by 2014	-Inventory of employees -Visits	Favorable economic climate
Results	R.1. Number of youths in vocational training increased	At least 30% of First school leavers enroll in vocational schools by 2014	Vocational schools enrollment register	Favorable policy framework
	R.2. Business ventures increased	Business ventures increased by at least 20% by 2014	-Visits -Tax payer cards	Favorable economic climate
	R.3. Vocational training centers better equipped	At least 30% of vocational training centers have basic equipment and in use by 2014	-Visits -Inventory of equipment	Favorable economic climate
	R4 Personnel increased	At least four new staff are in place and functional by 2020	Reports	Favorable political and economic environment.

	R5 Relation between the council and relevant institutions improved	At least one meeting organized between the council and employment institutions yearly	Minutes of meetings	Favorable political and economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Number of youths in vocational training increased	1.1 Orientate youths towards vocational training	11 sensitizations	All villages in the municipality	1.100.000
	1.2 Provide scholarship to youths(esp. under privileged) in vocational training centre	1000 youths	All villages in the municipality	50.000.000
R2. Business ventures increased	2.1 Sensitize and Link youths to credit programs/institutions such as PIASSI, National Employment fund	11 sensitizations	All villages in the municipality	1.100.000
	2.2 Put in place a policy for financing self employment	1	Small Mamfe	
R3. Vocational training centers better equipped	3.1 Provide tools to vocational training centres	2	SARSM and CHAFA vocational institute Small Mamfe	5.000.000
	3.2 Renovate workshop and provide desks	15 desks 3 workshops	SARSM Mamfe	15.450.000
	3.2 Sensitize vocational training	2 sensitizations	SARSM and CHAFA vocational institute	30.000

	centers on relevant trades in the municipality.		Small Mamfe	
R4 Personnel increased	4.1 Lobby for the transfer of personnel to del. Vocational training and employment	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
R5 Relation between the council and relevant institutions improved	5.1 Organise meetings with employment institution	1 meeting /year	Small Mamfe	200.000
	Total			72.980.000

Table38: Labor and Social security

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Labor and Social security improved		Administrative reports Site visits	Favorable economic and political environment
Specific objective	General Situation of employees improved		Testimonies Reports	
Results	R1 Wages of employees Improved	At least 80% of employee have relevant social benefit and minimum salary wage	Site visits Reports	
	R2. Knowledge on social security improved	At least 40% of the population are aware of available social benefits	Site visits Testimonies	
	R3 Job Security Improved	At least 80% of employees have contracts.		
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1.Wages of employees improved	1.1 Sensitize employees and employers on laws governing employment	2 sensitizations	Small Mamfe and Bachio Ntai	500.000

	1.2 Monitor Implementation of laws governing employment		Mamfe municipality	200.000
R2. Knowledge on social security improved	2.1 Sensitize the population on available social benefits	11 sensitization	All villages of the municipality	1.100.000
R3.Job security improved	3.1 Monitor Implementation of laws governing employment		Mamfe municipality	
	Total			1.800.000

Table39: Women Empowerment and the family

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	General situation of women improved	The standard of living of at least 60% of women improved	-Site visits -Testimonies -Reports	Negative cultural biases reduced
Specific objective	Social and financial status of women improved		-Testimonies -Reports	Decision makers are gender sensitive
Results	R1. Women's access and control over resources increased	At least 10 % of women in the municipality own building or farm land by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports -Visits	Favorable policy framework
	R2. Awareness on gender issues increased	Gender biases reduced by at least 10% in the municipality by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Negative cultural biases reduced
	R3. Educated women increased	Enrollment of girls in schools at all levels in the municipality increase by at least 20% by 2014	Enrollment registers	Stable family incomes
	R4. Number of women and girls in vocational training centers increased. .	At least 30% of women and girls with first school enroll in vocational schools by 2014.	Enrollment registers	
	R5. Access to credit facilities by women improved	At least 30% of women have access to credit facilities	Enrollment registers	
	R6 Number of women who know their rights increased	At least 10% of women in the municipality know their rights and apply them where necessary		
	R7 Collaboration between the women empowerment centre and Women advocacy bodies improved			
Activities				

Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R 1 Women's access and control over resources increased	1.1 Sensitize communities	11 sensitizations	All villages of the municipality	1.100.000
R 2 Awareness on gender issues increased	2.1 Sensitize on gender issues	5 workshops	Small Mamfe, Nchang, Etememtek, Eshobi and Bchuo Ntai	10.000.000
R3 Educated women increased	3.1 Sensitize communities	Monthly sensitization over the radio	Voice of Manyu (Small Mamfe)	120.000
		Printing of 2000 flyers / brochures and distribution	All villages of the municipality	1.000.000
		1 Sensitization workshop	Nchang	1.520.000
	3.2 Provide scholarship for the girl child	500 girls	All villages of the municipality	25.000.000
R4. Number of women and girls in vocational training centers increased	4.1 Orientate women and girls on vocational training centre	4 sensitization	Egbekaw, Bachuo Ntai, Nchang and Eshobi	1.345.000
	4.2 Extend and equip women empowerment centre	1	Small Mamfe	65.000.000
	4.3 Increase support to women empowerment centre	1	Small Mamfe	3.180.000
	4.4 increase support to Rural women centre	1	Beijang	1.500.000
	4.5 Provide scholarship for women and girls in vocational training	1000	All villages of the municipality	25.000.000
R5. Access to credits and grants improved	5.1. Lobby for the simplification of credit procedures	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
	5.2 Facilitate registration of women C.I.G	30 CIGS	All villages of the municipality	750.000
	5.3 Sensitize women on available opportunities(grants, credit facilities)	4 Sensitization	Eshobi Nchang, Bachoi ntai and Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	5.4 Institute a revolving loan scheme	1	Small Mamfe	20.000.000

R6 Knowledge on women' s right improved.	6.1 Organize programs on all international days	2	Eshobi and Okoyong	2.750.000
R7 Collaboration between the women empowerment centre and Women advocacy bodies improved	7.1.1 Organise meetings with women institutions	One meeting a year	Small Mamfe	200.000
	Total			159.565.000

Table40: Small and Medium- size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Income levels increased	Income levels increase by at least 10%	-Testimonies -Savings -Investments	Favorable fiscal policy
Specific objective	Small and medium size enterprise and handicraft development framework improved	At least 10% increase in number of businesses in the municipality	-Reports -Visits	Favorable fiscal policy
Results	R1 Small and medium size enterprise increased	At least 3 new small and medium size enterprises functional(1 owned by a woman)		
	R2 Small and medium size enterprise and handicraft access to local markets improved	At least 40% of the products of Small and medium size enterprise and local economy are consumed locally		
Results	R1. Capital to start business increased	At least 40% of new businesses and adequately financed by 2014	-Visits -Reports -Testimonies	Favorable economic environment
	R2. Investment by the private sector increased	At least 50% of business operators expand their business by 2014	-Visits -Reports -Records	Favorable economic environment
	R3. Number of vocational schools increased	At least 2 functional vocational school in place by 2014	-Visits -Report	Favorable economic environment
	R4. Knowledge and skills in business increased	At least 50% of trained business operators run profitable businesses by 2014	-Visits -Reports -Records	Favorable economic environment

Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. R1 Small and medium size enterprise increased	1.1 Facilitate access to credit facilities	4 sensitization meetings	Mamfe, Etemetek, Eshobi and Bachuo Ntai	800.000
R2 Marketing of handicraft and Small and medium size enterprises improved	2.1 Organize exhibition /craft fare	Once a year	Rotatory within the municipality	22.000.000
	2.2 Identify and promote a Mamfe municipality product	4 workshops	Mamfe, Etemetek, Eshobi and Bachuo Ntai	1.200.000
	2.3 Facilitate the formation of association for Small and medium size enterprise and handicraft	11 C.I.Gs	All villages of the municipality	1.100.000
	2.4 Build a craft centre	1	Okoyong	20.000.000
R3. Investment by the private sector increased	3.1 Support to local development initiatives	200 persons	All Villages of the municipality	10.000.000
	3.2 Organize/reinforce social economy organizations (CIGs)	4 workshops	Mamfe, Eshobi, Nchang and Bachuo Ntai	2.000.000
R4. Knowledge and skills in business increased	4.1 Organize capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and recording	4 workshops	Mamfe, Eshobi, Nchang and Bachuo Ntai	2.000.000
R5. Personnel increased	5.1 Assign council staff to represent the different	3 staff	Small Mamfe	1.800.000

	sectors			
	TOTAL			60.900.000

Table41: Mines, Industries and technological development

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Economic growth rate improved	Economic growth rate increase by at least 2% by 2014	Reports	Favorable political and economic framework
Specific objective	Industrial development improved	At least 2% of goods consumed are produced locally by 2014	-Visits to industries -Inventory of locally produced goods	Favorable policy on local industries
Results	R1. Industries increased	At least 2 industries functional by 2014	-Visits Inventory of industries	Favorable policy on local industries
	R2. Taxation system made attractive	At least 60% of industries pay taxes regularly	Tax payment cards	Favorable policy on local industries
	R3. Exploitation of raw material monitored			
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Industries increased	1.1 Lobby for the Simplification of procedures to create industries	2 trips	Buea an yaounde	400.000
	1.2 Organize trainings	1 training	Small Mamfe	1.000.000

R2. Taxation system made attractive	2.1 Lobby for the Revision of tax policy	2 trips	Buea and Yaoundé	400.000
	2.2 Monitor implementation of tax policy			
R3. Illegal exploitation of raw materials (quarries, timber etc) reduced.	3.1Lobby for more personnel in (MINIMIDT)	2 trips	Buea and Yaoundé	400.000
	3.2 Provide running credits for MINIMIDT			2.000.000
	3.3Carryout inventory of existing raw material.		Mamfe municipality	10.000.000
	Total			14.200.000

Table 42: Commerce

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global	Income level of the population increased	Income level of at least 50% of business operators increased by at least 5% yearly	Administrative reports Council reports Site visits	Stable economic environment
Specific objective	Investment by economic operators increased	Economic operators increased in the municipality by at least 10% yearly	Administrative reports Council reports Site visits	Stable economic environment
Results	R1. Market infrastructures improved	At least five markets have basic infrastructure and regularly maintained	Administrative reports Council reports Site visits	Stable economic environment
	R2. Capital level increased	At least 30% of business operators obtain loans and increase their business	Administrative reports Council reports Site visits	Stable economic environment
	R3. Taxes reduced	At least 39% of business operators increase and expand their businesses	Administrative reports Council reports Site visits	Stable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Market infrastructure improved	1.1 Maintain existing infrastructures (Rehabilitate)	1 market	Small Mamfe	20.000.000
		1 slaughter house(extend electricity)	Small Mamfe	200.000
		2 Ware houses	John holt beach	30.000.000
	1.2 Construct new structures.	5 Markets (market stalls)	Nchang,Eshobi,Bessongabang,Okoyong, Bachio ntai	100.000.000

		Rebuilding of 1market with decked structures (300 stores)	Small Mamfe	180.000.000
		1 Ware house	Egbekaw beach	10.000.000
	1.3 Create maintenance committee	6 maintenances committee	Nchang, Eshobi, Bessongabang, Okoyong, Bachuo ntai and Small Mamfe	120.000
R2. Capital level increased	2.1 Link business operators to credible microfinance institutions	6 Meetings	Mamfe, Bachuo ntai, Bessongabang ,Nchang, Eyangchang and Eshobi	600.000
	Total			340.920.000

Table43: Post and Tele communication

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Information flow improved	At least 40% of the population have access to vital information by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific objective	Access to information and postal services improved	At least 40% of the population are satisfied with postal services by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Results	R1. Post offices increased	At least 2 functional post offices exist in the municipality by 2014	-Visits -Reports -Pictures	Favorable policy framework
	R2. Qualified Staff increased	At least 8 new staff in place and functional by 2014	-Assumption of duty certificate -observation	Favorable policy framework
	R3. Equipment increased	At least 50% of basic equipment needed are in place and used	-Inventory of equipment -Pictures -Observation	Stable economic environment
	R4. Access to telephone services improved	Subscribers increase by at least 5% yearly	-Subscribers register -reports	Stable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Post offices increase	1.1 Lobby for the creation of a post office	2 Trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	1.2 Construct post office	1	Nchang	3.000.000
R2. Qualified Staff increased	2.1 Lobby for the transfer of staff	2 Trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000

	2.2 Build staff' s capacity	1 training	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
R3. Equipment increased	3.1 Purchase necessary equipment	2	Small and Nchang	500.000
R4. Access to telephone services improved	4.1 Lobby for extension of telephone network	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	4.2 Lobby for a reduction in telephone bills	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	Total			6.100.000

Table44: Communication

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Information flow improved	At least 50% of the population are informed on major issues by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific objective	Communication network improved	communication network cover at least 60% of the municipality by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable economic environment
Results	R1. CRTV signals improved	At least 50% of the population receives CRTV signals by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable economic environment
	R2. Communication between council and population improved	At least 70% of the population are informed on council activities	-Visits -Testimonies -Reports	Stable economic environment
	R3. Community radio stations improved	At least 50% of the population regularly receives signal from community radio		
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R 1 CRTV signals improved	1.1 Lobby for the installation of transmission antennas	2 trips	Yaounde	200.000
	1.2 Install transmission antennas	2KW Tx	Samll Mamfe	200.000.000

R2.Communication between council and population improved	2.1 Put in place public relation structure for the council	See activities for council Log frame		
R3 Community radio stations improved	3.1Equip community radio	2 community radio	Small Mamfe and Okoyong	102.205.000
R4. Personnel increased	4.1 Lobby for the creation of delegation of Communication	2 Trips	Buea and Yaoundé	200.000
	TOTAL			302.605.000

Table45: Tourism and Leisure

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Increased incomes from tourism	Income from tourism increase by at least 5% yearly	Account records	Stable political environment
Specific objective	Development of Tourism sector improved	At least 500 tourists visit the municipality yearly	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable political and economic environment
Results	R1. Touristic sites developed	At least 10 tourist site developed by 2013	-Visits -Report	Stable economic environment
	R2. Local tourism promotion strategies developed	A functional tourism promotion strategy in place by 2013	Developed strategies	Available expertise
	R3. Tourism facilities increased	At least one quality hotel in place by 2013	-Visits -Reports	Stable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Touristic sites developed	1.1 Carryout inventory of touristic sites		Mamfe municipality	20.000.000
	1.2 Develop touristic sites	3 beaches and two engine boats	Mile 18,Egbekaw and John holt	70.000.000
		Confluence		25.000.000

		2 German bridges	Small Mamfe	7.000.000
		1 Colonial bridge	Nfaitok II	5.000.000
		2Lakes	Bachoi ntai Lala	40.000.000
		Reunification monument		4.000.000
		Colonial buildings(protection		2.000.000
R2 Local tourism promotion strategies develop	2.1 Train staff to develop strategies	5 workshops	Small Mamfe	5.000.000
	2.2 Recruit staff in charge of tourism in the council	2	Small Mamfe(council Chambers)	4.000.000
	2.3 Form tourism clubs		Mamfe municipality	5.000.000
	2.4 Organize beauty context		Small Mamfe	5.000.000
	2.5 Open a Zoo	1	Okoyong	50.000.000
	2.6 Open a Botanic garden	1	Bachuo ntai	50.000.000
R3 Tourism facilities increased	3.1 Evaluate and classify hotels		Mamfe municipality	4.000.000
	3.2 Facilitate the construction of	One 4 star hotel	Mamfe	250.000.000

	quality hotels		municipality	
		One 5 star hotel	Mamfe municipality	500.000.000
	3.3 Develop roads	20 km earth road to caves	Bachuo ntai, Eshobi, Manyu river	120.000.000
		20km earth roads to the beaches and rapids	Egbekaw, Small Mamfe and Mile 17	125.000.000
		10 km earth road to water fall	Nchang	100.000.000
	TOTAL			1.391.000.000

Table46: Public Works

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objectives	Access to quality infrastructures improved	At least 60% of the population have access to quality infrastructure	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable economic environment Community collaboration
Specific objectives	Road network improved	At least 60% of the communities are accessible by roads	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable economic environment Community collaboration
Results	R1. Maintenance of existing roads improved	At least 60% of roads regularly maintained and pliable all seasons	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
	R2. Rehabilitation of existing roads improved	At least 60% of roads in the municipality are rehabilitated	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
	R3. Drainage system improved	Bridges ,culverts and gutters are constructed and cleared in at least 60% of roads in the municipality by 2015	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment

	R4. Uncontrolled use of road by heavy trucks reduced	Road damage by heavy trucks reduced by at least 20% yearly	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R 1. Maintenance of existing roads improved	1.1 Mobilize the communities	11 Communities	All villages of the municipality	
	1.2 Train and equip road maintenance committees	11 Committees	All inhabited Mainland villages	1.100.000
	1.3 Carryout maintenance on existing road	11 communities	All villages	1.000.000
R2. Rehabilitation of existing roads improved	2.1 Rehabilitate existing roads including street	43 km	All villages except Bachoi ntai, Okoyong and Nfaitok II	86.000.000
	2.2 Grade and widen foot path(farm to market road)	60 Km	All villages except Small Mamfe	120.000.000
R3 Drainage system	3.1 Construct bridges (farm to market road)	2	Bessongabang and Eyangntui	60.000.000

improved				
	3.2 Renovate bridges	10	Nchang,NfaitokII,Bessongabang,Eyangntui,Eshobi,Small Mamfe,Okoyong	50.000.000
	3.3 Conduct studies on culverts	1 Study	All villages	3.000.000
	3.4 Construct culverts (including farm to market roads)	17culverts	All villages of the municipality	102.000.000
	3.5Construct drainages	3	Small Mamfe	18.000.000
R4. Uncontrolled use of road by heavy trucks	4.1 Monitor the operation of rain gates			
	Total			441.100.000

Table47: Urban Development and Housing

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Access to infrastructure improved	At least 60% of the municipality have access to quality infrastructure	-Visits -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
Specific objective	Housing and town planning improved	At least 2 of the towns in the municipality meet up with at least 40% of housing and town planning regulations by 2014	-Visits -Pictures Documentations from competent sources	Implementation of town planning and housing rules and regulations ensured.
Results	R1.Structures constructed in compliance with town planning and housing rules and regulations	At least 40% of structures have approved administrative document by 2014	-Visits -Permits	Respect of master plan ensured
	R2. Master plans updated	A reviewed master plan in place by 2013	Master plan	Collaboration between Council and Urban Development and Housing ensured
	R3. Improve on existing infrastructure	At least 20% of municipal infrastructure improved by 2014	-Reports -Pictures	Collaboration between Council and Urban Development and Housing ensured

			-Visits	
	R4 Urban waste management improved	SEE ENVIROMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION		
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Structures constructed in compliance with housing and town planning rules and regulations	1.1 Educate community	3 sensitization meetings with stakeholders	Small Mamfe Nchang Bachuo Ntai	1.000.000
		Print and distribute 10.000 flyers and brochures on housing planning rules and regulation	All villages of the municipality	1.000.000
		Bi Weekly sensitization over radio	Small Mamfe (Voice of Manyu)	500.000
		Organize annual open days	Rotational in the all villages of the municipality	3.000.000
	1.2 Constitute a follow up platform	One committee/quarter	Small Mamfe, Egbekaw, Bachuo ntai, Bessongabang	3.000.000
R2. Land use plan made available	2.1 Organize concertation meetings with MINDUH to prepare terms of reference	10 meetings	Small Mamfe	3.500.000

	2.2 Select consultant to elaborate land use plan		Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	2.3 Elaboration of a land use plan		Mamfe municipality	60.500.000
	2.4 Organize meeting for the validation of land use plan	1 Meeting	Mamfe municipality	3.000.000
R3. Improve on existing infrastructure	3.1 Collaborate with MINDUH to sign partnership protocol for support to improve on infrastructure(buildings, road net works, bridges ,streets etc)	Meetings	Small Mamfe	200.000
	3.2 Set up commission to open up and name streets		Small Mamfe	5.000.000
	3.3 Prepare inventory of streets		Small Mamfe ,Egbekaw, Bessongabang	500.000
	3.4 Select consultant to number houses		Small Mamfe	500.000
	3.5 Number houses		Small Mamfe ,Egbekaw, Bessongabang	2.500.000
	3.6 Create and develop industrial zone	1 Zone	Bessongabang	3.000.000

R4 Urban waste management improved	4.1 Reorganize monthly cleanup campaign	SEE ENVIROMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION		
	4.2 Develop land fill	SEE ENVIROMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION		
	4.3 Reorganize regular sanitation inspection	SEE ENVIROMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION		
	TOTAL			88.200.000

Table48: for Arts and Culture

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Promotion of local cultures improved	Moral values of the population improved by at least 30% by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports from cultural and social affairs	Negative influence of foreign cultures regulated
Specific objective	Culture practices increased	At least 50% of local cultures revived and practiced by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Community Solidarity ensured
Results	R1. Organization of cultural festivities increased	At least 4 cultural events are organized yearly	-Reports -Testimonies	Economic stability ensured
	R2. Education of youth on cultural values increased	At least 20% of youths practice cultural values yearly	-Testimonies -Reports	Parental education ensured
	R3. Public museums and libraries increased	At least one functional museum and one Library in place by 2014	-Visits -Pictures -Reports	Stable economic environment
	R4. Cultural centers increased	At least one cultural center in place by 2014	-Visits -Pictures -Reports	Stable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Cultural festivities increased	1.1 Organize cultural festivities	4 cultural festivities(clan level)	Okoyong,Nchang,Eyangntui,E yangchang	10.000.000
		1 cultural festivities(final level)	Small Mamfe	4.000.000
	1.2 Renovate, complete construction and equip community halls	10 Communities	All villages except Nfaitok II and Etemetek	80.000.000

	1.3 Construct community hall	2 communities	Nfaitok II and Etemetek	40.000.000
R2. Education of youth on cultural values increased	2.1 Sensitize communities	11 sensitisation	All villages	22.000.000
R3. Public museums and libraries increased	3.1 Build and equip libraries and museum	11 Museums	All villages of the municipality	120.000.000
		1 library	Small Mamfe	25.000.000
R4. Cultural centers increased	4.1 Build and equip cultural centers	1 Cultural center		25.000.000
	4.2 Renovate palaces			
	Total			326.000.000

Table49: Higher Education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Professional employment increased	At least 10% of graduates gain employment by 2014	List of employees (public service and private sector)	Stable political and economic condition
Specific objective	Access to quality higher education increased	At least 40% of graduates are from professional institutions	Graduation student list	Favorable policy framework
Results	R1. Higher professional institutions increased	Higher Professional institutions increased by at least 10% by 2014	-Visits -Decisions creating the institutions	Favorable political and economic condition
	R2. Number of students in higher education increased	At least 40% of high school graduates are admitted into professional institutions	Enrollment register	Favorable policy framework
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Higher professional institutions increased	1.1 Lobby for the creation of relevant professional schools	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	100.000
R2. Number of students in				

higher education increased				
	2.1 Orientate students on higher education	11 sensitization meetings	All villages of the municipality	2.200.000
	2.2 Provide bursary to higher education students	200	All villages of the municipality	10.000.000
	Total			12.300.000

Table50: Scientific Research and Innovation

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Economic benefits from new methods for increased	Income level of at least 20% of the population increased by at least 10% by 2014	-Savings -Investment -Reports -Field visits	Favorable economic climate
Specific objective	Access to improved technology increased	At least 30% of beneficiaries use improved technology by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports -Field visits	Timeliness and appropriateness ensured
Results	R1. Research stations and antenna increased	At least one functional antenna in place by 2013	-Reports -Field visits	Favorable economic climate
	R2. Access to research findings improved	At least 40% of stakeholders are informed and use improved technology	-Reports -Field visits	Timeliness and appropriateness of research findings ensured
	R3. Technology development more participatory	At least 30% of technologies developed with the main stakeholders yearly	-Testimonies -Reports	Collaboration of stakeholders ensured
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Research stations and antenna increased	1.1 Lobby for the creation of research stations and antenna	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000

R2 Access to research findings improved	2.1 Sensitize population on research finding	1sensitisation	Okoyong	
	2.2 Monitor information dissemination			
R3 Technology development more participatory	3.1 Involve stakeholders in research			
	Total			400.000

Table51: Council

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
Level	Formulation			
Global objectives	Development of the municipality improved	At least 40% of the population meet up with their basic needs		Stable environment
Specific objectives	Functional capacity of the council strengthened	At least 50% of communities in the municipality have access to council services yearly	-Site visits -Council reports -Interviews	Collaborative donor community
Results	R1. Funds increased	A fund raising strategy developed and functional and internal revenue increased by at least 10% each year	-Administrative and management accounts -Audit reports	
	R2. Management and leadership improved	Effectiveness and efficiency of council management increased by at least 50% of planned projects realized yearly	-Council reports -Interviews -Project reports -Site visits	Cooperation of main stakeholders
	R3. Working environment improved	At least 50% of required equipment in place and functional Council premises given a face lift with at least 50% of staff indicating Happiness at work	-Pictures -Interviews -Site visits	Favourable economic environment
Activities				
Results	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost

R1. Funds increased	1.1 Identify potential internal and external sources of revenue			
	1.2. Elaborate project proposals	10	Small Mamfe	500.000
	1.3 Train staff on resource mobilization	10 staff	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	1.4 Elaborate cash liquidation system			
	1.5 Upgrade knowledge of Finance staff on book keeping	7 staff	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	1.6 Train senior staff on budgeting	10 staff	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	1.7 Train councilors on financial procedures	25 councillors	Small Mamfe	
	1.8 Review control mechanism on revenue collection			
R2. Management and leadership improved	2.1 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	12 staff	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	2.2 Carry out yearly operational plans			
	2.3 Set up a monitoring and evaluation system			
	2.4 Train senior staff on leadership	10staff	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	2.5 Elaborate job descriptions			
	2.6 Organize monthly meetings			
	2.7 Redeploy staff to the post	1staff	Small Mamfe	

	of public relations officer			
	Recruit staff incharge of tourism	SEE LOGFRAME FOR TOURISM		
	Assign 3 staff to be incharge of three sectors of MINPESSA	SEE LOGFRAME FOR MINPESSA		
	2.8 Install office phones, fax, and internet ,revive websites.	1 general server,6 fixed phones and 1 fax machine installed		1.000.000
	2.9 Create a community library	See activities on culture		
	2.10 Evaluate staff performance yearly			
	2.11 Document internal rules and regulations			100.000
	2.12 Elaborate a functional Organigram		1	500.000
	2.13 Train staff on local government management	4	Buea	2.000.000
	2.14Train staff on hygiene and sanitation	2		2.000.000
R3. Working environment improved	3.1 Construct toilet for the council	1 block	Small Mamfe	3.500.000
	3.2 Update inventory of council assets			
	3.5 Purchase office equipment (computers,	5 computers and printers	Small Mamfe	1.200.000

	printers etc)			
	3.4 Purchase vehicle for the council			24.000.000
	3.5 purchase waste disposal trucks	SEE ENVIROMENT AND NATUR PROTECTION		
	3.6 Install stand tap in council premises	1	Small Mamfe	1.000.000
	Total			40.300.000

5.3 ESTIMATED COST OF THE CDP

Table51: ESTIMATED BUDGET

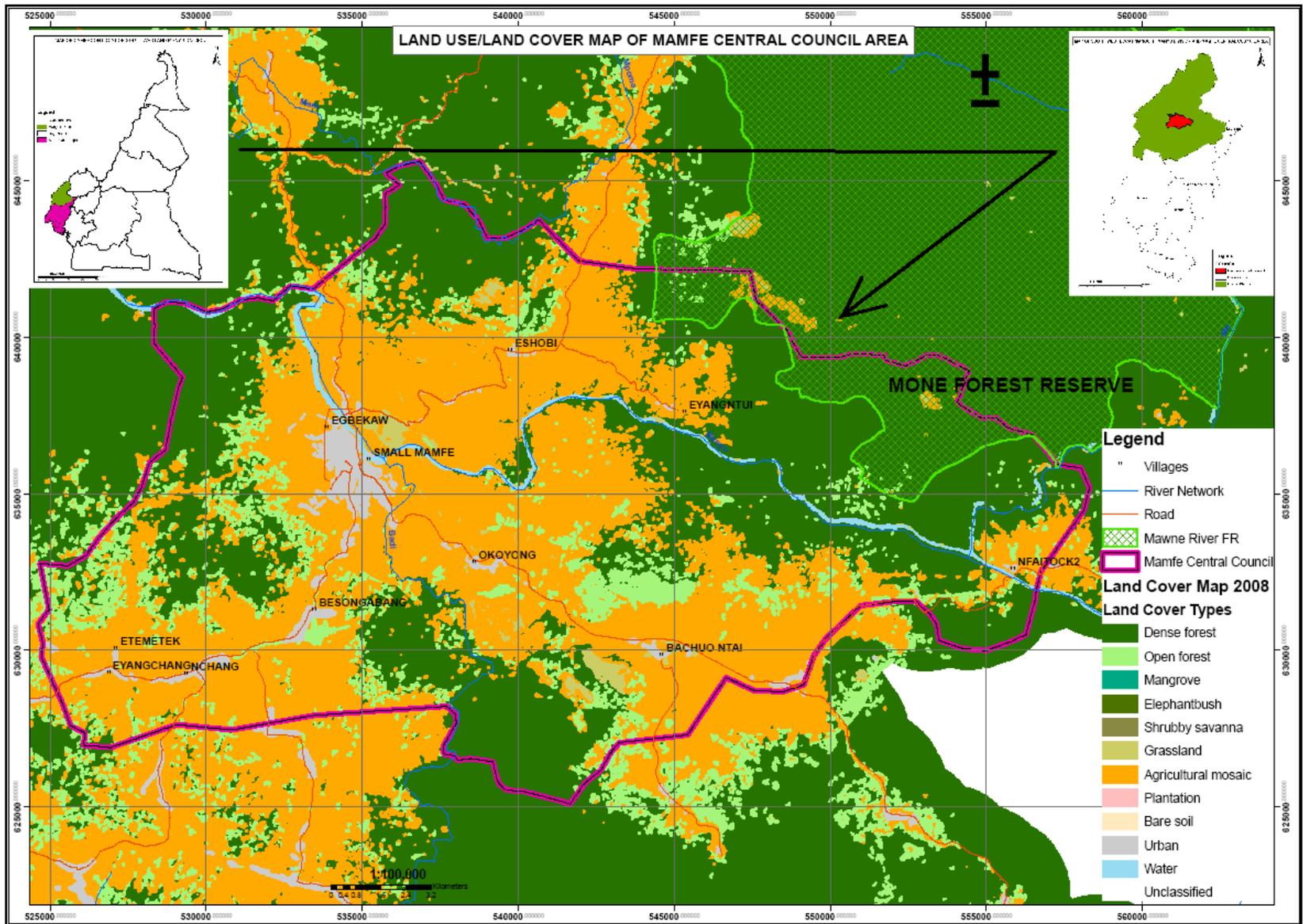
SECTOR	AMOUNT
Agriculture and regional development	562.000.000
Youth affaires and civic education	228.600.000
Basic Education	491.300.000
Secondary Education	617.130.000
Employment & Vocational Training	72.980.000
Health	275.575.000
State property and land affaires	373.100.000
Public Works	441.100.000
Urban Development & Housing	88.200.000
Environment & Nature Protection	174.260.000
Forestry and Wildlife	11.000.000
Sport and physical education	81.200.000
Transport	11.000.000
Post & Telecommunication	6.100.000
Livestock and animal industry	90.700.000
Labour & Social Security	1.800.000
Fisheries	3.000.000
Public security	47.000.000
Higher Education	12.300.000
Secondary education	617.130.000
Water	923.300.000
Communication	302.605.000
Art and Culture	362.000.000
Social Affairs	28.260.000
Commerce	340.605.000
Women's Empowerment and the Family	159.565.000
Tourism and leisure	1.391.000.000
Energy	166.500.000
Scientific research and innovation	400.000
Council	40.300.000
Small and medium size enterprise	60.900.000
Grand Total	7.342.295.000

The CDP budget is estimated at 7.342.295.000

5.4 Land Use plan

Table: Plans for the use and management of land within council space

Land space	Problem identified	Causes	Proposed solutions
Habitation zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor living environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation • Poorly constructed houses • Unauthorized houses • No master plan for urban area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement town planning master plan • Reinforce clean up campaigns
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of the forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of farms • Irregular and ineffective forest control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify control on forest • Encourage agro-forestry
Rivers/ streams /Lakes/springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution • Drying off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve on waste disposal system
Farm lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in soil fertility • Unsustainable farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural intensification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable agriculture



CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMMING

6.1 Annual Investment plan (AIP)

6.1.1 Available council resources for 2012 annual plan of priority project Mamfe council

DONOR	TYPE OF RESOURCES	AMOUNT(FCFA)	WHEN?	DONOR CONDITION
PNDP	Grant	56.000.000	By March	Elaborate CDP ,Tender above 5.000.000
FEICOM	Annual funds	80.000.000	Quarterly	Tender above 5,000,000
MECCA USA	Grant	19.000.000	May	Availability of land
Council	Council revenues	90.000.000	March	Tender above 5,000,000
ADB	Grant	52.000.000	June	Pay 10% through FEICOM
PIB	Grant	64.350.000	June	Tender above 5.000.000
Total		361.350.000		

6.1.2 Annual plan of priority projects (First year)

Microproject	Results	Activity	Tasks	Indicator	Responsible	Partners	Schedule in quarters of the year				Means		Cost	Source of funds
							1	2	3	4	Human	Material		
Education														
Construction of classrooms	Educational facilities in existing schools increased	1.1 Construct 2 classrooms each in GHS Mamfe and GS Berore	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board	X				Contractor		34.000.000	FEICOM
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						
			1.1.4 Construct classrooms	Two classrooms constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						
			1.1.5 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X						
			1.1.6 Receive classrooms	Relevant documents signed and keys handed over to school authorities	Principal and headmaster of GHS Mamfe/GS Berore	President board			X					
		Construct 2	1.1.1 Prepare	Tender	Mayor	President		X				52.000.00	PIB	

		classrooms each at G.S.S Eshobi , Nchang and GS Eyangntui	tender	document available	Mamfe Council	tender board									
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.4 Construct classrooms	Two classrooms constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board			X						
			1.1.5 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X							
			1.1.6 Receive classrooms	Relevant documents signed and keys handed over to school authorities	Principals of GSS Eshobi and Nchang and head teacher of GS Eyangntui	President board			X						
Construction of latrines in schools	Educational facilities in existing schools increased	Construct a block of latrine each for GBHS Egbekaw,,GS Nfaitok II	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board	X							7.000.000	MECA /USA
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							

				files received											
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.4 Construct latrines	Latrines constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.5 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X							
			1.1.6 Receive latrines	Relevant documents signed and keys handed over to school authorities	Principals/headmasterGBHS Egbekaw/GS NfaitokII	President board			X						
Renovation of classrooms	Educational facilities in existing schools increased	Renovation of classrooms	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board			X						
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed		President tender board			X						
			1.1.4 Renovate five classrooms in GS Bachou	Five classrooms renovated at GS Bachou	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board			X					20.000.000	FEICOM

			1.1.5 Receive work	Relevant documents signed and project handed over to village authorities	Prisons surpriintendant	Mayor		X						8.500.000	PIB
Public work															
Rehabilitati on of road	Road network improved	1.1 Opening/gradin g of 6km farm to market road in Nfaitok II	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe council	President tender board	X							10.000.000	ADB
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.4Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendation s implemented	Mayor Mamfe council CDO	President tender board		X							
			1.1.5 Receive road	Relevant documents signed and road handed over to community	Chief of Nfaitok II	President tender board			X						
Constructio n of bridges and culverts	Drainage system improved	Complete construction of Aru bridge in Bessongabang	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board	X								
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.3 Award	Contractor	Mayor	President		X							

			contract	known and contract signed	Mamfe Council	tender board										
			1.1.4 complete construction of bridge	Construction of bridge completed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							7.000.000	PNDP
			1.1.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X								
			1.1.6 Receive completed bridge	Relevant documents signed and bridge handed over to community	Chief of Bessongabang	President tender board			X							
		Construction of four culverts in Nfaitok	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board	X								12.000.000	Council
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X								
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X								
			1.1.4 construct culvert	Four culverts constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X								
			1.1.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X								

			1.1.6 Receive culverts	Relevant documents signed and culvert handed over to community	Chief of Nfaitok II	President tender board			X						
ENERGY															
Provision of street light	Lighting of community improved	1.1 Provision of street light in Small Mamfe	1.1.1 Contact AES SONEL	All necessary documents signed and payments made	Mayor Council	AES								5.000.000	Council
			Provide street light	Street light in Small Mamfe	Mayor Council										
CULTURE															
Construction of community hall	Cultural centers increased	1.1 Complete construction of community hall and provision of chairs	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board	X								
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X							
			1.1.4 Complete Construction of community hall and provide chairs in Egbekaw	Community hall constructed respecting laid down specification and chairs provided	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						8.000.000	PNDP
			1.1.5 Complete Construction	Community hall completely	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						6.000.000	PNDP

			of community hall and provide chairs in Eyangchang	constructed respecting laid down specification and chairs provided											
			Complete construction of community hall in Okoyong	Community hall completely constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						5.000.000	Council
			Complete construction of community hall in Tetokunock	Community hall completely constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						2.000.000	Council
			Provision of toilet,water and electricity to community hall in Bachuontai	Toilets, water and electricity in community hall in Bachuontai.	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X						2.000.000	Council
			1.1.6 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X							
			1.1.7 Receive halls	Relevant documents signed and keys handed over to communities.	Chiefs of Egbekaw,Eyangchang, , Okoyong,Tetokunock and Bachuontai	President board			X						
		Renovation and equipping	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document	Mayor Mamfe	President tender	X								

		of community hall		available	Council	board										
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X								
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X								
			Renovate and equip town hall in Small Mamfe.	Town hall renovated	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board		X					15.000.000		ADB	
			1.1.6 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board		X								
		1.1 Convert council office to library	1.1. Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe Council											
			1.1 Transform council building to library structure										2.000.000		FEICOM	
			1.1.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO											
			1.1.6 receive building	Relevant documents signed and key handed over the council												
Commerce																
Construct	Market	1.1	1.1.1 Prepare	Tender	Mayor			X								

ion of market stalls	infrastructu res improved	Construction of market stalls in Bachuo ntai	tender	document available	Council											
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor council			X								
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed				X								
			Construct market stalls	Market stalls constructed in Bachuo ntai				X					19.000.000		PNDP	
		1.2 Construction of market stalls in Okoyong	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Council		X									
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor council			X								
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed				X								
			Construct market stalls	Market stalls constructed in Okoyong				X					20.000.000		Council	
TOURISM																
	Touristic sites improved	Establish an inventory of touristic sites in the municipality	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Council		X						5.000.000		Council	
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor council			X								
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed				X								
			Carryout	Inventory of												

			inventory of touristic sites	touristic sites established														
COUNCIL																		
	Working environmen t improved	1.1 Revamp the council website															1.000.000	ADB
		Purchase a vehicle for the council															24.000.00 0	FEICO M
ENVIROMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION																		
Constructi on of public toilet	Environmen tal pollution improved	Construction of public toilets	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board												
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Mamfe Council Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board												
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Mamfe council	President tender board												
			1.1.4 Construct Public toilets	Public toilets constructed respecting laid down specifications	Mayor Mamfe Council	President tender board											17.500.00 0	Counci I/MEC A USA
			1.1.5 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendati ons implemented	Mayor Mamfe Council CDO	President tender board												
			1.1.6 Receive Toilet	Relevant documents signed and toilets handed over to council authorities	Mayor Mamfe Council	President board												

6.1.3 Operational Plan for the Vulnerable

Table: Operational Plan for Vulnerable Groups

Activity	Indicators	Time frame	Resp.	Funding
Sensitize disables on available benefits	No. of sensitization sessions organized		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • Divisional delegation of Social Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINAS
Provide material support to disables	No. of diable persons supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINAS • NGOs
Provide material support to OVCs	No. of OVCs supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINASD • Others
Provide support to private social welfare institution	No. of social welfare institution supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINAS
Provide material support to elderly	No. of elderly person supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • MINAS • NGOs
Provide support to widows	No. of widows supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINAS

6.2 Mid Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF)

Project	Expected results	Activities	Products and indication		Person Responsible	Partners	Schedule			Resources			Source of finance
			Product	Indicator			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
Education													
Construction of new classrooms in primary and secondary schools	Education al facilities in existing schools increased	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Mayor	President tender board	X						
		Construction of classrooms	Two classroom s each at GHS Mamfe, GS Berore	Two classroom each constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,M INEDUC,CO NTRACTOR, Pesident tender board	X					34.000.000	FEIC OM
		Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DD Basic and secondary Education	Mayor							
		Construction of classrooms	Two classroom each at G.S.S Eshobi and Nchang	Two classroom each constructed respecting laid down specification	DD Secondary education education	Mayor,DD MINEPAT	X					36.000.000	PIB
		Construction of two classrooms	Two classrooms in GS in Eyangntui	Two classrooms respecting laid down specification	DD Basic education	Mayor,DD MINEPAT	X					16.000.000	PIB
		Construction of classrooms	Two classrooms each at GS	Two classroom each constructed respecting laid	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,M INEDUC,CO		X				43.000.000	

			Eyangntui, GBHS Mamfe and one in GSS Eshobi,	down specification		NTRACTOR, Pesident tender board								
Construction of new nursery schools	Establishment of nursery and primary schools increased	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Mayor,	PresidentTender board		X						
		Construction of nursery school in Nchang	A nursery school at Nchang	A nursery school constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor,DD MINEPAT, MINEDUC ,CONTRACTOR,Pesident tender board	DD MINEPAT,M INEDUC,CONTRACTOR, Pesident tender board							25.000.000	
Renovation of classroom	Education al facilities in existing schools increased	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Mayor	President tender board board	X							
		Renovation of classrooms in GS Bachoi ntai	Five renovated class room at GS Bachoi ntai	Five classrooms renovated respecting laid down specification	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,M INEDUB,CONTRACTOR, Pesident tender board							22.500.000	
Construction of latrine	Education al facilities in existing schools increased	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Mayor tender board	President of tender board	X							

		Construction of latrines at GBPS II Egbekaw, GBHS Mamfe, GS Nfaitok II	A latrine building each at GBHS Egbekaw, GBHS Mamfe, GS Nfaitok II	A block of classrooms each respecting laid down specification	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT, MINEDUB, CONTRACTOR, President tender board							10.500.000	
Provision of desks and teaching aids	Education facilities in existing schools increased	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DD basic education	Mayor	X							
		Provision of 60 desks and office furniture to GS Eyangntui	60 desks and office furniture in GS Eyangntui	60 desks in GS Eyangntui	DD basic education	Mayor, DD MINEPAT	X						2.050.000	PIB
		Provision of teaching AID to schools			Mayor	DD basic education, DD MINEPAT	X						1.800.000	PIB
WATER														
Construction and rehabilitation of water schemes	Maintenance of existing water schemes improved	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Mayor	President tender board								
		Construction of a larger tank in	A larger reservoir at Eshobi	One new larger reservoir constructed at	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT, DD water and	X						7.000.000	PNDP

		Eshobi		Eshobi		Energy								
		Construction of a tank in Etemetek	A tank at Etemetek	One new larger reservoir constructed at Eshobi	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy	X						7.000.000	
		Rehabilitation of existing water scheme in Nchang	Water pump in Nchang rehabilitated	Portable water in Nchang	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy	X						9.000.000	
		Construction of a larger tank in Bachoin	A larger reservoir at Bachoin	Regular water supply in Bachoin tank	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy		X					10.000.000	
		Construction of water point in Mamfe prison	Water point in Mamfe prison	Portable water in Mamfe Prison	Prisons suprintendant	DD MINEPAT,DD MINEE	X						8.500.000	PIB
		Extension of pipeborne water to Berore,Beijing and Bombe quarters in Eshobi		Pipe borne water in Berore ,Beijing and Bombe quarter	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy		X					25.000.000	
		Rehabilitation of water scheme in Okoyong	Water scheme in Okoyong	Portable water in Okoyong	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy			X				25.000.000	
		Rehabilitation of water scheme in Mamfe	Water scheme rehabilitated	Regular water supply in Small Mamfe	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy			X				400.000.000	
		Extension of pipe borne water to Newlayout East in Mamfe		Pipeborne water in new layout east in Small Mamfe	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,DD water and Energy			X				3.500.000	
	Water	Installation of	Water by	Portable water in	Mayor,	DD		X					50.000.0	

	supply schemes increased	water by gravity in Eyangchang	gravity in Eyangchang	Eyangchang		MINEPAT,D D water and Energy							00	
		Installatiion of water by gravity in Eyangntui	Water by gravity in Eyangntui	Portable water in Eyangntui	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy		X					50.000.000	
		Complete water project in Bessongabang	Completed water project in Bessongabang	Portable water in all quarters of Bessongabang	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy		X					200.000.000	
		Complete watr project in NfaitokII	Completed water project in Nfaitok II	Portable water in NfaitokII	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy		X					3.000.000	
ENERGY														
Supply and extension of electricity	Lighting of community improved	Provision of street light in Small Mamfe	Street light in Small Mamfe	Street light in Small Mamfe	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy	X						5.000.000	
	Rural electrification program increased	Rural electrification of Eshobi	Electricity in Eshobi	Electricity in Eshobi	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy		X					40.000.000	
	Rural electrification program increased	Rural electrification of Eyangntui	Electricity in Eyangntui	Electricity in Eyangntui	Mayor,	DD MINEPAT,D D water and Energy			X				30.000.000	
CULTURE														
Construction and equipping of community halls	Cultural centers increased	Provision of toilet, water and light to Bachuo ntai community hall	Bachuo ntai Community hall with light,toilet and water	Toilet,water and light in Bachuo ntai community hall	Mayor,	Chief of Bachoi ntai	X						2.000.000	
		Complete	Completely	Community hall	Mayor,	Chief of	X						14.000.0	

		construction of community hall and provision chairs in Egbekaw and Eyangchang	constructed community hall with chairs	completely constructed with chairs respecting laid down specification		Egbekaw							00	
		Complete construction of community hall in Okoyong and Tetekunock	Completely constructed community hall	Community hall completely constructed with laid down specification	Mayor,	Chiefs of Okoyong and Bessongabang	X						7.000.000	
		Renovation and equipping of Town hall in Small Mamfe	Renovated and equipped town hall	Town hall renovated and equipped	Mayor	President of tender board	X						15.000.000	
		Construction of community hall in Etemetek	Community hall in Etemetek	Community hall in Etemetek constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor,	Chief of Etemetek		X					15.000.000	
		Construction of community hall in Nfaitok II	Community hall in Nfaitok II	Community hall in Nfaitok II constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor,	Chief of Nfaitok			X				15.000.000	
		Conversion of present council chambers to library	Community library in Small Mamfe	Council chambers converted to community library	Mayor	DD Mintour	X						2.000.000	
HEALTH														
Construction ,extension and equipping of health centre	Access to health facilities improved	Extension of Urban health centre(Small Mamfe)		Urban health centre in Small Mamfe extended	DMO	Mayor DD MINEPAT		X					20.000.000	

		Construction of Eshobi health centre	Constructed health centre in Eshobi village	Eshobi health centre constructed respecting laid down specification	DMO	Mayor DD MINEPAT		X					50.000.000	
		Extension of Nchang health centre		Nchang health centre extended	DMO	Mayor DD MINEPAT			X				20.000.000	
		Construction of Egbekaw health centre	Constructed health centre in Egbekawvillage	Egbekaw health centre constructed respecting laid down specification	DMO	Mayor DD MINEPAT			X				50.000.000	
PUBLIC WORKS														
Construction of bridges and culverts	Road network improved	Complete construction of Aru bridge in Bessongabang	Constructed Aru bridge in Bessongabang	Aru bridge completely constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works	X						7.000.000	
		Construction of 4culverts in Nfaitok II		Four culvert constructed in NfaitokII respecting laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works	X						12.000.000	
		Construction of bridge over river Moh in Eyangntui		Bridge completely constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				50.000.000	
Rehabilitation of road	Road network improved	Opening and grading of 6Km farm to market road in Nfaitok II		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works	X						10.000.000	
		Opening and grading of farm to market road (Eyangchang		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works	X						26.000.000	ADB

		Nfuni)											
		Opening and grading of 4Km farm to market road in Egbekaw		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works		X					6.000.000
		Opening and grading of road in Okoyong		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works		X					6.000.000
		Opening and grading of 4Km farm to market road in Bachuontai		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works		X					6.000.000
		Opening and grading of 6 Km farm to market road in Nchang		Road constructed according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				10.000.000
		Opening and grading of farm to market road in Etemetek		Road rehabilitated according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				6.000.000
		Rehabilitation of road from Gendarmes to Satum bridge in Egbekaw.		Road rehabilitated according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				2.000.000
		Rehabilitation of 12Km road from Satum bridge to Eyangntui		Road rehabilitated according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				
		Rehabilitation of 4Km road in Banya		Road rehabilitated according to laid down specification	Mayor	President tender board DD public works			X				

6.3 Summary environmental management framework for the mid term investment plan

Table: 62. Simplified environmental management framework of the Tri annial framework

Microproject types contained in the triennial plan	Potential Positive socio environmental impact	Potential negative socio-environmental impact(socio environmental risks)	Socio environmental quality improvement measures(Optimization)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
Purchase of waste disposal truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ameliorate local governance through creation of committees to follow up for clean up and proper waste management -Reduced air and water pollution -Reduction in prevalence of diseases. -Conducive living environment 	Pollution due to waste oil from vehicles		
<p>Interconnecting projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provision of street light in Mamfe -Rural electrification in Eshobi -Rural electrification in Eyangntui -Complete construction of Aru bridge in Bessongabang -Construction of four culverts in Nfaitok11 -Construction of 6km farm to market road in Nfaitok11 -Construction of 4km of road farm to market in Okoyong -Construction of farm to market road (Eyangchang Nfuni) -Construction of farm to market road in Egbekaw -Construction of 4km farm to market road in Bachointai -Constrction of 6km farm to market road in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the roads, bridges and electricity -Ameliorate local governance through creation of committees to manage micro-projects and management of funds -Ameliorate access to energy -Increase in business activities -Improvement in revenue of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of vegetation, -soil erosion, -air and noise pollution around works -Loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site -Risk of involuntary displacement of persons -Risk of increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. -Put in place a management committee -Recruitment of the local technicians and labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Restore the borrow zone after completion of works -Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel -Install rain gate where appropriate -Sensitize the population on the dangers of STD/HIV etc

<p>Nchang -Rehabitation of 12 km road from Satum bridge to Eyangntui -Construction of public toilets</p>				
<p>Micro projects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructure Two classrooms at GHS Mamfe -Two classrooms at GS Berore -Two classrooms each at GSS Eshobi, GS Eyangntui -Two classrooms at GBHS Mamfe -Construction of nursery school in Nchang -Renovation of classrooms in GS Bachointai -Five classrooms renovated at GS Bachointai Construction of latrines in GS Bachointai -Construction of latrines at GBHS Mamfe -Construction of latrines at GS Nfaitok Construction of water tank in Eshobi -Construction of water tank at Etemetek -Rehabitation of existing water scheme in Nchang -Construction of larger water tanks in Bachointai -Extension of pipe born water to Berore,Beijang and Bombe quarters in Eshobi -Rehabitation of water Eshobi -Construction of water tank at Etemetek -Rehabitation of existing water scheme in Nchang -Construction of larger water tanks in Bachointai -Extension of pipe born water to Berore,Beijang and Bombe quarters in Eshobi -Rehabitation of water scheme of Okoyong -Rehabitation of water scheme in Mamfe -Extension of pipe born water to new layout Mamfe -Installation of water by gravity in Eyangntui -Complete water project in Bessongabang -Complete water project in Nfaitok 11 Extension of urban health centre in small Mamfe -Construction of Eshobi health centre -Construction of Egbekaw health centre</p>	<p>-Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures -Improvement in the access to basic services(school, health, potable water etc) -Population pressure on the use of some basic infrastructure is reduced. -Reinforce the dynamic of the population through mobilization of stakeholders - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities etc</p>	<p>loss of vegetation, -soil erosion, -air and noise pollution around works, -flooding due to poor drainage at facilities, -groundwater pollution due to construction waste and improper location of latrines, -increased malaria due to standing water around water points, -generation of medical waste at the health centers - Risk related to the acquisition of lands for localization of the micro-projects -Risk related to involuntary displacement of persons -Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population -Risk of potential conflict for the beneficiary population(insufficient quality, management & leadership problems) -Risk of insecurity of persons and goods (Banditry) -Risk in the spread of HIV-</p>	<p>Sensitise the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. -Sensitization campaigns for site workers and beneficiary populations, on medical & health risks, risks of work accidents and on environmental sustainability -Put in place a management committee</p>	<p>women and establish use rules as well as functioning and maintenance mechanisms. - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid waste -Avoid standing water around works -compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement -Sensitize communities on potential risks of spread of HIV-AIDS and other diseases</p>

-Extension of Nchang health centre -Construction of Bachointai market(modern sheds and stores) -Complete construction of community hall and the provision of chairs I		SIDA and other diseases		
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6.3.3 Simplified Socio environmental management plan

Table 63 : Simplified socio environmental management plan:

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

Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies.	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	2012	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer	2012	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor	integrated within the communal budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	Entrepreneurs		MINEP delegation ; Council Development officer ; Municipal councilor	Tender (integrated within the communal budgett)	

6.4 Contract award plan for 2012

Table: 64. Contract award plan

Description	N o. of lots	No. call for tender	Estimated amount	Process of contract award	Service responsible	Late st date	Call for tender	Examine tender document	Publicati on date	Openi ng of bids	Validatio n of report of sub committee for the analysis of bids	Award propos al of the CTB	Amou nt of the contract	Signatu re of the contract	Delive ry date	Obser vation
Construction of two classrooms in GBHS Mamfe			18.000.000	Tender board	Del. Of secon		8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/09/12	
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Berore			16.000.000	Tender board	Del. Of secon		8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/09/12	
Construction of latrine at GBPS II Egbekaw,			3.500.000	Local purchase order												
Construction of latrine at GBHS Mamfe,			3.500.000	Local purchase order												
Construction of latrine at GS Nfaitok II			3.500.000	Local purchase order												
Construction of larger water tank in Eshobi			10.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	12/07/12	
Construction water tank in Etemetek			7.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	12/07/12	

Rehabilitation of existing water scheme in Nchang		10.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	12/07/12	
Provision of street light in Small Mamfe		5.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
Construction of 6km farm to market road in Nfaitok II		10.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/09/12	
Complete construction of Aru bridge in Bessongabang		10.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
Construction of four culverts in Nfaitok II		12.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
CompleteConstruction of community hall and provide chairs in Egbekaw		8.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
CompleteConstruction of community hall and provide chairs Eyangchang		6.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
Complete construction of community in Okoyong		5.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
Complete construction of community hall in Tetokunock		2.000.000	Local purchase order												
Provision of toilet,water and		2.000.000	Local purchase												

electricity to community hall in Bachuo ntai				se order												
Construction of market stalls in Bachuo ntai			19.000.000	Tender board			8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
Establish an inventory of the touristic sites			5.000.000				8/03/12	8/04/12	15/04/12	19/05/12	26/05/12	29/05/12		12/06/12	14/08/12	
1.1 Revamp the council website			1.000.000													

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

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

Chairperson Council Executive Members: MR. Tabi Betek Godfred

Secretary Council Development Agent: MR. Njui Ben Egbe

Members:

- Mrs. Obi Maureen: Divisional Delegate MINPROFF
- Mr. Kamteh Clovis: Divisional Delegate MINEPAT
- Ayuk Delphine Agbor: Civil Society
- Mr. TABI CHARLES: Councilor
- Mr. Ebai Noah Nkeng: Councilor
- Miss Takang Enestine: Exercutive secretary to the Mayor

There will be committees at various levels to monitor and evaluate the CDP.

Village Level:

At the Village level, the committee should be the Village Development Committee (VDC) and will have the duty to follow-up and report the execution of the micro-projects being implemented in their respective villages to the village councils and the monitoring and evaluation team of the council.

Council Level:

At the Council Level, the monitoring and evaluation committee should be composed of:

- The Mayor and council executive
- The council development agent
- Heads of decentralized services of the state
- LSO and service providers involved in the micro project implementation

- Representatives of beneficiary communities of micro projects
- Community based organizations and community based associations

Responsibilities of the Monitoring and evaluation committee are:

- Programming of council activities
- Follow up of the execution of activities
- Evaluation of socio economic and environmental impacts

7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators (in relation to the AIP)

Table: Monitoring and evaluation Plan

Micro Project						
Strategic Action to be accomplished						
Date of Monitoring /Evaluation						
Planned activity (What was planned to be done)	Person Responsible	What has been done (extent of realization)	What still has to be done	Time frame (When should it be completed)	Source of verification (What will be there to show that it has been done)	Comments and reaction of the M/E Committee
Activity 1						
Activity 2						
Activity 3						
Activity 4						
Activity 5						
Activity 6						

7.3 Monitoring procedure, tools and frequency of reporting

- Monthly monitoring and evaluation, and monthly reporting by village development committee
- Quarterly, Monitoring and evaluation, and quarterly reporting by the council monitoring and evaluation committee.

The maintenance committee reports to the village development committee who in turn reports to the CDP monitoring and evaluation committee.

Reporting format for the Technical follow up committee

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:

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

Specific objective(s)	Results	Activities realized	Activities not realized	Challenges	Observations/suggestions

7.4 Mechanism for elaboration of AIP and review of the CDP

At the end of each year, the monitoring and evaluation committee will carry out an end of year evaluation of projects in the annual investment plan. Projects not realized will be replanned with those for next year. At the end of three year the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected.

A programming for the next three years and an annual investment plan will be done.

CHAPTER EIGHT: COMMUNICATION PLAN

Information flow is vital for effective decision-making during the course of implementation of the CDP. CDP stakeholders notably the council, technical services, contractors, villages/traditional authorities, donors, among others have to be aware of the implementation process. The communication plan is therefore derived from the M&E framework presented above. The table below presents the channel and technique of communication among stakeholders.

Table66: Communication plan

Stakeholders	Council	Technical services	Communities	Contractors	Partners/donors
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South – South or inter-council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct communication • Formal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct • Through VDC traditional authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct • Contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct • Proposals • Reports

	cooperati on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint meetings • During project implementation & ME meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization meeting on micro-projects • Joint M&E 		
Technical services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct communication • Joint M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct communication for decentralized sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct through reports
Communities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange visits for experience sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct (meeting between contractor, VDC and village authority) • Sensitization on project implementation • Joint M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect comm.
Contractors					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect communication through project report
Partners / donors					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors meetings

Conclusion

SIRDEP's working approach was participatory. These methods facilitated understanding of the realities of the rural areas. It is hoped that the Council shall work with the communities to assist them improve on their livelihoods through the putting in place of relevant infrastructure and support micro projects that would enhance community development and facilitate good and sustainable living standard.