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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council Development Planning Process of the Tiko Municipality Falls within the framework of the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) charged with facilitating local councils in their process of development. This involves the elaboration of a strategic plan and a one year investment plan to be realized through the implementation of Micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population.

Recognizing the need for a development plan that will help the Council to address socio economic and environmental issues in the municipality, the Mayor of the Tiko council in collaboration with the PNDP South West Region recruited the Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection (SIRDEP) to facilitate the elaboration of a development plan for Tiko Council.

The Tiko Municipality is located in Fako Division of the South West Region of Cameroon. It has a surface area of 4,840 km² with a population of 134,649, distributed in 28 villages.

The Municipality is faced with problems ranging from limited access to potable water, quality education, quality health care, inadequate electricity supply, poor sanitation, poor road network, poor town planning etc.

The problems or needs highlighted in this plan were obtained using a participatory approach at the village, Urban and council levels. This report presents the participatory methods and tools that were used to obtain information, a description of the biophysical and socio economic environments, situation of the social infrastructures, the strategic plan, a midterm programming table and costing for priority projects, an annual investment plan and contract award plan, and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will help the Mayor, his councilors and the entire population of the municipality to implement the The Council Development Plan (CDP) and achieve good results. The CDP has an estimated total cost of **Five billion nine hundred and ninety nine million six hundred thousand (5,999,600,000) FCFA**

Developed with maximum stakeholder's active participation, this plan implies an acceptance and nurturing of solutions at all levels.

PNDP Must be congratulated for giving the Tiko council the possibility to involve the entire community in the development of the council plan. Its successful implementation will strongly require dedicated support from all the stake holders and appropriations of realized projects by the various communities.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BIP	: Public Investment Budget
CDP	: Council Development PLAN
COMES	: Enlarged Municipal Council Session
GPS	: Geographical Positioning System
LSO	: Local Support Organization
AIP	: Annual Investment Plan
CEFAM	: Local Government Training Centre
FEICOM	: Council Support Fund
PNDP	: Programme National de Développement Participatif (National Community Driven Development Programme)
SDO	: Senior Divisional Officer
DO	: Divisional Officer
SIRDEP	: Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection
SWOT	: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

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2. Document A: Atlast of thematic maps (existing infrastructure, spatial planning priority projects)
3. Document B: Consolidated Diagnosis report

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Justification

The laws on decentralization of 22nd July 2004 transfer powers to local councils for the development of their municipalities. To enhance development and improve the living standards of populations in council areas, the Cameroon Government mandated The National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) to facilitate local councils in their process of development. One of such actions leading to the development of local councils is through the facilitation of the elaboration of Council Development Plans (CDP) for the various councils.

Councils are expected to initiate, implement and follow up their development through the Council Development Plan which is directly supervised by PNDP. This involves the elaboration of a strategic and an annual investment plan. The realization of this plan is through the implementation of micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population.

Six councils in the South West Region were selected by the government of Cameroon in the first phase of the elaboration of Council Development Plans (CDP), and amongst them is the Tiko Council. Within this context, SIRDEP was recruited as the Local Support organization (LSO) to accompany the Tiko council in its development planning process.

So far, within the framework of council development planning process in the Tiko Municipality, the following activities have been carried out: Process preparation, information collection (diagnosis at the council institutional, urban space and village levels) and 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 council development Plan (CDP)

1.2.1 Overall objective

The overall objective of the Council Development Plan (CDP) is to improve the living conditions of the population of the Tiko Municipality by increasing their access to basic social services (water, housing, basic health care, infrastructures, employment, education, etc.)

1.2.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives are:

- To increase access to quality basic and secondary education
- To improve access to health care
- To Increase access to potable water
- To Improve access to electricity
- To increase agricultural and livestock production
- To ensure an optimal functioning of socio economic infrastructure (energy, water, road, market, etc)
- To improve waste management in the municipality
- To improve management of natural resources
- To promote social security and safety of the population of the Tiko municipality

1.3 Structure of the document

This report is presented as follows:

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

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Process preparation

The preparations for the Council Development Planning (CDP) process in the Tiko Municipality involved:

- Holding a harmonization meeting with Council executive to present an execution plan prepared by SIRDEP, present the terms of reference for the launching workshop and to discuss and adopt the workshop program, propose a date for the official launching of the process and sensitize the Council executive in view of setting up a steering committee for the process (see details for setting up of steering committee on Page 3 of the diagnosis report).
- Visiting the SDO of Fako together with the Mayor of Tiko Council for the introduction and presentation of SIRDEP, and to negotiate a date for the official launching workshop.
- Sensitization and mobilization of stakeholders through the preparation and distribution of invitation letters and organisation of a launching workshop (see details on Page 3 of the diagnosis report)
- Collection of baseline data through the review of existing reports and other relevant documents on socio economic and environmental aspects of the Tiko Municipality. Consultations were also carried out through discussions with key staff of government services and other relevant 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

An enlarged village meeting was 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, and geo referencing of relevant features using the GPy6S. The different methods and tools used gave room for triangulation of information. Problems were identified by sectors, which were prioritized using Pair wise Ranking and analysed by identifying the causes and effects (the problem tree) and transforming the problems into objectives (objective tree.) (Details on Page 5 of the diagnosis report)



Photo1: Gender ranking of identified problems during village diagnosis

2.2.2 Urban space diagnosis

Information was obtained through consultations with representatives of the urban population (socio professional groups, members of the traditional council) 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 by identifying the causes and effects .(the problem tree) transforming the problems into objectives (objective tree.) (See details on Page 6 of the diagnosis report)



Photo 2: Restitution of Urban space diagnosis

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 7 of the diagnosis report)



Photo 3: Participants at the restitution of Council institutional diagnosis

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. The consolidated sectorial and council institutional problems were reformulated, and analysed by identifying the causes and effects (problem tree) . These problems were transformed into objectives (objectives tree) and used to prepare sectorial logical frameworks.

The geo-reference data obtained from the field were inputted using Microsoft Excel, and submitted to PNDP for production of thematic maps of basic socio economic infrastructures in the council area, natural resource map and land use map of the municipality.

2.4 Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization and Programming workshop

A workshop was organised involving sectorial heads, Municipal Councilors, council staff, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, and associations in Tiko municipality.

During the workshop the consolidated diagnosis report of Tiko municipality and sectorial logical frameworks were presented to the participants. They worked in thematic groups, with the logical



frameworks and elaborated midterm programme for the priority sectors. Based on the available council resources and micro projects earmarked by the Mayor for 2011, an annual investment plan (AIP) was elaborated for the Tiko council. A contract award plan for projects in the AIP was also elaborated.

Photo 4: Thematic groups at work during strategic planning and programming workshop

2.5 Putting in place of a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of the CDP, a monitoring and evaluation mechanism was put in place as follows

1. A committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP was put in place
2. The Composition and Functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of CDP were well defined.
3. A monitoring and evaluation system and indicators in relation to the AIP was designed.
4. Monitoring procedures, tools and frequency of reporting were developed.
5. A mechanism was put in place for the elaboration of AIP and review of the CDP (See Chapter 7 of CDP for details)

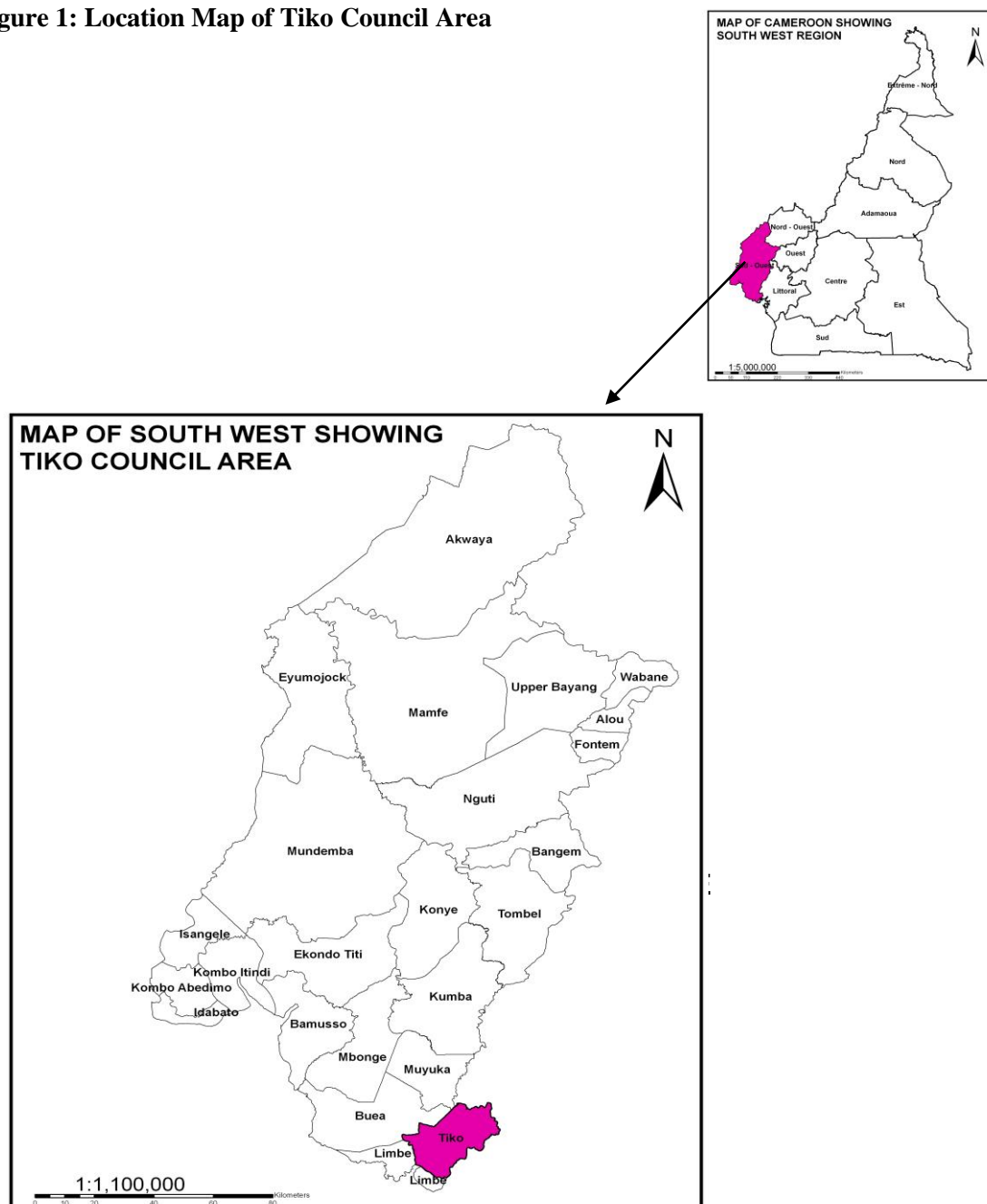
CHAPTER THREE: PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the council

Tiko Council is one of the five councils of Fako Division in the South West Region of Cameroon. The council was created in 1974 as a rural council and in 2004 it was transformed into a Municipal council by virtue of Law No. 018/2004 of 22nd July 2004. It has a total surface area of 4,840 km² and is bounded to the West by the Limbe council, to the North by the Buea council, to the North-East by Muyuka council, to the East by the Dibombari council in Mungo Division and to the South by Bonaberi council.

The council has 28 villages 16 of which are located in the mainland while 12 are in the creeks. Three of these villages full within the urban spaces of Tiko municipality. They are Tiko, Likomba and Mutengene.

Figure 1: Location Map of Tiko Council Area



3.2 Biophysical Environment

3.2.1 Climate

The Tiko municipality has a coastal equatorial climate. There are two distinct seasons: a long rainy season of about 8 months and a short dry season of about 4 months. . The annual amount of rainfall ranges from 2000mm to 4000mm. The rainfall pattern provides suitable conditions for both perennial and annual crops to grow; thus providing ideal conditions for two cropping seasons a year. The rainfall is one of the most important climatic factors influencing agriculture, having the highest effect in determining the potential of the area, the crops grown, the farming system and the sequence and timing of farming operations. It is the supplier of soil moisture for crops.

Daily temperatures are high throughout the year and range from 28°C to 33°C

The atmospheric humidity varies with the absolute value and the seasonal distribution of rainfall, being uniformly high throughout the wet season, and falling to lower levels during the dry season

3.2.2 Soils

Information on soil is not readily available. However, from observations, the soils of the Tiko municipality are of sandy alluvial and volcanic soil types with high agricultural potentials. The volcanic soils are highly exploited for plantation agriculture. Due to poor farming techniques in the area, there is gradual decline in soil fertility.

3.2.3 Relief

Tiko municipality is mainly characterized by coastal lowlands with wetlands and flood zones and to a lesser extent by gentle undulating and rolling hills around Likomba and Mutengene. The lowland areas are the sites favorable for human settlement.

3.2.4 Hydrology

The main water courses in the Tiko municipality include River Mungo, the Ombe River, Ndongo and Benyo streams. Many smaller streams feed the main rivers and streams. These rivers and streams empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The river Mungo has many species of fish and sand that are highly exploited by villagers in the Mungo area. The streams and rivers are also used as sources of water for domestic use (washing, cooking, and even drinking) in most of the villages

There also exist a few springs in the area (1 in Missellelle, 2 in Mutengene at quarter one, and one in Likumba along the bank of Ndongo stream). These springs are also used as water sources for domestic use and drinking.

No lakes are found in the area. However, there are many marshy areas, which are temporary wet during the rainy season.

3.2.5 Vegetation

Eighty percent (80%) of the forest land of Tiko municipality has been converted to oil palm, rubber and banana plantations by CDC and only few patches of secondary forests exist. The creeks harbor large areas of mangrove forest which is very highly exploited for wood. These mangrove swamps form important breeding sites for fish, shrimp and other important aquatic wildlife. Small patches of grassland also exist in some of the elevated areas (hill tops). There also exist artificial forests of oil palms and Rubber.

3.2.6 Fauna

The clearance of forest for farm lands destroys the habitat of many wildlife species rendering them homeless and vulnerable to extinction. This has led to the disappearance of many of the forest fauna species that existed in the municipality. However, few wildlife species still exist in the area.

Table 1 below shows some fauna species in the Tiko municipality.

Table 1: Main Forest, fresh water and marine fauna of Tiko municipality

Habitats	Animal species present
Fresh water (River Mungo)	<u>Fish:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yenga• Cameroon Telga• Mollete• Groupa
	<u>Animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turtles• Crocodiles• River pig (locally called Idima)
Marine	<u>Fish</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bar• Sea Groupa• Sharks• Crayfish
	<u>Animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tortoise
Forest	<u>Animals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monkeys• Snakes (Mboma)• Aligator
	<u>Birds</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• African green parrots

3.2.7 Protected sites

There exist natural sites with ecological importance, like wetlands, forest, mangrove swamps, but without any protection status. This explains the reason why there is high rate of depletion of natural resources in

the municipality. There is need for zoning, to carve out some of the ecologically important areas for protection.

Bonako Mainland has a sacred forest with a surface area of 0.1Ha and the dominant species in this forest is Black Afara.

3.2.8 Mineral resources

It is obvious that valuable resources are to be found beneath the surface of the earth in the form of mineral. No research has been carried out to discover the types of minerals found underneath the surface in the area. However, there is a possibility of the existence of an underground petroleum deposit in the Bonako Island. The people there complained that the petroleum sips into wells contaminating the water.

The Tiko municipality is also endowed with a lot of sand present in rivers and the creeks. This sand is being exploited in small scale by the inhabitants for income. There exists a large quarry in quarter 20 in Mutengene (Ombe New Layout), which is being exploited by a construction company (NEO-TP). There also exist small Quarries in the Tiko town area, exploited by the inhabitants in small scales for income generation.

3.2.9 Assets, potentials and constrains of the biophysical environment

Tiko municipality has significant biophysical features that define the area. Table 2 shows some assets, potentials and constraints of the biophysical environment.

Table 2: Assets, potentials and constrains of the biophysical environment of Tiko municipality

Assets	Potentials	Constraints
Warm humid climate	Provides suitable conditions for growth of both annual and perennial crops	Crop pests and diseases.
Soil types (sandy alluvial and volcanic soils)	Fertile soils for food and cash crop production	Poor farming Methods decline in soil fertility
Lowlands	Good for human settlement	Floods
	Plantation farming	
	Agro industrial development	
Rivers and streams	Contain a lot of fish and sand	Poor fishing methods (use of toxic chemical) Illegal exploitation by foreigners
	Water source for domestic activities	contamination

Assets	Potentials	Constraints
	Transportation medium	
Springs	Water source for domestic activities and drinking	contamination
Mangrove swamps	Exploited for fuel and construction wood	Irrational exploitation
	Tourist attraction	sites not developed
	Breeding sites for fish and other aquatic species	Destruction of breeding site
Fauna	Existence of fresh water, marine and forest species	Habitat destruction(clearance of forest and pollution of water courses)
Sand and stone	Available for construction	Over exploitation by big companies.
	Exploitation by local population for income generation	

Source: Field survey

3.3 Description of the socio- economic environment

3.3.1 History of the council

The Tiko Council area has a long history. Tiko means “exchange” in the Bakweri dialect. Tiko and Likumba area was originally a hunting ground for one hunter from Molyko called Joke Malisonge. He discovered the place in the late 18th Century and used to come and stay there for about three months hunting. At times he came along with his family and he used to exchange meat for fish from Edjo people. Other hunters, farmers and fishermen also discovered the area and started coming there to exchange their products. Some of them started settling there and by 1903, the settlement had grown. The first settlers in the area were, Bakweri hunters and farmers from Molyko, Bwenga, Bulu and Bokova and fishermen from Douala. In 1911, the Tiko City was formally created by the Germans, who gave 300 hectares of land with titles to some 35 Douala and Bakweri families. In 1922, the Tiko native Council was created under Chief Joke Nasoa though administered by the Victoria Federated Native Authority.

Prior to 1922, there were two councils in Tiko: The Tiko Group Council for Natives and the Tiko City Council for Immigrants. The Councils were later fused and reorganized in 1928. Following the 1948 Native Authority reorganization, the Tiko Group Council was part of the Victoria Federated Native Authority. In 1952, it was reorganized as a subordinate Native Authority with its own Chairman and 28 councillors. This was followed by other reorganizations in 1958 as the Tiko District Council, in 1966 as the Tiko Area Council and in 1977, as the Tiko Rural Council.

In 1971 the Tiko Area Council was endowed with a Subdivision, which was extended in 1975. On June 19, 1977 it was renamed as the Tiko Rural Council covering the entire Tiko Sub-division. Between 1977 and 1996 the membership of the Council rose from 35 to 41 Councillors while the population was over 65.000 inhabitants.

In 2004 it was transformed into the Tiko Council by virtue of Law No. 018/2004 of 22nd July 2004.

3.3.2 Demography

No census information is readily available. However, according to the 2010 Population estimate of the Tiko health district, the Tiko municipality has a total population of 134,649 inhabitants distributed in eight (08) health areas. This gives an average population density of 28 inhabitants per Km² for the Municipality. Table 3 below gives the structure of the population.

Table 3: Population distribution by age bracket

Age bracket	Total population
0-5 years	20197
5-14 years	29623
15-44 years	49820
45-60 years	18851
Above 60 years	16158
Total	134649

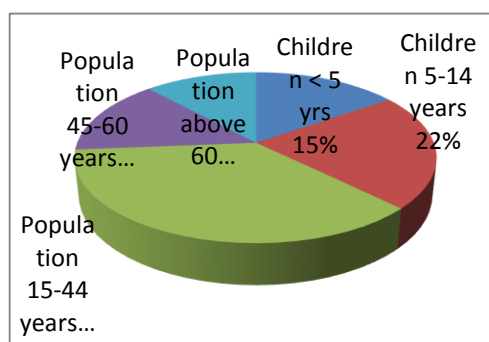


Figure 2: Age structure of the Population

According to the health district data, 51% of the population falls within the active age bracket (15-60 years), while 49% of the population falls within the inactive age groups (<15 and > 60 years)

Table 4 below shows the population statistics of the villages, obtained through village surveys.

Table 4: Population distribution of villages by sex and by age

Village	Population				Total
	Men	Women	Youths(Less than 16 years)	Children(Less than 5 years)	
Mondoni	842	1010	902	624	3468
Big Mokuta	48	32	60	25	165
Small Mukuta					
Ngombe 1 kombo	150	100	30	50	330
Bonako Mainland	100	50	10	7	167
Bonamanja	0	0	0	0	0
Bonasone	0	0	0	0	0

Bonako Island	800	500			1 300
Bonamoni	0	0	0	0	0
Kombo pongo iv	80	10	20	10	120
Moquo	506	633	274	147	1560
Mudeka	1512	1637	548	411	4108
Bopula	40	60	35	10	145
Kaiser	13	15	8	3	39
Big Kombo	15	20	15	5	55
Tache Kombo					
Missaka	400	500	50	100	1050
Missellelle	1880	2062	1186	606	5734
Bwinga	90	100	50	60	300
French Kombo	31	35	40	30	136
Mangue	11	19	65	40	135
Ngombe II Kombo	50	60	40	30	180
Magasamba	30	40	10	10	90
Kongwe	120	80	40	50	290
Tiko	13428	14548	12988	8993	49957
Likomba	5919	6413	4376	3030	19738
Mutengene	11566	12529	11187	7745	43027
Total	37631	40453	31934	21986	132004

Source: field survey

Figure 3 below show the distribution of population by age bracket

Figure 2 shows that 59.2% of the population of Tiko municipality is made up of people with age ranging from 16 years and above. 24.2% of the population falls within the primaray school age range ($5 < 16$ years).

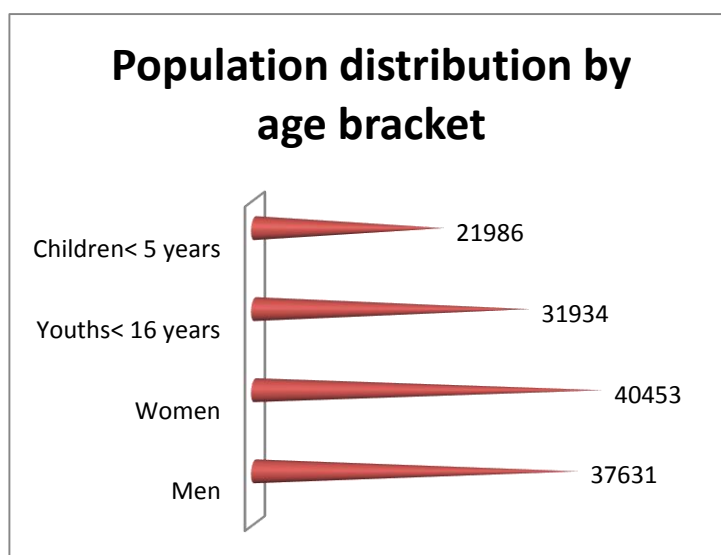


Figure 3

Population mobility

The rate of movement into and out Tiko Municipality is very high. The influx of people from other tribes in Cameroon and Nigeria are attributed to the rich soil, fishing, the presence of the CDC plantations that offer employment opportunities, the business nature of the Tiko Town which attracts business men and civil servant who are transferred to the Tiko Sub division to live and work there.

People, especially the youths move from the Municipality to other sub divisions and cities either to search for greener pastures (better paid jobs), to further their education (attend universities or professional schools) or to do business.

There is also movement within the municipality with people moving from the villages to the town to consult in hospitals, attend secondary schools, certify documents, and buy provisions to be retailed in the villages. Traders from towns also go to village markets either to sell or buy.

3.3.3 Ethnic groups and inter-ethnic relations.

The indigenes of the Tiko Council area include the Bakwerians, the Mongos and some Bimbias in Bwenga clan. Generally, there is a mixture of several Cameroonian tribes that inhabit the Tiko council area, but the domineering tribes include people from the North West region (Bafut, Bali, Banson, Aghem, Kom, Wimbom, etc), the Bamilekis, the Bangwas, Bayangis, Orokos, Mbohs, Bakossis, people from the North and Centre Regions of Cameroon and Foreigners especially the Ibos and Edjos from Nigeria. These people from different ethnic backgrounds coexist and interact in many domains (village councils, community groups, business groups, social groups, professional groups, etc) and they also inter marry.

3.3.4 Religion

There is freedom of worship in the Tiko 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. There are also Muslims, Bahais and traditionalists in the municipality.

The religious institutions contribute to the development of the municipality by providing educational and health facilities, recreational facilities like play grounds and psychosocial facilities like halls to the population.

3.3.5 Main Economic activities of the Municipality

Economic activities of the municipality fall within three main sectors. Generally, there is:

The primary sector defined by natural resource management activities such as agricultural, animal rearing, fishing, and forest exploitation.

The secondary sector defined by mining and industrial activities.

The tertiary sector characterized by the production of services.

3.3.5.1 The primary sector

a) Agriculture

Agriculture is the economic base of the Municipality. Over 70% of the entire surface area of the Municipality is under farming and about 90% of the population of the municipality practice agriculture. The highly fertile soils and favorable ecological conditions are ideal for the cultivation of a variety of crops. However, farmers are not getting the best yields for their labour because of poor farming practices and other drawbacks like crop pests and diseases.

The biggest farmers in the area are the Cameroon Development Corporation CDC, Delmonte and PHP who are into large scale production of banana and oil palm production for exportation. A substantial percentage of the population is also engaged in the cultivation of bananas, plantains, maize, cassava, yams, coco yams, okro, cocoa, mangoes, palm, coconut, etc. Most of the small land farming is for household use (subsistence). Table 5 show some of the main crops produced in te Tiko municipality.

Table 5: Crop production in Tiko Municipality for 2010

Crop	Area cultivated(Ha)	Quantity produced (Tones)
Cassava		800
Maize	750	600
Cocoyam	150	450
Egussi		80
Leavy vegetables	83.33	25
Citrus fruits (orange, grape fruit, lemond, etc)	150 trees	15
Palm oil	317	950
Plantain	300	1200
Cocoa	1300	650
Pineapple	8.33	25
Mangoes	75	750
Plums	40	400
Kola nuts	3	1.5
Total		5,9465

Source: Sub divisional delegation of MINADER, Tiko

Some problems encountered by farmers include:

- The difficulty of evacuating farm produce from the hinterlands to market centres due to the poor states of farm-to-market roads.
- The high cost of inputs necessary to step up production
- Soil infertility resulting from poor farming practices
- Poor organization of farmers

- Inadequate storage facilities whenever there is high production and low sales
- The problem of pests and diseases
- Insufficient agricultural field staff who work under deplorable conditions

Table 8 shows some of the common crop disease and pests in the Tiko council area.

Table 6: Common crop diseases/ pests in Tiko council area.

Crop	Disease/ pest
Cassava	ACMVD- Africa (cassava mosaic virus disease that causes tuber rots)
	White flees that attach cassava leaves
Maize	Stem borers, attack by snails
Coco yams	Root rot disease
Egussi	Insect attack
Plantains	Nematode and weavle attack
Fruits	Insect and fungi attack

Source: Sub delegation of Agriculture, Tiko sub-division

The above mentioned problems are affecting agricultural productivity and marketing of crops in the area.

b) Livestock production

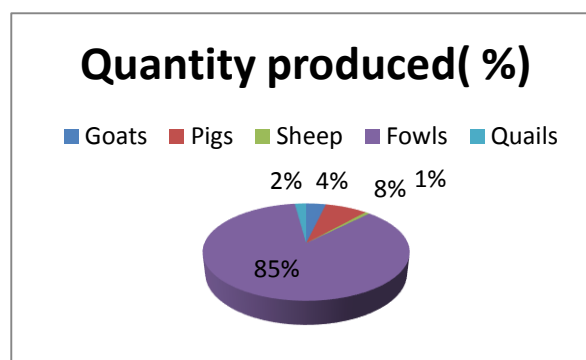
Besides crop farming the population also practice livestock farming. Table 7 show the livestock production statistics

Table 7: Livestock production in Tiko municipality for 2010

Animal type	Quantity produced (number)
Goats	2258
Pigs	4837
Sheep	505
Fowls	52390
Quails	1300

Source: Sub divisional delegation of MINEPIA, Tiko

Figure 4: Livestock production rates



In addition to the above livestock rabbits and Guinea pigs are also reared in the municipality. Cattle in the municipality are brought in from other areas for sale.

The prevalence of animal diseases, inadequate veterinary facilities and high cost of inputs are affecting livestock production in the area.

c) Fishing

A major part of the population in the Tiko Municipality is engaged in fishing from its creeks, rivers and streams and in the high sea. Both artisanal and industrial fishing is done in the municipality. Fresh water

fish like Yenga, Cameroon Telga, Molette, Groupa, Clarias (Mud fish) and many other varieties are caught by local fishermen. Sea fish like; Bar Fish, Sea Groupa, Sharks, snake fish, kuta are caught by local fishermen and fishing companies from the Atlantic Ocean. Fishing is the main source of income for the inhabitants of the creeks where it is either sold in the fresh state or smoked state. Table 8 gives the quantities of fish sold as at November 2010

Table 8: Quantities of fish sold in Tiko sub division as at November 2010

Fishing method	Type	Quantities sold (tones)	
		Fresh	Dry (smoked)
Artisanal fishing	Fish	11.75	31.25kg
	Crayfish	2.25	
Industrial fishing	Fish	47.25	
Total		61.25	31.25

As far as fishing is concerned, problems faced include the non respect of quotas and the use of wrong net sizes. In order to safeguard the ecosystem, Fishing permits are withdrawn from fishing companies who do not respect the laws. Another main problem faced is the use of toxic chemical by some local fishermen in fishing.

d) Forest Exploitation

About 80 % of forestland in the Tiko municipality has been converted to farm land (oil palm, rubber and banana plantations) by CDC and Delmonte. There is no timber exploitation in the area. Timber is imported from Kumba, Mbanga and limbe into the sub division.

However, the Mangrove forest of Tiko Sub division is highly exploited as fuel wood for sale and as construction wood. The mangrove forest is also highly exploited by fishermen as wood for drying of fish. Most of the exploiters are foreigners (Nigerian) who do it illegally and unsustainably.

3.3.5.2 The secondary sector

Tiko Municipality harbors many industrial establishments that contribute in one way or another to the economic development of the municipality

They Include:

- Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) which has a palm oil processing plant and a number of rubber plants.
- Delmonte Corporation which has large Banana plantation and carries out processing and packaging operations and exportation.
- The Brasserie Brewery has beverage bottling and distribution centre

- Volcanic which is a water bottling company
- Neo-TP and CDL (Carriere Du Litoral) are construction companies and produce gravels.
- SAMCO-Paper production Company
- Chiongxi (Chinese egg, chicken and feed production company).

There are no mining industries in the area. No research has been carried out to discover the types of minerals available in the area, but it is obvious that valuable mineral resources could be found in the area. However, there are stone deposits in Ombe and are being exploited by two construction companies NEO-TP and CDL (Carrier du Litoral).

The presence of industrial establishments is influencing the migration of many people into the municipality, for employment or commercial purposes. The presence of some of these companies is accompanied by the construction of basic infrastructures like roads, portable water and health units. These factors lead to socio economic development of the area.

3.3.5.3 The tertiary sector

This sector in the Tiko municipality is characterized by provision stores, bakeries, Barbering saloons, hair dressing saloons, bars, restaurants, tailoring workshops, whole sale shops, discotheques, carpentry workshops, welding workshops, motor mechanic workshops, saw mills, grinding mills, documentation centers, cyber café, hotels, interior decoration workshops, etc. These businesses contribute to the local economy through payment of taxes to the council and employment.

▪ Commercial activities

There exist many traders who sell food stuff like palm oil, plantain, cocoyams, yams, banana, cassava products, maize, fruits and fish. There also exist many wholesale and retail shops for items like, building materials, electronics, dresses, motor parts etc.

The municipality also has many financial institutions that provide saving and loaning opportunities to the population of the municipality and money transfers. Table 9 shows the different financial institution in the municipality

Table 9: List of financial institutions in the municipality

Type of financial institution	Name of institution	Location
Bank	BISEC	Tiko
	COFINEST	Mutengene
Cooperative credit union limited	Tiko united credit union Ltd	Tiko
	Progressive cooperative credit union Ltd	Tiko
	Tiko central savings and loans cooperative credit union	Tiko
	Mutengene credit union	Mutengene
Other CAMCUL affiliated Micro	Security finance cooperative	Tiko

Finance institutions	CAPCUL	Tiko
	Community Credit company	Tico
	Rural Investment credit	Mutengene
	Express savings and credit	Mutengene
	FIFFA	Mutengene
Money transfer institutions	Express exchange	Tiko
	Express union	Mutengene

Source: Field survey

These institutions also contribute towards local economic development through payment of taxes and provision of credit facilities to the population.

▪ **Transport activities**

Transportation means in the municipality include Buses, taxis, motor bikes and boats .Taxis, buses and motor bikes are used for transportation in towns and some mainland villages while villages in the creeks can only be accessed through water ways, using boats. There also exist three inter urban transport agencies in the municipality. These, especially the motor bike taxi business are helping to reduce unemployment in the municipality, as many youths are into it.

The transport sector in the area is faced with the problem of poorly organized motor parks. Motor bikes are usually found crowded at road junctions or on road sides waiting for passengers. Transport vehicles are either parked on road side while drivers scramble for passengers or they drive up and down to pick up passengers. These are promoting accidents, theft and other insecurity on travelers, especially in Mutengene and Likomba. There is need to create organized parks in order to reduce the level of insecurity.

3.4 Coverage by basic social services and infrastructure by sector

3.4.1 Educational infrastructure

There exist 25 nursery schools (7 public, 2 Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Full Gospel and 12 lay private), 58 primary schools (29 Public, 8 catholic, 4 Presbyterian, 4 Baptist, 1 Full gospel, 1 Islamic and 11 Lay private) and 14 secondary schools (6 Public, 3 denominational and 5 lay private) in Tiko municipality. The following tables give a summary situation of schools in the Municipality.

Table 10: Summary of situation of Nursery schools

School		Total Enrolment			Classrooms			Effective number of teachers	Number of desks	Classroom/Pupil ratio	Teacher/Pupil ratio	Desk / Pupil ratio	Number of schools having water points	Number of schools having toilets	Number of schools fenced
Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Total	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporal								
Government	11	269	230	499	9	0	10	27	85	1:26	1:18	1:6	4	6	0
Catholic	2	188	110	298	4	0	0	7	205	1:75	1:43	1:1	2	2	1
Presbyterian	2	60	61	121	4	0	0	3	115	1:30	1:40	1:1	2	2	2
Baptist	1	49	54	103	3	0	0	4	130	1:34	1:26	1:1	1	1	1
Full Gospel	1	18	29	47	0	0	0	2	14	0	1:24	1:3	0	1	0
Lay Private	9	5	490	1050	17	7	0	22	904	1:44	1:48	1:1	8	9	3
Total	26	1144	974	2118	24	2	10	65	1453	1:59	1:33	1:2	17	21	6

Sixty five percent (65%) of nursery schools in Tiko municipality have toilets or latrines while 81% of the schools have portable water. Only 23% of the nursery schools have been fenced to ensure security of the children. 53% of classrooms of government nursery school are temporal structures.

Table 11: Summary of situation of Primary Schools

School		Total Enrolment			Classrooms			Effective number of teachers	Number of desks	Classroom/Pupil ratio	Teacher/Pupil ratio	Desk / Pupil ratio	Number of schools having water points	Number of schools having toilets
Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Total	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary							
Government	29	4642	4571	9213	114	14	22	168	1734	1:61	1:55	1:5	8	17
Catholic	7	1715	1566	3281	58	4	4	73	1076	1:50	1:45	1:3	5	7
Presbyterian	5	666	661	1327	31	2	1	28	499	1:39	1:47	1:3	2	4
Baptist	3	401	420	821	20	0	0	24	234	1:41	1:32	1:4	2	2
Full Gospel	1	49	39	88	7	0	0	6	35	1:13	1:15	1:3	0	1
Islamic	1	165	171	336	8	0	0	6	180	1:42	1:56	1:2	1	1
Lay Private	12	1578	1470	3048	81	14	3	83	1282	1:30	1:37	1:2	8	11
Total	58	9107	8770	18114	319	34	30	388	5040	1:47	1:47	1:4	26	32

Majority of the schools do not have facilities like drinking points and toilets. Only 45% of the schools have potable water and 55% have latrines.

Over 35% of the schools (both nursery and primary) are face with problem of accommodation due to insufficient number of classrooms or insufficient number of desks. In such schools, one could find classrooms containing more than 60 pupils and in some cases over 100 pupils in a class, and with more than 2 pupils on a desk

Table 12: Summary situation of Secondary schools

School		Total Enrolment			Classrooms			Effective number of teachers	Number of desks	Classroom/Student ratio	Teacher/student ratio	Desk/student ratio	Number of schools having water points	Number of schools having toilets
Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Total	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporal							
Public schools	6	3685	3574	7259	140	0	4	345	3666	1:50	1:21	1:2	5	6
Denominational schools	3	1361	933	2294	47	0	0	135	1366	1:49	1:17	1:2	3	3
Lay private schools	5	983	1083	2066	52	0	0	150	1224	1:40	1:14	1:2	5	5
Total	14	6029	5590	11619	239	0	4	532	6256	1:48	1:22	1:2	13	14

Just like the Primary schools, some of the secondary schools in Tiko municipality are also faced with the problem of inadequate number of classrooms, inadequate desks and other basic school facilities like potable water points , toilets etc

Figure 5: Distribution of schools in Tiko Municipality

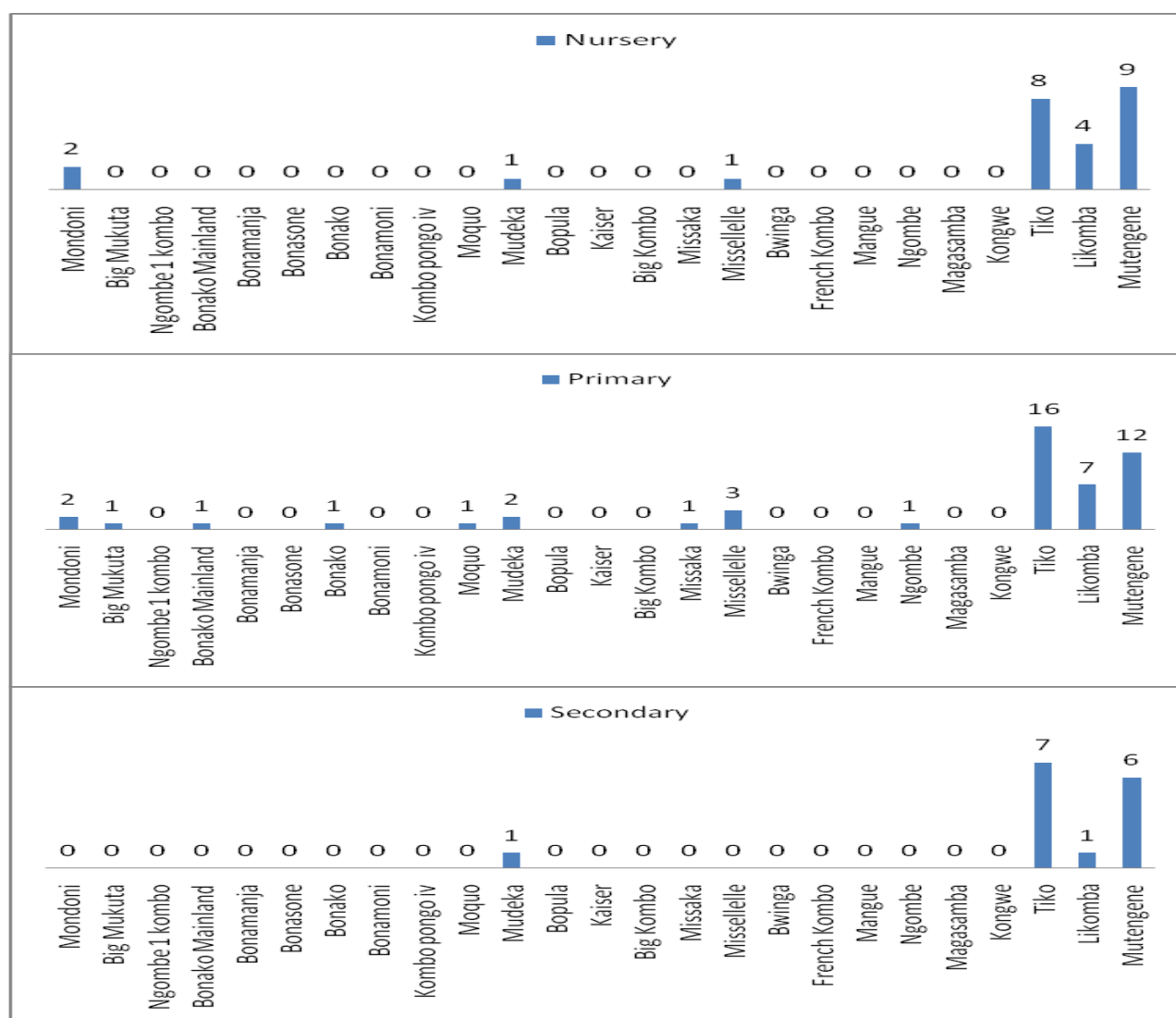


Figure 5 shows that majority of the schools in the Tiko municipality are concentrated in the urban areas with only 16% of the Nursery schools, 27% of the primary schools and 6% of the secondary schools located in the rural part of the municipality. Just 57% of children within the primary school age range are effectively enrolled in schools. This could be attributed to the fact that only 12 out of the 28 villages that make up the municipality have primary schools, and children have to trek long distances (more than 5km) to attend schools in neighboring villages.

3.4.2. Health Infrastructure

The municipality has been partitioned into eight (08) health areas, each of which has at least one Integrated Health Center to provide health care services to the population.

However, in some areas of the municipality, such as Mudeka and Kange (in the creeks), there is still limited access to health facilities, due to the long distances they have to trek or cover to receive treatment at the health units, and the fact that the existing health units are not well equipped and/or do not have enough personnel to attend to patients. The municipality has a total of 18 legal and several illegally operating health units. Table 13 gives the situation of legal health facilities in the municipality

Table 13 Situation of Health infrastructure and facilities in Tiko Health District

Health area	Populati on	Health unit	Status of the centre	Number of Doctor	Number of Nurses	No. of building s	State of building	Number of Beds	Existence of Lab. (Y/N)	Existence of a Maternity (Y/N)	Pharmacy (Y/N)	Refriger ator	Water point (Y/N)	Latri ne (Y/N)	Waste disposal system	Epidemic	Existence of health committee (Y/N)
Mudeka	11254	Moquo IHC	Public	0	3	0		6	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Pit	N	Y
		Mudeka IHC	Private	0	6	2	Average	12 (5 bad)	Y	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	pit	N	Y
Mondoni	3544	Mondoni IHC	parastatal	0	5	1	Average	16	N	Y	Y	2	N	Y	Pit	Cholera	Y
Missellele	7242	Missellele IHC	Parastatal	0	7	1	Average	13	N	Y	Y	2	N	Y	pit	Cholera	Y
Holtforth	21053	Fobete clinic	Private			2	Good	8	N	Y	N	2	Y	Y	Pit	cholera	Y
		Holtforth IHC	Public	0	8	1	Good	8	Y	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Pit	cholera	Y
		District hospital	Public	2	24	14	Bad	152(38 bad, most with no matras)	Y	Y	Y	3	Y	Y	Pit	Cholera	Y
Tiko town	23877	Tiko IHC	Public	0	8	1	average	14 (bad)	Y	Y	Y	2	Y	N	Gabage basket	Cholera	Y
		Military Hospital	Public	In training		1	Good		Y		N	Y	Y	Y		Cholera	Y
Kange	5851	Kange IHC	Public	0	1	1	Average	8 (2 bad)	N	Y	Y	1	N	N	Pit	Cholera	Y
Likomba	17211	CDC central clinic	Parastatal	13	96	18	6 bad	6 (1 bad)	Y	N	Y	2	Y	Y	Incinerator	N	Y
		Hospital (CDC cottage)	Parastatal			6	Good	127	N	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Incinirator	Cholera	Y
		Delmonte clinic	Parastatal	1	18	2	Good	0	N	N	Y	1	N	Y	Incinerator	N	Y
Mutengene	44616	Baptist Hospital	Private	16	82	12	Good	48 (5 bad)	2	1	2	9	Y	Y	Incinerator, gabbage basket	Cholera	Y
		Catholic Hospital (Regina Pacis)	Private	4	22	3	Good	64	Y	Y	Y	3	Y	Y	Incinerator, gabbage basket,septic tank	Cholera	Y
		Mutengene CMA	Public	0	20	2	Good	41 (12 bad)	Y	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Incinerator	Cholera	Y
		Atlantic medical foundation	Private	2	14	3	Good	41	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Pit	Cholera	Y
Distict Health Service				1	3												
Total	134649	18		39	317	68		558 (77 bad)									

The Tiko municipality has a total of 18 health units (44% Public, 28% private and 28% parastatal). The overall staff situation of the Tiko health district is good, with Medical doctor/population ratio of 1:3453 and Nurse/population ratio of 1:425. However, health personnel remains insufficient in some health areas as can be seen from table 13 above.

The municipality has a total of 558 hospital bed, 77 of which are bad and need to be replaced. Proximity to majority of the health units is quite good, with 80% of the population living within 5km from a health unit while 3 % are living at a distance of more than 20km from the health unit(Source: 2010 Tiko health district report) (These are populations in the creeks in Tiko town and Mudeka health areas). Sixteen (16) out the 18 health units in the health district have pharmacies/pro pharmacies. Table 13 above also reveals that 33% of the Health units in the municipality do not have laboratories while 27% and 11% of them do not have water points and latrines respectively. Two IHC (Tiko IHC and Moquo IHC) do not have infrastructure that is, they are operating on temporal sites

3.4.3 Electricity and water infrastructures

3.4.3.1 Electricity infrastructure

AES-SONEL is the electricity power Supply Company in the municipality. Only the urban areas (Tiko, Likomba and Mutengene) and about half (1/2) of the villages in the mainland are supplied with hydroelectricity power while almost all the villages in the creeks do not have electricity supply. However, one village (Bwinga) has a community generator, but presently it has a break down and is not functioning well. Few inhabitants also own private generators which they use in lighting their homes and business places, but are faced with the problem of high cost of fuel and cost of transportation to their villages. This results in an increase in expenditures to the villagers who at time even suffer from fire accidents. Majority of households in the villages use bush lamps to light their homes. Table 14 shows the situation of electricity supply in the municipality.

Table 14: Situation of Electricity infrastructure

Village	Population	Enterprise	No. of Quarters served	No. of transformers	No. of installed poles	Length of high tension cable	Length of normal cables	No. of customers (households)	Functionality of the connection	No. of non functional transformers	No. of non functional poles (bad or fallen)
						(in m)	(in m)		(Y/N)		
Bonamoni	Deserted	AES/S ONEL	entire village	0	7	350	150	5	Y	0	0
Bonamania	Deserted	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	8	400	240	5	Y	0	1
Bonason	Deserted	AES/S ONEL	entire village	0	27	1 350	810	10	Y	0	
Bonako	1300	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	14	700	420	21	Y	0	0
Bonako mainland	167	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	20	1 000	1 500	14	Y	0	2
Moquo	1560	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	28	1 400	840	38	Y	0	0
Mudeka	4108	AES	entire village	1	120	6 000	3 600	150	Y	1	2
Missellele	5733	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	12	600	360	90	Y	0	0
Kongwe	290	AES/S ONEL	entire village	1	25	1 250	750	20	Y	0	0
Tiko	49957	AES/S ONEL	entire town						Y (low voltage)		
Likomba	19738	AES/S ONEL	entire town						Y (low voltage)		
Mutengene	43027	AES/S ONEL	19 quarters	3					Y (low voltage)		

As far as electricity is concerned, the main problem faced by the population of the Tiko municipality is frequent power failure due to low voltage and the fact that electricity lines have not been extended to all parts of the municipality. To solve this problem, there is need for the following:

- Extension of electricity to parts of the municipality that do not yet have electricity (Mondoni, Missaka, Bwinga, quarters 20 and 21 of Mutengene and the villages in the creeks).

- Installation of bigger transformers
- Replacement of fallen poles (1 in Bonamanja, 2 in Bonako Mainland and 2 in Mudeka)

3.4.3.2 Water Infrastructure

Water supply in the area is mainly by community water schemes and to a lesser extent by CDC and SNEC water network.

Access to potable water is one of the major problems of the municipality. More than 60% of the population of the Tiko municipality drinks untreated water from community water sources. Only the urban areas have pipe borne water which cannot even meet the demand of the urban population. The rural population drink water from untreated sources like bore holes, wells, streams and springs.

Table 15 below gives the state of existing infrastructure and what needs to be done.

Table 15: State of water infrastructure and the needs

Village	Population	Existing infrastructure	Quality of water	Other water sources	What needs to be done	
					Rehabilitation of existing water point	Costruction of new water points
Bonako mainland	167	1 Functional bore hole	Slightly cloudy	River Mongo	Renovate 1 functional bore hole	
		1 Abandoned reservoir			Rehabilitate 1 Abandoned reservoir and pipe borne water	
		2 non functional taps			Repair 2 non functional taps	
Bonako	1300	1 bore hole	Clear			4 water points
Mondoni	3468	1 uncovered well	Slightly cloudy	River Mongo	Renovate and cover well	8 water points
		1 Uncompleted bore hole				Complete costruction of bore hole
		1 Abandoned well			Rehabilitate abandoned well	
Missellele	5733	1 bore hole	Cloudy	One spring	Renovate bore hole	16 water points
		1 Non functional borehole			Rehabilitate non functional bore hole	
Muquo	1560	4 uncovered wells	Slightly cloudy		Renovate and cover 4 uncovered wells	6 waters points
		1 Abandoned reservoir			1 Abandoned reservoir	

Village	Population	Existing infrastructure	Quality of water	Other water sources	What needs to be done	
		1 Non functional tap			Repair Non functional tap	
Mudeka	4108	1 uncovered well	Slightly cloudy		Renovate and cover well	12 Water points
Missaka	1035	1 uncovered well	Slightly cloudy	River Mongo	Renovate uncovered well	3 water points
Bwinga	300			Stream Spring		1 water point
Bopula	145	1 uncovered well		River mongo	Renonate and cover well	
Kombo Pongo IV	120	None				1 water point
Ngombe I Kombo	250	None				1 water point
Big Ngombe	180	None				1 water point
Big Mokuta	175	None				1 water point
French Kombo	137	None				1 water point
Magasamba	90	None				1 water point
Mangue	136	None				1 water point
Big Kombo	55	None				1 water point
Kongwe	290	None				1 water point
Kaiser	39	None				1 water point
Bonasone	Deserted	None		River Mongo		1 water point
Bonamanja	Deserted	None		River Mongo		1 water point
Bonamuni	Deserted	None		River Mongo		1 water point
Tache kombo	Deserted	None				1 water point
Small Mokuta						1 water point
French Kombo	136	None				1 water point
Ebonji	Deserted	None		Stream		1 water point
Tiko	49957	5 functional SNEC taps		Ndongo stream		28 waters points (2 per quarter)
		1 non functional tap			Repair non functional tap	
		Many private well			Sensitize population on treatment of water	

Village	Population	Existing infrastructure	Quality of water	Other water sources	What needs to be done	
Likomba	19738	2 fuctional Snec taps		Ndongo Stream Spring		Improve on the existing community water scheme and construct 61 more stand taps
		SNEC water catchment				
		1 community well				
		5 functional community taps				
		2 community water tanks				
		2 non functional community tap				
Mutengene	43027	1 community water tank		2 streams 2 springs		- Construct a bigger water tank that can meet the needs of present population -Install larger delivery pipes -Extend pipe lines to quarters that have not yet been served -Constuct 111 additional stand taps
		32 community taps			Repair 2 non functional tap	
		2 non functional community tap				

In order to improve on access to potable water in the municipality, there is need for the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure in the villages (4 bore holes, 6 wells, 6 taps) , the construction of 253 water points, 1 water tank and extension of water pipe lines to all the quarters of Mutengene. There is also need to sensitize the populations on water treatment

3.4.4. Market infrasructure

The Tiko municipality has 10 markets out of which only 2 are daily markets, while 8 of the markets operate once or twice a week.

Markets in the municipality are not well developed. Most of them have temporal structures. The following table gives the situation of market infrastructure in the municipality

Table 16: Situation of Market infrastructure

Village	Infrastructure				Existing equipment						Facilities					Management	
	Market/commercial complex	Slaughter house	Nature	Present state	Bar	Shop	Shed	Butcher's shop	Fish store	Cold store	Water point	Latrine	Waste treatment system	Electricity	Tracts for handicaps	Management method	Monthly income
			(i)	(iii)							(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(iv)	
Mondoni	Y	N	periodical	poor	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	dumping	N	N	traditional council	40 000
Bwinga	Y	N	periodical	poor	N	N	Y/11	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	direct	6 000
Moquo	Y	N	periodical	poor	N	N	Y/20	N	N	N	N	N	dumping	N	N	traditional council	N
Mudeka	Y	N	periodical	Average	N	15 lock up stores	47	N	N	N	N	Y	dumping	N	N	Council	
Missellele	Y	N	Periodical	poor	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Council	
Tiko town	Y		Permanent (daily)	Under construction	Many	599	48	6	20	5	N	Y	Waste collection	Y	N	Council	2.5000 00
		Y									Y	N	N	N	N	Council	
Likomba	Y		periodical	Average	Many	13	80	2	2	0	N	N	N	N	N	Council	300000
Mutengene	Y(Main market)		periodical	Average	many	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Council	

	Y(Big mouth market)		periodical	bad		N	Temporal sheds	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
	Y(tomato market)		Permanent	bad		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N		
		Y		Bad							Y	N	N	N	N	Council	

Only 4 of the markets (Mudeka market, Tiko, likomba and Mutengene main markets) have a few permanent sheds and luck up stores or shops, meanwhile 6 of the markets have only temporal sheds. Most of the markets do not have water points, latrines, electricity, and waste treatment systems. The municipality has a cattle fence and 2 slaughter houses, all of which are located in the urban area (Tiko and Mutengene) and are under very poor hygiene condition. The markets provide a source of revenue to the council with monthly collections of about 3 000 000 FCFA.

3.4.5 Road infrastructure

The Tiko Council has a total of 35 kms of roads with only 2 kms tarred. Most of the roads in the municipality are not accessible during the raining season.

Majority of the roads in the municipality (roads linking the villages in the mainland and even the quarters in the urban areas) are earth roads which are usually inaccessible during the peak of the rainy season. In the villages, one of the main causes of the poor state of roads is poor drainage, due to the flat nature of the terrain. This causes stagnation of water and pot holes on the roads. In the urban areas, the poor state of roads is as a result of careless dumping of refuse on streets and in water ways. This induces heavy floods and destruction of roads and bridges. There is very little or no maintenance of most of the roads. They are all abandoned at the mercy of the users. Table 17 below indicates problematic points and bridges in the municipality.

Table 17 : Situation of roads in Tiko municipality

Village	Rehabilitation		Critical point			
	No. of km of road to be maintained	Nature of work	Nature	Work to be done	Coordinats	
	(in km)	(ii)			X	Y
Moquo	3		culvert	reconstruction	05 56 860	04 60 60.1
			culvert	reconstruction	05 57 01 7	04 60 950
			culvert	small bridge	05 57 23 0	04 61 476
			culvert	reconstruction	05 58 728	04 59 392
			culvert	small bridge	05 57 286	04 61 50.3
			culvert	small bridge	05 57 309	04 61 50 1
			culvert	small bridge	05 57 348	04 61 52 5
Mondoni	7	Drainage				
Misselele		Drainage				
Mudeka		Drainage				
Kongwe		Drainage				

Bwinda		Drainage				
Ebunji		Drainage				
Bonako main land	8	Drainage				
Tiko	1km –Down Beach street	Drainage				
			Bridge	Rehabilitation	05 41 06.6	04 49 26.9
			Bridge	Reconstruction	05 40 61.4	04 49 56.9
			Bridge	Removal of refuse dump	05 40 46.9	04 49 26.7
			Bridge	reconstruction	05 40 77.6	04 49 43.4
			culvert	Removal of refuse dump	05 41 66.8	04 49 07.5
			culvert	Removal of refuse dump	05 33 41.7	04 51 05.3
			Bridge	Reconstruction	05 40 76.7	04 51 40.5
			culvert	reconstruction	05 41 35.4	04 49 62.3
			Bridge	constriction	05 40 05.3	04 50 30.6
			Bridge	reconstruction	05 40 30.4	04 50 02.0
			Bridge	constuction	05 40 30.1	04 49 99.8
Likomba			Bridge	rehabilitation	05 38 49.5	04 51 91.0
			Small bridge	reconstruction	05 39 00.6	04 51 65.9
			Marshy zone	Drainage	05 38 25.3	04 52 19.9
			Marshy zone	Drainage	05 38 26.3	04 52 07.6
			Marshy zone	Drainage	05 38 83.5	04 51 90.0
			Bridge	rehabilitation	05 38 61.8	04 51 31.4
Mutengene			Dip gutter	Construction of Culvert	05 34 90.9	04 51 79.5
			Culvert blocked	Removal of refuse dump	05 35 53.0	04 52 18.2
			culvert blocked	Removal of refuse dump	05 35 29.5	04 52 31.1
	4km- Ombe road	Drainage				
			Bridge	construction	05 32 56.9	04 49 81.6

3.4.6 Psychosocial infrastructure

The municipality has one social center in Likomba (Sub divisional delegation of Social Affair) two orphanages in the area; Rhema Grace located in Mutengene (quarter 20), with 64 children (18 girls, 46 males) and Dorcas orphanage centre located in Mutentene (Quarter 8).

There is no women empowerment center, multipurpose center, libraries museums and cultural centers in the municipality. Majority of the villages do not have community halls

The municipality is poor in sporting facilities. The only public sporting facility is the municipal Stadium which is in a dilapidated state and not up to standard. However School playgrounds and playgrounds of the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) meant for its employees and their families are used by the general public. There is also an international standard golf course where many International Golf Tournaments take place .

Table 18 below gives the situation of psychosocial infrastructure in the municipality

Table 18: Situation of Psychosocial infrastructure

Village	Popul ation (a)	Type of infrastucture					CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK				EQUIPMENTS IN THE CENTRE						Furnishing						MANAGE MENT OF CENTRE		
		community hall	Wome n empo werme nt centre	Soci al centr e	Mul tipu rpos e cent re	Others	Sitti ng capa city	No. of build ings	No. of rooms	Activities carried out	Sew ing mac hine	Furnit ure	B e d s	Com puter s	Phot ocop ier	Othe rs	Wa ter poi nt	La ter in e	Re afo res trat ion	Fe nc e	Wast e disp osal syste m	Ele ctri fic ati on	Pl ay in g gr ou nd	Exist ence of men ege ment com mitte e	Aver age quart erly inco me
Ngombe II	180	Village Hall	N	N	N	N	30	1	1	ceremonie s and meetings	x	x	x	x	x	x	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Tiko	49957	Council hall	N	N	N		200	1	2	Meetings, signing of marages, court sessions							N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N		N
		Town hall					500	1	4	Meetings, seminars, workshop s, ceremonie s							N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Mutengen e	43027	N	N	N	N	Orphanage	100	3	5		x	3 sets of salon chairs	2 6	x	x		Y	Y	N	N	N	Ge ner ato r	N		

		Bali community hall					100	1	2	Village meetings/ cultural activities							N	Y	N	N	N	Y		Y			
						Orphanage													Y		Y						

As can be seen from the table above, majority of the existing psychosocial centers do not have basic equipment (like sewing machines, computers, photocopier, beds, etc) and facilities (like toilets, water, electricity. etc)

3.4.7 Culture

As far as culture is concerned, the municipality is poor in infrastructure. There is one town hall and a council hall in Tiko town, one village community hall (Bali Nyonga cultural and development association) in Mutengene and a village hall in Ngombe. These halls are used for ceremonies, meetings and cultural activities.

The municipality does not have a museum, cultural or multipurpose centers.

The Municipality has a heterogeneous community. The urban areas of Tiko, Likomba and Mutengene comprise of a mixture of the natives and immigrants from other regions of Cameroon and Nigerian.

The villages in the Tiko Municipality have similar cultures and traditions. The immigrant populations practice their own cultures and traditions and that exposes a blend of cultures. These are manifested in their traditional attires, dances and festivals

3.4.8 Communication

There are neither radio nor television centers in the municipality and the population can only receive clear television signals from CRTV and Some private and foreign stations through cable connections. There are cable distributors and news papers vendors from both the public and private print media in the municipality.

3.4.9 Environment and nature Protection

There exist natural sites with ecological importance, like wetlands, forest, mangrove swamps, but without any protection status. These natural sites are essential in providing wildlife habitat. Wet lands are also essential in providing flood control and groundwater recharge. The mangrove swamps provide breeding sites for fish and other aquatic species.

Indiscriminate clearance of forests for farm lands, poor farming practices unsustainable felling of mangroves for fuel and construction wood, poor waste management and poor fishing methods are gradually degrading the environment resulting in the deterioration of existing ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, decrease in soil fertility, and recurrent floods

The atmosphere is highly polluted with industrial gases liberated into the atmosphere (from the rubber processing plant in Tiko town) and stray of toxic chemicals used for spraying of banana plantations. Water courses are also polluted by the dumping of industrial and domestic wastes into the streams and rivers, and the use of toxic chemicals for fishing. These have major negative effects on the plant and animal lives of these habitats and also on human health.



Photo 5: Refuse dump on water way

The major natural hazards experienced in the Council area are floods, which occur almost on a yearly basis (especially in Motombolombo area) destroying properties and access ways.

There is need for the council to put in place a proper waste management system, to reduce the rate of environmental pollution in the municipality. Something also needs to be done to reduce the rate of environmental pollution by the industries in the area.

3.4.10 Post and Telecommunication

There is full coverage by CAMTEL, MTN and Orange mobile telephone networks in the urban areas, while in the mainland villages, MTN and Orange are spotted and the people have particular spots where they go to make and receive calls. The villages in the creeks do not have any telephone network which makes communication in these areas very difficult.

There is one post office in the municipality. It has a dilapidated structure with inadequate staff. There is limited access to postal services in the municipality.

3.5 Potentials and resources of the municipality

1. Agriculture: Tiko Municipality is a leading exporter of Bananas in the South West Region of Cameroon, besides fish, plantains and other farm produce, which are sold and traded at the weekly markets. There is a great potential for Tiko Municipality in becoming a leading supplier of plantains and other farm products if the farmers are given the adequate information and training. It also produces palm oil and rubber for export purposes through the agro-industry CDC.

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

- The rich culture of the people,
- The beautiful topography of the area,
- The Mungo River and the Tiko beach,
- The Bwinga trade by Barter Market where exchange of agricultural products and aquatic products takes place every Sunday morning
- The Bonamoni Boundary Pillar planted by the Germans indicating the boundary between East and West Cameroon which is of historic interest.
- Mangrove Vegetation stretching from the mainland to the Creeks which is of great interests to environmentalist and others.
- The Tiko Warf which is the deepest Wharf in Central Africa and it is one of the best low cost inland water ways from the Atlantic Ocean to the heart of the City. It is one of the safest

Warfs in the country and since it does not require any dredging it has minimal maintenance costs.

- The Likomba Golf Course: A famous International Standard golf course where many International Golf Tournaments have been held. It is available to visitors desiring to have a good game of golf

3. Agro industrial development: The Tiko Municipality has a very high potential for agro-industrial development. Favorable climatic conditions boost the yields of farms crops significantly. The availability of resources such as water, electrical energy, and relatively cheap labour force support profitable processing and packaging of farm products such as palm oil, plantain chips. Etc

CHAPTER FOUR: SYNTHESIS OF DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

4.1 Synthesis of Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID).

4.1.1 Management of Human resources

4.1.1.1 Personnel classification and Human resources

The Tiko Municipal council has eighty two (82) staff (30 females and 52 males), recruited either through contract engagement or by decision. Staff qualification ranges from first school leaving certificate to first degree and are classified according to category ranging from category 3 to 10. Very few of the council staff have professional qualification and very few of them (17%) have either received training after recruitment or are currently receiving trainings at CEFAM Buea. (See table 27, page 60 of diagnosis report for details on personnel classification)

Staff recruitment in the Tiko council is done by the council executive, through the study of application files and interviews. The staffs are evaluated using mark sheets and following staff output (for revenue collectors).

Promotion of staff is done through a reclassification process by a joint advancement board made up of representative of the governor's office (board chair person), the Senior Divisional Officer, the Divisional Officer, the council executive, a staff representative and a representative of the Labour office. The length of service of the staff is one of the criteria that is used in the promotion and advancement of staff and there exist minimal motivation such as 'best staff of the year award'. The council does not have a documented internal rules and regulation

4.1.1.2 Organization and functioning of services

The council has a functional organigram with the mayor as the head and four deputies. Attached to the mayor is a Private Secretary who treats all the private affairs of the mayor, records and manages audiences of the Mayor, keeps the record of Mayor's activities up to date and helps in communicating them to the public, and carries out other duties assigned by the Mayor. The Mayor has 4 deputies with each of them having defined duties.

The council has a secretary general who is the technician of the council and knows everything about council management.

The Council has five services namely: the general affairs service, economic and finance service, the treasury, the technical service and the socio-cultural service. Each of these services is headed by a service head and under each service are bureaus headed by chiefs of Bureau

The general affairs service has the human resource and personnel bureau charge with human resource management, the civil status and population growth bureau charge with the establishment of birth, death and marriage certificates, the litigation and insurance bureau that takes care of judicial matters concerning the council and the archives bureau in charge of archives (stamps of certificate from the civil status are kept in the archives bureau).

The economy and finance service has the expenditure bureau in charge of vote control, debt control and all details concerning expenditure in the council, and the revenue bureau in charge of collection of council revenue.

The treasury service has the expenditure bureau which takes accounts of council expenditures, the revenue bureau which takes account of council income and the accounting bureau that records all financial transaction and prepares balance sheet and administrative accounts with the treasurer.

The technical service is made up of three bureaus. The town planning bureau in charge of assessment of building plans and issuing of building permits. The civil engineering bureau in charge of urban development. The hygiene and sanitation bureau in charge of toilet inspection, domestic waste management and pollution control.

The socio-cultural service is in charge of education and culture, social actions, youths, sports and leisure actions.

Generally the services do not have sufficient personnel. No Job or Task Descriptions for Council services as well as for Council staff, so some service staff do not master their functions and cannot perform very well. Many Council Staff have only the First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC). This reflects limited capacity to handle the 2004 required functions of the Council.

The services do not have adequate working tools/materials e.g No computers and computer software for proper data processing. In the past there have not been regular staff meetings

4.1.1.3 Organisation and functioning of the Municipal Council

The Tiko municipal council has forty-one (41) municipal councilors made up of twenty-nine (29) males and twelve (12) females. The councilors are of different professional background such as business men, teachers, journalist, etc but none of them has had training as a councilor. The councilors represent different area of the municipality. Some of them do not master their roles and cannot express needs of their constituencies. (See table 28, Page 67 of diagnosis report for details on profile of the municipal councilors)

The council has six (06) working committees of councilors which in the past years have been meeting twice a year before the municipal council sessions. These committees are:

- All purpose committee which supervises the work of all the other committees,
- International cooperation and partnership committee which follows up both local and international partnership,
- Town planning and lands committee which is in charge of following up of the planning of the municipality,
- Works and transport committee charged with the identification of projects and follows up of construction and rehabilitation of roads,
- Finance committee which helps in the preparation of the budget and follows up for proper execution of the budget and
- Social /education committee which follows up social and education issues of the municipality.

Previously the council has been organizing Municipal council sessions twice a year during which committee reports, the budget and administrative accounts are presented, deliberated upon and decisions adopted for implementation. With the 2004 Law on decentralization, councils are supposed to organize at least four ordinary council sessions per year. Councilors committees should also meet at least four times a year in preparation for the sessions.

4.1.2 Financial resources

4.1.2.1 Budget elaboration process and Budget follow up

The budget elaboration process of the Tiko council could be qualified as participatory, and usually proceeds through working sessions involving first, a competent team (composed of the Mayor, the Secretary General, the Deputy Mayors, the Municipal Treasurer and the Finance Officer). They work from the needs presented and the previous budget to make forecasts for the year taking into consideration major investments. This is usually done three weeks before the council session. The proposed budget is presented during the council budgetary session deliberated upon and adopted by vote.

In the past, after adoption by the council session the budget was forwarded to the Senior Divisional Officer who went through it, visa and forwarded it to the Regional Chief of Finance who also went through it, visa and sent it to the Head of council services at the Governor's office. After examining the budget, the Head of council services at the Governor's office also visa and forwarded it to the Governor for approval.

With the 2004 Law on functioning of councils, after adoption by the council session, the budget is forwarded to the Senior Divisional Officer who goes through it and approves it.

The approved budget is published through announcement over Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV) and news paper.

Implementation of the budget is done by the Mayor and finance service of the council. Concerning the collection of revenue, the Mayor signs the collection order and sends to the Finance officer, who records all the amounts and names of tax payers and then sends to the municipal Treasurer for collection.

For expenditure, the Mayor receives the request, sends it to the Finance officer to check if there is credit for the head of charge. If there is credit, the finance officer informs the Mayor who orders the finance officer to put up a local purchase order (Bond de command). The purchase order is sent to the Mayor for signature, and the contractor does the supply and receives his payment. At times, things are not done the way they should to be done, and the Mayor goes ahead and signs purchase orders without finding out from the Finance officer if there is credit. The council ends up having problems with contractors because their payments cannot be made within the stipulated time.

Municipal accounts are submitted monthly and at the end of the year to the general paymaster by the mayor and municipal treasurer who with his competent services approves by signatory.

4.1.2.2 Budget structure

Table 19 presents the budget structure of Tiko Municipal council for the 2007, 2008 and 2009 financial years.

Table 19: Analysis of budget trends for three financial years

	General situation	2007	2008	2009
1	Total revenue	283,874,750	350,184,84	343,561,823
2	Total expenditure	277,423,820	344,137,895	309,542,841
3	Surplus	6,450,930	6,046,959	34,018,982
4	Execution rate	58.35%	68%	69%
	Revenue			
5	Functioning	278,487,809	295,22,586	39,328,952
6	Investment	5,386,941	54,958,268	4,232,871
7	Actual Revenue	279,874,750	297,442,237	343,561,823
8	External revenue	4,000,000	52,742,617	---
9	CAC	120,412,561	98,120,049	131,091,615
10	Revenue from taxes or fiscal revenue	59,150,823	65,122,403	80,107,316
11	Indirect council tax	160,311,366	136,499,785	132,362,892
12	Total revenue/inhabitant	3,471	4,281	4,200
13	Actual revenue/inhabitant	3,,422	3,636	4,200
	Expenditures			
14	Functioning	225,486,486	245,869,383	258,133,101
15	Investment	51,937,334	98,268,512	51,409,740
16	Functioning/inhabitant	2,757	3,006	3,156
17	Investment/inhabitant	635	1,201	629
	Functioning			
18	Expenditure linked to personnel-p	107,413,910	141,875,57	151,751,409
19	Expenditure for council team-M	7,370,000	10,000,000	8,927,600
20	Expenditure for daily functioning-F	76,096,264	73,580,181	82,225,019

21	Support to administrative authority-T	4,825,000	6,450,000	2,500,000
22	Maintenance of Council assets	19,203,762	9,713,628	9,083,718
23	Subventions-S	10,427,550	3,900,000	3,645,355
24	Participations in the functioning of other structures-A	150,000	350,000	-----
	Investments			
25	Machines-E	-----	46,898,742	
26	Buildings-B	6,363,538	-----	2,976,024
27	Different Equipment-V	39454913	33139009	16555879
28	Land-Te	6118883	18230761	31877837
29	Loans-D	-----	-----	-----
30	No. of inhabitants			81796

Source: Finance office, Tiko council

Generally, there was increase in the rate of execution of the council's budget from 2007 to 2009. In 2007 there was 58.35% execution, in 2008 there was a 68% execution, and in 2009 the execution rate was 69%.

4.1.2.3 Collection mechanism of financial resources

The main sources of finance for the Tiko council are from FEICOM, MINAT, Public investment budget(BIP) ,PNDP and proceeds from fiscal revenue and taxes (business licenses, liquor licenses, market dues, automobiles, stamp duties, property tax on landed assets), proceeds from council taxes (cattle slaughter taxes, impounding taxes, market fees, building permits or construction layout dues, dues from temporal occupation of high ways, parking taxes, parking fees) and proceeds from management of land and services (building rent, hire of hall, machinery and other movable property, quarry product transfer (sand, stones), duty on boats, proceeds from grave yard, etc). Revenue collection is done by revenue collectors who move from one business place to the next. The council does not have a complete tax payers' list which makes the tax collection exercise ineffective.

4.1.2.4 Structure of administrative accounts of three financial years

Table 20 gives an analysis of gaps between budget estimates and budget realizations for 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 20: Analysis of gaps between budget estimates and budget realizations

Head	Nature of revenue	RP or RE	Total (BP)			% on BP Total			Total (CA)			% on CA Total			Rate of realisation (%)		
			2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
7.10	Fiscal revenue	RP	72500000	73500000	78100000	15	14	15,6	59150823	65122403	80107316	21	19	23,3	86	89	103
7.11	Council additional taxes	RP	103700000	105000000	80000000	21	20,5	16	120412581	98120049	131091615	42	28	38,1	116	93	164
7.12	Direct council taxes	RP	900000	8000000	8000000	2	2	1,6	6045250	7009460	4358508	2	2	1,3	67	88	54
7.13	Indirect council taxes	RP	74650000	84450000	91400000	16	16	18,3	49650707	74221546	73875590	18	21	21,5	67	88	81
7.20	Proceeds from exploitation of council property and services	RP	46800000	48796850	76000000	10	9	15,2	36351300	46167900	48079500	12,8	13	14	78	95	63
7.30	Rebates and royalty by the state	RE	100000000	7000000	/	2	1	0	/	/	/	0	0	0	0	0	/
7.50	Revenue from operating suventions	RE	40000000	40000000	10000000	8	8	2	4000000	/	/	/	0	0	10	0	0
7.60	Transfers received	RE	/	5000000	4014721	0	1	0,8	/	2300000	/	1	0,6	0	/	46	0
7.70	Miscellaneous revenue and profits	RP	20850000	11100000	550000	4	2	0,1	568479	349949	2335	0,2	0,1	0	3	3	0,4
1.00	Endowment funds	RE	35000000	45000000	100000000	7	9	20	/	3543875	/	0	1	0	0	8	0
1.10	Reserves	RP	9000000	7153150	6450930	2	1,5	1,3	7695630	6450930	6046959	3	1,9	1,8	86	90	94
1.40	Equipment grants received	RE	65000000	80000000	45484349	13	16	9,1	/	46898742	/	0	13,4	/	0	59	0
	TOTAL		486500000	515000000	500000000	100	100	100	283874750	350184854	343561823	100	100	100	58	68	69
Expenditure																	

Functioning																	
620	P		118800000	170700000	168740000	24	33	34	107413910	141875574	151751409	39	41	49	90	83	90
	M		13120000	20200000	13220000	3	4	2,6	7370000	10000000	8927600	3	3	2,9	56	49	68
	F		137670000	113761225	126730000	28	22	25,3	76096264	73580181	8222529	27	21,5	26,5	55	65	65
	T		5500000	8100000	2500000	1	1,6	0,5	4825000	6450000	2500000	2	1,9	0,8	88	80	100
	C		27000000	31000000	23000000	6	6	4,6	19203762	9713628	9083718	7	3	3	71	31	40
	S		12500000	9500000	7500000	2,6	2	1,5	10427550	3900000	3645355	3,9	1	1,2	83	41	49
	A		3000000	294877	2500000	0,6	0,6	0,5	150000	350000	/	0,1	0,1	0	5	12	0
	TOTAL		31759000	356300000	344190000	65,2	69,2	69	225486486	245869383	325813101	82	71,5	83,4	71	69	75
Investment																	
	E		6000000	7000000	25720000	1,3	1,4	5	/	46898742	/	/	13,6	0	0	67	0
	B		20000000	32000000	15000000	4,1	6,2	3	6363538	/	2976024	2	0	1	32	0	20
	V		113910000	88700000	55090000	23,4	17,2	11	39454913	33139009	16555879	14	9,6	5,3	35	37	30
	Te		29000000	31000000	60000000	6	6	12	6118883	18230761	31877837	2	5,3	10,3	21	59	53
	D		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	TOTAL		168910000	158700000	155810000	34,8	30,8	31	51937334	98268512	51409740	18	28,5	16,6	31	62	33

In 2007, the council's first three main sources of revenue were council additional taxes with realization rate of 116%, Fiscal revenue with realization rate of 86% and proceeds from the exploitation of council property and services with realization rate of 78%. In 2008, the three main sources of revenue were proceeds from the exploitation of council property and services, council additional taxes and Fiscal revenue with realization rates of 95%, 93% and 89% respectively. For 2009, the main sources of revenue for the council were additional taxes with realization rate of 164%, Fiscal revenue with realization rate of 103% and indirect council taxes with 81% realization rate.

Generally, the council's highest expenditure is on personnel and the highest investment is on equipment and land.

Statement of revenue

The revenue of Tiko council stood at 283,874,759 FCFA in 2007, 350,184,854 FCFA in 2008 and 343,561,823 FCFA in 2009 with realization rate of 58%, 68% and 69% respectively.

Statement of expenditure

Total expenditure of the council was 225,486,486 FCFA in 2007, 245,869,383 FCFA in 2008 and 325,813,101 FCFA in 2009 with realization rate of 71%, 69% and 75% respectively.

Rate of council tax collections

The rate of collection of direct council taxes was 67% in 2007, 88% in 2008 and 54% in 2009. For council additional taxes, the rate of collection stood at 116% in 2007, 93% in 2008 and 164% in 2009, and for indirect council taxes, the rate of collection was 67% in 2007, 88% in 2008 and 81% in 2009.

Rate of council investment

Generally, the council's investment rate is very low. In 2007, the investment rate was 31%, it increased to 62% in 2008 and dropped down to 33% in 2009.

4.1.3. Council assets

The council has an incomplete inventory of assets. (See Table 35, Page 76 of Diagnosis report).

The list of council assets has not been updated. Many of the items (some of the buildings have been destroyed by fire or are now used for different purposes, while some of the movables (ambulance, refuse van truck) are not functioning.

The council has not put a good system in place for proper management of council assets and there are no depreciation values for assets.

4.1.4 Management of relations.

The Council has a good working Relationship with the supervisory service (MINADT) and funding partners (FEICOM and PNDP)

The council works with some of the religious bodies of the municipality while with some there exist no working relation. There is low level of collaboration between council and most technical services and a few chieftaincies especially the urban chieftaincies. The relationship between the council and the civil society has been timid for the past few years and there is need to renew this relation. There exists an umbrella body that covers all the civil societies in the municipality called the Tiko Municipal board

of civil society organization (TIMBOCSO) whose creation was facilitated by the council and is presently not functional due to poor collaboration of the council.

Table 21: SWOT analysis of Tiko council institution

Strengths	Weaknesses
Human Resources	
Available man power (82 staff)	No documented Internal rules and regulations
Gender balanced management positions	No career profiles
Some staff are professionally trained	No clearly defined job descriptions for staff
Regularly paid staff salaries	Very few professionally trained staff
Available housing facilities for some staff	Inadequate staff motivation
All staff are registered to the National Social Insurance,	No regularly scheduled general staff meetings
Possibility of in- service training	Limited circulation of information within and between the council and external services
Distribution of tasks between the mayor and his deputies	Lack of computer software
Existence of a staff evaluation system	Irregular supply of fuel to technical services
Available vehicles for technical staff	Inadequate working tools/equipments
Available working space	Poor maintenance of council surroundings
Council has a functional organigram	Some councilors do not master their role
Many of the staff are committed to their jobs	No training of councilors
Council has 41 councilors (12 females)	Some councilors are disgruntled because of non execution of projects in their constituencies
Council has 6 functional committees of councilors	Some staff are indisciplined
The Mayor has an open door policy with the other councilors	
Financial resources	
Well kept and maintained financial records	Inadequate exploitation of available revenue sources
Participatory budgetary preparation	Council endorses more financial commitment than liquidity
Timely availability of staff budget	Inadequate communication between the Finance service and the executive
Available sources of revenue	No available accounting software
Available tools for good financial management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vouchers for cash receipt and payment b. Receipt booklet for revenue collection and control c. Journal, ledger, credit card, account entry form for daily recording and control d. Decade and monthly reporting 	No available complete tax payers list
Availability of annual plan	No standing committee in charge local economy
Council assets	
41 available buildings, 16 offices, 4 toilets-2 functional	Poor management of council property
100 office chairs, 58 tables	Incomplete inventory of council assets

12 movable equipments ❖ 1 Toyota Prado ❖ 4 Pickup isuzu ❖ 1 Hiace bus ❖ 1 Refuse van ❖ 1 Tractor ❖ 3 motor bikes	Non depreciation values for assets
Available council land	Poorly maintained residential buildings
	No standing tap in council premises
	Poor maintenance and non functioning of data processing equipment
	No in- house service for maintenance
	Limited population knowledge on the management of council assets
	Council land has no land title, questionable dimensions and several court cases
	The council does not have fire fighting equipments
	Available but limited exploitation of council's natural resources
Management of relations	
Council has good working relationship with the supervisory service(MINADT) and funding partner (FEICOM)	Low level of collaboration most of the technical services
Council works with civil society organizations	Low response to complaints from some technical services and the population
Council provides support to some religious institutions and social organizations	No functional public relation officer
Council supports women related public manifestations e.g. women's day celebrations	
Council uses the media to sensitize the public	

Opportunities	Threats
Human resources	
Availability of professional training institutions CEFAM Buea PAID-WA Buea Public works Buea	Highly competitive entrance examination
Financial resources	
Available donors	Many competitors
	Illegal business operations
Council assets	
Donations from Elites and other associations	Theft
	High custom dues
Tiko council	
Available coast line with fishing mangroves	Industrial pollution

Safe, deep sea port with great potentials of exploitation for commercial use	High crime wave (phemania, theft, drug addiction)
Possibility of partnership with maritime councils of Douala, Limbe and Idenau	High HIV/AIDS prevalence
Available development cooperations (CDC, Delmonte, AES-SONEL,PHP, BOOH etc) which could be lobbied for support	Disasters (Fire, floods)
Nearness to Douala and Limbe with transportation, commercial and banking facilities	
Heterogeneous, dynamic and friendly population	
Available military institutions for security	
High tourism potentials	
Existence of an umbrella association of civil society organizations (TIMBOCSO) with five thematic groups (Health, Education, social welfare, agriculture and Environment) that could be exploited by the council	

4.1.5 Identified axes and activities for reinforcement

Table 22: Identified axes and activities for reinforcement

Main axes of reinforcement	Activities for reinforcement
Improve the information management and communication systems of the council	Carry out maintenance of old data processing equipments and purchase new IT equipments
	Create public notice boards
	Train staff on the use of IT equipments
	Sensitize the public on activities and responsibilities of the council (Brochures, flyers, meetings)
	Put in place a good communication system.
Improve the management of human resources	Elaborate and document internal rules and regulations
	Define clear job descriptions for council staff
	Identify training needs of the staff
	Come up with a staff training programme
	Organize staff trainings
	Reinstate best worker award and other incentives for staff
	Provide fuel to technical staff
Improve the management of Financial resources of the council	Equip the various council service with appropriate tools and equipment
	Identify all council revenue sources
	Identify all tax payers and establish a complete tax payers' list
	Work with taxation to follow up direct council taxes
	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, Mines and industries, Forestry, etc)
	Put in place a functional committee in charge of local economic development
Improve the management of council assets	Establish a complete inventory of council assets
	Institute depreciation values for all council assets
	Institute sale of written off assets
	Put in place a functional system for the management of council assets
	Acquire land title for all council land
	Acquire fire fighting equipments for the council
	Train recruited fire fighting team on the use of equipments
	Identify potential natural tourist sites and develop them
Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders	Organize meetings with various stakeholders to iron out differences
	Revamp activities of TIMBOCSO

4.2 Main problems and needs identified and consolidated by sector

Table 23: Main problems and needs identified and consolidated by sector

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
1	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to farm land -High prevalence of crop pests/diseases -Limited access to farm inputs -Poor organization of farmers -Poor farm to market roads -Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques -insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor yields Low income of families Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organize farmers -Train farmers on improved farming techniques. - Sensitise farmers on the use of improved planting materials - Train farmers on pests and diseases control - Link farmers up to support structures (Rumpi ,SOWEDA etc) -Assign more agricultural extension staff -Equip sub delegation of MINADER,Tiko
2	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited access veterinary facilities -Limited access to inputs -High prevalence of livestock diseases -Insufficient extension personnel. -Poor organization of livestock farmers -Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques - Limited access to improved breed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor yields -Low productivity -Low income of families -Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction/equipment of veterinary clinics -Assign veterinary extension workers to follow up livestock production activities and provide technical assistance - Organize livestock farmers -Train farmers on improved breeding techniques
3	Urban Development and Housing	Poor town planning and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Haphazard building of houses -Poorly constructed houses(Low standard houses) -Many houses without toilets -Some buildings without registered plans -Poor implementation of government planning laws -Outdated master plans -Poor collaboration between council and ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor presentation of the town. -Health hazard -limited revenue from houses -High crime rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate community -Ensure all buildings have permit -Control all construction -Monitor Controllers -Organize planning meetings with MINDUH -Update master plan with MINDUH -Elaborate a land use plan for Tiko Municipality
4	State property and land affairs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor maintenance of houses and vehicles -Poor implementation of land tenure laws -Few government and Council residential homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -land ownership conflicts -Highly dilapidated structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Institute maintenance policy -Monitor implementation of maintenance policy

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
				-overcrowded homes and residential areas	-Monitor implementation of land tenure laws -Construct government and council residential homes
5	Environment and nature protection	High rate of environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High rate of use of toxic chemicals for fishing Limited awareness on dangers of toxic chemicals -High rate of air pollution in inhabited areas -Location of industries in inhabited areas -Poor disposal of industrial waste -Poor domestic waste/sewage disposal -Inadequate knowledge on environmental laws and policies -No waste management system put in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Discomfort due to unpleasant small - High risk of extinction of some aquatic and marine species - Increase of incidence of food poison - Poor health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize communities on the disadvantages of fishing poisoning - Train fishers on improved fishing techniques - Sensitizes C.D.C on the effects of air pollution to the inhabitants - Sensitize C.D.C on environmental laws and policies - Create dumping sites for industrial waste - Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal -Develop a waste management system - Install garbage cans in strategic places - Dispose content of garbage cans regularly - Create a garbage disposal site
6	Forestry and wild life	Irrational exploitation of mangrove forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled Cutting down of mangrove for fire wood -Destruction of breeding site for fish -Reduction in fish production -Absence of zoning and defined land use patterns - Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws - Unavailable means for follow up/ monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of depletion of natural resources - Destruction of breeding sites for fish - Loss of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop land use plan - Sensitize population on forestry laws - Carry out zoning for forest reserves - Promote the construction of improved smoking ovens - Promote re-forestation - Reinforce follow up to track down culprits
7	Territorial administration and decentralization and maintenance of order	High rate of insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unemployment of youths -Poor lighting of the municipality -Few security personnel Poor town planning -Inadequate means for proper functioning of security personnel and existing Vigilante groups -Poor collaboration between population and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc) -Fright 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel - Extend light to the entire municipality -Provision of street lights -Proper identification of building -Create jobs for unemployed youths

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
			security -Insufficient law inforcement		
8	Basic education	Limited access to quality basic education	-Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools(toilet, water points) - Inadequate trained teachers -Inadequate number of classrooms -Inadequate benches	-Poor learning condition -Poor performance in school -Poor results -High rate of dropout from schools -Low level of education	-Construction of more classrooms -Construction of toilets and drinking points -Provision of more desks - Supply didactic materials in schools - Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers
9	Secondary education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishment of secondary and high schools -Inadequate school infrastructure (class rooms, desks, toilets, libraries, water - Insufficient trained teachers - Insufficient didactic materials	- Poor academic performance - Poor results -Low level of education	-Construction of more classrooms -Construction of toilets and drinking points -Provision of more desks - Supply didactic materials in schools - Lobby for the of more secundaru scools
10	Higher education	Limited access to quality higher education	-Insufficient higher professional institutions -Poor orientation on higher education	-Few professional employment -Limited technology -Brain drain Low development	-Create more professional institutions -Orientate students towards professional higher education
11	Public health	Inadequate health care	- Insufficient health care centres - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (deliverykit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc) - Insufficient medical personnel	- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS,typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc - Poor health status - High death rate	-Contract new health centers -Equip health centers -Create more pro pharmacies -Equip pro pharmacies with essential drugs -lobby for provision of more personel
12	Water and energy	Poor access to potable water	-Limited water supply schemes -High rate of contamination of water sources -Poor maintenance of existing drinking points Limited knowledge on hygiene and sanitation	-High prevalence of water born diseases -High expenditure on drugs -Poor health status -Reduced labour force -Low development	-Rehabilitate existing water schems -Construct more drinking points -Create and train management committees -Sensitize the population on hygiene and sanitation -Reinforce hygiene and sanitation inspection
		Poor access to	-Frequent electricity cuts due to low voltage	-Poor lighting of	-Lobby for Extension of electricity to parts of

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
		electricity	-Non extension electricity to all parts of the municipality	communities -Low level of economic activities -Rural exodus -Increased crime wave -High insecurity	municipality that do not have electricity supply -Electrify streets -Install bigger transformers -Sensitize population on rural electrification programme -Prepare and submit proposals for rural electrification
13	Public works	Poor road network	-Inadequate maintenance of existing roads -High rate of degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods -Uncontrolled use of roads by heavy trucks Poor drainage system	-High cost of transportation -High cost of basic commodities -High cost of living	-Maintain existing roads -Rehabilitate degraded roads and bridges -Create drainage systems
14	Social affairs	Limited access to social services	-Inadequate social centers -Insufficient social workers -Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons -Limited means to acquire needs	-Inadequate care for disabled and vulnerable persons _ Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons -Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons	-Create and equip more social centers -Sensitize the population on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons -Support disabled and vulnerable persons with basic needs
15	Women empowerment and the family	Low income level of women	-Limited access to control over resources -High rate of school drop out -Limited women empowering opportunities -Few women inherit land -Negative traditional practices	-Women not empowered -Limited means to take care of the family	-Discourage negative traditional practices -Create and equip women empowerment centers Promote education of women
16	Youths	High rate unemployment among youths	-Insufficient vocational skills -Limited access to professional schools -Unfavorable government policies on training	-Plight of the youth -Under exploitation of youth potentials -High rate of prostitution and infection with HIV/AIDS -High crime wave -Under development	-Create multipurpose centers for youth development -Provide more vocational skills -Create more professional schools -Sensitize parents on the importance of parental upbringing and control
17	Sports and	Inadequate sport	-Limited access to sporting facilities	-Low level of recreation	-Create more play grounds in the

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
	physical education	and physical education	-Insufficient sports equipment Insufficient personnel	-Poor sport development	municipality -Improve on existing sport infrastructure in schools -Lobby for the creation of a municipal multisport complex -Lobby for provision of more trained personnel
18	Transport	Frequent bus and motor bike accidents	-High traffic congestions -Some drivers and riders are not well trained No organized parks Poor maintenance of vehicles and bikes -poor road network	-Frequent loss of lives and injuries from bus and motor bike accident -High insecurity of passengers	-Train all drivers and riders -Control drink driving -Control technical state of vehicles and bikes -Maintain roads regularly Create parks and ensure proper use
19	Employment and vocational training	Inadequate employment and vocational training	-Insufficient vocational training centers -poor orientation of youths towards vocational training -poorly equipped vocational centers	-High rate of unemployment -High crime wave	-Create more vocational training centers -orientate youths towards vocational training -Facilitate the establishment of credit facilities -Educate on existing credit facilities -Equip vocational training centers
20	Small and medium Size enterprise	Few business ventures	-cumbersome procedure of business creation -Low investment by private sector -Insufficient knowledge and skills on business -few vocational training centers -high taxes Limited access to credits	-Rural-Urban migration -Unemployment -High rate of youth delinquency -Illegal emigration	-Lobby for simplification of procedures to create business - facilitate access to credit - reduce taxes -Organise capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and record keeping
21	Scientific Research and innovation	Poor access to improved technology	-Few research stations and antennae Limited access to research findings -Poor participatory development	-poor adoption of innovations -Loss of indigenous technological know-how - low economic benefits	-Involve stakeholders in research -Revise information dissemination strategies -monitor information dissemination
22	Tourism	Under developed Tourism sector	-Under developed tourist sites -No local tourism promotion strategies developed -Insufficient tourist facilities	-Few tourists --low income	-Develop tourist sites -Train staff to develop strategies -Facilitate the construction of quality hotels

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
					-Maintain roads -Construct roads
23	Culture	Inadequate cultural practices	-Insufficient education of youths on cultural value -No public museums and library -Insufficient cultural centers	-Fall in moral values -Insufficient promotion of local culture	-Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals -Build and equip cultural centers -encourage parents to give children cultural education
24	Industries, Mines and technological development	Poor industrial development	-Unattractive taxation system -Insufficient capital to invest -Poor occupation of industrial one -Few industries -Unfavorable leasing conditions -Cumbersome procedure to establish industries	-Under utilization of raw materials -High importation of basic commodities -High rate of unemployment -Poor economic development	-Simplify procedure to establish industries -Revise tax policy -Simplify leasing conditions -Facilitate access to capital for investment -Monitor implementation of tax policy
25	Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	-Poor market infrastructure -Insufficient capital -High taxes	-Reduction in council revenue -Unemployment -Limited liquidity -Underdevelopment of the municipality	-Maintain existing market infrastructures -Construct new structures (Store, slaughter houses, Hangers etc) -Link business operators to credible micro finance institutions
26	Post and telecommunication	Poor access to information and postal services	-Poor telephone network coverage -Few post offices -Inadequate personnel -Inadequate equipment -Limited access to multimedia services	-poor information flow -loss of confidence in postal services	-Purchase necessary postal equipment -Renovate existing post office -lobby for creation of more post offices -Lobby for extension of telephone network -create and operate multimedia center -Lobby for reduction of telephone bills
27	Labour and social security	High rate of unemployment	-Insufficient employment opportunities -Limited vocational skills for self employment -Poor access to credit for small businesses	-High rate of migration -Juvenile delinquency -High crime wave	-Promote small businesses -Facilitate creation of vocational training centers
28	Communication	Inadequate TV and Radio signals	Inadequate Radio and Television signals -Inadequate communication the council and the population -Poor reading habit of the population	-Inadequate information on current events -False information and frequent rumors - inadequate information on	- lobby for installation of transmission antennae -facilitate the establishment of cable operators -Facilitate the establishment of private radio

	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Solution (needs)
				development issues	and television stations - create municipal library -put in place a public relation structure for the council

CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Vision and objective of the CDP

VISION

The population of Tiko Municipality has a high standard of living resulting from good road networks linking all the villages, and streets in towns with improved infrastructures in the domains of education, health, water and electricity.

GOAL

To improve the living conditions of the population of Tiko Municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of health, education and socio-economic infrastructure.

5.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK BY SECTORS

Table 24: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR AGRICULTURE

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Food security enhanced	At least 60% of the population consume at least two meal 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. Farm sizes increased	At least 40% of farmers increase their farm lands by at least 10% by 2015	Interviews / pictures	Agro industries lease farm land to inhabitants
	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. Soil fertility improved	At least 50% of farmers use organic manure and increase their yields by at least 50% yearly	Interviews / pictures	Bush fire reduced

Activities for Agriculture.

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 Farm sizes increased			
	1.1 Facilitate access of farm land especially to women	6 women groups	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	1.200.000
	R2 Farming techniques improved			
	2.1 Train farmers on improved farming techniques	18 trainings	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	22.500.000
	R 3 Use of improved planting materials increased			
	3.1 Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials	12 demonstrative speculations	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	230.400.000
	3.2 Link farmers up to support structures (Rumpi ,SOWEDA etc)	6 sensitization meetings	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	3.000.000
	R4 Pests and diseases attack on crops reduced			
	4.1 Train farmers on pests and diseases control	18 trainings	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	22.500.000
	4.2 Organize farmers to have access to farm inputs (planting materials, phyto chemical etc	6 meetings	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	1.200.000
	R5 Soil fertility improved			
	5.1 Train farmers on soil improvement techniques	12 trainings	Mongo,Mondoni,Mud eka,Missellele,Tongo and Mutengene	24.000.000
	Total			304.800.000

Three hundred and four million eight hundred thousand francs

Table 25: Logical framework for youths Affair

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Exploitation of Youth potentials increased	At least 60% of youths actively participate in the implementation of development projects by 2014	Reports	Stable political environment
Specific objective	General situation of the youths improved	The standard of living of at least 60% of the youths improved by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports -visits Direct Observations	Favorable economic growth Policy
Results	R1. Vocational Skills Increased	At least 20% of the youths are gainfully employed by 2014	-Employment decisions -Business records -Visits NEF reports	Favorable Employment strategic Plan
	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 for Youth affairs

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Vocational skills Increased			
	1.1 Lobby for the creation of national Civic centre for participation in Development and multipurpose centre for youth development	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	1.2 Construct National Civic centre for participation in development	1 Centre	Muquo	100.000.000
	1.3 Construct Multipurpose centre for youths development	1 centre	Tiko	50.000.000
	1.3 Lobby for Pajer-u to be extended to the municipality	5 trips	Buea and Yaounde	1.000.000
	R2. Access to quality Higher education Improved			
	2.1 Provide scholarship to students	100 students	All villages of Tiko municipality	1.000.000
	R3. Moral standards Increased			
	3.1 Sensitize parents on importance of parental upbringing	7 sensitization meetings	Mongo, Mondoni, Mudeka, Missellele, Tongo Mutengene and Ngombe 1 Kombo	3.500.000
Total				155.900.000

One hundred and fifty five million nine hundred thousand francs

Table 26: Logical framework for 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 2014	-Visits -Land certificates	Favorable Land tenure policy
Specific objective	Management of state property and lands improved	A management plan developed and implemented by all stakeholders by 2014	-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 2014	-Testimonies -Visits	Interpretation of laws ensured
	R3. Government and council residential homes increased	At least 3 new residential houses constructed and occupied by 2014	-Visits -Testimonies	Favorable economic climate

Activities for State property and land affairs

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 . Maintenance of houses improved			
	1.1Institute a maintenance policy			
	1.2 Monitor Implementation of policy			
	R2. Land tenure laws better implemented			
	2.1 Lobby for the completion of the national geographic system	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	2.2 Complete national geographic system	1	Tiko	50.000.000
	2.3 sensitize the public on the ownership of land	10 sensitization meetings	Mutengene, Likomba, Tiko, Mudeka and Mondoni	5.000.000
	2.4 Lobby for the recruitment of a consultant surveyor for the council	2trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R3. Government and council residential homes increased			
	3.1 Lobby for the creation of government residential homes	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	3.2 Construct government residential homes	1 housing estate	Likomba	
	Total			56.200.000

Fifty six million two hundred thousand francs

Table 27: Logical framework for sport and physical education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Sport and physical education improved			
Specific objective	Access to sport facilities improved	At least 1 functional multisport complex in place by 2014	-Visit -observation -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Results	R1. Sport infrastructure improved	At least 30% of the population in the municipality have access to play grounds	-Visits -Reports	Favorable economic environment
	R2. Personnel increase	At least 8 trained staff in place by 2013	-Visits -Reports	Favorable policy framework

Activities for sport and physical education

S/N	Activity	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Sports Infrastructure Improved Ninety one million eight hundred thousand francs			
	1.1 Lobby for the construction of a municipal Multisport complex in Tiko	5 trips	Buea and Yaounde	1,000,000
	1.2 Construct Multisport complex	1	Tiko	50.000.000
	1.2 Lobby for the provision of sport equipment	2 trips	Buea and yaounde	400,000
	1.3 Construct play grounds and leisure facilities	2	Mutengene and Mudeka	20,000,000
	1.4 Improve on existing sports infrastructure	1	Tiko stadium	20,000,000
	R2. Personnel increased			
	2.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained personnel	2trips	Buea and Limbe	400,000
	Total			91.800.000

Table 28: Logical framework for Transport

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Confidence in drivers and motor bike riders increased	At least 50% of passengers gain confidence in drivers and motor bike riders by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports -Police -Transport	Riders and drivers respect high way code
Specific objective	Bus and motor bike accidents reduced	Bus and motor bike accidents reduce by at least 10% yearly	-Testimonies -Reports -Police -Transport	Riders and drivers respect high way code
Results	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 improved	At least 40% of vehicles and motor bikes are regularly maintained	-Testimonies -Visits -Reports	Maintenance by vehicle and motor bike owners ensured
	R3. Road network improved	At least 30% of road network are in good conditions yearly	-Visits -reports -police -Transport	Favorable maintenance policy put in place

Activities for Transport

	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Driving and riding Improved			
	1.1 Organize biannual training seminars for drivers and riders	2 Seminars	Tiko and Misselele	4,000,000
	1.2 Control physical state of drivers		Tiko and Misselele	
	1.3 Reorganize and build motor parks	2 motor parks	Mutengene and Tiko	3,000,000
	R2. State of vehicles improved			
	2.1 Ensure vehicles and bikes are in good technical state	3 controls	Misselele ,Tiko and Likomba	1.000.000
	2.2 Ensure vehicles go for road worthiness	2 controls	Likomba	1.000.000
	R3. Road network improved			
	3.1 Maintain Roads regularly	See Activities on public works		
	3.2 Reinforce the use of rain gates(Construct Rain gates)	3 Rain gates		15.000.000
	Total			24.000.000

Twenty four million francs

Table 29 Logical framework for Fish production

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
	R3. Fishing equipment increased	At least 90% of the fishing population use basic equipment for fishing (e.g. engine boat)	Field visits Administrative reports	Stable economic environment
	R4. Organized fishing increased	At least five functional CIG's in place by 2013	Field visits Administrative reports	Stable economic environment

Activities for fish production

	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Fishing methods Improved			
	1.1 Sensitize fishers on the dangers of fish poisoning	4 sensitizations	Fishing Zone 1,2,3,4	4.000.000
	1.2 Monitor fish harvesting	12 trips	Fishing Zone1,2,3,4	24.000.000.
	R2. Technical knowledge increased			
	2.1 Organize training for fishers on improved fishing techniques	4 trainings	Fishing Zone1,2,3,4	8.000.000
	R3. Fishing Equipments Increased			
	3.1 Link fishers to microcredit schemes	4 meetings	Fishing Zone1,2,3,4	4.000.000
	R4. Organized fishing increased			
	4.1 Organize fishing groups	4 groups	Fishing zone1,2,3,4	4.000.000
	Total			44.000.000

Forty four million francs

Table 30: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
Level	Formulation			
Global Objective	Nutritional standards improved	Intake of protein of at least 50% of the population increases by at least 20% annually	Interviews Visits to meat vendors	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Specific Objectives	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 for livestock animal industries

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Knowledge on improved breeding techniques increased			
	1.1 Organize trainings on livestock breeding	12 trainings	Likomba, Mudeka, Mondoni, Bonako	24.000.000
	1.2 Lobby for the transfer of extension staff	2 Trips	Buea, Yaounde	200.000
	R2. Access to improved livestock breeds increased			
	2.1 Organize livestock breeders	4 meetings	Likomba, Mudeka, Mondoni Bonako	800,000
	2.2 Support the breeding of livestock(Distribute piglets and broiler chicks)	100 livestock farmers	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, misselle, Missaka, Bwinga, Mudeka, mondoni, muquo, Bonako,	15.000.000
	2.3 Link up breeders to livestock micro credit schemes (e.g. LFDP SOWEDA	4 meetings	Likomba, Mudeka, Mondoni Bonako	2.000.000
	R 3. Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced 3			
	3.1 Lobby for the creation of veterinary clinics	2 trips	Buea, Yoaounde	400.000
	3.2 Construct veterinary clinics	3 veterinary clinics	Likomba, Mudeka, Mondoni,	15.000.000
	3.2 Construct veterinary pharmacies	2 veterinary pharmacies	Mutengene and Missellele	20.000.000
	3.3 Sensitize farmers on disease prevention 3.3	9 sensitizations	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, misselle, Mudeka, mondoni, muquo, Bonako, Big Mokuta	4.500.000
	R4. Organization of farmers improved			
	4.1 Organize livestock farmers	9 meetings	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, misselle, Mudeka, mondoni, muquo, Bonako, Big Mokuta	4.500.000
	Total			86.400.000

Eighty six million four hundred thousand francs

Table 31: Logical framework for Urban Development and Housing

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Presentation of the town improved	At least 2 of the towns in the municipality meet up with at least 30% of laid down standards by 2014	-Visits -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
Specific objective	Housing and town planning improved	At least 40% of Master plan respected	-Visits -Pictures	Implementation of master plan ensured
Results	R1. Houses built in orderly manner	At least 40% of houses built have permits 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 -Visits	Collaboration between Council and Urban Development and Housing ensured

Activities for Urban and Housing

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Houses built in an orderly manner increased			
	1.1 Educate community	1 sensitization meeting	Tiko	2.000.000
	1.2 Issue building permits		Tiko	
	1.3 Monitor controllers			
	R2. Masters made available			
	2.1 Organize planning meetings with MINDUH	2meetings	Limbe	200.000
	2.2 Update master plan of the municipality	1 master plan	Tiko Municipality	50.000.000
	R3. Improve on existing infrastructure			
	3.1 Collaborate with MINDUH to sign partnership protocol for support to improve on infrastructure(buildings, roadnet works, bridges etc)	2 meetings	Limbe	100.000
	TOTAL			52.300.000

Fifty two million three hundred thousand francs

Table 32: LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objectives	Environmental management improved	At least 40% of the inhabitants and industries are environment friendly	Site visits Interviews	Environmental laws respected
Specific objectives	Environmental pollution reduced	Environmental pollution due to human practices reduced by at least 30% by 2015	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
Results	R1. Use of toxic chemicals for fishing reduced	At least 60% of the fishing activities is without use of chemicals by 2015	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
	R2. Air pollution in inhabited areas reduced	At least 60% of air polluting industrial activities are operated in the outskirts of the urban area by 2015	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
	R3. Disposal of industrial waste improved	At least 70% of industries properly dispose their waste by 2015	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied
	R4. Domestic waste / sewage disposal improved	A functional waste and sewage disposal system put in place and at least 60% of the municipality is rid of waste and sewage	Site visits Interviews	Controlled measures applied

Activities for environment and nature protection

S/N	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
	R 1 Use of toxic chemicals for fishing reduced			
	1.1 Sensitize communities on the disadvantages of fishing poisoning	See activities on fish harvest		
	1.1 Train fishers on improved fishing techniques	See activities on fish harvest		
	R2. Air pollution in inhabited areas reduced			
	2.1 Sensitize Industrial companies on the effects of air pollution to the inhabitants	Four sensitization meetings	Tiko, Missaka, Likomba, Ombe	2.000.000
	R 3. Disposal of industrial waste improved			
	3.1 Sensitize industrial companies on environmental laws and policies	Four sensitization meetings	Tiko, Missaka, Likomba, Ombe	2.000.000
	3.2 Create dumping sites for industrial waste	One dumping site	Tiko	1.000.000
	3.3 Dispose of industrial waste	2 times per week	Tiko	100.000.000
	R 4 Domestic waste/ sewage disposal improved			
	4.1 Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal	4 sensitisations	Tiko, Mutengene, Likomba, Missellele,	1.200.000
	4.2 Develop waste management system	1	Tiko	500.000
	4.3 Install garbage cans in strategic places	100 garbage cans	All mainland villages of the municipality	15.000.000
	4.4 Dispose content of garbage cans regularly	Contents of garbage cans dispose twice a week	All mainland villages of the municipality	100.000.000
	4.5 Create a garbage disposal site	1	Ikange	1.000.000
	Total			222.700.000

Two hundred and twenty two million seven hundred thousand francs

Table 33: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

SRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATIONS	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
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	Depletion of natural resources reduced	At least 10% reduction in the rate of depletion of natural resources by 2015	Report of meetings and inventory	Economic stability
Results	R1. Zoning and defined land use patterns made available	Clear demarcation of reserved forest and defined land use pattern made available	Site visits and reports	Conflicts over land use reduced
	R2. Exploitation of mangrove forest reduced	Exploitation reduced by at least 50% yearly	Periodic meetings and monitoring reports Site visits	Use of choker ovens increased for fish smoking Alternative sources of energy for cooking increased

Activities for forestry and wildlife

S/N	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
	R 1. Zoning and defined land use patterns made available			
	1.1 Develop land use plan	1 plan	Tiko	25.000.000
	R2. Exploitation of mangrove forest reduced			
	2.1 Sensitise population on forestry laws	3 sensitizations	Tiko, Bonako Mainland, Big Mokuta	1.500.000
	2.2 Carve out forest reserve	2	Ombe, Mungo villages	1.000.000
	2.3 Sensitize population on sustainable exploitation of mangroves	3 sensitizations	Tiko, Bonako, Big Mokuta	1.500.000
	2.4 construction of improved smoking ovens	4 ovens	Fishing zone1,2,3,4	8.000.000
	2.5 Promote re-forestation	15.000.000 trees	All mainland villages in the municipality	25.000.000
	Total			62.000.000

Sixty two million francs

Table 34: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR 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. Road network system improved	At least 50% of the streets are clear and motorable all year round	Field visits Council reports	
	R2. Law enforcement increased	Three police stations three gendarmes brigades exist by 2015 Each police station or brigade has at least fifty element and they are well equipped	Visits	Collaboration between the population and the forces of law and order
	R3. 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
	R4. Youth employment increased	Youth employment rat reduce by at least 10% by 2015 Two vocational centers for self employment exist by 2015	Administrative reports Interviews	Economic and political stability

Activities for public security

S/N	ACTIVITIES	QUANTIY	PLACE	COST
	R 1. Road network system improved			
	1.1 Renew existing town planning	See activities on housing and urban development		
	1.2 Ensure existing town plans			
	1.3 Ensure compliance of the plan			
	R2. Law enforcement increased			
	2.1 Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	2.2 Mobilise community to collaborate with security personnel	4 meetings	Mutengene,Tiko, Likomba ,Mondoni	800.000
	2.3 Facilitate movements for security personnel (Purchase patrol vehicles)	Six patrol vehicles	Tiko and Mutengene	72.000.000
	R 3. Lighting of the municipality improved			
	3.1 Extend light to the entire municipality	See activities on lighting		
	3.2 Sensitize population to put on security lights	9 sensitizations	Bonako, Bonako mainland, Muquo, Mudeka, Missellele, Kongwe Tiko, Likomba and Mutengene	1.800.000
	R4. Youths employment increased			
	4.1 Create opportunities			
	Total			75.000.000

Seventy five million francs

Table 35: LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR BASIC EDUCATION

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Level of education increased	Literacy level increase by at least 10% by 2015 in the municipality	Reports Interviews Observations	Favorable economic and political environment
Specific objective	Access to quality basic education increased	At least 85% of children within the Tiko 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 four new nursery and primary schools are established and functioning by 2015	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment
	R2. Educational facilities in existing schools increased	At least 50% of schools are equipped with at least 50% or required facilities by 2015	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment
	R3. Trained teachers increased	Each school has at least four trained teachers and functional by 2014	Reports Interviews	Favorable economic and political environment

Activities for basic education

S/N	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	400.000
	R2. Educational facilities in existing schools increased			
	2.1 Mobilize community contribution	7 communities	NgombeI,Mudeka,,Bonako,,Missellele ,Likomba,Tiko,Mutengene	700.000
	2.2 Submit projects for external funding			
	2.3 Construct classrooms	65 classrooms	G.S Ngombe II, G.S Mudeka , G.S New Bonako, G.S Missellele, G.S Mungo layout, G.S Big Mokuta, G.S Tiko, GNPS Holforth New Layout , EPF Upper Costain, G.S Senoir Service, G.S Likomba, G.S Ndongo, G.S Ombe NewLayout, G.S Ombe Native, G.N.S Likomba, G.N.S Ombe Layout, G.N.S Mutengene, GNS Missellele, and Ecole Martenelle de defence Upper Costain	520.000.000
	2.4 Renovate classrooms	8	G.S Likomba(3) and G.S Ndongo.	32.000.000
	2.5 Supply desks	1614	G.S Missellele, G.S Ngombe 11,G.S New Bonako, G.S Mudeka and G.S Mungo layout ,G.S Big Mokuta, G.S Tiko (1) and (2), G.S ,GNPS Nolforth Layout, G.S Upper Costain(1) and (2) , EPF Upper Costain, G.S Senoir Service, Ecole Martenelle de defence, ,Likomba(1,2,3), G.S Ndongo,	48.420.000

			G.S Ombe New Layout, G.S Ombe Natives, GBPS Mutengene, G.N.S Ndongo, GNS Likomba, GNS Ombe Layout, GNS Mutengene	
	2.6 Construct latrines	17 latrines	G.S Ngombe, G.S Mudeka, G.S New Bonako, G.S Big Mokuta, GNPS Holforth New Layout, G.S Senoir Service, G.S Likomba (2) and (3), G.S Ombe New Layout, G.S Ombe Native, GBPS Mutengene, GNS Missellele, GNS Motombolombo, GNS Tiko, GNS Likomba, GNS Ombe New Layout, GNS Mutengene	59.500.000
	2.7 Install stand taps	36	G.S NgombeII, G.S Mudeka, GBPS Bonako Mainland, G.S New Bonako, G.S Missellele, GNS Missellele, G.S Big Mukuta, GNPS Holforth New Layout, G.S(1) Upper Costain, G.S Tiko (1) and(2),G.S Senoir Service, G.S Likomba (1) , (2) and (3),G.S Ndongo, G.S Ombe New Layout, G.S Ombe Native, GNS Missellele, GNS Motombolobo, GNS Likomba, GNS Ombe New Layout, GNS Mutengene	72.000.000
	R3 Train teachers increased			
	3.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	Total			921.520.000

Nine hundred and twenty one million five hundred and twenty thousand francs

Table 36 Logical frame work for secondary education

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objectives	Level of education increased	Literacy level increased by at least 10% by 2015 in the municipality	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 two 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 for Secondary Education

S/N	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
	R 1. Establishment of secondary and high schools increased			
	1.1 Lobby for the establishment of secondary and high schools	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R 2. Educational facilities in existing secondary and high schools increased			
	2.1 Mobilise community contributions	4 communities	Likumba, Tiko, Mudeka and Mutengene	400.000
	2.2 Submit projects for external funding			
	Construction of classrooms	13 Classrooms	G.S.S Motombolombo, GBHS Tiko, GBHS Mudeka and GBHS Mutengene	117.000.000
	Install stand taps	2	GBHS Mutengene	5.000.000
	2.4 Supply didactic materials in schools		G.S.S Motombolombo, GBHS Tiko, GBHS Mudeka and GBHS Mutengene	3.000.000
	R3. Train teachers increased			
	3.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	200.000
	Total			126.000.000

One hundred and twenty six million francs

Table 37: Logical framework for 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. Orientation on higher education increased	At least 40% of high school graduates are admitted into professional institutions	Enrollment register	Favorable policy framework

Activities for higher education

S/N	Activity	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 Higher professional institutions increased			
	1.1 Lobby for the creation of more professional schools	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R2 Orientation on higher education increased			
	2.1 Orientate students on higher education	6 sensitization meetings	Likomba, Mutengene,Tiko Missellele, Bonako and Muquo	3.000.000
	Total			3.400.000

Three million four hundred thousand francs

Table 38: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR 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 for health

S/N	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST
	R1. Access to health facilities improved			
	1.1 Lobby for more health centers and equipment.	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	1.3 Construct new health centers	4 health centres	Moquo,Mudeka, Tiko and Ngombe 1Kombo	200.000.000
	1.4 Extension of health centres	1 Health centre	Mutengene	25.000.000
	1.5 Equip health centers	82 beds	Tiko, Mudeka, Mutengene, Muquo	6.240.000
	R2. Access to essential drugs improved			
	2.1 Lobby for the creation of propharmacy	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	2.2 Construct more pro pharmacies	1 propharmacy	Military Hospital Tiko	10.000.000
	2.3 Equip pro pharmacies with essential drugs	6 Pro-pharmacies	Moquo, Holforth, Tiko, Military Hospital Tiko, Mutengene and Ikange	3.000.000
	R 3. Access to health services improved			
	3.1 Lobby for the transfer of more staff	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	3.2 Facilitate movement of health Personnel's (Provide Ambulances, Engine boats and motorbike	3 Ambulances,3 engine boats and 5 motor bikes	Tiko, Ikange, Mudeka and Mutengene	243.500.000
	Total			488.940.000

Four hundred and eighty eight million nine hundred and forty thousand francs

Table 39 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR WATER AND ENERGY 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 thirty 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. Cost of SNEC water reduced	At least 40% of the population with SNEC water pay their bills regularly	SNEC records Interviews	
	R4. 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 for water and energy resources

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 Maintenance of existing water schemes improved			
	1.1 Mobilizes Community water contribution	11 communities	Bonako Mainland, Bonako, Mondoni, Missellele, Muquo, Mudeka, Missaka, Bopula, Likomba, Mutengene and Tiko	1.100.000
	1.2 Create and equip water maintenance committees	11 committees	Bonako Mainland, Bonako, Mondoni, Missellele, Muquo, Mudeka, Missaka, Bopula, Likomba, Mutengene and Tiko	2.200.000
	1.3 Train water maintenance committees	11 trainings	Bonako Mainland, Bonako, Mondoni, Missellele, Muquo, Mudeka, Missaka, Bopula, Likomba, Mutengene and Tiko	5.500.000
	1.5 Rehabilitate water schemes	1	Mutengene	25.000.000
	1.6 Rehabilitate wells, boreholes, taps and reservoir.	4 wells, 8 boreholes and 11 taps and 1 reservoir.	Bonako mainland, Mondoni, Missellele, Muquo, Mudeka, Missaka, Bopula, Tiko, Mutengene and Likomba	18.400.000
	R2 Water supply schemes increased 2			
	2.2 Submit project proposal for external funding	2	Tiko	500.000
	2.3 Construct water project for Tiko municipality	1	All Villages of the municipality	700.000.000
	2.4. Extend pipe borne water and Install stand taps	265 stand taps	Bonakomainlan, Bonako, Mondoni, Misselele Muquo, Mudeka, Missaka, Bwinga, Bopula, Kombo PongoIV, NgombeI Kombo, Big Ngombe, Big Mokuta, French Kombo, Magasamba, Mangue, Big Kombo, Kongwe, Kaiser and French Kombo., Bonasone, Bonamanja, Bonamuni, Tache	662.500.000

			Kombo, Small Mokuta, Ebonji, Tiko, Mutengene and Likomba	
	R4 Contamination of water sources reduced			
	4.1 Sensitize the population on hygiene and sanitation	24sensitisations session	All inhabited Villages of the Municipality	12.000.000
	4.2 Review laws on used of sources of water			
	Total			1.427.200.000

One billion four hundred and twenty seven million two hundred thousand francs

Table 40: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LIGHTING OF COMMUNITIES

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall goal	Living conditions improved	At least 50% of businesses using electricity are profitable	Interviews Visits Business records	Favourable economic and political environment
Specific objectives	Lighting of communities improved	At least 50% of streets have lights and are regularly lighted by 2013 At least 50% of communities in the municipality are regularly supplied with electricity	Observation	Reduced rate of heavy thunder storms and lighting
Results	R1. Number of community generators increased	At least two functional community generators installed by 2015	Site visit Public interview	
	R2. Access to AES SONEL services improved	At least 89% of the inhabitants in the urban space have AES SONEL installations by 2014	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment
	R3. Access to rural electrification programme increased	At least two communities benefit from rural electrification programme by	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment

Activities for lighting of communities

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Number of community generators increased			
	1.1 Submit proposals for external funding			
	R2. Access to AES SONEL services improved			
	2.1 Lobby for extension of SONEL network	1 Trip	Buea	20.000
	2.2 Extension of SONEL network.	28 villages	All villages	100.000.000
	2.3 Installation of street light	28 villages	All villages	43.000.000
	2.4 Replace electric poles	5 poles	Mudeka, Bonako Mainland and Bonamanja	100.000
	R3. Access to rural electrification program increased			
	3.1 Sensitize population on rural electrification programme	1 village	Mondoni	200.000
	3.2 Submit proposals			
	3.3 Rural electrification	1village	Mondoni	37.000.000
	Total			180.320.000

One hundred and eighty million three hundred and twenty thousand francs

Table 41: LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR PUBLIC WORKS

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objectives				
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 50% of roads regularly maintained and pliable all seasons	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
	R2. Drainage system improved	Culverts and gutters constructed on at least 60% of roads in the municipality by 2015	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
	R3. Degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods due to blockage reduced	At least 50% of road network has clear gutters and culverts	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment
	R4. Uncontrolled use of road by heavy trucks reduced 4	Road damage by heavy trucks reduced by at least 20% yearly	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment

Activities on Public Works

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R 1. Maintenance of existing roads improved			
	1.1 Mobilise the communities	13 Communities	All inhabited mainland villages	2.600.000
	1.2 Create road maintenance committee	13 Committees	All inhabited Mainland villages	2.600.000
	1.3 Train and equip road maintenance committees	13 Committees	All inhabited Mainland villages	3.900.000
	1.4 Rehabilitate existing Roads	30 km	All mainland villages of the municipality	100.620.000
	R2. Drainage system improved			
	1 Conduct studies on culverts	1 Study	All villages of the mainland	9.000.000
	2.2 Construct culverts	9 culverts	Muquo, Tiko and Mutengene	63.000.000
	2.3 Construt drainages	8 drainages	Missellele, Mudeka, Kongwe, Bwinga, Ebunji, Likomba	96.000.000
	R3. Degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods reduced			
	3.2 Sensitise communities on waste disposal	13	All inhabited mainland villages	2 .600.000
	3.3 Construct Bridges	12	Muquo, Tiko, Likomba and Mutengene	120.000.000
	3.4 Rehabilitate Bridges	3	Tiko and Likomba	15.000.000
	R4. Uncontrolled use of road by heavy			
	4.1 Install rain gates	3		15.000.000
	4.2 Monitor the operation of rain gates			
	Total			430.320.000

Four hundred and thirty million three hundred and twenty thousand francs

Table 42: LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR 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 objectives	Social security of disabled and vulnerable persons improved	At least 40% of disabled and vulnerable groups are satisfied with the services rendered to them by 2014	Reports Interviews	Favourable political and economic environment
Results	R1. Social centers increased	At least two new centers are constructed equipped and functional by 2015	Site visits Pictures Reports	Favourable political and economic environment
	R2. Social workers increased	At least four new social workers are in place and functional by 2013	Reports	Favourable political and economic environment
	R3. 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

Activities for social affairs

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 Social centers increased			
	1.2 construct social centers	1	Likomba	40.000.000
	1.3 equip social centers	1	Likomba	5.000.000
	R2 social workers increased			
	2.1 Lobby of the posting of social workers	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R3 Awareness on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons increased			
	3.1 Sensitized the population on social benefits	2 sensitisations	Tiko ,Mudeka	1.000.000
	3.2 Give benefits to disabled and vulnerable groups	46	Tiko,Likomba,Mu tengene,Misselle, Mudeka	4.500.000
	Total			50.900.000

Fifty million nine hundred thousand francs

Table 43: Logical framework for Women empowerment and the family

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Development enhanced	At least 40% of development projects meet the needs of main stakeholders(men, women, youth) and successfully implemented by 2014	-Site visits -Testimonies -Reports	Negative cultural biases reduced
Specific objective	Gender inequality and inequity reduced	At least 40% of women and youths directly benefit from development projects in the municipality by 2014	-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. Women in decision making positions increased	At least 20% of decision making positions are occupied by women	-Reports -Appointment decisions	Favorable policy framework
	R3. Awareness on gender issues increased	Gender biases reduced by at least 10% in the municipality by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Negative cultural biases reduced
	R4. 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
	R5. Number of women who know their rights increased	At least 10% of women in the municipality know their rights and apply them where necessary by 2014	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable policy framework

Activities for Women empowerment and the family

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R 1 Women's access and control over resources increased			
	1.1 Sensitize communities	6 sensitizations meetings	Mudeka,Tiko,mudeka,Likomba,Missellele and Mondoni	3.000.000
	R 2 Women in decision making positions increased			
	2.1 Sensitize communities	6 sensitizations meetings	Mudeka,Tiko,mudeka,Likomba,Missellele and Mondoni	3.000.000
	R 3 Awareness on gender issues increased			
	3.1 Train on gender issues	6 trainings	Mudeka,Tiko,mudeka,Likomba,Missellele and Mondoni	9.000.000
	R4 Educated women increased			
	4.1 Sensitize communities	6 sensitizations meetings	Mudeka,Tiko,mudeka,Likomba,Missellele and Mondoni	3.000.000
	4.4 Lobby for the creation of women's empowerment centre	2 trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	4.5 Construct -women's empowerment centre	1	Likomba	40.000.000
	R5 Number of women who know their rights increased			
	5.1 Educate women on their rights	6 sensitisations meetings	Tiko,Mutengene,Mudeka,Missellele, Likomba and Mondoni	3.000.000
	Total			64.400.000

Sixty four million four hundred thousand francs

Table 44: Logical framework 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

Activities for Employment and vocational training

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Number of youths in vocational training increased			
	1.1 Construct more vocational training centers	1	Likomba	40.000.000
	1.2 Orientate youths towards vocational training	7 sensitizations	Tiko, Mutengene, Mudeka, Missellele, Likomba , Mondoni and Ngombe	1.400.000
	R2. Business ventures increased			
	2.1 Facilitate the establishment of credit facilities			
	2.2 Educate on existing credit facilities	7 sensitisation meetings	Tiko, Mutengene, Mudeka, Missellele, Likomba , Mondoni and Ngombe	1.400.000
	R3. Vocational training centers better equipped			
	3.1 Equip vocational training centers	2	Mutengene and Tiko	4.000.000
	Total			46.800.000

Forty six million eight hundred thousand francs

Table 45: Logical framework for small and medium sized enterprises

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Income level increased	Income level increases by at least 10% by 2014	-Testimonies -Savings -Investments	Favorable fiscal policy
Specific objective	Business ventures increased	At least 50% of number of businesses by 2014	-Reports -Visits	Favorable fiscal policy
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 for small and medium sized enterprises

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Capital to start business increased			
	1.1 Facilitate access to credit	3 sensitization meetings	Mutengene, Tiko, Missellelle	1.500.000
	R2. Investment by the private sector increased			
	2.3 Support to local development initiatives	200 persons	All mainland villages	4.000.000
	2.4 Identify a Tiko municipal product for transformation and marketing	4meetings	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, Missellele	2.000.000
	R3. Number of vocational schools increased			
	3.2 Lobby for vocational schools	2Trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R4. Knowledge and skills in business increased			
	4.1 Organize capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and recording	4 Workshops	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene and Missellele	6.000.000
	Total			13.900.000

Thirteen million nine hundred thousand francs

Table 46: Logical framework for 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 for scientific research and innovation

Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1 Research stations and antenna increased			
1.1 Lobby for a revision of the policy on creation of research stations and antenna	2 trips	Buea and yaounde	400,000
R2 Access to research findings improved			
2.1 Revise information dissemination strategies			
2.2 Monitor information dissemination			
R3 Technology development more participatory			
3.1 Involve stakeholders in research			
Total			400,000

Four hundred thousands francs

Table 47: Logical framework for Tourism

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Overall objective	Increased incomes from tourism	Income from tourism increase by at least 2% yearly	Account records	Stable political environment
Specific objective	Development of Tourism sector improved	At least 50 tourists visit the municipality yearly	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable political and economic environment
Results	R1. Touristic sites developed	At least one 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 for tourism

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1 Touristic sites developed			
	1.1 Allocate funds			
	1.2 Develop touristic sites	6	Bonamoni, Tiko	6.000,000
	R2 Local tourism promotion strategies developed			
	2.1 Train staff to develop strategies	23	Tiko	1.500.000
	R3 Tourism facilities increased			
	3.1 Facilitate the construction of quality hotel			
	3.2 Maintain roads	See activities on public work		
	3.3 Construct roads	See activities on public		
	TOTAL			7.500.000

Seven million five hundred thousand francs

Table 48: Logical framework for 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 for culture

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Cultural festivities increased			
	1.1 Organize cultural festivities	6 cultural events	Tiko, Mutengene, Missellele	1.000.000
	1.2 Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals			
	R2. Education of youth on cultural values increased			
	2.1 Sensitize communities	6 sensitizations	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, Misselle, Bonako and Mondoni	600.000
	R3. Public museums and libraries increased			
	3.2 Build and equip museums and libraries	1 Museum and 1 library	Likomba Tiko	40.000.000
	R4. Cultural centers increased			
	4.1 Build and equip cultural centers	1 Cultural center	Mutengene	25.000.000
	Total			66.600.000

Sixty six million six hundred thousand francs

Table 49: Logical framework for 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. Industrial zone and occupation rate increased	Industrial zone demarcated and at least 50% occupied by 2014	-Visits -Pictures	Favorable policy on local industries

Activities for Mines, Industries and technological development

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Industries increased			
	1.1 Simple procedures to create industries			
	1.2 Facilitate access to capital for investment	2 sensitization meetings	Tiko	1.000.000
	1.3 Organize trainings	2 Training	Tiko	3.000.000
	R2. Taxation system made attractive			
	2.1 Revise tax policy			
	2.2 Monitor implementation of tax policy			
	R3. Industrial zone and occupation rate increased			
	3.1 Simplify leasing conditions			
	Total			4.000.000

Four million francs

Table 50: LOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR COMMERCE

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERI FICATION	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 for commerce

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R1. Market infrastructure improved			
	1.1 Maintain existing infrastructures (Rehabilitate)	2 slaughter houses	Tiko and Mutengene	10.000.000
	1.2 Construct new structures.	5 Markets	Muquo, Mudeka, Missellele, Bwinga and Tiko	500.000.000
		30 stores	Likomba and Mutengene	25.000.000
	1.3 Create maintenance committee	7 maintenances committee	Tiko, Likomba, Mutengene, Muquo, Mudeka, Missellele and Bwinga	700.000
	R2. Capital level increased			
	2.1 Link business operators to credible microfinance institutions	6 Meetings	Tiko, Mutengene, Likomba, Missellele, Bonako, Mondoni	3.000.000
	Total			538.700.000

Five hundred and thirty eight million seven hundred thousand francs

Table 51: Logical framework for 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. 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
	R5. Access to multimedia services improved	At least one functional multimedia centre in place by 2014	-Visits -Reports	Stable economic environment

Activities for Post and Tele communication

S/N	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 Renovate existing post office	1	Tiko	5.000.000
	1.3 Construct post office	1	Mutengene	18.000.000
	R2. Staff increased			
	2.1 Lobby for the transfer of staff	2 Trips	Buea and Yaounde	400.000
	R3. Equipment increased			
	3.1 Purchase necessary equipment	2	Tiko and Mutengene	5.000.000
	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
	R5. Access to multimedia services improved			
	5.1.1 Create and operate a multimedia center			
	Total			30.600.000

Thirty million six hundred thousand francs

Table 52: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

STRATEGY		INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
LEVEL	FORMULATION			
Global objective	Social security improved	At least 20% of youths have regular income of at least 350.000frs a year by 2015.	Administrative reports Site visits	Favorable economic and political environment
Specific objective	Unemployment reduced	At least five hundred youths employed in the municipality by 2015	Testimonies Reports	
Results	R1. Employment opportunities increased	At least ten small medium size enterprises created and functional by 2015	Site visits Reports	
	R2. Vocational skills for self employment increased	At least 30% of girls and at least 50% of boys are equipped with various skills and run their business by 2015	Site visits Testimonies	

Activities for labour and social security

S/N	Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
	R 1 Employment opportunities increased			
	1.1 Promote small businesses	See Activities on employment and vocational training		
	R 2 Vocational skills for self employment increased			
	2.1 Facilitate the creation of vocational training centers	See Activities on employment and vocational training		

Table 53: Logical framework for 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	2 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. Reading habits of population improved	At least 60% of the population develop the habit of reading	-Visits -Testimonies -Reports	Stable economic environment
	R3. Communication between council and population improved	At least 70% of the population are informed about council activities	-Visits -Testimonies -Reports	Stable economic environment

Activities for communication

Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R 1 CRTV signals improved			
1.1 Lobby for the installation of transmission antennas	2 trips	Yaounde	400.000
R2. Reading habits of population improved			
2.1 Construct municipal library	See activities on culture		
R3. Communication between council and population improved			
3.1 Put in place public relation structure for the council	See activities on council		
Total			400.000

Four hundred thousand francs

Table 54: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE 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 for the council

Activities	Quantity	Place	Cost
R1. Funds increased			
1.1 Identify potential internal and external sources of revenue		Tiko	
1.2. Elaborate project proposals	10	Tiko	500.000
1.3 Train staff on resource mobilization	23 staff	Tiko	3.000.000
1.4 Elaborate cash liquidation system			
1.5 Upgrade knowledge of Finance staff on book keeping	7 staff	Tiko	1.500.000
1.6 Train senior staff on budgeting	11 staff	Tiko	1.500.000
1.7 Train councilors on financial procedures	41 councillors	Tiko	6.000.000
1.8 Review control mechanism on revenue collection		Tiko	
R2. Management and leadership improved			
2.1 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	23 staff	Tiko	3.000.000
2.2 Carry out yearly operational plans		Tiko	
2.3 Set up a monitoring and evaluation system		Tiko	
2.4 Train senior staff on leadership	11 staff	Tiko	
2.5 Elaborate job descriptions		Tiko	
2.6 Organize monthly meetings		Tiko	
2.7 Redeploy staff to the post of public relations officer	1 staff	Tiko	
2.8 Install office phones, fax and internet	1 general server, 6 fixed phones and 1 fax machine installed	Tiko	1.000.000
2.9 Create a community library	See activities on culture		
2.10 Evaluate staff performance yearly			
2.11 Lobby for more staff	2 trips	Buea and Yaoude	400.000
2.12 Document internal rules and regulations			
R3. Working environment improved			
3.1 Renovate council buildings	25 buildings	Tiko, Likomba, Mudeka, Mutengene	200.000.000
3.2 Conduct inventory of council assets			
3.3 Carry out depreciation values for assets			
3.4 Maintain council assets			
3.5 Purchase office equipment (computers,	11 computers and printers	Tiko	5.500.000

printers etc)			
3.6 Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance	1 grader front end loader caterpillar and 1 tractor	Tiko	200.000.000
3.7 Install stand taps in council premises	2		200.000
Total			422.600.000

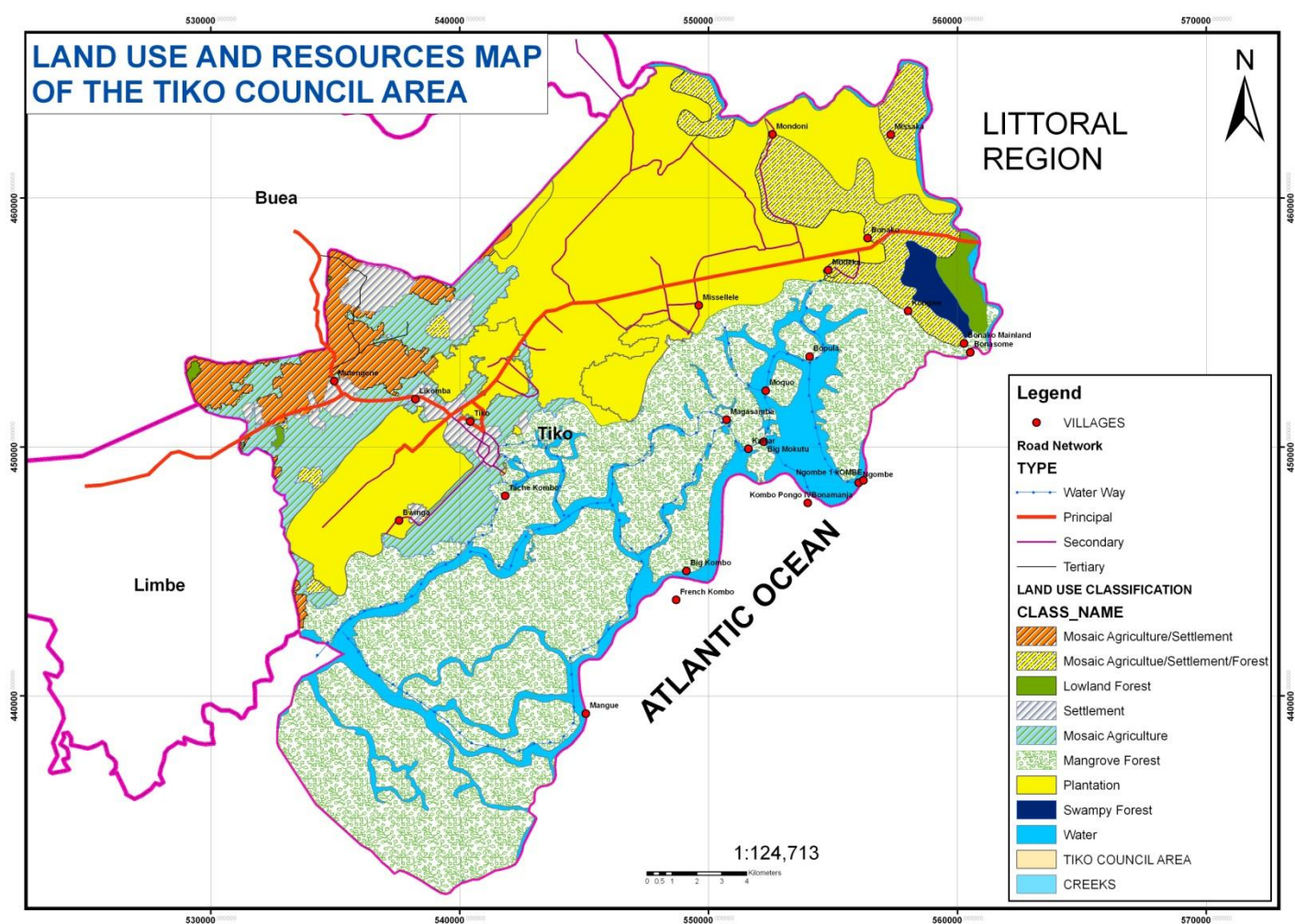
Four hundred and twenty two million six hundred thousand francs

5.3. Estimated cost for the CDP = 5,999,600.0000 FCFA

(Five billion nine hundred and ninety nine million six hundred thousand francs)

5.4 Land use map of Tiko municipality

Figure 6: Land use map of Tiko Municipality



CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAMMING

6.1 Three years programming of activities by sector

Table 55: PROGRAMMING OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

RESULTS / ACTIVITEIS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1Funds increased	A fund raising strategy developed and functional and internal revenue increased by at least 10% each year								
1.1 Identify potential internal and external sources of revenue	Internal sources of revenue (25) -Global tax -Building license -Liquor license -Certificate of mot -Land tax -Other fiscal revenue -Additional c tax -Berets council tax -Slaughter tax -Market tolls	-Municipal treasurer -Mayor -Finance officer -Municipal councilor	V	V	V				

RESULTS / ACTIVITEIS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
	External sources of revenues -state advances -left in legacy -FEICOM -Donor agencies -Long and medium term loans								
1.2 Elaborate project proposals	At least 10 projects proposals elaborates	Project officer			V	Resource person 1	Stationery	At least 500.000	Council
1.3 Train staff on resource mobilization	At least 3 staff trained	Recovery officer			V	Resource person 1	stationery	1. 500.000	council
1.4 Elaborate cash liquidation system	Financial procedures reviewed yearly	Treasurer	V						
1.5 Upgrade knowledge of treasurer and cashier on book keeping	Refresher courses offered to treasurer and cashier	Mayor		V	V	One resource person	Soft wares computer stationery	About 1.500.000 FRS	Council
1.6 Train senior staff on budgeting	At least 7 senior staff trained on budgeting (mayor, treasurer, Ass, treasurer, personnel officer S,G F.O Acc clerk	Secretary General				One resource person	Stationery	At least 500.000FRS	
1.7 Train councilors on financial procedures	41 councilors trained in two workshops	Mayor		V		Three resource persons	Stationery	1.500.000FRS	Council

RESULTS / ACTIVITEIS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
1.8 Review control mechanism on revenue collection	External and internal control mechanism	Chief of service account		V	V	Three external controllers , treasury			MINATD MINFI Council Audit bench
R2 Management and leadership improved	Effectiveness and efficiency of council management increased by at least 50% of planned projects realized yearly								
2.1 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	All chiefs of services and bureau trained on planning, monitoring and evaluation	Secretary General		V		One resource person	Stationery	100.000FRS	Council
2.2 Carry out yearly operational plans	At least one operational plan	Mayor	V	V	V				Council
2.3 Set up a monitoring and evaluation system	A monitoring and evaluation system developed and functional	Secretary General				One resource person	Stationery	300.000FRS	Council
2.4 Train senior staff on leadership	8 staff trained on leadership	Secretary General		V				1000.000	Council
2.5 Elaborate job descriptions	One job description elaborated for all council services	Secretary General	V						
2.6 Organize monthly meetings	At least six coordination meeting and three general staff meetings yearly	Secretary General	V	V	V				

RESULTS / ACTIVITEIS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
2.7 Employ a public relations officer	Redeployment of one staff to the post of public relation officer	Mayor							
2.8 Install office phones, fax and internet	One general server and phones for all services and one fax machine installed	Mayor				One CAMTEL technician	Phones and fax accessories	At least 1.000.000	Council
2.9 Create a community library	One municipal library built	Mayor			V	Contractor Liberian	All building materials books, computers, internet facilities stationery etc,	At least 15.000.000 FRS	FEICOM Council
2.10 Evaluate staff performance yearly	Filling of mark sheets by all council staff	Chief of personnel	V	V	V				
2.11 Employ qualified staff	At least five qualified staff employed in five years	Mayor			V				Council
2.12 Document internal rules and regulations	Documented internal rules and regulations made available to all staff	Secretary General	V	V	V			200.000	
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								
3.1 Renovate council	At least one building renovated every year	Chief of works Technical service	V	V	V	Contractor	Renovating materials etc	At least 5.000.000	Council budget

RESULTS / ACTIVITEIS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
buildings									
3.2Conduct inventory of council assets	An elaborate list of all council assets	Asset officer	V	V	V				
3.3 Carry out depreciation values for assets	Depreciation list of all asset implemented Fixed , movables	Asset officer	V	V	V				
3.4Maintain council assets	Vehicles maintained yearly and other movables assets	C.O.S technical service	V	V	V	Contractor	Technical equipment for maintenance	1.500.000 FRS	Council budget
3.5Purchase office equipment (computers, printers etc)	Each service provided with computer and accessories furniture etc,	Mayor							Council budget
3.6Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance	Grader front end loader caterpillars bulldozers compactor ,tractor purchased for road maintenance	Mayor							FEICOM Partners Donor State
3.7 Install stand taps	Six stand taps installed	COS Technical service							Council budget
3.8	Toilets at all council buildings repaired. At least ten toilets	COS Technical service							Council
3.9	Flower gardens created fountains created at the new council building. Planting of flowers at other premises	Mayor		V	V	Contractor	Fountain buildings materials, flowers	At least 5.000.000FRS	Council
Total								33.100.000	

Table 56: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR FORESTRY

RESULTS /ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF VERIFICA TION
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1 Zoning and defined land use patterns made available	Clear demarcation of reserved forest and defined land use pattern made available								
1.2 Develop land use plan	One land use plan developed and implemented	Lands and surveys		V	V	One resource person	Transport	25.000.000	FEICOM
R2 Exploitation of mangrove forest reduced	Exploitation reduced by at least 50% yearly								
2.1 Sensitize population on forestry laws	At two sensitization meetings organized	MINFOF		V	V	One resource person	Transport and public address system	250.000	Council
2.2 Carve out forest reserve	One forest reserve created	MINFOF		V	V	Three resource persons	Transport	500.000	PNDP
2.3 Sensitize population on sustainable exploitation of mangroves	At least four sensitization meetings held	MINFOF		V	V		Transport and public address system	400.000	Council
3.4 Promote the construction of improved smoking ovens	At least four ovens constructed and functional	Council Works engineer		V	V	One resource person	Blocks woods cement etc	8.000.000	BIP
2.5 Promote re-forestation	At least 5000 trees planted yearly	Council works engineer		V	V	Twenty persons	Tree nursery	25.000.000	Council BIP
Total								59.150.000	

Table 57: PROGRAMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR ENVIRONMENT

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Use of toxic chemicals for fishing reduced	At least 60% of the fishing activities is without use of chemicals by 2015								
1.1 Sensitize communities on the disadvantages of fishing poisoning	At least four sensitization meeting in the fishing areas	The chief of post for fisheries		V		One resource person	Motor bikes ,megaphones ,transport and public address system	4.000.000 FRS	Council
1.2 Train fishers on improved fishing techniques	At least four trainings organized for all fishing population	Chief of post fisheries sub delegates		V	V	Research centers for fisheries	Net boat , paddles, engin boat etc.	10.000.000	Council
R2 Air pollution in inhabited areas reduced	At least 60% of air polluting industrial activities are operated in the outskirts of the urban area by 2015								
2.1 Sensitizes C.D.C on the effects of air pollution to the inhabitants	At least four sensitization meetings organized with industrial companies	Sub delegates		V	V	Technicians	Vehicles, mega phones	2.000.000	
R3 Disposal of industrial waste improved	At least 70% of industries properly dispose their waste by 2015								
3.2 Create dumping sites for industrial waste	At least one dumping site created and functional	Council hygiene and sanitation		V	V	Technician	Bulldozer , trucks and tractors	100.000.000	BIP
R4 Domestic waste /	A functional waste and sewage								

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
sewage disposal improved	disposal system put in place and at least 60% of the municipality is rid of waste and sewage								
4.1 Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal	Quarterly sensitization meetings in the major towns	Hygiene and sanitation department of the council		V	V	Technician	Vehicles	5.000.000	Council
Develop a waste management system 4.2	One waste management system developed and functional	Hygiene and sanitation department of the council		V	V	Technician	Vehicles	500.000	Council
4.3 Install garbage cans in strategic places	At least 100 garbage cans installed in the municipality	Health and sanitation department of the council	V	V	V	Technicians	Truck	15.000.000	Council
4.4 Dispose content of garbage cans regularly	Content of garbage cans disposed at least thrice a week	Health and sanitation department	V	V	V	Technicians	Trucks HYSACAM	100.000.000	Government investment project
4.5 Create a garbage disposal site	Creation of dumping sites in all court areas of the municipality and functional	Council		V	V		Vehicles	18.000.000	FEICOM
Total								254.500.000	

Table 58: PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
						Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Social centers increased	At least two new centers are constructed equipped and functional by 2015								
1.1 Create more social centers	Two applications submitted to MINAS	Delegate MINAS		V	V	Resource person	Stationery	200.000	Council
1.2 construct social centers	Construction of at least 1 social center	Mayor		V	V	Contractors	Building material and transportation	40.000.000	Council
1.3 equip social centers	At least 50% of required equipment in place	Mayor	V			Suppliers	Office equipments Furnishings Stationery	5.000.000	Council
R2 Social workers increased	At least four new social workers are in place and functional by 2013								
2.1 Lobby of the posting of social workers	At least 2 trips to Yaounde	Delegate	V			Resource persons	Stationery Transport	400.000	Council
R3 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								
3.1 Sensitized the population on social benefits	At least four sensitization meetings organized and held	Delegate	V			Social workers	Transportation Communication Logistics Allowances	2.000.000	Council
3.2 Give benefits to	At least 60% of disabled and	Mayor	V	V	V	Social	Wheel chairs, tricycles,	20.000.000	Council

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
						Hunan	Material	Financial	
disabled and vulnerable groups	vulnerable receive benefits yearly					workers	crutches brail reading materials money drugs		
Total								67.600.000	

Table 59: PROGRAMMING FOR COMMERCE

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
						Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Market infrastructures improved	At least five markets have basic infrastructure and regularly maintained								
1.1 Maintain existing infrastructures	Repair and reconstruction of market stalls/stores in Tiko mutengene and likomba	Council chief of works	V	V	V	Market master Contractors	Building materials	410.000.000	Rents from market stalls FEICOM
1.2 Construct new structures (stores, hangers slaughter houses etc.)	At least two stalls in (Misselle, Moquo) constructed	Council chief of works	V	V		Contractors	Building materials	15.000.000	FEICOM BIP
1.3 Create maintenance committee	At least four market maintenance committee created and trained	Council chief of works	V			Council hired experts	stationery	150.000	Council
1.4 Mobilise funds	At least four fund raising strategies implemented	Council project officer	V			Accounting department of the council	Stationery	50.000	Council
R2 Capital level increased	At least 30% of business operators obtain loans and increase their business								
2.1 Link business operators to credible micro finance institutions	At least two micro finance institutions award loans	Microfinance institutions	V	V	V	Contractors			Micro credit institutions Government
R3 Taxes reduced	At least 39% of business operators increase and expand their businesses								
3.1 Lobby for a change of the tax	At least two applications submitted to administration	Mayor <small>Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection (SIRDEP), Buea-Branch Office, Cell: 7781 3171, 7747 0782, E-mail: sirdepwest@yahoo.com</small>	V	V	V	Council	Stationery	30.000	Council

policy									
3.2 Educate the community on tax laws	At least two meetings for organized business operators	Mayor	V	V	V	Resource persons	Stationery media	50.000	Council
Total								425.280.000	

Table 60: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR ELECTRICITY

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Number of community generators increased	At least two functional community generators installed by 2015								
1.1 Submit proposals for external funding	One written project for rural electrification (all villages)	Mayor		V	V	Resource persons	Office materials Transport	500.000	Council
R2 Access to AES SONEL services improved	At least 89% of the inhabitants in the urban space have AES SONEL installations by 2014								
2.1 Extend electricity to quarters of the urban	Atleast 80% of the town have electricity supply	Mayor / Regional chief of AES SONEL	V	V	V			43.000.000	PNDP
R3 Access to rural electrification programme increased	At least two communities benefit from rural electrification programme by								
3.1 Carry out Rural electrification	At least one village electrified by 2013	Mayor		V	V			37.000.000	BIP
Total								80.500.000	

Table 61: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR AGRICULTURE

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R2 Farm sizes increased	At least 40% of farmers increase their farm lands by at least 10% by 2015								
1.1 Support the access of farm land especially to women farmers	One women group / agric extension (x6)	SDDRD		V	V	SDDARD CARDP V.D Committee, Rumpi Council and the others	Stationeries Transport	1.200.000	Rumpi ACEFEX SOWEDA and others
R2 Farming techniques improved	At least 10% of farmers practice improved farming techniques by 2013								
2.1 Train farmers on improved farming techniques	Four producers organizations trained/ year in each agric zone	SDDARP	V	V	V	SDDARP, CARP, SMS Research etc	Stationeries, didactic material, transport farm inputs	7.500.000	Council, Runmpi ACEFEX , SOWEDA MINADER and others
R3 Use of improved planting materials increased	At least 60% of farmers use improved planting materials and experience all increase in yields								
3.1 Sensitise farmers on the use of improved planting materials	Four demonstrative speculation per agric extension zone a year	SDDARP			V	SDDAAD CARDP, SMS Rumpi Acefer SOWDA and	Stationeries Transport farm tools equipment inputs	76.800.000 (19.200.000 per	Council Rumpi ACEFEX ,

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
						others		speculation)	MINADER SOWEDA etc.
3.2 Link farmers up to support structures (Rumpi ,SOWEDA etc)	Four producers organizations per agric extension zone created	SDDARD		V	V	SDDAAD CARDP, SMS Rumpi Acefer SOWEDA and others	Stationeries Transport farm tools equipment inputs	24.000.000	Council Rumpi, ACEFEX , MINADER, SOWEDA , and others
R4 Pests and diseases attack on crops reduced	At least 30% reduction in losses due to pests and diseases attack by 2015								
4.1 Train farmers on pests and diseases control	Four producers organizations trained a year in each agricultural zone	SDDARD		V	V	SDDAAD CARDP, SMS Rumpi Acefer SOWEDA and others	Stationeries Transport farm tools equipment inputs	7.500 000	Council Rumpi, ACEFEX , SOWEDA MINADER & others
4.2 Organise farmers to have access to farm inputs (planting materials, phyto chemical etc)	Four producers organizations equipped with basic tools and material	SDDARD		V	V	SDDAAD CARDP, SMS Rumpi Acefer Soweda and others	Stationeries Transport farm tools equipment inputs	4.000.000	
R5 Soil fertility improved	At least 50% of farmers use organic manure and increase their yields by at least 50% yearly								
5.1 Train farmers on soil	At least 6 tranings	SDDARD		V	V	SDDAAD	Stationeries	12.000.000	Government

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
improvement techniques	organised					CARDP, SMS Rumpi Acefer Soweda and others	Transport farm tools equipment inputs		
Total								136.300.000	

Table 62: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC WORKS

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1 Rehabilitation/ Maintenance of roads improved	At least 50% of roads regularly maintained and pliable all seasons								
1.1 Mobilise the communities	At least four meetings organized	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Personnel	Stationery	200.000	Council
1.2 Create road maintenance committee	Six committees in charge of road maintenance created and functional	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Personnel	Stationery	600.000	Council
1.3 Train road maintenance committees	At least six committees trained	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Two resource persons	Training materials Transport Food and communication	1.200.000	Council
1.4 Equip road Maintenance committees	Six road maintenance committees equipped with appliances e.g wheel barrow, spades buckets cutlass etc	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Supplier		15.000.000	PNDP
1.5 Rehabilitate existing roads	At least thirty km of road maintained each year	Chief of works Tiko council	V	V	V	Road technician	Road maintenance Material	100.620.000	BIP PNDP Council

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R2 Drainage system improved	Culverts and gutters constructed on at least 60% of roads in the municipality by 2015								
2.1 Conduct studies on culverts	One study conducted and report produced	Chief of works Tiko council	V			Personnel consultant	Stationeries Appliances Transport	9.000.000	BIP
2.2 Construct culverts	At least 7 culverts constructed by 2013	Chief of works Tiko council	v	V	v	Personnel	Material	52.300.000	BIP PNDP
2.3 Rehabilitate Bridges	At least 2 bridges rehabilitated by 2013	Chief of works Tiko council	V	V	V			6.000.000	PNDP
2.4 Construct stone drainages	2 drainages in place by 2012	Chief of works Tiko council	V			Contractor		22.335.373	Council
2.5 Maintain existing culverts	At least 3 of culverts maintained yearly	Chief of works Tiko council		V	v	Personnel	Material	2.250.000	BIP
2.6 Construct bridges	At least 4 bridges constructed by 2013	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Contractor		173.000.000	BIP
R3 Degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods due to blockage reduced	At least 50% of road network has clear gutters and culverts								
3.1 Institute a waste disposal scheme	At least thirty waste disposal points established	Municipal administrator		V	v	Personnel	Material	15.000.000	FEICOM
3.2 Sensitise communities on waste disposal	At least twenty personnel trained on waste disposal techniques	Municipal administrator		V	v	Thirty persons	Stationery Transportation	1.5000.000	PNDP
R4 Uncontrolled use of road by heavy trucks	Road damage by heavy trucks reduced by at least 20% yearly								

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
reduced 4									
4.1 Install rain gates	Three rain gates constructed and operational	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V	Contractors		15.000.000	FEICOM
Total								414.005.373	

Table 63: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC SECURITY

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Road network system improved	At least 50% of the streets are clear and motorable all year round								
1.1 Review existing town planning	Update town plans	Chief of works		v	v	Chief of works Chief of town planning	Office material Transport means	500000	Council fund
1.2 Ensure compliance with the plan	50% of streets as planned 100% control of building plans and site	Chief of works		v	v	Technical service personnel	Service van	300000	Council fund
R2 Law enforcement increased	Three police stations three gendarmes brigades exist by 2015								

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
	Each police station or brigade has at least fifty element and they are well equipped								
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel	One written request to the ministry of state security	D.O Tiko		v			Stationary	100.000	
2.2 Mobilise community to collaborate with security personnel	Monthly meetings in each quarter	Chiefs quarter heads		v	v	Vigilant groups	Community Credit Torches Raincoats Whistles	5.000.000	Council fund Community contribution
2.3 Facilitate movement for security personnel	Six patrol vehicles	D.O		v	v	Security service personnel	Vehicles	72.000.000	Government Council funds
R3 Lighting of the municipality improved	70%of the municipality has functioning lights by 2015 70% of population have security lights by 2015								
3.1 Install Security light	At least 70% of streets lighted	Chief of works Chief of AES SONEL		v	v	Contractor		75.000.000	BIP PNDP FEICOM Council
Total								152.900.000	

Table 64: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR HEALTH

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Access to health facilities improved	At least four health centers and one hospital (government) are equipped with at least 60% of basic facilities								
1.1 Lobby for more health centers	At least six applications submitted yearly to the ministry of health	District medical officer	V	v	v	One resource person	Stationery	300.000	Council
1.2 Lobby for equipment of health centers	At least six applications for equipping health centers submitted	Municipal administrator/ DMO	V	v	v	One resource person	Stationery	300.000	Council
1.3 Construct new health centers	At least four health centers constructed	The District medical officer	V	V	V	Contractor		200.000.000	PNDP BIP
1.4 Equip health centers with beds	At least 5 Health centers are supplied with 49 beds	The District medical officer	V	v	v	Contractors		7.850.000	PNDP
R2 Access to essential drugs improved	At least 50% of the population have access to essential drugs at affordable price								
2.1 Create more pharmacies	One pharmacy created	The District medical officer		v	v	One pharmacy attendants		10 000.000	BIP
2.2 Equip pharmacies with essential drugs	At least four pharmacies equipped with essential drugs	The District medical officer		v	v			40.000.000	BIP
R3 Access to health services improved	At least 60% of the population are adequately attended to in health centers and hospitals yearly								

3.1 Lobby for the transfer of more staff	At least twenty four more staff are transferred to the district	The District Medical Officer		v	v			500.000	Ministry of health
Total								258.950.000	

Table 65: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR FISHERIES

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Fishing methods improved	At least 50% of the fishing population use recommended fishing methods								
1.1 Sensitize fishers on dangers of fish poisoning	3 sensitizations per fishing Zone per year	Sub delegates of livestock and chief of centre		v	v	Sub-delegate Chief of centre	Didactic materials Out board engines	2,400,000	Council
1.2 Monitor fish harvesting	6 monitoring visits per year	Sub delegate of livestock ,chief of centre and council staff		v	v	Sub-delegate,council staff Civil society staff		2,400,000	Council
R2 Technical knowledge increased	At least 50% of the fishing population apply improved fishing techniques								
2.1 Organize trainings for fishers	2 trainings/year	Sub-division delegate and chief of centre		v	v	3 resource persons,organize rs and participants	Didactic material Training Material	9,600,000	Council
R3 Fishing equipment	At least 90% of the fishing population use basic equipment								

increased	for fishing (e.g. engine boat								
3.1 Link fishers to micro credit schemes (LFDP SOWEDA)	2 meetings organized yearly	Sub delegates		v	v	Sub-delegate chiefs of centres		1.000.000	
R4 Organized fishing increased	At least five functional CIG's in place by 2013								
4.1 Organize fishing groups	3 groups organized per Zone in 4 zones	Sub-divisisional		v	v			75.000	
Total								15.475.000	

Table 66: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R1 Knowledge on improved breeding techniques increased	Knowledge on breeding techniques on livestock increase by at least 10% yearly								
1.1 Organize trainings on lives breeding	Four trainings organized in the municipality yearly	Sub delegates of livestock	v	V	v	Three resource person trainings	Didactic materials Food,Transport Stationery	12.000.000	Council
1.2 Lobby for the transfer of extension staff	Three applications submitted per year to the minister	Sub delegate of livestock	V	V	V			300.000	
R2 Access to improved livestock breeds increased	At least 50% of livestock farmers use improved livestock breeds								

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
2.1Organize livestock breeders	Five CIG community per /year	Sub delegates and chief of center	v	V	v	Three technical staff and support Staff	Didactic material Food Stationery Transport	6.000.000	Council
2.2Train livestock breeders	Thirty livestock breeders per community / year	Sub delegates	v	V	v	Three technical staff and support institution		6.000.000	Council
2.3Support the breeding of livestock	Distribute twenty hybrid piglets/ community /year and five hundred broiler chicks to community a year	Council	v	V	v	Council technical staff	Crates Conges Transport Feed	15.000.000	Council SOWEDA And others
2.4Link up breeders to livestock micro credit schemes (e.g. LFDP SOWEDA)	Three breeders per community per year	Sub delegate livestock	v	V	v	Council sub delegate Chief of center	Stationery Transport	1.500.000	Council
2.5Help breeders acquire pastoral land (grazing land)	Twenty five hectares to all breeders	Council				Council Chief of communities	Stationery Transport	2.000.000	Council
R3 Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced	Disease attack on livestock reduced by at least 10% annually								
3.1Create veterinary clinics	1 Likomba 1 Mudeka 1 Mondoni	Sub divisional delegate	v	V	v	Council staff Sub divisional delegate	Accommodation Furniture	15.000.000	Council
3.2Create veterinary pharmacies	Two pharmacies in three years	Council		V	V	Council staff	Accommodation Medications Equipment	20.000.000	Council
3.3Sensitize farmers	Two meetings / community per	Sub divisional	v	V	v	Technical staff	Didactic materials	3.000.000	Council

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
on disease prevention	year	delegates					Transport		
R4 Organization of farmers improved	At least 10 functional C.I .G s exist by 2013								
4.1Organize livestock farmers	Five CIG's per community	Sub delegate	v	V	v	Technical and support staff	Stationeries Food Transport	5.000.000	Council
Total								85.800.000	

Table 67: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR BASIC EDUCATION

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1 Establishment of nursery and primary schools increased	At least four new nursery and primary schools are established and functioning by 2015								
1.1 Lobby for the establishment of more nursery and primary schools	At least six applications submitted to the minister	Mayor		V		One resource person	Statistics Transport	300.000	Council
R2 Educational facilities in existing schools increased	At least 50% of schools are equipped with at least 50% or required facilities by 2015								
2.2 Submit projects for external funding	At least four written projects submitted	Mayor	V			Project expects	Stationery	300.000	Council
2.3 Construct classrooms, toilets, fence , water points etc	Construction of at least 38, classrooms, 8 latrines and 4 water points in at least 14 schools	Chief of works	V	V	V	Contractors	Building and construction materials	342.000.000	External funding BIP PNDP

2.4 Supply didactic materials in schools	At least 50% of didactic materials required supplied	Mayor		V	V	supplier	Teaching aid	10.000.000	Council
2.5 Supply desks to schools	Supply desks to schools.	Chief of works	V	V	V	contractor		26.496.000	PNDP
2.6 Renovation of classes	At least 8 classrooms renovated by 2013	Chief of works		V	V	contractor		32.000.000	BIP
R3 Trained teachers increased	Each school has at least four trained teachers and functional by 2014								
3.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers	Two trained teachers transferred to every school	Inspector of basic education		V	V			200.000	Council
Total								411,296,000	

Table 68: PROGRAMMING FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1 Establishment of secondary and high schools increased	At least two new secondary and high schools are created and functional by 2015								
1.1 Lobby for the establishment of secondary and high schools	At least three applications submitted to the minister	Mayor		V		Resource person	Stationery Transport	300.000	Council
R2 Facilities in existing secondary and high schools increased	At least 50% of schools are equipped with at least 52% of required facilities by 2015								
2.2 Submit projects for external funding	At least two projects proposals submitted	Mayor	V			Projects experts	Stationery	450.000	Council
2.3 Construct classrooms toilets, fence, water supply etc.	At least 15 classrooms, 1 block latrine and 2 water points constructed by 2013	Chief of works		V	V	Contractors	Building and construction materials	160.000.000	BIP FEICOM

2.4 Supply didactic materials in schools	At least 50% of didactic material required are supplied	Chief of works		V	V			15.000.000	BIP Council
2.5 Supply desks to schools.	At least 405 desks supplied to 3 schools			V	V			12,150,000	BIP
R3Trained teachers increased	Each school has at least ten trained teachers and functional by 2014								
3.1 Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers	At least three trained teachers are transferred to each school	Regional delegate of secondary education			V			100.000	Council
Total								88.000.000	

Table 69: PROGRAMMING OF ACTIVITIES FOR WATER

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
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								
1. 1 Create water maintenance committees (gender sensitive	All mainland villages have water management committees by 2013	Chief of sanitation Tiko Council		V	V			1.500.000	Council
1.2Train water maintenance committees	At least 1 training in each of six zones by 2013	Chief of sanitation Tiko Council		V	V			6.000.000	Council
1.3 support communities to Rehabilitate their water schemes	All existing water scheme are functional by 2014	Chief of works Tiko council		V	V			10.000.000	PNDP
R2 Water supply schemes	At least 60% of the								

increased	municipality have pipe borne water supply by 2014								
2.1 Submit project proposal to FEICOM	Project proposal developed and submitted by end of 2011	Mayor		V		Project design expert	Stationary	200.000	Council
2.2 EXTEND pipe borne water to Mungo layout and Likomba	A functional water scheme in place by 2012		V					7.500.000	PNDP
2.3 Construct a giant water schemes	One water scheme is constructed for Tiko municipality by 2013	Chief of works		V	V	Contractor		700.000.000	FEICOM
R3 Contamination of water sources reduced	At least 30% of water sources are good for drinking in the municipality by 2014								
3.1 Sensitise the population on hygiene and sanitation	At least one sensitization meeting is organized in each zone of the municipality	Chief of sanitation Tiko Council		V	V	Resource person	Sensitization materials	6.000.000	Council
3.2 Reinforce hygiene and sanitation inspection	At least one inspection is done quarterly	Chief of sanitation Tiko Council		V	V			6.000.000	Council
Total								737.200.000	

Table 70: PROGRAMMING FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1 Vocational skills increased	At least 20% of the youths are gainfully employed by 2014								
1.1 Lobby for creation of Mutipurpose for youths development.	At least 3 lobbying trips to Yaounde are effected by 2013	Mayor/Sub divisional delegate of Youth affairs		V	V		Stationery Transport	300.000	Council
1.2 Construct Multipurpose center for youths development	Decision creating center in place				V			50.000.000	Council
Lobby for PAJER-U to be extended to the municipality	5 trips effected to Yaounde to lobby for extension of program to Tiko	Mayor/Sub Delegate for Youth Affairs		V			Stationary Transport	500.000	Council
R 2 Access to quality higher education improved	At least 40% of the youths are enrolled in higher educational institutions by 2014								
2.1 ProvideScholarship to students	At least 10 student from Tiko Municipality receive council scholarship each year	Mayor		V	V			1.000.000	Council
R 3 Moral standards Increased	At least 30% of youths display good morals in the municipality yearl								
3.1 Sensitize parents on importance of parental upbringing and control	5 sensitization meetings organized per year	Mayor/Sub Delegate for Youth Affairs		V	V	Resource person	stationaries	10.000.000	Council
Total								61.800.000	

Table 71: PROGRAMMING FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

RESULTS / ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Hunan	Material	Financial	
R 1 Women's access and control over resources increased	At least 10 % of women in the municipality own building or farm land by 2014								
1.1 Sensitize communities	One sensitization meeting organized in each of the 6 zones of Tiko municipality by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROFF		V	V	Resource persons	stationary	3.000.000	
R 2 Women in decision making positions increased	At least 20% of decision making positions are occupied by women								
2.1 Sensitize communities	One sensitization meeting organized in each of the 6 zones of Tiko municipality by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROFF		V	V	Resource persons	stationary	3.000.000	
R 3 Awareness on gender issues increased	Gender biases reduced by at least 10% in the municipality by 2014								
3.1 Train on gender issues	One training organized in each of the 6 zones of Tiko municipality by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROFF		V	V	Resource persons	Training materials	9.000.000	
R4 Educated women increased	Enrollment of girls in schools at all levels in the municipality increase by at least 20% by 2014								
4.1 Sensitize communities	One sensitization meeting organized in each of the 6 zones of Tiko municipality by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROFF		V	V	Resource persons	Stationary	3.000.000	
4.2 lobby for the creation of women's empowerment center	At least 2 of lobbying trips to Buea and Yaounde by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROF		V	V			400.000	
4.2 create women's empowerment center	One center created in tiko and finctional			V	V	Resource		40.000.000	

R5 Number of women who know their rights increased	At least 10% of women in the municipality know their rights and apply them where necessary by 2014								
5.1 Educate women on their rights	One sensitization organized in each of the 6 zones of Tiko municipality by 2014	Sub delegate of MINPROFF		V	V	Resource person		3.000.000	
Total								64.400.000	

6.2 Simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan of Tiko council.

6.2.1 Potential Socio- environmental impacts of micro projects contained in the triennial investment plan and envisaged mitigation measures

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
Microprojects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructures : -Construction of class rooms in GS Ngombe II (4), GS Mudeka(4), GS Missellele(2), GS Mungo Layout(4), GS Big Mukuta(4), GS Tiko(2), GS Likomba Group I(3), GNS Likomba(2), GS Ndongo (2), GS Ombe New Layout(4), GNS Ombe New lay out (2), GS Ombe Native (4), GNS Mutengene (2), GSS Motombolombo (2), GBHS Tiko, GBHS Mudeka, GBHS Tiko(7), GBHS Mudeka (4),	-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	-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	-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	-Planting or replanting of trees around the works -Planting of cover grass in affected zones -Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site -Restore the borrow zone after completion of works - Put in place a micro-project management committee including

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
GBHS Mutengene (2) -Construction of Block latrines in GS Ngombe II, GS Mudeka, GS Missellele, GS Mungo Layout, GS Big Mukuta, GS Ombe New Layout, GNS Ombe New Layout, GS Ombe Native, GNS Mutengene, GSS Motombolombo. -Construction of water points in GS Ngombe II, GS Mungo Layout, GS Mudeka, GNS Mutengene, GBHS Mutengene (2) -Extension of pipe borne water to Mungo layout and Likomba -Construction of water project for Tiko municipality (Pipe Borne Water) -Renovation of class rooms in GS Likomba Group (6), GS Ndongo(2) -Construction a social center in Likomba -Construction of Integrated Health centers in Mudeka, Tiko, Moquo, Ngombe I -Extension of CMA Mutengene -Construction of markets in Tiko, Mutengene, Likomba, missellele, Moquo. -Construction of a multipurpose center in Tiko	population through mobilization of stakeholders - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities etc	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-SIDA and other diseases	medical & health risks, risks of work accidents and on environmental sustainability -Put in place a management committee	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 Action Plan terms -Sensitize communities on potential risks of spread of HIV-AIDS and other diseases
Interconnecting Projects : -Rehabilitation of earth roads to Mungo, -Rehabilitaion of bridge between GTC and Holtforth Layout Tiko	-Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the roads, bridges and electricity	-Loss of vegetation, -soil erosion, -air and noise pollution around works	-Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the	-Planting of trees around the works -Planting of cover grass in affected zones -Restore the borrow zone after

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of 04 bridges (Bridge opposite Daliko linking Likomba, Bridge in Holtforth Layout Tiko, Bridge bellow CNPS and IMPAAS, Bricdge in Bwenga road linking Tiko Town and New layout) quarter 20 Mutengene (Ombe New layout) -Construction of culverts in Quarter 3 Mutengene(1), Quarter 2 Mutengene (2), Mbingo street Mutengene(Twin culvert), Mondoni(1), Airport Hotel (1) Tiko, Fobete street Tiko(1), Plakini street Mutengene (Twin culvert) . -Construction of stone drainages in Tiko and Mutengene -Extension of of light to New lay out Tiko, Tiko Market, Mutengene/Buea road, Bwenga road Mutengene, Quarters 20 and 21 Mutengene -Rural electrification of Mondoni Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce the dynamic of the population through mobilization of stakeholders -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"> -Pollution due to waste oil from vehicles -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"> socio environmental form. -Put in place a management committee -Recruitment of the local technicians and labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> completion of works -Avoid bush fire -Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel -Sensitize the population against poaching -Install rain gate where appropriate -Sensitize the population on the dangers of STD/HIV etc
waste management projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of dumping site for industrial waste in Tiko -Creation of dump sites for domestic waste in all court areas of Tiko Municipality -Installation of garbage cans for collection of domestic wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce the dynamic of the population through mobilization of stakeholders -Ameliorate local governance through creation of committees to follow up for clean up and proper waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Soil erosion/loss of vegetation due to opening of roads to dumping sites and site clearing -Risk of increased health hazard for local population due to wrong choice of sites and irregular disposal of garbage 	<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 management committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Thorough studies before a dumping site is chosen -Regular clean up campaigns and disposal of garbage cans

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
	-Reduced air and water pollution -Reduction in prevalence of diseases. -Conducive living environment	cans	-Recruitment of competent technicians	

6.2.2 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	2010-2011	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2010-2012	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Minicipal 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	2010-2011	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	

Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies.	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councillor)	2010-2012	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	2010-2012	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillor	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 councillor	Tender (integrated within the communal budget)	

6.3 Annual investment Plan (PIA)

6.3.1 Available council resources for 2011 annual investment plan of Tiko council

DONOR	TYPE OF RESOURCES	AMOUNT(FCFA)	WHEN?	DONOR CONDITION
PNDP	Grant	33,000,000	By August	Elaborate CDP Tender
FEICOM	Annual funds (quarterly contribution)	200,000 000	Quarterly	Tender above 5,000,000
	Project funds	400,000,000	January	
BIP	Grant (Public investment)	129,300,000	June	Tender above 5,000,000
Council	Council revenues	119,000,000	March	Tender above 5,000,000
Total		881,300,000		

6.3.2 Annual plan of priority projects (First year)

Problem 1: Limited access to quality basic education.

Specific objective: Access to quality basic education increased.

No.	RESULTS	ACTIVITY	TASKS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								Human	Material		
1	Educational facilities in existing schools increased	1.1 Construct 2 classrooms in G.S Missellele	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Mayor Tiko Council	Chief of works Tiko Council		Contractor		16.000.000	PIB
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received	Mayor Tiko Council	Chief of works Tiko Council					
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed	Mayor Tiko Council	Chief of works Tiko Council					
			1.1.4 Construct classrooms	Two classrooms constructed respecting laid down specification	Mayor Tiko Council	Chief of works Tiko Council					
			1.1.5 Supervise construction	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Chief of works Tiko Council	Mayor Tiko Council					
			1.1.6 Receive classrooms	Relevant documents signed and keys handed over to school authorities	Head Master G.S Missellele	Mayor Tiko Council					
	1.2 Supply desks		1.2.1	60 desks bought	Mayor	Chief of	October	Supplier		1.900.000	PNDP

No.	RESULTS	ACTIVITY	TASKS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								Human	Material		
		to schools	Purchase desks		Tiko Council	works Tiko Council	2011				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G.S Ngombe II- 20 desks G.S Missellele- 20 desks G.S Mungo Layout- 20 desks 	1.2.2 Supply desks	Relavant documents signed with schools and 20 desks supplied to each school		Head Masters					

Problem 2: Poor access to potable water

Specific objective: Access to potable water increased

NO	RESULT S	ACTIVIT Y	TASKS	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE	PARTNER S	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								HUMAN	MATE RIAL		
1	Water supply schemes increase (pipe borne)	1.1 Extend pipe borne water to mungo lay out and Likomba	Mobilise communities	Communities contribute labour extension of water scheme supply and put in place a maintenance committee	Chief of works	Quarter heads					
			Carry out extension work in Mungo layout	Regular flow of pipe borne water in mungo layout	Chief of works	Quarter heads	September	Contracto r		3.500.000	PNDP
			Carry out extension work in Likomba	Regular flow of pipe borne water in likomba	Chief of works	Quarter heads	September			4.000.000	PNDP

Problem 3: Poor road network

Specific objective: Road network improved

	RESULTS	ACTIVITY	TASKS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								Human	Material		
1	Rehabilitation/maintenance of roads improved	1.1 Rehabilitation of earth road to Mungo	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Chief of works Tiko Council	Village head -Mayor Tiko council	In process	Contractor		7.800.000	Council Budget
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received							
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed							
			1.1.4 Rehabilitate road	Road rehabilitated respecting laid down specification							
			1.1.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented							
			1.1.6 Receive road	Relevant documents signed and road handed over to community							
2	Drainage system improved	2.1 Rehabilitate bridge between GTC and Holthfort layout Tiko	2.1.1 Mobilize community	Community members contribute labour	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko council -Quarter head	October 2011			3.000.000	PNDP
			2.1.2 Rehabilitate bridge	Bridge constructed according to laid down specification							
		2.2 Construct culvert at quarter 3 Mutengene	2.2.1 Mobilize community	Community members contribute labour	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko council -Quarter head	October 2011			4.700.000	PNDP
			2.2.2 Construct culvert	Culvert constructed according to laid down specification							

		2.3 Construct stone drainage in Mutengane	2.3.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko council -Quarter head	October 2011	contract or		13.529.270	Council budget
			2.3.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received							
			2.3.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed							
			2.3.4 Construct drainage	Drainage constructed respecting laid down specification							
			2.3.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented							
			2.3.6 Receive work	Relevant documents signed and drainage handed over to community							
		2.4 Construct stone drainage in Tiko	2.4.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko council -Quarter head	October 2011	Contract or		8.806.103	Council budget
			2.4.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received							
			2.4.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed							
			2.4.4 Construct drainage	Drainage constructed respecting laid down specification							
			2.4.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented							
			2.4.6 Receive work	Relevant documents signed and drainage handed over to community							

Problem 4 : Poor lighting of the community

Specific objective: Lighting of the community improved

Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection (SIRDEP), Buea-Branch Office, Cell: 7781 3171, 7747 0782, E-mail: sirdepswest@yahoo.com

N°	RESULT	ACTIVITIES	TASKS	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								Human	Material		
	Access to AES SONEL services improved	1.1 Extend light to Tiko market	1.1.1 Contact AES SONEL	All necessary document s signed and payments made	Mayor Tiko Council	AES	September 2011	Contractor		4.500.000	PNDP
			1.1.2 Extend light	Tiko marketed	Chief of works Tiko Council	AES	October 2011				
		1.2 Extend light to new layout Tiko	1.2.1 Contract AES SONEL	All necessary documents signed and payments made	Mayor Tiko Council	AES	September 2011	Contractor		4.000.000	PNDP
			1.2.2 Extend light	Tiko new layout lighted	Chief of works Tiko Council	AES	October 2011				
		1.3 Extend light to Mutengen / Buea road	1.3.1 Contact AES SONEL	All necessary documents signed and payment made	Mayor Tiko Council	AES	September 2011	Contractor		4.500.000	PNDP
			1.3.2 Extend light	Mutengene , Buea road lighted	Chief of works Tiko Council	AES	September 2011				

Problem 5: Limited access to quality health care

Specific objective: Access to quality health care increased

Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection (SIRDEP), Buea-Branch Office, Cell: 7781 3171, 7747 0782, E-mail: sirdepswest@yahoo.com

N°	RESULTS	ACTIVITY	TASKS	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS		COST	Source of fund
								Human	Material		
1	Access to health facilities improved	1.1 Construct Tiko town IHC	1.1.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko Council -Quarter Head	March 2011	Contractor		50.000.000	PIB
			1.1.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received			March 2011				
			1.1.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed			May 2011				
			1.1.4 Construct Health center	Health center constructed respecting laid down specification			June 2011				
			1.1.5 Supervise work	Monthly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented			July 2011				
			1.1.6 Receive health center	Relevant documents signed and Health Center handed over to community			September 2011				
		1.2 Construct Mudeka IHC	1.2.1 Prepare tender	Tender document available	Chief of works Tiko Council	-Mayor Tiko Council -Chief	March 2011	Contractor		50.000.000	PIB
			1.2.2 Publish tender	Tender published and application files received			March 2011				
			1.2.3 Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed			May 2011				
			1.2.4 Construct Health center	Health center constructed respecting laid down specification			June 2011				
			1.2.5 Supervise	Monthly supervision conducted and			July 2011				

			work	recommendations implemented							
			1.2.6 Receive health center	Relevant documents signed and Health Center handed over to community							
		1.3 Supply bed (5 normal beds and 1 delivery bed) to Mudeka IHC	1.3.1 Purchase beds	5 normal beds and 1 delivery bed bought	Mayor Tiko Council	-Chief of works Tiko Council -District Medical Officer	October 2011	Supplier		1.200.000	PNDP
			1.3.2 Supply beds to Health center	5 normal beds and 1 delivery bed received and documents signed							
		1.4 Supply bed (10 normal beds and 1 delivery bed) to Tiko town IHC	1.4.1 Purchase beds	10 normal beds and 1 delivery bed bought	Mayor Tiko Council	-Chief of works Tiko Council -District Medical Officer	October 2011	Supplier		1.700.000	PNDP
			1.4.2 Supply beds to Health center	10 normal beds and 1 delivery bed received and documents signed							

6.4 Contract award Plan

CONTRACT AWARD SUPPLY					TECHINICAL SPECIFICATION		TENDER		OPENING OF BIDS		AWARD	EXECUTION			OB SERVATION
Description	Qty	No	Estimated Amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender board	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution of tender	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	
Construction of G.S Misselle 02	02	45156419422222	16.000.000	PIB	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	15.007.613cfa VAT inclusion	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	
Rehabilitation of earth road from Mudeka to Mungo	01	220-150	7.800.000	Tiko council Budget	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	7.798.945	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	
Construction of stone drainage	01	220-150	13.500.270	Tiko council Budget	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	13.000.000	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	

at Mutengene															
Construction of stone drainage at tiko	01	220-150	8.806.103	Tiko council Budget	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	7.49 4.82 6	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	
Construction of IHC in tiko	01	45406419 422221	50.000.000	BIP	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	49.9 97.3 44	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	
Construction of IHC in Mudeka	01	45316419 422221	50.000.000	BIP	Chief of works	01/03/2011	28/03/2011	30/03/2011	09/05/2011	11/05/2011	16/05/2011	46.8 54.8 56	08/06/2011	11/09/2011	

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

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

The monitoring and evaluation committee is 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)

7.2.1 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

- Fourth night follow up field visits and production of progress reports.
- Quarterly Monitoring and evaluation, and quarterly reporting.

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 years the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected. A programming for the next three years and an annual investment plan will be done.

7.5 Communication plan for implementation of the CDP

Date	Activities	Actors involved	Communication Medium	Remark

CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION

Developed with maximum stakeholder participation, this plan implies an acceptance and nurturing of solutions at all levels. It is therefore 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 standards.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. 2007, 2008, and 2009 Administrative accounts of Tiko council
2. 2010 Annual reports of the Sub-Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development, Tiko.
3. 2010 Annual Report of the Inspectorate of Basic Education, Tiko
4. 2010 Annual Report of Tiko Health District.
5. Growth and Employment Strategy paper
6. Project log Book, 2011
7. Tiko Council Development Plan, 2008

ANNEXES

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

SECTOR : Basic Education		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Construction of classrooms in GS Missellele	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Construction of classrooms / Public infrastructure	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Missellele	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNNDP- South West, Delegation of Basic Education		
Objective: Increase access to quality basic Education Specific objective: Increase educational facilities in existing schools		
Estimated cost: 16.000.000 FCFA		Funding source: BIP
Project brief description: Construction of a 2 classrooms block including Black boards Standard dimensions of a classroom must be taken into consideration by the award company		
Respect of the environmental Policies -Presence of potable water supply is essential -Latrines should be sufficient in number and of standard quality -Waste management with provision of garbage cans for this purpose -Planting of trees in the premises		
Execution time: 6 months		Preferred starting date: August 2011

SECTOR : Energy	Date : July 2011
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Reference N°	Project name : Extension of electricity light to New layout Tiko, Mutengene/ Buea road and electrification of New Tiko Market	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Lighting of communities	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Tiko and Mutengene	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of water and energy, AES-SONEL		
Objective: Improve lighting of communities Specific objective: Increase access to electricity		
Estimated cost: 13.000.000 CFA	Funding source: PNDP	
Project brief description:		
Respect of the environmental Policies - Restore the borrow zone after completion of works		
Execution time: 4 months	Preferred starting date: September 2011	

SECTOR : Water		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Extension of Pipe borne water to Mungo Layout and Likomba	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Extension of pipe borne water supply schemes	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Mungo Layout Tiko and Likomba	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of Water and energy		
Objective: Increase access to potable water Specific objective: Increase pipe borne water supply scheme		
Estimated cost: 7.500.000 FCFA		Funding source: PNDP
Project brief description: The award company must take into consideration the size of the supply tank, the number of functional stand taps and number to be installed		

-Diameter of the delivery tube -Site drainage -Number of public stand taps	
Respect of the environmental Policies -Construction of good, concrete drainage at water points -Cleaning of water points -proper refilling of pipe line trenches	
Execution time: 4 Months	Preferred starting date: September 2011

SECTOR : Public works		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Rehabilitation of earth road from Mudeka to Mungo	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Maintenance of existing earth roads	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Mungo	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of public works		
Objective: Improve road network Specific objective: Ensure accessibility of existing earth roads		
Estimated cost: 7.800.000 FCFA		Funding source: Council budget
Project brief description: The award company must take into consideration the standard dimension of rural roads and proper drainage -Rehabilitation of 2 km earth road from Mudeka road junction through Mudeka village to Mungo		
Respect of the environmental Policies - Creation of drainage systems should be considered - Planting of trees by the road sides.		
Execution time: 4 months		Preferred starting date: May 2011

SECTOR : Public works		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Rehabilitation of bridge between GTC and Holtforth Layout Tiko and construction of culvert and stone drainages in Mutengene and Tiko	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Improvement of drainage system	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Mutengene and Tiko	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of public works		
Objective: Improve road network Specific objective: Improve drainage system		
Estimated cost: 30.035.373 FCFA		Funding source: PNDP, Council budget
Project brief description: Construction of 1 culvert in Mutengene, 2 stone drainages in Tiko and Mutengene and rehabilitation of bridge between GTC Tiko and Holtforth Layout Efficiency in type and composition and durability of construction material must be taken into consideration.		
Respect of the environmental Policies - Proper waste management with provision of garbage collection containers and regular collection for disposal buy council truck		
Execution time: 4 months		Preferred starting date: October 2011

SECTOR : Public Health		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Construction of Tiko Town IHC	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Construction of Health center / Public infrastructure	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Tiko Town	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of Public Health		
Objective: Increase access to quality Health care Specific objective: Improve access to health facilities		
Estimated cost: 50.000.000 FCFA		Funding source: PIB
Project brief description: Construction of a modern standard integrated health unit, taking into consideration the basic facilities and		

respecting standa	
Respect of the environmental Policies -Presence of potable water supply is essential -Latrines and toilets should be sufficient in number and of standard quality -Waste management with provision of garbage cans for this purpose -Construction of concrete gutters , cleaning of drains -Planting of trees in the premises -Regarding waste management, there must be provision of garbage collection containers, incinerators and sewage tanks	
Execution time: 6 months	Preferred starting date: June 2011

SECTOR : Public Health		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Construction of Mudeka IHC	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Construction of Health center / Public infrastructure	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Mudeka	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of Public Health		
Objective: Increase access to quality Health care Specific objective: Improve access to health facilities		
Estimated cost: 50.000.000 FCFA		Funding source: PIB
Project brief description:		
Respect of the environmental Policies -Presence of potable water supply is essential -Latrines and toilets should be sufficient in number and of standard quality -Waste management with provision of garbage cans for this purpose -Construction of concrete gutters , cleaning of drains -Planting of trees in the premises -Regarding waste management, there must be provision of garbage collection containers, incinerators and sewage tanks		
Execution time: 6 months		Preferred starting date: June 2011

SECTOR : Public Health		Date : July 2011
Reference N°	Project name : Supply of equipment to IHCs	
Region: South West	Intervention domain: Support of Health centers with equipment	
Project carrier: Tiko Council		
Location: Mudeka and Tiko IHCs	Beneficiaries:	
Technical Partners: SIRDEP, PO. Box 682 Bamenda Tel: 77501451/ 77813171 PNDP- South West, Delegation of Public Health		
Objective: Increase access to quality Health care Specific objective: Improve access to health facilities		
Estimated cost:		Funding source: PNDP
Project brief description: Supply of 1 delivery /5 normal beds to Mudeka IHC and, 1 delivery/10 normal beds to Tiko Town IHC		
Respect of the environmental Policies		
Execution time:		Preferred starting date: October 2011

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

3. Document B: Consolidated diagnoses report