

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF DECENTRALISATION AND
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

SOUTH WEST REGION

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REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTRE DE LA
DECENTRALISATION ET DE
DEVELOPPEMENT LOCALE

REGION DU SUD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE NDIAN

COMMUNE DE MUNDEMBE

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ACTUALIZATION OF MUNDEMBE COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Realized with the technical and financial support of PNDP accompanied by NADEV 2018



SUMMARY

Following the financing convention signed between the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDD) and the Mundemba Council for the realization of the Communal Development Plan and related activities, the Local Support Organization “Rural Development Agents (RUDEA)” was recruited to accompany the Mundemba Council in the elaboration of the first Communal Development Plan in 2011. Since the realization of this important development tool, several changes have taken place in council institution, and the municipality as a whole. Furthermore, some national policies have been revised and the need to take all these into consideration is paramount. The new aspects that have been integrated into the context of the Communal Development Plan (CDP) include gender aspect, childhood development, climate changes, etc. This made the updating of the CDP paramount. In a bid to accompany the council in this process, another financing convention was signed between the Mundemba council and PNDD in 2016 and in line with the activities of the updating process, the services of the Local Support Organisation, Nkong Hilltop Association for Development (NADEV); have been contracted to carry out the process. As a prerequisite for the realization of this document, a Mundembacouncil institutional diagnosis, Mundemba Council urban space diagnosis, and village diagnosis for all villages in the municipality was done.

The reason for starting with the CID was to enable all stakeholders concerned to have a clear understanding of the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats which will intend guide both parties on the basis of planning for the council as an institution and the municipality as a whole based on the quality of services rendered to the public. The urban space diagnosis was carried out in order to bring out clearly the problems faced by the socio-professional bodies and their expectations from the council as partners of local economic development. This was done by holding focus-group discussions with all socio-professional groups found within the council urban space. Also, the village diagnosis was done in all villages within the municipality in a participative manner in order to give all local stakeholders an insight on the national procedure for the elaboration of the Mundemba Communal Development Plan (CDP).

The methodology used by the Local Support Organization (LSO) to carry out the Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) was a combination of participatory meetings, literature review, desk analysis, interviews, and focus group discussions with key council personnel. Interviews were held with council partners (state and non-state partners at the local level), council executive and senior council staff. Focus group discussions were held with subordinate council staff, while restitution at all levels of data collected was done with participants and validation workshops were held with council executive/senior council staff and partners respectively. At the level of diagnosis of the urban space and villages, a participative approach was used.

The local support organization prepared the logical framework per sector based on the findings from the participative diagnostic results. These logical frameworks were submitted to the various heads of services for validation in order to ensure that their sectorial policies have been taken

into consideration. All concerned stakeholders were present in a three-day workshop at the council chambers where they contributed immensely during those days.

The strategic planning workshop was carried out in a participative manner as well. The available resources for the year 2019 were presented by the Mayor and it stands at the sum of **285,827,700FCFA**. Programming of activities for investment was done following the priority of the participants and it was guided by the available resources for investment within the period of 2019 to 2021. The total cost of implementing the MCDP is estimated at the sum of 21,127,460,000 FCFA.

Findings from the Council institutional diagnosis reveal that in spite of some strengths like the partnership agreement signed between Ministry of forestry and wildlife (MINFOF), German International Cooperation (GIZ ProPSFE) and the council and good collaboration with the supervisory authority, the council is still faced with the challenges of improving on its management style, improving on its staff performance, financial capacity, collaboration with local partners, instituting a system for effective planning, monitoring/evaluation amongst others.

Information was collected from 28 different sectorial ministries identified in the Mundemba council area including: Water and Energy, Public Health, Public Works, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, Housing and Urban Development, Arts and Culture, Environment and protection of Nature, Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Commerce, Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry, Communication, Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Social Affairs, Transport and Employment and Vocational Training.

The mid-term expenditure framework for the first three years was done for all the priority projects in the sectors identified based on the available resources for investment. The annual investment plan for 2019 was also done following priority villages and projects using the programmed budget.

The Communal Development Plan for Mundemba council is a strategic document that will be used by the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development, that of Economy, Planning and Regional Development and other development partners to implement the decentralization process.

Identification form of Mundemba council area

Key elements	Description
Name of council	Mundemba council
Date and reference of creation	1977 by presidential decree No 77/203 Of 19/06/1977
Surface area	1,557km ²
Population	53.405
Ethnic group	(2) Oroko, Korup.
Clans	(6) Bima, Balondo Ba Diko, Ngolo, Batanga, Bakoko, Korup,
No of villages	43 villages, 34 mainland villages and 09 maritime villages.
Economic activities	farming, fishing,sandscooping,transport, trading, bars, Restaurants, Tailoring,Hairdressing, Motorbike, sawmill,
<u>Social infrastructure</u>	
Education	Six (06) Nursery Schools, 33 Primary Schools, 01 GBHS, 01 GTTC, 01 GTHS, 01 SAR/SM, 01 Women empowerment centre. 02 Private high schools.
Hydraulic	09 none functional stand taps, 53 drinking springs ,(07 in urban space) and (46 in villages), 09 wells(Meka, Mosongiseli, Mundembacamp,Fabe, Ndiba, Iwei,Beboka,and 07 wells are non-functional; 03 in Mosongiseli, 01in Meka, 01 in Ndiba, 01 at Iwei, 01 at Beboka), 10 Boreholes(02 in Mundemba,02 in Manja, 01 in MundembaII, 01 in Besingi,01 in Meka, 01 Erat(ekon II are functional) and 02 (in Fabe and Mokango constructed by SGSOC are non-functional.
Health center	01 District Hospital,07 integrated health centers (05 functional;BeraBakoko, Mundemba,Beoko, Erat (Ekon II),Meangwe II, 01 incomplete at MosongiseliBalondo and 01 non-functional at Ndian town). 01private hospital and 06 dispensaries in Pamol Plc.
Psycho-social support center	.01Women Empowerment Centre, 01 Youth and Animation Centre, 01 social centre for vulnerable persons in Mundemba.

Electricity	- ENE0 thermal plant present in Manja and Mundemba. - Pamol thermal plant present in Bulu, Centre A/B, Mundemba camp, Hospital camp, Mana and Makeke camps. - Decentralized non-functional generators in Meka and Mosongiseli Balondo.
Telephone	CAMTEL, MTN, NEXTEL and Orange Networks present
Rivers and streams	42 streams (03 in urban space) and 39 in villages. 05 Rivers (Nyangolobe, Moko, Akpasang, Mana, Iru) that empties at the Ndian river.
Roads	75% of earth roads are paved and 25% are not paved.
Municipal councillors	25: M:18 F: 07
Municipal personnel	24. Male: 17, Female: 7
Principal Strengths	-Abundant natural resources (forest, land, mangroves, water bodies, sand dunes), NTFPs, Pamol, Beach, -Youthful and proactive population, -Administrative seat, border council -Presence of many Technical services (divisional and sub-divisional delegations) - Korup National park - CCVC.
Principal Weaknesses	-Poor road network, - Inadequate social amenities (potable water, electricity, recreational centers).
Opportunities:	-Extensive Tropical forest with potentials for Research and a huge diversity of flora and fauna -Available land for subsistence and agro-industrial production (palms, plantain, fruit trees) -Extensive Maritime coast for maritime transport. -Huge Sand dunes for construction and business -Extensive Mangrove forest for tourism and wood exploitation (maritime villages of

	Boa, Mosongiseli, Mabelebele, Beoko, BarekaBima, Ndian town, Bekoko, Ngumu, Ikassa town, Mosongiseli B, Akpasang, Bulucamp, Ikasa camp.). -Beaches for tourism(Bulu, Ndiantown, Ngumu, Bekoko, Ikassa town, Mosongiseli B, Mosongiseli, Beoko, Boa, Mabelebele, AkpasangIkassa camp beaches) -Huge potentials for oil reserves (Ngumu, Ikasatown, Mosongiseli, Bekoko) -Available funding partners e.g. FEICOM, PNDP. NGO, RUMPI, SOWEDA, KORUP, PAMOL -Available training and capacity building organizations (CEFAM, PNDP) -Local and external markets(Nigeria)
Constraints	- Under exploitation of Natural resources. - Underdevelopment of touristic potentials. - Rural exodus -High levels of insecurity

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB:	African Development Bank
AES-SONEL:	National Electricity Corporation
AIDS :	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CVUC	Communes et Villes Unies du Cameroun
CDC	Cameroon Development Corporation
CDO:	Council Development Officer
CEFAM:	Local Government Training Centre
CFO:	Council Finance Officer
CID:	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CRTV:	Cameroon Radio Television
CSC:	Council Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DO	Divisional Officer
FEICOM	Fonds Spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale
GESP:	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT:	Information & Communication Technology
IHC:	Integrated Health Center

KNP:	Korup National Park
KRCS	Korup Rainforest Conservation Society
LED:	Local Economic Development
LSO:	Local Support Organisation
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS:	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEPIA:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESUP:	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF:	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINPOSTEL:	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINPROF:	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MINSANTE:	Ministry of Public Health
MINTOUL:	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MINTRANS:	Ministry of Transport
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MTN:	Mobile Telephone Network
NADEV:	Nkong Hilltop Association for Development
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFPs:	Non-Timber Forest Products
O.V.I :	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PNDP:	Programme National de Développement Participatif
PSMNR	Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

RUDEA	Rural Development Agents
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SOWEDA	South West Development Agency
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
SSI:	Semi-Structured Interview
VDC:	Village Development Committee

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INTRODUCTION

1.1.Context and justification

Within the framework of the implementation of the strategy for growth and employment and the decentralization process in Cameroon, councils are more than ever taking central positions and are becoming real actors in the process of socio-economic development. This is based on the January 1996 constitution, which states that: “the duty of councils, regional and local authorities shall be to promote the economic, social, health, educational, cultural and sports development of the given municipality”.

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

Contributing to the electrification of areas inhabited by the poor

Building, equipment, management and maintenance of markets, bus stations and slaughter houses

Development of local tourist attractions

Provision of portable water

Constructing and maintaining of unclassified rural roads and ferry boats

Organization of local trade fairs

Provision of support to income and job generating micro projects

Development of local agricultural, pastoral, handicraft and fish farming activities

Protection of underground and surface water resources

The decentralisation process became more operational in the year 2010 and the following decrees gave legal authority to it:

Decree N° 2010/0242/PM of 26th February 2010 with regards to the promotion of agricultural production activities and rural development, livestock and fish farming activities, the construction and maintenance of rural unclassified roads and with regards to potable water , as well as supply in the zones not covered by the public network for the distribution of water conceded by the State.

To assist in the decentralisation process, the government introduced a series of development programmes amongst which is the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDDP), whose goal is to support local councils in Cameroon in the process of decentralization and to assist them in the elaboration of Communal Development Plans as well as ameliorate living conditions of the people within the council by funding their development plans.

Major orientations in the elaboration of a Communal Development Plan include the following

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

In the process of implementing their mandate, PNDP is currently financing the elaboration of development plans for a number of councils in Cameroon including the Mundemba council. It's in this context that NADEV was selected by Mundemba Council in Ndian Division to actualize her Communal Development Plan in order to contribute in fostering sustainable development within the municipality.

The process of elaborating the Communal development plan constitutes the realisation of the Council Institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis, village participatory diagnosis report , a strategic planning, resource mobilisation and programming of activities, which is the focus of this present report.

1.2.Objectives of the MundembaCommunal Development Plan

1.2.1. Global objective

The global objective of the Mundemba Communal development Plan is to give the council a development vision elaborated through a participatory process.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

The Mundemba CDP seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

- ❖ Realise the Mundemba Council's monograph
- ❖ Carry out in a participatory manner the Mundemba village by village, Mundemba council institutional and Urban space diagnoses
- ❖ Elaborate a Mundemba development planning strategy
- ❖ Identify resources that can be mobilized and realized by the Mundemba council
- ❖ Elaborate technical programs for the Mundemba municipality for five years
- ❖ Program investments in the municipality
- ❖ Elaborate the socio-environmental summary of the MITEF and AIP of the council
- ❖ Put in place a mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CDP and a mechanism for the promotion of the CDP

1.3. Structure of the CDP

The first part of the Mundemba CDP summarises the main outcomes of the various diagnoses that were carried out during the process as well as the background work that has been done by previous LSOs, the objectives and method used to elaborate the process.

Its second part highlights on the strategic and operational development plans. It brings out the various technical programs for five years: Improvement for the offer of basic social services, promotion of economic development and environmental protection, promotion of culture, sports and support for youths as well as Governance and Local administration.

It is followed by the MITEF and AIP as well as the monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and a communication plan put in place to follow up activities.

The last part of the CDP includes concluding statements and a checklist of annexes to buttress the understanding of the document.

METHODOLOGY

The elaboration of the Communal Development plan of Mundembawas done following four phases. The first phase constituted the preparatory phase which involved sensitization and distribution of functions of all stakeholders within the municipality; collection of base line data and the launching of the process. The second phase was the participatory diagnosis which dealt with the collection of secondary data, analysis and consolidation. The third phase was the organization of a strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop and finally the fourth stage was writing up, restitution and validation of the CDP report.

2.1. Preparation of the whole process

During the preparatory phase of the process, the steering committee members were identified, the process planning program as well as the information and public awareness of the process in the elaboration of the CDP was adopted.

The list of steering committee members (table 1) was realized after the institutional planning process.

Table 1: List of steering committee members

S/N	NAME	POSITION	PHONE NUMBER
1	Councillor Sake Esono Louis Besinga	President	677425900
2	MrMosaki Emmanuel	Secretary	677146346
3	Councillor Chief Wangoe Philip Ekole	Member	672037830
4	Councillor Ivo MolekeOponde	Member	675123603
5	Councillor Perpetua Esah Sake	Member	677970201

Preparation was done through working sessions and meetings with the steering committee and council executive at all levels of the planning process. Invitation letters to the launching workshop were prepared by NADEV and presented to the Mayor Mundemba Council and the SDO of Ndianfor the invitation of the stakeholders involved in the process. The launching

workshop was presided over by the supervisory authority, the SDO for Ndian. The main objective of the launching workshop was to create public awareness on the entire process for the elaboration of MCDP. Administrative authorities and other stakeholders involved in the planning process were informed and sensitized on the procedure for the elaboration of a communal development plan and their responsibilities. The proposed program of work for data collection was also presented and validated during the launching workshop.

2.2. Collection of information and treatment

Data was collected using secondary and primary sources. The collected data was treated using statistical software programmes like excel and SSPS.

2.2.1 Secondary data collection

This information was gathered at the initial stage of the process after the launching workshop. Documents found within the council premises and offices were studied to source relevant information therein. The documents studied include;

- ❖ Annual report of IBE
- ❖ Annual report of district hospital
- ❖ Annual report of Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development
- ❖ Council administrative account;
- ❖ Monographic study report
- ❖ Minutes of council deliberation;
- ❖ HIV Work place policy of the council;
- ❖ Growth and employment strategy paper
- ❖ Village development plans of some villages
- ❖ Meteorological report on rainfall and temperatures of Mundemba
- ❖ Population census of 2005
- ❖ Mundemba council institutional diagnosis
- ❖ Socio economic studies of Mundembamunicipality
- ❖ National planning guide,
- ❖ written history of the villages

2.2.2 Primary data collection

General information was collected through

- ❖ Village meetings,
- ❖ Focused group discussions and
- ❖ Direct observation.

Meanwhile quantitative data collection was:

- ❖ Semi-structured interview (SSI);
- ❖ Key informant interview;
- ❖ Transect walk;
- ❖ Participatory mapping;
- ❖ Venn diagram;
- ❖ Simple ranking;
- ❖ Collection of GPS points using the Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx
- ❖ Camera to take some picture

The semi structured interview guide was used to source out general information about the respective villages in the municipality. This guide was provided by PNDP and the question there in were orientated to achieve the main goal of the CDP.

The data collectors used key informant interview to triangulate the information gotten from the semi structured interview and even during the village meeting.

The transect walk was done to come out with the transect diagram of each community. During this walk, all important infrastructures within the community are identified.

Participatory mapping is a tool which was used to come out with the map of the village. The population was put into three different segments and all of them were assigned to draw the map of the village.

The Venn diagram was used to create the development committee in the village. This tool is used to bring out the various associations and groups in the villages which intend guides the enumerator on the quality of persons to be found in the development committee. Simple ranking was used to prioritize the problems in each village.

Information on spatial infrastructures was collected with the use of Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx. While the camera was used to take pictures of some important infrastructures and events within the villages

The tools used for data analysis were:

- ❖ Micro Soft Word (using simple statistical methods such as descriptive statistics amongst which frequency distribution, percentages, explanatory statistics through the use of the SPSS programs);

- ❖ Qualitative and quantitative analysis
- ❖ Micro Soft Excel and Tabular analysis;
- ❖ SWOT Analysis
- ❖ Problem Tree;
- ❖ Objective Tree.

2.3. Consolidation of diagnosis and cartographic data

Data collected was consolidated with the use of excel spread sheets provided by PNDP. Statistical software was used to analyse data. Results were analysed with the use of tables. GPS data was analysed using GPS soft were and maps were plotted out.

2.4 Planning, resource mobilisation and programming workshop

The planning was done through the elaboration of the program-budgeting which is founded on Results Based Management (RBM) which replaces the logic of means with the logic of results. This is aimed at improving on the management, transparency and putting in place with the help of a performance promotion mechanisms in local administration. It is elaborated in five stages; the improvement on the offer for basic social services, the promotion of economic development and environmental protection, the promotion of culture, sports and support for youths and Governance and local administration. The success in the process of instituting the program budgets in the councils necessitates a combination of several factors. Put in place a clear mechanism for the funding of the CDP while respecting the principle of the subsidiarity State-council.

The program budgeting appears to be an adequate tool to correct the short-comings of budgets and to orientate the management of public policies to attaining results and performance. It enables the move from an irregular or specific management to that which is centred on development. It renders more flexible the management of public policies notably, the plurannuality of the budget.

A presentation on resource mobilisation for the 2019 financial year; stating the type, amount, donor, disbursement schedule and donor condition was done by the mayor of Mundemba council. Also, an inventory of natural resources found within the municipality which if exploited can harness sustainable development was presented.

Programming of activities for investment was done according to the priority village and priority projects based on the available resources within three years period.

2.5 Putting in place of a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

A seven-man committee (table 2) was put in place by a municipal order signed by the Mayor of Mundembato follow up the implementation of the CDP. Each member was given a TOR of the responsibility.

Table 2: List of follow up committee members

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Sofa Obasi	Chairman
2	Emmanuel Mosaki	Secretary
3	Molimi Christian	Member
4	Ndomi Evelyn	Member
5	Cha Banga Sylvanus	Member
6	Nkwai Bodie	Member
7	OkePhilominaRokendo	Member

Source: Field Survey 2017

SUMMARY PRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL

3.1. Location of the council

Mundemba Council is located in Ndian Division in the South West Region of Cameroon. It was created in 1977 by presidential decree No 77/203 Of 19/06/1977. The council has a surface area of 1.557 kilometres squares. The council area is made up of 43 villages. The urban space includes Mundemba town, Manja and Bulu camp. The Mundemba Council shares boundaries with Eyumojock to the North, Isangele and Ekondo Titi to the South, Toko, Konye and Dikome-Balua to the East and Nigeria to the West (see fig 1 below).

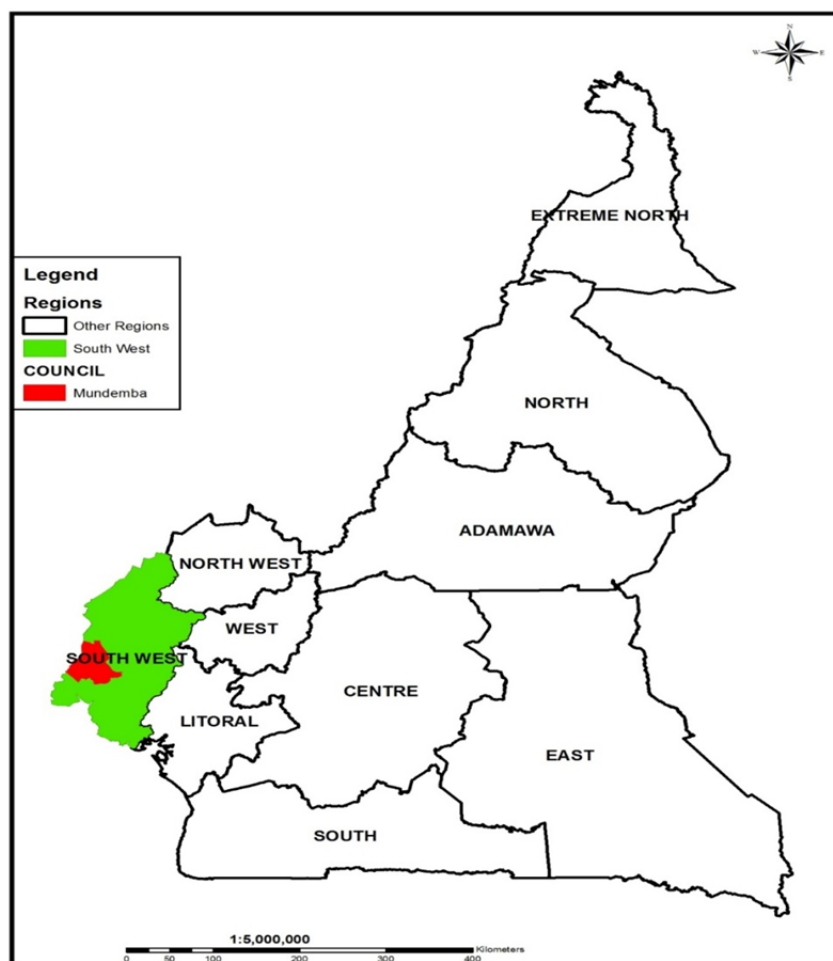


Figure 1: Location of Mundemba council in South West Region of Cameroon

3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

3.2.1 Climate

The Mundemba municipality has an equatorial climate with two main seasons: the dry and the wet seasons. The dry season is usually very short and runs from November to February while the wet season is long and it's between March and October. (*PAMOL Weather station*)

3.2.2 Rainfall

The rainy season lasts for eight months; that is March to October with June to October being the peak season. Annual records also show that 2005 was the wettest year, with a mean annual rainfall of 15.3mm³ within the years of data collection (2005 – 2009). (*PAMOL Weather station*)

3.2.3 Humidity and temperature

The mean monthly temperature ranges from 23°C to 30°C according to the PAMOL Weather station readings between 2005 and 2009. Maximum monthly records were 33.5°C between January- March (2005), and a minimum monthly record of 22.5°C in January (2008). (*PAMOL Weather station*)

3.2.4 Relief

The Mundemba municipality is composed of a stretch of hilly topography. It is made of gentle slopes gradually increasing as we go from the south west coast of river Ndian to the undulating slopes of the Rumpi Hills forest reserve in the south west, stretching right up to Toko subdivision. Another stretch of undulating hilly topography is found in the south east of the municipality, around the northern part of the Rumpi forest reserve. The proposed council forest is relatively flat with dotted areas of undulating gentle slopes. The highest point here is a hill with altitude of 505m. (*Mundemba monographic study, 2010*)

3.2.5 Drainage

The municipality is drained by streams and rivers. Most of the rivers and streams take their rise from the Rumpi hills and the northern part of the Korup national park (KNP). Rivers and streams that take their rise from the Rumpi hills and flow towards the northern section of the proposed council forest while those that take their rise from the northern part of the KNP flow in a southern direction of the park. The streams in block A combine to form the Mana and Mbo rivers that finally drain into river Ndian and the Atlantic Ocean while the main stream Mossambi in block B converges with river Lokeri and drains into Dibondariver, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. (*Mundemba monographic study, 2010*)

3.2.6 Soils

A description of the geology and soils of the area can be done following Dumort (1965) describing the South West Region including the municipality. His description showed that the Precambian gneiss and cretaceous sedimentary sandstones which form old basement complex decomposes insitu into old sandy soils. These soils are heavily leached as a result of their low after retention capacity and the frequent heavy rainfall in the municipality. Analysis of composite samples of the cores of the top 10cm of soils from the Korup national park which shares a common region with the municipality shows that the soils are strongly acidic (Low P^H) and low in nutrients (Gartland, 1986; Newbery et al, 1988). (Source: *Mundemba Monographic studies, 2010*)

3.2.7 Vegetation

The forest is part of the Atlantic Biafran Refugia as described by Letouzey. It is a moist lowland evergreen forest, rich in Cesalpinaceae. The forest is quite dense and virgin and frequently encountered species include: Bubinga, Moabi, Iroko, Bilinga, Poga, Azobe, Ekop Naga, Tali, Okan, Framire and Dabema. Other occurring species are Ilomba, Niova, Padouk, Movingui, Aiele and several other less utilized timber species.

The proposed council forest area also contains a variety of non-timberforest products (NTFPs), of high economic value such as Bush mango, Njansang, Bush onion, Bush pepper, bitter-kola, Eru, Shellnuts and several others with less economic potential. (Source: *Mundemba Socio-economic studies, 2009*)

3.1.2.8. Flora and Fauna

The Mundemba municipality is rich with a wide variety of flora and fauna (table 3).

Table 3: Flora and fauna in the Mundemba municipality

Fauna	Flora
Bush pig	Mahogany
Porcupine	Iroko
Cutting grass	Bobinga
Mona Monkey	Oppepper
Deer (Bay duiker)	Moabi
Tree Pangolin	Black afara
Antelope	EkobIllombe
Frotambo	Dabemba
Rat mole	Moringui
Alligator	Onzambela

Black snake	Framire
Drill	Frake
Bufallo	Sapelle
Bush Baby	Azobe
Bush Dog	OkanTali
Company beef	Doussie
Water beef	Camwood
Chimpanzee	White afara
Python	Ebone
Ngombe	Njabe

Source: Fieldwork 2017

3.3: Human milieu

The population of the Mundemba council area is estimated at 53,405 inhabitants. With about 55.82% (29814) inhabitants living in the rural areas of the council and 44.17% (23591) living in the urban centres of the council areas of the municipality (Field survey 2017). The municipality is made up of six (06) main tribes; Ngolo, Batanga, Bima, Korup, Balondo Ba Diko, Bakoko. The most dominant tribe in the Mundemba municipality is the Ngolo tribe with more than half of the total population of the entire municipality. This is second to by the Bima tribe, followed by the Korup, the Balondo, the Batanga, the Balue and the Bakoko tribes, having a population which is less than half the total population of the entire community.

Table 4: The historic reference of Mundemba council

Key elements	Description
Total Population	53,405 Inhabitants
Ethnic Groups	There are two ethnic groups; Oroko and Korup
Religion	Christians
Main Economic Activities	Agriculture(Plantations)

Source: Field survey 2017

Table 5: Repartition of the population in Mundemba municipality

SEX	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
WOMEN	9922	12044	21966
MEN	6313	11236	17549
CHILDREN (6-19)Yrs	6220	5777	11997
CHILDREN (0-5)Yrs	1136	757	1893
TOTAL	23591	29814	53405

Table 6: Population distribution according to village/quarter of the council

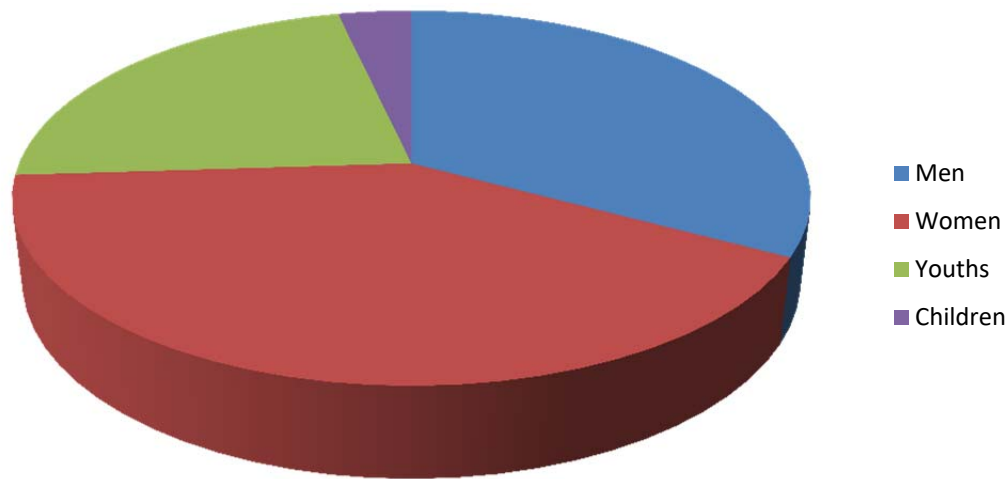
	VILLAGES / QUARTERS	The whole Population				Specific Group				
		Men	Women	Total	Babies(0 35month s 10,7%	EPI target pop (0-50 months 16,9%	Pre-school age pop(4- 5yrs) 6,3%	Primary school age pop (6- 14yrs) 23,4%	Adoles cents (12- 19yrs) 18,5%	Youthfu l pop (15-34 yrs) 34,7%
	Urban space quarters									
1	Mundemba Town	2178	4660	6838	133	143	380	2222	2478	1257
2	Manja Town	1400	1847	3247	88	121	101	500	700	503
3	Bulu Camp	1585	1500	3085	12	25	43	120	200	1355
	Urban space sub-total			13170	233	289	524	2842	3378	3115
	VILLAGES									
4	Makeke C	243	196	439	05	26	37	75	106	170
5	Mana C	358	262	460	7	15	25	90	102	160
6	Mundemba C	420	343	463	4	11	10	74	98	300
7	Centre /B	400	125	515	2	6	27	47	32	325
8	Hospital C	100	80	180	00	3	09	42	15	120
9	MekaN	835	1105	1888	10	22	48	105	215	2552
10	Bekoko	280	350	630	10	18	27	150	210	250
11	Ndian Town	70	72	142	00	1	5	17	9	35
12	Ngumu	130	80	210	4	5	24	40	80	160
13	Ngenye B	170	120	280	2	3	5	70	90	170
14	Mopako B	168	122	290	1	4	1	40	80	132
15	Bera Bako	120	140	260	2	6	3	70	40	150
16	Ikondokondo I	105	126	231	4	7	4	90	30	245
17	Masaka B	320	360	680	6	9	3	91	99	122
18	Mokange B	125	142	267	3	7	5	123	59	96
19	Matanamani	150	130	280	2	1	5	62	38	66
20	Mokango B	150	180	330	1	3	3	41	51	78
21	Metta N.	240	260	500	7	10	18	200	111	113
22	FabeBima	1600	2150	3750	90	132	78	520	680	345
23	Meangwe II	450	620	1070	4	9	22	310	170	720

	Ngolo									
24	Ndiba N	520	735	1255	3	16	41	130	210	132
25	IweiBima	247	302	549	00	3	5	30	22	23
26	Beboka B	124	145	269	00	1	5	16	10	134
27	Kumar B	325	250	575	2	3	5	57	73	34
28	Lipenja II	85	106	191	1	00	4	5	3	56
29	Esoki B	127	146	273	4	7	6	68	70	98
30	Ikassa C	105	132	237	4	5	4	59	33	178
31	Mosongiseli Balondo	285	164	449	2		11	62	28	136
32	Ekon II	305	180	485	6	8	11	103	89	234
33	Akpassang	2320	3150	5470	15	22	14	320	280	154
34	Mundemba II	172	205	377	2		3	48	34	176
35	Besingi N	220	182	402	2	5	9	77	45	180
36	ItukaBima	127	152	279	2	4	4	42	80	56
37	Ekumbako	314	343	657	4	7	9	148	117	44
38	Bareka B	56	76	132	1	4	2	29	15	25
39	Beoko N	82	102	184	3	8	23	13	10	197
40	Mosongiseli Ngolo	12	16	28	2		27	5	3	120
41	Mabelebele	342	362	704	00	3	8	61	82	73
42	Boa Ngolo	345	364	709	2	6	4	73	61	55
43	LipenjaMuke ti	52	73	125	3		10	16	20	56
44	Isai Mbange	30	42	72	1	3	6	28	18	78
45	NguruKorup	28	52	80	1	1	5	9	8	34
46	Weke	82	132	214	2	5	8	60	42	32

Source: Field survey 2017

Population distribution within the whole municipality by age group (Figure 2

Fig 2 :Population Distribution



3.3.2: Ethnicity

The tribes, villages and languages that make up the Mundemba Municipality are as represented in the table below:

Table 7: Tribes, Villages and languages spoken within the Mundemba municipality

Tribes	Village	Dialectsspoken
Bima	MundembaTown,Esoki,Ngenye,Metta,Bekoko,Ngumu,Barek aMokango/ Masaka,Mopako , Ituka , Fabe , Matanimani , Beboka,Iwai, Manja,Mokange,Kuma,Ekumbako,Mundemba II	Lioma
Ngolo	Ndiba, Meangwe II, Besingi ,Meka, Mabelebele, Beoko Boa Ngolo, Mosongiselli, LipenjaMuketi, Itoki, IsaiMbange	Rongoro
Batanga	Lipenja II	Rotanga
Bakoko	Bera	Rokoko
BalondoBa	Mosongiselle	Rorondo

diko	Ndian Town	
	Ikassa	
Korup	Ikondokondo	Korup
	Akpasang	
	Erat	
	Ekon	

Source: *Mundemba diagnostic report 2011*

3.4. Socio-economic milieu

Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities practiced by about 80% of the population. It is with a lot of problems related to infrastructure, equipment, poor access to farm inputs, poor farming techniques, human and financial difficulties. These have accounted for the low production of food crops hence offering limited potentials for employment and improved livelihoods. About 20% of the population is involved in diverse economic activities including livestock rearing, petty trading on household needs, limited restoration or road side vendors, tailoring services and operation of off-licencesfor drinking of liquor. Generally, economic activities are very limited with only three weekly markets in the whole municipality.

Table 8: Social - Economic activities

Activity	percentage	Observation
Farming	55%	Faced with a lot of problems such as limited equipment, poor access to farm inputs, etc. leading to low productivity
Fishing	25%	Insufficiency in the production due to limited access to equipment and illegal fishing methods.
Traders (provision, beer parlours, restaurants, telephone retail providers....)	5%	low business environment which does not encourage the trading
Applicants	5%	
Home makers	10%	

Table 9: Main Economic activities per sector/gender

Sector	Men	Women	Youths	Observation
MINADER	Farming (oil palms, cocoa, cassava, maize.)	Farming (cassava, egusi, vegetables, maize)	Farming (cassava, maize, oil palm.)	About 65% of the population involved. The major problem here is low productivity
MINEPIA	Fishing, Animal breeding (piggery, poultry)	Animal breeding (local birds, poultry, piggery)	Fishing, Animal breeding	25% of population involved. Low productivity.
Communication	-	-	Call box operators	Poor network
Employment and vocational training	Masonry Carpentry plumbing	Tailoring Hair dressing Catering	Masonry Carpentry plumbing Tailoring Hair dressing catering	-
Forestry and wild life	Hunting	Harvesting and sales of NTFP	Harvesting and sales of NTFP	-Unsustainable harvesting of products. -poor forest management laws
Public health	Nurses, doctors	Nurses, midwives	Nurses	Very few
commerce	Trading Bars and off licenses, eateries	Trading, eateries,	Trading, off licenses, eateries	Poor business community especially in the villages.
Tourism	Hotels and motels,	Eateries	-	Not yet developed
Industries, mines and technological development	Sand scooping	Sand scooping	Sand scooping	Highly resourceful
Small and medium size enterprise, social economy and crafts	Cane weaving	-	Cane weaving	Poorly developed
Transport	Bike riders Car drivers Canoe drivers	Car drivers (Very few women own private cars)	Bike riders Car drivers Canoe boys	Inadequate road maintenance

Source: Field survey 2017

SUMMARY OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

4.1 Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) Synthesis:

The CID was to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the council as an institution, collect and document information on the administration, human resource, financial resources, and council assets

4.1.1 Human Resources of the Council

Table 10: Human Resource of Mundemba council

No	Qualification	No of staff	Observation
1	First Degree	1	
2	CEFAM	2	Cycle I and II
3	A' Level	5	
4	Probatoire	1	
5	Grade one	1	
6	O' Level	1	
7	City and Guilds	1	
8	CAP	1	
9	FSLC	9	
10	Diploma Community Development	1	
11	Secondment	1	
	TOTAL	24	

Table 11: strengths and weaknesses of human resource

Strengths	Weaknesses	Axes of Reinforcement
Good Team spirit	Limited job description	Organize capacity building seminars / short courses based on training needs of council staff and councillors
	Inadequate technical competence	Elaborate job description for each staff
	Inadequate competent staff	
	Less commitment of the staff	
	No format to evaluate output	
	Inadequate office space.	

4.1. 2 Financial Resources

Table 12: strengths and weaknesses of financial resources

Strengths	Weaknesses	Axes of Reinforcement
Revenue from taxes	Inadequate follow up	Put in place a revenue collection plan and unit
External sources (FEICOM, PB, PAMOL)	Poor management of resources	Dispatch more revenue collectors to the field
Local revenue sources	Under exploitation of revenue sources	Put up a lobbying committee for the council
	Inability to lobby	

Source: Field survey 2017

4.1.3 Council Asserts

Table 13: strengths and weaknesses of council property and Reinforcement axes

Strengths	Weaknesses	Axes of Reinforcement
Availability of assets	Poor management	Asset Management - Rehabilitate the council palm farm in Mundemba - Solicit the selling of the council market in Bulu to PAMOL and construct a new one at a convenient site
Council personnel	Poor maintenance	- Rehabilitate the guest houses - Create an access road to facilitate the exploitation of the Bulu beach Assets management strategy should be put in place
	Inadequate finances	
	Inadequate skilled labour	

4.1.4 Management of relationships

Table 34: Management of Relationship

No	Name/ Acronym	Domain/Field of actions	Internal	External	Kind of relationship B=Good M=Bad L=Contentious
1	SDO	Supervisory authority	Internal	-	B
2	PNDP	Funding infrastructure projects and capacity building	Internal	-	B
3	FEICOM	Funding infrastructure projects and capacity building	Internal	-	B
4	PAMOL	Assists the council to implement some infrastructural projects	-	External	B
5	Steering committee	Follow up the smooth elaboration of the CDP	Internal	-	B
6	Land committee	Treat issues related to land	Internal	-	B
7	Infrastructure committee	Ensures maintenance of council infrastructures	Internal	-	B
8	PSMNR	Capacity building and technical assistance (Assisted the council in tracing the council forest) and co- management of protected areas/land use planning/zoning	-	External	B
9	Finance committee	Assist in the drawing up of council budget and administrative accounts.	Internal	-	B
10	All-	Take care of every	Internal	-	B

	purpose committee	other matters not represented in the above committees			
11	Government technical services	Technical support to the council	-	External	B
12	Basic and secondary education	Council assists them with benches and other didactic materials.	-	External	B
13	ADB	Constructed ventilated improved pit toilets, Rural water and Sanitation		External	B
14	KRCS	MOU (Hygiene services and capacity building)		External	B
15	SCHUMAS Cameroon	Funding of feasibility studies		External	B

Table 15: Strengths and weaknesses of Relationship between the council and other partners

Strengths	Weaknesses	Reinforcement Axes
Strong collaboration between the council and the supervisory authority	Inadequate collaboration with other government technical services	- Update list of current and potential councils stakeholders - Create awareness on the activities and responsibilities of the council.
Good relationship with development partners like GIZ, FEICOM, PNDP	Poor collaboration between the council and economic operators	Engage joint activities with stakeholders within the municipality Elaborate twinning opportunities with other councils in and out of the country
Good relationship with the traditional authorities		
Effective collaboration between the council and religious congregation		

4.2. Main services in the council area

Table 16: Indicating the existing infrastructures in Mundemba Municipality

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Schools	Primary	11	24	35
	Secondary	08	02	10
Borehole		03	05	08
Wells		00	07	07
Health Centres		01	06	07
Hospitals		01	01	02
Markets		02	00	02
Roads	Bridges	07	09	16
	Culverts	20	35	55
Stand taps/ Sources		05	07	13
Psycho-socialcenters		02	11	13

Table 17: Functioning of water points according to their nature in Mundemba municipality

PROJECT TYPE	FUNCTIONING STATE			TOTAL
	Good	Damaged	To be rehabilitated	
Borehole	04	01	03	08
Wells	00	01	06	07
Sources	00	01	06	07
Total	04	03	15	22

Table 18: Functioning state of the water points in Mundemba municipality according to the milieu of Residence

MILLIEU OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL POPULATION	FUNCTIONING STATE			TOTAL
		GOOD	DAMAGED	TO BE REHABILITATED	
Urban	13451	5	00	05	05
Rural	4840	00	00	07	07
Total		05	00	12	12

Table 19: Functioning state of health infrastructures in Mundemba municipality

TYPES OF HEALTH CENTRES	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
District Hospital	01	01	02
CMA	01	00	00
Integrated Health centre	01	06	07
Total	03	07	09

Table 20: Partitioning of the health personnel in Mundemba municipality

Health Centre Area	Total Population	Reference Health Centre	Medical Doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matron	Commiss
Mundemba		Mundemba IHC	01	03				02
Mundemba		BeokoNgolo	00	00				01
Mundemba		Ekon II	00	01				01
Mundemba		BeraBakoko	00	00				00
Mundemba		Meangwe II	00	01				01
Mundemba		Mosongiseli B.	00	00				00
CMA		Mundemba	01	00				01

Table 21: Situation of health equipment in Mundemba municipality

Health Centre	Lit	Lab	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator
Beoko	00	00	01	01	01
Meangwe II	00	00	01	01	01
BeraBakoko	00	00	01	00	01
Ekon II	00	00	01	01	00
Mundemba IHC	01	01	01	01	02
Mosongiseli B	00	00	00	00	00
Total	01	01	05	04	05

Table 224: Situation of the development of health infrastructures in Mundemba municipality

Health Centre	Existence of a water point	Has Latrine	Existence of a Fence	Existence of a waste treatment mechanism	Existence of a staff quarter	Afforestation effected on the site
Beoko	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Meangwe II	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Bera B	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ekon II	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Mundemba	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Mosongiseli B	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ndian Town	N	Y	N	N	N	N

Table 23: State of health centre buildings in Mundemba municipality

Health Centre	Number of buildings	Number of buildings		
		Good	Average	Bad
Beoko	01	00	01	00
Bera	01	00	00	01
Meangwe II	01	00	01	00
Mundemba	02	00	02	00
Ekon II	01	01	00	00

Ndian Town	01	00	01	00
TOTAL	07	01	05	01

Table 24: Partitioning of schools in Mundemba municipality

Types of schools	Urban	Rural	Total
Nursery schools	02	01	03
Primary schools	10	35	45
G.S.S	02	02	04
GTHS	01	00	01
High Schools	01	00	01
SAR/SM	01	00	01
GTTC	01	00	01
WEP	01	00	01
TOTAL	19	38	57

Table 25: Effective attendance in schools in Mundemba municipality

Type of schools	Girls	Boys	Total of Students/Pupils
Nursery Schools	109	79	188
Primary schools	2549	2059	4608
G.S.S	239	239	478
GTHS	26	166	192
High schools	606	522	1128
GTTC	32	40	72
SAR/SM	4	4	8
WEP	25	02	27
Total	3550	3155	

Table 26: Supervision and equipping of schools in the Municipality

Types of schools	Total Number of students/Pupils	Number of Teachers	Number of Classrooms	Number of Desks	Ratio Student/Teachers	Ratio student/classroom	Ratio students/seats
Nursery schools	188	11	05	157	17.10	37.6	1.197
Primary schools	4608	85	161	852	54.21	28.62	5.40
G.S.S	478	26	12	198	18.38	39.83	2.41
GTHS	192	52	25	70	3.69	7.68	2.74
High schools	1128	65	22	400	17.35	51.27	2.82
SAR/SM	08						
GTTC	72	07	08	140	10.28	09	0.51
WEP	27	05	03	90	5.4	09	N/A
TOTAL	6701	251	236	1907	126.41	183	

Table 27: General state of schools in Mundemba municipality

Types of schools	Good	Average	Bad	Total
Nursery(Government only)	01	02	00	03
Primary	06	20	09	35
G.S.S	01	02	00	03
GBHS	00	01	00	01
GTHS	00	01	00	01
SAR/SM	01	00	00	01
GTTC	00	01	00	01
WEP	00	01	00	01

Table 28: Situation/Needs of secondary school teachers

SUBJECT/ DISCIPLINE SCHOOL		GTHS	G.S.S	GBHS	SAR/SM	TOTAL	Observation
ARTS	EXISTING	24	11	26		61	
	NEEDS	26	35	34		95	
SCIENCE	EXISTING	11	08	12		31	
	NEEDS	32	25	28		85	
ENGLISH L	EXISTING	02	3	5		10	
	NEEDS	5	6	5		16	
FRENCH L	EXISTING	02	2	3		07	
	NEEDS	05	8	6		19	
MATHS	EXISTING	02	03	4		09	
	NEEDS	05	09	6		20	
EPS	EXISTING	01	01	5		07	
	NEEDS	03	5	15		23	
COMPUTER SCIENCE	EXISTING	02	00	5		07	
	NEEDS	06	06	8		20	
CVE	EXISTING	02	00	03		05	
	NEEDS	03	06	10		19	

Table 29: Types of materials of school building

Name of school	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS				Total
	Seko/PotoPoto	Plank	Semi-Block	Block	
G.S Ikassa town		07	00	00	07
G.S Isai Mbange		06	00	00	06
G.S Ngumu		04	01	00	05
G.S Beoko		00	00	02	02
G.S Mosongiseli N	00	02	00	02	04
G.S Besingi	00	04	00	02	06
G.S Mundemba II	00	04	00	02	06
IGBS Mundemba	00	01	00	02	03
G.S Esoki B	03	01	00	00	03

Table 30: Situation of the development of schools in Mundemba municipality

Types of Schools	With water point	With latrine	With garbage	Fenced	Having benefited from afforestation
Nursery	01	02	02	00	01
Primary	11	08	03	00	03
GTHS	01	01	00	00	01
High School	01	01	01	00	01
SAR/SM	01	01	00	00	00
G.S.S	01	02	00	00	00
TOTAL	16	15	06	00	06

Table 31: Commercial infrastructures of Mundemba municipality

Types of Infrastructure	Urban	Rural	Total
Market/ Complexes	02	00	02
Park	01	00	01
Cattle park	00	00	00
Slaughter House	01	00	01
Others	00	00	00
TOTAL	04	00	04

4.2.2 Problem Analysis

Table 32: Problem analysis in Mundemba municipality

Sector	Reformulated Problem	Villages concerned	Principal causes	Principal Effects
Agriculture	Low agricultural and production productivity	All villages	• Poor soils fertility • Poor farming methods • Inadequate technical know how • Poor access to farm inputs • Inadequate/limited supply of improved seedlings • Poor marketing of agricultural products • Poor organization of farmers • Limited number of extension workers • Absence of storage facilities • Poor farm to market roads • Limited access to loans for agriculture.	• Low yield • Loss of interest in farming • Post-harvest loss • Food scarcity • Low per capita income • Low standards of living • Poverty • High rates of rural exodus

Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production	All the villages	• Limited access to improved animal breed • Limited access to livestock feed • Insufficient extension officers • Insufficient knowledge on livestock production techniques • Limited marketing network • Limited grazer fields	• Low livestock yield • Low intake of animal protein • High rates of livestock diseases • High cost of treatment • Low income • Low standards of living • Farmer- grazer conflicts • Rural exodus
	Fisheries	Mabelebele, Boa Ngolo, Mesongiseli Ngolo	•	•
Public Health	Inadequate access to quality medical care/services	Beoko Ngolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba Ndiantown, Pamol hospital	• Insufficient medical personnel • Dilapidated infrastructures • Insufficient supply of essential drugs • Inadequate equipment in health centres • Absence of portable water • Inadequate supply of electricity • Absence of ambulance for emergency cases • Limited transport means.	• Ineffective attention to patients • Inadequate medical services • Poor health status • High cost of treatment of diseases • Low per capita income • Low standards of living • High death rates • Rural exodus
	Difficult access to quality health care services	Meta, Kuma, Akpasang, Mokange, Esoki, Mopako, Massaka, Mokango, Lipenja II, Ngumu, Bekoko, Ikassa town Mabelebele,	• Absence of health facilities • Long distances to nearest health facilities. • Inadequate accessibility • Difficult access to maternity assistance • Inadequate health personals in existing health facilities. • Irregular visits of health personnel during	• Poor health status • High cost of treatment • Low income • Slow rate of recovery from illnesses • Drop in labour force • poverty

		MosongiseliNgolo, Boa Ngolo, MosongiseliBalondo,Isaimbange, Lipenjamuketi,mekan golo,Ngumu, Bebokabima,Iweibima , Ndiba,Ngenye, EkonI,Ekumbako,weke,Ngurukorup,Barekabima,	vaccination campaigns. • Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization campaigns • Inadequate malaria sensitization campaign. • Inadequate access to prevention measures, care and support services.	• Increased rate of rural exodus • High rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence • High rate of malaria prevalence • High death rates
Public works	Difficult accessibility	Isai bange,Lipenjamuketi, Boangolo,Mabelebele ngolo,mosongiseliN,BekoN,BarekaBima,EkonI,Berabakoko,mopako, Ngenye,Esoki,Lipenja II,Metta,weke, Ngurukorup,Ikassatown Kuma,Bebokabima,Iweibima,Ndiba,meangweII,Fabe,Mukange,masaka,mokango,Ikondokondo,Itukabima. Mundemba,Manja,Makkekecamp,Mundimbacamp,centreA/B, Hospital camp,Bulucamp,Ndia	• insufficient road networks • inadequate farm to market roads Inadequate road infrastructures • Irregular maintenance of existing roads • Long period between grading intervals • Poor drainage systems • Dilapidating culverts and bridges. • Degradation of roads by floods	• High cost of basic commodities • High cost of transportation • High cost of living • Low level of economic activities • High rates of road accidents • Frequent car breakdown • High cost of car maintenance.

		ntown,Bekoko, Akpasang, , Ekon II(erat), Mosongiselibalondo, Ndian town, ,Matamani ,		
Basic Education	difficult access to quality basic education	All villages	• Insufficient qualified teachers • Inadequate school infrastructures • Dilapidating classrooms • Irregular and untimely supply of didactic materials • Inadequate nursery and primary schools • Long distance to existing primary schools • Inadequate social amenities in existing schools • Absence of toilets in most schools • Inadequate play grounds	• High rates of school dropouts • Late entry into schools for children • High rates of juvenile delinquency • Poor performance in school • Low representation • Children walk long distance to school • Rural exodus
Culture	Drastic fading away of cultural heritage	All villages	• Ineffective cultural and development associations • Irregular organization of cultural manifestations • Poor mobilization by external elites • Absence of community halls • Inadequate sustainability of cultural artefacts • Poor management of historical sites • Loss of mother tongue	• Slow rate of development • low community mobilization • Gradual loss of cultural identity
Women Empowerment and	Insufficient empowerment of the	All villages	• Poorly equipped women empowerment centre	• Gender inequality and equity

the family	woman		• Insufficient staff in existing centre • Few female common initiative groups • No assistance to the vulnerable groups (widows) • Inadequate training on income generating activities for women • Few educated women /girl children • Insufficient sensitization on gender issues • Insufficient financial support for women after training.	• Few women in decision making positions • Few women know their rights • High rate of divorce • Poverty • High rate of Prostitution • High rate of STDs. • High death rate.
Social Affairs	Insufficient assistance/involvement of the vulnerable population in society	All the villages	• Absence psychosocial support to the vulnerable persons • Poor community management of the vulnerable persons • Neglect by family members and the community • Absence of rehabilitation centres for disabled persons • inadequate data base of vulnerable persons • Insufficient social workers • Limited access to public institution. • Absence of reformation centres.	• Psychological trauma • Poor health status • Poor living conditions of the vulnerable persons • Depression • poverty • Increased death rates •
Energy and Water Resources	Difficult access to portable water supply	All the villages	• Un exploitation of available catchment • Poor resource mobilization • Contamination of alternative water sources (bore holes, wells, streams) • Poor treatment of available drinking sources • Limited knowledge on water treatment. • Absence of water management committees • Drying up of water sources during dry	• Rampant water borne diseases • Poor hygiene and sanitation practices • High expenditure on drugs • Reduced income • Low living standards • Women and youths walk long distances to fetch

			season • Non-functional water schemes(meka,Ekon II) • Frequent breakdown of water schemes • Absence of technicians /spare parts for maintenance	water • Rural exodus
Energy	Difficult access to energy supply	All the villages	• Absence of ENEO services • Long distance to last terminal of electricity line • Absence of decentralized electrification • Poor functioning management committees • Limited access to cooking gas • Limited access to local fire wood • Poor implementation of electrification policies • Dilapidated electric poles • Inadequate number of meters. • Poor follow up by elites • Non-functional community generators • Absence of spare parts for repairs • Inadequate access to alternative sources of energy	• Permanent black out in villages • Constant power cuts • Low voltage. • High rates of insecurity • Slow rates of economic activities • Drop in revenue collection by the council • Low per capita income • Low living standards • Rural exodus
Secondary Education	Difficult access to quality secondary education	All the villages	• Insufficient personnel • Inadequate number of school infrastructures • Long distances to existing secondary schools. • Insufficient didactic materials • Inadequate play grounds • School dropouts • High quest for money by the youths	• Poor examination results • Low representation • Poor certificates • High rates of unemployment • Poverty • Rural exodus • Juvenile delinquency • High rates of banditry

			• Presence of bike riding • Poor parental control • Peer group influence • Early /teenage pregnancies • Early /forceful marriages • Negative socio cultural practices	
Employment and Vocational Training	Difficult access to employment Opportunities.	All villages	• Limited professional trainings offered • Few vocational training centers • Limited number of teaching staff in existing center • Limited number of tailored programmes suitable for the job market in existing center (SAR SM)	• Increased dependency rates on parents • High rates of juvenile delinquency
Labour and social security	High level of job insecurity	Makekecamp,Manacamp Mundembacamp,Hospitalcamp, Centre A/B Bulu camp,Ikassacamp,Fabe,manage,Esoki,Ngenye,mopako,massaka,mukango, LipenjaII,Kuma, Beboka	• Insufficient number of stabilized enterprises • Poor organization and structuring of employment • Low wages for labour • High rates of unskilled labour • Poor working conditions for workers • No health benefits • Inadequate knowledge on the labour code • Poor hygiene and sanitation. • Absence of job insurance. • Ineffective functioning of workers unions.	• High risk of job accidents • Poor contribution towards development • Worker's rights not respected by employer. • Prevalence of diseases(HIV/AIDS ,STDs and Malaria), • Ineffective treatment of diseases • Workers not aware of their rights and obligations. • High rates of poverty • Rural exodus
Tourism	Underdevelopment of touristic potentials	Bulu camp, Ekumbako, Mana	• Insufficient touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant	• Low income to the population /council

		camp,	• Poor development of touristic sites • Nonexistence of local tourism strategies	• Poor attraction of tourists
Forestry and wildlife	Poor management of forest and its resources	All villages	• Abusive/unsustainable exploitation of NTFPs and wildlife • Insufficient community forests • Illegal exploitation forest resources • Few forest controllers • Non-enforcement of forestry regulations • Deforestation • Poor land use practices	• Destruction of ecosystem • Global warming • Disinvestment in forestry activities • Absence of revenue from forestry activities • Limited development opportunities • Absence of employment opportunities
Environment and protection of Nature	Poor environmental management	All villages	• Absence of established dumping sites • No waste management system put in place • Indiscriminate tree cutting • Defecating in the streams • Inadequate sensitization on environmental hazards	• Dumping of dirt along streets / gutters • Blockage within drainage patterns • Frequent wild fires • Water pollution • Environmental degradation
Urban Development and Housing	Limited access to basic urban services	All villages	• Inadequate urban development and housing facilities (infrastructures, personnel and equipment) • Absence of master plan for the municipality • Absence of hydro electrification net work • Absence of waste management plan • Construction of houses with local and temporal materials	• High rates of insecurity • Environmental pollution and waste dispersal • Poor construction of houses • Absence of a vision and consciousness on the construction of modern

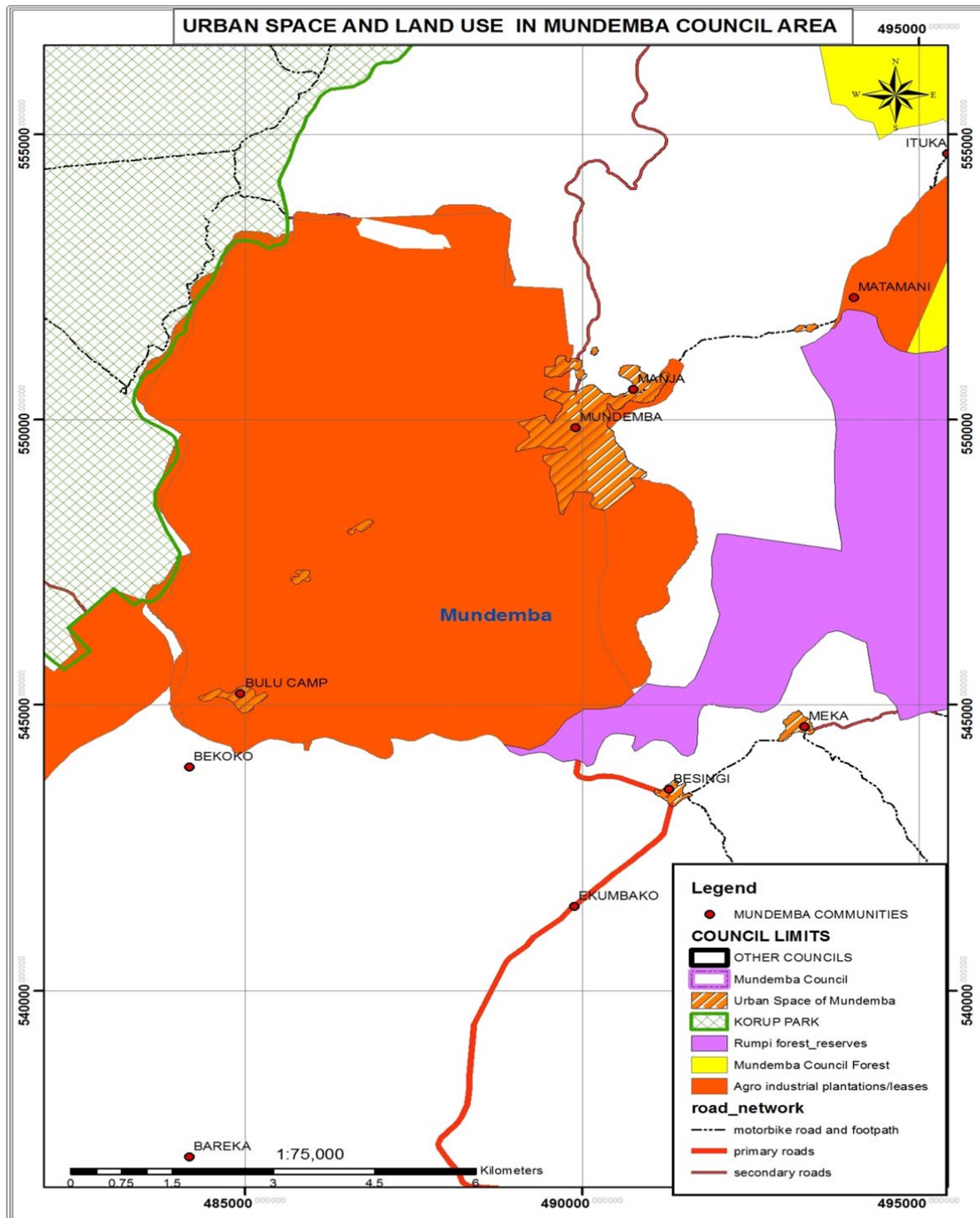
				houses • High risk of fire disasters
State property and land Affairs	High rates of land grabbing within communities	Fabe, Meangwe II, Mokange, Iwei, Meta, MosongiselliBalondo, Manja,	• Insufficient land for farming and construction of houses • Influx of development projects (Pamol, SGSOC) • Presence of reserves (Korup, Rumpi, proposed Mundemba council forest)	• Conflict between neighbouring villages
Scientific research and Innovation	Poor development of traditional research activities	All villages	Poor protection / conservation of local medicinal plants Absence of research facilities (structures, personnel and equipment) Poor dissimilation of scientific innovation No training on multiplication of quality varieties No training on techniques of soil erosion	• Low quality of agricultural produce • Out dated production techniques • Low economic benefits
Commerce	Inadequate means of marketing products	Mundemba town, Massaka/Mokango, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange, Fabe, MeangweII, BesingiMeka, Ekumbako, MosongiselliNgolo, Ngumu, Ikassa Town, Boa, Isai Mbange	• Poorly constructed market • Poor waste disposal in the market • Absence of market structures • Inadequate marketing channels • Long distance to existing markets	• Poor marketing of farm products • High post-harvest losses • Low income • Low living standards • Poverty
Youth Affairs	Insufficient youth empowerment facilities	All villages	• Absence of youth empowerment center • Limited entrepreneurial capacities • Poor access to funds • Inadequate mobilization of youths on	• High rates of unemployment • High rates of illiteracy • Juvenile delinquencies • High rates of teenage

			income generating activities • Absence of trainers and animators	pregnancies • Wide spread of HIV/AIDS • High rates of rural exodus
Sports and physical Education	Insufficient involvement of the population in sporting activities	All villages	• Limited sporting facilities (sports complex, training centres etc.) • Insufficient sport equipment in schools • Insufficient sport teachers in various schools • Insufficient modern equipment for sporting activities	• Limited promotion of sport and physical education • Poor development of sport and leisure discipline • Absence of sport organization • Inadequate participation in sport competition
Small and Medium size enterprises, social economy and handicraft	Poor development of economic activities and craftsmanship	All villages	• Inadequate functioning of structures and facilities • Limited access to handicraft services • Slow and weak promotion of the sector • Limited knowledge on entrepreneurship • Limited opportunities for self-employed workers (tailors, barbers, mechanics etc.) • Limited knowledge on procedures of enterprises creation	• Low rate of business expansion • Rural exodus • Existence of clandestine business • Weak economic power of the council and the population •
Mines, Industries and Technology Development	Poor development of research and transformation of minerals	Beboka, Ngumu, Mundemba II, Isai Mbage, Bulu camp, BeokoNgolo, Boa Ngolo, MosomgiselliNgolo	• Absence qualified research staff • Inadequate transformation equipment	• Under exploitation of resources • Under development

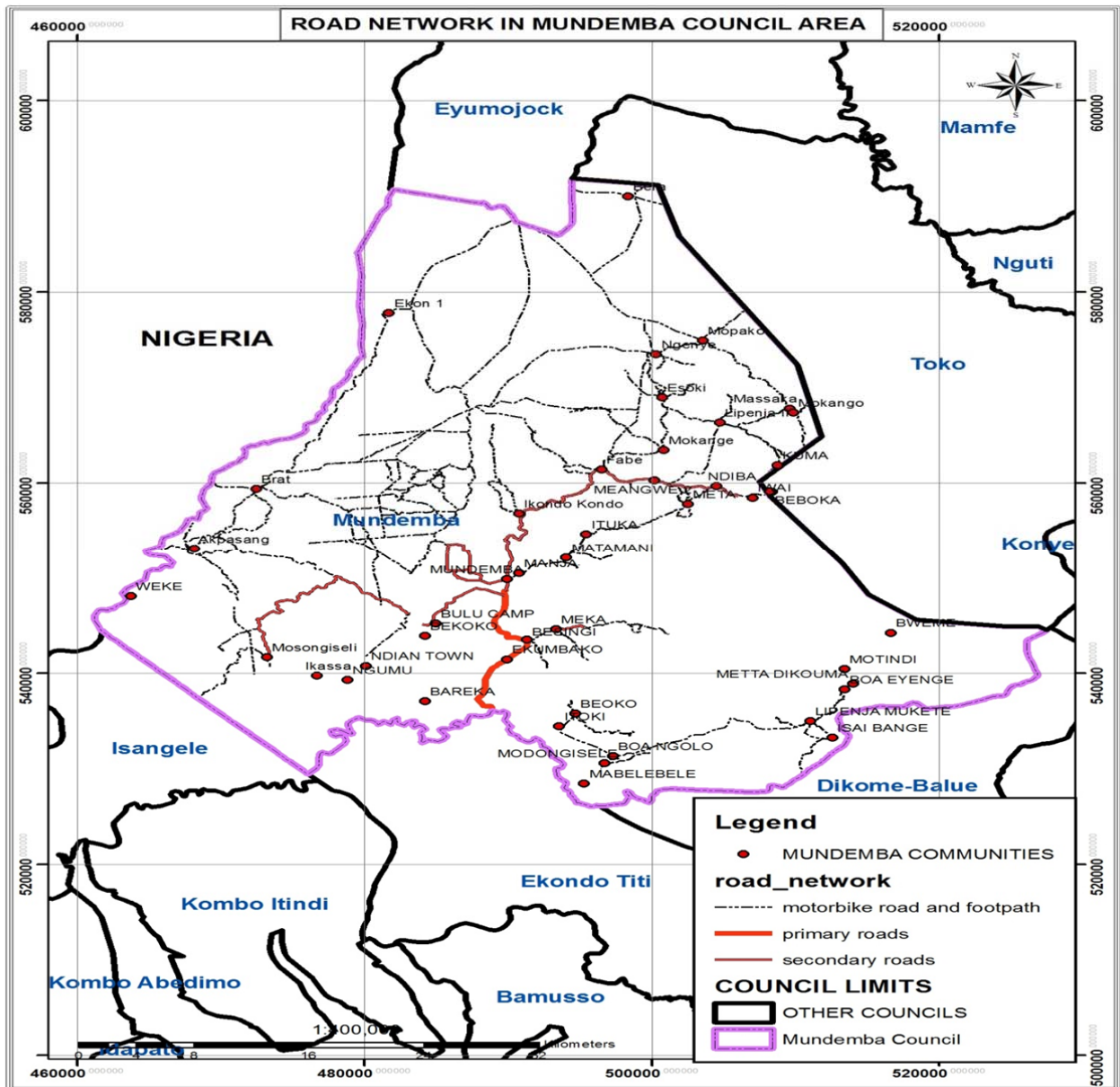
Transport	Insufficient transport means	Manja, fabe, Ikondokondo I, Meangwe II, Iwei, Ndiba, Beboka, Mundemba II, Besingi, MekaNgolo, Ekumbako MesongiseliNgolo, Boa Ngolo	• Poor condition of vehicles • Irregular serving of vehicles/bikes • Drivers / bike riders are not careful • Poor condition of the roads	• Passengers are injured • Passengers arrive late • Loss of confidence in drivers/ bike riders • Delay in travel time • Frequent breakdown of vehicles/bikes
Communication	Poor means of communication	All villages	• Absence of CRTV antenna in the municipality • No media coverage • Absence of community radio station • Limited number of staff in existing post office • Absence of a mobile van in existing post office	• Poor flow of information • Population is less informed • High level of unawareness of employment opportunities
Post and telecommunication	Inadequate post and telecommunication facilities	All villages	• Poor reception of telephone network • Few MTN and ORANGE antennae • Absence of multimedia center	• Poor flow of information • No exposure to the outside world • Reduced economic growth
Territorial Administration and Decentralization	High rates of insecurity	MosongiselliBalondo, Ikassa Town, Ngumu, Ndian town, Erat	• Inadequate enforcement of security measures	• Harassment of the population by bandits • High crime wave
Higher Education	Limited professional skills	All villages	• Limited higher and professional institutions • Absence of university	• Poor access to socio professional skills • Under development • Low representation in the society • Few educated elites

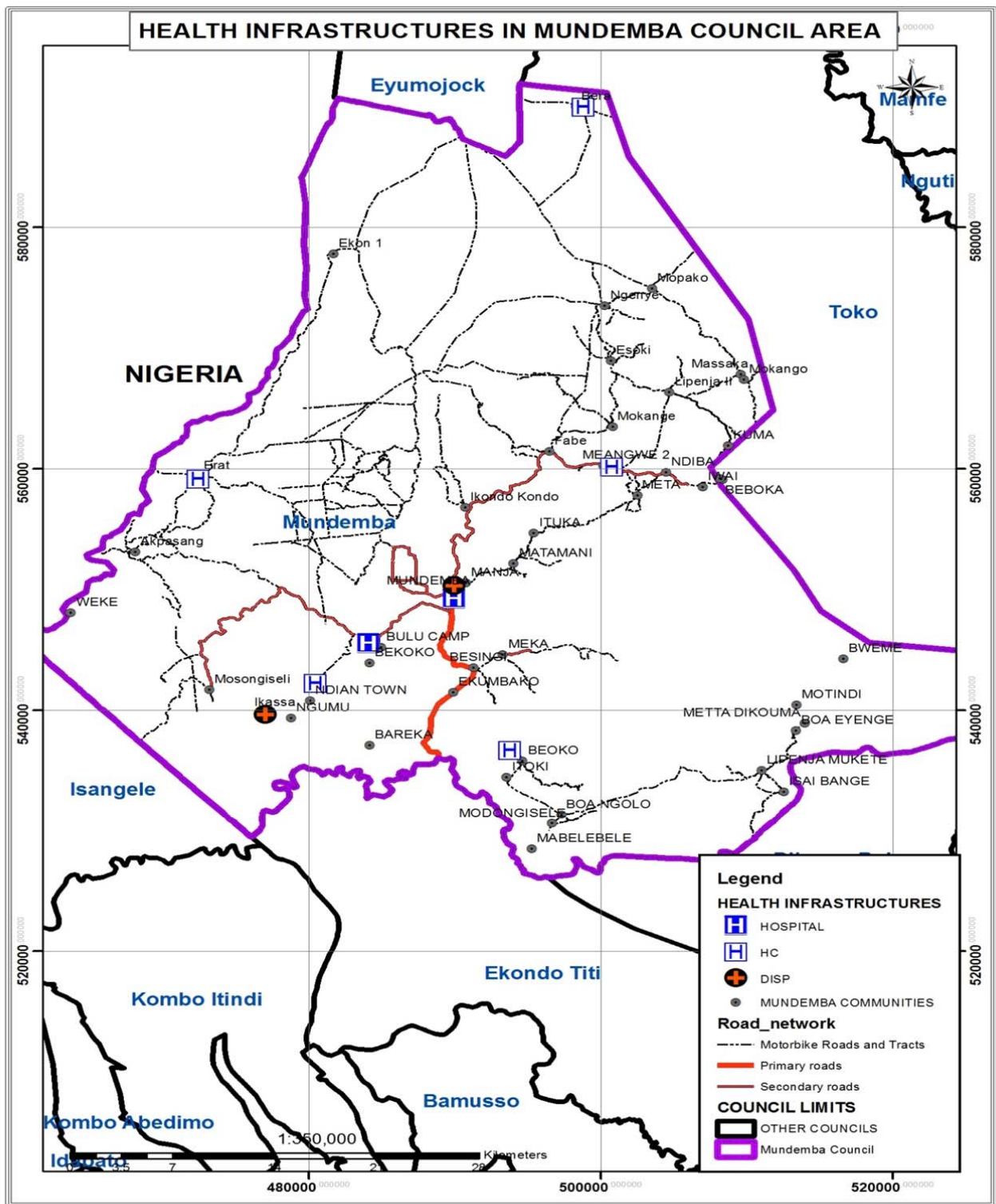
Source: Field Survey 2017

Map of the urban space of Mundemba council.



The map of the road network of Mundemba council area





4.3. Main potential resources of Mundemba Council

Table 5: List of potential resources of the municipality

Sector	Type of resource	Assets /Potential	Activity type	Villages concerned	Controller	Problems /constrains	Proposed action
Tourism	Korup National Park	Variety of wild life and plant species River Mana and the hanging foot bridge	-Tourism -Exploitation of flora and fauna -Poaching	Bera, Ekon1, Erat, Akpasang, Mosongisele, Ikassa, Ngumu, NdianTown, Bulu Camp	- PSMNR - MINFOF	-illegal exploitation of plant and animal species -irregular maintenance of roads leading to site -No income generation from tourists -Under exploitation of touristic potential	- Control illegal exploitation of the forest - Regular maintenance of roads leading to the park -Introduce tourism activities
	Rumpi Hills	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products, Wild animals and plant species.	Exploitation of non-timber forest products, and poaching	Bweme, Motindi, Boa Enyenge, Lipenja Muketi, Isai Mbange, Boa Ngolo, Mabelebele, Meka, and Besingi.	-MINFOF	-No management of touristic site -Under exploitation of touristic potential -Poor land use practices	-Tourism activities should be improved upon -draw and implement the land use plan

	Cave	Rich in variety of wild animals, birds, spring and historical	Hunting of bats and other animals	Bessingi	Traditional council	-Unexploited touristic potentials. -Difficult accessibility	-Identify and develop the touristic potentials of the cave. -regular maintain road leading to Bessingi
	Hotels		Lodging	Mundemba Town	Individuals	Insufficient facilities	-More lodging infrastructure built
Industries, Mines, and Technological Development	Crude oil	Suspected petrol pending feasibility studies	None	Beboka, Ngumu, Mokange, Ituka and Ikassa village	Ministry of Mines and Powers	Unexploited mineral	
	Mineral	Suspected gold pending feasibility studies	None	Beboka, Ngumu, and Ikassa village	Ministry of Mines and Powers	Unexploited mineral	
	River	Sand, stones, gravel, salt and fish species	-Scoping of sand, stones and gravel -Fishing	Mana Camp, Bulu, Ndian Town, Isai Mbange, Mosongisele Ngolo, Beoko, Boa Ngolo, Meka Ngolo, Meta, Ikassa Camp	Ministry of Mines and Powers	-No control of exploiters -Fish poisoning in rivers	Council should control the exploitation of resources from rivers

Forestry and wildlife	Community Forest	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wild animals	Collection of NTFPs Exploitation of timber and wildlife species	Mosongisele	-Traditional council - MINFOF	Poor management of community forest	-Create a management committee for the forest. -Intensify control on the illegal exploitation of the forest
	Munde mba council Forest	Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wild animals	NTFP gathering and illegal poaching	Ngenye, Ekondokondo, Ituka, Matamani, Beoko, Boa Ngolo, Esoki, Lipenja, Mokange, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba, Kuma, Meta, Mokange, Lipenja II, Mokango, Masaka, Boa Enyenge.		-No income generation from forest potentials -Illegal exploitation of timber Illegal hunting	

Source: Field work 2017

4.4.1. Childhood Development

Childhood is the age span ranging from birth to adolescence. It can be divided up into the developmental stages of the child: early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence. According to UNICEF, childhood is the time for children to be in school and play, to grow strong and confident with the love and encouragement of their family and extended community. A child in this context is a human being aged between 0 and 18 years as much in the sense of the agreement in relation to the rights of the child as in the African Rights and wellbeing charter. As such childhood means more than just the space between birth and the attainment of adulthood.

Table 33: Childhood population in the municipality

No	Villages/ Quarters	Specific group				
		EPI target pop (0-50 months)	Pre- school age pop (4-5yrs)	Primary school age pop (6- 14yrs)	Adolescen ts (12-19yrs)	Youthful pop (15-34 yrs)
	URBAN SPACE QTERS					
	Mundemba Town	143	380	2222	2478	1257
1	Manja Town	121	101	500	700	503
2	Bulu Camp	25	43	120	200	1355
	Urban space sub- total	289	524	2842	3378	3115
	VILLAGES					
3	Makeke C	26	37	75	106	170
4	Mana C	15	25	90	102	160
5	Mundimba C	11	10	74	98	300
6	Centre /B	6	27	47	32	325
7	Hospital C	3	09	42	15	120
8	Meka N	22	48	105	215	2552
9	Bekoko	18	27	150	210	250
10	Ndian Town	1	5	17	9	35
11	Ngumu	5	24	40	80	160
12	Ngenye B	3	5	70	90	170
13	Mopako B	4	1	40	80	132
14	Bera Bako	6	3	70	40	150
15	Ikondokondo I	7	4	90	30	245
16	Masaka B	9	3	91	99	122
17	Mokange B	7	5	123	59	96
18	Matanamani	1	5	62	38	66
19	Mokango B	3	3	41	51	78
20	Metta N.	10	18	200	111	113
21	FabeBima	132	78	520	680	345
22	Meangwe II Ngolo	9	22	310	170	720

23	Ndiba N	16	41	130	210	132
24	IweiBima	3	5	30	22	23
25	Beboka B	1	5	16	10	134
26	Kuma B	3	5	57	73	34
27	Lipenja II	00	4	5	3	56
28	Esoki B	7	6	68	70	98
29	Ikassa C	5	4	59	33	178
30	MosongiseliBalond o	5	11	62	28	136
31	Ekon II	8	11	103	89	234
32	Akpassang	22	14	320	280	154
33	Mundemba II	4	3	48	34	176
34	Besingi N	5	9	77	45	180
35	ItukaBima	4	4	42	80	56
36	Ekumbako	7	9	148	117	44
37	Bareka B	4	2	29	15	25
38	Beoko N	8	23	13	10	197
39	MosongiseliNgolo	4	27	5	3	120
40	Mabelebele	3	8	61	82	73
41	Boa Ngolo	6	4	73	61	55
42	LipenjaMuketi	5	10	16	20	56
43	Isai Mbange	3	6	28	18	78
44	NguruKorup	1	5	9	8	34
45	weke	5	8	60	42	32

4.4. Synthesis of Data on Childhood

Sector	Identified Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Agriculture	Limited access to Land for farming	-Limited knowledge on children's rights -Poverty -Poor nutrition	-Exhaustion -Malnutrition -Delinquency -Retarded growth -School drop out	-Sensitization of population on children rights and the eradication of child labour -Subsidized food to mothers -Door to door administration of vitamins
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	Limited access to children play centers, children parks, day care centers	-Deferred schooling -Limited Informal home education -delinquency	Creation of day care centers and children's parks
Health	Limited access to quality health care	-Poor access to antenatal and post natal care -Poor coverage of Vaccination campaigns	-Home remedies -Increase neonatal diseases / Mortality.	-Sensitization of population on importance of infant vaccination -Door to door vaccination
Territorial Administration	Poor access to civil status registry	Limited knowledge on the establishment of birth certificates	-Children without birth certificates -lost opportunities	-Sensitization on the need of establishing birth certificates -Increase number of civil status registry within municipality
Women and the Family	-Limited capacity building of teenage mothers and school drop outs	-Insufficient identification of teenage mothers -Limited support of teenage mothers	-School drop out -Delinquency	-Trainings on sexuality, children rights and rights of the girl child -Insertion of teenage mothers into capacity building programs -Organize Adult literacy

				programs
Water	Inadequate hygienic conditions in school premises	-Limited access to portable water, -limited refuse disposal pits, -limited good latrines	Increase air and water borne diseases	-Provision of water points, garbage bins -Enforce washing of hands -Enforce lessons on hygiene and sanitation -Deworming of infants
Social Affairs	Inadequate support to vulnerable children	-Limited awareness on plight of vulnerable children	-Stigmatization -Traumatization -Exposure to STI	Sensitization of rights of children especially the girl child
Secondary Education	Limited access to secondary education	Limited access to libraries, Children's parks and play grounds	Limited interpersonal and motor skills	Provision of libraries and play grounds

4.5: Local Economy

Table 34: Main economic activities per sector / gender

Sector	Men	Women	Youths	observation
MINADER	Farming (oil palms, cocoa, cassava, maize.)	Farming (cassava, egusi, vegetables, maize)	Farming (cassava, maize, oil palm.)	About 65% of the population involved. The major problem here is low productivity
MINEPIA	Fishing, Animal breeding (piggery, poultry)	Animal breeding (local birds, poultry, piggery)	Fishing, Animal breeding	25% of population involved. Low productivity.
Communication	-	-	Call box operators	Poor network
Employment and vocational training	Masonry Carpentry plumbing	Tailoring Hair dressing Catering	Masonry Carpentry plumbing Tailoring Hair dressing Catering	-
Forestry and wild life	Hunting	Harvesting and sales of NTFP	Harvesting and sales of NTFP	-Unsustainable harvesting of products. -poor forest management laws
Public health	Nurses, doctors	Nurses, midwives	Nurses	Very few
Commerce	Trading Bars and off licenses, eateries	Trading, eateries,	Trading, off licenses, eateries	Poor business community especially in the villages.

Tourism	Hotels and motels,	Eateries	-	Not yet developed
Industries, mines and technological development	Sand scooping	Sand scooping	Sand scooping	Highly resourceful
Small and medium size enterprise, social economy and crafts	Cane weaving	-	Cane weaving	Poorly developed
Transport	Bike riders Car drivers Canoe drivers	Car drivers (Very few women own private cars)	Bike riders Car drivers Canoe boys	Poor road infrastructure

Synthesis table of main institutions (NGOs, CIGs, Project, and Associations) involved in the council local economy

Table 35: CIGs involved in development within the council area

Tribe	Village	Name of CIG	Legal Status	No of members	Speciality of work	External Funding	Revenue generated/ year (FCFA)
Bima	Mudemba	ERINGUH	Registered	24	Farming	None	Not disclosed
	Manja	EKOSOBENI	Registered	30	Cassava farming	IITA	Not disclosed
		BOKENE	Registered	8	Cassava farming	GoC	150000
		MOBIA	Registered	10	Maize farming	GoC	Not disclosed
		Manja Youths	Registered	8	Maize farming	GoC	Not disclosed
		DEVOTEDFARME RS	Registered	8	Cassava farming	None	Not disclosed
	Matamani	BASAPUE	Registered	12	Cassava farming	None	150000
Ngolo	Isai Mbange	SONGWENE	Registered	15	Farming	None	Not disclosed
	Meka	Try and see Youths	Registered	17	Cassava farming	MINADER	Not disclosed

	Beoko	NGEKE	Registered	8	Farming	None	Not disclosed
		NJOBOLA	Registered	10	Farming	None	Not disclosed
	Ndiba	SEKEKE	Registered	12	Farming	None	Not disclosed
	Besingi	BALANGI	Registered	8	Cassava farming	GoC	20000
		CERUWBENE	Registered	12	Cocoa/ plantain farming	GoC	200000
		SEKOCENE	Registered	12	Cassava farming	Rumpi	40000
		DIOMONAMISO	Registered	10	Snail farming	GoC	25000
BalondoBadiko	Mosongise lle	Sekeke	Registered	35	Palm	None	Not disclosed
Korup	Ikondokon do	KANCHAKANG- KORUP	Registered	20	Cassava farming	GoC	400000
		BeruD'yeni	Registered	11	Cassava, Palm, Maize, Melon farming	None	250000
	Ekon	BETUMKUBA	Registered	43	Farming	None	100000
	Erat	USI BUNUKI	Registered	15	Farming	National Maize Support Program	Not disclosed

Source?

4.5. Synthesis on Climate Change

Table 36:Climate change in Mundemba municipality

Sector	Tendencies	Biophysical Effects	Socio-economic Effect	Risk level	Envisaged solutions	Villages concerned	Local Potentials
Agriculture	High	Erosions and flooding	Destruction of properties and Businesses	High on children and Farmers	Plant more trees, clean drainage patterns(local solution),	Mundemba town, mosongiseli,Fabe,	Presence of trees, bamboos, sand, stones
Public works	High	Erosion, Flooding	Road destruction, Business places due to over rains	High risk on travellers, Business persons, Farmers	Tree planting, clean drainage, open and clear tree cover along the roads, Community labour(Local solution)	Mundemba town, Manja, Besingi, Ekumbako, Ikondokondo, Fabe, Meangwe II, Ndiba,Iwei,Beboka	Presence of stones, sticks to fill potholes.
Water resources and Energy	High	Floods Erosion	Over flooding streams and rivers, dirty water	Contamin ation of water	Protect water catchments(local solution)	All villages in the municipality.	Sand, stones, Youthful population for labour, DD Ndian for technical advice and assistance.

4.7. Main Problems and needs per sector

Table 37:Main Problems and Needs per sector

Sector	Reformulated Problem	Villages concerned	Principal causes	Principal Effects	Needs
Agriculture	Low agricultural production and productivity	All villages	• Poor soils fertility • Poor farming methods • Inadequate technical know how • Poor access to farm inputs • Inadequate/limited supply of improved seedlings • Poor marketing of agricultural products • Poor organization of farmers • Limited number of extension workers • Absence of storage facilities • Poor farm to market roads • Limited access to loans for agriculture.	• Low yield • Loss of interest in farming • Post-harvest loss • Food scarcity • Low per capita income • Low standards of living • Poverty • High rates of rural exodus	• Create agric extension posts • Organisation of trainings on modern farming techniques and soil improvement techniques • Supply of farm inputs • Supply improved seedlings (cocoa, cassava, palms, • Recruit/transfer trained agricultural extension workers • Creation and maintenance of farm to market roads • Create CIGs • Restructuring of CIGs into cooperative societies and/or union of CIGs • Provision of storage facilities • Farmers loan scheme • Open Farmers houses

Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production	All the villages	• Limited access to improved animal breed • Limited access to livestock feed • Insufficient extension officers • Insufficient knowledge on livestock production techniques • Limited marketing network • Limited grazer fields	• Low livestock yield • Low intake of animal protein • High rates of livestock diseases • High cost of treatment • Low income • Low standards of living • Farmer- grazer conflicts • Rural exodus	• Capacity building on intensive methods of rearing animals • creation of CIGs • Assistance to animal rearers • Allocate land for animal farming (grazing land). • Veterinary nurses • Farmers house
	Fisheries	Mabelebele, Boa Ngolo, Mesongiseli Ngolo	•	•	•
Public Health	Inadequate access to quality medical care/services	BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera,Munde mba Ndian town, Pamol hospital	• Insufficient medical personnel • Dilapidated infrastructures • Insufficient supply of essential drugs • Inadequate equipment in health centres • Absence of portable water • Inadequate supply of electricity • Absence of ambulance for emergency cases	• Ineffective attention to patients • Inadequate medical services • Poor health status • High cost of treatment of diseases • Low per capita income • Low standards of living • High death rates • Rural exodus	• Transfer more trained medical personnel • Hospital equipment (beds,lab,etc.). • supply basic / essential drugs • Hygiene and sanitation facilities (toilets,water, incinerators etc.). • HIV/AIDS treatment units

			Limited transport means.		
	Difficult access to quality health care services	All the Villages	- Absence of health facilities - Long distances to nearest health facilities. - Inadequate accessibility - Difficult access to maternity assistance - Inadequate health personnel in existing health facilities. - Irregular visits of health personnel during vaccination campaigns. - Inadequate HIV/AIDS sensitization campaigns - Inadequate malaria sensitization campaign. - Inadequate access to prevention measures, care and support services.	- Poor health status - High cost of treatment - Low income - Slow rate of recovery from illnesses - Drop in labour force - poverty - Increased rate of rural exodus - High rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence - High rate of malaria prevalence - High death rates	- Increase outreach activities - Create and construct health units/Dispensaries. - Create CBOs for the sensitization of HIV/AIDS/ prevention units. - First Aid box - Provide psycho-social support for HIV/AIDS infected persons.

Public works	Difficult accessibility	Isai bange,Lipenj amuketi,Boa ngolo,Mabel ebelengolo, Mosongiseli N,BeokoN,B arekaAll the Villages	• insufficient road networks • inadequate farm to market roads Inadequate road infrastructures • Irregular maintenance of existing roads • Long period between grading intervals • Poor drainage systems • Dilapidating culverts and bridges. • Degradation of roads by floods	• High cost of basic commodities • High cost of transportation • High cost of living • Low level of economic activities • High rates of road accidents • Frequent car breakdown • High cost of car maintenance.	• Construct drainage pattern along existing roads • Maintenance of existing road network • Construction of durable bridges and culverts along existing roads • Rehabilitate existing roads • Reinforce existing rain gates • Construct/open farm to market roads.
Basic Education	difficult access to quality basic education	All villages	• Insufficient qualified teachers • Inadequate school infrastructures • Dilapidating classrooms • Irregular and untimely supply of didactic materials • Inadequate nursery and primary schools • Long distance to existing primary schools • Inadequate social amenities in existing schools	• High rates of school dropouts • Late entry into schools for children • High rates of juvenile delinquency • Poor performance in school • Low representation • Children walk long distance to school • Rural exodus	• Recruit more qualified teachers • Supply didactic materials regularly • Maintain existing play grounds • Construct modern toilets and water schemes • Rehabilitate existing classrooms • Construction of new classrooms in existing schools • Create and construct new schools

			• Absence of toilets in most schools • Inadequate play grounds		
Culture	Drastic fading away of cultural heritage	All villages	• Ineffective cultural and development associations • Irregular organization of cultural manifestations • Poor mobilization by external elites • Absence of community halls • Inadequate sustainability of cultural artefacts • Poor management of historical sites • Loss of mother tongue	• Slow rate of development • low community mobilization • Gradual loss of cultural identity	• Construct community halls • Support the organization of cultural manifestation • Carry out mother tongue classes • Sensitize the communities on management of historical sites
Women Empowerment and the family	Insufficient empowerment of the woman	All villages	• Poorly equipped women empowerment centre • Insufficient staff in existing centre • Few female common initiative groups • No assistance to the vulnerable groups (widows) • Inadequate training on income generating activities for women	• Gender inequality and equity • Few women in decision making positions • Few women know their rights • High rate of divorce • Poverty • High rate of Prostitution • High rate of STDs. • High death rate.	• Equip existing women empowerment centre • Increase number of staff in existing women empowerment centre • Carry out sensitization and trainings on women rights • Organize training on income generating • Carry out sensitization on gender issues

			• Few educated women /girl children • Insufficient sensitization on gender issues • Insufficient financial support for women after training.		• Encourage the creation and support existing female CIGs • Create and construct more women empowerment centres.
Social Affairs	Insufficient assistance/inv olvement of the vulnerable population in society	All the villages	• Absence psychosocial support to the vulnerable persons • Poor community management of the vulnerable persons • Neglect by family members and the community • Absence of rehabilitation centres for disabled persons • inadequate data base of vulnerable persons • Insufficient social workers • Limited access to public institution. • Absence of reformation centres.	• Psychological trauma • Poor health status • Poor living conditions of the vulnerable persons • Depression • poverty • Increased death rates •	• Update the data base for all vulnerable persons. • Recruitment of social workers to be at their disposal and to offer psychosocial assistance to them when need be. • Create/construct and equip social rehabilitation centres. • Improve on funds for field work • Reformation centres to build the capacities of vulnerable persons.
Energy and Water Resources	Difficult access to portable		• Un exploitation of available catchment • Poor resource mobilization	• Rampant water borne diseases • Poor hygiene and	• Construct new water schemes. • Carry out trainings on water treatment

	water supply	All the villages	• Contamination of alternative water sources (bore holes, wells, streams) • Poor treatment of available drinking sources • Limited knowledge on water treatment. • Absence of water management committees • Drying up of water sources during dry season • Non-functional water schemes(meka,Ekon II) • Frequent breakdown of water schemes • Absence of technicians /spare parts for maintenance	sanitation practices • High expenditure on drugs • Reduced income • Low living standards • Women and youths walk long distances to fetch water • Rural exodus	• Construct more borehole • Protect water catchments
Energy	Difficult access to energy supply	All the villages	• Absence of ENEO services • Long distance to last terminal of electricity line • Absence of decentralized electrification • Poor functioning management committees • Limited access to cooking gas	• Permanent black out in villages • Constant power cuts • Low voltage. • High rates of insecurity • Slow rates of economic activities • Drop in revenue collection by the council	• Extension of ENEO services • Installation of more poles. • Installation of solar energy systems • Provide communities with generators

			• Limited access to local fire wood • Poor implementation of electrification policies • Dilapidated electric poles • Inadequate number of meters. • Poor follow up by elites • Non-functional community generators • Absence of spare parts for repairs • • Inadequate access to alternative sources of energy •	• Low per capita income • Low living standards Rural exodus	
Secondary Education	Difficult access to quality secondary education	All the villages	• Insufficient personnel • Inadequate number of school infrastructures • Long distances to existing secondary schools. • Insufficient didactic materials • Inadequate play grounds •	• Poor examination results • Low representation • Poor certificates • High rates of unemployment • Poverty • Rural exodus • Juvenile delinquency • High rates of banditry	• Construct more classrooms in existing schools • Recruit /transfer more qualified teachers in schools • Sensitize parents on their role in child up bringing • Sensitize the public on the importance of education • Supply didactic materials

			• School dropouts • High quest for money by the youths • Presence of bike riding • Poor parental control • Peer group influence • Early /teenage pregnancies • Early /forceful marriages • Negative socio cultural practices		
Employment and Vocational Training	Difficult access to employment Opportunities	All villages	• Limited professional trainings offered • Few vocational training centers • Limited number of teaching staff in existing center • Limited number of tailored programmes suitable for the job market in existing center (SAR SM)	• Increased dependency rates on parents • High rates of juvenile delinquency	• Increase the number of teaching staff in existing SAR SM • Carry out sensitization on the importance of vocational training • Equip the existing vocational training centres. • Create and construct more vocational training centres
Labour and social security	High level of job insecurity	Makekecamp ,Mana camp Mundimbaca	• Insufficient number of stabilized enterprises • Poor organization and	• High risk of job accidents • Poor contribution	• Promote the rights of employees Carry out sensitization on the labour

		mp, Hospitalcamp, Centre A/B Bulu camp, Ikassa camp,Fabe, Mukange,Es oki,Ngenye, Mopako,Mas saka,Mukang o, LipenjaII,Ku ma, Beboka	structuring of employment • Low wages for labour • High rates of unskilled labour • Poor working conditions for workers • No health benefits • Inadequate knowledge on the labour code • Poor hygiene and sanitation. • Absence of job insurance. • Ineffective functioning of workers unions.	towards development • Worker's rights not respected by employer. • Prevalence of diseases(HIV/AIDS ,STDs and Malaria), • Ineffective treatment of diseases • Workers not aware of their rights and obligations. • High rates of poverty • Rural exodus	code
Tourism	Underdevelop ment of touristic potentials	Bulu camp, Ekumbako, Mana camp,	• Insufficient touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant • Poor development of touristic sites • Inclusive ecotourism strategy at the level of KNP • Nonexistence of local tourism strategies	• Low income to the population /council • Poor attraction of tourists	• Develop touristic sites • Establish local tourism strategies • Construction of touristic infrastructures like hotels and restaurants by the council • Collaboration with KNP to market tourism potential through management strategy
Forestry and	Poor	All villages	• Abusive/unsustainable	• Destruction of	• Increase the number of

wildlife	management of forest and its resources		exploitation of NTFPs and wildlife • Insufficient community forests • Illegal exploitation forest resources • Few forest controllers • Limited enforcement of forestry regulations • Deforestation • Poor land use practices • No land use plans	ecosystem • Global warming • Disinvestment in forestry activities • Limited revenue from forestry activities • Limited development opportunities • Absence of employment opportunities	technical staff in the forestry post • Carryout sensitization on forestry laws • Increase the number of community forests • Reinforce the procedure for the acquisition of the council forest • Carry out trainings on the valorisation /domestication of NTFPs • Enforce collaborative management of protected areas and resources in and around protected areas • Carry out participatory land use planning at village, clusters, and council level
Environment and protection of Nature	Poor environmental management	All villages	• Absence of established dumping sites • No waste management system put in place • Indiscriminate tree cutting • Defecating in the streams	• Dumping of dirt along streets / gutters • Blockage within drainage patterns • Frequent wild fires • Water pollution • Environmental degradation	• Put in place a waste management system • Carry out sensitization on environmental hazards • Establish a dumping site • Install trash cans within the municipality • Encourage tree planting

			• Inadequate sensitization on environmental hazards • Few or no environmental management plan and noncompliance to validated plans		• Support elaboration, implementation and monitoring environmental management plans at council levels
Urban Development and Housing	Limited access to basic urban services	All villages	• Inadequate urban development and housing facilities (infrastructures, personnel and equipment) • Absence of master plan for the municipality • Absence of hydro electrification net work • Absence of waste management plan • Construction of houses with local and temporal materials • Few or no environmental management plan and noncompliance to validated plans	• High rates of insecurity • Environmental pollution and waste dispersal • Poor construction of houses • Absence of a vision and consciousness on the construction of modern houses • High risk of fire disasters	• Establish a master plan for the municipality • Extension of ENEO services in the municipality • Put in place a waste management system • Sensitize the population on the importance of acquiring land titles • Rehabilitate existing streets in Mundemba urban space. • Support elaboration, implementation and monitoring environmental management plans at council levels
State property	High rates of	Fabe,	• No land use plans	• Conflict between	• Sensitize the population on

and land Affairs	land grabbing within communities	Meangwe II, Mokange, Iwei, Meta, Mosongiselli Balondo, Manja,	• Insufficient land for farming and construction of houses • Influx of development projects (Pamol, SGSOC) • Presence of reserves (Korup, Rumpi, proposed Mundemba council forest)	neighbouring villages • Conflicting land uses	land issues • Release land for the future generation • Support to elaboration of participatory land use planning at council level
Scientific research and Innovation	Poor development of traditional research activities	All villages	• Poor protection / conservation of local medicinal plants • Absence of research facilities (structures, personnel and equipment) • Poor dissimulation of scientific innovation • No training on multiplication of quality varieties • No training on techniques of soil erosion	• Low quality of agricultural produce • Out dated production techniques • Low economic benefits	• Train local community researchers • Organize price awards for best researchers • Organize trainings on conservation of medicinal plants • Create a department of scientific research within the municipality
Commerce	Inadequate means of	Mundemba town,	• Poorly constructed market	• Poor marketing of farm products	• Create new markets • Construct modern periodic

	marketing products	Massaka/Mokango, Mofako, Ngenye, Esoki, Mokange, Fabe, meangwe II, BesingiMeka, Ekumbako, Mosongiselli Ngolo, Ngumu, Ikassa Town, Boa, Isai Mbange	• Poor waste disposal in the market • Absence of market structures • Inadequate marketing channels • Long distance to existing markets	• High post-harvest losses • Low income • Low living standards • Poverty	markets • Establish a proper waste disposal and management system
Youth Affairs	Insufficient youth empowerment facilities	All villages	• Absence of youth empowerment center • Limited entrepreneurial capacities • Poor access to funds • Inadequate mobilization of youths on income generating activities • Absence of trainers and animators	• High rates of unemployment • High rates of illiteracy • Juvenile delinquencies • High rates of teenage pregnancies • Wide spread of HIV/AIDS • High rates of rural exodus	• Create youth empowerment center • Recruit youth trainers and animators • Sensitize youth on different future opportunities
Sports and physical	Insufficient involvement	All villages	• Limited sporting facilities	• Limited promotion of	• Construct sport complex

Education	of the population in sporting activities		(sports complex, training centres etc.) • Insufficient sport equipment in schools • Insufficient sport teachers in various schools • Insufficient modern equipment for sporting activities	sport and physical education • Poor development of sport and leisure discipline • Absence of sport organization • Inadequate participation in sport competition	• Recruit /transfer more sports teachers to existing schools • Regular organization of sporting competition
Small and Medium size enterprises, social economy and handicraft	Poor development of economic activities and craftsmanship	All villages	• Inadequate functioning of structures and facilities • Limited access to handicraft services • Slow and weak promotion of the sector • Limited knowledge on entrepreneurship • Limited opportunities for self-employed workers (tailors, barbers, mechanics etc.) • Limited knowledge on procedures of enterprises creation	• Low rate of business expansion • Rural exodus • Existence of clandestine business • Weak economic power of the council and the population •	• Carry out sensitization on small and medium size enterprises • Install functional facilities within the institution
Mines, Industries and Technology	Poor development of research	Beboka, Ngumu, MundembaII,	• Absence qualified research staff • Inadequate	• Under exploitation of resources • Under development	• Valorisation of mining potential by the council • Carry out feasibility studies

Development	and transformation of minerals	Isai Mbang, Bulu camp, BeokoNgolo, Boa Ngolo, Mosomgisell iNgolo	transformation equipment		and research in the mining sector
Transport	Insufficient transport means	Manja, Fabe, Ikondokondo I, Meangwe II, Iwei, Ndiba, Beboka, Mundemba II, Besingi, MekaNgolo, Ekumbako Mesongiseli Ngolo, Boa Ngolo	• Poor condition of vehicles • Irregular serving of vehicles/bikes • Drivers / bike riders are not careful • Poor condition of the roads	• Passengers are injured • Passengers arrive late • Loss of confidence in drivers/ bike riders • Delay in travel time • Frequent breakdown of vehicles/bikes	• Reinforce transport laws • Acquire council transport vehicles • Supply engine boats • Constructtransport infrastructure
Communication	Poor means of communication	All villages	• Absence of CRTV antenna in the municipality • No media coverage • Absence of community radio station • Limited number of staff in existing post office • Absence of a mobile van in existing post office	• Poor flow of information • Population is less informed • High level of unawareness of employment opportunities	• Recruit more staff in existing post office • Create a community radio • Install CRTV antenna in the municipality • Provide transportation means within postal service

Post and telecommunication	Inadequate post and telecommunication facilities	All villages	• Poor reception of telephone network • Few MTN and ORANGE antennae • Absence of multimedia center	• Poor flow of information • No exposure to the outside world • Reduced economic growth	• Install mobile telephone network antennae • Create a multimedia center
Territorial Administration and Decentralization	High rates of insecurity	Mosongiselli Balondo, Ikassa Town, Ngumu, Ndian town, Erat	• Inadequate enforcement of security measures	• Harassment of the population by bandits • High crime wave	• Security measures should be reinforced
Higher Education	Limited professional skills	All villages	• Limited higher and professional institutions • Absence of university	• Poor access to socio professional skills • Under development • Low representation in the society • Few educated elites	• Offer scholarships to youths who have completed high school

4.8. Outline plan for the use and the management of land within the council area

The land use pattern in Mundemba municipality is made up of Mosaic settlement, agricultural land (PAMOL plantations and small holders), natural forests (proposed Mundemba council forest and Mosongisele community forest) and reserves (RUMPI and KORUP). Settlement is relatively small compared to other land use types. The map below shows the land use plan of the municipality.

A bindingly established land use plan of the municipality can only be established through participatory involvement of all communities and related sectorial ministries. **Effective and coordinated multi-sectorial land use planning** is crucial to guide the CDP implementation. Spatially defined intervention of the council development plan will as well contribute to enhance connectivity and integrity of PAs while enhancing local communities' livelihood. This process should be holistic and propose a long-term approach for **landscape-scale conservation** through systems of core-protected areas that are functionally linked and buffered in ways that maintain ecosystem processes and allow species to survive and move. It is in line with the on-going Man and Biosphere Reserve process and world Heritage Site nomination process.

PSMNR-SWR intends to support the local land use planning process in line with National guidelines. PSMNR will assist Councils in conducting local consultations to identify development options and spatially define them to avoid competing land uses. The method will encourage local stakeholders under the framework of the CDP to define modalities for the sustainable management of the land with a focus on peripheral zones and wildlife corridors. PSMNR-SWR will support the Council in this exercise in collaboration with local NGOs and within the CDP framework. After a detailed analysis of existing data and land use trends, **potential corridor scenarios** will be discussed with council committee enlarged to other sectors (COMES) and then fine-tuned and validated at village level. PSMNR-SWR will strengthen technical follow-up Committee (TFC) for the implementation of CDP to take an active role in the exercise. The village level LUP committee will be as well capacitated to take an active role in the exercise.

This activity shall lead to the design of a **land use plan**, which shall present management objectives and propose suitable alternatives to land-extensive livelihood options along major wildlife corridors and peripheral zone of PAs. The CDP and locally negotiated LUP will serve as reference for the development of a **PES/REDD+ scheme** for peripheral zone and corridor management. ER-PIN has been retained by the National REDD+ Committee with the objective of addressing uncoordinated agricultural expansion through sustainable intensification of agricultural land use along major wildlife corridors between protected areas to which Korup in Mundemba municipality is part of this initiative.

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND BIOSPHERE/TRANS-BOUNDARY BIOSPHERE

Community participation and involvement is foreseen in the legal instruments guiding both the creation and management of Protected Areas. The Program for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, South West Region (PSMNR-SW) has initiated the collaborative management approach to enhance community participation in the management

of Protected Areas (PA). It has been introduced in Korup Protected Area, involving about 17 communities found in the peripheral zone.

The **Village Forest Management Committee (VFMC)** is the legal instrument for community participation and involvement for both the creation and management of PAs. It is composed of elected members selected from criteria set down bylaw. To facilitate the collaborative management interventions, PAs have been divided into management units called **Cluster Conservation Zones (CCZ)**. Those CCZs are grouping several neighbouring villages with mutual interests.

Cluster platforms have been constituted to enhance community participation and facilitate information exchange with the Park Services and other stakeholders including Councils and Local Support organizations. Members are involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of co-management intervention within their respective CCZs. They are planning and supervising the implementation of **Collaborative Management Activities (CMA)** implemented inside the PA and Village Development Measures (VDM) within the peripheral zone to enhance local livelihoods and the sustainable management of the resource. The selection of VDMs in the peripheral zone is made following a set of criteria to ensure that promoted interventions are contributing to maintain the peripheral zone and enhance local livelihoods.

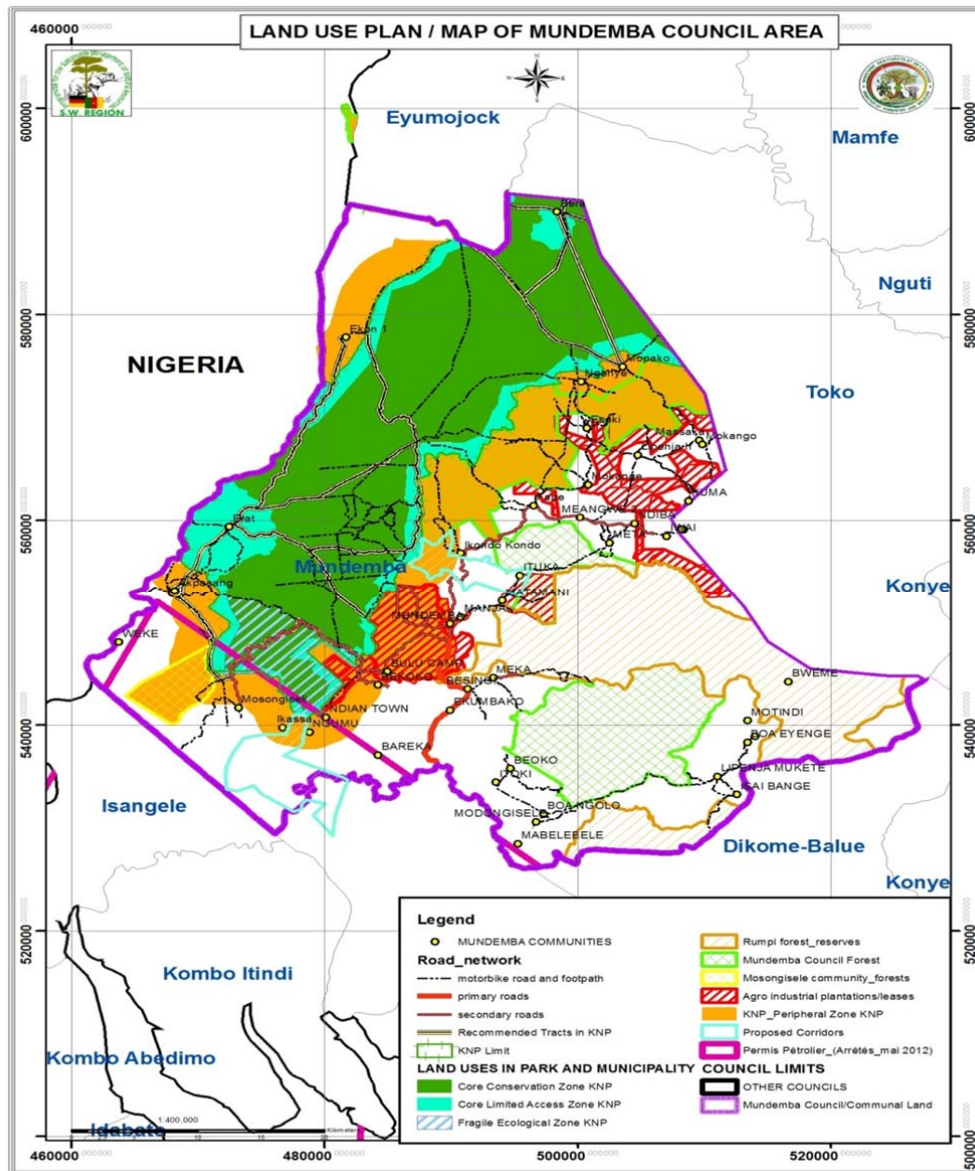
The Park and communities have established partnership with the negotiation of **Cluster Conservation Development Agreement (CCDA)** defining the scope of their interventions, terms of collaboration, benefits and responsibilities. It serves as a framework agreement guiding co-management implementation at cluster level for the period covered by the PA management plan. It captures both conservation and local development measures with clear targets, roles and responsibilities.

The role of the Council is central in the implementation of the co-management process. The Council is taking an active role in the negotiation of CCDA and cluster platform meetings for the planning of the collaborative management intervention. The Collaborative management interventions have been integrated in the respective sectors of the Council Development Plan.

BIOSPHERE/TRANS-BOUNDARY BIOSPHERE

The purpose of the Biosphere reserves and trans boundary reserve is the management of the Korup-Oban Rainforest Trans boundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR) through a participatory process which will enhance collaboration for the conservation of shared ecosystems, cultural diversity and promote sustainable development using all the above mentioned tools from both sides

Figure 2: Mundemba Land Use map



LANDUSE PLANNING

4.9. Logical Framework per Sector

Table 38: Logical Framework of Agriculture

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Ensuring food security,sustainability of performance and achievingintegration exchanges		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To ensure food security through sustainable agricultural practices	By 2023, agricultural production and productivity have increased to at least 60%	-Reports from MINADER, CIGs -Administrative Reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1.To increase agricultural production and productivity by organising farmers within the Mundemba Municipality 2. Train famer groups with modern agricultural techniques. 3. Equipfamerswith modern farm inputs 4. Increase access to agricultural processing.	Farmers output/income of various main crops have increase to at least 50% in the Mundemba municipality	Reports from: - DD MINADER -CIGs -Administrative reports -Testimonies	-Collaboration of communities

Results	R1. Farmers are organised	At least six cooperatives are created for the main crops by 2023	-Administrative reports -Testimonies from farmers - MINADER Reports	-Collaboration of communities
	R2. Farmers are trained on modern agricultural techniques	At least four farmers cooperatives are trained on modern agricultural techniques by 2023	MINADER Report - MINFI Report - Report of the cooperative management committee - Users testimonies	-Collaboration of all stakeholders
	R3. Farmers are supplied with farm inputs	At least 80% of farmers have access to improved seedlings for the main crops (Cocoa, Palm, Cassava)	- MINADER -Testimonies -Administrative Reports-	-Favourable Policy framework - Collaboration of communities
	R4. Processing of agricultural produce improved	At least ten processing units are constructed by 2023	Administrative reports -Testimonies from farmers - MINADER Reports	Stable political atmosphere
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1. Farmers are organised				
1.1 Identify and create farmers groups in all villages				2 000 000
1.2 Create farmers cooperatives in 07 villages (Mundemba, Fabe, Ekon II, Mosonselibalondo, Mokango, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town)				1 000 000
1.3 Follow up Legalisation of cooperatives in 07 villages				700 000
Sub Total				3 700 000
R2. Farmers are trained on modern agricultural techniques				
2.1 Create farmer field schools in 7 communities Mundemba, Fabe, Ekon II, Mosonselibalondo, Mokango, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town				700 000

2.2 Train farmers on modern agricultural technics in 43 communities	7 000 000
Sub Total	7 700 000
R3. Farmers are supplied with farm inputs	
3.1 Identify specific needs per farmer group in 43Communities of the municipality	7 000 000
3.2 Supply farmers with improved varieties of seedlings Palm : 5 000Cocoa : 10 000Cassava : 5 000 cuttings in 43 communities	50 000 000
Sub Total	57 000 000
R4. Processing of agriculturalproduce improved	
4.1 Construct 25 Cassava processing units in 25 communities (LipenjaII,Esoki, Massaka, MakaNgolo, Ngumu,Besingi, MosongiseliNgolo, Boa Bima, Weke,, Bekoko, Boa Ngolo, Kuma,Beboka,Ndiba,Meta,Fabe,MeangweII,IsaiMbange,LipenjaMuketi, Dikuma, Ekon II, IkondokondoII,NguruKorup, Ekon II and Bera)	1 250 000 000
Construct 15 Cocoa ovens in 15 communities(Ngenye,Mopako,Mokange,LipenjaII,Esoki,Manja, kassaTown, Ngumu, Mabelebele,BoaBima, Beboka, Boa Ngolo, Kuma , Ndiba, Meta)	225 000 000
Construct 04 Palm processing units in 04 communities(Mundemba II, Iwei, Ikondokondo I, BeokoNgolo)	60 000 000
Construct 04 Fish ovens in 04 communities(MosongiseliBalondo, MosongiseliNgolo, Mabelebele	45 000 000
Sub Total	1 580 000 000
TOTAL	1 648 400 000

Table 39: Framework of rural development

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improvement of work setting through assistance to community development		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS VERIFICATION	OF	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS				
Global Objective	Community awareness and dissemination of information increased	At least 50% of the population in the respective villages are aware on developmental issues	Administrative reports Testimonies		Favourable economic
Specific Objectives	1. Improved Community information system 2. To strengthen community's Associations. 3. To put in place a sustainable local development system.	At least 50% of each community are committed in village development issues	Administrative report Testimonies		Favourable economic environment
Results	R1. Construct community radio station	At least one community radio station is constructed by 2023	Site visit testimonies		Stable economic environment
	R2. Equip community radio station	By 2023, community radio station has all the necessary equipment and is functional	Testimonies Meeting reports		Stable Economic and political environment
	R3. Construct Community hall	At least three community hall are constructed by 2023	Site visit testimonies		Stable economic environment
	R4. Create/ make development committees functional	At least 80% of villages have village development committees	Testimonies Meeting reports		Stable Economic and political environment
Activities					COST (FCFA)
R1. Construct community radio station					

1.1 Conduct studies Feasibility studies in Mundemba	3.000 000
1.2. Construct 01 community radio station in Mundemba town	18.000.000
Sub Total 1	21.000.000
R2. Equip community radio station	
2.1 Carry out 01 need assessment in Mundemba	5 00 000
2.2 :equip the community radio in Mundemba	21 000 000
2.4 Install the equipment in Mundemba	2 000 000
Sub Total 2	23 500 000
R3. Construct community hall	
3.1 Conduct feasibility studies in 41 communities except Mosongiseli Balondo and Erat	42 000 000
3.1: Construct community halls in 41 communities except Mosongiseli Balondo and Erat	1 680 000 000
3.2: Equip Community hall in 41 communities	86 000 000
Sub Total 3	1 196 000 000
R4: Create/ make functional project management committees	
4.1: Create project management committees in 43 communities	43 000 000
4.2: Train project management committees in 43 communities	
4.3. Supply project management committee with small equipment in 43 communities	86 000 000
Sub Total 4	129 000 000
TOTAL	1 369 500 000

Table 40: Framework of health in Mundemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To guarantee in a long lasting manner, access to quality health services		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Health status improved	By 2023, at least 40% of the population spend less on drugs and increase their economic activities	-Hospital and Health Centre reports -Testimonies	-Epidemics reduced -Pandemic Diseases reduces
Specific Objectives	1. Improve access to quality medical infrastructure. 2. Improved access to quality medical care. 3. Increased qualified medical personnel.	By 2023, at least 60% of the population have access to Quality Health services	-Hospital and Health Centre records -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions -Favourable policy framework
Results	R1. Renovate dilapidated infrastructures	By 2023, existing dilapidated health structures within the municipality regularly maintained	-Administrative reports - VHC -Testimonies - MINSANTE	-Collaboration of communities
	R2. Equip health Centers	All health centers are equipped by 2023	- MINSANTE -Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-Collaboration of all stakeholders

	R3. Supply essential drugs	All health centers and hospital are supplied with essential drugs by 2023	- MINSANTE - VHC -Administrative Reports - Users	-Favourable Policy framework - Collaboration of communities
	R4. Supply Ambulance	At least one ambulances is made available at the Mundemba District Hospital by 2023	MINSANTE - VHC -Administrative Reports - Users	Favourable Policy framework - Collaboration of all stakeholders
	R5. Increase trained medical personnel	At least one trained medical person is available in each health centre by 2023	MINSANTE - VHC -Administrative Reports - Users	Favourable Policy framework - Collaboration of all stakeholders
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1: Renovate dilapidated infrastructure				
1.1 Feasibility studies conducted in BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera,Mundemba, Ndiantown, Pamol hospital				3.000 000
1.2. Carry out renovation work in 06 communities BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				18.000.000
Sub Total				21.000.000
R2: Equip health centers				
2.1 Carry out needs assessment 06BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				500 000
2.2 : Buy the equipment 06BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				60.000.000
2.3 transport the equipment in 06BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				3.000.000
2.4 Installing the equipment in 06BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				1.200 000
Sub Total				64.200.000
R3. Supply essential drugs in 06 Health Units				
3.1 Carry out need assessment in 06 health units BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital				500 000

3.1: buy drugs in 06 Health units BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital	12.000.000
3.2: transport the drugs in 06 health units BeokoNgolo, Meangwe II, Erat, Bera, Mundemba, Ndian town, Pamol hospital	2.000.000
Sub Total	14.000.000
R4: Supply Ambulances	
4.1: Buy ambulances 02 in Mundemba town (01 District Hospital and 01 in IHC)	30.000.000
Sub Total	31.000.000
TOTAL	130.200.000frs

Table 41: Framework of HIV/AIDS in Mundemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To guarantee in a long lasting manner, access to quality health services by boosting demand funding		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Health status improved	By 2023, at least 30% of the population are healthy and are able to carry out economic activities	-Hospital and Health Centre reports -Testimonies	-Pandemic Diseases reduces
Specific Objectives	1. Reduce Prevalence rate of HIV/ AIDS. 2. Increase sensitization and treatment for persons living with HIV/AIDS. 3. Provide access to care and support for persons living with HIV/AIDS.	By 2023 HIV/ AIDs reduced by at least 5 %	-Hospital and Health Centre record -Administrative Reports	-Favourable policy framework
Results	R1 .Awareness on preventive measures increased	At least 20% of the population applies preventive measures in the fight against HIV/AIDs. Yearly	-Testimonies Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured

	R 2. Stigmatization and discrimination of persons living with HIV and AIDS reduced	Stigmatization and discrimination reduced at least by 5%	Observation Testimonies Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
	R 3. Care and psychosocial support to people living with HIV /AIDS increased	At least 30% of those living with HIV/AIDS are supported yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 .Awareness on prevention measures increased				
1.1.Sensitize communities on HIV/ AIDS issues in all communities of the municipality				21 000 000
1.2.Establish 60HIV/AIDS work place policy in most state services and PAMOL offices				15 000 000
Sub total				36 000 000
R 2. Stigmatization and discrimination of persons living with HIV and AIDS reduced				
2.1 Carry out sensitisation champagne in 51 Communities of the Municipality				25 500 000
Sub Total				25 500 000
R 3. Care and psychosocial support to people living with HIV /AIDS increased				
3.1 Identify people living with HIV.AIDS in two Hospitals of the Municipality (Mundemba, Hospital camp)				200 000
3.2 Provide anti-retroviral drugs to identified persons in all communities				15 000 000
3.3 Provide support to identified persons in communities of the municipality				10 000 000
Sub Total				15 200 000
TOTAL				76 00 000

Table 42: Logical Framework on Public works

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improvement in the offer for quality accessibility		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Circulation of persons and Goods increased	By 2023, at least 80% of the population circulate with goods within and without the communities at record time	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1. To increase Road network maintenance. 2. To open new roads in the municipality. 3. To increase the quantity of road infrastructure. 4. To increase the quality of road infrastructure.	At least 70% of roads are pliable all seasons by vehicles by 2023	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	-Enabling economic conditions -Collaboration of communities ensure
Results	R.1. Existing road network is improved.	By 2023 at least 70% of municipal roads are maintained and are accessible at all seasons	Testimonies, Visit to project site	Favourable political climate
	R.2 New roads are opened	At least three new stretches of roads are constructed and accessible at all season	Testimonies, Visit to project site	Favourable political climate
	R. 3 New bridges are constructed	At least One new bridge is constructed by 2023	Testimonies, Visit to project site	Favourable political climate

	R.4 Support to road infrastructure through Protected areas Co-management approaches.	By 2023, a number of roads and culverts projects and management committee implemented through co-management	Pictures and No of projects implemented by PSMNR through councils	Favourable political climate
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R. 1 Maintain existing road network				
1.1 Conduct studies in 08 Communities of the Municipality Beboka – Kuma : 5kmBesingi – MekaNgolo : 3kmMekaNgolo – BeokoNgolo : 10kmBesingi – Ndian Town : 10 kmMundemba town – Mana Foot bridge : 10kmMosongiseliBalondo – Akpasang – Ekon II : 18kmKuma - Mokango : 8kmMatamanimaperiperi –Lipenja II : 4km				16 000 000
1.2 Maintain/Rehabilitate66 km road in 08 communities of the municipality Beboka – Kuma : 5kmBesingi – MekaNgolo : 3kmMekaNgolo – BeokoNgolo : 10kmBesingi – Ndian Town : 10 kmMundemba town – Mana Foot bridge : 10kmMosongiseliBalondo – Akpasang – Ekon II : 18kmKuma - Mokango : 8kmMatamanimaperiperi –Lipenja II : 4km				330 000 000
1.3 Create and train 10 road management committees in Beboka, Kuma,Besingi,MekaNgolo, Ndiantown,Mana camp, MosongiseliBalondo, Akpasang, Ekon II,				10 00 000
1.4 Supply road management committee with equipment in 10 communities (Beboka, Kuma,Besingi,MekaNgolo, Ndiantown,Mana camp, MosongiseliBalondo, Akpasang,Ekon II,)				20 000 000
Sub Total				520 000 000
R. 2 Construct new roads				
2.1 Conduct Feasibility studies in 10 Communities Mokange – Esoki : 12km ;Esoki – Ngrnye : 10kmNgenye – Mopako : 5kmMopako- Massaka : 20kmMopako – Bera : 40kmLipenja II – Esoki : 10kmBeoko – MosongiseliNgolo – Mabelebele : 17kmNdian Town – Ngumu : 10kmEkonII – Ekon I : 25kmEkon I – NguruKorup : 25km				20 000 000

2.2 Construct new roads in 10 communities of the municipality Mokange – Esoki : 12km ;Esoki – Ngrnye : 10kmNgenye – Mopako : 5kmMopako- Massaka : 20kmMopako – Bera : 40kmLipenja II – Esoki : 10km Beoko – MosongiseliNgolo – Mabelebele : 17kmNdian Town – Ngumu : 10kmEkonII – Ekon I : 25km Ekon I – NguruKorup : 25km			1,740 000 000
Sub Total			1 760 000 000
R. 3 Construct new bridges			
3.1 Conduct Feasibility studies in 05 communities of the municipality (Mundemba : Over IribaYuro, linking hill top – Upper Yuro ; Over Mundemba water, linking Hill top and Iribawase, over Manja water, linking Iribawase and Manja, Indiantown : Over river Iru, linking Ndian Town and BuluCampNgumu : Over Mute stream, linking Ndian and Ngumu.			2 500 000
3.2 Construct bridges in Mundemba 01: Over IribaYuro, linking hill top – Upper Yuro			100 000 000
Mundemba 02: Over Mundemba water, linking Hill top and Iribawase			100 000 000
Mundemba 03: Over Manja water, linking Iribawase and Manja.			100 000 000
Indiantown : Over river Iru, linking Ndian Town and Bulu Camp			300 000 000
Ngumu: Over Mute stream, linking Ndian and Ngumu.			50 000 000
Sub Total			650 000 000
R.4 Construct new culverts			
4.1 Conduct Feasibility studies in 06 Communities (Mundemba : Street one, 1 ; street two, 1 ;street three, 2 ; street four, 1Besingi - Ndian Town road, 1 ;)			5 000 000
4.2 Construct culverts in 06 communities Mundemba : Street one, 1 street two, 1 ;street three, 2 street four, 1Besingi - Ndian Town road, 1 ;			19 000 000
Sub Total			31 000 000
TOTAL			11 941 000 000

Table 43: Logical Framework on Basic Education in Mudemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To improve access and equity to effective and quality education		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Increase literacy level	At least 70% of pupils succeed in public exams yearly	Published results of public exams	Favourable learning environment
Specific Objective	1.Improve access to quality education 2. Provide didactic materials on time. 3. Transfer of trained teachers in schools.	By 2023, at least 70% of primary schools have Basic facilities and at least 90% of pupils have access to quality Education	-Visits to schools -Administrative reports	Stable economic and political climate
Results	R.1 school infrastructure increased	At least 70% of schools in the municipality have the basic infrastructure by 2023	Site visits Administrative reports Project execution reports	Favourable government policies
	R.2 Didactic materials provided on time	All schools are supplied with minimum package of didactic materials each year	Administrative reports	Favourable government policies and a stable economic and political environment
	R.3 Qualified trained teachers are transferred	By 2023, each subject discipline have qualify teachers in each school	Administrative reports	Favourable government policies and a stable economic and political environment
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R.1 Increase school infrastructure				

1.1 Construct blocks of two classrooms in 31 Primary schools of the municipality(GS Mokango (1),GS Esoki)(1), GS Besingi (2), GS Mundemba II(1) ,GS Ikassa Camp (2), GS Ikassa (2) town, GSNgumu (2), GS MosongiseliNgolo(1), GS MosongiseliBalondo(1), GS Fabe(1), GS IkondokondoI (2), GS Meangwe II(2), GS Beoko (1), GS Isai Mbange (3), GS Ekon I (2), GS Ikondokondo I (1), GS Berabakoko (2), GS Ndian Town(1) GS Ndian Estate II (2)	713 000 000
1.2. Equipment of classrooms with benches, teachers table and chairs in 31 primary schools (GS Mokango (1),GS Esoki)(1), GS Besingi (2), GS Mundemba II(1) ,GS Ikassa Camp (2), GS Ikassa (2) town, GSNgumu (2), GS MosongiseliNgolo(1), GS MosongiseliBalondo(1), GS Fabe(1), GS IkondokondoI (2), GS Meangwe II(2), GS Beoko (1), GS Isai Mbange (3), GS Ekon I (2), GS Ikondokondo I (1), GS Berabakoko (2), GS Ndian Town(1)	6550 000
1,3 Construct 04 VIP latrine with three compartments in 04 primary schools(GS Ngenye, GS Esoki, GS Mekangolo, GS Isai Mbange)	28 000 000
1.4 Construct 15playgrounds in Primary schools of the Municipality(GS Ndian estate, Erat,MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Beoko, Ndian town, GS Berabakoko, GSMeka, GS Besingi, MosongiseliNgolo etc.	30 000 000
1.5Construct 04staff residents in 04 Primary schools (GS Fabe, (1) GS Esoki, (1) GS Meangwe II, (1) GS Ndian Estate (1)	120 000 000
1.6 Provide five boreholes in 05 primary schools (GS Mundemba II, GS Besingi, GS Mundimba camp, GS Ikassa Camp, GS Ndian Estate	50 000 000
Sub Total	984 550 000
R.2 Increase didactic materials	
2.3 Supply didactic materials in all primary schools of the municipality	200 000 000
Sub Total	170 000 000
R.3 Increase number of trained teachers	
3.1 Carry out need assessment in all primary Schools of the municipality	2 000 000
3.2 Apply for the transfer of teachers of primary Schools to the municipality	1 000 000
Sub Total	
TOTAL	1 154 550 000

Table 44: Logical Framework on Secondary Education

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To improve access and equity to effective and quality education		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Increase literacy level	At least 70% of students succeed in public exams yearly	Published results of public exams	Favourable learning environment
Specific Objective	1. Improve access to quality secondary infrastructure. 2. Increase the provision of didactic materials 3. Increase the transfer of trained teachers.	By 2023 at least 70% of secondary schools have Basic facilities and at least 90% of students have access to quality Education	-Visits to schools -Administrative reports	Stable economic and political climate
Results	R.1 school infrastructure is increased	At least 70% of schools in the municipality have the basic infrastructure by 2023	Site visits Administrative reports Project execution reports	Favourable government policies
	R.2 Didactic materials are increased.	All schools are supplied with minimum package of didactic materials each year	Administrative reports	Favourable government policies and a stable economic and political environment
	R.3 Number of qualified trained teachers is increased	By 2023, each subject discipline have qualify teachers in each school	Administrative reports	Favourable government policies and a stable economic and political environment
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R.1 Increase school infrastructure				
1.1 Construct blocks of two classrooms 02 secondary schools GSS Ekon II (2), GTHS Mundemba (1)				46 000 000

1.2 Construct laboratories in 02 schools GSS MekaNgolo, GSSNdian Estate	100 000 000
1.3 Equip workshops in GTHS Mundemba (wood work workshop, building construction workshop)	50 000 000
1.4. Equipment of 02 classrooms with benches, teachers table and chairs in GSS Ekon II	4 100 000
1.4 Construct libraries in 02 secondary schools of the municipality(GSS MekaNgolo,GSSNdian Estate)	50 000 000
1.5 Construct administrative block inGSSMekaNgolo, GSSNdian Estate	80 000 000
1.6 Construct play ground in 03 schools GSS Ndian Estate (1), GSS MekaNgolo (1), GSS Ekon II (1)	6 000 000
1.7 Construct staff residents in 03 schools GSSMekaNgolo, GSS Ndian Estate, Ekon II,	70 000 000
1.8 Provide 05 boreholes in 05 schools GBHS Mundemba, GTHSMundemba,GSSNdian Estate, GSS Ekon II, GTTC Mundemba, GSS Meka	50 000 000
Sub Total	406 100 000
R.2 Increase didactic materials	
2.1 Equip school library3 GBHS Mundemba, GSS NdianEstate, GSSMekaNgolo	11 000 000
2.2 Equip laboratories 01 in GBHS Mundemba	10 000 000
2.3 Supply didactic materials all secondary schools of the municipality	30 000 000
Sub Total	51 000 000
R.3 Increase number of trained teachers	
3.1 Carry out need assessment all secondary Schools of the municipality	2 000 000
3.2 Apply for the transfer of teachers all secondary Schools of the municipality	200 000
Sub Total	-
TOTAL	4570 000

Table 45: Logical Framework on Water

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improvement in the offer for quality portable water		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To reduce frequency of occurrence of water borne diseases	Water borne diseases reduced by at 20% by 2023	Administrative report	Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
Specific Objectives	1.To maintain/rehabilitate existing systems 2. To increase access to potable drinking water 3. To train local members to manage the water points	At least 70% of the population of the municipality have access to drinkable water by 2023	Field visit Observation Administrative report	Stable political atmosphere and adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
Results	R1 Non-functional water scheme/points are rehabilitated	By 2023 all water points/schemes are functional	Field visit Observation Administrative report	adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R2. New water points are constructed	At least two water points are constructed each tear	Field visit Observation Administrative report Testimonies	adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R3 Local water management committee is formed and trained	By 2023, all water management committees are trained	Training reports Testimonies	adequate collaboration of all stakeholders

	R4.Support to water supply projects through Protected areas Co-management approaches.	By 2023, a number of water projects and management committee implemented through co-management	Pictures and No of projects implemented by PSMNR through councils	Favourable political climate
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Rehabilitate non-functional waterscheme/points				
1.1 Conduct Feasibility studies in Mundemba, Mosongiseli Balondo, Ikondokondo II, MekaNgolo				7 100 000
1.2 Rehabilitate non-functional water scheme/ points in Mundemba, Mosongiseli Balondo, Ikondokondo II, MekaNgolo				125 300 000
Sub Total				132 400 000
R2. Construct new water points				
2.1 Conduct studies	31	Ngenye,Matamani,Mopako,Mundemba II, Ekumbako, Weke,Kuma,Ndiba,Meta,Iwei,Centre A/B,Bulu camp, Makekecamp,Mokange,Massaka, Ikassa town, Ngumu, MosongiseliNgolo, Mabelebele,BoaBima, BarekaBima, Fabe, Beoko,Bangle, Kuma, Fabe, Bekoko,IsaiMbange, Dikuma, Ekon I, NguruKorup		3 100 000
2.2 Construct new water points	16 Borehole	Ngenye,Matamani,Mopako,Mundemba II, Ekumbako, Weke,Kuma,Ndiba,Meta,Iwei,Cetre A/B,Bulu camp, Makeke camp		160 000 000 (10 000 000X 16)
	17 Catchment	Mokange,Massaka, Ikassa town, Ngumu, MosongiseliNgolo, Mabelebele,BoaBima, BarekaBima, Fabe, Beoko,BoaNgolo, Kuma, Fabe, Bekoko, IsaiMbange, Dikuma, Ekon I, NguruKorup		85 000 000 (17X5 000 000)
Sub Total				248 100 000

R 3Train water management committee			
3.1 Create water management committee	52	All Villages	520 000
3.2 Train water management committee	52	All Villages	(100 000X52)
3.3 Supply water management committee with small equipment	52	All Villages	1 040,000
Sub Total			1 560 000
TOTAL			382 060 000

Table 46: Logical Framework on Energy

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improvement in the offer for access to quality energy sources		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To boost economic activity by increasing energy supply	Profit obtained from energy dependent buisnessincreases by at least 20% by 2023.	-Observation -Administrative reports -Field visits	Stable political environment -Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders

Specific Objectives	1. Torehabilitate existing electrical infrastructures. 2. To extend decentralized electrification. 3. To mobilize other energy sources 4.Support to clean energy through PSMNR integrated conservation education centre	At least 30% of households in the municipality have access to energy	Administrative report Field visits -Installed systems in communities	Stable political environment -Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders -Localities identify solar power as a priority co-management and development project
Results	R1. Existing electrical infrastructures rehabilitated	At least three quarters of broken down electrical infrastructures are repaired by 2023	Project reports Observation Administrative report	Stable political environment -Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R2. Decentralised electrification is extended	At least two communities benefit from extended decentralised electrification by 2023	Project reports Observation Administrative report	Stable political environment -Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R3 Other Sources of energy are mobilized	At least 50% of electrified communities are electrified by solar electrification by 2023	Project reports Observation Administrative report	Stable political environment -Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R4 Domestic gas is made available.	At least one domestic gas depot established in Mundemba town by 2023	Observation a Administrative report	Stable economic and political environment
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1Rehabilitate broken down electrical infrastructures				
1.1 Rehabilitate 55 fallen poles in Mundemba town				1 000 000
1.2 Replace bad low tension and medium tension cables100m low tention300m medium tension in Mundemba Town				1 000 000
Sub total				2 000 000

R2. Extend decentralised electrification			
2.1 Conduct Feasibility studies in Mudemba II, Besingi and Meka			3 000 000
2.2 Extend decentralise electrification in Mudemba II, Besingi and Meka			300 000 000
Sub Total			303 000 000
R3 Increase sources of electrical energy			
3.1 Conduct studies 42 Communities of the municipality			42 000 000
3.2 Install solar electrification 42 Communities			420 000 000
Sub Total			462 000 000
R4. Establish Bio-Gaz production centre			
4.1 Conduct feasibility studies			2 000 000
4.2 Construct a Biogas production centre in Mundemba			50 000 000
4.3 Supply Biogas to households			15 000 000
Sub Total			40 150 000
TOTAL			807 150 000

Table 47: Logical Framework on Forestry and Wildlife

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR :Implement Collaborative management approach of MINFOF/PSMNR within and around protected areas Development and regulation of permanent production forest and valorisation of forestry and wildlife resources		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To improve on Sustainable and collaborative management of forest resources	All communities actively participate in the Co-management of their forest resources and sanction defaulters	-Visits -Administrative report	-No incidence of bush fire -Forestry laws respected

Specific Objectives	1. To reduce illegal exploitation of forest resources. 2. To complete the process of classification of council forest. 3. To ensure sustainable management of NTFP's 4. To increase the Number of community reserve forests.	By 2023 revenue generated from forest increases by at least 2% each year	Administrative reports -Co-management agreements -Planning tools (Cluster conservation / collaborative management agreements plants, Protected areas management plans)	Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders -Respect of co-management agreements between communities and protected areas
Results	R1. Illegal exploitation of forest resources reduced	Number of forestexploiters with permits increase by at least 20% by 2023	Administrative reports	Adequate collaboration of allstakeholders
	R2. Engaged in the Process for the classification of Mudemba council forest	Classification of Mudemba council forest finalised by 2023	Administrative reports -Classification documents	Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders --Administrative procedures respected and bottlenecks limitation managed

	R3 Sustainable exploitation of NTFP's ensured following protected area management plans and NTFP management plans/agreements	illegal NTFP's collection methods reduced by at least 20% by 2023	Administrative report NTFP management plans and guidelines -Annual exploitation certificates -Use of revenue from community forest management	Collaborating of all stakeholders -Respect of CO-management agreements and Protected Area cluster consultation agreements
	R4 Number of community forest management standard increased	By 2023, at least two 40% community forest are created, managed and community benefits from community forest	-Field visits -Administrative reports	-Favourable political atmosphere -Collaboration of all stakeholders Functional and effective community forest management institutions
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1. Illegal exploitation of forest resources improved				
1.1 Sensitize the population in all villages of the municipality				5 000 000
1.2 support the Issue of permits in all villages of the municipality				2 000 000
1.3 Apply sanctions on defaulters in all villages of the municipality				5 00 000
Sub Total				7 500 000
R2. Process for the classification of Mundemba council forest completed.				
2.1 Follow up documents approving council forest for Mundemba council				5 000 000
2.2 Demarcate council forest into Block A and B of council forest				10 000 000

2.3 Conduct an inventory in Block A and B of council forest	10 000 000
2.4 Elaborate and implement a council forest management plan management plan in Mundenba council	5 000 000
Sub Total	30 000 000
R3 Sustainable exploitation of NTFP's ensured	
3.1 Sensitise the population in all villages	2 000 000
3.2 Conduct trainings 07 Communities (Manja, Ikondokondo I, Fabe, Ekon II, Massaka/Mokango,MosongiseliBalondo, MosongiseliNgolo)	7 000 000
3.3 Promote the domestication of NTFPs 07communities(Manja, Ikondokondo I, Fabe, Ekon II, Massaka/Mokango,MosongiseliBalondo, MosongiseliNgolo)	7 000 000
Sub Total	14 000 000
R4 Number of community forest increased	
4.1. Establish community forest inMosongiseliBalondo, Meka and Fabe	3 000 000
Sub total	3 000 000
TOTAL	43 500 000

Table 48: Logical Framework on Environment and Nature Protection

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To improve on the sustainable management of natural environment and resources		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To improve on the sustainable management of the environment	By 2023, Air, Water and land pollution reduced by at least 5%	-Visits -Administrative reports	Environmental laws respected

Specific Objectives	1. To control waste disposal. 2. To promote green town beautification 3. Improve on the implementation of environmental laws.	By 2023, at least 30% of Environmental Laws are respected by the population and Agro-Industries	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main Stakeholders ensured
Results	R1 Disposal of household and industrial waste controlled	By 2023, a sustainable waste management system is in place and regularly implemented	- Visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured -Favourable economic conditions
	R2. Green town beautification promoted	By 2023, at least 40% of the population are aware of the Environmental laws and apply them	-Testimonies -Visits -Council reports	-Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	R3.Implementation of Environmental Laws improved	By 2023, at least 60% of the town is beautified with environmental friendly trees and flowers	-Pictures -Administrative reports -Testimonies	- Collaboration of all stake holders ensured
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Disposal of household and industrial waste controlled in Mundemba,				
1.1 Sensitise population on environmental laws in all villages of the municipality				3 000 000
1.2 Conduct studies in Mundemba and Manja				2 000 000
1.3 Establish waste management system in Mundemba and Manja				15 000 000
1.4 Sensitize population on the operation of the system in Mundemba and Manja				2 000 000
1.4 Apply sanctions on defaulters in all villages of the Municipality				100 000
Sub total				22 100 000
R2. Green town beautification promoted				
1.1 Establish tree nursery in 07 communities (Mundemba, Manja, Meka, Ikondokondo I, Ekon II, Fabe, Meangwe II)				21 000 000

1.2 Plant shed/ornamental trees along street 07 communities (Mundemba, Manja, Meka,IkondokondoI,Ekon II, Fabe, MeangweII)	7 000 000
Sub Total	28 000 000
R3.Implementation of Environmental Laws improved	
3.1 Organize 03 environmental forums each year inMundemba, Meka and Ekon II	6 000 000
3.2 Organize 03 control missions each year in Mundemba, Meka and Ekon II	3 000 000
3.3 Sensitise the villagers on the dangers and legal implication of river poisoning 09communities(Beoko,MosongiseliNgolo,Mabelebele, Boa Ngolo, Ndiantow,IkassaTown,MosangiseliBalondo, Akpasang and Weke)	9 000 000
Sub Total	18 000 000
TOTAL	68 000 000

Table 49: Logical Framework on Urban Development and Housing in Mundemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improvement in the provision for access to quality housing		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To improve on the organisation of the Urban spaces	By 2023, the presentation of Mundemba town improves by at least 10%	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured -Favourable policy framework

Specific Objectives	1. To ensure the limits of council lands. 2. To enforce town planning laws. 3.Ensure tarring of urban space	By 2023, Mundemba municipality respects at least 50% of town planning policies	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work
Results	R1 Demarcation of council land ensured	By 2023 at least 90% of council land is demarcated	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work
	R2 Haphazard construction of houses reduced	By 2023, at least 40% of the houses have Building permits and respect them	-Building permits -Administrative reports	Collaboration all stake holders ensured
	R3 Construction of parks and gardens increased	By 2023Mundemba municipality enjoys the availability of at least a park and a garden	Project implementation report	Collaboration all stake holders ensured
	R4 Tarring of streets in Mundemba urban space ensured	By 2023 at least 40% of streets in Mundemba urban space is tarred	Project implementation report	Collaboration all stake holders ensured
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Demarcation of council land ensured				
1.1 Establish a land use plan for the urban spaces in Mundemba town				5 000 000
1.2 Demarcate council land in Mundemba town				10 000 00
Sub Total				15 000 000
R2 Haphazard construction of houses reduced				
2.1 Ensure the issuance of building permits before construction in Mundemba town and Manja				2 000 000
2.2 Control construction of buildings in Mundemba town and Manja				2 000 000

Sub Total			4 000 000
R3 Construction of parks and gardens increased			
3.1 Conduct studies	1	Mundemba town	3 000 000
3.2 Construct parks and garden	1	Mundemba town	50 000 000
Sub Total			53 000 000
R4 Tarring of streets in Mundemba urban space ensured			
4.1 Conduct studies	1	Mundemba town	10 000 000
4.2 Tar streets	18 stretches	Mundemba town	6 000 000 000
Sub Total			6 010 000 000
Total			6 083 000 000

Table 50: Logical Framework on Transport

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improving quality access to transport infrastructures		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To organise the transportation of persons and goods	At least 60% of passengers arrive their destinations safely by 2023	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	-Transporter respect road safety rules -Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1.To maintain transport infrastructures 2. To increase the number of transport infrastructures. 3. To ensure the application of road safety rules.	Road Accidents in the municipality reduced by at least 10% by 2023	-Administrative reports	Transporters respect road safety measures
Results	R1. Transport infrastructures are rehabilitated	At least one transport infrastructure rehabilitated each year	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework

	R2 New transport infrastructures are constructed	At least one transport infrastructure constructed each year	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	R3 Road safety rules are applied.	At least 50% of transporters respect road safety rules yearly	Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1Rehilitate transport infrastructures				
1.1 Conduct studies in Mundemba				2 000 000
1.2 Rehabilitate air strip in Mundemba				100 000 000
1.3 Rehabilitate motorparkinMundemba				15 000 000
Sub Total				117 000 000
R 2 Construct new transport infrastructures				
2.1 Conduct studies in Mundemba, Besingi and Fabe				2 000 000
2.2 Construct new motor bike park in Mundemba, Besingi and Fabe				15 000 000
Sub Total				17 000 000
R3 Ensure the application of road safety rules by road users in all communities of the municipality				500 000
3.1 Carry out sensitisation on road safety rules in all communities of the municipality				5 000 000
3.2 Apply sanction to defaulters in all communities of the municipality				1 000 000
Sub Total				40 500 000
TOTAL				174 500 000

Table 51: Logical Framework on Fishery

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Development of plant, animal, fishery and sylvicultural production		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase the consumption and sales of fish in the municipality	By 2023, at least 50% of the population have access to fish for consumption and marketing	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1.To improve on fishing methods 2. To supply modern /improved fishing equipment 3. To increase fish production.	Fish supply in market increase steadily each year	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political climate
	R1 Fishing methods improved	Fish production increase by at least 2% by 2023	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Enabling economic and political climate
Results	R2 Fishing equipment improved	At least 50% of fishermen do not use poison in fish harvesting	Observations Administrative reports	Collaboration of fishermen ensured

	R3 Production of fish increased	At least 40% of fishermen use basic fishing equipment by 2023	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Production of fish increased				
1.1 Train fishermen on Fish farming in 04 communitiesBeokoNgolo, MosongiseliNgolo, Mosongiseli, MosongiseliBalondo, Ndian town,				2 000 000
1.2 Organise fishermen into fishing CIG’s in BeokoNgolo, MosongiseliNgolo, Mosongiseli, MosongiseliBalondo, Ndian town,				5 00 000
1.3 Conduct studies on construction of fish pond in Mundemba town,				1 000 000
1.4 Construct fish pond in Mundemba town,				30 000 000
Sub Total				38 000 000
R2 Fishing methods improved				
2.1 Train fishermen in BeokoNgolo, MosongiseliNgolo, Mosongiseli, Balondo, Ndian town,				4 000 000
2.2 Enact laws and sanctions on fish poisoning10 villages of the municipality				0
2.3 Reinforce control measures on fish poisoning 10 communities of the municipality				5 00 000
2.4 Ensure the use of specialised fishing nets in BeokoNgolo, MosongiseliNgolo, Mosongiseli, Balondo, Ndian town,				2 000 000
2.5 Apply sanction to defaulters in 10 communities				5 00 000
Sub Total				7 000 000
TOTAL				45 000 000

Table 52: Logical Framework on Livestock in Mundemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Development of plant, animal, fishery and sylvicultural production		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increased Consumption of Animal protein	At least 60% of the population consume meat	-Testimonies -Administrative reports Interviews	Epidemics reduced
Specific Objectives	1. To increase the supply of improved animal breed. 2. To increase the supply of animal feed 3. To increased production of livestock	By 2023, at least 50% of the Livestock farmers increase their production by at least 5% yearly	-Administrative reports -Farm visits -Testimonies	Epidemics reduced -Favourable economic conditions
Results	R1 Improved animal breed is supplied to farmers	At least 60% of livestock farmers apply improved production methods yearly	-Visits - Administrative reports Interviews	-Collaboration of farmers -Favourable Economic conditions
	R2 Supply of animal feed increased	At least 40% of livestock farmers use improved livestock feed yearly	-Administrative Reports -Visits	-Favourable Economic conditions Availability of livestock feed ensured
	R3. Livestock production increased	At least tworefrigerated cold stores are constructed by 2023	-Administrative Reports -Visits	-Favourable Economic conditions Availability of livestock feed ensured
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Livestock production methods improved				
1.1 Organise trainings on livestock production in 05Mundemba town, Meangwe II, Ekon II, MekaNgolo, Ikondokondo I and Fabe				5 000 000
1.2 Supply livestock farmers with production tools in 05Mundemba town, Meangwe II, Ekon II, MekaNgolo,Ikondokondo I and Fabe				5 000 000

Sub Total			10 000 000
R2 Supply of animal feed increased			
2.1 Train farmers on livestock feed production	5	Mundemba town, Meangwe II, Ekon II, MekaNgolo,Ikondokondo I and Fabe	5 000 000
2.2 Link farmers to improved livestock supplement traders/ vendors	5	Mundemba town, Meangwe II, Ekon II, MekaNgolo, Ikondokondo I and Fabe	2 500 000
Sub Total			7 500 000
R3. Storage of animal carcasses ensured			
3.1 Conduct studies	2	Mundemba town, MekaNgolo	2 000 000
3.2 Construct storage house	2	Mundemba town, MekaNgolo	50 000 000
Sub Total			52 000000
TOTAL			74 000 000

Table 54: Logical Framework on Women Empowerment and the Family

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Improving social and family education		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Gender equality and equity increased	By 2023, at least 40% of decision makers in the municipality are women	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Negative cultural practices reduced
Specific Objectives	1. To increase assistance to widows. 2. To increase women knowledge on their rights 3. To increase the income level of women. 4. To increase education of women and girl child. 5. To increase women capacity building centres.	By 2023, at least 40% of women in the municipality are personally, socially, politically, economically and cultural empowered and less violated	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Negative cultural practices reduced
Results	R1 Assistance to widows increased	At least 30% of widows receive assistance and can meet up with their daily needs	Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework -Solidarity among women ensured
	R2 Knowledge of women on their rights increased	By 2023, at least 40% of women in the municipality know their rights and implement them	Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders
	R3 Income level of women increased	At least 40% of women increase their income level by at least 5% Yearly and use their income wisely	Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-favourable policy framework -Solidarity among women ensured - Enabling business climate

	R4 Education level of women increased	Enrolment of Girls in schools at all levels increase yearly by at least 5% and school drop outs reduced by at least 20%	Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Socio-cultural practices hindering the Girl child education reduced
	R5 Functional capacity of women empowerment centre increased	At least 60% of elaborated programs of women Empowerment center are realized	Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy frame work
Activities				COST (FCFA)
R1 Assistance to widows increased				
1.1 Organise widows into Common Initiative groups in 07Mundemba, Meka, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town, MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Manja (Headquarters of the seven different CIG's)				700 000
1.2 Train widows on income generating activities in 07Mundemba, Meka, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town, MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Manja (Headquarters of the seven different CIG's)				7 000 000
1.3 Assist widows with capital to start small businesses in 07Mundemba, Meka, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town, MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Manja (through the respective CIG's)				35 000 000
Sub Total				42 700 000
R2 Knowledge of women on their Rights increased				
2.1 Train Women on their rights43 all communities of the municipality				43 000 000
Sub Total				43 000 000
R3 Income level of women increased				
3.1 Train women on income generating Activities in 07Mundemba, Meka, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town, MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Manja (through the respective CIG's)				7 000 000
3.2 Support women with capital through credits to start small Businesses in 07 Mundemba, Meka, MosongiseliNgolo, Ndian town, MosongiseliBalondo, Meangwe II, Manja (through the respective CIG's)				35 000 000
Sub Total				42 000 000
R4 Education level of women increased				
4.1 Sensitize the population on the importance of Girl Child Education in all the Communities of the municipality				5 000 000

4.2 Award scholarships at all levels(primary, secondary, high school, and university) to promote the Girl Child Educational primary and secondary schools of the municipality	21 000 000
Sub Total	26 000 000
R5. Functional capacity of women empowerment centre increased	
5.1. Supply basic equipmentinMundemba Women empowerment centre	20 000 000
Sub Total	20 000 000
TOTAL	173 000 000

Table 55: Logical Framework on Social Affairs

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, to enjoy their fundamental rights and to assume their duties.		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS VERIFICATION	OF ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Living conditions of vulnerable persons improved	By 2023, at least 40% of vulnerable persons have their basic needs yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1.To make available data of vulnerable persons 2. To increase the Number of trained social workers. 3. To improve Social services to vulnerable persons	At least 50% of vulnerable persons have access to social services	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling Economic and political climate
Results	R1 Data on vulnerable persons made Available	By 2023, Data on vulnerable persons made available and regularly updated	Data on vulnerable persons	Adequate collaboration of all stakeholders
	R2 Social workers increased	By 2023, at least 4 new social workers are in place and functional	Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable Policy Framework

	R3 Assistance to vulnerable persons increased	At least 30% of vulnerable persons receive assistance yearly (kind or cash)	-Administrative Reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Data on vulnerable persons made Available				
1.1 Identify vulnerable persons	51	All villages	25 500 000	
1.2 Establish and update data (soft, Hard)	1	Council institution	-	
Sub Total			25 500 000	
R2 Social workers increased				
2.1 Request for the transfer of social workers	5	Mundemba	100 000	
Sub Total			1 00 000	
R3 Assistance to vulnerable persons increased				
3.1 Provide wheel chairs, white Canes, tricycle, ,walking sticks food items etc. to vulnerable persons	Five (5) consignments	All villages with vulnerable persons	7 500 000	
3.2 Organise vocational training of vulnerable persons	51	All villages	10 000 000	
3.3 Support trained vulnerable persons with credit to start up small business	51	All villages	51 000 000	
Sub Total			68 500 000	
TOTAL			94 100 000	

Table 56: Logical Framework on Labour and Social Security

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : National solidarity and social justice		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Standard of living of workers improved	By 2023, the standard of living of workers improved by at least 10%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	1. To increase the number of stabilized enterprises. 2. To improve on the working conditions of workers 3. To increase workers knowledge on the labour code.	At least 30% of workers have secured jobs yearly and benefit from social insurance services	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business conditions
Results	R1.Number of stabilized enterprises and Organizations increased	Stabilized enterprises and organizations increase by 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling business climate
	R2. Working conditions of workers improved	At least 30% of the population are self-employed by 2023	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling business climate
	3.Knowledge on labour code increased	By 2023, at least 40% of the working population are aware of their rights and duties as workers	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders
Activities		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Number of stabilized enterprises and organizations increased				
1.1 Contact successful enterprises and organizations to establish in the municipality		1	Mundemba	300,000
Sub Total				3 00 000
R2 Organization and structuring of self-employment improved				
2.1 Organise trainings for skilled persons		2	Mundemba (All villages to attend)	10, 000,000
Sub Total				10 000 000

R3 Knowledge on labour code increased			
3.1 Train working population on labour code	2 Trainings	Mundemba	2, 000,000
Sub Total			2 000 000
TOTAL			12 300 000

Table 67: Logical Framework on Tourism and Leisure

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Development and promotion of tourism		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Revenue for the Council and communities from Tourism increased	By 2023, revenue for the Council and communities increased by at least 5% Yearly	-Financial records -Administrative reports	-Enabling political environment -Natural disasters reduced
Specific Objectives	1. To increase development of touristic sites in the municipality. 2. To increase touristic infrastructure. 3. To promote local tourism strategies.	By 2023, at least the number of tourist visiting the municipality increase by at least 5 % yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Natural Disasters reduced
Results	1. Development of Touristic sites increased	By 2023, at least 3 potential sites attract Tourists	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	2. Touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant increased	By 2023, at least 1 new standard hotel and restaurant are constructed and functional in Mundemba	-Pictures -Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
	3. Local tourism promotion strategies made available	By 2023, local tourism strategies are developed, dissimilated and implemented	Develop Strategies	Collaboration of communities ensured
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Development of Touristic sites increased				

1.1 Develop Touristic sites	3	Mana Bridge (manna camp) and Nabbing's cave (Bulu camp)	60, 000,000
Sub Total			60 000 000
R2 Touristic infrastructures like hotel and restaurant increased			
2.1 Construct standard touristic hotel	1	Mundemba	400, 000,000
Sub Total			400 000 000
R3 local Tourism promotion strategies improved			
3.1 Organise workshops	2	Mundemba	1 000 000
3.2 Distribute promotion strategies	5	In and out of Mundemba	500 000
Sub Total			1 500 000
TOTAL			461 500 000

Table 58: Logical Framework on State property and Land tenure

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Improving access to touristic and leisure facilities.		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Legal possession of land increased	By 2023, At least, 40% of the population possess legal documents for their land	-Legal documents -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	Security of state and community property Improved	BY 2023, at least 30% of state and community property are ensured	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Title deeds for state and community property increased	By 2023, at least 30% of State and community property have title deeds	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured

	2. Land use pattern improved	By 2023, at least 20% of the population respect land use plan	-Administrative reports -Visits	-Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
	3. Council housing and movables increased	By 2023, at least 30% of obsolete properties are replaced and new ones properly managed.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling economic conditions
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Title deeds for State and community property increased				
1.1Sensitise the population on title deeds for state and community property		10 meetings	Mundemba(All villages are involved)	1, 000,000
Sub Total				1 000 000
R.2 Land use patterns improved				
2.1 Draw up land use plan		8 consultancies	Mundemba, Manja,MekaNgolo, Mengwe II, Besingi, Ituka, Fabe, Ikondokondo I	8 000 000
2.2 sensitise the population on land use plan		40 meetings	All villages	4, 000,000
2.1 Monitor the implementation of land use plan		4 missions (once a year)	Mundemba, Manja,MekaNgolo, Mengwe II, Besingi, Ituka, Fabe, Ikondokondo	2, 000,000
Sub Total				14 000 000
R3. Council housing and movables increased				
3.1 Rehabilitate council staff residence		3	Council premises	3 000 000
3.2 Rehabilitate council guest house		1	Mundemba	30 000 000
3.3 Construct low cost houses		100	Manja	2 000 000 000
Sub Total				2 033 000 000
TOTAL				21 048 000 000

Table 59: Logical Framework on Scientific Research and Innovation

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Densification of development research and innovation		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Use of research findings increased	By 2023, at least 30% of the population use research findings	-Administrative Reports	Collaboration of all main stake holders ensured
Specific Objectives	Scientific Research and Innovation Development increased	By 2023, research development increased by at least 10%	-Visits -Technical bulletins	Enabling economic conditions
Results	1.Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved	At least 30% of the population are informed on the Research findings and use them yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
	2.Research facilities increased (structures, Personnel, Equipment)	By 2023, Research facilities increased by at least 5% and functional	Administrative Reports -Visits	Enabling economic conditions
	3. Improved adapted species increased	By 2023, at least 4 adapted species are made available	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favourable policy frame work
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved				
1.1 Organized workshop to disseminate research results		1	Mundemba	2, 000,000
1.2 Distribute technical bulletins		500	Technical services, population	1, 000,000
Sub total				3 000 000
R2 Research facilities made available				
2.1 Request for the creation of an adaptive research centre		2trips	Yaoundé	200,000
2.2.Construct research centre		1	Mundemba	80, 000,000
2.3 Equip research centre		1	Mundemba	10, 000,000

Sub Total			90200 000
R3 Improved adapted species increased			
3.1 Carry out adaptive research for four major crops : maize, cassava, oil palm, yams and plantains	1	Mundemba	8,000.000
Sub total			8 000 000
TOTAL			98 200 000

Table 60: Logical Framework on Commerce

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Development and promotion of market access		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To ensure an increase in Revenue from trading activities	Revenue from trading activities increased by at least 5% yearly	-Financial record -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
Specific Objectives	1. To increase commercial facilities. 2. To put in place an information marketing system.	By 2023, at least 40% of the population market their produce in a conducive environment and fetch good prices	-Visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable economic conditions
Results	1.Commercial facilities increased	By 2023, at least one new market is constructed and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports -pictures	Favourable economic conditions
	2.Market information system put in place	By 2023, a functional market information system put in place and commercial activities accelerated	-Administrative reports -Radio programmes	Favourable economic conditions
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)

R1 Market facilities increased			
1.1 Construct modern market with lock up stores	1	Mundemba Town	40 000 000
1.2 Construct food market	8	Mokango, MekaNgolo, Besingi, Mundemba II, Fabe, Ikondokondo I, Meangwe II, Ndian town	400 000 000
1.3 Construct lock up stores	1	Manja	50 000 000
Sub Total			490 000 000
R2 Market information system put in place			
2.1 Establish a market information system	1	Mundemba Town	5 000 000
Sub Total			5 000 000
TOTAL			495 000 000

Table 53: Logical framework on Arts and Culture in Mundemba municipality

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR :promoting a solidarity economy, notably through cultural manifestations and development		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To improve on the Promotion of culture for the development of the municipality	By 2023, at least 40% of communities are economically and socially empowered through cultural manifestations	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic and political environment

Specific Objectives	1. To increase the organisation of cultural manifestations. 2. To increase the production of cultural artefacts. 3. To promote the spread of mother tongue	At least 40% of the population practice positive cultural values yearly	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
Results	R1 Organisation of cultural manifestations increased	Cultural events are organized in at least 40% of the villages yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
	R2 Sculptures and pictures depicting cultural practices increased	By 2023, at least sculptures and pictures depicting cultural practices exist in at least 30% of the communities	-Visits to communities	Enabling economic and political climate Collaboration among community members
	R3 Maintain/construct traditional ritual houses (Eke halls)	At least 40% of traditional ritual houses (Eke halls) are rehabilitated/constructed and functional by 2020	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	R4 Speaking of mother tongue increased	At least 60% of the indigenous population speak their various mother tongues regularly	-Testimonies	Collaboration of indigenous communities
ACTIVITIES		COST (FCFA)		
R1 Organisation of cultural manifestations increased				
1.1 Conduct an Inventory on existing and non-existing cultural artefacts in the municipality		10 000 000		
1.2 Organise annual cultural festivals in 05 communities of the municipality (Manja, Ndian town, BebokaBima, Esoki, Erat)		10 000 000		
1.3. Organise Carving/ arts competitions quarterly in Mundemba		5.000.000		
1.4. Organise storytelling, singing competitions quarterly in Mundemba		5 000 000		
1.5. Support to 04 cultural groups in the municipality (BICUD,NCUDA,BACUDA, KORUP) annually		12 000 000		

Sub Total	29 000 000
R2 Sculptures and pictures depicting cultural practices increased	
2.1 Construct and equip 05 Artefact centres in 05 communities of the municipality(Erat, Ndian town, Meta, BeokoNgolo, BebokaBima)	80 000 000
2.2 Draw picture depicting cultural practices	4 000 000
Sub Total	120 000 000
R3 Construct/Rehabilitate traditional ritual houses (Ekpe halls)	
3.1 Maintain/Rehabilitate Ekpe halls in 3 villages (Ndian Town, Beboka, NguruKorup)	30 000 000
3.2 Construct Ekpe halls in 09 communities(Matamani, Mokange, Mundemba II, Ikassa Town, Mabelebele,BoaBima, BarekaBima, Boa Ngolo, Ituka)	225 000 000
Sub Total	255 000 000
R4 Speaking of mother tongue increased	
4.1 Organise and Integrate the teaching of mother tongue in 35 communities of the municipality with Primary schools	10 000 000
4.2. Organise mother tongue write-ups, storytelling competitions in all primary schools of the municipality annually	10.000 000
Sub Total	20 000 000
TOTAL	394 000 000

Table 61: Logical Framework on Youth and civic Education

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, to enjoy their fundamental rights and to assume their duties.		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase on the Empowerment of Youths	At least 30% of Youths are economically empowered and start up Business	-visits -Pay slips -Administrative Reports	Enabling Business climate

Specific Objectives	1. To Increase income generating activities 2. To increase the Number of youth animators in the municipality 3. To increase youth empowerment programs. 4. Strengthen youth training centres.	By 2023, at least 30% of the Youths are gainfully employed	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Results	1. Mobilization of youths on income generating Activities increased	By 2023, at least 40% of Youths are mobilized yearly and trained on various businesses	-Training reports -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured -Enabling economic environment
	2. Trainers and Youth Animators increased	By 2023, at least 2 Youth Trainers are in place and functional	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favourable Policy Framework
	3. Youth Empowerment Centres increased	By 2023, at least 2 Youth Empowerment Centres exist in ManjaandBulu	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	4. Youth empowerment programs increased	By 2023, at least 5 Youth empowerment programs are operational and empower the Youths	-Programs -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
ACTIVITIES		COST (FCFA)		
R1 Mobilization of Youths on income generating activities increased				
1.1 Sensitise, and Register 500 Youths annually into the National Youth Observatory (NYO)		2, 000,000		
1.2 Organize youths into cooperatives in 07 communities (Mundemba, Meangwe, Fabe, MekaNgolo, Ikondokondo I, Erat, Manja)		7 000 000		

1.3 Train Youths on income generating activities in 07 communities of the municipality (Mundemba, Meangwe II, Fabe, MekaNgolo, Ikondokondo I, Ekon II, Manja)	10, 000,000
1.4 Support cooperatives in 07 communities of the municipality (Mundemba, Meangwe, Fabe, MekaNgolo, Ikondokondo I, Ekon II, and Manja).	70 000 000
Sub Total	89 000 000
R2 Trainers and Youth Animators increased	
2.1 Request for the transfer of 03 Youth Animators (Divisional Delegation of youth Affairs Mundemba)	100,000
2.2. Organise civic education seminars/ workshops on Reproductive Health in 05 communities (Meangwe II, Mundemba town, Ndian town, MosongiseliNgolo, MekaNgolo)	5 000 000
Sub total	5,100 000
R3 Youth Empowerment Centres increased	
3.1 Construct and equip 04 Youth Empowerment Centres in 04 Communities of the Municipality (C.E.A.C), Mundemba, BeokoNgolo, Erat, and Meangwe II.	500, 000,000
Sub total	500, 000, 000
R4 Youth empowerment programs increased	
4.1. Sensitize and integrate 100 youths into National youth programs (PAJER-U,PIAASI,and NCSAPD) annually.	10.000.000
4.2. Design and implement 02 Agricultural and 02 Fishery Youth Empowerment projects in 03 communities (Meangwe II,Erat, Ndian town and BeokoNgolo)	4, 000,000
Sub Total	14 000 000
TOTAL	608,100 000

Table 62: Logical Framework on Sports and Physical Education

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Enabling the population to satisfy their basic needs, to enjoy their fundamental rights and to assume their duties.		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase the Health improvement of the population through physical exercise	At least 30% of the population carry out physical exercises yearly and improve on their Health	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable economic, social and political climate
Specific Objectives	1. To increase Sporting infrastructures. 2. To promote sporting activities in schools 3. To promote sporting activities in Communities	By 2023, sporting Activities increased by at least 3% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Favourable Economic and political climate
Results	1. Public sporting facilities increased	By 2023, at least 1 sport complex is functional in the municipality	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling economic Environment
	2. Sporting activities in schools promoted	By 2023, at least 70% of schools have playgrounds and used	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	3. Sporting activities in communities promoted	At least 30% of the population actively participate in sporting activities.	-Visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable social and economic environment
ACTIVITIES				COST (FCFA)
R1 Public sporting Facilities increased				
1.1 Construct and equip 01 public sports complex in Mundemba				100, 000,000
1.2. Construct and equip 05 Communities with playgrounds (Meangwe II, Erat, MosongiseliBalondo, Mekangolo,				
1.3. Construct and equip 03 beach pitches in Bulu, MosongiseliBalondo, MosongiseliNgolo				150.000.000
Sub Total				250. 000 000

R2 Sports facilities in schools increased	
2.1 Construct playgrounds in 05 Secondary schools of the municipality (Mundemba, Manja, Mekangolo,Erat,Bulu)	10 000 000
2.2. Construct playgrounds in 14 Primary schools of the municipality (G.S Erat,G.SMosongiseliBalondo, G.S MosongiseliNgolo,G.SMekaNgolo, G.S Meangwe II, G.S Mokango,G.SFabe, G.S Esoki, G.S Lipenja II,GBPS ManjaGpl, IGBS Mundemba, G.S Ndian estate Gpl&II, G.S Ndian town, G.S Beokongolo,	150.000.000
Sub Total	40 000 000
R3. Sporting activities in communities promoted	
3.1. Organize football competitions for men and women quarterly in Meangwe II, Erat, MosongiseliB,Mosongiseli N, Meka, Mundemba	10,000,000
3.2. Organise Handball, tennis, Basketball, Volleyball competitions in Mundembaquarterly	5.000.000
3.3. Organise Beach ball competitions in Bulu, MosongiseliBalondo, MosongiseliNgolo quarterly	5.000.000
Sub Total	20.000.000
TOTAL	310 000 000

Table 63: Logical Framework on Small and Medium size, Social economy and Handicraft

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Densification of the national fabric of enterprises		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS VERIFICATION	OF ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Economic power of the population and Council strengthened	By 2023, revenue for the council and population increased by at least 5%	Financial record	Enabling business climate
Specific Objectives	Development of Economic activities and craftsmanship increased	By 2023, economic activities increased by at least 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business climate

Results	1. Structures and facilities increased	By 2023, structures and facilities increased by at least 2% Yearly and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling Economic framework
	2.Access to services increased	By 2023, at least 20% of the population are reached by the sector	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
	3. Promotion of the sector enhanced	By 2023, at least 2 communication channels are used and at least 30% of the population are aware of sector activities	-Brochures/leaflets -Website -Radio programs -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	Economic power of the population and Council strengthened	By 2023, revenue for the council and population increased by at least 5%	Financial record	Enabling business climate
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Structures and facilities increased				
1.1 construct Business places (stalls)		1 Buildings with 10 stalls	Mudemba Town	40 000 000
Sub Total				40 000 000
R2 Access to services increased				
2.1 Design and implement programs		-	Mudemba Town	10, 000,000
Sub Total				10 000 000
R3 Promotion of the sector enhanced				
3.1 Circulate information on selected activities		Posters and brochures	All villages	2 ,500,000
Sub total				2 500 000
TOTAL				52 500 000

Table 63: Logical Framework on Mines, Industries and Technological Development

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Development and assistance to manufacturing production		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Contribution of the sector on the economic Growth of the municipality increased	By 2023, the sector contributes at least 2% to the economic growth of the municipality	Financial Records	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	Development of Industrial sector improved	By 2023, development of industrial sector increased by at least 5%	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Data base on possible sector potentials made available	By 2023, data base is available in soft and hard copies	-Data base -Administrative support	Enabling economic conditions
	2. Industries increased	By 2023, at least one Industry exist and functional	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Data base on possible sector potentials made available				
1.1 Establish data base	1		Mundemba	2 000000
Sub Total				2 000 000
R2 Industries increased				
2.1 Carry out feasibility studies	-		All villages	10 000000
2.2 Construct quarry	1		Mundemba	100000000
2.3 Develop sand pit/beaches	5		Bulu, Mana, Ituka, Beoko, MosongiseliNgolo	50 000 000
Sub Total				160 000 000
TOTAL				162 000 000

Table 65: Logical Framework on Post and Telecommunication

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Developing communication, and telecommunication infrastructure		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Information flow improved	By 2023, circulation of information improved by at least 20%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objectives	Access to information and postal services improved	By 2023, at least 50% of the population have access to information and postal services	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Postal service facilities increased	By 2023, the postal service facilities increase by at least 15% and customers are satisfied	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	2. Access to internet services increased	By 2023, at least 2 new functional multipurpose telecentres exist	Visit to media networks -Administrative reports	Cost of internet services made affordable
	3. Reception of telephone networks improved (MTN, ORANGE, and CAMTEL)	By 2023, the whole municipality have access to mobile telephone network	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main stake holders ensured
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Postal service facilities increased				
1.1 Equip postal office with basic necessities (vehicles,)		1	Mundemba	25, 000,000

Sub total			25 000 000
R2 Access to internet services increased			
2.1 Construct multipurpose community telecentres	4	Manja, Make, Ekon II, Fabe	80 000 000
2.2 Equip multipurpose community telecentres	4	Manja, Maka, Ekon II, Fabe	8 000 000
Sub Total			88 000 000
R3 Reception of telephone network improved (MTN, ORANGE &CAMTEL)			
3.1 Contact telephone network operators	1 trip	Douala	300,000
Sub Total			300 000
TOTAL			113 300 000

Table 66: Logical Framework on Communication

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Developing communication infrastructure		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Information dissemination increased	At least 40% of the population are informed on development activities yearly	-Testimonies -Radio and Television Antenna programs -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
Specific Objectives	Communication services increased	By 2023, at least 50% of the population have access to CRTV and rural radio	-Visits to CRTV antenna and homes -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework

Results	1 Community Radios increased	By 2023, at least 1 functional community Radio exist in the municipality	-Visits -Radio programs -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	2.Reception of CRTV improved	By 2023, at least three quarters of villages in municipality receive CRTV signals	-Home visits - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	3. Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased	Newspapers are available in at least 10% of the communities by 2023	-Visits to Newspaper stations -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
	4.Vitality of internet enhanced	At least one viable multi media centre exist in the municipality by 2023.	-Visits -Testimonies	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling business climate
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Community Radios increased				
1.1 Establish community Radios		1	Mundemba	50, 000,000
Sub Total				50 000 000
R2Reception of CRTV improved				
2.1 Contact CRTV national office		2 trips	Yaoundé	300,000
Sub Total				300 000
R3 Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased				
3.1 Organise a meeting and plan strategies with newspaper vendors		1 meeting	Mundemba	1, 000,000
3.2 Create a council news letter		1	Mundemba	1, 000,000
Sub Total				2 000 000
TOTAL		56, 300, 000		52 300 000

Table 77: Logical framework on Territorial Administration and Decentralization

strategy of the sector : enhancing the participation of citizens and civil society in public management and local development		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Conducive working Environment increased	At least 40% of the communities enjoy a peaceful environment yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Security patrols ensure
Specific Objectives	Security of persons and property guaranteed	Crime wave reduced by at least 5% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Security patrols ensure
Results	R1.Enforcement of security measures increased	Mixed control teams and vigilante groups regularly functional in the municipality	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stake holders -Favourable policy framework
	R2. Construction and equip government offices	By 2023 at least 3 new government offices are constructed and fully equipped	-Testimonies -Project reports -Project pictures	Favourable economic environment
	R3. Construction and equipment of Council Office.	By 2023 a new Council Office is constructed and fully equipped	Testimonies -Project reports -Project pictures	Favourable economic environment
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Enforcement of security measures increased				
1.1Develop a strategy with security bosses and traditional rulers		1 meeting	Mundemba	1 000 000
1.2 Implement strategy		Daily mixed patrols	Mundemba	5 000 000

Sub Total			6 000 000
R2. Construction and equipment of government Offices	7	MundembaTown(Sub divisional office, DDMINFOP,DDMINEPD, DDMINAS,DDMINJES, DDMINEE,DDMINES)	350 000 000
Sub Total			350 000 000
R3. Construction and equipment of Council Office.	1	Mundemba Town	312 000 000
Sub Total			312 000 000
TOTAL			668000 000

Table 68: Logical framework on Employment and vocational training

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR :Raising the provision and training in the national education system		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Employment increased	At least 40% of the population earn at least 50,000frs monthly and take care of their needs by 2023	-Testimonies -Business reports -Administrative reports	-Enabling economic environment - Favourable business climate
Specific Objectives	1. To increase the number of Vocational centres. 2. To equip the training centres with qualified personnel. 3. To improve on the infrastructures and equipment of centres.	At least 30% of the population acquire vocational skills and are gainful employed by 2023	- Administrative reports -Visits to vocational centre	Favourable policy frame work
Results	R1.Vocational training Centres increased	By 2023, at least 2 functional vocational Centres exist	-Visits -Administrative reports -Decision	Favourable policy framework

	R2. Teaching staff in vocational training centres increased	By 2023, at least 3 new staff are in place and functional	-Transfer certificates	Favourable policy frame work
	R3. Vocational centres infrastructures and equipment improved.	By 2023, SAR SM has 50% of basic equipment and used	-Visits Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 Vocational centres increased				
1.1. Request for the creation of more vocational training centre		2	Meangwe II, MekaNgolo	300 000
1.2 Construct vocational training centres		2	Meangwe II and MekaNgolo	50 000 000
Sub Total				50 300 000
R2. Teaching staff in SAR SM increased				
2.1 Request for the transfer of staff		5 staff SAR SM Mundemba	2 trips Buena and Yaoundé	300 000
Sub Total				300 000
R3. Equipment in SAR SM increased				
3.1. Supply basic workshop equipment		1 lot	SAR SM Mundemba	5 000 000
Sub total				5 000 000
Total				55 600 000

Table 69: Logical Framework on Higher Education

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR :Raising the provision and training in the national education system		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Number of persons with higher education certificates increased	By 2023, number of persons with higher professional certificates increased by 5 %	Certificates -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic and political climate
Specific Objectives	Access to higher professional trainings increased	At least 10% of the population have access to higher professional training institutions yearly	-Enrolment Registers -Administrative Reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Favourable policy framework
Results	1. Higher Professional education institutions increased	By 2023, at least 1 new professional Education Institution put in place and functional	-visits Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Orientation on higher Professional Education increased	Orientation on professional Education are done in at least 80% of high schools Yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favourable policy framework
Activities			PLACE	COST (FCFA)
1. Higher Professional education institutions increased				
1.1 Request for the creation of higher professional institution		1 (Higher teachers training collegeMundemba)	2 trips to Yaoundé	300 000
Sub Total				300 000

2. Orientation on higher Professional Education increased			
2.1 Organize meetings with principals on orientation of students on higher professional education in final classes secondary and high schools	6 meetings	GSS MekaNgolo, GSS Erat, GSS Ndian Estate, GBHS, GTHS, GTTC (Mundemba)	600 000
Sub Total			600 000
Total			900 000

4.10 TOTAL COST ESTIMATE OF MUNDEMBA COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. Summary of the cost of activities (table 70) of the different sectors of the Mundemba Communal Development plan

Table 70: Showing the cost estimate of Mundemba CDP.

No	SECTOR	TOTAL COST
01	AGRICULTURE	1 648 400 000
02	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1 369 500 000
03	Health	130 200 000
04	HIV/AIDS	76 700 000
05	Public Works	2 941 000 000
06	Basic Education	1 154 550 000
07	Secondary Education	457 100 000
08	Water	382 060 000
09	Energy	807 150 000
10	Forestry and Wildlife	43 500 000
11	Environment and nature Protection	68 100 000
12	Urban Development and Housing	6 083 000 000
13	Transport	174 500 000
14	Fishery	45 000 000
15	Livestock	74 000 000
16	Arts and Culture	363 000 000
17	Women Empowerment and the family	173 000 000
18	Social affairs	98 100 000
19	Labour and Social Security	123 000 000
20	Tourism	461 500 000
21	State Properties and Land Tenure	2 048 000 000
22	Scientific Research and Innovation	103 000 000
23	Commerce	495 000 000
24	Youth and Citizenship	143 100 000
25	Sports and Physical Education	60 000 000
26	Small and Medium size Enterprise, social Economy and Handicraft	52 500 000
27	Industries, Mines and Technological development	162 000 000
28	Post and Telecommunication	113 300 000
29	Communication	52 300 000
30	Territorial Administration and Decentralisation	668 000 000
31	Employment and Vocational Training	556 000 000
32	Higher Education	900 000
	GRAND TOTAL	21 127 460 000

PLANNING

5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and objectives of the Council Development Plan

- Mundemba council carries out her development projects effectively and renders quality services to the general public resulting from output of her employees, and the population benefits from improved standards of living through availability of portable water, improved health facilities, extension of electricity, improved road network, forest royalties, and a favourable business climate by 2035.
- The overall goal of Mundemba council is to improve on the standards of living of the population in terms of water resources, health, socio economic infrastructure and education.

5.1.1. The specific objectives include;

- ✓ Improve road infrastructure within the municipality by disenclavement of communities and regular maintenance of existing roads,
- ✓ Improve access to social amenities such as water and energy, education; health care delivery; and other social infrastructure necessary for upgrading living standards,
- ✓ Promotion of agricultural production and provision of agricultural facilities, farm inputs and improved seeds and seedlings
- ✓ Functional capacity of the council enhanced through relationships with development partners like technical services, civil society and other development actors at local and national levels and also Increase council assets by purchasing both movable and immovable equipment to facilitate the out put of council staff.
- ✓ Promote the sustainable management of forest resources by putting in place a monitoring and evaluation machinery,

5.2 Framework of elements

5.2.1. Consolidated table of priority projects in Mundemba municipality

Table 71: Consolidated priority projects of Mundemba municipality

	Village	Priority Social Projects					Priority Economic Projects			Top Priority Project	Justification
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd		
1	Isai Mbange	Construct ion of road :Meka - Isai Mbange	Constructio n and equipment of three blocks of two classrooms each	Constructi on of Community hall	Constru ction and protecti on of water catchm ent	Installati on of solar electrific ation	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Supply of improved animal breed (pigs, chicken)	Construction of road :Meka – Isai Mbange	To ease transportation of farm produce by means of vehicle
	Costs	200M	69 M	50M	5 M	12M	50M	15M	10M	200M	
2	IweiBima	Construct ion of a Borehole	Constructio n of community hall	Constructi on and Installatio n of 5 solar panels.	Constru ction of Ekpe hall	Mainten ance of road at the entrance and exit of village	Constru ction of palm oil mill	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Supply of improved animal breed (pigs, chickenetc.)	Construction of a Borehole	Lone drinking source which gets very dirty during dry season(bathing and drinking spot are in the same spot
	Costs	10 M	40 M	10M	20 M	20M	15 M	50 M	10 M	10 M	

3	ItukaBima	Construct ion of communi ty hall	Constructio n of borehole	Developm ent of a village land use plan and map	Installat ion of 2 solar electrifi cation	Provisio n of farming material s	Constru ction of palm oil mill	Constru ction of cassava process ing mill	Supply of improved animal breed (pigs, chickenetc.)	Construction of community hall	To increase community mobilisation through provision of a comfortable meeting venue
	Costs	40 Million	10 Million	10 Million	4 Million	5 Million	15 million	50 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
4	Matanam aniBima	Construct ion of Borehole	Constructio n of community hall	Rehabilita tion of road :Man ja - Matamani	Extensi on of electrici ty from Manja to Matam ani	Constru ction of a health post	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Provisi on of improv ed cassava seedlin gs	Supply of improved palm seedlings	Construction of Borehole	Lone drinking source completely dry off during dry season
	Costs	10 Million	40 Million	40 Million	60 Million	30 Million	50 Million	5Millio n	5 Million	10 Million	
5	Meta Ngolo	Construct ion of road from Meangwe II - Meta	Provision of drinkable water(Borehole)	Constructi on of communit y hall	Constru ction of Ekpe hall	Installati on of 5 solar electrific ation	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Constru ction of a cassava process ing factory	Supply of farm inputs (pesticides chemicals, feterlizerset c.)	Construction of road from Meangwe II - Meta	To ease evacuation of farm products by means of vehicles
	Costs	100Milli on	10Million	40 Million	20 Million	10 Million	15 Million	50 Million	5 Million	100 Million	
6	NdibaNg	Construct ion of	Installation of solar	Constructi on of	Constru ction of	Constru ction	Constru ction of	Constru ction of	Supply of improved	Construction of borehole	Lone drinking source which

	olo	borehole	electrificati on	communit y hall	play playgro und	and protectio n of water catchme nt	cocoa oven	cassava process ing factory	animal breed (pigs, chickenetc.)		gets very dirty during dry season
	Costs	10 Million		40 Million		5 Million	15 Million	50 Million	10 Million	10 Million	
7	Mopako	Rehabilit ation of road: Massaka - Mopako	Constructio n of community hall	Constructi on of bore hole	Installat ion of 6 solar lighting system	Constru ction of a play ground	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply of improved cocoa seedlings	Rehabilitatio n :Massaka – Mopako Road.	Difficulties of transporting farm produce as a result of enclave nature of the village
	Costs	120 Million	40 Million	10 Million	12 Million	5 Million	15 Million	2 Million	5 Million	120 Million	
8	Mokange	Construct ion of bridge over river Owai linking Fabe and Mokange	Rehabilitati on of the FabeMokan ge road	Constructi on of communit y hall	Installat ion of 4 solar electricity	Construc tion and protectio n of water catchme nt	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Provisio n of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply of improved cocoa seedlings	Construction of bridge over river Owai linking Fabe and Mokange	To ease the evacuation of farm products by means of vehicles
	Costs	40 Million	30 Million	40 Million	8 Million	5 Million	15 Million	2 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
9	Ngenye	Opening of road	Constructio n of three	Constructi on of	Constru ction of	Constru ction of	Constru ction of	Constru ction of	Provision of high breed	Opening of road	Difficulties of transporting

		:Massaka -Ngenye	blocks of two classroom each	borehole	commu nity hall	three compart ment toilet at GS Ngenye	cocoa oven	cassava process ing factory	species of livestock (pigs, chickens)	:Massaka - Ngenye	farm produce as a result of enclave nature of the village
	Costs	150 Million	69 Million	10 Million	40 Million	5 Million	15 Million	50 Million	10 Million	150 Million	
10	MabelebeleNgolo	Construct ion of communi ty hall	Opening of road from MekaNgolo to Mabelebele	Constructi on of an Ekpe hall	Constru ction of a play ground	Constru ction an protectio n of water catchme nt	Purchas e of 50 horse power engine boat	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Supply farm equipment	Purchase of 50 horse power engine boat	To facilitate transportation of goods and persons through water which is the only means of transport
	Costs	40 Million	200 Million	20 Million	5 Million 2	5 Million	20 million	15 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
11	LipenjaMuketi	Construct ion of road : Kita – Isai LipenjaMuketi	Installation of 6 solar electrificati on	Constructi on of Communit y hall	Constru ction and protecti on of water catchm ent	Rehabili tation of Ekpe hall	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Supply of farming materials (Spray machines, chemical, fertilizers)	Construction of road :Meka – Beoko-Boa-LipenjaMuketi	To ease transportation of farm products by means of vehicle
	Costs	100	12 Million	40 million	5	20	50	15	5 Million	100	

		Million			Million	Million	Million	Million		Million	
12	Ikasa town	Construct ion of a road linking Ikassa camp and Ikassa town	Constructio n of two blocks of two classrooms at G.S. Ikassa town	Supply of One hundred and twenty benches, four tables and eight chairs to G.S Ikassa town	Constru ction and protecti on of water catchm ent	Constru ction of commun ity hall	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply of farm inputs	Constructio n of cocoa oven	Construction of a road linking Ikassa camp and Ikassa town	To boost accessibility and the transportation of products in and out of Ikassa town.
	Costs	8 Million	46 Million	4.5 Million	5 Million	40 Million	2 Million	5 Million	15 Million	8 million	
13	Bekoko	Construct ion of communi ty hall	Rehabilitati on of road from Ndian town to Bekoko	Constructi on of Ekpe hall	Constru ction and protecti on of water catchm ent	Installati on of 4 solar electrific ation	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Supply of improv ed palm seedlin gs	Constructio n of a cocoa oven	Construction of community hall	To increase community mobilisation by providing a convenient venue for holding meetings
	Costs	40 Million	30 Million	20 Million	5 Million	8 Million	50 Million	5 Million	15 Million	40 Million	
14	Boa Ngolo	Installati on of 4solar electrific ation	Constructio n of Ekpe hall	Constructi on of communit y hall	Constru ction and protecti on of	Purchas e of 50hp engine boat	Constru ction of cassava process ing	Constru ction of a cocoa oven	Constructio n of fish oven	Construction of cassava processing factory	To facilitate the processing of cassava which the main food crop

					water catchment		factory				
	Costs	8 Million	20 Million	40 Million	5 Million		50 Million	15 Million		50	
15	Kuma Bima	Construction of borehole	Construction of community hall	Installation of 4 solar electrification	Construction and protection of water catchment	Rehabilitation of the road :Be boka - Kuma	Construction of cassava processing factory	Supply of farm inputs	Construction of a cocoa oven	Construction of borehole	Lone drinking source which gets very dirty during dry season
	Costs	10 Million	40 Million	8 Million	5 Million	20 Million	50 Million	10 Million	15 Million	10 Million	
16	Weke	Supply of portable drinking water (bore hole)	Construction of a community hall	Construction of Ekpe hall	Installation of 5 solar electrification	Purchase of 50hp engine boat	Construction of a cassava processing factory	Supply of improve cocoa seedlings	Supply of farm inputs	Supply of portable drinking water	No drinking source.
	Costs	10 Million	40 Million	20 million	10 Million	20 Million	50 Million	5Million	5 Million	10 Million	
17	BeokoNgolo	Construction of bridge over river lokerilink	Rehabilitation of road MekaNgolo – BeokoNgolo	Construction and equipment of a block of	Installation of 8 solar electrification	Construction and protection of	Construction of a cocoa Oven	Construction of a palm oil process	Supply of improved animal breed (pigs, chickens)	Construction of bridge over river lokeri linking MekaNgoloa	To ease transportation of goods and persons from the village by

		ing MekaNg olo and BeokoNg olo	o	two classroom s at GS Beoko		water catchme nt		ing mill		nd Beoko	means of vehicle
	Costs	300 Million	2200 Million	23 Million	16 Million	5Million	15 Million	15 Million	10 Million	300 Million	
18	Fabe	Installati on of 6 solar electrific ation	Constructio n and equipment of staff residence at GS Fabe	Constructi on of borehole	Constru ction of a block of two classro oms at GS Fabe	Constru ction and protectio n of water catchme nt	Constru ction of food market	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Constructio n of cocoa oven	Installation of solar electrificatio n	To improve on the social wellbeing of the village inhabitants
	Costs	2 Million	50 Million	10 Million	23 Million	5 Million	50 Million	50 Million	15 Million	2 Million	
19	Ekon II	Construct ion of road :Eko n II – Ekon I	Installation of 10 solar electrificati on	Constructi on and equipment of a block of two classroom s	Constru ction and protecti on of water catchm ent	Rehabili tation of commun ity hall	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Supply of farming materia ls (Spray machin es, chemic al, fertilize rs	Supply of improved palm seedlings	Construction of road :Ekon II – Ekon I	To ease transportation of farm products by means of vehicle

	Costs	70 Million	20 Million	23 Million	5 Million	20 Million	50 Million	5 Million	5 Million	70 Million	
20		Installation of 10 solar electrification	Maintenance of road :MosongiseliBaland – Ekon II	Construction and equipment of two blocks of two classrooms at GS Ekon II	Construction and equipment of two blocks of two classrooms at GSS Ekon II	Construction of teachers residence at GSS Ekon II	Construction of cassava processing factory	Supply of improved palm seedlings	Supply of farm inputs(fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides etc.)	Installation of solar electrification	To improve on the social wellbeing of the village inhabitants
	Costs	20 Million	100 Million	46 Million	46 Million	40 million	50 Million	5 Million	5 Million	20 Million	
21	BeraBakoko	Construction of road Esukutan - Bera	Installation of 3 solar electricity	Construction of community hall	Supply of medical equipment to Bera health centre	Construction of two blocks of two classrooms at GS BeraBakoko	Construction of cassava processing factory	Supply of improved palm seedlings	Supply of Farm inputs (fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides etc.)	Construction of road Esukutan - Bera	To ease transportation of farm produce by means of vehicle
	Costs	100 Million	6 Million	40 Million	10 Million	46 Million	50 Million	10 Million	5 Million	100 Million	
22	Esoki	Opening	Construction	Construction	Installation	Construction	Construction	Construction	Supply of	Construction	To ease the

		of road :Lip enja II - Esoki	n of a community hall	on of a block of two classroom s at GS Esoki	ion of 5 solar electrici ty	ction and protectio n of water catchme nt	ction of cassava process ing factory	ction of cocoa oven	farm inputs	of road : Lipenja II - Esoki	evacuation of farm produce by means of vehicles
	Costs	120 Million	40 Million	46 million	10 Million	5 Million	50 Million	15 Million	5 Million	120 Million	
23	Lipenja 2	Rehabilit ation of Kuma – Lipenja II road	Constructio n of a block of two classrooms at GS Lipenja II	Supply of 60 benches, 2table and 4chairs to GS Lipenja II	Constru ction of a commu nity hall	Installati on of 6 solar electricit y at Lipenja II	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Constru ction of cocoa oven	Supply of improved cocoa seedlings	Rehabilitatio n of Kuma – Lipenja II road	To ease the evacuation of farm products by means of vehicles
	Cost	20 Million	23 Million	2Million	40 Million	12 Million	50 Million	15 Million	5 million	20 Million	
24	Massaka	Construct ion of a communi ty hall	Constructio n and protection of water catchment	Constructi on of a Health post	Rehabil itation of Ekpe hall	Installati on of 5 solar electricific ation	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Constru ction of a food market in Mokan go	Supply of farming equipment	Construction of a community hall	Existence of a well-established annual village development meeting with no convenient meeting venue
	Cost	40 Million	5 Million	30 Million	20 Million	10 Million	15 Million	50 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
25		Construct ion of a	Constructio n and	Constructi on of a	Rehabil itation	Installati on of 5	Constru ction of	Constru ction of	Supply of farming	Construction of a	Existence of a well-

		communi ty hall	protection of water catchment	block of two classroom s	of the Kuma – Mokan go road	solar electrific ation	cassava process ing factory	a food market in Mokan go	equipment	community hall	establishedannu al village development meeting with no venue for convenient meeting
	<i>Cost</i>	40 Million	5 Million	23 Million	20 Million	10 Million	50 Million	50 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
26	<i>BarekaBi ma</i>	Opening of road from MekaNg olo to BarekaBi ma	Constructio n of community hall	Constructi on and protection of water catchment	Installat ion of 4 solar electrifi cation	Constru ction of Ekpe hall	Purchas e of 50hp engine boat	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Supply of farm inputs	Opening of road from MekaNgolo to BarekaBima	To ease evacuation of farm produce to nearby market (Mundemba
	<i>Cost</i>	70 Million	40 Million	5 Million	8 Million	20 Million	20 Million	50 Million	5Million	70 Million	
27	<i>Mundem ba Town</i>	Tarring of streets in Mundem ba urban space	Establishm ent of a waste manageme nt system in Mundemba town	Rehabilita tion of the water supply system in Mundemb a town	Installat ion of street lights in Munde mba town	Constru ction of a modern sports complex in Munde mba town	Constru ction of market	Constru ction of a multipu rpose nursery	Constructio n of a refrigerated warehouse in Mundemba town	Tarring of streets in Mundemba urban space	To ease circulation within the Mundemba urban space thereby boosting economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	15	100	500	100	100	400	15	50 Million	15 Billion	

		Billion	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million			
28	<i>Ndian Town</i>	Construct ion of bridge over river Iru, linking Bulu camp and Ndian town	Supply of medical equipment at health centre	Constructi on of communit y hall	Constru ction of Ekpe hall	Constru ction of a block of two classroo ms at GS Ndian ton	Constru ction of food market	Purchas e of 50hp engine boat	Supply of farm inputs	Construction of bridge over river Iru, linking Bulu camp and Ndian town	Shorter and better means of evacuation of farm produce tonearby market (Mundemba
	<i>Cost</i>	150 Million	10 Million	40 Million	25 Million	46 Million	50 Million	15Milli on	5 Million	150 Million	
29	<i>Ikondoko ndo II</i>	Installati on of 15 solar electrific ation	Constructio n and equipment of a block of two classrooms at GS Ikondokon do II	Training of water manageme nt committee and provision of small equipment	Constru ction of staff residen ce at GS Ikondo kondo II	Mainten ance of road Mosongi seliBalo ndo – Ikondok ondo II	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Purchas e of 50 hot engine boat	Supply of farming materials (Spray machines, chemical, fertilizers	Installation of solar electrificatio n	To improve on the social wellbeing of the village inhabitants
	<i>Cost</i>	30 Million	23 Million	5 million	40 Million	50 Million	50 Million	20 Million	5 Million	30 Million	
30	<i>Meangwe II</i>	Construct ion of three boreholes	Installation of 10 solar electrificati on	Constructi on of a block of two classroom	Plantin g of shed trees	Constru ction of commun ity hall	Constru ction of food market	Supply of improv ed animal	Constructio n of cassavaproc essing factory	Construction of food market	To provide a convenient venue for the sale of food stuff from farm

				s at GS Meangwe II				breed (pigs, chicken etc.			
	<i>Cost</i>	30 Million	20 Million	23 Million	10 Million	40 million	50 Million	10 Million	50 Million	50 Million	
31	<i>Ikondokondo II</i>	Construct ion of bridge at the entrance of village	Installation of 12 solar street light	Constructi on of a block of two classroom s at GS Ikondokon do I	Constru ction of health post	Training of water manage ment committ ee and supply of small equipme nt for mainten ance	Constru ction of food market	Constru ction of palm process ing mill	Supply of improved animal breed (pigs, chicken etc.)	Construction of bridge at the entrance of village	Bridge at the main entrance of the village is dilapidated
	<i>Cost</i>	70 Million	24 Million	23 Million	30 Million	5 Million	50 Million	15Milli on	10 Million	70 Million	
32	<i>BebokaBima</i>	Installati on of 6 solar electrific ation	Constructio n of community hall	Maintenan ce of borehole	Supply of improv ed animal breed	Provisio n of support to the vulnerab le and elderly	Constru ction of a cassava process ing factory	Supply of farm inputs (pestici des, chemic als, fertilize rsetc.)	Constructio n of cocoa oven	Installation of solar electrificatio n	To improve on the social wellbeing of the village inhabitants

	<i>Cost</i>	12 Million	40 Million	3 Million	10 Million	5 Million	50 Million	5 Million	15 Million	12 Million	
33	<i>Besingi</i>	Construct ion of communi ty hall	Installation of 8 solar electricity	Constructi on of borehole at G.S. Besingi	Constru ction of Two blocks of two classro oms at G.S. Besingi	Constru ction of playgrou nd at G. S. Besingi	Constru ction of food market	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Supply of improved seedlings (palm, cocoa, cassava etc.)	Construction of community hall	No venue for convening village annual development meetings
	<i>Cost</i>	40 Million	16 Million	10 Million	46 Million	5 Million	50 Million	50 Million	5Million	40 Million	
34	<i>Ekumbako</i>	Construct ion of borehole	Constructio n of community hall	Installatio n of 5solar electric	Constru ction of health post	Rehabili tation of farm to market road :Ndian town - Ekumbako	Constru ction of a multipu rpose nursery (palm, cocoa, plantain s, cassava	Constru ction of a palm oil process ing mill	Constructio n of cocoa oven	Construction of borehole	
	<i>Cost</i>	10 Million	40 Million	10 Million	30 Million	60 Million	10 Million	15 Million	15 Million	10 Million	
35	<i>Ngumu</i>	Opening up of road :Ndi	Constructio n of bridge over Mbute	Constructi on of two blocks of	Constru ction and	Installati on of 6 solar	Purchas e of 50 horse	Constru ction of a	Constructio n of cocoa oven	Opening up of road :Ndian	To ease evacuation of farm produce

		an town – Ngumu	stream linking Ndian town and Ngumu	two classroom s at G.S. Ngumu	protecti on of water catchm ent	electrific ation	power engine boat.	cassava process ing factory		town - Ngumu	to nearby market (Mundemba
	<i>Cost</i>	60 Million	50 Million	46 Million	5 Million	12 Million	20 Million	50 Million	15Million	60 Million	
36	<i>Mosongis eliNgolo</i>	Construct ion of communi ty hall	Constructio n of a block of two classrooms at GS Mosongisel i	Constructi on and protection of water catchment	Purchas e of a 50hp engine boat	Rehabili tation of the Ekpe hall	Constru ction of cassava process ing factory	Purchas e of 50 horse power engine boat	Supply of farm inputs	Construction of community hall	
	<i>Cost</i>	40 Million	23 Million	5 Million	20 Million	20 Million	50 Million	20 Million	5 Million	40 Million	
37	<i>Mundem ba 2</i>	Extensio n of electricit y from Mundem ba town to Mundem ba 2	Constructio n of two blocks of two classrooms at GS Mundemba 2	Constructi on of borehole at GS Mundemb a 2	Constru ction of commu nity hall	Rehabili tation of streets	Constru ction of food market	Constru ction of commu nity palm process ing factory	Supply of improve palm seedlings	Extension of electricity from Mundemba to Mundemba 2	
	<i>Cost</i>	120 Million	46 Million	10 Million	40 Million	40 Million	50 Million	15 Million	5 Million	120 Million	
38	<i>Mosongis</i>	Construct	Supply of	Constructi	Plantin	Rehabili	Constru	Purchas	Constructio	Construction	

	<i>eliBalondo</i>	ion of a block of two classrooms at G.S. MosongiseliBalondo	medical equipment to Mosongiseli health centre	on of a guest house	g of shed trees along the main streets	tation of non-functional boreholes	ction of food market	e of 50hp engine boat	n of fish oven	of food market	
	<i>Cost</i>	23 Million	10 million	40 Million	10 Million	3 Million	50 Million	20 Million	15 Million	50 Million	
39	<i>ManjaBima</i>	Rehabilitation of streets	Construction of community hall	Establishment of a waste management system	Installation of 10 street lights	Planting of ornamental/shed trees along the streets	Construction of 10 lock up store	Construction of warehouse	Construction of cocoa oven	Rehabilitation of streets	
	<i>Cost</i>	100 Million	40 Million	15 Million	20 Million	10 Million	20 Million	40 Million	15 Million	100 Million	
40	<i>MekaNgolo</i>	Construction of a community hall at MekaNgolo	Extension of electricity from Mundemba to MekaNgolo	Rehabilitation of water supply system in MekaNgolo	Construction and equipment of a vocational training	Construction of the health centre at Meka	Construction of food market	Construction of warehouse	Construction of a cassava processing factory	Construction of a community hall at MekaNgolo	

					centre						
	<i>Cost</i>	40 Million	150 Million	40 Million	50 Million	50 Million	50 Million	40 Million	50 Million	40 Million	
41	<i>Boa Bima</i>	Opening of road from MekaNgolo to B0a Bima	Construction of community hall	Construction and protection of water catchment	Construction of Ekpe hall	Installation of s 4 solar electrification	Construction of cocoa oven	Construction of cassava processing factory	Supply of farm inputs	Opening of road from MekaNgolo to BarekaBima	
	<i>Cost</i>	70 Million	40 Million	5 Million	20 Million	8 Million	15 Million	50 Million	5 Million	70 Million	
42	<i>Dikuma</i>	Construction of road :Meka–Dikuma	Rehabilitation of Ekpe hall	Installation of 3 solar electrification	Construction of Community hall	Construction and protection of water catchment	Construction of cocoa oven	Supply of farming materials (Spray machines chemical, fertilizers)	Construction of cassava processing factory	Construction of road :Meka–Dikuma	
	<i>Cost</i>	70 Million	20 Million	6 million	40 Million	5 Million	15 Million		50 Million	70 Million	
43	<i>NguruKorup</i>	Construction of	Construction of	Installation of 2	Construction	Contract of	Construction of	Supply of	Supply of Farm	Construction of	

		road :Eko n II – NguruKo rup	community hall	solar electrificat ion	and protecti on of water catchm ent	Ekpe hall	cassava process ing factory	improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	inputs(fertili zers, chemicals, pesticides etc.)	road :Ekon II – NguruKorup	
	<i>Cost</i>	100 Million	40 Million	4 Million	10 Million	30 Million	50 Million			150	
44	<i>Bulu camp</i>	Installati on of 20 street lights	Constructio n of three boreholes	Constructi on of a block of two classroom s at GS NdianEstate Group I	Establis hment of a waste manage ment system	Constru ction of sport complex	Rehabil itation of the road :B ulu camp – Bulu beach and constru ction of an embank ment at the Bulu beach	Constru ction of wareho use at Bulu	Rehabilitati on of the Restaurant at the Bulu palm processing factory	Rehabilitatio n of the road :Bulu camp – Bulu beach and construction of an embankment at the Bulu beach	
	<i>Cost</i>	40 Million	30 Million	23 million	10 Million	50 Million	100 Million	60 Million	10 Million	100 Million	
45		Installati	Establishm	Maintenan	Constru	Constru	Supply	Provisi	Supply	Installation	

		on of 12 solar street lights	ent of a waste management system	ce of road Mundemb a Town Mundimb a camp	ction of six VIP toilets with six compartment s each	ction of borehole	of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	on of cassava grindin g machine	animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	of solar street lights	
	<i>Cost</i>	24 Million	10 Million	20 Million	30 Million	10 Million	10 Million	2 Million	5 Million	24 million	
46	<i>Mana Camp</i>	Construct ion of borehole	Constructio n of guest house at the Mana foot bridge	Establish ment of waste management system	Mainte nance of road :M undemb aMana Footbri dge	Installati on of 10 solar street lights	Supply of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machine	Supply animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	Construction of borehole	
	<i>Cost</i>	10 Million	40 Million	10 Million	100 Million	20 Million	10 Million	2 Million	5Million	10million	
47	<i>Ikassa Camp</i>	Installati on of solar street lights	Establishm ent of a waste management system	Maintenan ce of road Bulu Town Ikassa camp	Constru ction of six VIP toilets with six compartment s each	Constru ction of borehole	Supply of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machine	Supply animal feed (pigand fowl feed)	Installation of solar street lights	

							)				
	Cost		10 million			10 Million	10 Million	2Million	5Million	12	
48	<i>Centre A</i>	Construct ion of Two borehole	Rehabilitati on of bridge :Mundemba 2 – centre B	Installatio n of 10 solar electricity	Mainte nance of road : Centre - Bulu	Rehabili tation of centre A club	Supply of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	Construction of borehole	
	Cost	20 Million	50 Million	20 Million	50 Million	10 Million	10 Million	2Million	5Million	10	
49	<i>Centre B</i>	Construct ion of Two borehole	Rehabilitati on of bridge :Mundemba 2 – centre B	Installatio n of 10 solar electricity	Mainte nance of road : Centre - Bulu	Rehabili tation of centre A club	Supply of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	Construction of borehole	
	Cost	20 Million	50 Million	20 Million	50 Million	10 Million	10 Million	2Million	5Million	10	
50	<i>Hospital Camp</i>	Construct ion of borehole	Installation of 5 solar electrificati on	Constructi on of an Incinerato r at Pamol	Rehabil itation of the lawn	Constru ction of a sanitary	Supply of improv ed	Provisi on of cassava grindin g	Supply animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	Construction of borehole	

				Hospital	tennis court	block at the Pamol Hospital	animal breed (pigs, chicken)	g machine			
	<i>Cost</i>	10 Million	10 Million	10 Million	2 Million	10 Million	10 Million	2 Million	5 Million	10million	
51	<i>Mundemba town</i>	Construct ion of two boreholes	Establishm ent of a waste manageme nt system	Maintenan ce of road Mundemb a Town Makeke camp	Constru ction of six VIP toilets with six compar tment s each	Installati on of Eight solar street lights	Supply of improv ed animal breed (pigs, chicken)	Provisi on of cassava grindin g machin e	Supply animal feed (pigsand fowl feed)	Construction of borehole	
	<i>Cost</i>	20 Million	10 Million	20 Million	30 Million	16 Million	10 Million	2 Million	5 Million	20million	

5.2.2 BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK FOR MUNDEMBA COUNCIL (2014 - 2016)

N°	Budgetary Year	Administrative account amount	Investment	Investment with council revenue (FCFA)	Observation
1	2014	214,475,953	68,462,423	29098750	39,363,673 from PNDP and FEICOM
2	2015	261,691,571	151,884,072	31,000,000	120,884,072 from BIP and FEICOM
3	2016	288,694,104	118,120,934	53,716,802	64,404,132 from BIP,
	Total			113,815,552	

Average Annual investment (2014 - 2018) = $37,938,517 + 100,000,000$

Budget previewed over 5 years (2019 - 2024) = $137,938,517 * 5 = 689,692,585 \text{FRS}$

ELABORATION OF THE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM I

IMPROVING THE OFFER TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Actions	Activities	Amount
1.1 To improve on the Circulation of goods and persons within and out of the municipality	1.1.1 Construction of a 100km road from Meka to Isai Mbange	200 000 000
	1.1.2. Construction of a Bridge across river Owei to Mokange	40 000 000
	1.1.3 Construction of a 10km road from Meangwe II to Meta Ngolo	100 000 000
	1.1.4 Rehabilitation of a 15km road from Masaka to MopakoBima	150 000 000
	1.1.5 Construct an 8KM road from Ikassa Camp to Ikassa village	10 000 000
	1.1.6 Construct a 100M bridge across river Rokeri from Meka to BeokoNgolo	300 000 000
	1.1.7 Construction of a road from massaka to Ngenye	150 000 000
	1.1. 8 Construction of an 80km road from Meka to Lipenjamuketi	100 000 000
	1.1.9 Construction of a 20km road from Ekon I to Erat	70 000 000
	1.1.10 Construction of a 60km road from Esukutan to Bera	100 000 000

	1.1.11 Construction of a 30km road from Lipenja II to EsokiBima	120 000 000
	1.1.12 Rehabilitation of the road from Kuma to Lipenja II	20 000 000
	1.1.13Construction of the Road from Meka to Barekabima	70 000 000
	1.1.14Construction of a 22km road from Nguru to Bekoko	60 000 000
	1.1.15 Create and rehabilitate streets in Manja	100 000 000
	1.1.16 Construction of 50km road from Nguru to Erat	150 000 000
	1.1.17 Rehabilitation of 01Km road from Bulu to Bulu beach	3 000 000
	1.1.18 Construction of a bridge across river Rokeri from Bulu to Ndian town	150 000 000
Subtotal		1,893 000 000
1.2. Support to improve on Good quality water and good health of Mundemba municipality	1.2.1 Construction of a Borehole at Iwei	10 000 000
	1.2.2 Construction of a Borehole at Ndibangolo	10 000 000
	1.2.3 Construction of a Borehole at BebokaBima	10 000 000
	1.2.4 Construction of a Borehole at Matanimani	10 000 000
	1.2.5 Construction of a Borehole at Kuma Bima	10 000 000
	1.2.6 Construct 04 stand taps at Weke	10 000 000
	1.2.7 Construction of a borehole at Ekumbako	10 000 000
	1.2.8 Construction of a Borehole at Mana camp	10 000 000
	1.2.9 Construction of a Borehole at Centre A	10 000 000
	1.2.10 Construction of a Bore hole T Hospital camp	10 000 000
Subtotal		100 000 000

1.3. To improve on the energy situation of the municipality	1.3.1 Installation of street lights in Mundemba	7500 000
	1.3.2 Installation of Solar electrification(10 solar panels) at FabeBima	2 000 000
	1.3.3 Installation of solar electrification (solar panels and 30 bulbs) at Erat	20 000 000
	1.3.4 Installation of solar electrification at Mundimba camp	24 000 000
	1.3.5 Installation of solar electrification at Ikassa camp	12 000 000
	1.3.6 Installation of solar Electrification at Ikondokondo I	10 000 000
Subtotal		75, 500 000
1.4.Support to Improve access to quality Health services	1.4.1 Construction of IHC Mundemba town	50 000 000
Sub Total		50 000 000
TOTAL OF PROGRAM 01		2 118 500 000

PROGRAM II

PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Actions	Activities	Amount
2.1. Support to Improve on access to Agricultural Transformation in the municipality	2.1.1 Construction of a cocoa oven at Fabe	15 000 000
	2.1.2. Construction of a Cassava processing Mill at Boa Ngolo	50 000 000
Sub Total		65 000 000
A2.2 Support to promote economic activities in the municipality	2.2.1 Construction of a Food market at Meangwe II	50 000 000
	2.2.2 Construction of a food market at mosongiseliBalondo	50 000 000
Sub Total		100 000 000
TOTAL OF PROGRAM 2		165 000 000FCFA

PROGRAM III
PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT FOR YOUTHS

Actions	Activities	Amount
3.1. Support to improve on Cultural and youth empowerment activities	31.1. Conduct and document an inventory on existing and non-existing cultural artefacts in Mundemba municipality	5 000 000
	3.1.2 Construction of a cultural centre at ItukaBima	40 000 000
	3.1.3 Construction of a Cultural centre at Bekoko	40 000 000
	3.1.4 Construction of a Cultural centre at MasakaBima	40 000 000
	3.1.5 Construction of a Cultural centre at MokangoBima	40 000 000
	3.1.6 Construction of a Cultural centre at Besingi	40 000 000
	3.1.7 Construction of a Cultural centre at MosongiseliNgolo	40 000 000
	3.1.8Construction of a Cultural centre at MekaNgolo	40 000 000
	3.1.9 Construction of a cultural centre at Manja	50 000 000
	3.1.10 Organize inter-school Mother tongue storytelling, Singing competitions in all primary schools of the Municipality.	5 000 000
Sub Total		340 000 000
3.2. Support to promote Youth empowerment and local development	3.21. Construct and equip 01 Community Education and Action Centre(CEAC) for Youths in Mundemba	70 000 000
Sub Total		70 000 000
TOTAL OF PROGRAM 03		410 000 000

PROGRAM IV

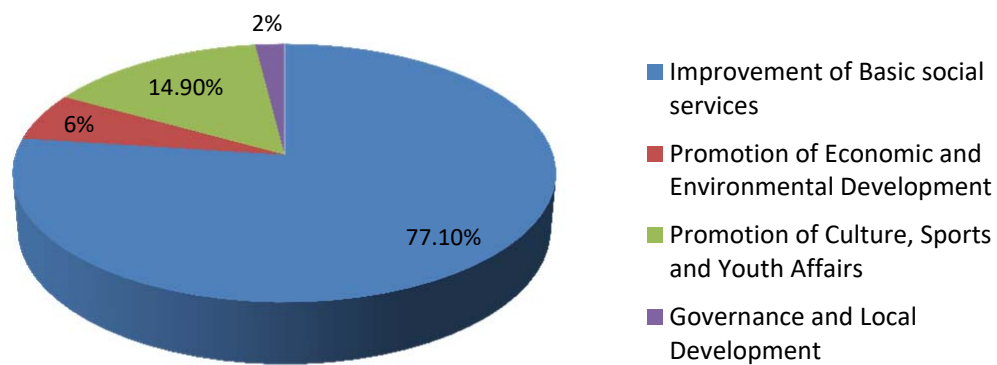
GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

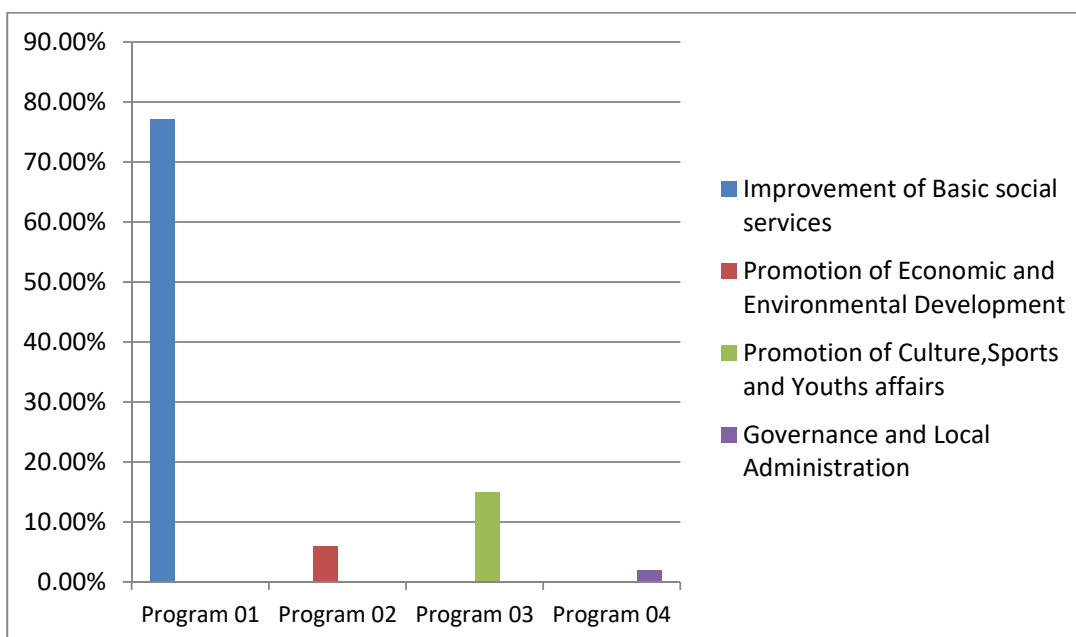
ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT
4.1. Support to Improve on Governance and Local Administration	4.1.1 Rehabilitation of the council palm farm	3 000 000
	4.1.2 Rehabilitation of council guest house (Iya's Hotel)	30.000 000
	4.1.3 Training of council staff on council administration	5 000 000
	4.1.4 Conduct feasibility studies for Roads	10 000 000
	4.1.5 Establish a communication system for the council actions(Website,email,Facebook page, Internet etc.)	5 000 000
	4.1.6 Establish a grievance mechanism for the Council	2 000 000
TOTAL OF PROGRAM 04		55 000 000

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL PROGRAMS AS EXPRESSED BY THE
POPULATION**

PROGRAM	AMOUNT	Percentage PER PROGRAM (%)
Program 01	2118, 500 000	77.1
Program 02	165 000 000	6
Program 03	410 000 000	14.9
Program 04	55 000 000	2
GRAND TOTAL	2,748, 500 000	100

PROGRAM WEIGHTS





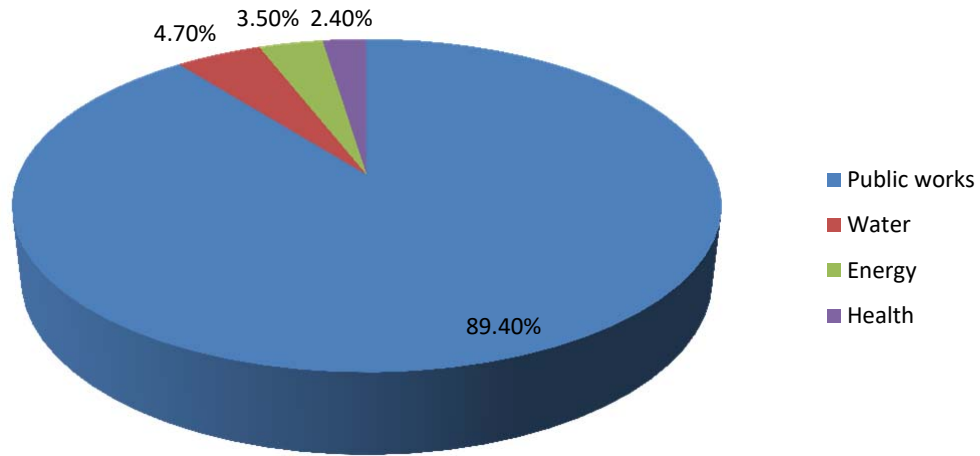
**TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROGRAMS AS PROJECTED IN THE
INVESTMENT BUDGET**

PROGRAMS	%	AMOUNT (FCFA)	DURATION
PROGRAM 01	77.1	531,725,983	For five years
PROGRAM 02	6	414,041,39.176	From 2019 – 2023
PROGRAM 03	14.9	102,764,196.2	-
PROGRAM 04	2	13,793,591.7	-
TOTAL	100	689 687 910	-

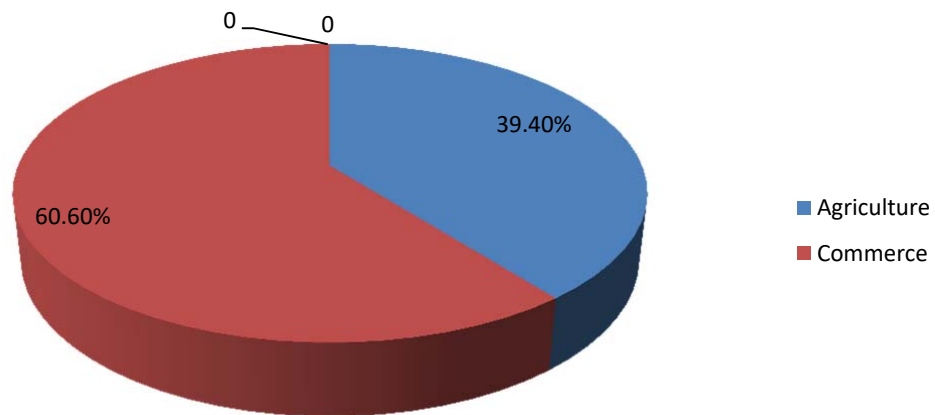
WEIGHTING OF ACTIONS

No	ACTIONS	Percentages (%)	AMOUNT PER ACTION (FCFA)	
1	Public Works	89.4	475 387 166.8	
2	1.2 Water	4.7	24,992,390.2	
3	1.3 Energy	3.5	18,611,354.4	
4	1.4 Health	2.4	12,762,071.6	
	Total of Program 01	100	531 752 983	
5	2.1 Agriculture	39.4	16313230.8	
6	2.2 Commerce	60.6	25090908.3	
	Total of Program 02	100	41404139.176	
7	3.1 Culture	87.8	90 124 200.1	
8	3.2 Youth Affairs	12.2	12537231.9	
	Total of Program 03	100	102661432.1	
9	4.1 Governance and Local administration	100	13,793,591.7	
	Total of Program 04	100	13,793,591.7	
	Total of all programs	100	689 687 910	

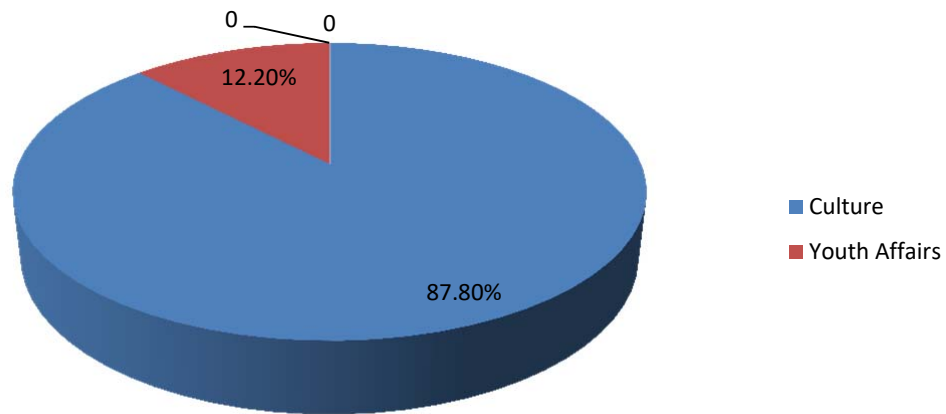
Program to improve Basic social services



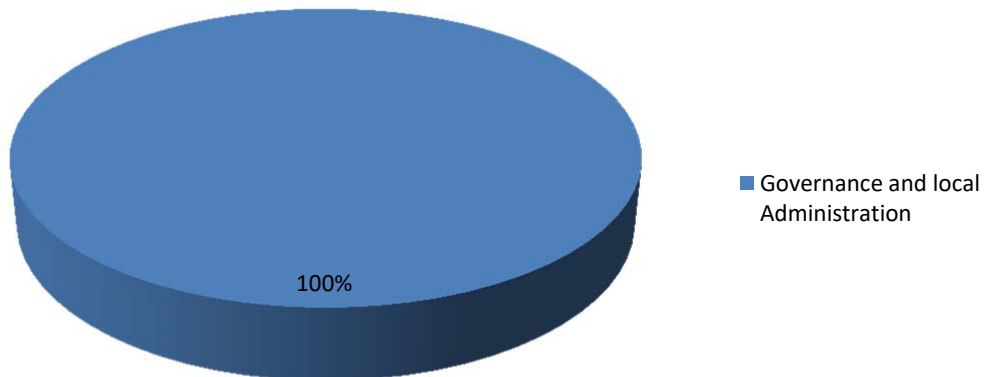
Program to Promote Economic Development and Environmental Protection



Program to promote culture,sports and youth affairs



Governance and Local Administration



ELABORATION OF THE PROGRAMS FOR FIVE (05) YEARS (MAYOR'S VISSION)

PROGRAM 01: IMPROVING THE OFFER FOR BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Objective: To improve on Basic Social services in Mundembamunicipality

Indicators: At least 200km of roads, 4 bridges and 25km roads rehabilitated by 2023

ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES	AMOUNT (FCFA)	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PARTNERS	YEAR OF REALIZATION				
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
A1.1 Public works To improve on the circulation of Goods and persons within and out of the municipality	1.1.1 Construction of a 100km road from Meka to Isai Mbange	200,000 000	Council	RUMPI, SOWEDA, KORUP,		X	X	X	X
	1.1.2. Construction of a Bridge across river Owei to Mokange	40,000 000	Council	Korup, PSMNR, SG-SOC	X	X			
	1.1.3 Construction of a 10km road from Meangwe II to Meta Ngolo	100 000 000	Council	RUMPI, SG-SOC			X	X	X
	1.1.4 Rehabilitation of a 15km road from Masaka to MopakoBima	150,000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	X
	1.1.5 Construct an 8KM road from Ikassa Camp to Ikassa village	10 000 000	Council	PSMNR, Korup, PAMOL				X	
	1.1.6 Construct a 100M bridge across river Rokeri from Meka to BeokoNgolo	300,000 000	Council	RUMPI					X
	1.1.7 Construction of a road from massaka to Ngenye	150,000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup SG-SOC				X	
	1.1. 8 Construction of an	100,000 000	Council	RUMPI				X	X

	80km road from Meka to Lipenjamuketi								
	1.1.9 Construction of a 20km road from Ekon I to Erat	70 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup					
	1.1.10 Construction of a 60km road from Esukutan to Bera	100,000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	
	1.1.11 Construction of a 30km road from Lipenja II to EsokiBima	120,000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	
	1.1.12 Rehabilitation of the road from Kuma to Lipenja II	20 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup SG-SOC					
	1.1.13Construction of the Road from Meka to Barekabima	70 000 000	Council	RUMPI					
	1.1.14Construction of a 22km road from Nguru to Bekoko	60 000 000	Council	PAMOL					X
	1.1.15 Create and rehabilitate streets in Manja	100,000 000	Council	RUMPI				X	X
	1.1.16 Construction of 50km road from Nguru to Erat	150,000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	
	1.1.17 Rehabilitation of 01Km road from Bulu to Bulu beach	3 000 000	Council	PAMOL					X
	1.1.18 Construction of a bridge across river Iru from Bulu to Ndian town	150,000 000	Council	PAMOL				X	X

A1.2 Water To improve on the quality supply of water in the municipality	1.2.1 Construction of a Borehole at Iwei	10 000 000	Council	SG-SOC		X			
	1.2.2 Construction of a Borehole at Ndibangolo	10 000 000	Council	SG-SOC	X				
	1.2.3 Construction of a Borehole at BebokaBima	10 000 000	Council	SG-SOC			X		
	1.2.4 Construction of a Borehole at Matanimani	10 000 000	Council	RUMPI				X	
	1.2.5 Construction of a Borehole at Kuma Bima	10 000 000	Council	SG-SOC					X
	1.2.6 Construct 04 stand taps at Weke	10 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	
	1.2.7 Construction of a borehole at Ekumbako	10 000 000	Council	RUMPI			X		
	1.2.8 Construction of a Borehole at Mana camp	10 000 000	Council	PAMOL				X	
	1.2.9 Construction of a Borehole at Centre A	10 000 000	Council	PAMOL					X
	1.2.10 Construction of a Borehole Hospital camp	10 000 000	Council	PAMOL					
A1.3. Energy To improve on the energy situation of the municipality	1.3.1 Installation of street lights in Mundemba	7500 000	Council	State			X		
	1.3.2 Installation of Solar electrification(10 solar panels) at FabeBima	2 000 000	Council	SG-SOC, PSMNR Korup	X		X		
	1.3.3 Installation of solar electrification (solar panels and 30 bulbs) at Erat	20 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup				X	

	1.3.4 Installation of solar electrification at Mundimba camp	24 000 000	Council	PAMOL					X
	1.3.5 Installation of solar electrification at Ikassa camp	12 000 000	Council	PSMNR PAMOL Korup					
	1.3.6 Installation of solar Electrification at Ikondokondo I	10 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup State					
1.4. Health Support to Improve access to quality Health services	1.4.1 Construction of IHC Mundemba town	50 000 000	Council	MINDEVEL	X				

PROGRAM 2: PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Objective: To Promote Economic and Environmental Development in the municipality

Indicator: At least 02 food markets, 01 Cocoa oven, 01 Cassava processing mill constructed

Actions	Activities	Amount (FCFA)	Source of Finance	Partners	Year of realization				
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
A2.1. Agriculture To Support the Improvement of access to Agricultural Transformation in the municipality	2.1.1 Construction of a cocoa oven at Fabe	15 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup		X			
	2.1.2. Construction of a Cassava processing Mill at Boa Ngolo	50 000 000	Council	RUMPI				X	
A2.2 Commerce Support to promote economic activities in the municipality	2.2.1 Construction of a Food market at Meangwe II	50 000 000	Council	RUMPI					X
	2.2.2 Construction of a food market at mosongiseliBalondo	50 000 000	Council	PSMNR Korup					

PROGRAM 3: PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT FOR YOUTHS

Objective: To Promote Culture, sports and support for Youths in the Municipality

Indicator: At least 08 cultural centres constructed, an inventory document of artefacts in the municipality

Actions	Activities	Amount (FCFA)	Source of Finance	Partners	Year of realization				
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
3.1. Culture Support to improve on Cultural and youth empowerment activities	31.1. Conduct and document an inventory on existing and non-existing cultural artefacts in Mundemba municipality	5 000 000	Council	PSMNR State	X				
	3.1.2 Construction of a cultural centre at ItukaBima	40 000 000	Council	RUMPI, PSMNR		X			
	3.1.3 Construction of a Cultural centre at Bekoko	40 000 000	Council	RUMPI					
	3.1.4 Construction of a Cultural centre at MasakaBima	40 000 000	Council	PSMNR State				X	
	3.1.5 Construction of a Cultural centre at MokangoBima	40 000 000	Council	PSMNR State					X
	3.1.6 Construction of a Cultural centre at Besingi	40 000 000	Council	RUMPI			X		
	3.1.7 Construction of a Cultural centre at MosongiseliNgolo	40 000 000	Council	RUMPI			X		
	3.1.8 Construction of a Cultural centre at MekaNgolo	40 000 000	Council	RUMPI				X	
	3.1.9 Construction of a cultural centre at Manja	50 000 000	Council	State					X
	3.1.10 Organize inter-school Mother	5 000 000	Council	PSMNR					X

	tongue storytelling, Singing competitions in all primary schools of the Municipality.			State					
Sub Total		360 000 000							
3.2. Youths Affairs Support to promote Youth empowerment and local development	3.21. Construct and equip 01 Community Education and Action Centre(CEAC) for Youths in Mundemba	70 000 000	Council	State			X		
Sub Total		70 000 000							

PROGRAM 4: GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Objective: To Improve on Governance and Local Administration in the municipality

Indicator: At least a guest house is rehabilitated, about 05 staff trained and a communication mechanism put in place by 2023

ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES	Amount (FCFA)	Source of Finance	Partners	Year of Realization				
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
4.1. Governance Support to Improve on Governance and Local Administration	4.1.1 Rehabilitation of the council palm farm	3 000 000	Council	State					
	4.1.2 Rehabilitation of council guest house (Iya's hotel)	30.000 000	Council	State	X				
	4.1.3 Training of council staff on council administration	5 000 000	Council	GIZ		X	X	X	X
	4.1.4 Conduct feasibility studies for Roads	10 000 000	Council	State		X			
	4.1.5 Establish a communication system for the council actions (Website, email, facebookpage, Internet etc.)	5 000 000	Council	State			X		
	4.1.6 Establish a grievance mechanism for the Council	2 000 000	council	State					X
TOTAL OF PROGRAM 04		55 000 000							

5.2.3. Resources that can be mobilized and instalments

Table 73: Resources that can be mobilized and Instalments

Source	Nature	Total Amount			Year of mobilisation and amounts	Sector	Observation
			2019	2020			
FEICOM	Loan	312million	312million	312 million	-	MINHDU (Construction of a Town Hall)	70% to be reimbursed in 10 years from the 2 nd year of 10% interest to be rewired before the mobilization of the loan
PNDP	Subvention	2 million	2million	-	-	Basic education and Agriculture and Rural Development	Studies to be validated by councillors
		31. 500.000	31.500.000	31.500.000	-		
STATE	CDF	00					
	TRANSFERS	00					
	PIB	385. 977 .700	110.150. 000	275.827 .700	-	Basic education, Environment and Nature Protection, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, Public works, Decentralisation and Local Development,	Maturation elements of each project to be provided

						Social Affairs.	
COUNCIL	Council Revenue	25000000	10 000 000	10 000 000	5m	Water, Agriculture, Public works	
CONSERVATION AND DONNOR SUPPORT THROUGH KfW	Collaborative management agreement	Depending on cluster conservation (co-management) agreement and yearly cluster platform plans				Agriculture, water, infrastructure and roads local land use planning	Cluster platform meetings are held every six months for planning and evaluation of implementation of the previous six monthly plan
TOTAL		756477,700	465,650,000	285,827,700	5m		

5.5 OPERATIONAL PLANNING

Table 74: Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) of Priority projects

Project Title	Sector / Program	Location	Funding sources	Year of realization			Indicators	Partners
				2019	2020	2021		
Construction of an Integrated Health Centre in Mundemba	Health (Improving basic social services)	Mundemba town	MINDDEVEL	x			Health unit completed and in use. -pictures	MINMAP MINEPAT MINTP
Construction of three boreholes	Water resource (Improving basic social services)	Iwei Ndiba Beboka	Council budget	x	x	x	Three borehole available and in use in the various locations	MINEE MINEPAT
Rehabilitation of Council Guest House	MINDHU (Governance and Local Administration)	Mundemba	Council budget	x			House in use -Pictures - Administrative reports	MINMAP MINEPAT MINTP
Construction of a slaughter House	Livestock (Economic and Environmental protection)	Mundemba	MINDDEVEL	X			-Slaughter house in Use.	MINADER

5.5.2. Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

Table 75: Annual Investment Plan for 2019

Project	Total cost (FCFA)	Funding sources	Period of realization in 2019				Location	Partners
			T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄		
Construction of Integrated Health Centre	50 000 000	MINDDEVEL				X	Mundemba	MINMAP MINEPAT MINTP
Construction of a borehole	10.000.000	Council investment budget		X			Ndiba	MINEE MINEPAT MINMAP
Rehabilitation of council Guest House	25 000 000	MINDDEVEL	X				Mundemba town	MINMAP MINEPAT MINTP
Construction of a Slaughter House	25 000 000	MINDDEVEL			X		Mundemba town	MINTP MINMAP
Construction of a Bridge at Owei river to Mokange Phase I	20 000 000	Council Budget		X			Mokange - Fabe	MINTP MINMAP
Conduct and document an inventory on existing and non-existing cultural artefacts in Mundemba municipality	5 000 000	Council Budget	X				Mundemba municipality	MINAC
Installation of Solar electrification(10 solar panels) at FabeBima	2 000 000	Council Budget	X				FabeBima	MINEE MINEPAT

Table 76: Annual Investment Plan for 2020

Project	Total cost (FCFA)	Funding sources	Period of realization in 2020				Location	Partners
			T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄		
Construction of a Borehole	10.000.000	Council budget	X				IweiBima	MINEPAT MINEE
Construction of a Bridge over Owei river to Mokange phase II	20 000 000	Council Budget			X		Mokange – Fabe	MINTP MINMAP
Construction of a 33Km of Road phase I	50 000 000		X				Meka – Isai mbange	MINTP MINMAP
Construction of a cultural centre at ItukaBima	40 000 000	MINDDEVE L		X			ItukaBima	MINMAP MINAC MINTP
Construction of a cocoa oven at Fabe	15 000 000	MINDDEVE L			x		FabeBima	MINADER PSMNR/Korup
Training of 2 council staff on council administration in CEFAM	1 000 000	Council				X	Buea	MINAT GIZ
Conduct feasibility studies for Roads	10 000 000	Council					Meka – Isai mbange	MINTP MINMAP

Table 76: Annual Investment Plan for 2021

Project	Total cost (FCFA)	Funding sources	Period of realization in 2021				Location	Partners
			T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄		
Construction of a borehole	10.000.000	Council budget		x			BebokaBima	MINEE MINEPAT MINMAP
Train 2 Council staff at CEFAM	1.000.000	Council budget			x		Buea	MINAT
Construction of a Cultural centre at Besingi	40 000 000	MINDDEVEL		x			BesingiNgolo	MINAC MINTP MINMAP
Construction of a 33km road from Meka -Isai mbange	50 000 000	Council/ MINDDEVEL			X		Meka – Isai Mbange	MINTP MINMAP
Construction of a 3.5Km road from Meangwe II to Meta	30 000 000	Council				X	Meangwe II Meta	MINTP MINMAP
Installation of street lights in Mundemba	7 5 00 000	Council Budget	X				Mundemba	MINEE MINTP

5.5.3. Summary of environmental management frame work

Table 76: Environmental management framework

No	Programs	Potential environmental impact	Potential social impact	Mitigation measures
1	Improving Basic Social services			
1.1	Construction of a bridge over River Owai	- Destruction of the ecosystem - Soil erosion - Unauthorised poaching due to opening of roads	• Disenclavement of villages through the provision of a bridge	- Sensitise the population against unauthorised poaching
1.2	Construction of a Roads	- Destruction of the ecosystem - Soil erosion - Unauthorised poaching due to opening of roads	• Disenclavement of villages through the provision of a bridge	- Sensitise the population against unauthorised poaching
1.3	Construction of boreholes	• Soil erosion • Destruction of the natural ecosystem • Ground water pollution due to location and construction of toilets around water schemes	• Reduction in the prevalence of water borne diseases • Conflict for land acquisition to implement micro projects	• Put in place a water management committee • Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water points
1.4	Install street lights	• Destruction of the natural ecosystem	-	-
2	Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental protection			
2.1	Construct cocoa oven	• Destruction of the natural ecosystem • Soil erosion	• Conflict for land acquisition to implement micro projects	- Allocation of land for the micro projects
2.2		- Risk of destroying the forest to expand and /or open new farms		- Sensitise the population against unauthorised deforestation
	Construction of a Slaughter House	- Soil erosion - Destruction of the natural ecosystem	Limited land to implement micro projects.	- Allocation of land for micro projects.
3	Promotion of Culture, Sports and Support to Youths			

3.1	Construction of a cultural centre	- Destruction of the Natural Ecosystem - Soil Erosion -	- Difficult access to land to implement micro projects	- Allocation of land for the micro projects
4	Governance and Local Administration			
4.1	Rehabilitation of council Guest House	- Soil Erosion - Destruction of the Natural ecosystem -	- Improve on revenue collection of the council - Improve on logistics problem of the council.	- Sensitization of the population on the services offered and its sustainability.

5.5.5. AIP contract award plan

Contract award for Public Works

Table 80: AIP Contract Award Plan

Contract award for supply					Technical specification		Tender		Opening of bids		Award	Execution of contract			
Description	Quantity	Number	Estimated amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by tender board	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution by tender board	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	Observation
Public works															
Construction of the bridge in Mokange	1	1	40.000 000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/19	22/02/19	21/03/19	22/03/19	23/03/19	40.000 000	30/03/19	30/04/19	The project is going to run for two years so implementation will start from the last quarter to stretch to the next year.	

Source: Field Survey 2018

Contract award for water and energy

Contract Award for Construction				Technical specification	Tender	Opening of bids		Award				Execution of contract			
Description	Quantity	Number	Estimated amount	Means of realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of selection by	Date of publication	Date of opening by tender board	Date of submission of analysis report	Proposed date of attribution by tender	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Date of delivery	Observation
Water and energy															
Construction of borehole in Beboka	1	1	10.000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/19	20/02/19	22/02/19	21/03/19	22/03/19	23/03/19	10.000	30/03/19	30/04/19	
Installing street lights in Mundemba	1	1	15.000	Quotation	Mayor	15/02/19	20/03/19	22/02/19	21/03/19	22/03/19	23/03/19	15.000	30/03/19	02/07/19	This project runs from 2019-2020. Hence it starts from the last quarter.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

6.1. Composition and functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the MCDP

6.1.1 Composition of the Follow-up Committee

At the end of the elaboration of the CDP, a follow up committee was put in place to monitor the implementation of micro projects in the CDP through a municipal order signed by the mayor. The members of the committee (table 81) were presented to the SDO of Ndian Division during the closing ceremony of the workshop.

Table 81: Members of M& E Committee

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Sofa Obasi	Chairman
2	Mosaki Emmanuel Moose	Secretary
3	Molimi Christian	Member
4	Ndomi Evelyn	Member
5	Cha Banga Sylvanus	Member
6	Nkwai Bodie	Member
7	OkePhilominaRokendo	Member

Source: Field Survey 2018

6.1.2. Attributions of members of the Council Follow-up Committee (CFC)

The above committee had as terms of reference the following;

- stakeholders,
- Follow up work done by selected contractors as per the specifications on the contract award document,
- Carry out regular field visit to ensure that work is been effectively executed
- Produce quarterly reports on the level of realisation of micro projects and committee activities to the council executive
- Together with the council development officer, they will conduct periodic reviews of the AIP in collaboration with the council executives
- Will work closely with the village development committees put in place by the LSO during data collection in order to ensure sustainability of the projects to be implemented.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System and indicators (in relation to the AIP)

All micro projects found in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) are found in the logical framework and in the Mid-term expenditure framework. These and their indicators serve as measures to guide the monitoring and evaluation process. This logic therefore demonstrates the trend and/or direction which a project is taking and gives a strong signal to the evaluators about the expected result. Monitoring and evaluation team needs a follow up plan covering M&E tools and frequency (table 82).

Table 82: Showing M&E System

No	Sector	Activities	Indicator	Evaluation of indicators
1	Secondary education	Construct equipped bore well	One equipped bore well-constructed in GSBessingi by 2019	The borehole should be functional
2	Water and energy resources	Install street lights	Streets lighted in Mundemba town by 2020	The streets should be lighted every night
3	Public works	Construct a bridge over river Owai	One bridge constructed in Mokangeover river Owai by 2020.	The bridge is functional

6.3. Mechanisms, tools and report frequencies

Different categories of stakeholders will be involved at different levels in the follow up and monitoring of the CDP process. At the council level, the council development officer, the follow up committee headed by the mayor will be charged with the follow up of project implementation in the entire council area. The follow up committee will develop a strategy to involve all relevant stakeholders—beneficiary community, divisional delegates, among others. That is at the level of beneficiary communities, the various development committees put in place by NADEV will be used, at the divisional level the concerned government technical service will be used under the supervision of the SDO of NdianDivision. The members of the M&E committee at the council level will deliver monthly reports after subsequent field visits and they will equally use the evaluation sheet below for each project after field visit and will definitely write reports quarterly. The exemplary sheet below will facilitate the job of the committee in charge.

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

The communal development plan is not a one stop shot. It is an elaborate process with the vision of lifting the local economy of Mundembamunicipality and transforms the lives of the inhabitants through the implementation of the annual and triennial plans. The need to constantlyreview the CDP is therefore vital as societies are not static considering that human wants are unlimited.Other developments partners are likely to intervene as wellas new problems are likely to emerge.

At the end of each year, the M&E committee will carry out an end-of-year evaluation of projects in the annual investment plan following the sheet above. Projects not realised will be replanned with those for next year. At the end of three year, the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected. A programming for the next three years and an investment plan will be done.

The mundemba council should organise regular reviews of the AIP to examine the rate of realisation of the development plan and also to effect corrections where need be. At the end of each year, the committee should organise an evaluation of planned activities in relation to their realisation. During the evaluation meeting, the council should be informed on the gaps which will help them improve on the performance of the next AIP.

More over at the end of each year a new AIP should be elaborated taking into consideration the gaps and also the examples of projects that were successful in the previous AIP. And finally the services of the competent stake holders in the municipality should be used together with the technical expertise and decentralised state services during the elaboration of the new plan.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

7. Strategy and layout plan of communication

This plan is a tool to inform the council on ways to create awareness about the CDP to the general public and donors in particular. Such advertisement will help the council raise funds / mobilise resources for the implementation of projects identified within the development plan.

The council has the obligation to produce such a plan each time the AIP is being elaborated;

Table 83: Communication plan of the CDP of Mundemba municipality

Objectives	Channel	Target	Activities	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
To create awareness	CRTV	General public	Carry out radio programs quarterly beginning from January 2019	Published radio announcements	10.000 for each program
Create awareness	Internet	General public especially donors	Create a website and post the planfor easy access by the public and update the website regularly.	- Website address available - A copy of the CDP published in the website	100.000
To mobilize resources	Meetings and discussions	Potential development	Programme contact visit to	- Minutes and resolutions.	200.000

		partners/donors	development partner and government technical offices to discuss the way forward		
Seek for funding	Meetings and discussions	Potential funders/donors	Schedule a meeting and distribute the AIP to potential funders,partners	- Minutes and resolutions	200.000

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The communal development plan of municipality was done in a participative manner. All stake holders in the process put their ideas together and finally the council has a CDP that involves the AIP for the 2019 financial year. The felt needs of the population were identified in all 28 sectors under the decentralization process and the council as an institution. Also based on the potentials and available resources of the council the midterm expenditure frame work was elaborated for priority projects according to the projected annual investment plan for three years. Potential funders of development have been identified by the participants during the strategic planning workshop. Thus the council should improve their communication strategy or capitalized on the one provided in the chapter above in order to realize their dreams.

A committee charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the CDP was put in place follow up the implementation of projects identified and progress reports will be submitted to the council. It is necessary for the council to provide funds for the committee carry out their tasks effectively.

Finally, the Communal Development Plan for Mundemba Council should as from now on serve as a significant tool for development within the council. It should be kept at the reach of all concerned and interested stake holders especially development partners, economic operators, elites and civil society organization.

Validation page of the CDP

- Signature of the Mayor
- Signature of the DD MINEPAT
- Signature of the SDONdian Division

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amongst other validated reports CID, CUSD, PVD

ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Decision putting in place the Council Steering Committee (CSC) in manuscript.

Annex 2: Decision putting in place the composition of the Council Follow –up Committee in manuscript

Annex 3: Municipal deliberation approving the CDP in manuscript

Annex 4: Prefectural order rendering the CDP operational

Annex 5: Project Presentation Sheet for the AIP

Sector: Public Health		Date: June 2019	
Reference No.		Project Name:Construction of an Integrated Health Centre in Mundemba town	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction of an Integrated Health Centre	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population: inhabitants	
Technical Partners: NkongHilltop Association for Development (NADEV), P.O. Box 340 Buea. Tel: (+237)677648113			
PNDP SW, Divisional Delegation of Public Works			
Estimated Cost: 50, 000,000 FCFA		Funding Source: Mundemba Council	
Execution time: 5months		Starting date: March2019	
Objective (Impact on client): Improve healthcare services in Mundemba town			
Social impact:		Environmental impact:	
Ease healthcare services		Destruction of the natural ecosystem	

Sector: Water		Date: June 2019	
Reference No.		Project Name: Construction of a borehole in Ndibangolo	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Construction of a borehole	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba		Beneficiary population:	
Technical Partners: Nkong Association for Development (NADEV), P.O. Box 340 Buea. Tel: (+237)677648113 PNDP SW, Divisional Delegation of water and energy			
Estimated Cost: 10 000 000		Funding Source: Mundemba council	
Execution time: 1 Month		Starting date: May 2019	
Objective (Impact on client): Access to quality portable water improved			
Social impact:		Environmental impact:	
- Improved hygiene and sanitation due access to portable water supply. - Reduction in water borne diseases of the pupils in various schools		- Destruction of the natural ecosystem due to digging - High probability of stagnant water if drainage system is poorly constructed	

Sector: MINDHU		Date: November 2019	
Reference No.		Project Name: Rehabilitation of council guest house	
Region: South West		Intervention Domain: Hospitality	
Project Carrier: Mundemba Council			
Location: Mundemba Council Chambers		Beneficiary population: 30 044	
Technical Partners: Nkong Association for Development (NADEV), P.O. Box 340 Buea. Tel: (+237) 677648113 and PNDP SW, Divisional Delegation of water and energy			
Estimated Cost: 25 000 000		Funding Source: COUNCIL	
Execution time: 2Month		Starting date: March 2019	
Objective (Impact on client): Council public asserts increased			
Social impact: • Reduce the problem of Logistics • Reduce insecurities			