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MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIAL ET DE LA
DECENTRALISATION

REGION DE DU SUD-OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEME

COMMUNE DE KONYE



UNDER THE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

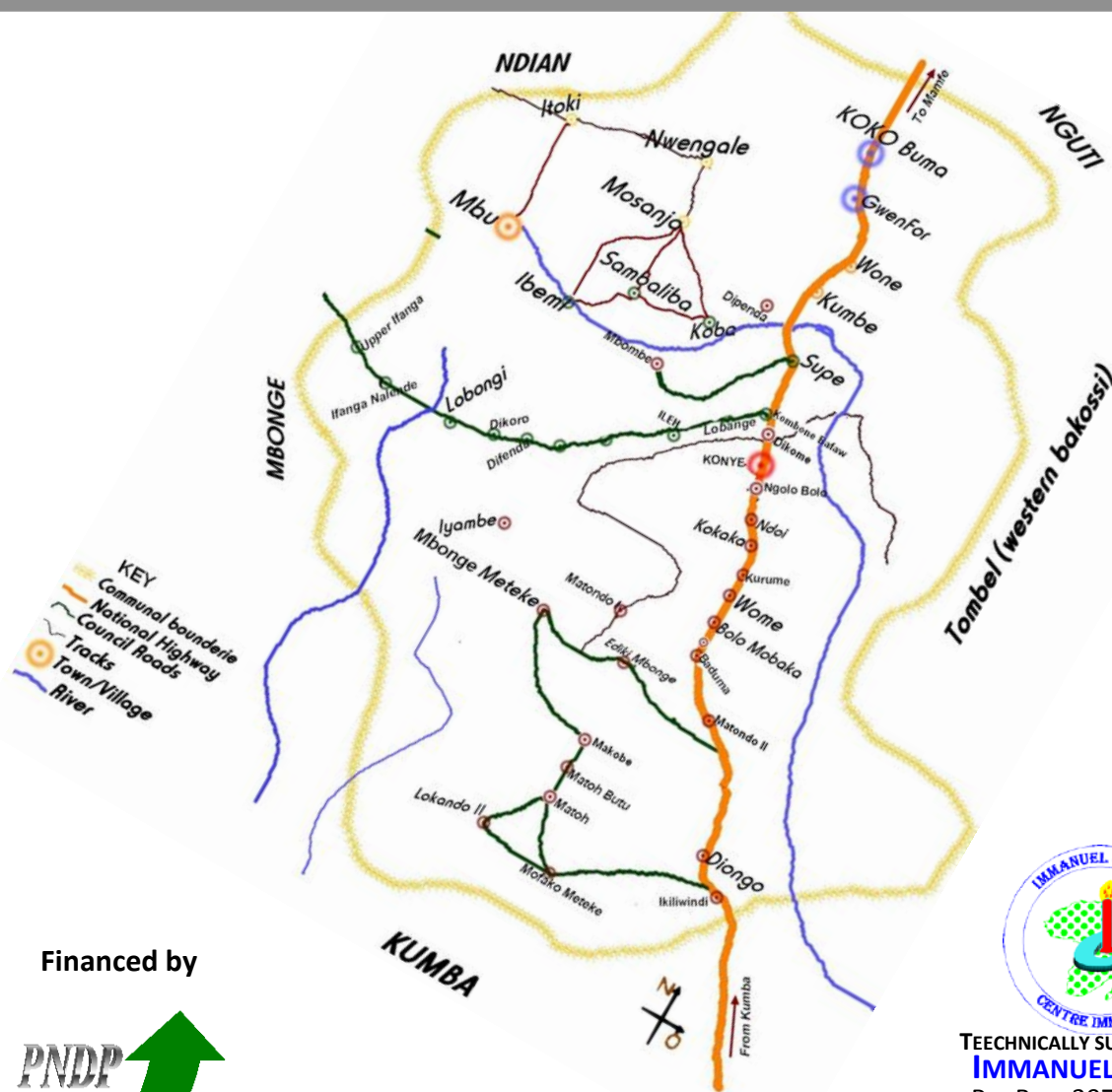
MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION

SOUTH-WEST REGION

MEME DIVISION

KONYE COUNCIL

COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF KONYE COUNCIL



Financed by



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**COMMUNAL
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OF KONYE COUNCIL**

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i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CDP

In 2011, the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) implemented a program to reinforce its support to community driven development. This was based on the fact that the development of a community depends on the identification and consideration of the problems faced by the grassroots communities.. Thus, the development plan is used here as a basic tool that not only promotes and facilitates self-development but also facilitates the process of identifying and understanding community problems.

Immanuel Center, a Local Support Organisation (LSO), carried out a participatory diagnosis in the 36 villages of Konye located along the Kumba – Mamfe road, Meme Division, in the south-west region of Cameroon. Villagers, urban and municipal stakeholders mobilized themselves to carry out the participatory diagnosis. This resulted in the collection of information geared towards the elaboration of the communal development plan (CDP) of Konye. The diagnosis in Konye was carried out in five essential phases:

the method used in this report is purely participatory where all stakeholders from the municipality were involved, the stakeholders included the Administration at the divisional and sub divisional level , the sectorals, chiefs, the local population(men, women, youths, vulnerable and people from different works of life). Awareness was created in them following the importance of the CDP and the need for their maximum participation and collaboration so as to unveil their problems. For this CDP to be developed data was drawn from the different stakeholders under different diagnosis, the diagnosis at the council level, the urban area and at the village level. The diagnosis information was gotten using the different tools (SSI, Venn diagram, maps, problem prioritization, endogenous solution and planification tables etc) as prescribed by the PNDP. The LSO facilitator's teams were made vest with these tools so as to ease their facilitation on the field. The data collected was processed by computerization, and analysed in tables, percentages, qualitative and quantitative measures. After which the data was consolidated through a report and validated by head of sectoral and municipal representatives.

All the solutions, needs and activities to be undertaken were expressed through the logical frameworks.

A planification workshop session was held to prioritize actions:

- The AIP (Annual Investment Plan) for priority projects in the first year
- Programming of the MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) development for 3years (2012 to 2014)

Base on the mobilised resource, a monitoring and evaluation committee was appointed to follow up the implementation of the CDP

The Konye council was created by Presidential Decree No. 91 - COR - 28 of October 1st, 1978. It is found in the South West region of Cameroon, Situated between 4 ° 16 'to 5 ° 15' north and longitude 09 ° 13 'to 09 ° 15' East latitude. It lies on the western side of the Kupe Mountain. The municipality has a surface area of 1007 km². Its population is Estimated at about 110,178 Inhabitants according to the 2005 census. Konye council area is bounded:

- in the North by the Bangem Council (Kupe Manengouba Division)
- in the East and by the LOUM MANJO Councils (Mungo Division)
- in the West by the KUMBA III and Konye Councils (Meme Division) and
- in the South by the NJOMBE and Penja Councils (Mungo Division)

The village participatory diagnosis revealed the list of problems phased in Konye amongst which are difficult access to potable water, roads, health, trade and electricity. The strengths / potential of the village area lie in the availability of land, sand and labour.

The Council institutional diagnosis (CID) analysis highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of the Council in the areas of human resources, financial resources, assets and relationships of the Council. The strength of the council lies in the presence of areas of revenue collection and the cordial relationship that exist between the council and other stakeholders. As weakness it has unqualified personnel and

poor institutional organization. After the diagnostic analysis areas for strengthening the institution was proposed to the council.

The council urban space diagnosis (CUSD) revealed The main different socio economic professions (petit traders, cocoa buyers, call box, tailors, hairdressers, mechanics, liquor and food vendors) vulnerable groups included (Disabled, widows, orphans) For each trade and the categories of vulnerable people, (inadequate finance, access to raw material, roads, electricity, social discrimination) were among their numerous problems and constraints. Data on socio-environmental aspects relating to the practice of the profession revealed poor management of their environment and indiscriminate dumping of refuse.

The planning and programming phase was conducted in two stages: planning during which the logical frameworks were crafted and approved by the sectoral and programming during which the MTEF (Medium term Expenditure framework) and AIP (Annual Investment Plan) were performed. The planning process revealed the global problems and activities relating to the solutions of the problems in the form of a logical framework. Priority micro projects from these problems were identified for three years and one year respectively and their location were also identified. The resources for the implementation of these projects are said to come from the Municipality, council budget, FEICOM, Public investment budget and PNDP.

The estimated cost of CDP is 20 120 808 000 FCFA. The selected projects in the MTEF are estimated at 4 417 050 000 FCFA and AIP is 374 170 000 FCFA which 32 000 000 F CFA are Communal contribution, 66 000 000 F CFA contributed by PNDP and 24 000 000 F CFA credit from FEICOM and 167 170 000 FCFA corresponding to projects contained in the public investment budget for Konye area

For the projects to be well implemented, a monitoring and evaluation committee was put in place to actually follow up the progress of the implementation of these projects in the CDP. They are being assisted by the consultative committees which were set up at the village level or the development committees of some villages. They have the duty to report on the progress and any eventuality on the project as implementation goes on.

Conclusively the CDP is a reference document in development which will serve as a base next to the State and its decentralized services at the municipal institution, the local population, the elites, elected officials, civil society organizations and other development actors existing in the geographical area of the municipality, to initiate and carry out any local development initiative in the area.

Therefore there is need to urgently strengthen the capacity of executive members and municipal councilors to better perform their duties and their functions in response to real needs expressed and recorded in the CDP so that Konye will be an emerging municipality in an emerging country Cameroon according to its 2035 vision.

ii. List of abbreviation

AES/SONEL	Société Nationale d'électricité du Cameroun
ADB	African development Bank
BIP	Public Investment Budget
CAMTEL	Cameroon Telecommunication
CDP	Council Development Plan
CEAC	Community education and actions center
CEFAM	Centre de Formation en Administration Municipale
CID	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CNPS	(National Fund of Social Security)
CRTV	Cameroon Radio Television
CUSD	Council Urban Space Diagnosis
CVPD	Council Village Participatory Diagnosis
FEICOM	Fonds Spécial d'Equipement et d'intervention intercommunale du Cameroun
GBSS	Government Bilingual Secondary School
GHS	Government High School
GPS	Government Primary School
GSS	Government Secondary School
GTS	Government Technical School
ICH	Integrated Health Centre
ISS	Semi Structure interview
KONAFCOOP	Konye Area Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd
LSO	Local Support Organization
LUP	Land Use Plan
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and National Security
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDAF	Ministry of State Property and Land Affairs
MINDUH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MINEFI	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINEP	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and wildlife
MINIMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industries and Technology Development
MINJEUN	Ministry of Youths
MINPAT	Ministry of Town planning and Regional Development
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and medium size enterprise, social economy and handicraft
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINSANTE	Ministry of Health

MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINTOUR	Ministry of Tourism
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transports
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MTN	Mobil Telephone network
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PCC	Presbyterian Church in Cameroon
PNDP	National Community Driven Development program
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SWOT	Success, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TOR	Terms Of References

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- *Project Presentation Sheets for the AIP*
- *Deliberation and Prefectoral order for validation and approval of the CDP*
- *Municipal order putting in place the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee*
- *Document A: Atlas of thematic maps (existing infrastructures, spatial planning of priority infrastructures)*
- *Document B: Consolidated diagnoses report*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION OF THE CDP

1. INTRODUCTION

After the enactment of Law No. 74/23 of December 5 1974 related to the organization of Councils as well as that of July 15 1987 establishing Urban Communities, a new legislation came into vigour. This was a set of texts comprising most of the new legislative package that sets the general rules for territorial decentralization. Among these laws, are Law No. 2004/017 of July 22 2004 which called for the policy of decentralization and defined decentralization as a system of administration allowing a community to self-manage itself under the control of the State, by giving it a legal representative, its own authority and resources. Decentralization is implemented using an approach that allows each socioeconomic group to make choices of strategy against poverty in a participatory approach, taking into account, its own characteristics, its environment, its potentials, its culture, its strengths, its weaknesses and constraints. This means that the major challenge of decentralization is to promote sustainable development by involving the people at the local level in the basic management of their affairs. It is in this context that the National Community Driven Development program (PNDP) has been developed. It should be recalled that the PNDP is a dismemberment of the state, intending to give local people the means of participating and effectively being involved in the development process. This program is aimed at guiding, supporting strong action, consultative in approach, diverse in nature, and fosters long term sustainable development in municipalities and grassroots communities

1.1. Context and Justification

The National Community Driven Development program (PNDP) is one of the operational frameworks for the implementation of the strategy for poverty reduction in its component "Support to local development." As part of the second phase of its implementation, PNDP has marked among other things:

- The focus of responsibility for the implementation of the Program on a vision for the municipality's territorial communal space;
 - The establishment of an allocation system for financing the development activities of Councils.
- Following a preliminary diagnosis for determining indicators of reference values, an agreement was signed between PNDP and the Konye council for the financing of the development of a Communal Development Plan (CDP) and related activities.

CDP is used to plan needs, guide projects, programming equipment and plan the corresponding financial means. It is a decision support tool and a reference document for the communal management in the short, medium and long term. It is therefore a major tool for the management of the council

In order to provide appropriate technical assistance to the Municipality with regards to the elaboration of this document, the LSO (Immanuel Center) was recruited on the basis of Terms of Reference approved by PNDP and the contract award procedures.

Given the importance of CDP (Document of strategic planning, programming and budgeting) and given the need for the involvement of stakeholders in its development, it is necessary to organize workshops, and the participatory diagnosis in all villages in the municipality of Konye on one hand, and at the urban and institutional level on the other. Indeed, it is the funding of this work that will for a start enable the identification of the problems and potentials of the Council, and to develop a strategy in a planning document.

1.2.Objectives of the CDP

1.2.1. Global objective.

To support and channel the efforts of stakeholders to ensure harmonious and sustainable community development and to accompany the Konye council in the process of elaborating and implementing its Development.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

The communal development plan of Konye is designed:

- To promote participation, transparency, fairness in the selection of investments and development actions;
- To smoothen the development of campaign plans of the municipal executive, projects of councils and related budgets;
- To enhance coherence between the actions of the Council on one hand, as well as strategic and sectorial policies of the State on the other;
- Facilitate the elaboration of the local budget;
- To promote the synergy of actions between different actors in the municipal district;
- To promote solidarity and complementarity between development actors;
- To facilitate research of partnerships with external and internal development actors;
- To facilitate negotiations with donors;
- To prevent conflicts;
- To foster the training and capacity building of local actors.
- To appropriate CDP methodology, tools and elaboration

1.3. Structure of the CDP

This document which constitutes the communal development plan of KONYE is a result of participatory contribution and exchange process between the different actors of Konye community (elected officials, populations, technicians, economic operator etc...). It is structured in many parts.

- The executive Summary Of The CDP which briefly present all the document,
- Chapter one is the introduction
- Chapter two present methodology used during the collection and the treatment of data, strategic planning and programming
- The third part includes a brief presentation of the council,
- The forth part present a synthesis of the results of diagnosis (diagnosis at village level, diagnosis of urban space, council institutional diagnosis)
- The fifth part defines the communal development goals and strategic planning with a logical framework per sector
- The sixth part present programming of development actions chosen at the municipal level to provide solutions to various problems identified during the diagnosis (the Mid term expenditure framework and the annual investment plan)
- The seventh part defines the monitoring, follow up and evaluation of the CDP
- The eighth part is the marketing strategy of the CDP and the document end by the conclusion and a bibliography.

The document contains two appendices; the consolidated report and the maps atlas

Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

2. METHODOLOGY

The intervention included five (05) essential phases: the preparation of the whole process, information gathering, data consolidation diagnosis, organisation of the planning and programming workshop, the establishment of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

2.1. Preparatotion of the entire process.

The preparation of the municipal planning was intended to bring all key stakeholders beneficiaries to understand the importance of the process and to fully participate. It consisted of several activities.

2.1.1. Establishment of the Steering Committee

The first main activity was the establishment and operationalization of the Steering Committee. Its members were drawn from Mayors, chiefs, council staffs and patriotic village members. They were chosen for their special qualities and the role they will play in that entity. As a result, they are responsible for:

- Setting direction and strategy for developing the CDP;
- Ensure the smooth running of the planning process;
- Ensure the effective participation of people at all stages of the process.
- Its composition is shown in the table below

Table 1. **composition of the steering committee**

Post	Name	Function
President	Alice Balemba	1st Deputy Mayor
Secretary	Ebune Winslow	Council staff
Membres	Chief Misodi Andreas	Chief of Ndoi
	Iyambe Kinsley Mokube	Council staff
	Moleka Benson	Elite
	Ndutu Elizabeth	Elite
	Ojong Zache	KONAFCOOP

2.1.2. Making contact

The first activity was the initial contact with the municipal executive. Held August 06; 2011 the first deputy mayor led the presentation of the LSO Immanuel Center. The terms of reference of the LSO Immanuel Center, methodology and the proposed detailed timetable were presented and discussed with members of the municipal executive. They were then sensitized on the identification of potential funding sources to be presented at the planning workshop.

The second main activity is information and awareness of local administrative and traditional authorities. It was through a launching workshop held August 9, 2011. The Mayor took the opportunity to introduce the LSO Immanuel Center in the presence of the Divisional officer for MEME, the sub-divisional officer for Konye, the divisional delegate of MINEPAT, the heads of sectors, municipal councillors and traditional leaders of the various villages of the communal space. The delegate from the Immanuel center presented the methodology of intervention and the work program agreed with the municipal executive. The councillors and traditional leaders have been sensitized to ensure the receipt of planning teams in the villages and especially the mobilization of the population for the three (03) days of diagnosis in each village.

2.1.3. Pedagogical preparation

The pedagogical preparation consisted of the selection and training of all the facilitators in line with PNDP standard. The restitution of the training organized by the PNDP representatives with the LSO and municipalities, held from 15 to 17 August 2011 in the Konye council chambers. The training was held for three days and was aimed at ensuring the mastery of the tools to place on ground. These included the historical profile, the village maps, the Venn diagram, transect, and especially the planning tables.

In addition, endogenous facilitators were to be identified in their respective villages with the support of traditional leaders. The selected criteria were ability to speak the local language, read and write, their availability and credibility in their respective villages.

2.2. Collection and Treatment of Data

There was the collection of baseline data prior to the mission of participatory diagnosis in each village in the council area. After this preliminary activity, the main information of physical, human and infrastructural resources were collected throughout the council space. The actual data collection took place through the implementation of the three types of diagnosis: the village level participatory diagnosis (CVPD), the diagnosis of the urban municipality (CUSD) and council institutional diagnosis (CID). The CVPD was conducted in 33 villages of the communal area. Groupings were made after consultation with the steering committee members and village communities concerned. See consolidated diagnosis report (CDR)

In each village, following the introduction of the team of planners, data were collected through the use of the tools as a full and / or in gender-specific groups (men, women, youth). Then, data were also collected from local resource persons. The first tools (historical profile, map and transect mapping,), while providing elements of triangulation in the analysis, allowed to reach a comprehensive presentation of the village on the physical and infrastructural. Transect were from a chosen axis during the participatory mapping, browsing the village from end to end by the following tools (SSI,) put much more clearly the problems faced by the population.

Indeed, the historical profile to establish the chronology of events and their impact on a community. It leads to a summary of the history of the village. This includes three entries: dates, events, impacts. It was made on arrival at the village, with the support of the elderly. It was restituted to the plenary during the first day of diagnosis.



Photo 1. Participatory diagnosis in Mofako Meteke village

The map of the village was carried out by gender groups (men, women, and youth) before being restituted, amended and approved in a plenary. The facilitators brought the participants to introduce all the information and physical infrastructure, particularly the landscape units and key institutions and buildings (palace, school, church, etc.). From the consolidated map, we choose the transect axes. Depending on the axes, one, two or three groups of transects were established. Each group, consisting of at least one facilitator and a few inhabitants of the main groups representing gender specific walked

through the axis entrusted to him by identifying all information relating to the unity of landscape vegetation type, the nature of soil, terrain, infrastructure, activities, problems, trends, solutions. The data collected and the track made by each group were consolidated for a single transect.

The Venn diagram, also made of gender groups before sharing in plenary, was to identify the institutions and organizations that exist within the village, while establishing the types of relationships and interrelationships between them.

The semi-structured interview (ISS) was performed by gender groups after a phase of explanation of the tool in plenary by a facilitator. It was an exchange with the participants following a predefined outline of ISS. The main purpose of the exercise was to gather as much information as possible on the problems faced by each sector. Potentials and obstacles, the successes and failures were also listed. At the end of the ISS, after a phase of reformulation of the information provided in bulk by the people, we got a window table and a SWOT analysis of problems per sector, each problem is presented with its causes and effects.

After analyzing, the problems were being conducted in plenary for the identification of possible solutions for each problem in the sector. The most relevant causes on which the community can and will act in the plenary were identified. Still in meetings the endogenous solutions were identified and listed in the endogenous solutions table. The solutions requiring external supports, were specified after observation. The next step was the planning of local solutions in the first year.

For the execution of action plans (strategic and operational panel), a consultative committee, representative of the entire population of the village with the aim of achieving the planned actions within the community was established. The office consisted of about ten members elected and installed in plenary. It was usually made of the posts mentioned below:

- President , Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Adviser, Members

Overall, the implementation of participatory diagnosis has to have a photograph of each village area, including the list of problems, constraints, and strengths / potential of the village area. Once the problems identified by sectors, they were analyzed in depth in a participatory manner in order to identify possible solutions. Operational planning was developed based on the solutions chosen by the endogenous population. At the end of the activity, a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the operational plan was developed. Depending on the presence or absence of such a device in the village, where a development committee was absent a consultative committee was put in place.

The realization of CID included a data collection phase and a phase of restitution. Previously, the preparation had helped establish the guidelines for data collection and to set an appointment with the selected respondents. Data collection took place from August 10 to 17, 2011. It targeted key stakeholders in the operation of the municipal institution: municipal councillors, members of the municipal executive, the municipal staff. Depending on the relationships between each respondent and the Council, the talks focused on human resources, financial resources, assets and relationships of the Council. The analysis highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of the Council in these areas. Restitution, organized October 04, 2011, resulted in the enrichment and validation of diagnostic results. It ended with the identification of areas for strengthening the institution, which was leaning on a building plan.

CUSD was also achieved through data collection, restitution and validation. Data collection was conducted using a socio economic and environmental survey form. The main targets of the activity were the socio-professional groups, vulnerable social groups and environmental land use. The analysis took into account the description of the main economic activities, strengths, opportunities and constraints of the city and stakeholders. For each trade and the categories of vulnerable people, problems, constraints, expectations and opportunities have been identified. Data on socio-environmental aspects relating to the practice of the profession were also collected. Data from the CUSD were restituted to the various actors in a participatory workshop. Then, the problems of trades and vulnerable categories of the community were analyzed. The solutions were also identified. Data collection took place from August 10 to 17, 2011. The restitution of the collected data took place in October 04 at the Konye council chambers.

2.3. Data Consolidation and Mapping

After CVPD and exploitation of data collected from the sector, the problems of all the villages in the council were grouped by sector. This synthesis was done by additional mathematics. Initially, the problems common to all villages were combined. Then all the new problems that appear in one village were identified for each sector. The data relating to the management of natural resources collected in the villages have subsequently been consolidated. Data obtained from CUSD have also been incorporated. Indeed, the problems of various trades and vulnerable groups have previously been grouped by sector. Then, the problems of urban space and those of the villages were consolidated by sector. The consolidation of data from CID was to synthesize the strengths and weaknesses of the Council in the different areas (human resources, financial resources, management of municipal assets, and council relationships) and to identify areas of capacity building of the Municipality. The results of both diagnostic and consolidation have been used for the planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming. But first, an important step was the elaboration of per sector diagnosis (including the presentation of existing and potential constraints, the analysis of sectoral problem, needs, project ideas, and logical frameworks). They have been developed for the realization of the vision of the long-term development of the population. They were amended by the sectoral heads.

2.4. Strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop

2.4.1. Preparation of the planning workshop

The preparation of the planning workshop conducted by the Mayor of Konye council and Immanuel center. Immanuel center produced the TOR activity. Then with the support of the Mayor, resource persons and key stakeholders were identified. Their invitations were sent. The workshop was held from December 27 to 29, 2011 in the Konye council chambers. There were three (03) major joints: the restitution of the consolidated data diagnostics, identification of available resources in the short and medium term planning and programming of development actions.

2.4.2. Restitution of the consolidated diagnosis

The consolidated data to be restituted was placed in the hands of the sectorals. They went through the synthesis diagnostics documents by sector, particularly the logical frameworks. This document comprises all sectors. For each sector, they restituted the problems, expressed needs, objectives, activities to be undertaken, solutions, results indicators. Immanuel center facilitated the session; there was amendment and validation of the synthesized diagnosis through the logical frameworks.

2.4.3. Resource mobilization

The mobilization was done by the inventory of (human, material, financial, external) and meetings with development partners. Then, an array of resources of the Council was developed with funding sources and channels of mobilizing financing. The total amount of the campaign plan of the municipal executive has been estimated and the expected resources are from BIP (Public Investment Budget), FEICOM, PNDP allocation, ADB and council budget). On the basis of the total estimated, the amount to be available for the first year of the implementation of the CDP planning and programming could be made.

2.4.4. Planning

The planning took place during the second day of the workshop, December 28, 2011. It mainly consisted of the development of AIP (Annual Investment Plan). It has largely been facilitated by the prior estimate of available resources identified. Areas of intervention of the available resource were already identified. For each project identified, it leads the participants in a debate to indicate the location, the outcome indicator, the period of realization and estimated cost.

2.4.5. Programming

The programming consisted of the development of the MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework spread over the period 2012 to 2014), based on the available resources by the Council. These available resources have been identified from all the resources potentially available in 2012. Project ideas identified in the logical frameworks were in turn revisited and prioritized by participants. Immanuel center made use of the common knowledge of the councilors present. In fact, they led them to plan actions in the light of the fact that the planning period is three (03) years. As a result, they were encouraged not to select projects by drawing on the idea that they will be performed by actors other than the municipality. For each project selected performance indicators, managers, an implementation period, the estimated cost and funding sources were identified.. Once the MTEF developed, there was the development of the operational plan for vulnerable populations and summary of the framework of the MTEF management environment. The environmental and social management framework has been designed on the basis of the major impacts of each type of project and related mitigation measures. A procurement plan has been developed to facilitate the start of the implementation of CDP by the municipal executive.

2.5. putting in place of a participatory, monitoring and evaluation mechanism

For the implementation of action plans (strategic and operational) adopted in each village, there was established a coordination committee bringing together representatives of all parts of each village, different ethnicities, and religious congregations. Its main mission is the follow-up of the implementation of planned actions. The office is generally comprised of ten members. In villages that already have a dynamic associative groups have just been strengthened.

Moreover, there is the Steering Committee which is a follow-up evaluation of the consultative committees. The different consultative committees have been validated and installed in full, under the supervision of a traditional authority. The positions filled within the CC are: A President, a Vice President, the Secretary General, a Treasurer, an auditor, an advisers, three members

At the Council, the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of the implementation of CDP was established after the planning workshop, even if no contract has been signed to give more content. However, it was generally agreed that they are responsible for:

- Oversee the development and implementation actions contributing to the achievement of projects and activities in the CDP;
- Ensure the implementation of activities contained in the CDP;
- Act as linkage between City Council and the Consultative Committees in the villages, especially villages involved in projects from the CDP;
- Presenting the state of implementation of CDP during the sessions of the Council. It consists of
 - A President
 - A Vice President
 - The Secretary General
 - A Treasurer
 - Auditor
 - Deputy Mayor
 - Councilors
 - Development agent

Chapter 3

SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3. SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1. Description of the municipality

Konye is located along the Kumba – Mamfe road in, Meme division, in the South-west region of Cameroon. It is bounded in the north by Nguti council, the south by Kumba council, the East by Tombel council and in the West by Dikome Balue.

The Konye council was created in 1977 following presidential degree N° 77/203 of June 29 1977. It went operational in July 1978 with headquarters in Konye. The present mayor is Chief Ngoe Zacheus Awudu.

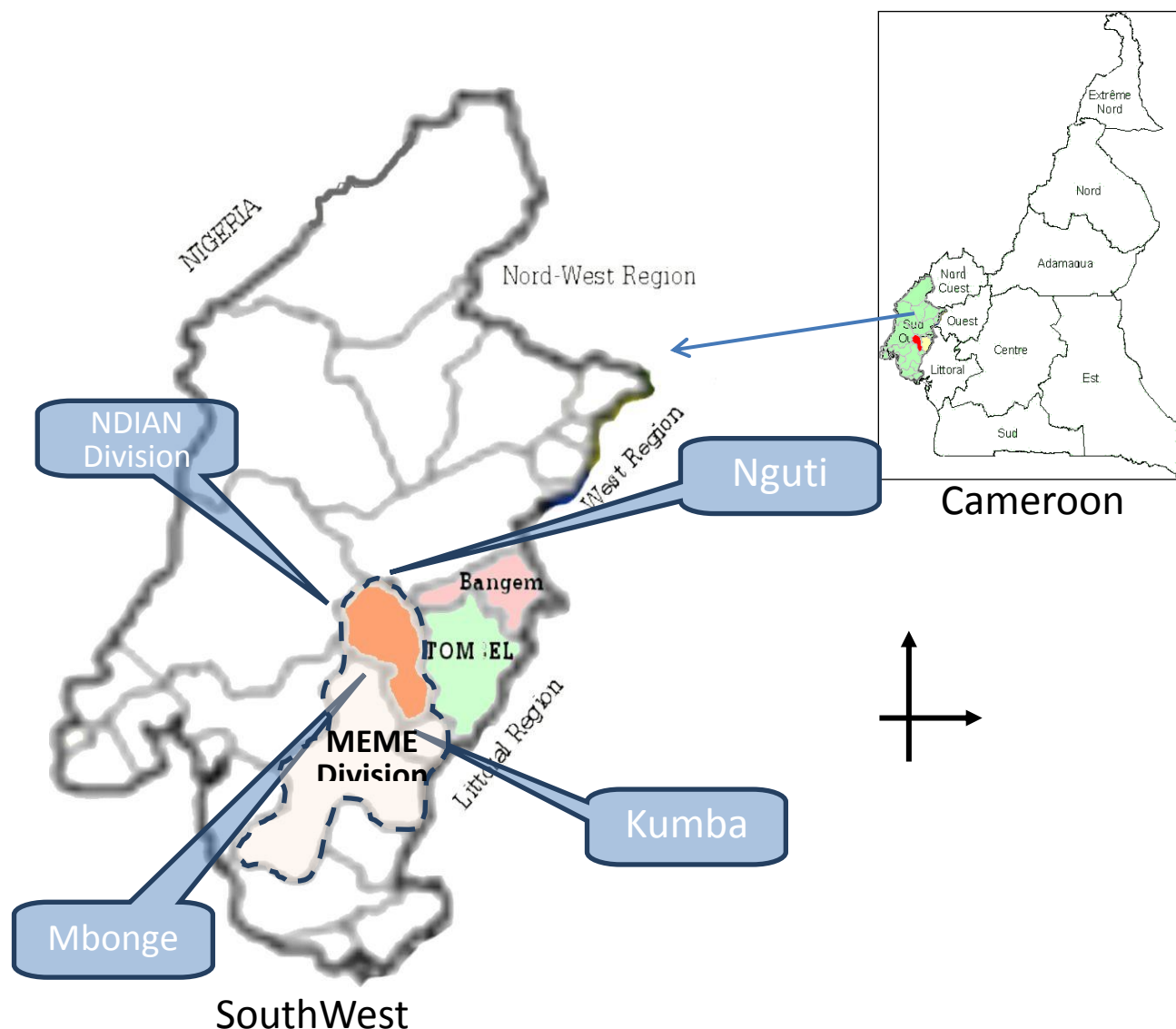


Figure 1. Map of the council area

3.2. Description of the biophysical environment

3.2.1. Topography

It has an undulating topography of hills on the northern and western side and level lands in the south and Eastern side.

3.2.2. Climate

The climate falls within the equatorial climate (Cameroon type) with an annual rainfall of 3000mm-4000mm. It is characterized by the wet and dry season, the dry season last from November to February, while the rainy season extends from March to October. The average annual temperature is 27 ° C.

3.2.3. Soil

It has characteristic soft black, red, stony, sandy soil which is heavily leached during heavy rains. The soil is fertile for the production of cocoa and food crops.

3.2.4. Hydrology

In addition, the district is watered, the Mungo, Mengheh, Moke, Nyale, are rivers that run through its frame and physical space. In addition, many other rivers, streams, springs waterfalls are visible at the village level.

3.2.5. MINERAL RESOURCES

Konye sub division is rich with the following mineral resources Stones for the extraction of gravel at Baduma and Mbakwa supe , Pouzzolane along the road to Eboko bajou from the Konye market, sand along the villages of Baduma, Kokaka, Ngolo Bolo, Dikomi etc, but the exploitation is very minimal.

3.2.6. SENSITIVE ZONES

There are sensitive zones in Konye municipality. Dikome, Konye, Kokaka, Matoh, Ikiliwindi have swamps. Mbakwa Supe has flood zones and landslide areas. Kurume has steep slopes. These areas have been abandoned by the inhabitants.

3.2.7. VEGETATION

The vegetation is mainly forest, characterized with cocoa, Timber, Rubber, Palms and fruit trees. It also consists of vast wetland areas consisting mainly of mangroves and a vast expanse of cocoa farms. The fauna appears to have suffered a lot of pressure. Indeed, despite the almost permanent presence of the forest, the animals are difficult to see. They are far from residential areas, given the reduction in their living space by logging and agriculture.

3.2.8. Flora

Table 2. The North and eastern forest in the interior villages contains Non timber forest products (NTFP) such as

NTFP	Scientific name	Use
Njansang	Ricinodendron heudelotii	Seeds are used for food and sold locally
Eru	Gnetum africanum	Leafy vine used for food and sold
Bush Mango	Iruingia gabonensis, Iruingia wombulu	Edible fruit, seed is spicy for consumption
Cola nut	Cola accuminata	Fruit is used as stimulant and tonic and sold locally
Bush Pepper	Piper guinensis	Fruits consumed and sold locally as a spice
Bitter cola	Garcinia kola	Fruits consumed and sold locally. Also medicinal
Bush Onion	Afrostryax camerounensis	is Fruit and bark are used as spice

Table 3. The forest is rich in various medicinal plants and plant species, such as.

Timber	Scientific name	Use
Okoume	Aucoumea klaineana	Plywood
Sapele	Entandophragma cylindricum	Furniture, joinery, decorative applications
Teak	Tectona grandis	High quality furniture, joinery, garden furniture
Padauk	Pterocarpus spp.	Joinery, flooring, boat-building

Iroko	Milicia excelsa	Garden furniture, boatbuilding, flooring and joinery woodblock flooring
Mahogany	Khaya ivorensis	Utility and decorative work, indoors and outdoors, from boatbuilding to furniture and joinery.
Ilomba	Pycnanthus angolensis	General utility timber, furniture components, interior joinery, plywood

At Sambaliba the forest is so dense that it prevents sunlight from reaching the ground.

In the west and south villages and those along the Kumba – Mamfe road have less forest species and they are characterized with Indian Bamboo, Raffia palms

At Makobe there is a sacred forest at the entrance of the village

The bushes around the villages are occupied with cocoa trees, Fruit trees, and food crops such as plantain, palms cassava, banana, maize, cocoyam and vegetables

In Ikiliwindi Individuals have palms plantations, the Mukete rubber estate extends from Makobe to Ikiliwindi

There are small areas of shrub surrounded by small trees acting as a transition between the villages and forest.

3.2.9. Fauna

The following animal species are significantly found in Konye: Mammals Bushpig (*Potamochoerus porcus*), Antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), Monkey(*Cercopithecidae*), Porcupine(*Erethizon dorsatum*), Deer(*Odocoileus hemionus*), catarrh beef, Ruminants Cutting grass(*Thryonomyidae*), rat mould(*Rattus rattus*), squirrel(*Rodentia Sciurus*), Reptiles(snakes), Livestock(goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, rabbits snails) The trend of rare species reduces as you move away from the enclave forest areas towards more settlement zones.

3.2.10. Natural Resources

The principal mineral resource identified in the area is sand. It is found in all the villages along river, Baduma, Dikomi, Kokaka, and Bolo Moboka. Access is free but the use is loosely coordinated, very traditional.

Wood is abundant in the forest areas covering many villages of the council space. The villagers use it as firewood or for construction. Loggers, usually illegal, make intensive use, contributing to a strong degradation of forest cover. However, forest also provides non-timber products, including Njansa, Bush pepper, colanut, and bamboo. It is found at Mbonge meteke, Kokaka, Itoki, Upper ifanga, Mwangala. Access is free but it is under exploited.

3.3. Historical and people of the council

3.3.1. History of the people

Konye sub division is made up of 36 villages with the main ethnic groups being Bakundu, Bafaw, Mbonge and Balong.

The Bafaw and the Balong are the minority with six and one villages respectively, while the Mbonge and Bakundu have 17 and 14 villages respectively.

The founding fathers of Mbonge villages originated from Balue in Ndian division. They migrated from Ndian in search of fertile soil for agriculture. They founded the following villages (Ngolo Bolo, Lobange, Ileh, Lobongi, Dikoro, Ediki Bekoli, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Mofako Meteke, Upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Weme Mbonge, Bolo Moboka, Mantondo I, Mantondo II, Makobe, and Matoh). The founding fathers were Morukure and Bakuma.

The Bakundu originated from the Congo basin around the 17th century and settled in Beboka in Ndian division. They migrated from Beboka due to its hilly nature which made crop cultivation difficult for them and discovered the different Bakundu villages such as (Itoki, Konye, Kumbe, Wone, Mbakwa supe,

Musanja, Kokaka, Dipenda, Koba, Mbu, Ibemi, Mwangala, Sambaliba, and Ndoi). The founding fathers were Makame Ma Ntiba, Nosueli Nwa Nasako, Nokoba Nwa Eta, Elume Na Ngoi, and Nilaze Nwa Ekozi.

The Bafaw's originated from the Mbo area called Masuh due to inter tribal wars, three brothers (Ntum, Mpowan and Njuki) left and founded the following villages (Kokobuma, Kobone, Dikomi, Kurume, Diongo, and Ikiliwindi).

The Balong's originated from Zaire and settled around a waterfall called Ndiba Balong since they loved water. The name Baduma came as where they settled there were Buma trees so they called the place Baduma. The founder's name was Tangerema.

Table 4. Mayor Historical event

DATE	EVENT	IMPACT
1700s-1800s	Inter tribal wars and soil degradation	The founding and re-settlement of the Mbonge, Bakundu, Bafaw and Balong indigenes to their present village locations
1900s-2000s	The coming of the Basel missionaries. They came With the Good News of Jesus to the people and opened schools in the villages	The people received the Good News, repented and became Christians Education and modernisation was brought to the community
	The opening of the roads net work in the municipality by the government and timber companies(Martin coast, Swiss Lunden etc)	The people had easy road net work communication which attracted non indigenes to the municipality.
	Subsequent disasters (fire outbreak, tornados, landslides drought, floods)	The people lost their crops, animals and houses. They suffered hunger and hardship
	The outbreak of contagious diseases like measles, conjunctivitis, cholera, chicken pox. Black fly diseases(Blindness, Elephantiasis, Leprosy	Many families lost their children, relatives and people became disabled
	The taking over of schools management by the government	The community was releaved from managing the schools
	The construction of pipe born water in some villages	The people had access to portable water
	The creation of the health centers	The people has access to health care

3.3.2. Demography

Konye has a surface area of 1101 km² with 57 inhabitants per km². It has an estimated population of 62.892 inhabitants giving an increase of 40.663% as compared to the 2005 national census statistics which estimate its population at 44.771 inhabitants. From the total population, are men (31.3%), women (30.3%), Adolescent (25 %) children (13.5%).. Konye being a cosmopolitan municipality harbors indigenes from different ethnic tribes. The population of Konye is constantly fluctuating, as there is constant movement of people in and out of the village, during and after the farming season.

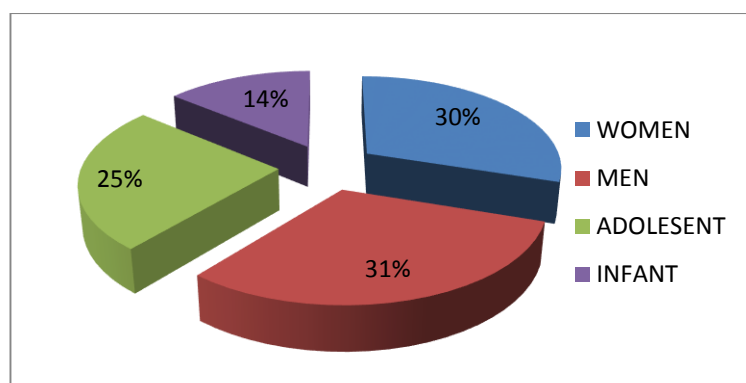


Figure 2. Population distribution of konye

Table 5. Population per village

N°	Village	Men	Women	The young (less than 16 years)	Children (less than 5 years)	TOTAL
1.	Mbonge Meteke	225	150	250	75	700
2.	Makobe	225	125	225	50	625
3.	Matoh Butu	377	360	924	364	2 025
4.	Mofako Meteke	300	250	170	86	806
5.	Matoh	2198	2100	654	293	5 245
6.	Ikiliwindi	3055	3255	945	245	7 500
7.	Diongo	1754	1554	561	131	4 000
8.	Matondo 1	165	126	235	75	601
9.	EdiKi Bekoli	656	525	450	175	1 806
10.	Itoki	155	165	75	63	458
11.	Mbu	479	505	574	536	2 094
12.	Ibemi	646	757	1267	347	3 017
13.	Koba	1126	1196	1165	618	4 105
14.	Dipenda	381	413	816	360	1 970
15.	Ileh	179	206	30	176	591
16.	Lobange	630	750	200	360	1 940
17.	Kombone	187	210	141	105	643
18.	Upper Ifanga	88	68	305	81	542
19.	Ifanga Nalende	144	133	165	88	530
20.	Lobongi	102	96	335	97	630
21.	Dikoro	123	117	82	68	390
22.	Matondo 2	519	490	352	189	1 550
23.	Baduma	251	234	183	125	793
24.	Bolo Moboka	246	239	220	198	903
25.	Weme Mbonge	338	322	355	123	1 138
26.	Kurume	245	195	330	280	1 050
27.	Mwangale	154	162	298	86	700
28.	Musanja	220	230	286	78	814
29.	Sambaliba	341	220	168	82	811
30.	Kokobuma	302	297	202	95	896
31.	Wone	945	812	562	812	3 131
32.	Kumbe	354	237	299	520	1 410
33.	Mbakwa supe	998	856	1089	500	3 443
34.	Dikome Bafaw	156	134	156	122	568
35.	Kokaka	319	398	218	165	1 100
36.	Konye	321	304	497	285	1 407
37.	Ngolo Bolo	388	481	485	256	1 610
38.	Ndoi	404	390	349	207	1 350
	TOTAL	19696	19062	15618	8516	62 892

Source: Participative diagnosis

3.3.3. Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

Konye is made up of 36 villages with the main ethnic groups being Bakundu, Bafaw, Mbonge and Balong. But due to its fertile soil and hospitality it has invited many strangers from different ethnicity such as the Bayangi's, Bikom's, Meta's, and Nigerians. It is worth noting that the Bafaw and the Balong are the minority with six and one villages respectively, while the Mbonge and Bakundu have 17 and 15 villages respectively.

3.3.4. INSTITUTIONS

Konye is also host of decentralized government institutions like the Sub divisional officer, Sub delegation of basic education, sub delegation of agriculture, forestry, and livestock.

Konye has financial institution such as CAMMCUL. It also has CIG's and cooperatives

It has a chief's palace with 3rd class chiefs who head the villages and a Gendarmerie post to maintain order and security in the municipality.

3.3.5. Religion

It hosts different religious denominations which includes Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Full gospel and apostolic church. The Presbyterians missionaries were the first to settle in the municipality, thus they are widely spread in almost the villages. There is the fast growth of the pentecostals churches. While the Muslim and Jehovah witness population is very minimal

3.3.6. TOURISM

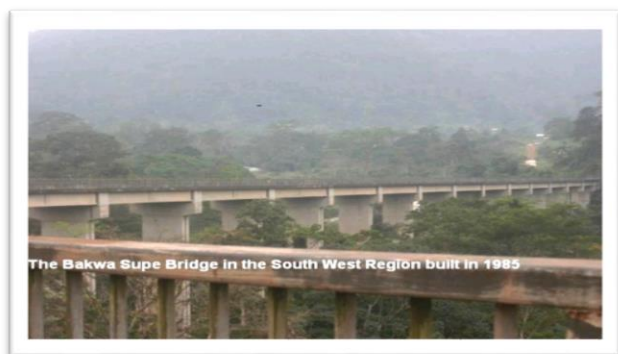


Photo 2. The viaduct of Mbakwa Supe

Konye has touristic sites such as the viaduct at Mbakwa Supe, Mobombe waterfall in Mbakwa Supe, The Hammock bridge in Konye and Ndoi, The Bembembe rock at Ibemi, The Njoke water fall at Ibemi, The Etana's river in Mbu and Itoki, The caves at Itoki, The relies at Itoki.

3.3.7. Culture

The Bakundu, Bafaw, Balong, Mbonge are the main dialects spoken in Konye. Traditional dishes are Mekere na donga (plantains and pepper), Mberibi (coco leaf with bush meat soup). Their traditional attire is Sanja and white shirt or Jumper and Kaba for women. The chief wears Sanja, white shirt and a red cap with the feather of a parrot, while the traditional heads wear sanja, white shirt, a black cap with the feather of a cock.

3.3.8. Water

Konye has a series of rivers and streams, but no drinking water. They drink from springs which are at times being polluted by farmers' chemicals. They have wells which are used for domestic purposes, but the wells are not being treated. The few villages with taps supply impure water due to the fact that the water sources are not well maintained. Moreover the taps are not evenly distributed in the municipality



Photo 3. Taylor Moore water at konye

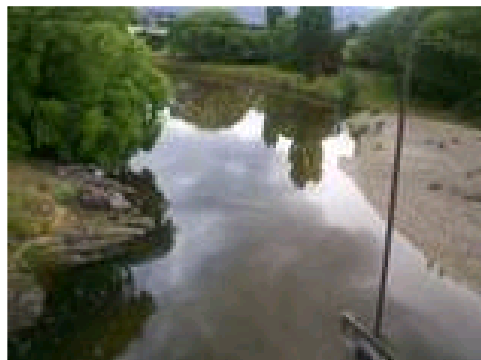


Photo 4. A Source of drinking water in KOKAKA

3.3.9. Electricity

They have limited supply of electricity. 2% of the population of Konye use AES Sonel, 35% use generators 60% use bush lamps and 3% use solar lamps.

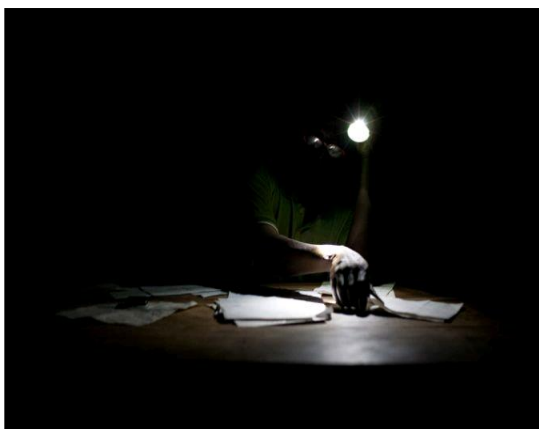


Photo 5. Student use solar lamp to study in Matoh



Photo 6. Night in Ediki Bekoli Villaae Butu

3.3.10. Education

They have nursery, primary and secondary schools in some villages with an uncondusive learning environment. There are other villages which do not even have schools. Children have to walk distances of at least 2km to get to schools coupled with the bad nature of the roads.

3.3.11. Health

There are health centers in some villages like Matoh, Matoh Butu, Kurume, Konye, Ibemi etc. the health centers have limited personnel, inadequate infrastructures and facilities.

3.3.12. Roads

Konye has the national road from Kumba to Mamfe with inter village council roads. They have an inadequate road network since the roads are not tarred, no culverts, an inadequate drainage systems with dilapidated bridges



Photo 7. Ikiiliwindi Match road



Photo 9. Critical point at Kokaka



Photo 8. uncondusive travelling

3.3.13. Economic Activities

Generally, the economic sector is characterized by the practice of small income generating activities to cope with the persistence of unemployment among youths, and the persistence of poverty. Despite the income generated by the sale of cocoa, the daily quest for the satisfaction of physiological needs remains a primary concern in families.

3.3.14. Agriculture

Almost 90% of the population is engaged in agricultural production, cultivating mainly crops such as cocoa, cassava, plantains, maize, and fruit trees

Cocoa contributes 75% of the total income of the sub division and in households. But due to an outbreak of the black pod disease cocoa production quantity and quality has dropped in Konye.

Food crops such as plantain, palms cassava, banana, maize, cocoyam and vegetables are cultivated. The fresh plantain harvested runs the risk of losing its freshness before reaching the market due to the poor nature of farm to market roads, and the absence of food markets in areas like Weme were plantains are being cultivated in large quantities.



Photo 11. Cocoa" the pride and wealth of Konye



Photo 10. Black pod disease reduces the income of cocoa
Cash-Crop production

3.3.14.1. Cattle Breeding and Fishing

In livestock, people in the geographical area of Konye municipality practice the traditional breeding of poultry, small ruminants and pigs. The breeding of cattle is not developed in the town. The absence of a livestock market, the lack of fish farming, unconventional breeding of livestock and inadequate veterinary services are limitations to the modernization of livestock which is a source of income in the municipality.

Konye municipality is not so much rich in waterways conducive for fishing. The Mungo River is almost the only one that allows some people to fish as a secondary activity and make income that contributes to the survival of their families. Fishery products are mostly sold on the local market. The fish species

found in the different markets are: carpfish, catfish, tilapia, lobsters, and fish from other municipalities...

3.3.14.2. Hunting

Konye is a forest area municipality and hunting is an important and widespread activity. Although the regulations governing hunting are not respected, hunting is professionally done. Most hunters catch birds (partridge) and trap rodents (rats, porcupine) and their harvest is used for family consumption.

3.3.14.3. Forest Exploitation

Valuable timber has always been exploited from the Konye forest for local use but more for exportation. The natural vegetation cover in Konye municipality has similar characteristics to that of the dense equatorial rain forest, harboring a wide range of varieties of natural resources including fauna and flora. Concurrently, the type of farming method experienced in this village has changed some part of the forest into a savannah type

3.3.14.4. Collection of Non timber forest products (NTFP)

As regards to timber forest products, the population of the council exploits raffia for the collection of white wine for home consumption, for sale and for traditional ceremonies. The collection of this forest resource is however anarchic.

3.3.14.5. Handicrafts

The craft is to some extent endangered by a lack of transmission policy. The craft is dominated by wood carving with the carving of objects of common use such as mortar, pestle hoes' handle, masks and other objects used locally for tradition purposes. Handicraft is also dominated by the art of bamboo in some villages and the use of fiber to make baskets, baby carriers and furnitures. There is also, at a very local scale, some small weaving and knitting of traditional dresses and bags, raffia mats.

3.3.14.6. Commerce

Several shops are available both in the urban and rural areas because of the averagely important number of potential consumers from all works of life. However, there is nearly no shop in town selling equipment. Populations, therefore, exposed their products as they can in undeveloped markets, adapting to the best of their capacities to the climate variations. The town should carry out some useful studies aimed at equipping and organizing these markets which are significant sources of communal revenues. Access to these markets will also be facilitated through road development. These markets could therefore attract a significant number of customers coming from the town, the villages and surrounding areas.



Photo 12. Plantain farm in Weme



Photo 13. Plantain loses its quality and cost

Food Crop Production

3.3.14.7. Services (Private Sector)

The main services available in the Konye municipality are: the offices, garages, hairdressing, call boxes, small businesses, fuel sellers, transportation of goods and people by bike and by car. We also

note the presence of telephone network operators (MTN, Orange), microfinance institutions and water network.

3.4. Basic socio-economic infrastructures

Social infrastructure is grossly inadequate in Konye. The table below summarizes the existing social infrastructure

Table 6. Main infrastructures per sector

Sector	Main Infrastructures	Localisation
Basic Education	Sub divisional delegation of basic education	Konye
	Nursery Schools	Mbonge Meteke(1), Matoh Butu(1), Matoh(5), Ikilinwindi(4), Diongo(3), Ediki Bekoli(1), Ibemi(1), Koba(2), Dipenda(1), Lobange(1), Matondo 2(1), Mwangale(1), Kokobuma(1), Mbakwa Supe(1), Dikomi(1), Ngolo Bolo(1), Ndoi(1), Konye(3)
	Primary Schools	Baduma(2), Mbonge Meteke(1), Makobe(1), Matoh Butu(3), Mofako Meteke(1), Matoh(7), Ikilinwindi(5), Diongo(3), Matondo 1(1), Ediki Bekoli(1), Itoki(1), Mbu(3), Ibemi(1), Koba(2), Dipenda(1), Lobange(1), Kombone(1), Upper Ifanga(1), Ifanga Nalende(1), Lobongi(1), Dikoro(1), Matondo 2(1), Baduma(1), Weme Mbonge(1), Kurume(1), Mwangale(1), Musanja(1), Sambaliba(1), Kokobuma(1), Wone(1), Kumbé(1), Mbakwa Supe(1), Dikomi(1), Kokaka(1), Ngolo Bolo(1), Ndoi(2), Konye(3)
Secondary Education	Secondary schools	Matoh Butu(1), Matoh(2), Diongo(1), Ibemi(1), Koba(1), Lobange(1), Matondo 2(1), Mbakwa Supe(1), Kokaka(1), Konye(3)
Health	District Hospital	Konye(1)
	Health Center	Matoh Butu(2), Ibemi(1), Ifanga Nalende(1),
	Private COnfessional	Konye(1), Matoh(1), Ibemi(1), Ifanga Nalende(1),
	Integrated	Ikiliwindi(1), Kurume(1), Matondo 2(1), Kokobuma(1), Wone(1), Mbakwa Supe(1), Konye(1)
Social affairs	Community hall (Permanent structure)	Ngolo Bolo, Koba, Ibeni, Matoh Butui
	Community hall (temporary structure)	Ediki bekoli, Dipenda, Mwangali, Mbakwa Super,
Agriculture	Subdivisional delegation of agriculture (MINADER)	Konye town
	Agric posts	Ikilinwindi, Kokobuma, Lobange, Konye, Kurume, Matondo II, Matoh,
Livestock	Subdivisional delegation of Livestock (MINEPIA)	Konye town
	slaughter slab	Konye town, Ikiliwindi
MINADT	DO's office	Konye town
	Council Chambers	Konye town

3.5. Main potentials and resources of the Municipality

Table 7. Table potentials and resources of Konye municipality

N°	SECTOR	POTENTIALS/RESOURCES
1	AGRICULTURE	-90% of the populations are cocoa farmers.(44.592 farming population) - Available arable farm lands ranging from 0.5 to 10Ha - Available technical service(7 agric post and a sub-delegation) - Organized cooperatives and CIG's - Availability of labour force - Availability of fertile soil - Availability of a variety of crops (cocoa, banana, cassava, beans, cocoyams, vegetables, yams, fruits, palms, plantains, egusi)
2	LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY	- Veterinary services - Available organized CIG's - The availability of different animal species. (goats, sheep, chickens, rabbits, pigs, guinea pigs, snails)
3	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION	-Virgin forest -Natural environment
4	COMMERCE	Availability of: • Market buildings • Cash crops (Cocoa) • Food crops • Ready market
5	HEALTH	District Hospital Intergrated health center Private clinic District medical officer Free vaccination
6	BASIC EDUCATION	Availability of schools Availability of school age pupils Availability of land for construction of class rooms
7	FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	-Virgin forest -Presence of varied species of wildlife -Non Timber Forest Products -Medicinal Plants -Favorable climate which enables the creation of forests - Existence forestry services - The rearing of livestock
8	SOCIAL AFFAIRS	The presence of women councils or councilors in the villages
9	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY	Agricultural activities are essentially practiced by women. Women associations Women represented in villages development association Vibrant and active women
10	CULTURE	Existence of a diverse cultural heritage :- Language,(Bakundu, Balong,Bafaw,Balong) Traditional dance groups (Dibala, senasse,Malay, Loko,Bakane, Ejibi, Diyangi, Molimi, Nganya etc) Traditional dishes (Mekere na donga Mberibi, Makon, Liki, Ekoko, Balem) Presence of traditional artists
11	TOURISM	Presence of many places that can serve as touristic site (waterfalls, caves, beach, Hammock bridges, Etanas, Monuments)
12	WATER AND ENERGY	Availability of water catchment Availability of a developed springs Precence of rivers Availability of fire wood and charcoal Presence of solar energy
13	YOUTH AND LEISURE	Existence of an active youth population Youths associations

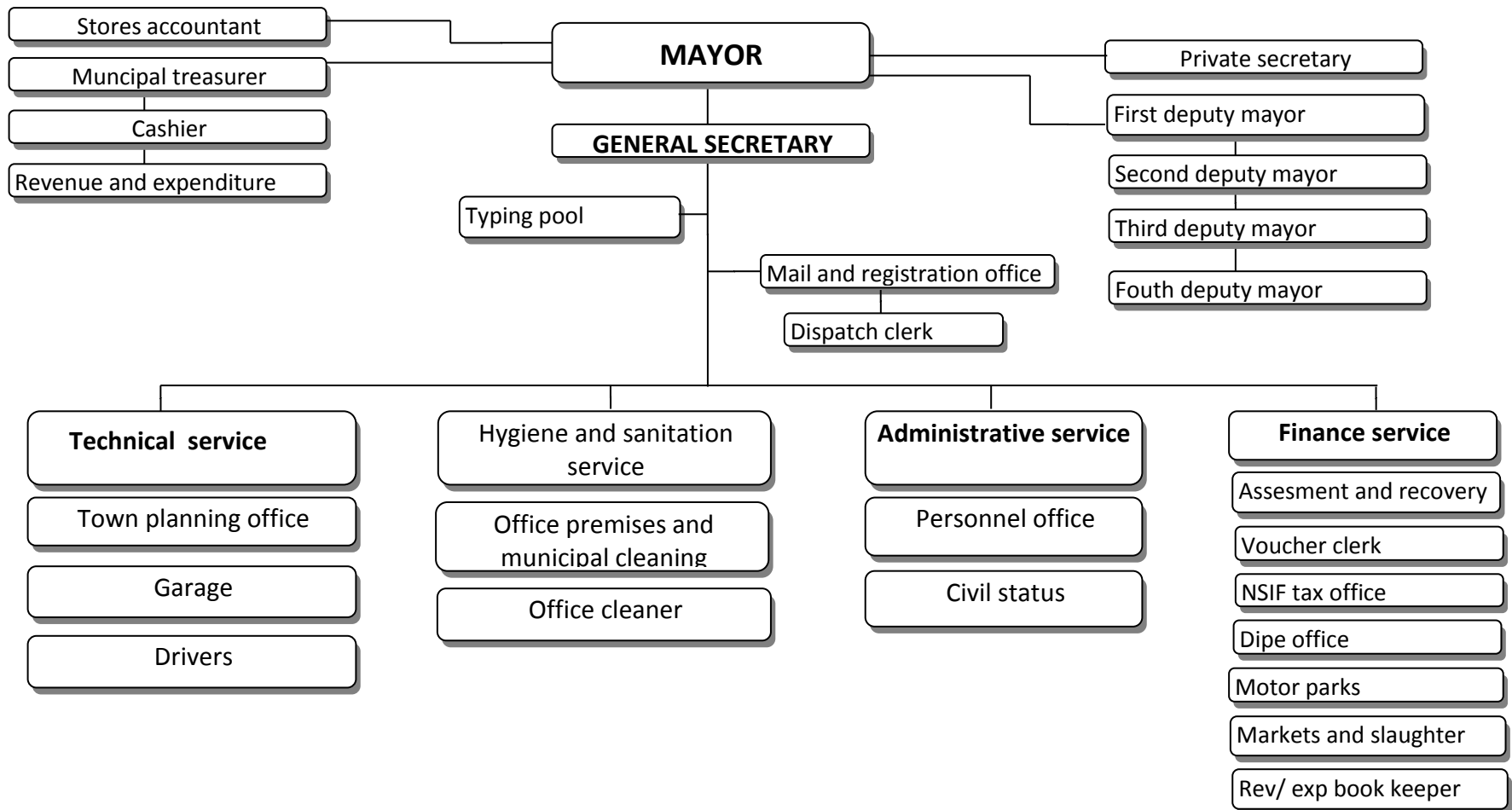
		Commitment of youths in the development activities of the village for example, maintenance of roads, vigilance committees
14	SECONDARY EDUCATION	Availability of schools Availability of Land for the construction of school infrastructures Student population
15	TRANSPORT	Presence of transport means (Bikes, Vehicles, trucks) Presence of land to host a park in Konye Town Presence of motorbike and vehicles to travel around the municipality despite the state of roads presence of rain gate
16	LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	- Working population form (Bakossi, Nigerian, Bayangi, Lebialem, Mbo, NorthWest...) -Presence of many trades (shoemaking, carpentry, handicrafts, trade, livestock, agriculture
17	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	- Town planner in Konye - Available urban space - Raw materials for modern construction
18	PUBLIC WORKS	Council roads Community labour(indigeneuse road maintenance knowlegde) National road
19	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	-Availability of medicinal plant species for research
20	STATE PROPERTY AND LANDS AFFAIRS	The surface area of Konye council is about 1101 km ² , Occupation of the urban and rural space
21	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS	-Existence of potential young economi cooperators - Diversification of sources of economic activity
22	EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	- Existence of natural resources that can serve as a source of job creation - Existence of a potential in all areas of development that can be transformed into wealth and generate employment - Presence of population to utilise vocational training products
23	SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Use of schools playground for sport activities -presence of sport's talented Sports association
24	COMMUNICATION	-Presence of radio and television signals -Available population to use communication devices -Presence of town crier
25	TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION	-Sub-divisional office -Konye Rural Council - Gendarmerie post -36 3rd degree chiefdoms -Civil status registry at KONYE -Regular cooperation between law enforcementand the public to ensure the safety of the village
26	POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION	-Presence of distributing operators of the common networks MTN, Orange and CAMTEL -Presence of call boxes in several villages -Available population to use communication devices
27	INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	-The municipality has a mining potential: stone (gravel), sand, Pouzzolane.
28	HIGHER EDUCATION	-Available student population -Existence of positive potential to create an agricultural geological and tourism-based university,

Chapter 4

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART ADOPTED IN KONYE COUNCIL



5.1. Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis

Table 8. konye council strength and weakness

Domain& CURRENT SITUATION	ANALYSIS	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
5.1.1. HUMAN RESOURCES			
STAFF MEMBER • 34 (23 men 68% and 11 women 32%) • 02 contractors • 13 decision agents • 19 temporary staff members • 02 persons have received CEFAM training • 02 person in specific professional field (Technical drawing and town planner and finance) • Basic Lowest Level: primary school level	Global low academic level, insufficient number Low representation of women among the staff and municipal staff -Staff of different status, different hierarchical parent making the management sometimes complex	• Voluntary and available workers. • Proven experience of some personnel trained by CEFAM • Dynamism of some executives, council staff and councilors. • A council covering the whole community • Dynamism of the mayor •	Unskilled and unproductive agents. Absence of council executive meetings. Irregular annual and special leave for the staff. inadequate organization globally Limited initiatives of the municipal agents Inadequate training plan Inadequate communication between municipal agents Insufficient logistic and technical equipment Gender bias
COUNCILORS & EXECUTIVES 35 (6 Non Resident, 29 residents, 26 Males, 9 female: Limited organization within the executive. Executive has texts on the distribution of tasks that are not applied. There is no meeting no planning no record Only the finance committee shall meet before the Budget session and adoption	There is a preeminence of political positioning among councilors than a view on the global development. The councilors are not efficient since they don't really know their duties.	The intellectual level of Councilors is acceptable (academic) Dynamism of the Mayor and some Councilors	Poor grasp of the role of a councilor Low representation of women in the CM Poor communication between the municipality and people Misunderstandings persist about the rights and duties of each. Limited knowledge on decentralization process
PROCESSING PAYROLL and other • lowest Salary:- 28 216 • Highest Salary: 190 484	Temporary staff wages vary depending on the tasks -No advancement since 2008 No device-career -Limited social support among the staff because of informal form of support	A motivation from responsible to pay wages	Limited motivational incentives Unpaid areas for workers Low efficiency of the current municipal revenue collection from inadequate organization Wages are irregularly paid
ORGANIGRAM A flowchart proposed by MINADT was presented to the councilors but no implementation is on the way	The flowchart currently proposed is not realistic in terms of context A transition flowchart has to be conceived and implemented	Presence of a flowchart	Inapplicable flowchart Lack of status and internal regulation Lack of a procedural manual

Domain& CURRENT SITUATION	ANALYSIS	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS																																																				
5.1.2. Financial resources																																																							
SOURCES OF FUNDS Local taxes- Communal taxes - CAC - Products and services exploitation areas -allocations, Grants, BIP	Diverse Sources of funds but underutilized or not at all	• Presence of natural resources (pouzzolane, sand pit, quarries, timber) • Presence of a large market products and Presence of big markets	• Underutilized sources of funds • Under exploitation of wealth • very low internal revenue due to inadequate revenue collection strategy and organization																																																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th><th>2008</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Functionning</td><td>278,031,838</td><td>301,663,538</td><td>328,513,030</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ratio</td><td>89%</td><td>89%</td><td>85%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Invesment</td><td>36,015,055</td><td>36,231,301</td><td>59,450,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ratio</td><td>11%</td><td>11%</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>314,046,893</td><td>337,894,839</td><td>387,963,030</td></tr> <tr> <th>Administrative Account</th><th>2008</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th></tr> <tr> <td>Functionning</td><td>198,331,838</td><td>221,063,538</td><td>219,266,030</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ratio</td><td>63%</td><td>65%</td><td>57%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Invesment</td><td>115,515,055</td><td>116,831,301</td><td>168,650,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ratio</td><td>37%</td><td>35%</td><td>43%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>313,846,893</td><td>337,894,839</td><td>387,916,030</td></tr> <tr> <td>Realisation Ration</td><td>99.94%</td><td>100.00%</td><td>99.99%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	2008	2009	2010	Functionning	278,031,838	301,663,538	328,513,030	Ratio	89%	89%	85%	Invesment	36,015,055	36,231,301	59,450,000	Ratio	11%	11%	15%	Total	314,046,893	337,894,839	387,963,030	Administrative Account	2008	2009	2010	Functionning	198,331,838	221,063,538	219,266,030	Ratio	63%	65%	57%	Invesment	115,515,055	116,831,301	168,650,000	Ratio	37%	35%	43%	Total	313,846,893	337,894,839	387,916,030	Realisation Ration	99.94%	100.00%	99.99%	• on the increase total budget • on the increase total revenue • acceptable investment ratio • Strong economic potential Presence of financial partners;FEICOM • The presence of taxable activities. • The national road (Kumba - Loum) • The nearness to Kumba and Douala • Rich natural resources	• low realization ration • Economic potential untapped. • Ineffective recovery strategy. • Insufficient skilled staff in the tax domain. • Limited motivation and lack of logistics. • There is no formal representation of the tourism sector. • Absence of expert. • Absence of appropriate equipments
Budget	2008	2009	2010																																																				
Functionning	278,031,838	301,663,538	328,513,030																																																				
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BUDGET FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS Coordinated by the mayor and led and monitored by the SG, MT, and financial services	Involvement of all departments of the municipal institution during the preparation Budget-dependent majority of CAC Stages of the circuit-scheduling respected	The intellectual level of Councilors is acceptable (academic) Dynamism of the Mayor and some Councilors	Poor grasp of the role of each Low representation of women in the CM Poor communication between the municipality and people Misunderstandings persist about the rights and duties of each																																																				

Domain& CURRENT SITUATION	ANALYSIS	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
5.1.3. COUNCIL ASSETS			
- Some inheritance items: housing officials; markets - Presence of 02 computers, 01 copier, equipment in operation - Cars, lorry	- Under-use of municipal assets - lack of rolling stock	Some inheritance items: housing officials; markets Population participation to dig, maintain roads and build bridges. exploitable natural Resources	Under-use of municipal natural resource Insufficient rolling stock. Council offices not well equipped. Poor handling of vehicles by drivers. Reluctant to repair bad vehicles and other office assets (computers, type writers, etc.) Most of the cupboards do not have keys thus exposing vital documents
5.1.4. MANAGEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS			
Good relations with the Administrative authorities PNDP; FEICOM; the LSO	relatively untapped at the moment Low level of involvement of traditional authorities in the activities of the municipality	Good relationship with the Administrative authorities, PNDP; FEICOM, Cooperatives, Business men and women, N.G.O., e Good level of involvement of traditional authorities in the activities of the municipality. The stakeholders are informed by council authorities about their expectations. Good level of involvement by the community to foster development in the municipality.	Insufficient exploitation of partners for the development of the municipality. Conflict of interest with some parties like Drivers union, Bike riders. Limited harmonious tax rates to specific businesses. Resistance by some business owners to pay revenue and taxes. Insufficient information available to strengthen relationship. A certain degree of dictatorship is in place.

Capacity building plan of the Municipality

Table 9. Priority areas for action

Training Plan	Personnel	Formation
1.	Councilors	• Training of Councilors on their roles and missions in the regulation of decentralization • To provide advisors laws governing their duties
2.	Secretary and other officers	Training in consumer software • Word Level 1 & 2 Excel Level 1 & 2 • Power point Publisher
3.	Technical Services Officers	Training in consumer software • Word Level 1 Excel Level 1 • Auto cad Computer-aided design
4.	Officers covering	Specific training to recovery
5.	All agents	Regulation of decentralization Personality and Motivation at Work Time Management better communication
6.	SG and Frames	Conflict Management

ACTION PLAN OF STRENGTHENING COUNCIL

building a plan of KONYE is developed through the following table:

Table 10. Table 7: Plan to strengthen the communal institution

Activities	tasks	Cost	indicators	resources			responsible	Implementat ion period			partners
		Million		H	M	F		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
Arrangements for meetings of the executive and board meetings on schedule defined	Prepare for meetings		01 meeting is held each month	X			SG	X	X	X	
	Hold meetings			X	X		Mayor and deputy	X	X	X	
	Prepare the report			X	X		SG	X	X	X	
Organize training sessions for counselors on their roles and missions and the regulation of decentralization	Integrating action in the municipal budget		01 training session is held each year	X	X	X	Mayor and Councilors	X			NGOs, guardian ship services
	Develop training plan and launch the tender			X			SG, Mayor		X		
	To prepare material and logistical			X	X	X	SG, Accounting matters, Mayor		X		
	Monitor the implementation of training	4		X			SG, Mayor		X		
Make available the laws governing their duties of councilors	Be the collection of texts		01 collection of texts is available for each adviser	X	X	X	Deputy Mayors	X			Services of the Prefecture
	Multiply and distribute the collection advisors	1		X	X	X	SG, Mayor	X			
Organize training sessions for staff	Integrating action in the municipal budget		Each head of department / office is involved in technical training	X	X	X	Mayors and Councilors	X			NGOs
	Develop training plan and launch the tender			X			SG, Mayor		X	X	
	To prepare material and logistical			X	X	X	SG, Accounting matters, Mayor		X	X	
	Monitor the implementation of training	4		X			SG, Mayor		X	X	
Recruiting qualified staff	Identify unfilled staff		-The profile of staff and the organization of services are consistent with that proposed by Order 00136	X			SG, Mayor	X			Services of the Prefecture
	Integrating action in the municipal budget			X	X	X	Mayors and Councilors	X			
	Organize tests and interviews	0.5		X	X	X	SG, Mayor, Deputy,		X		
Cleaning up the Konye market and build at least one new market in the localities of the district to have more revenue	Integrating action in the municipal budget		A management plan of Konye market and a building plan is available	X	X	X	Mayors and Councilors	X			FEICOM
	Start the bidding			X	X	X	Mayor and SG		X	X	
	Monitor the implementation of the plan Disseminate the plan to merchants	30		X	X		Technical service and commission major projects		X	X	
Organize the management and operation of the quarry	Develop the profile document of the organ		A Management infrastructure to cultural, sporting and	X	X		Mayor and Cultural Affairs	X	X		
	Develop and disseminate the by-law of the	3		X	X				X		

Activities	tasks	Cost	indicators	resources			responsible	Implementation period			partners
		Million		H	M	F		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
	organization of career management		/ or tourism is established and operational								
Mobilize more partners around solutions development to problems at the municipal level	An inventory of the partners involved in the field of drinking water		-An inventory of potential partners is available -The partners listed met / files response to calls for tenders are made and filed	X	X	X	Responsible for studies, Mayor	X			
	Contact identified partners / Reply bidding	2		X	X	X		X	X		
Equip all communal services with computers, furniture and office equipment. Networking the computer system of the Municipality	Integrating action in the municipal budget		Each office has a computer and an air conditioner	X	X	X	Mayor and Councilors		X		FEICOM
	Start the bidding			X	X	X	municipal executive			X	
	Develop a manual of asset management	20		X	X	X	SG, Accountant materials			X	
Identify all the bodies, programs and projects potentially useful for the Commune	Create a directory of projects and programs in areas relevant to the Council	5	-A directory of projects and programs is available -A cooperation protocol was signed with each project / program relevant	X	X	X	SG, RM, Chargé des études	X			Sectoriels
	Formalize the collaboration with each program relevant to the Council			X	X	X	SG, Maire, Adjoints	X	X		
Work with various neighbouring municipalities	Define areas of possible collaboration with other municipalities		-03 Municipalities are approached -Joint projects with other municipalities are designed	X	X		Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer	X			UCCC prefecture NGOs
	Contact and exchange with local authorities identified	1		X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer	X	X	X	
	Identify areas of collaboration and define strategies for their implementation	1		X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer	X	X	X	
	Implement joint actions	5		X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer	X	X	X	
Design the website of the Municipality	Submit to City Council action	7	01 Website is created	X	X	X	Mayor and Councilors	X			NGOs, FEICOM

Activities	tasks	Cost	indicators	resources			responsible	Implementat ion period			partners
		Million		H	M	F		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
	Integrating action in the municipal budget			X	X	X	Mayor and SG		X		
	Start the bidding			X	X	X	municipal executive		X		
	Monitoring the work			X	X	X	Technical service and commission of major works		X		
Operational the twinning with another city	Initiate the negotiation with many cities		The pairing is reinforced	X	X	X	municipal executive	X			NGOs, UCCC
	Identify further areas of collaboration and define strategies for their implementation			X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Office	X	X		
	Suggest other areas of collaboration			X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer		X		
	Implement joint actions	5		X	X	X	Mayor, Deputy, SG, Research Officer		X	X	
Preparation of development projects to provide economic operators	Develop a bank of project ideas	5	10 project ideas to be developed are identified and developed	X	X		Research Officer	X	X	X	NGOs sectoral

5.2. Main problems and needs identified by sector

5.2.1. Main problems identified by sector

Table 11. Main problems identified by sector

SECTOR	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
AGRICULTURE	Low agricultural production and productivity	• High cost of farm inputs, • Pest and diseases, • Fluctuating prices of farm products, • Inadequate farm to market roads, • Limited finance, • Unorganised markets, • Farmers are slow to innovations • Climate changes • Inadequate access to improved seedlings • Dilapidating ovens • Destruction by animals	• Low agricultural investments, • Low income to farmers, • High rate of unemployment, • Low living standards, • Low market opportunities, • Less competition of goods in the market, • Low prices of products in the market.
LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY	Low productivity of livestock and fisheries	• Limited vaccines, • Insufficient capital, • Traditional rearing • Inadequate infrastructures • Insufficient associations • Unhygienic animal environment • Poor food quality • Animal slaughter	• Animal diseases • Death of animals • Low quality meat sales • Low income • Animal destruction • Conflicts • Spread of animal waste.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Poor management of Waste and Nature protection	• No reforestation • Indiscriminate dumping of waste • Poor farming techniques • Poor functioning of the hygiene and sanitation committee at the council level • Excessive falling of trees.	• Exposure to garbage and human waste • Exposure to epidermics • Deforestation • Soil erosion • Climatic change
COMMERCE	Low commercial activities	• Difficult access to trade facilities, • No organised market, • Low agricultural and animal industrial production, • Inadequate market infrastructure	• High cost of living, • Poor revenue of goods, • Low commercial opportunities, • Low development of local economy, • Poor living standards of families
HEALTH	Poor access to quality health care	• Insufficient health infrastructures, • Insufficient medical personnel • Insufficient health facilities • Insufficient supply of basic drugs • Unequipped laboratories, • Difficult transport means to health centers, • No access to electricity supply. • Inadequate financial means	• Inadequate medical care, • Prolonged illness • High cost of medical care, • Consumption of road side drugs • Life insecurity • Less investment, • Poverty, • Death
BASIC EDUCATION	Poor access to quality basic	• Limited number of schools, • Limited number of trained teachers,	• Poor academic foundation, • Low educational standards,

SECTOR	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
	education	• Poor teaching facilities, • Irregularity of teachers, • Unconducive study environment, • Inadequate infrastructures, • Limited supply of didactic materials • Lack of interest for parents to educate children	• Risk of high illiteracy rate • Juvenile delinquency
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	Unsustainable Management of Forestry and Wildlife	• Illegal exploitation of endangered species, • Indiscriminate exploitation of flora and fauna • Ineffectiveness of the forest guards	• Extinction of endangered species • Loss of biodiversity • Climate change
SOCIAL AFFAIRS	Inadequate care for the vulnerables	• No social centre, • No support for the vulnerables, • No sub delegation of social affairs at sub divisional level	• Physiological trauma for the vulnerables • Juvenile delinquency
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY	Low empowerment of women and girls	• Limited study opportunities for young girls • Patriarchal society • Poor dialogue platform • Limited economic opportunities for women • Limited knowledge on women's right • Cultural beliefs	• Women dependance on men • Early marriages for young girls • juvenile delinquency • rural exodus • divorce
CULTURE	Loss of cultural value	• Little involvement of youths into cultural activities, • Inadequate cultural promotion, • Influence of modernization, • Low investment in culture • Absence of cultural infrastructures • Inadequate cultural organisation	• Loss of income from culture, • Less cultural contribution in the local economy •
TOURISM	Inadequate promotion of touristic activities	• Difficult access to touristic sites, • Ignorance of touristic potentials • Undeveloped touristic sites	• No income from touristic sites to the council or community • No touristic attractions
WATER AND	Poor access to potable water	• Absence of pipe borne water in some villages • Limited number of stand taps • Insufficient water supply from springs, during dry season • Ineffective water management committee • Low financial mobilization, • Poor management of water sources	• Proliferation of waterborne diseases • Slow development rate • Low economic activities
ENERGY	Poor access to electricity supply	• Insufficient rural electrification, • Absence of mobilization of the community, • Lack of awareness of the people on rural electrification	• Difficult use of electrical equipment, • Difficult use of modern technology (ICT's) • Low economic activities • Slow development rate • Eye problems • Difficulties in studying at night
YOUTH AND LEISURE	Inadequate youth organization and limited access to	• High crime wave, • High rate of school drop outs, • Limited information on existing government programs,	• High rate of illiteracy, • Early marriages, • Frustration amongst youths

SECTOR	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
	infrastructures and services	No sub delegation of youths affairs	Juvenile delinquency
SECONDARY EDUCATION	Poor access to quality secondary education	- Limited number of trained teachers, - Inadequate building infrastructure, - Insufficient pedagogic materials, - Lack of interest for parent to educate children - Inadequate social infrastructures	- Limited technical training, - Limited technicians, - Pupils lack of interest in education - High rate of school dropout, - Rural exodus, - Low labour force, - Juvenile delinquency
TRANSPORT	difficult mobility of people and goods	- Bad state of roads, - No functioning motor park, - Non respect of driving code - Uncontrolled prices of fuel, - Absence of fuelling stations, - Limited number of vehicles and bikes, - Poor state of vehicles - Congestion in vehicles	- Risky travelling - High cost of transport, - Time wastage on roads, - Constant car damage
LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Inadequate job security	- Absence of Insurance security, - Unskilled Labour, - Low incomes and salaries	- No social benefits - Jobs insecurity
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING	Poor urban development	- Insufficient hygiene and sanitation unit - No planification of the housing structures (no master plan for the council) - Poor housing conditions	- Population exposed to diseases, - Scattered habitat
PUBLIC WORKS	Poor road network	- Poor construction of national road by contractors - Poor maintenance council roads - Rapid deterioration of roads during prolonged raining seasons due to nature of soil, - Poor drainage system - poor community mobilization	- Difficult evacuation of farm produce to the market, - High cost of transport, - Long travelling hours - Limited social life, - Immobilization of goods, - Loss of business opportunities, - Low income, - Rural exodus
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	Poor access to scientific research and innovation	- No research extension services at the municipality - Lack of promotion of the sector	- Limited research and innovation on medicinal plants, animal and plant disease. - Poor farming methods - Crops and animal destruction - Low revenue from agricultural products
STATE PROPERTY AND LANDS AFFAIRS	Poor management of the existing land potential in Konye subdivision	- Lack of knowledge of modern infrastructures, - Low per capital income, - No interesting housing affairs	Poor infrastructures,

SECTOR	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS	low promotion of small and medium enterprises and craft work	- No craft centre, - Difficulty in acquiring raw material - No organisation - No transfer of crafts knowledge	- Limited production of craft items - Disappearance of craft works
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	Poor access to quality vocational training	- Insufficient training schools, - High cost of training of students in far distances, - Unequipped workshops - Insufficient trained teachers	- Limited number of trained technicians, - Increase number of unskilled labour force - Importation of technicians
SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Inadequate sporting activities	- Insufficient sporting infrastructure - Lack of sports facilities in schools - No sub sports delegation at Konye	- Insufficient number of sports associations - Undeveloped sporting talents
COMMUNICATION	Inadequate communication means	- Poor radio and TV signals, - No community radio,	- Poor reception of information - Community less inform about current affairs, - No modernisation
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION	Inadequate administration, security and order	- Irresponsible chiefs - Disrespect of chiefs by the population - Absence of administrative security and order extension offices in interior villages	- High crime wave, - Unregistered marriages and births - Difficulties in resolving local conflicts,
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION	Poor access to communication and postal services	- Poor network signals, - Limited coverage areas - Absence of a postal service	- Reduce communication - Difficulties in sending and receiving mail
INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate exploitation of mineral resources	- Difficult access to exploitation site - Low interest in mineral exploitation - Concentration on cocoa production	- Low income from mineral exploitation - Small scale exploitation - Limited source of income
HIGHER EDUCATION	Poor access to higher education	- Absence of universities - Lack of finance from parent - High cost of university education - Long distance to universities - Reluctance of youth to further education - Lack of interest of parent to educate children	- High school drop out - Low literacy rate - Juvenile delinquency - Unqualified personnel

5.2.2. Needs identified by sector

Table 12. Needs identified by sector

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
AGRICULTURE SECTOR		
- Farm inputs subsidies - Accessible farm to market roads - Improve prices of product - Modern ovens - Financial assistance		All the villages
• Construction of 7 agric post buildings	7	Ikiliwindi, Matoh, mantondo II, Kurume, Konye, Kokobuma, Lobange
• Construction of a sub delegation	1	Konye
• Recruitment of 3 agric personnel in sub delegation	3	Konye
• Recruitment of 12 support staff	12	Ikiliwindi, Matoh, mantondo II, Kurume, Kokobuma, Lobange
• Creation of food markets		Weme, Dikomi,
COMMERCE SECTOR		
- Construction of permanent market structures with social facilities	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Diongo, Dikomi, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- shops	170	Koba, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Matondo II,
- Buchers shop	03	Ikiliwindi, Konye, Wone
- Cold store	05	Matoh Mbonge, Matondo II, Ngolo Bolo, , Lobange, Wone
- Water point (taps in favorable zone and bore hole)	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- Latrine	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- Waste treatment deivce	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- Electricity	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- Acces ramps	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
- Market office	14	Mbonge meteke, Koba, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Lobange, Ikiliwindi, Matoh Mbonge, Matoh Butu, Ngolo Bolo, Diongo, Konye, Ediki Bekoli, Lobongi, Matondo II, Weme
CULTURAL SECTOR		
Constant cultural organisation		All 36 villages

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
Construction of a cultural hall	35	All villages except Ngolo Bolo
Organization of cultural stakeholders	36	All 36 villages
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SECTOR		
Standard vocational training centers	02	Mbu , Kokobuma
Construction of a workshop with equipment	1	- Sar Konye
Socialinfrastructures(Waterpoints, latrines,fences,Playgrounds, Sickbay, Electricity)	1	- Sar Konye - Sar Konye
Qualified teachers	1	- Sar Konye
Administrative block	1	- Sar Konye
Sensitization on the importance of vocational training	36	All the villages
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SECTOR		
- Sensitization on the conservation of forest species - Enforce sanctions on illegal exploiters		All the villages
Creation of a community forest	1	Itoki
Forest species conservation and rearing project	1	Itoki
INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR		
Sensitization on the activities and advantages offered by the ministry		All villages
Encourage real and legal exploitation of resources	07	Baduma, Bolo Moboka, Mbakwa Supe, Kokaka, Konye, Dikomi
Formation of a management committee	07	Baduma, Bolo Moboka, Mbakwa Supe, Kokaka, Konye, Dikomi
Petrol station (2)	02	Konye Wone,
Saw mills	1	Dikomi
Electricity	1	Konye municipality
LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY SECTOR		
- Formation of CIG - Adequate infrastructures - Extension services		All villages
PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR		
Qualified medical personnel		Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
Rehabilitation of (1)existing building		Matoh
Construction of (4) health centers	04	Ifanga nalende, Matondo II, Wone, Itoki
Extension of (2) health centers	02	IKiliwindi ,Matoh Butu
Medical /laboratory equipment	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
water point	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
toilets	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
waste disposal	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
electricity	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ililiwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi,

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
		Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
beds	11	Matoh butu, Matoh, Matondo II, Ikiliwindi, Ifanga nalende, Kurume, Ibemi, Kokobuma, Wone, Mbakwa supe, Konye
Laboratory	11	Matoh, Matondo II, Ifanga nalende, Kokobuma, Kurume
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SECTOR		
Extension of research services		All the 36 villages of Konye subdivision
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS SECTOR		
- Mobilisation of crafts men - Financial support to craft - Increase access to raw materials		All villages
Creation of a craft center	01	Ndoi
SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION SECTOR		
Sport complex(Hand ball, Basket ball, Volley ball, Long tennis)	01	Konye
Construction of play grounds in schools(Hand ball, football, basket ball, Volley ball)	05	All Secondary schools
Construction of play grounds in schools(Hand ball, football,)	15	All Primary schools
Construction of play grounds in schools(swingset, slides, climbers)	07	All Nursery schools
Construction of a sport field	01	Dikomi
Creation and construction of a sub –delegation of sport and physical education office	01	Konye
sports associations		All villages
TOURISM SECTOR		
Developed touristic potentials	12	Itoki, Dikomi, Ngolo Bolo, Ediki Bekoli, Bolo Moboka, Makobe, Mbonge meteke, Sambaliba, Mbakwa supe
Hotels	04	Itoki, Dikomi, Ngolo Bolo, Bolo Moboka, Mbakwa supe
Creation of a touristic center	01	Dikomi
ENERGY SECTOR		
New transformer	02	Ikiliwindi, Diongo
Rehabilitation of poles	01	Ikiliwindi
Rural electrification	34	All villages except Ikiliwindi and Diongo
WATER SECTOR		
Construction of water catchments	30	All villages, except Itoki, Dipenda, Wone, Mbakwa Supe, Kombone,, Kurume
Installation of public taps	120	(4)Ngolo Bolo, (3) Ndoi, (2)Mbonge Meteke, (5)Matoh Butu, (13)Matoh, (18)Ikiliwindi, (10)Diongo, (7)Ibemi, (10)Koba, (3)Matondo II, (2)Kokobuma, (3)Dikomi, (3)Konye, , (2)Kokaka, (1)Makobe, (1)Matondo I, (4)Ediki Bekoli, , (5)Mbu, (4)Lobange, (1) upper Ifanga, (1)Ifanga Nalende, (1)Lobongi, (3)Ifanga Yaoma, (1)Baduma, (2)weme Mbonge (1)Mwangale, (2)Musanja, (2)Sambaliba, (3)Kumbe
Formation of water management committee	36	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli, Itoki, Mbu, Lobange, Konbone, upper

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
		Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING		
- Urban planification - Urban waste disposal	•	Ikiliwindi, Konye, Koba
YOUTH		
- Youth support project - Social amenities - Youth organisation		All the villages
• Youth multipurpose center	1	Ikiliwindi
• Sub delegation of youth affairs	1	Konye
STATE PROPERTY AND LAND AFFAIRS SECTOR		
Sensitization on the construction of modern houses		All the municipality
Land titles		
Council planning		
Council building site		Dikomi
COMMUNICATIONSECTOR		
• Improved net work coverage		All villages
• Creation of a community radio	01	Konye
• Multimedia center	01	
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION SECTOR		
• Sensitization on the need of the environment and its natural resource.	•	All villages
• Re forestation		All villages
• Creation of Hygiene and conservation committees		All villages
• Waste disposal point		All villages
HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR		
-Scholarships to students based on merit -Sensitization on the need for further education		All the villages
LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY SECTOR		
Sensitization on social security scheme		All villages
Extension of a social security scheme service in the municipality		Konye
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR		
Installation of more communication antennae		Mbonge meteke, Itoki,Mwangale, Upper ifanga,
Extension of postal services		Konye
SOCIAL AFFAIRES SECTOR		
• Social center		Konye
• Social support from the government • Organisation of the handicapped		All villages

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION		
• Reinforcement of traditional rulers		All villages
Extension of administrative, security and order offices.		Matoh, Mbakwa supe, wone, Dipenda
TRANSPORT SECTOR		
Motor park		Ngolo Bolo
Organised urban transportation		All villages
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY SECTOR		
Sensitization on the rights of women and the family		All the villages
Creation and construction of a sub- delegation		konye
Creation of women centers		Matoh, Maondo II, Kokobuma, Konye
Micro projects for women's groups.		All the villages
SECONDARY EDUCATION SECTOR		
construction of permanent class rooms in existing schools(65)	65	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
creation and construction of more schools(23)	23	IKILIWINDI, ediki bekoli, mbonge meteke, Dipenda, Matondo II, Dikomi, Makobe, Matondo I, , Itoki, Mbu, Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, , weme Mbonge, Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone, Kumbe, Bolo Moboka, Kurume, Ileh
Upgrading GSS Diongo to GHS	01	DIONGO
administrative blocks(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
trained teachers(44)	44	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
library(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AND LABORATORY	01	konye
table /desk(171)	17	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
water points(16)	16	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
electricity(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
toilets(52)	52	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
play grounds(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
dispensaries(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
fence(13)	13	Matoh Butu, Matoh, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Lobange, Matondo II, Mbakwa Supe, Konye, Kokaka, Baduma, kokobuma
SUPPLY OF WORKSHOP MATERIALS		CETIC Matoh Butu, GTC Matondo II

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
BASIC EDUCATION SECTOR		
Creation and Construction of Government nursery school (11)	11	Kokaka, Ilel, Ndoi, , Bolo Moboka, Ediki Bekoli, Itoki, Mbu, Lobongi, Mwangale, Wone, Weme
Creation and Construction of Government primary school(17)	17	Ilel, , Bolo Moboka, Itoki, Mbu, Lobongi, Mwangale, Mofako meteke
Construction of permanent Nursery schools class rooms and boards(60)	60	Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Matoh, Ngolo Bolo, Konye, Lobange, Ndoi
Construction of permanent primary schools class rooms and boards(232)	232	Kokaka, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe.
Installation of water points (78)	78	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
Construction of benches(2276)	227	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
Construction of fences(81)	81	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
Construction of toilets(226)	226	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
Creation of a playground(80)	80	Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe
Provision of didactic materials		Ngolo Bolo, Ndoi, Mbonge Meteke, Matoh Butu, Matoh, Ikiliwindi, Diongo, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Matondo II, Kokobuma, Mbakwa Supe, Dikomi, Konye, Ndoi, Kokaka, Makobe, Matondi I, Ediki Bekoli,Itoki,Mbu, Lobange,Konbone, upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Ifanga Yaoma, Baduma, weme Mbonge Mwangale, Musanja, sambaliba, wone,Kumbe

NEED	Qty	VILLAGE CONCERNED
Recruitment of teachers(152)		All schools
Public works sector		Public works sector
construction of bridge across Mengeh, Moke,Moriba,Nyote rivers		Mbonge meteke
construction of Makobe and Boko bridges		Makobe
Construction of bridge across Kumba water		Modako meteke
construction of bridges across rivers Ma-peh,Muyumbake,Wukengwue,mapalueh,mengeh,wulabaneh, catholic school bridge		Ikiliwindi
construction of bridges across river mungo and mengeh		Diongo
Construction across Manokine river		Ibemi
Construction a bridge across Bene river		Koba
Construction a bridge across Nyale river		Dipenda
Construction a bridge across Maribe river		Lobange
Construction of a bridge across river Maribe		Upper ifange
Construction of a bridge across river Maribe		Ifanga nalende
Construction of a bridge across river Maribe		Lobongi
Construction of a bridge over Mwangale stream		Mwangale
Construction of bridges over Mah,Mareli,Matemi I&2 and Bome I&2		Musanja
Construction of a bridge over Mah,Mareli, Bole, Febe, Bokake, Monongonaliba, Matemi I&2 and Bome I&2 rivers		Sambaliba
Construction of a bridge over Mungo river		Kokaka
Construction of a bridge over Mungo river		Ndoi
Construction of a bridge over Mungo river		Ngolo Bolo
Construction of bridges over Mungo river, Konye water		Konye

Chapter 5

STRATEGIC PLANNING

6. STRATEGIC PLANNING

6.1. Vision and objectives of the CDP

After the participatory diagnosis was conducted in the institution, in the whole communal space and the planning workshop held, we were able to apprehend the general aspiration, the challenges and ambitions of officials (Mayor, Executive, municipal advisors, traditional chiefs, elite). The vision of these officials is clear:

"Improve the framework and the living conditions of local populations through the participatory promotion of economic and social development by 2025 "

This vision can be found through specific objectives:

- facilitation of economic development (creation of an industrial zone, the private sector partnership, financing of production activities, promotion of income-generating activities).
- improvement of road infrastructure within the council space,
- improvement of the access of populations to social basic infrastructures such as drinking water, rural electrification, quality health care, basic and secondary quality education, etc.
- the sustainable management of soils and the protection of the environment
- a communal institution that really plays its role at the centre of the local development,
- a communal institution that in a partnership with the sector and people, work for the improvement of the framework and the conditions of life of the inhabitants,
- A better management of the existing natural resources that will benefit the development of the entire community in a sustainable perspective.
- a territory in which the principle of participation is the master word for all stakeholders involved in the development process.

In the long term

- a geographical space where access to basic social service (easy mobility of people and goods, access to drinking water, access to electrical power, access to healthcare and quality education etc) are improved by 80%.

This vision of development perfectly matches the overall vision of Cameroon whose main objective is to make of Cameroon an emerging country come 2035..

The Communal development plans of Konye council:

Provide the municipality a reference document which defines the vision of development in its geographical space and proposed actions to be taken in the short, medium and long term.

To achieve this specific objectives, there's the need of:

- Identifying and planning the actions to be implemented to render the communal institution more operational
- Putting in place a framework of public - private consultation to the implementation activities listed in the CDP
- Developing a marketing strategy for the communication of CDP and the mobilization of technical and financial partners needed for the implementation of the CDP.

6.2. Logical framework by sector

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Ensures food security, the sustainability of performance and achieve integration in exchanges(Development of animal, fishery and sylvicultural productions, Improvement of the work setting, Amelioration of the institutional framework)						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve agric production and productivity					
Specific objectives	O1. Construct and render operational the existing 09 agricultural post in the Municipality	The 11 agric post effectively constructed and functioning	• Training workshops report • Attendance sheet • Programs developed during the workshops • List of the agric posts • - Sites of implantation of these posts • Report from the council	• Fund and land available, • favorable climatic condition • Fund and farmers are available. • Favorable social climate	Funding source found Site found	Documents for funding available
	O2. Construct and equip 04 offices of CEAC in 4 zones	04 offices of CEAC are constructed and functioning effectively				
	O3. Organise 500 workshops for the training on modern farming methods and techniques within all the villages of the municipality up to 2035.	500 workshops effectively organized in the municipality				
	O4. Construct 22 warehouses for storage of products and distribution of farm inputs	22 warehouses constructed and placed with farm input.				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. 11 agric posts created and functioning	Effective functioning of the new 09 posts in different localities.			Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. 500 workshops organized and producers effectively trained	Agricultural producer in the Tombel municipality are practicing good and modern farming techniques.			Infrastructures sites	reports, observation
	R3. 22 warehouses reconstructed in the municipality to store products and farm inputs	Quality of produce				
	R4. CEAC having a well equip office and 04 workers	CEAC functioning effectively into all the villages of the municipality				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Organize and oversee farmers 2) Modernize and expand stores infrastructures 3) Improve performance					1 423 400 000 F	
For R1		For R2	For R3		Designation	Amount
1.1. 11 new Agric post Constructed		1.1. 500 training workshops Hold	3.1. (22) warehouses constructed and equipped		Total investment	1 120 000 000 F
1.2. CEAC offices (4 offices in 4 zones) Constructed and equipped		A21.			Total running costs	174 000 000
		A22.			Unforeseen	129 400 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES <i>Ensures food security, the sustainability of performance and achieve integration in exchanges</i> (Development of plant, Improvement of the work setting, Amelioration of the institutional framework)						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Increase the production and productivity of livestock and fisheries					
Specific objectives	O1. Bring public services of supervision closer to farmers in Konye municipality	new zootechnical and veterinary posts created	- Report from DDEPIA/SW - Report from the council	Land available favourable social climate	Presence of sub delegation lands Document exist	Office space Reports Observation
	O2. Provide Konye municipality with 02 appropriate infrastructures for animal industries by end 2015	modern slaughter houses built				
	O3. Promote the development of all types of livestock breeding	Technical support provided to all types of livestock breeding				
	O4. Increase the pasture land	40 Ha of pasture land can be found in the municipality				
Results (Strategic axes)	R5. 03 zootechnical and veterinary posts are created and are functioning	03 existing zootechnical and veterinary posts offices, available for farmers	Report from the council	More people engage in livestock farming Land and funding available	Amount on hand CIG engaged Number of farmers	Reports Observation,
	R6. 02 modern slaughterhouses are built and operational in the municipality	02 modern slaughterhouses, constructed and operational				
	R7. Most of the types of Conventional and non-conventional farming are performed in the municipality	The presence and the commercialization of most of all the types of livestock	Report from the council	favourable social climate	Peace among population	reports, observation
	R8. The effective existence of 40 Ha of pasture land in the municipality	The presence and effective breeding of the livestock on this 40 Ha pasture land				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Ensures food security, the sustainability of performance and achieve integration in exchanges(Development of plant, Improvement of the work setting, Amelioration of the institutional framework)

Activities:				Estimates 421 995 000
4) 5) 6)	Organize and oversee breeders Modernize and expand livestock infrastructures Improve performance			
For R1	For R2	For R3	Designation	Amount
1.3. The creation and revitalization of the CIGs are supported	2.1. feasibility study of the projects of construction of a modern slaughterhouse, a modern butcher shop and a unit of chickens plumage Financed	3.2. Make available to farmers the best breeds of different species	Total investment	382 900 000 F
1.4. 36 workshop training sessions amongst CIGs are organized	2.2. The implementation of environmental impact studies for each projects supported	3.3. Facilitate technical support, training workshop sessions for each species	Total running costs	29 000 000
1.5. 03 zootechnical and veterinary centers are Constructed	2.3. Fund for the project implementation available	3.4. Grant facilities to the economic operators who want to create livestock inputs sale points	Unforeseen	10 095 000
1.6. Identify and secure land for grazing	2.4. implementation of the project for the construction of a modern slaughterhouse	3.5. Organize bundling of livestock products		

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES						
Ensures maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing water and energy infrastructure and development of the new infrastructures						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improved living standard through easy access to potable water in Konye					
Specific objectives	Extend the CDE network to konye municipality	- At least 18 water catchment are functional in the municipality by 2015 - The supply network supplies water to at least 60% area of the municipality by 2015	Report from field interview Report from water management committee	Inter village cooperation favourable social climate Fund available	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund s Document	Reports Observation
	06.Construction of a considerable number of conventional pipe borne water in main quarters within the villages	- Each household distance to potable water is reduced by 60% - Less than 300 persons per water point by 2015	Report from health centers Report from supply technician Report from Visit to water schemes			
	Regular supply of portable water is ensured	- The management committee of each village is operational - 90% mobilization of funds for sustainability of the project				
Results (Strategic axes)	1. The presence of CDE offices and subscription facilities	- The effective presence of CDE offices and a functional customer services for the newly subscribers	Report from field interview Report from supply technician	Water sources are kept free from pollutants Management committees for the sustainability of the infrastructure system is operational Fund available	Amount on hand	Reports Observation,
	Each village has at least 2 drinkable water point	- - At least 100 taps are functional in the municipality by 2015 - Each household distance to potable water is reduced by 60% and less than 300 persons per water point by 2015				
	The water management committee is functional	1 effective water management committee is in each village	Report from Visit to water schemes		Fund s Document	reports, observation
Activities:					Estimates	
Extension of water network (Construct 29 water catchment, Install 174 public taps) Maintaining and repairing existing infrastructure Managing water furniture					894 600 000 Fcfa	
For R1		For R2	For R3		Designation	Amount
29 water catchment constructed		21 spoiled taps Rehabilitated	36 water management committees Formed		Total investment	851.000.000
174 public taps installed		A23.			Total running costs	1 000 000
					Unforeseen	42 600 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES (energy)						
Ensures maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing water and energy infrastructure and development of the new infrastructures						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure access to quality sustainable electrical energy in the municipality					
Specific objectives	Extend the AES Sonel network within the municipality	60% of the municipality have been electrified by 2015	-Technical report from AES Sonel -Report from field visit	-Government support fund for rural electrification -Absence of corruption -Implementation speed. favourable social climate Fund available	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents	Reports Observation
Results (Strategic axes)	electricity extended in most of the villages	60% of the villages in the municipality have electricity by 2015	-Technical report from AES Sonel -Report from field visit	Revenue collection system put in place Technical maintenance structure Inter village cooperation favourable social climate Fund available	Amount on hand	Reports Observation,
	Household connection made affordable and accessible	50% reduction in the number of people using generator				
	Functioning management structure is set up.	60% of households in covered areas have electricity by the end of 2015	-Technical report from AES Sonel -Report from field visit		Fund s Document exist	Reports Observation,
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Extension of electricity network (Install 2 (three phase) transformers, extend electricity in 34 villages) Maintaining and repairing existing infrastructure					817 950 000	
For R1			For R1		Designation	Amount
2 (three phase) transformers installed in Diongo and Ikiliwindi			Management committees created and fonctionning		Total investment	778.000.000
electricity extended in 34 villages					Total running costs	1 000 000
					unforeseen	38 950 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH						
Guarantee in a long lasting manner, access to quality health services, by boosting demand funding through four (4) notably programmes: (i) Maternal health, infant health and adult health, (ii) disease control, (iii) promoting health and (iv) development						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure quality “health care for all” in Konye municipality					
Specific objectives	O9. Improve health status of the population	-By 2015, 75% of the population will have access to basic health facilities -Reduced child and maternal mortality by 75%	• Reports of the Health District • Hospital and Health Centre Records	-Authorities are ready to enforce public service regulations Government intervention programs on the common diseases are effectively implemented favourable social climate Fund available	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand	Reports Observation Reports Observation,
	O10. Disseminate good health practices	-Reduced child and maternal mortality by 75% -The prevalence rate of HIV / AIDS is known and is reduced by 30% over 05 years -The prevalence of malaria is reduced by 30% over 05 years -The number of vaccinated children increased by 30% over 05 years				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. The quality and quantity of health infrastructures is improved	-70% of health centers have laboratories, and pharmacies up to international standards by 2015 -By 2015 long distance travel to seek medical attention is reduced by 50%.	-Field visit report -Review of labs , wards and pharmacies in health care centers	favourable social climate - Fund available	Fund s Document	Reports Observation,
	R2. Health institutions have more qualified staff and services	All health institutions have trained staff and there are at least 04 medical doctors serving in the district by 2015.				
		R3. Endemic disease prevalence rate reduced	75% of health centers meet the standard for malaria control by 2017. -Number of pregnant women and new born babies using treated mosquito nets is 75% by 2015 -75% of the population screen for HIV by 2017		- Reports of the Health District --Health Centre Records	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Guarantee in a long lasting manner, access to quality health services, by boosting demand funding through four (4) notably programmes: (i) Maternal health, infant health and adult health, (ii) disease control, (iii) promoting health and (iv) development

Activities:				Estimates 1 198 050 000 Fcfa	
1) 2) 3)	For R1	For R2	For R3	Designation	Amount
1) Extend health infrastructure and installation of medical facilities	1.1. Matoh community health center Rehabilitated	2.1. Qualified medical personnel - Recruited (5 resident doctors, 8 IDE 9 IB, 43 AS)	3.1. free testing and simple malaria treatment for children , pregnant women and elderly provided	Total investment	1 030.500.000 F
2) Improve health human resources (in quantity and quality)	1.2. 8 new health infrastructures Constructed	2.2. 5 standard laboratory with medical /laboratory equipment Constructed	3.2. treated mosquito nets for pregnant women and babies provided	Total running costs	110 500 000
3) Educate population	1.3. 3 health infrastructures extended	2.3. training workshops for health management committee organised	3.3. HIV subsidized treatment and testing (anti-retroviral ,opportunistic diseases and CD4 count) provided	unforeseen	57 050 000
	1.4. .4 medical facilities installed (water point, toilets, waste disposal device, fence, electricity, beds)	A24.	3.4. mass sensitization campaign on endemic disease carried out		

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION						
Ensures promotion of sport and physical education						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Facilitate access to sporting activities					
Specific objectives	O11. Creation of a municipal stadium	The municipal stadium is functional and practicable	•Basic education annual report statistics. Council Reports- Follow-up reports of the implementation of PCD	- Availability of funds - favourable social climate	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand	Reports Observation Reports Observation,
	O12. The creation and equipment of a multi-sport complex	The multi-sport complex is functional and practicable with different equipment	•Basic education annual report statistics. •Reports from the Council			
	O13. Supervise and entertain youths through several sports domains	The existence of various sports teams like volley ball, handball, basketball, tennis ball teams	•Follow-up reports of the implementation of PCD			
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. A sustainable improved performance in all end of course examinations	The municipal stadium is effectively functioning	•Report from the delegation of sport •Field visit report and photographs reports •School and inspectorat records •Training evaluation document •School visits •School records •Contractors report		Fund s Document exist Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents	Reports Observation, Reports Observation
	O14. Number of trained teachers per school increased	The uses of newly developed textbooks meet conventional pedagogic criteria.				
	R2. Adequate School infrastructure/ equipment put in place	- The presence and better performances of the different sport teams in the various competitions organized at the national level - At least 40 legalized sport associations by gender and age exist in the municipality by 2016			Amount on hand	Reports Observation,
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Extend sports and physical education infrastructure 2) Improve coaching facilities 3) Increase human resources					231 525 000 F cfa	
For R1		For R2	For R3		Designation	Amount
1.1. Construction of municipal stadium in Konye		2.1. Construction of a sport sub delegation office with equipment	3.1. Transfer of different professional coaches for the various sport disciplines		Total investment	180 000 000
1.2. Construction of a sport complex		2.2. Construction of a sport sub delegation office with equipment			Total running costs	40 500 000
		2.3. Mobilization and formation of 40 legalized sport association			unforeseen	11 025 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE							
Ensures the promotion of local culture							
Level	Formulation		Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
			Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Promote and protect Konye ‘s cultural heritage						
Specific objectives	O15. Advertise cultural heritage	A visible increase in the interest for cultural activities	- Books found in the market and libraries - web page seen on internet - Monthly meeting report from cultural associations - the councils - Report from the contractor - Report from villages - Development associations	- Availability of funds - favourable social climate - Funds raised by the community - Collaboration of traditional authorities, population and youths in particular	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand	Reports Observation Reports Observation, ,DDcult report	
	O16. Revive the positive cultural aspect	There is 50% increase in the cultural exposure by 2016					
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Cultural heritage is well known	- Cultural heritage is known across national and international boundaries - Each village has a cultural center - 01 Multi ethnic festival is organized every year at community level - A considerable number of articles written, TV and radio reports made by 2016 on the rich cultural diversity - A web site is created on culture by 2016					
	R2. Culture is revived	Each village has a cultural center					
	- Construction of cultural halls - Collaboration of traditional authorities	- 01 Multi ethnic festival is organized every year at community level - A considerable number of articles written, TV and radio reports made by 2016 on the rich cultural diversity - A web site is created on culture by 2016	Amount put into service	Reports Observation			
Activities:						Estimates	
1) Organize cultural associations and promote cultural activities						523 950 000	
2) Enhance supervision infrastructures and resources							
For R1		For R2	For R3	Designation	Amount		
1.1. cultural manifestation by different age groups constant ly organized		2.1. cultural and economic day at a national and international level annually organized	3.1. cultural halls Constructed	Total investment	421 000 000		
1.2. Cultural associations Revitalized		2.2. cultural halls Constructed and equipped	3.2. a municipal cultural center Constructed	Total running costs	78 000 000		
1.3. a multi-ethnic cultural festival at a national level annually organized		A25.	3.3. , web site of cultural heritage created	unforeseen	24 950 000		

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE <i>development and promotion of access to markets</i>							
Level	Formulation		Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
			Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Increase commercial activities						
Specific objectives	O17. Improve the market infrastructure	There is a 60% increase in market infrastructures and facilities by 2015 in the municipality	- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from MINCOM - Report from field visit interview	- Availability of funds - favourable social climate - Collaboration of traditional authorities, population and youths in particular	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand	Reports Observation Reports Observation, ,	
	O18. Increase the capacity of marketing of local agricultural products	20% increase in the number of permanent sheds and stores are operational in the municipality.					
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Market facilities and infrastructures are improved Collaboration from buyers and sellers	80% of the population appreciate the present state of their markets having permanent 630 sheds, 150 stores,03 butchers shops,02 cold stores,02 latrines, 40 water points, 15 offices, 15 access ramps and 15 offices	- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from MINCOM - Report from field visit interview		Amount put into service	Reports Observation,	
	R2. Market capacity and organization improved	Each market-hosts at least 1,000 buyers and traders a week with varieties of products					
Activities: 1) Extend market infrastructure 2) Installation of market facilities and Lobby for a branch of commercial bank					Estimates 1 180 830 000		
For R1		For R2			Designation	Amount	
1.1. permanent sheds Constructed in 35 village markets		2.1. 14 water points Installed	2.2. 14 latrines Constructed		Total investment	1 074 500 000	
1.2. 2 food market with permanents structures Constructed		2.3. 14 waste treatment device Installed	2.4. electricity in 14 markets Installed		Total running costs	50 100 000	
1.3. 170 shop Constructed		2.5. 14 market offices Constructed	2.6. a branch of commercial bank Installed		Unforeseen	56 100 000	
1.4. facilities (water point, toilets, waste disposal device, fence, electricity, beds) Installed		2.7. access ramps for handicaps in the markets Constructed	2.8. Create and Support associations of traders and market women				
1.5. 03 buchers' shops Constructed		A26.	A27.				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISE, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT						
To promote small and medium size businesses, protect and educate. The government cannot absorb all; they encouraged the private sector to: motivate other people to employ. Register businesses (legalized). The ministry came to existence to alleviate poverty through sponsored projects.						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Increase the promotion of small and medium enterprises and craft work					
Specific objectives	O19. strengthen the development of the artisanal sector and structuring trades	- A good organization of craftsmen in the municipality - The doubling in the number of small enterprises.	- Report from council revenue collectors Technical Reports from DDPMEESA	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of entrepreneur, population and youths in particular	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, , Report from field visit interview
	O20. To facilitate the creation of small and very small enterprises within the municipal space	- 80% of the population appreciate the present state of their markets having permanent 630 sheds, 150 stores,03 butchers shops,02 cold stores,02 latrines, 40 water points, 15 offices, 15 access ramps and 15 offices - Each market-hosts at least 1,000 buyers and traders a week with varieties of products	- Report from field visit interview Report from MINCOM			
Results (Strategic axes)	R3. Market facilities and infrastructures are improved		- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from DDPMEESA - Report from field visit interview			Amount put into service
	R4. Market capacity and organization improved					
Activities:					Estimates 236 250 000	
1) Enhance organization and supervision activities.						
2) educate on importance of a craft center and construct centers						
3) incite villagers to come up with small businesses						
For R1		For R2		For R3	Designation	Amount
1.1. Communities are sensitized and interested in craft works		2.1. Small businesses are developed and organized		3.1. Organized 5 seminars on capacity building	Total investment	140 000 000
1.2. Effective presence of ministry at grassroots level		2.2. Unemployment rate is curbed			Total running costs	85 000 000
1.3. craft men and women into registered groups Mobilized		2.3. creation of a village bank			Unforeseen	11 250 000
1.4. at least two trade shows per year created and promoted		A28.				
1.5. a craft center in Konye Constructed		A29.				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF YOUTHS						
Promote development of youth activities and animation						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumption s	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve the socio economic life of youths in Konye.					
Specific objectives	O21. Create 01 youth multipurpose centres in Konye Centre by 2014	A youth multipurpose center effectively functional	- Report from MINCOM - Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities, population and youths in particular	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, , Report from field visit interview ,
	O22. Reinforce Training in self-Employment and small-Jobs through seminars.	60% of youths in Konye are self employed by 2017				
	O23. curb rural exodus	55% of empowered youths stay in Konye and contribute to the socio economic growth of the municipality by 2016.				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Better social integration opportunity of young people into employment / self-employment	At least one youth empowerment center exist serving 50% of the youths in the municipality by 2015 40% of the youth are qualified entrepreneurs benefitting from government support projects by 2016			Amount put into service	Reports Observation
	R2. Youth are better organized and equally distributed in accordance with emerging activities in the region	At least 10 legalized youth association/CIG participating in youths programs exist in the municipality by 2015.				
Activities:					Estimates 144 165 000	
1. Construct youth supervision and activities infrastructure						
2. Enhance supervision human resource and organization						
For R1		For R2			Designation	Amount
1.4. a youth empowerment center and delegation Constructed		2.1. Mobilization and formation of youth associations	2.2. 5 seminars on capacity building Organized		Total investment	85 200 900
1.5. capacity building of youths as entrepreneurs		2.3. Visualized arenas and go for youths camps/excursion			Total running costs	52 100 000
1.6. Sensitization on youth micro projects		2.4. Sensitize associations/GIC and Implement training seminars in the different activities				6 865 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS						
Maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure heritage						
Development of the national structure and institutional capacity building						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure easy movement in the municipality					
Specific objectives	O24. Improve road net work	By 2017 average time spend on travelling is reduced by 65% Agricultural products transporters make 2 trips more in 2017 than in 2011	- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from MINCOM - Report from field visit interview	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities, population and youths in particular	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors,
	O25. Facilitate travel between villages and between major municipal urban centers and with the neighboring councils					
	O26. curb rural exodus					
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Roads are maintained The main roads of the district are permanently practicable	. At least 60% of farm to market roads are accessible -The national and council roads are tarred with roads infrastructures by 2016	- Report from Delegation of Public Works - Reports from councils - Field interview report		Amount put into service	Reports Observation
	R1. The upgraded roads infrastructure are regularly maintained by the population					
Activities:						Estimates
1) create new road and maintain the existing one 2) Maintain bridges and culverts and construct new ones leading to farm						420 105 000
For R1		For R2	For R3		Designation	Amount
3.1. 4 council roads Maintained		2.1. road management committee created per village	3.1. 5 seminars on capacity building Organized		Total investment	350.000.000
3.2. 34 bridges and culverts leading to farms Constructed		A210.			Total running costs	50 100 000
		A211.			Unforeseen	20 005 000

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY						
Promotion and protection of women’s rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child.						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve the socio-economic and political growth of women and girls.					
Specific objectives	O27. Create multiple empowerment scheme for women and girls	By 2015 the number of women actively participating in political and economic activities increases by 40%.	-Report from council revenue collectors -Report from MINCOM -Report from field visit interview	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities, population and youths in particular decentralised credits are allocated and transferred facilities are put in place	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructure s Fund’s Document Amount put into service	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Rep ort from council revenue collectors, Reports Observation
	O28. improve the knowledge and practices of the population on gender issues	50% of girls enrolled and stay in school -90% reduction in the number of girls who are wedded before 18 years.				
	O29. Develop support services to women	720 workshops held before 2020 (two workshop yearly per village)				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1 A greater number of women actively participate in decision making and in political activities	By the end of 2014 at least 30% of positions in local decision making structures (Konye Council, traditional councils, associations etc.) are held by women	- Copy of decision making structures - Field reports			
	R2. Women’s economic status improved	The number of women who owne and manage income generating activities increases by 10%; More women inherit and own property including land by 2014	-Tax payers card -Land titles copy			
	R3. Social status of women increased	10% annual reduction of the number of cases of violence against women, number of widows who are illtreated reduced by 75% by end of 2014 20% annual increase of the number of women who have valid marriage certificate. Literacy rate of women increased by 5% annually;	- Report from civil status registry - Report from women affairs			
Activities:					Estimates	
1) create women empowerment centre in all villages 2) create sub divisional delegation and enhance supervision					1 525 .600.000	
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount
Women and the girl child are economically empowered		Women’s rights are known and respected	5 seminars on capacity building Organized	Total investment		1 450 000 000
Women are enlightened and productive		Women are empowered	provide loans for women micro projects	Total running costs		70 000 000
1 yearly sensitization workshops on gender equity and Entrepreneurship organized		14 women centers constructed and equipped		Unforeseen		5 600 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
Ensures embellishment and urban development						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve the urbanization services and facilitate urban development in Konye.					
Specific objectives	O30. Elaborate an Urbanization plan of Konye municipality	Plan developed and made available by 2013	- Report from council revenue collectors - Technical report from MINDUH - Report from field visit interview	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of population	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors,
	O31. 4- Construct urban roads, streets, drainage system and diversified network					
	O32. curb rural exodus	- Urban roads constructed - Streets opened and houses numbered systematically - Drainage systems developed - Other Network developed				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Plan is developed and implemented	. At least 60% of farm to market roads are accessible	- Report from MINDUH - Report from council Hygiene and sanitation department		Amount put into service	Reports Observation
	R2. Implementation laws relating to town planning is ensured	-The national and council roads are tarred with roads infrastructures by 2016				
	R3. Urban transport system put in place	at least 20 council roads maintained with transport facilities by 2015				
	R4. Waste management system is put in place	An effective waste management system is functional and 60% of waste managed by 2015				
Activities:						Estimates 556 521 000
1. Elaborate the urbanization plan and sector plan						
2. Establish the construction laws						
3. Sensitize on waste disposal in the municipality						
For R1	For R2	For R3		Designation	Amount	
1.1. urbanization plan and sector plan elaborated	2.1. the construction laws Established	3.1. transport facilities installed	3.2. Operation clean area lunched	Total investment	530 000 000F	
1.2. lots for construction Demarcated	A212.	3.2. Good management of waste disposal		Total running costs	20 501 000	
	A213.	3.3. waste management devices Installed		Unforeseen	6 020 000	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION							
Ensures Environmental management of rural activities, Biodiversity management, management of wetlands and Reforestation							
Level	Formulation		Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
			Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure a better management of environment and contribute to the nature protection within the communal space.						
Specific objectives	O33. Create a municipal landfill site and garbage collection system for household waste and place garbage tanks in all public places.	50% decrease in environmental and natural resource mismanagement in Konye municipality At least 15 garbage bins are available in major markets and key quaters of the municipal urban space	- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from MINEP - Report from field visit interview	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of population	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors,	
	O34. Ensure the protection and better management of natural resources						
	O35. curb rural exodus	- 75% of the population practice improved sanitation and farming habit At least 10,000 people are aware of the harmful effects of free open defecation and accumulation of plastic waste on the environment of the Council					
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Increase awareness of private sectors and community population on the impact of environmental mismanagement and the need for protection	80% of private and communities members have knowledge and are conscious of the importance of environmental protection and the need for a positive change by 2014	- Report from MINDUH - Report from council Hygiene and sanitation department		Amount put into service	Reports Observation	
		Environmental protection education is reinforced and supported in 75% schools with at least 05 nature clubs created and supported in primary and secondary schools by 2014					
		At least 85% of farmers use compost manure as fertilizers by 2013					
	R2. good environmental practices increased	80% of private and communities members have knowledge and are conscious of the importance of environmental protection and the need for a positive change by 2014					

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION <i>Ensures Environmental management of rural activities, Biodiversity management, management of wetlands and Reforestation</i>			
Activities: Sensitize the population through 100 environmental protection workshops in the municipality to enable the proper sorting of waste Create community tree nurseries and organize tree planting operation Develop guides / Flyer / brochure on the impacts of environmental abuse and publish them in schools while monitoring the students on its implementation Train farmers on modern farming techniques			Estimates 762 300 000
For R1	For R2	Designation	Amount
1.1. Environmental protection ensured by the population	2.1. garbage bins in the municipality installed	Total investment	670 000 000
1.2. reforestation and town beautified	2.2. Enforce the construction of latrines	Total running costs	56 000 000
1.3. modern farming technique applied by farmers	2.3. publics latrines (20) constructed	unforeseen	36 300 000
	2.4. Form 25 hygiene committees and environmental clubs		

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE							
Ensures Sustainable management of Forest and wildlife							
Level	Formulation		Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
			Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure a better management of environment and contribute to the nature protection within the communal space.						
Specific objectives	R1. Reduce the rate of exploitation	60% reduction in the exploitation of forest species	-Report from council revenue collectors -Report from field visit interview	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructures Fund’s Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors, ,	
	R2. Increase the rate of conservation	65% increase in the conservation of forest species 40% increase in the number of forest species and restoration of bio diversity					
Results (Strategic axes)	R3. Community members are sensitized and educated on forest conservation	-30% of the population in the targeted villages are aware of the importance of forest product conservation by 2013 - Shifting cultivation and farm expansion is reduced by 40% -There is a 65% reduction in the bush meat sales market by 2013	- Sensitization reports - Report from MINFOF - Report from field visit --Copies of Plans - Reports of meetings --List of members - present at the meeting				
	R4. Capacity for institutions to support conservation is developed and strengthened	- 1000 plant nurseries have been created by the council following flora management Plan by end 2015 - 03 community forest management committees are formed and functional by end of 2013 - 10 animal rearing CIG’s are created and functional by 2013					
Activities: 1) Organize sensitization workshops for forest conservation and implement a conservation plan 2) organize reforestation operation and animal conservation operation.						Estimates 152 250 000	
For R1			For R2		Designation	Amount	
1.1. Organize sensitization workshops for village communities			2.1. Draw a conservation plan for the council		Total investment	125 000 000	
1.2. Creation of a community forest (05)			2.2. open a tree nursery		Total running costs	20 000 000	
1.3. Draw a conservation plan for the council			2.3. sponsor the rearing of snails, Cain rats and mushrooms as sources of protein		unforeseen	7 250 000	
1.4. Train farmers on modern farming techniques			2.4. Form 25 hygiene committees and environmental clubs				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS						
Social prevention and safety, National solidarity and social justice, Social and family education, Employment and vocational training						
Reinforcement of the legal and institutional framework, and capacities						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve social support for the vulnerable					
Specific objectives	O36. Improve their access to social facilities	60% of public places and building have access ramps and 75% of cripples have tricycles by 2015 55% of orphans and age are confined in destitute homes by 2015 65% of epileptic are rehabilitated and have health insurance by 2015	- Report from council revenue collectors - Report from MINCOM	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council,
	O37. Strengthen their capacities and access to subsidies	65% of widows, epileptic, and cripples are engage in income generating activities by 2015	- Report from field visit interview			
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. The signal from the CRTV is fully received in the municipality	Access ramps are constructed to at least 20 public places in the municipality and at least 50 cripples benefited from tricycles by 2014	- Technical report from delegation of communication - Field report visit		Amount put into service	, ,
	R2. -Community radio and website are operational within the municipality	- Community radio and website are operational with good quality sounds received in 60% of homes by 2014. - 60% of the population have access to information through newspapers by 2014				
	R3. - Press center is operational	- There is a 60% increase in information circulation by town criers in the 36 villages within 1 year.				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Construct social infrastructures 2) organize vulnerable population					204,750,000	
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount
1.1. social center in Konye constructed and equipped		2.1. a mutual health insurance scheme created		Total investment		175,000,000
1.2. access ramps constructed in many public infrastructures		2.2. capacity building workshops organised		Total running costs		20,000,000
		A214.		unforeseen		9,750,000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION						
Ensures maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing communication infrastructure and development of the communication infrastructure						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Facilitate access to communication networks in the geographical area of the					
Specific objectives	O38. Improve the quality of Radio and TV network coverage in the municipality	- There is 75% increase in the reception of quality radio and television signals in the municipality - 01 based TV and radio antenna are installed in the municipality by 2015 - 80% of homes received good quality CRTV pictures and radio signals by 2015	- Field visits report - Report from MINCOM	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Rep ort from council revenue collectors, ,
	O39. Facilitate the circulation of local and national Audio/visual communication	- 1 Community radio is operational with good quality signals received in households by 2014 - 1 news paper printing and distributing agent is operational in the municipality by 2014				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. The signal from the CRTV is fully received in the municipality	Good quality picture and sound are received in 60% of homes by 2014.	- Install ed antenna - Techni		Amount put into service Support from MINCOM funds are raised by the community Willingness of newspaper agents Town criers are committed	Reports Observation,
	R2. - Community radio and website are operational within the municipality Press center is operational	Community radio and website are operational with good quality sounds received in 60% of homes by 2014. - 60% of the population have access to information through newspapers by 2014 - There is a 60% increase in information circulation by town criers in the 36 villages within 1 year.	- cal report from delegation of communication - Field report visit			
Activities:						Estimates
1) Construct communication infrastructures 2) create and implement a community radio						152,355,000
For R1		For R2			Designation	Amount
1.1. Lobby for the installation of a relay antenna		2.1. Mobilize funds for the purchasing and installation of a community radio			Total investment	125,100,000
1.2. Installation of relay antenna		2.2. create a community radio management committee			Total running costs	20,000,000
1.3.		2.3. opening of a press center			unforeseen	7,255,000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION						
Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ease access to quality basic education in the Konye Municipality					
Specific objectives	O40. Improve the reception capacity of the students	- The number of children attending schools has increased by about 30% over 05 years - The number of childrenunder05years has increased by about60% over 05years - Schools of the municipal space should not contain combined classes	- Field interview reports - Sampling of schools and use of textbooks - Evaluation of quality of textbooks and materials	- Availability of funds - favourable social climate	Peace among villagers Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand Requested Schools are created by the State Draft implementation of schools are enrolled in the BIP	Reports Observation Reports Observation,
	O41. Improve the quality of basic education	- Primary school pupils having average scores in standardized examinations increased by 60% in 2013 - -All schools have sufficient teaching materials each year - -At least 90% of teaching posts are occupied by trained teachers				
Results (Strategic axes)	R3. Presence of greater number of children in schools	- The least teacher pupils ratio is reduced to 1:20 and 1:30 in nursery and primary schools respectively - There is at least 1 standard latrine per school by 2013	- Report from insurance office - Field interview report			
	R4. Existence of separated classes with respect to the type and number of pupils.	- Effective presence of separated classes for the students - Better caring ability of the students				
	R5. - Presence of a greater number of professional teachers	- Effective presence of a considerable number of professional teachers				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION*Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system*

Activities:			Estimates 4 710 552 000
1) Increase schools (Nursery and primary schools) and extend school infrastructure and installation of school facilities			
2) Improve human resources (in quantity and quality and sensitize population for schools enrolment)			
For R1	For R2	Designation	Amount
1.1. 09 Government nursery schools Created and Constructed	2.1. schools didactic materials provided	Total investment	4 484 140 000
1.2. 09 Government primary schools Created and Constructed	2.2. 152 Trained teachers Recruited	Total running costs	2 100 000
1.3. 60 permanents Nursery schools class rooms Constructed	2.3. Mass sensitization for schools enrolment	unforeseen	224 312 000
1.4. creation of 17 schools Applying for the	A215.		
1.5. 292 classrooms Constructed	A216.		
1.6. 226 toilets Constructed	A217.		
1.7. 2276 benches Constructed	A218.		
1.8. 78 potable water point installed	A219.		
1.9. 81 fences Constructed	A220.		
1.10. 80 playground and reforestation created	A221.		

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION						
Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system						
Improve efficiency and quality in secondary education, Improve access and Equity in secondary education						
Build an effective partnership with all secondary education stakeholders, Enhance management and governance in secondary education						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure a better management of environment and contribute to the nature protection within the communal space.					
Specific objectives	O42. Improve the teaching quality	- Performance in all end of course examinations are above 75% by end of 2013	- School supervision reports - School and inspectorat records - Training evaluation document - Sampling of schools and use of Textbooks - Evaluation of quality of textbooks and materials	Availability of funds favourable social climate materials - .	Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand Requested Schools are created by the State Draft implementation of schools are enrolled in the BIP Teachers and pupils have adequate didactic and learning Higher number of enrolments Parents and government support children to enroll and continue their education	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Reports Observation
	O43. Increase qualified student graduate from secondary school					
	O44. Improve the reception capacity of the students	- The number of educated youths increased by 20% before 2013. - The rate of school dropout reduced by 30% before 2013 - An increase of trained teachers in most of the secondary and high schools				
Results (Strategic axes)	R6. A sustainable improved performance in all end of course examinations	- A real sustainability of results over years of studies - The uses of newly developed textbooks meet conventional pedagogic criteria.				
		- Environmental protection education is reinforced and supported in 75% schools with at least 05 nature clubs created and supported in primary and secondary schools by 2014				
	R7. Number of trained teachers per school increased	- Presence of at least 1 teacher per subject in most of the secondary schools - Presence of at least 2 teachers per subject in most of the high schools - Teacher to pupils ratio is not higher than 1:60				
	R8. Adequate School infrastructure/ equipment put in place	- 23 new schools created and constructed and distance to school reduced to a 30minutes walk of about 1km from home in the municipality by 2013. - 65 permanent structured conventional schools constructed - All 13 secondary schools are equipped with latrines, modern water points, play ground, fence, library, dispensary, desk, and electricity				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION*Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system**Improve efficiency and quality in secondary education, Improve access and Equity in secondary education**Build an effective partnership with all secondary education stakeholders, Enhance management and governance in secondary education*

Activities:			Estimates
1) Improve human resources (in quantity and quality and sensitize population for schools enrolment 2) Increase schools (Nursery and primary schools) and extend school infrastructure and installation of school facilities			2 002 523 250 Fcfa
For R1	For R2	Designation	Amount
1.1. didactic and workshop materials to schools Provided	2.1. Permanent classrooms in existing schools constructed	Total investment	1.905.065.000F
1.2. 13 Libraries equipped	2.2. of 23 more schools Created and constructed	Total running costs	2 100 000
1.3. 44 trained teachers Recruitedt	2.3. 13 administrative blocks constructed	A222. unforeseen	95 358 250
	2.4. of a Science department and Laboratory in GHS konye constructed	A223.	
	2.5. 171 Tables/Desks Provided	A224.	
	2.6. 16 water points installed	A225.	
	2.7. 13 electricity connections installed	A226.	
	2.8. 52 toilets constructed	A227.	
	2.9. 13 playgrounds constructed	A228.	
	2.10. 13 dispensaries constructed	A229.	
	2.11. 13 fence constructed	A230.	

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF TOURISM						
Tourism development and promotion						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure adequate promotion of touristic activities in the Konye					
Specific objectives	O45. Promote the touristic assets of Konye.	- There is a 10% yearly increase rate of tourist in the municipality by 2014	- Report from the delegation of tourism - Report from council revenue collection. - Report from field visit. - Council record	- Environmental stability - Political stability - Regional Delegation of Tourism develops interest in sites - Collaboration of traditional authorities and development associations Quality training background of staffs Availability of funds favourable social climate - Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructure s Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors,
	O46. Developed touristic potential	- The municipality host at least 1000 tourists yearly by 2016 - Annual revenue collection from tourism is 10% of council total yearly revenues.				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Touristic potentials are developed	- At least 5 sites are improved and being exploited by 2013 - Cultural festivals are organized at least once a year by beginning 2013 and attended by a minimum of 100 external visitors each time			Amount put into service	
	R2. Touristic accommodation are made available	- At least three 2 stars hotels are in the municipality by 2013 - 95% of hotel staff are trained on minimum catering/caring services by 2013				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Create and construct touristic sites 2) Organize touristic department and activities					288,750,000	
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount
1.1. Mapping of touristic sites		2.1. organized training of touristic tour guards		Total investment		255,000,000
1.2. Open access roads to sited		2.2. construction of a touristic center		Total running costs		20,000,000
1.3. Create a touristic brochure		2.3. Construction of three 2 stars hotels by 2013		unforeseen		13,750,000
1.4. Identification and assessment of touristic sites by MINTOUR experts		2.4. Lobby for research extension services				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
Ensures maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure and development of the new infrastructures						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve access to communication and postal services					
Specific objectives	O47. Increase communication networks	- Telephone signals are received throughout the division by 2015 - Internet services are regular and available in 50% of schools and communities by 2015 - A functional Multimedia center exists	Field visits report Report from P&T	Availability of funds favourable social climate materials	Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand enrolled in the BIP	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Reports Observation,
	O48. Extend postal services	55% of the population send and receive parcels nationally and internationally by 2015				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. network coverage improved in geographical municipality	3 antennas are installed covering 60% of the villages without network coverage by 2015	Report from P&T Field visit report		Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. - postal services extended and its effective branch representative in the municipality	At least 1 postal extension office is created in the municipality by 2015				
Activities:					Estimates 68,250,000	
1) Install telecommunication facilities 2) extend postal services						
For R1		For R2		Designation	Amount	
1.1. Mobilization of authorities to extend CAMTEL, ORANGE and MTN network		2.1. Mobilization of public authorities to extend postal services to Konye		Total investment	45,000,000	
1.2. Installation of 3 antennas for a better network coverage in the municipality		establishing a postal service extension office I Konye		Total running costs	20,000,000	
				unforeseen	3,250,000	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY						
Ensures safety and security in labour environment						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensured social security to the rural workers					
Specific objectives	O49. Extend social security to rural workers	-At least 50% of local workers know their rights and duties by 2013 -10% of the working population is covered by social insurance scheme by 2015.	-Report from insurance office	Availability of funds favourable social climate materials	Presence of infrastructures Funds Documents Amount on hand enrolled in the BIP	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Reports
	O50. Extend postal services	55% of the population send and receive parcels nationally and internationally by 2015	-Field interview report			
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Items of the Labour Code are respected	55% of hired workers have regular contracts by end of 2015	Report from P&T Field visit report		Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. - Social security is extended to workers	By 2015 social insurance covers at least 65% workers of the informal and agriculture sectors				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Educate employees and employers on labour process code 2) Lobby for grants to extend social insurance scheme within the municipality					51 100 000	
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount
1.1. Population are educated		2.1. a social insurance office established in Konye		Total investment		45 000 000
1.2. enterprises respect security and human protectionon work environment				Total running costs		5 000 000
				unforeseen		1 100 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION						
Densification of development research and innovation, Standards and quality development						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve access to scientific research and innovation					
Specific objectives	O51. Improved indigenous scientific knowledge	At least 10% of traditional healers practice modern traditional medicine At least 60% of farmers adopt new farming technology s	Report from research centers Field interview report	Funding for scientific research available	Funds Documents Amount on hand	Reports Observation ,
Results (Strategic axes)	R3. Indigenous medicinal knowledge improved	50 traditional healers are trained on modern conservation and tranformation proceeding of medicine by 2014				
	R4. Indigenous agricultural knowledge improve	50 farmers groups are trained on modern agricultural techniques by 2014				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Ministry should create women empowerment centre in all villages 2) Ministry should create sub divisional delegation.					106.200. 000	
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount
1.1. Identification of medicinal plant		2.1. Identification of animal and plant disease		Total investment		90 000 000
1.2. Training workshop on medicinal plant		2.2. Training workshop on plant and animal disease		Total running costs		10 000 000
1.3. Apply for the recruitment of professional teachers		2.3. Training on innovative farming methods				6 200 000
1.4.		2.4. Lobby for research extension services				

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTS						
Ensured safe and easy mobility of people and wealth						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Increase the means of transportation in the municipality					
Specific objectives	O52. Movement of people and goods improved	- Passenger traffic into and within the municipality increases by 5% annually by 2015 - Existence of a functioning fuel station	Report from transport office Field interview report	There is a good collaboration between the council and transportation syndicate Funds available	Funds Documents	Reports Observation
	O53. Organise the moto taxi sector	- Most of the taxi drivers have a driving license - The record file for moto taxi operator is established				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Transport and cargo vehicles are available at affordable rprices all year round	At least 3 travel agencies and other transporters operate regularly throughout the year beginning 2014			Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. 24 hours fuel station functional	Prices of fuel drop by 20% in the municipality by 2014 95% of adulterated fuel stands closed by 2014				
	R3. Qualified licensed drivers increase	There is a 15% drop each year on the number of commercial motor bike accidents as from 2014				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) construct transport infrastructure and enhance transport supervision					95 150 000	
For R1				Designation		Amount
1.1. construction of a vehicle park to serve transport agency operators				Total investment		80.150. 000
1.2. Lobby for the construction of a fuel station				Total running costs		10 000 000
1.3. Sensitize drivers to obtained licensed				unforeseen		5 000 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system, Improve access and equity in vocational training, Improve efficiency and quality in vocational training, Forge an effective partnership with all stakeholders in vocational training, Improve management and governance in the vocational training system						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure quality vocational training and employment opportunities					
Specific objectives	O54. Creation of a qualified vocational training centers and equipping existing ones	- 50 trips of sand and gravel are extracted monthly in the municipality by 2015	- Report from council - Field interview report	- Funds are available - Collaboration between MINDIT and the community - Absence of inter village conflicts	Funds Documents	Reports Observation
	O55. Create other areas of technological development	- At least 3 local technologies improved in the municipality by 2014				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Access to exploitation site is maintained	65% of extraction outlets are maintained and made accessible all year round throughout the municipality by 2014			Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. The population is sensitized on natural resource exploitation activities and its advantages	5 sensitization seminars are held and 65% of target population gained knowledge and engage in technological exploitation by 2014				
	R3. - Local technologies and exploitation skills are improved	More than 200 youths receive training and are operational by 2014 in at least 4 different local fields of technological development				
Activities:					Estimates 615 000 000	
1) construct vocational training infrastructure 2) increase and organize human resources and supervision.						
For R1			For R2		Designation	Amount
1.1. sar in Konye Constructed and equipped			2.1. Organized 5 sensitization workshops on the importance of vocational training		Total investment	600.000. 000
1.2. . 2 standard vocational training centers Constructed					Total running costs	10 000 000
1.3. 25 professional teachers recruited by 2020					unforeseen	5 000 000

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT						
Ensures industrialisation by processing and valorising local raw materials and boosting exports						
And natural resource management						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources					
Specific objectives	O56. Increase the exploitation of sand and gravel	- 50 trips of sand and gravel are extracted monthly in the municipality by 2015	- Report from council - Field interview report	- Funds are available - Collaboration between DDMIDT, COUNCIL and the community - Absence of inter village conflicts	Funds Documents	Reports Observation
	O57. Create other areas of technological development	- At least 3 local technologies improved in the municipality by 2014				
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Access to exploitation site is maintained	65% of extraction outlets are maintained and made accessible all year round throughout the municipality by 2014			Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. The population is sensitized on natural resource exploitation activities and its advantages	5 sensitization seminars are held and 65% of target population gained knowledge and engage in technological exploitation by 2014				
	R3. - Local technologies and exploitation skills are improved	More than 200 youths receive training and are operational by 2014 in at least 4 different local fields of technological development				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Exploit and manage 25 sand pits and 8 quarries					571 020 000	
For R1				Designation	Amount	
1.1. 25 sand pit roads Maintained				Total investment	500.020. 000F	
1.2. sensitization seminars on natural resource exploitation and management organised				Total running costs	50 000 000	
1.3. Enhance technical management of 08quarries and 25 sand pits					21 000 000	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

*Raising the provision and quality of training in the national education system, Render higher education accessible to all on the basis of the principle of diversified meritocracy, Enable all students to benefit from enriched apprenticeship experiences reconciling individual, communities and the nation demand
Reinforce the anchorage of higher learning institutions in their local socio-economic, regional and international environments
Permit the effective implementation of policies in higher education*

Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure easy access to higher quality education					
Specific objectives	O58. Number of graduates from higher institutions who are gainfully employed increased	- Number of high school graduates who effectively enroll in university or professional schools increases by 10 % annually;	- Report from MINEH	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of population	Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Report from field visit interview
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. Enrolment in professional schools and programs increased	At least 100 high school graduates enrolled in professional schools each year			Amount put into service Higher institutions can accommodate the incoming student	Reports Observation,
	R2. Reduce the number of uneducated youth	500 graduates, at least 60% of whom are female find jobs each year from 2020				
Activities:					Estimates	
1) Promote and sensitize about higher education					311 390 000	
For R1				Designation	Amount	
1.1. Educate parents and youths on the importance of higher education				Total investment	311.000. 000 F	
1.2. Provide scholarships for 500 graduates from high school to higher institutions				Total running costs	3 000 000	
1.3. Creation of an agricultural and touristic higher institution					900 000	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF STATE PROPERTY AND LAND AFFAIRS						
Ensures an efficient and a quality management of land property						
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level			Indicators of Assumptions	
		Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ensure the proper management of existing housing potential in the municipality					
Specific objectives	O59. Organize 100 workshops to educate the population on the procedures of land titles and ownership up to 2025	- 100 workshops to educate and sensitize the population of Konye organized	- Décision organizing the didactic workshops	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors, ,
	O60. Elaborate a municipal land management plan	- A land management plan for Konye municipality which is effectively drawn.	- verbal process of the workshop			
	O61. Elaborate the Konye municipal map with village's demarcations.	- Existence of a map demarcating all the villages of the municipality.	- Workshop reports			
	O62. Extend the decentralized services of State Property and Lands Affairs in Konye.	- Decentralized services of State Property and Lands Affairs functioning effectively.	- Attendance sheet.			
Results (Strategic axes)	R1. 100 workshops to sensitize and educate the population on the procedures of land titles and ownership are organized.	- The population of Konye municipality, carrying out the procedures of land ownership.	- Modules developed during the workshop		Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R2. A municipal land management plan is available.	- Land management plan at the disposal of the Council.	- List of individuals having land titles after the workshop			
	R3. A municipal map with villages' demarcation is shaped.	- Map available in all the villages.				
Activities:					Estimates	
Sensitize and educate population on land title ownership and organize land title operation					186 000 000	
Realize land management plan and Konye council detail plan						
For R1		For R2		Designation	Amount	
1.1. 100 workshops to educate the population on the procedures of land titles and ownership up to 2025. Organized		2.1. Organized sensitization workshops on the importance of modern construction and land titles		Total investment	150 000 000	
1.2. 10 land titled operation organized		2.2. municipal land management plan with the help of experts for studies realised		Total running costs	28 000 000	
					8 000 000	

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALIZATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY								
Rationalization of administrative structures and procedures, Regulation and management of the Public Service, Capacity building of State agents								
Level	Formulation	Indicator by level		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions			
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification		
Global Objective	Improve administrative procedures and ensure security and order interventions.							
Specific objectives	O63. Create operational Gendarmerie and police posts in 05 zones of the Municipality.	03Gendarmerie posts and 05 police posts functioning effectively. Most of the people in the villages posses national identity cards	- Decision taken for creation of the Gendarme rie and police posts. - Report of activities of the posts. - Report from MINEH	Availability of funds favourable social climate Collaboration of traditional authorities and population	Presence of infrastructures Fund's Document	Reports Observation Reports Observation, Report from field visit interview - Report from council revenue collectors, ,		
	O64. Organize and classify chieftancy in the municipality.	Chieftancy effectively organized and functioning						
	O65. Bring special civil centers closer to the population in at least 25 villages	Better census of the growing population in forth coming years - An ease in the delivery of birth, marriage and death certificates						
Results (Strategic axes)	R4. 100 workshops to sensitize and educate the population on the procedures of land titles and ownership are organized.	At least 100 high school graduates enrolled in professional schools each year.					Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	R5. A municipal land management plan is available.	500 graduates, at least 60% of whom are female find jobs each year from 2020						
	R6. A municipal map with villages' demarcation is shaped.	A better administrative control and monitoring of the population in the council - Less unregistered births and deaths						
Activities:						Estimates		
1) Extend administrative infrastructures 2) Sensitize on administrative document						216,457,500		
For R1		For R2		Designation		Amount		
1.1. Apply for the creation of 05 Civil centers registries in the Konye municipality		2.1. Organized sensitization workshops on the importance administrative documents		Total investment		200,000,000		
1.2. Construct and equip 05 Civil centers registries in Konye municipality				Total running costs		6,150,000		
1.3. organise and classify chieftancy in the municipality						10,307,500		
1.4. Organize a meeting to apply and follow up for the services of State property and lands affairs in Konve								

6.3. Estimated cost of the CDP

N°	SECTOR	COST (F CFA)	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1.	Agriculture	1 423 400 000	BIP
2.	Livestock, Fisheries And Animal Husbandary	421 995 000	
3.	Water	894 600 000	
	Energy	817 950 000	PNDP
4.	Public Health	1 198 050 000	
5.	Basic Education	4 710 552 000	FEICOM
6.	Secondary Education	2 002 523 250	
7.	Tourism and Leisure	288,750,000	COUNCIL BUDGET
8.	Culture and Art	523 950 000	
9.	Sport and Physical Education	231 525 000	DECENTRALISED COOPERATIONS
10.	Commerce	1 180 830 000	
11.	Small and Medium Entreprises, Social Economy And Handicrafts	236 250 000	PARLIAMENTARY
12.	Youth and Citizenship	144 165 000	
13.	Public Works	420 105 000	MICROPROJECT
14.	Women Empowerment and The Family	1 525.600.000	
15.	Urban and Housing Development	556 521 000	ADB
16.	Environment and Nature Protection	762 300 000	
17.	Forestry and Wildlife	152 250 000	
18.	Social affaires	204,750,000	
19.	Communication	152,355,000	
20.	Posts and Telecommunication	68,250,000	
21.	Labour and Social Security	51.100 000	
22.	Employment and Vocational Training	204,750,000	
23.	Industry, Mines and Technology Development	571 020 000	
24.	Employment and Vocational Training	615 000 000	
25.	Transport	95 150 000	
26.	Industry, Mines and Technology developmentDevelopment	571 020 000	
27.	Scientific Research and Innovation	106.200. 000	
28.	Higher Education	311 390 000	
29.	state property and land affairs	186 000 000	
30.	Territorial administration, decentralization and national security	216,457,500	
31.	Institution	94 000 000	
	TOTAL	20 120 808 000	

By combining the estimated sum allocated for each activity in each logical framework, the CDP estimated cost, is 20 120 808.000 (TWENTY BILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND FRANCS CFA)

6.4. Land use and management plan of the council space

Table 13. Land use plan and management of the council space

Natural Resources	Location	Potential	Users	Controllers	Access Modes	Trend Issues	Problems / Constraints	Actions to be taken
Forest area	Itoki, Mwangale, Makobe, Mbonge meteke, , Musanja, Lobongi Sambaliba, Lobange, Upper Ifanga, Mbu, Lobongi, Ilel Ifanga Nalende,	Contains varying forest species	Exploiters Elites	Chief Village notables	Negotiation with elites	Progressive loss of forest species	Illegal exploitation of forest species Inadequate access to forest zones	Curb deforestation Reforestation Harnessing the different species Create community forest
Non timber forest product(Njansa, cola, Bush peper, indian bamboo, Medicinal product)	Itoki, Mbu, Ilel Mbonge Meteke, Makobe, Mofako Meteke, Diongo, Matondo I, Ediki Bekoli, Mwangale, Musanja, Sambaliba, Upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Lobongi, Weme, Kobone, Ikilwindi,	Good quality and quantity of products serving the community	Elites	Land owners	Free access	Constant	Inadequate exploitation of NTFP Difficult access to products site Inadequate processing method of medicinal plant	Women can use NTFP(Njansa, cola, Bush peper) as a source of income Increase exploitation of Indian bamboo for craft works Improve the processing and preservation of medicinal plant
Farm land	All 36 villages	Large arable fertile land for cultivation	Resident farmers External farmers	External Elites Landowners Heads of households Village chiefs notables Neighborhood leaders	Purchase, lease, Acquisition by inheritance, Free access	Slight decrease in arable land Reduced fertility (gradual erosion of the soil) Progressive loss of vegetation cover Depletion of soil	Bad farm to market roads Devastation of crops by animals and pests Lack of materials and agricultural inputs Land disputes Absence of urban planning and land management	Organization of farmers in CIG Support of CIG Acquisition of equipment and agricultural inputs Land registration Developing a land management plan
Water bodies(springs, streams rivers, and waterfalls)	Kokaka, Ndoi, Upper Ifanga, Ifanga Nalende, Baduma, Weme, Mbonge meteke, Makobe, Ediki Bekoli, Diongo, Dikomi, Itoki, Mbu, Ilel, Ibemi, Koba, Dipenda, Lobange, Kobone, Mbakwa supe, Bolo Moboka	Serves the communities in different capacities	All villagers Travelers	Elites	Free access	Decrease in supply during the dry season Increase exploitation in dry season	Pollution of water source Spraying of cocoa around water source Falling of trees around water sources. Sources run dry in hot season	Sensitizing people on the sustainable management of rivers Site development
Pouzzlane	Konye	Available in		Chiefs and		constant	Bad roads to quarry sites	Open access to site

		large quantity		notables			Limited number of customers	
Stone	All villages	Largely available in villages	Villagers	Chiefs and notables	Free access	constant	Activity is dangerous and lead to accidents and other health problems	Real exploitation of potentials
Sand	Dikomi, Bolo moboka, Baduma, Mbakwa supe, Kokaka, Wone	Available in different grades in the sites	Villagers	Chiefs and notables	Free access	Increase exploitation in dry season	Bad roads to mining sites	Open access to site
Fuel Wood	In all the villages	Readily available and serves the entire community	Villagers	Chiefs and notables	Free access	Gradual decrease as felling of trees increases	Long distance for fetching fuel wood by children and women	Use different source of cooking energy

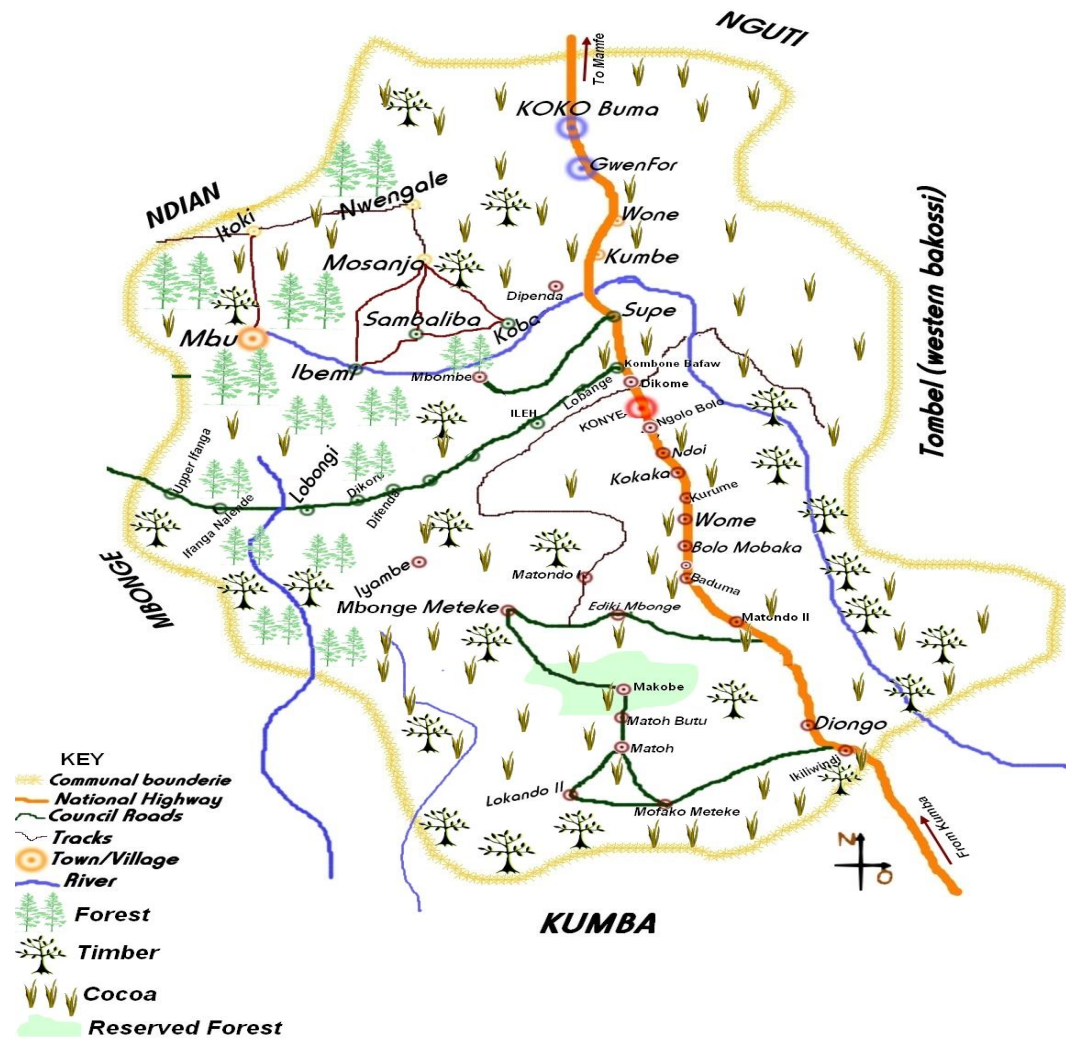


Figure 3. Land use map

Chapter 6

PROGRAMMING

7. PROGRAMMING

7.1. Resource mobilisation

Table 14. Table of resource mobilisation

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT(FCFA)			OBSERVATION
	2012	2013	2014	
Public Investment Budget(BIP)	167,170.000	200 604 000	240 750 000	Fund in place
Council Budget	32.000.000	38 400 000	46 080 000	Council needs to intensify its resources mobilisation to make available this fund
FEICOM	24.000.000	28 800 000	34 560 000	Council stills awaits the fund
PNDP	66.000.000			Funds already inplace but awaits the contribution of the council before disbursement.
ADB	85.000.000	102 000 000	122 400 000	The process for the funding to be made available is ongoing.
Total	374 170 000	369 804 000	443 765 000	

7.2. Mid Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) for 3 years

Table 15. Mid term expenditure framework for 3 years

SECTORS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITIES / PARTNERS	PERIOD OF REALISATION			RESOURCES			COST(FCFA)	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2012	2013	2014	H	F	M		
LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDARY	Create a feed processing center in Konye	Center created and functioning	Council MINEPIA			X	x	x	x	5.000.000	BIP
	Train farmers group on cross breeding in Mbawka supe, Baduma Matoh Butu, Ibemi	Farmers groups trained	MINEPIA		X		x	x	x	1.000.000	BIP
	create village banks in Konye	Bank created	Council MINEPIA			X	x	x	x	500.000.000	BIP
	construct modern infrastructures in Mbawka supe, Baduma Matoh Butu, Ibemi	04 modern Infrastructures constructed	Council MINEPIA			X	x	x	x	5.000.000	BIP
	Lobby for the Recruiement of 5 veterinary technicians	05 Technicians recruited	MINEPIA		X		x	x	x	100.000	BIP
	carry out vaccination sensitization in the municipality	Community is sensitize	MINEPIA		X		x	x	x	350.000	BIP
	Educate farmers on proper animal hygiene and management in Mbawka supe, Baduma, Matoh Butu, Ibemi	Farmers gain knowledge	Council MINEPIA		X		x	x	x	400.000	BIP
AGRICULTURE	Train farmers on modern farming techniques in Ikiliwindi agric area	Farmers gained knowledge	Council MINADER		X		x	x	x	500.000	BIP
	Train farmers on modern farming techniques in Konye Central agric area	Farmers gained knowledge	Council MINADER			X				500.000	BIP
	Train farmers on modern farming techniques in Lobange agric area	Farmers gained knowledge	Council MINADER			X				500.000	BIP
	supply of farms subsidies to all villages	Farmers have farm subsidies	Council	X			x	x	x	7.000.000	Council budget
	supply of farms inputs to Matoh, Matoh butu, Makobe Mbonge meteke, Mofako meteke, Ikiliwindi, Diongo	Farmers have farm inputs	Council MINADER		X					14.000.000	Council budget
	Supply of farms inputs Kokobuma, Kumbe, Wone, Dipenda, Koba, Ibemi, Mbu, Itoki, Musanja, Mwangale, Sambaliba	Farmers have farm inputs	Council MINADER			X				12.000.000	BIP
	Construction of an agric post sub delegation in Konye,	Agric post constructed	Council MINADER							35..000.000	BIP

	Construction of agric post in Matoh,	Agric post constructed	Council MINADER		X					35.000.000	BIP
	Create village bank in Konye	Bank created	Council MINADER			X	x	x	x	200.000.000	BIP
	Maintained farms to markets roads at Dipenda, koba,mbu, itoki, matoh,makobe, mbonge meteke	Roads maintained	Council		X		x	x	x	500.000.000	BIP
	Maintained farms to markets roads at Kobone,lobange,illeh,lobongi,dikolo,upper ifanga	Roads maintained	Council			X				500.000.000	BIP
	construction of oven and building of warehouse in Ngolo bolo,	Ovens and ware house constructed	Council MINADER		X		x	x	x	11.000.000	BIP
	construction of oven and building of warehouse in koba	Ovens and ware house constructed	Council MINADER			X				11.000.000	BIP
WATER	Extension of Konye giant water project at Dikomi, Konye,Ndoi,Ngolo Bolo, Kokaka	Extension realised	Council MINEE	X			x	x	x	30.500.000	PNDP
	Construction of water supply scheme in Ibemi, weme,kokobuma	Supply scheme constructed	Council MINEE	X			x	x	x	70.000.000	ADB
	Construction of water supply scheme in Dikoro, Mbu, Mwangale		Council MINEE		X		x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP
	Construction of water supply scheme in Makobe,Mofako Meteke, Upper Ifanga	Supply scheme constructed	Council MINEE			X	x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP
ENERGY	Rural electrification in Matondo II, weme,Bolo Moboka, Kurume	Villages electrified	Council MINEE		X		x	x	x	45.000.000	BIP
	Rural electrification in Kokaka, Ndoi, Ngolo Bolo, Konye, Dikomi	Villages electrified	Council MINEE		X	X	x	x	x	20.000.000x2	BIP
PUBLIC HEALTH	Construction of a standard laboratory with equipment in kokobuma,	Lab constructed	Council MINEE		X		x	x	x	15.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a standard laboratory with equipment in Wone	Lab constructed	Council MINEE			X	x	x	x	15.000.000	BIP
	construction of a newly equipped infrastructure Matondo II,	Center constructed	Council MINEE		X		x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP
	construction of a newly equipped infrastructure in Itoki	Center constructed	Council MINEE			X	x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP
BASIC EDUCATION	Construction of a classroom in Dipenda	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	FEICOM
	Construction of a classroom in Upper Ifanga	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	FEICOM

	Construction of a classroom in Mbonge meteke	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X						8.000.000	FEICOM
	Construction of a classroom in Matondo I	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	PNDP
	Construction of a classroom in Dikomi	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	PNDP
	Construction of a classroom in Kumbe	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	PNDP
	Construction of a classroom in Itoki	Classroom constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	8.000.000	PNDP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Kokaka	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB		X		x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Ndoi	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB		X		x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Bolo Moboka	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB		X		x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Mbu	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB			X	x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Lobongi	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB			X	x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Mwangale	Classrooms constructed	Council MINEDUB			X	x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of toilets in GS Weme	Toilets constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	5.000.000	ADB
	Construction of toilets in GS Matoh	Toilets constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	5.000.000	ADB
	Construction of toilets in GS Konye	Toilets constructed	Council MINEDUB	X			x	x	x	5.000.000	ADB
SECONDARY EDUCATION	Construction of 2 classrooms in Matoh Mbonge	Classrooms constructed	Council MINESEC		X		x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Construction of 2 classrooms in Diongo	Classrooms constructed	Council MINESEC		X		x	x	x	16.000.000	BIP
	Creation of GSS and construction of 2 classrooms in Lobongi with benches	Classrooms constructed	Council MINESEC			X	x	x	x	18.000.000	BIP
	Equip GTC Matondo II, Matoh butu workshop	Workshop equipped	MINESEC		X		x	x	x	20.000.000	BIP
	Equip a Library in GHS Konye	Library equipped	Council		X		x	x	x	1.000.000	BIP
TOURISM AND LEISURE	Creation of a touristic center in Dikomi	1 center created	Council MINTOUR		X		x	x	x	2.000.000	BIP
CULTURE AND ART	Construction of a cultural center in Ngolo Bolo	Center constructed	Council MINCULT		X		x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP

	Construction of ceremonial ground in Baduma	Ceremonial ground constructed	Council	X			x	x	x	2.000.000	Council budget
	Construction of ceremonial ground in Matoh Butu	Ceremonial ground constructed	Council	X			x	x	x	2.000.000	Council budget
SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Construction of a sport sod-delegation office	Sport complex constructed	Council MINSEP		X		x	x	x	10.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a sport complex in Konye	Sport complex constructed	Council MINSEP			X	x	x	x	20.000.000	BIP
COMMERCE	Rehabilitation of sheds in Wone market	Market rehabilitated	Council	X			x	x	x	3.000.000	Council budget
	Rehabilitation of sheds in Matoh mbonge market	Market rehabilitated	Council	X			x	x	x	3.000.000	Council budget
	Construction of 2 market toilets in Wone	Market rehabilitated	Council MINCOMMERCE		X		x	x	x	1.000.000	Council budget
	Construction of 2 market toilets in Matoh mbonge	Market rehabilitated	Council MINCOMMERCE		X		x	x	x	1.000.000	Council budget
	Construction of a permanent market sheds in Ikiliwindi	constructed	Council MINCOMMERCE			X	x	x	x	10.000.000	Council budget
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS	Construction of a craft center in Konye	Center constructed	council MINPMEESA		X		x	x	x	10.000.000	Council budget
YOUTH AND CITIZENSHIP	Create a sub delegation of youth affaires in Konye	Delegation created	Council MINJEUN		X		x	x	x	15.000.000	Council budget
	Sponsor youth support program	program sponsored	Council MINJEUN		X	X	x	x	x	5.000.000x2	Council budget
PUBLIC WORKS	Construction of a bridge across river mango in Ngolo Bolo	Bridge constructed	Council MINTP		X		x	x	x	40.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a bridge across river Moke in Mbonge meteke	Bridge constructed	Council MINTP		X		x	x	x	10.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a bridge across river Maribe in Lobange	Bridge constructed	Council MINTP		X		x	x	x	5.000.000	BIP
	Maintenance of Lobange –Ileh-Dikoro to upper ifanga road	Road maintained	Council MINTP		X	X	x	x	x	10.000.000x2	Council Budget
	Maintenance of Ikiliwindi- matoh, Mbonge meteke road	Road maintained	Council MINTP		X	X	x	x	x	10.000.000x2	Council Budget
	Maintenance of Wone-koba-Ibemi-Mbu –	Road maintained	Council		X	X	x	x	x	10.000.000x2	Council

	Itoki road		MINTP								Budget
	Construction of a bridge across river Neale in Dipenda	Bridge constructed	Council MINTP			X	x	x	x	5.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a bridge across Nsubanga stream in Dikomi	Bridge constructed	Council MINTP			X	x	x	x	5.000.000	BIP
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY	construction of a women center and equipment in math Mbonge and Ibemi	Center created and equiped	Council MINPROFF		X		x	x	x	100.000.000x2	BIP
URBAN AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	Installation of transport facilities in Konye	Transport facilities installed	Council MINDUH		X		x	x	x	20.000.000	BIP
	Installation of Waste management devices in each village	Waste devices installe	Council MINDUH		X	X	x	x	x	50.000.000x2	BIP
	Elaboration of the council plan	Plan elaborated	Council MINDUH		X		x	x	x	200 000	Council budget
	Demarcation of lots for construction in the municipality	Lots demarcated	Council MINDUH		X		x	x	x	100 000 000	Council budget
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION	Construction of public toilets in Ngolo Bolo	Toilets constructed	Council MINEP	X			x	x	x	3.500.000	Council budget
	Creation of waste disposal point in Dipenda	Disposal created	Council MINEP		X		x	x	x	2.000.000	Council budget
	Create community nurseries in Ikiliwindi and Kokobuma	Nursery created	Council MINEP		X	X	x	x	x	13.000.000x2	Council budget
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	Creation of a community forest	Forest created	Council MINFOF			X	x	x	x	1. 000. 000	Council budget
SOCIAL AFFAIRES	creation and construction of an equipped social center in Konye	Center created	Council MINAS		X		x	x	x	60.000.000	
	Construction of access ramps in social places in the municipality	Acess ramps created	Council MINAS		X	X	x	x	x	50.000.000x2	BIP
	Provide support to vulnerable persons in the municipality	Support provided(tricycles	Council MINAS		X	X	x	x	x	1.000.000x2	BIP
COMMUNICATION	Creation of a community radio in Konye	Radio created and functional	Council MINCOM		X		x	x	x	60.000.000	Council budget
	Creation of a multi media center in Konye	Center created	Council MINCOM			X	x	x	x	100.000.000	Council budget
	Create a web site	Web site created	Council MINCOM		X		x	x	x	2.500.000	Council budget
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION	Create a post office in Konye	Post office created	MINPOSTEL			X				30.000.000	BIP
	Install relay antenna in itoki, Mwangale	Antennae installed	MINPOSTEL		X		x	x	x	100.000.000	BIP

	Installed relay antenna in Upper ifanga , Mbonge meteke	Antennae installed	MINPOSTEL		X		x	x	x	100.000.000	BIP
LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Construct a social insurance extension office in Konye	Insurance office constructif	Council MINTSS			X	x	x	x	50 000 000	BIP
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	Construction of standard vocational training center in Kokobuma	Center created	Council MINEFOP			X	x	x	x	250.000.000	BIP
	Construction and supply of workshop equipment in Sir Konye	Workshop equiped			X		x	x	x	100.000.000	BIP
INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	Maintenance of roads to extraction site Bolo Moboka, Baduma,Weme	Roads maintained	Council MINIMIDT		X		x	x	x	10.000.000	Council Budget
	Maintenance of roads to extraction Kokaka, Dikomi, Mbakwa supe	Roads maintained	Council MINIMIDT		X		x	x	x	10.000.000	Council Budget
	Open a training center for local technological development egg Grinding machines, farm tools, in Ndoi	Center opened	Council MINIMIDT			X	x	x	x	50.000.000	BIP
	Construction of a petrol station at Konye	Petrol station constructed	Council MINIMIDT			X	x	x	x	200.000.000	Council Budget
	Construction of a sawmill in Dikomi	Sawmill constructed	Council MINIMIDT			X	x	x	x	100.000.000	BIP
TRANSPORT	Construction of a motor park in Ngolo Bolo	Park constructed	Council MINTRANS		X		x	x	x	20.000.000	BIP
	Purchase council Hilux	Hilux available and functioning	Council	X			x	x		15.000.000	
TOTAL										4 417 050 000	

7.3. Summary Environmental management framework for the mid-term investment plan

7.3.1. Potential socio-environmental impacts and Mitigation measures

Table 16. Potential socio-environmental impacts and Mitigation measures

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive socio-environmental impacts	Potentials negative socio-environmental impacts (socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
1. Projects for the construction of building(schools, health centers, social centers)				
construction of 8 agric post Maintained farms to markets roads construction of ovens and building of warehouse Construction of 09 Government nursery school and 09 Government primary school Construction of 60 permanents Nursery schools class rooms and boards construction of 292 classrooms schools construction of 226 toilets and 81 fences Creation and construction of 23 more schools Construction of 13 administrative blocks construct 52 toilet and 13 playground construct 13 dispensary and 13 fence construction of cultural halls Construction of playgrounds in 120 schools Construction of a sport complex Construction of a sport sub delegation office with equipment Construction of permanent sheds in 35 village markets Creation and construction of 2 food market with permanents structures Construction of 170 shops, 03 butchers shop and 05 cold store Construction of a craft center in Konye construction of 4 women center and equipment construction of publics latrines (02) construction of an equipped social center Konye Construction of (2) petrol station Construction of touristic center Construction of sports complex Construction of craft centers Construction of sub delegation offices	Increased income in the area of micro-project	Risk of land disputes related to land acquisition for the implementation of the micro-project	- Recruiting staff on competition and transparency; -Focus on the recruitment of local workforce	Get a deed of land leasing , signed by the chief of the village and the site owner, see sub-prefect
		Displacement of persons for the use of the site		-Inform affected persons at least one year before the work begins; -Count the number of people / households affected and assess their property -Compensate-affected households
		Various impacts associated with site selection		Ensure that the project is not located in sensitive areas (swamps , sacred area, protected areas , hillside, etc.).
		Loss of woody species related to site clearance		Reforest the area around the work
	Improvement of access to basic service using the local labor	Various pollution of motor oil, by dust from transport of materials and movement of vehicles, related to waste generated during construction Air pollution	Provide a water source within or around the work and provide waste disposal bins during the work	- Use appropriate equipment and change filters regularly -Set up recycling bins for waste oil and return them to specialized companies Observe safety rules at construction sites (masks, boots Do not empty the waste near rivers (at least 100m from the river) - Implement deposition in old debt Sprinkle the work site with water from the perennial stream
		Increase in the prevalence of STI / AIDS		Educate local residents and staff on STI / AIDS
		Risk of accidents associated with various movements, and work	-	Put the signs of the site -Observe the safety rules (appropriate attire, speed limits, etc.).

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive socio-environmental impacts	Potentials negative socio-environmental impacts (socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
Construction of a motor park in Ngolo Bolo				-Secure the site
2. Construction projects on hydraulics (installation of taps, building of catchment)				
Construction of 29 water catchments Rehabilitate spoiled taps Construction of 174 public taps Construction of 78 portable water point	Increased income in the area of micro-project	Risk of land disputes related to land acquisition for the implementation of micro-project Displacement of persons for the use of the site	- Recruiting staff on competition and transparency; -Focus on the recruitment of local workforce	Get a deed of lease of land, signed by the Head of the village and the site owner or sub-prefect Inform people affected one year before the work begins assess their property
	Improvement of access to basic service using the local labor	Various impacts associated with site selection	Provide a water source within or around the work and provide waste disposal bins during the work	Make sure the project is not located in a sensitive area (wetland, sacred area, protected areas, hillside, etc.).
		Source of water pollution by pesticides or latrines		Prohibit the use of pesticides in the immediate vicinity of the work (less than 300 meters) -Prohibit the building of latrines Within 50 meters of the work
		Impacts related to pollution of motor oil, Air pollution by dust from transport of materials and movement of vehicles		- Use appropriate equipment and change filters regularly Set up recycling bins for waste oil and return them to specialized companies Observe safety rules at construction sites (masks, boots) -Sprinkle the work site with water from perennial streams
		Loss of woody species related to site clearance		Reforest the area around the work
		Increase in the prevalence of STI / AIDS		Educate local inhabitants and staff on STI / AIDS
		Risk of accidents associated with various movements, and works		- Put the alert signs at the site -Observe the safety rules (appropriate attire, speed limits, etc.). -Secure the site
		Increased income in the area of micro-project		-Recruit staff by competition and transparency -Focus on the recruitment of local workforce
		Pollution associated with waste generated during construction		-Do not remove the waste at streams (at least 100m from the river) - Implement deposition in old debt

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive socio-environmental impacts	Potentials negative socio-environmental impacts (socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
		Risk of flooding and stagnant water around the work		-Provide a simplified network of sanitation and drainage of rain
		Conflicts over the use of the work and maintenance need		-Establish a project management committee -Propose and validate the mechanism of project management
		Contamination and infiltration by mud or dirty water		- Secure the water point with closing - Waterproof area with tiles
		Disruption of water quality		Be regular water treatment
Rehabilitation of rural roads and rural electrification projects				
Construction of 34 bridges and culverts leading to farms Installation of (2) 3phase transformer in Diongo and Ikiliwindi Installation of 34 transformers in the municipality 500 electrical poles with electrical cables in 34 villages Construction of extension offices and task electricity bills at low cost	Increased income in the area of micro-project	Risk of accidents during construction.	- Recruiting staff on competition and transparency; -Focus on the recruitment of local workforce	Place danger alerts signs at the site during construction. Respect the rules of labour protection (wearing personal protective equipment)
	Improvement of access to basic service using the local labour	Risk of noise pollution during construction	Provide a water source within or around the work and provide waste disposal bins during the work	Equipped groups with anti-noise device
		Risk of electrocution of humans and animals (birds)		Establish protective panels along the line Set up firewalls around the work
		Risk of accidents during construction.		Place danger alerts signs at the site during construction. Respect the rules of labour protection (wearing personal protective equipment)
		Risk of noise pollution during construction		Equipped groups with anti-noise device
		Risk of electrocution of humans and animals (birds)		Establish protective panels along the line Set up firewalls around the work
		Risk of accidents during construction.		Place danger alerts signs at the site during construction. Respect the rules of labour protection (wearing personal protective equipment)

7.3.2. Simplified Environnemental management Plan

Table 17. : Table of Socio-environmental management Plan

Environmental measures	Task	Actors in implementation	Periods	Actors in follow-up	Costs	Observations
Recruitment of a local development agent in charge of environmental responsibility of members of the CDP Monitoring Committee	Monitor the implementation of recommendations	Mayor (municipal commission procurement)	2012 (March-May)	Municipal council PNDP		
Training Development agent on local environmental issues in the context of environmental and social management of the PNDP	Prepare the TOR; To approve the TOR;	PNDP	2012-2013	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS, PNDP;	PM	
Systematic use of environmental and social screening form during assembly of micro-project	Complete the form (project beneficiaries)	Consultant to mount the micro-project	2012-2015	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS, Municipal Council; Development Agent	PM	Those costs must be included in the cost of the design of these projects
Training COMES safeguard policies and consideration of environmental and social aspects	Develop the TOR; Train members of COMESA	PNDP ; Council	2012-2013	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS,	PM	
Achievement of environmental impact studies for projects summary of road development	Prepare the TOR; To approve the TOR; Conduct the study itself	PNDP ; Council; municipal council ;	2012-2015	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS, City Council; Development Agent	80 000 000	Those costs must be included in the cost of the design of these projects
Provision for compensation of the displaced	Identify people and goods moved or destroyed; Assess the associated costs	PNDP ; council; municipal council		Council ; MINDAF; Development Agent	In evaluation	
Monitoring the environmental and social management plan, and entrepreneurs, and environmental measures of the projects selected	Extraction of the environmental measures for the projects; Development of a monitoring plan measures	Development agent / committee monitoring the CDP	2012-2015	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS, PNDP; Municipal Council; Development Agent	In evaluation	
Compliance with environmental provisions of DAO and environmental action projects	Include clauses in the bidding documents; Implementation of the clauses	PNDP ; Council Entrepreneurs	2012-2015	MINEP delegation; Delegation MINAS, PNDP; Municipal Council; Development Agent	PM	Those costs must be included in the cost of the design of micro-project

7.4. Annual Investment plan (AIP)

7.4.1. Available resources and periodicity

Table 18. Table of Available resources and periodicity

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT(FCFA)	Periodicity	OBSERVATION
	2012		
Public Investment Budget(BIP)	167,170.000	Available every year and will be increase about 20% each year	Fund in place
Council Budget	32.000.000	Available every year and will be increase about 15% each year according to the working result of staff	Council needs to intensify its resources mobilisation to make available this fund
FEICOM	24.000.000	Available every year and will be increase about 20% each year	Council stills awaits the fund
PNDP	66.000.000	program only for the first year	Funds already inplace but awaits the contribution of the council before disbursement.
ADB	85.000.000	Available every year for as credit for investment	The process for the funding to be made available is ongoing.
Total	374 170 000		

7.4.2. Annual plan of priority projects (1st year)

Table 19. Table of Annual plan of priority projects (2012)

SECTOR	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERIOD OF REALISATION												PROJECT CARRIER	COST(FCFA)	FUNDING SOURCE
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
Transport	Provision of Hilux	Konye council	01 Hilux car available and functioning													Council	15.000.000	Council Budget
Commerce	Rehabilitation of markets sheds	Wone Match Mbonge	03 Market rehabilitated													Council	6.000.000	Council Budget
Culture	Construction of ceremonial ground	Baduma Match Butu	Ceremonial ground constructed													Council	4.000.000	Council Budget
Public work	Small equipment to work HIMO	All villages	HIMO Small equipment distributed to each village road committee													Council	2 220 000	BIP
Public Health	Construction of the District Hospital (debt payment)	Konye	debt paid to the contractor													Council	15 000 000	BIP
Agriculture	Supply of nurseries to farmers	All villages	Nurseries allocated to farmers													Council	7.000.000	Council Budget
	Young agriculture installation	All villages	Young agriculture installed in each village													Council	40 000 000	BIP
	Subvension to farmers GIC UNILIF		Subvension given													Council	1 000 000	BIP
	GIC TCHANGAM		Subvension given													Council	1 000 000	BIP
Secondary education	Purchase of teaching aids	GHS Konye	teaching aids available in schools													Council	1 800 000	BIP
	Equipment of classroom with 120 benches	GHS Konye	classrooms equipped with 120 benches													Council	1 800 000	BIP
	Equipment of classroom with 120 benches	GSS Match	classrooms equipped with 120 benches													Council	1 800 000	BIP
	Acquisition of ESF work tools	SAR / SM	ESF work tools available in schools													Council	4 000 000	BIP
	Construction of 02 classrooms	GBSS Koba	02 classrooms built													Council	18 000 000	BIP
	Construction of	GBSS Match	02 classrooms built													Council	18 000 000	BIP

	02 classrooms																		
Basic education	Construction of 03 classrooms	Dipenda Upper ifanga Mbonge-Meteke	03 Classrooms constructed														Council	24.000.000	FEICOM
	Construction of 04 classrooms	Matondo I Dikomi Kumbé Itoki	04 Classrooms constructed														Council	32.000.000	PNDP
	Construction of a nursery block	GS Match	01 nursery block built														Council	25 000 000	BIP
	Construction of 02 classrooms	GS Kokobouma	02 classrooms constructed														Council	16 000 000	BIP
	Construction of a block of latrines	GNS Match	01 block of latrines constructed														Council	3 500 000	BIP
	Construction of a block of latrines	GS Mwangale	01 block of latrines constructed														Council	3 500 000	BIP
	Provision of desks and teachers desk	GS Kokobuma	desks and teachers desk available in classroms														Council	2 750 000	BIP
	Provision of desks	GS Kokobuma	desks available in classroms														Council	1 800 000	BIP
	Construction of 03 toilets	GS Weme GS Match GS Konye	03 Toilets constructed														Council	15.000.000	ADB
Environment and nature protection	Construction of public toilets	Ngolo Bolo	01 block of Toilet constructed														Council	3.500.000	PNDP
Water and Energy	Extension of Konye giant water project	Dikomi Konye Ndoi Ngolo Bolo Kokaka	Project réalise														Council	30.500.000	PNDP
	Drilling equipped with pump	Bombe Konye	Drilling equipped with pump constructed														Council	10 000 000	BIP
	Water supply scheme	Ibemi Weme Kokobuma	03 Water scheme constructed														Council	70.000.000	ADB
Total																		374 170 000	

7.4.3. Operational plan for vulnerable populations

Table 20. Operational plan for vulnerable populations

Activities	Results Indicators	Period of Realisation												Responsibility and partners	Cost (F CFA)	Funding Source
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
Lobby for the establishment and construction of a social center in Konye	- Copy of document forwarded to MINAS - Building site located and site plan drawn													Sub Delegation of MINAS Council Konye municipality	3 000 000	
Organization of vulnerable people in associations	Association created and functional													Associations of vulnerable people Sub Delegation of MINAS Council Konye municipality	350 000	
Organization of training workshop for disabled people	Training session													Sub Delegation of MINAS Council	1 000 000	
Loby for funding for the benefit of vulnerable people	Support funds available													Municipality of Konye Associations of vulnerable people	3 000 000	
Support for vulnerable people	Beneficiaries receive support													- Municipality of Konye - Associations of vulnerable people	600 000	
Organised seminars on awardness of the rights of disabled	Seminar organized													Sub Delegation of MINAS - Municipality of Konye - Support Organizations for vulnerable people	2 000 000	
Total															9 950 000	

7.5.contract award plan

Table 21. Table : Procurement Plan or contract award plan

		Date of activities to be undertaken (legal period to be respected)											
Procurement elements	Location	Preparation of tender files	referral to the tender board	Examination and adoption of tender	Launching of tender file	Reception of offers	Opening of bids	Evaluation of offers	Award forwarded and publication of results	Examination and adoption of staff contracts	Notification of contractors	Execution	Cost
Infrastructures													
Construction of markets shed	Wone, match Mbonge	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	6.000.000
Construction of 2 ceremonial grounds	Baduma, Match Butu	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	4.000.000
Construction of 3 classrooms (Lot1)	Dipenda, upper ifanga, Mbonge Meteke	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	May 2012	24.000.000
Construction of 07 class rooms(Lot 2)	Matondo I Dikomi Kumbe Itoki	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	32.000.000
Constrction of a nursery block	GS Match	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	25 000 000
Construction of 05 classrooms	GS Kokobouma	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	16 000 000
Construction of public toilets	Ngolo Bolo	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	3.500.000
Construction of a block of latrine	GNS Match	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	3 500 000
Construction of a block of latrine	GS Mwangale	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	3 500 000
Construction 3 school toilets	GS Weme GS Match GS Konye	05/05/12	08/05/12	19/05/12	05/06/12	25/06/12	26/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	May 2012	15.000.000
Construction of 05 classrooms	GBSS Koba	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	18 000 000
Construction of 05 classrooms	GBSS Match	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	18 000 000
Extension of Konye giant water project in 5 villages	Dikomi Konye Ndoi Ngolo Bolo Kokaka	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	30.500.000

Water supply scheme in 3 villages	Ibemi Weme Kokobuma	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	70.000.000
Drilling equipped with pump	Konye	17/07/12	30/07/12	11/05/12	01/06/12	21/06/12	22/06/12	29/06/12	06/07/12	06/07/12	09/07/12	Oct 2012	10 000 000
Small equipment to work HIMO	All villages	12/07/12	25/07/12	06/08/12	27/08/12	17/09/12	20/09/12	27/09/12	01/10/12	07/10/12	08/10/12	Oct 2012	2 220 000
Supplies													
Provision of a Hilux	Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb 2012	15.000.000
Supply of nurseries to farmers	All villages	05/05/12	18/05/12	08/06/12	29/06/12	09/07/12	12/07/12	19/07/12	22/07/12	25/07/12	28/07/12	May 2012	7.000.000
Purchase of teaching aids	GHS Konye	16/07/12	29/07/12	18/05/12	08/06/12	18/06/12	21/06/12	28/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	Aug 2012	1 800 000
Equipment of classroom with benches	GHS Konye	20/07/12	06/05/12	22/05/12	12/06/12	22/06/12	25/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	Sept 2012	1 800 000
Equipment of classroom with 120 benches	GSS Matoh	20/07/12	06/05/12	22/05/12	12/06/12	22/06/12	25/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	Sept 2012	1 800 000
Acquisition of ESF work tools	SAR / SM	16/07/12	29/07/12	18/05/12	08/06/12	18/06/12	21/06/12	28/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	Aug 2012	4 000 000
Provision of 175 desk and 7 teachers desk	GS Kokobuma	20/07/12	06/05/12	22/05/12	12/06/12	22/06/12	25/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	Sept 2012	2 750 000
Provision of 120 desk	GS Kokobuma	20/07/12	06/05/12	22/05/12	12/06/12	22/06/12	25/06/12	05/07/12	05/07/12	08/07/12	11/07/12	Sept 2012	1 800 000

Chapter 7

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

8.1. Composition and functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP

The monitoring and Evaluation Committee was set up at the end of the planning workshop. Although no municipal order has been signed to give it more force, it was consigned that it is responsible of:

- Overseeing the development and execution of actions contributing to the implementation of projects and activities contained in the CDP;
- Ensuring the implementation of the activities contained in the CDP and submit progress reports;
- Establishing a link between the Council executive and the consultation committees in villages, particularly the villages involved in the realization of the CDP projects.

The monitoring and Evaluation Committee is composed of eighth (08) members designated by the municipal councillors. This is a President, one secretary and five (07) members, divided as follows:

Position	Function within the municipality	Name
President	Municipal councilor (Deputy mayor)	Alice Balemba
Secretary	Development officer	Mosongo Emmanuel Obase
	Agent (Revenue collector)	Ebune Winslow
Members	Agent (Town planner)	Abwa Samuel
	Sector representative (principal)	Iyambe Kingsley Mokube
	Elites	Ndutu Elizabeth
	Elites	Etoto Julius
	Elites	Moses Ngoe Nanje
	Head of sector (Director of CEAC)	
	Member of the civil society	

Role of the committee's members

The president :

The president is the lead. To this end:

- He represents the committee before development partners;
- He coordinates the activities of the committee
- He convenes and facilitates meetings of the committee;
- He conducts in collaboration with all other committee members the achievement of tasks entrusted to the committee by the municipality;
- He provides committee's financial management and signs financial documents with the Municipal Treasurer when funds are available to the committee.

The Secretary

He seconds and assists the President in all his tasks and duties and deputizes in the absence or incapacity of the President. He is the memory of the committee and for this purpose:

- Keeps the records of the committee;
- Provides a secretariat of the committee during its meetings;
- Prepares documents for committee members missions and invitations;
- Prepares mission reports that the committee shall submit to the President for signature.

The deputy secretary

He assists the secretary in his task and also assumes the role of the custodian of the funds made available to the committee and to this end:

- He keeps the accounting records;
- He ensures payment of operating expenses of the committee with the President's authorization

It can be appointed a discipline member to ensure discipline and compliance with specifications by all those involved in actions concerning his committee

Needs of capacity-building felt and expressed by the major players in the CDP of Konye

The development of the *konye* CDP has led to the identification of a series of 14 themes of training organized to the benefit of the various communal actors, including the above mentioned committee, so as to ensure the success of its implementation. The table below presents the identified themes of training.

Table 22. : Strengthening the capacities of actors training themes

NO.	Capacity building training topics	Estimated cost
1.	Improve the mastery degree of the officials and committee in organisationnal and management techniques	500 000
2.	the principles and the conduct of follow-up in Development Plans	500 000
3.	Improve the mastery degree of the officials and committee in the activities planning techniques for municipal services	500 000
4.	Importance and organization of communal planning workshops	500 000
5.	Definition and implementation of a good policy of the CDP marketing	1 500 000
6.	The needs of self development and decentralization issues	2 000 000
7.	Enhancing the effectiveness of the municipal councillors (control of the operation of the technical commissions, other responsibilities, duties and rights)	1 000 000
8.	Techniques of production, conservation and fight against different enemies and diseases of agricultural products	500 000
9.	Sustainable land management	1 000 000
10.	The production and use of compost	1 000 000
11.	Driving with a porcine improved techniques	500 000
12.	Case of non-conventional livestock and production techniques	500 000
13.	Control of aspects of the code of the family in Cameroon	100 000
14.	Training on the sustainable management of biodiversity	1 000 000
	Total	11 300 000

8.2. Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators

Participatory monitoring and evaluation of CDP is an essential aspect of communal development. It allows to measure the completion rate of planned actions, to appreciate the level of commitment in their tasks from activities leaders and also to appreciate the level of the results achievement, changes creates in individual level, structures level and municipal level. Finally, it allows assessing the impact of projects on poverty reduction and the control of socio-economic, cultural and policies mechanisms that promote poverty. To achieve this, the council must ensure the monitoring and evaluation management of the CDP.

The monitoring and evaluation Committee meets every two (02) months in the meeting room of Konye Council Hall. The quorum for holding meetings is at least six (06) members present. The main tools for implementation monitoring of the AIP are the CDP, the AIP itself and the technical specifications clauses of the projects concerned. Its members are responsible, beyond meetings, to carry out raids to monitor the implementation of projects to relevant stakeholders (contractors, municipal executive, general secretary, municipal treasurer, members of the Procurement Committee) to collect all information related to the evolution in the process of implementation and respect of technical and financial clauses. These data are summarized in a report presented and enriched during the bimonthly meeting of the monitoring and evaluation Committee. The meeting then provides within a minute a proposed recommendation for the following period. The minutes of meetings are filed to the Municipal Executive and posted at the bulletin board of the council Hall. Based on shortcomings in the procedures and processes of implementation, it could cause the councilors to decide on holding an extraordinary council session to assess the implementation of the AIP and deliberate on the Committee

recommendations. The minutes of meetings of the monitoring and evaluation Committee of CDP are posted at the bulletin board of the council Hall.

The participation of technical commissions in the municipal budget preparation will be based on the choice of projects included in the MTEF of the CDP. After the third year of implementation of the CDP, a special Council session will be held to develop a new MTEF. The revision of the CDP will be made at the end of the second MTEF. Those operations can occur under the technical coordination of an LSO.

In total, regardless of the form used for monitoring and evaluation, it must enable the council or the executive to take appropriate timely measures to correct or adjust the actions, strategies, projects. Another monitoring committee's function is to enable councilors to follow up the match between the CDP and the municipal budget. It will therefore depend on the council to identify or seek from development partners, financial resources needed for monitoring.

8.3.tools and frequency of reporting

Monitoring is a permanent function which will focus to provide executive and other stakeholders, the indicators on the progress made in the implementation of the CDP.

It will enable to:

- ensure, if planned activities normally occur according to the periods, the means and the responsibilities under the plan.
- take corrective action if Inpediment found;
- identify gaps or change situations or actors and the motives that led to generate it;
- constitute a data bank that can allow the capitalization of the process and the implementation of the plan at an appropriate time;
- regularly inform the public and donors to maintain the credibility of local elected representatives and the bodies responsible for the implementation of the plan.

All actors involved in the implementation are involved in varying degrees in the monitoring and evaluation of the development plan, including the executive, council employees, beneficiary community (through CC), technical services, ..., even if basic responsibility is vested in the established monitoring Committee in place.

The following elements are important in monitoring the plan by the involved actors:

- Follow-up date;
- Locality (or site) visited;
- Purpose of visit;
- Activities;
- Total amount under the plan for the analyzed activities;
- mobilized Amount;
- Achievement level of the operations;
- Differences and changes observed with respect to the old situation (last follow-up)
- Difficulties encountered and solutions envisaged.

Evaluation is a tool to guide further reflection of the municipal executive to improve the implementation of CDP. It determines the gains to be consolidated, the modification of directions and resources to be implemented.

To examine the different actions of the plan, we must rely on the logical framework, monitoring indicators and criteria of consistency, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability

Key stages of each operation of participatory monitoring and evaluation should be:

a) Preparation

Preparation will allow committee members to:

- Set goals for each mission;
- Define the monitoring indicators and results;
- Implement the strategy of participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- Set out the tasks to stakeholders (who will to do what during the mission);
- Prepare the logistics and work materials.

b) The execution of the PME (participatory monitoring and evaluation)

It will:

- Get off at the site of the operation;
- Find the differences between actual outcomes and forecasts;
- Make an ongoing evaluation;
- Identify successes and failures;
- Make recommendations in case of failures;
- Operate the adjustments to work devices put at stake

c) The evaluation of results and preparation of mission report

It will be to capitalize on the results from the participatory monitoring and evaluation
Several tools can be used by the committee during the participatory assessment, including the two shown below:

1 - The CDP planning boards contain most of the activities to evaluate:

The table below shows the forecast that help the committee to monitor and evaluate achievements.

Objective	Activities	Indicators	Period	Responsible for	Means			Resources	
					M	F	H	Council	Partner

2 The evaluation table

The monitoring grid below is one tool that the monitoring committee will fill out during its missions. Columns 1 to 4 will be filled during the preparatory phase of each mission by taking the information from the CDP (Tool # 1 above) and the other four during its execution.

Project N°	Activities Scheduled : 1	Result Indicator : 2	Period of réalisation : 3	Responsible : 4	Level of achievement	Gap observed	Comments of the Committee	monitoring evaluation Date
1								
2								

Training of Communal Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (timetable elaboration)

As noted above, members of the CMEC responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of the CDP activities should be well trained to perform their role effectively. Two key aspects will be discussed during their training:

- Monitoring of achievements
- Results-oriented Monitoring and changes

The members chosen for this committee should, therefore at the end of training, be able to:

- Appreciate the value of monitoring assessment;
- Understand their role in the matter;
- Learn from their previous follow up system and make any necessary improvements;
- Define the initial situation of the different areas to be monitored;
- Set goals, results, activities and indicators to construct a planning logical framework;
- Establish a system of data collecting, processing and dissemination of information;
- Capitalize the monitoring data;

The training schedule just after the adoption of the CDP will be held by the local support organization.

8.4. review of the CDP and Mechanism for the preparation of the next AIP

At the end of each year, an assessment report will be made and will situate the level of implementation of each project under the AIP. Projects being implemented and those not yet achieved will be inserted for follow up or budgeting in the AIP currently being developed. All the planned projects during this period in the MTEF will be considered based on available resources. At the end of the MTEF, CDP is revised with a new MTEF extract from strategic planning. The new MTEF is done in a participatory manner.

The CDP is updated after the achievement of the second MTEF and it will be preferable to look for the support of an LSO

9. COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

Communication is an important aspect in the implementation of the CDP.

A good internal and external communication strategy can ensure a greater participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the CDP and also to negotiate with other actors the mobilization of the necessary resources.

The communication plan targets are the inhabitants of the Council, the elites of the Community, local, national and international NGOs development programs and projects, cooperation bodies, foreign councils (under decentralized cooperation), large traders, enterprises of the public sector, private companies, etc. In view of the diversity of the target, communication channels chosen to convey messages on CDP were multiple.

To facilitate the synergy of the municipality and the upgrading of local elected officials on all information related to CDP, the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, as part of its sovereign mission, will report on the developments in process of implementation of the CDP during all Council sessions. This aspect thus becomes a standing item on the agenda of all sessions

Under the CDP, communication will bring the document to the attention of all persons, institutions or structures that may contribute to the implementation of actions included in the plan. It will therefore be subject to the municipality to implement a strategy to promote it and look for technical, financial or material support for its realization. To illustrate, the municipality may:

- Bring the document to the knowledge of consultative committees in order to solicit their support for the CDP dissemination among all sons and daughters residing inside and outside the country and to other financial partners; solicit financial support, search for external partners within the Diaspora.
- Contact embassies and share with them the projects contained in the plan.
- Identify sources of funding available at the state level
 - Examples
 - Public investment budget (BIP)
 - The PARI project (Agricultural Professionalization and institutional strengthening) program and counseling support to family farms (ACEFA) MINADER
 - The Lower Depths Project: This program provides funding for activities in the shallows, especially horticulture, by subsidizing (in kind) of pumps, carrier, it is housed in MINADER
 - The national development of roots and tubers: PNDRT prepares tubers (yams, potatoes, cocoyam, etc.) and roots (cassava) (see MINADER);
 - The program to support the maize sector: the program subsidizes corn maize quality seed, pesticides and agricultural hand tools (see MINADER);
 - The development program of the pig industry (MINEPIA)
 - UNDP on community based poverty reduction program

Below is a table for the Communication techniques

STAKEHOLDERS	COMMUNICATION MEANS	ACTIVITY/PERIODS(3YEARS)	RESPONSIBILITY	COST
Council	Councils staff meetings	Direct communication during monthly staff meetings	- Mayor - Council executive	-
	Council sessions	Sensitizing councilors during quarterly council sessions		-
	Council notice board	Pasting of project on monthly basis on the notice board		-
External Elites	CD	Yearly distribution of CDs of projects to external elites	- Council - Elites	15000
	ITC	Monthly publishing of projects on the internet		18000
	Postal services	Yearly posting of copy of projects to external elites		3000
Internal Elites	Audio visuals (TV documentary)	Quarterly broadcasting of documentaries of project over CRTV, HI TV and Canal TV	- Council - Elites - Councilors - Chiefs - Quarter heads	45000
	Town crier announcement	Monthly announcement of project		-
	Posters	Yearly pasting of posters carrying projects		45000
	Cultural meeting groups	Monthly sensitization on projects in meeting groups		-
	Council notice board	Pasting of project on monthly basis on the notice board	-	-
Foreign Donors, NGOs, Development programs, Decentralized cooperation, Private companies	ITC	Monthly publishing projects on the internet	- Mayor - Decentralized state services - External elites - Council executives	18000

10. CONCLUSION

The Municipality of Konye has undeniable strengths. One of the most visible assets is agriculture, especially the cultivation of cocoa. The sand exploitation is gradually experiencing an increase in exploitation which is being favoured by the presence of numerous rivers. In addition, the tourism potential is still untapped, as the physical and human wealth of the municipality. The polarization of economic life in (Konye and Ngolo Bolo) is likely to contribute to the development of many traders. However, the relative isolation of villages due to inadequate accessibility makes it difficult to maximize the exploitation of agricultural and other potential natural resources

The municipal institution does not lack the will to develop. However, it is greatly hampered in its development by the lack of qualified human resources. All this influences the capacity of communal institutions to significantly increase its level of own revenues. The recipes are so tiny in relation to the magnitude of the problems experienced by the population, including inadequate road network, access to clean water, electricity, primary health care and basic education.

An important aspect of the deployment of municipal authorities in the coming years lies in the mobilization of partners around the search of durable solutions to the myriad of development problems faced by inhabitants. This communal development plan is an important step forward in this direction. However, it is not a sign of the resignation of the Municipality to the benefit of potential partners; it is the symbol of the current vision for the communal space development. Thanks to it, the mobilization of the daily communal team and its partners should no longer be under the visual navigation. Given that the state has eyes on the implementation of GESP, the Municipality of konye, while remaining faithful to these national objectives, is watching the implementation of the development activities and carefully cataloged them as shaped according to the logic of the National Participatory Development Program (PNDP), custodian of the municipal development planning methodology in Cameroon.

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11. ANNEX

- Project Presentation Sheets for the AIP
- Deliberation and Prefectoral order for validation and approval of the CDP
- Municipal order putting in place the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
- **Document A:** Atlas of thematic maps (existing infrastructures, spatial planning of priority infrastructures)
- **Document B:** Consolidated diagnoses report