

COMMUNAL STAMP



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## The Communal Development Plan (CDP) Toko Council



- ❖ Realized with the Technical and Financial support of PNDP and accompanied by the LSO MUDEC Group, Buea.
- ❖ Realized August 2018



**MINEPAT**

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Executive Summary**

The Communal Development Plan (CDP) for TOKO Council was realized as a result of collaboration between the Council, the PNDP and the Local Support Organization MUDEC Group. The CDP was elaborated in line with global and national development aspirations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their related targets were reviewed and incorporated in the planning. The commitment of the Cameroon Government to nationalize the spirit of the SDGs also played important roles in the planning exercise. Precisely, the government efforts at enhancing local development provided guidelines for the realization of the CDP. The National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) provided technical and financial support for the planning. The main objective was to consult the various stakeholders within the municipality and produce a tool “Bible” that captures the development aspirations of the population living within and without the municipality. The methodology involved seven stages including: preparation (which was pedagogic as well as administrative); participatory diagnosis (conducted at three levels; the CID, USD, and VVD); planning (5 year programs); resource mobilization (which focused on the internal revenue opportunities of the Council); programming; implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The data was collected and diagnosed in all 49 villages based on 28 sectors, the Council (local governance), local economic development as well as cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, climate change and childhood development.

The diagnosis indicate that development expectations of the population hinge on improving the road infrastructure, provision of electricity, portable water, basic healthcare as well as jumpstarting the commercial sector in order to create direct and indirect jobs for the youth.

Toko Council has adopted a central role in the implementation of the co-management process toward protected forest resources. These include negotiation of Cluster Conservation Development Agreement (CCDA) and cluster platform meetings for the planning of the collaborative management intervention. The Collaborative management interventions have been integrated in the respective sectors of the Council Development Plan.

The total vision for development initiatives within the municipality stands at one billion four hundred and eighty four million two hundred eighty two thousand five hundred francs (1.484.282.500 FCFA). The total estimated cost of the CDP is seven thousand two hundred and

twenty eight million two hundred and fifty thousand francs (7,228,250,000 FCFA). The estimated cost of the 5 year programs is six hundred twenty six million five hundred thousand francs (626,500,000 FCFA) constituted into four main actions as follows; the improvement of the offer of basic social services (313.250.000 FCFA), improvement of economic and environment (119.035.000 FCFA), culture, sports and support to youths (175.420.000 FCFA) and governance and local administration (18.795.000 FCFA). The Midterm Expenditure Framework (MITEF) is estimated at three hundred seventy five million nine hundred thousand francs (375,900,000 FCFA) while the estimated cost for the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) is one hundred twenty five million three hundred thousand francs (125,300,000 FCFA).

A follow-up committee comprising five members had been nominated through a Municipal Decision and was installed after the planning exercise. They were trained and provided with basic tools to facilitate their functioning. The aspirations of the population which have been captured in this CDP can only be realized with the total support and commitment of Council management which can always seek advice from competent institutions at the local, divisional, regional, national and international levels. A proactive Council executive will ensure that the population of TOKO municipality enjoys quality services in all sectors of life.

**Council Identification Form:**

Date of Creation	Decree No. 95/082 of 24 <sup>th</sup> April 1995 bearing on the Creation of TOKO Rural Council. ( <i>Toko was a District from 1992 and was upgraded to a Sub-Division in 2010</i> ).
Surface Area	103,413ha (1,034.13km <sup>2</sup> ) / 63 inhabitants per square kilometre
Population	65,125 (17,584 (27%) are men; 21,491 (33%) are women; 26,050 (40%) are children.
Ethnic Groups	Bakoko, Batanga and Ngolo.
N <sup>o</sup> . of Villages	49 villages
N <sup>o</sup> . of Chiefdoms	45 (all are 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class and have been gazetted)
Economic Activities	Farming, Hunting, Petty trading
Social Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toko Council Building</li> <li>• Library (under construction) in Toko</li> <li>• Staff Quarters (under construction) in Toko</li> <li>• Customary Court Hall in Toko</li> <li>• Children Playground at GNS Toko</li> <li>• Grandstand in Toko</li> <li>• Traditional House (Etana) in Toko.</li> </ul>
Councilors	25 (07 females)
Council Staff	15 (04 females)
Council Assets	Variety of assets (fixed natural, fixed artificial, movables) are available. See Attestation of Stock Situation (annexed).
Relationships	<p>- There is a cordial working relationship with the Supervisory Authority;</p> <p>- Several technical services are not present within the municipality;</p> <p>- There are no formalized agreements between the council and development partners despite the presence of conservation organizations like the KORUP National Park (KNP), and the Christian Philanthropic Society within the municipality;</p> <p>- Rare official contacts between the council and socio-cultural and professional groups;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional authorities are politicized; several do not effectively cooperate with the council.</li> </ul>
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available office space with modern equipment;</li> <li>- Encouraging Staff strengths;</li> <li>- Trained councilors.</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited Delegation of tasks by the Mayor;</li> <li>- 22 councilors (including Council Executives) live outside the municipality;</li> <li>- More than 90% of Municipal Deliberations are not executed;</li> <li>- No regularly scheduled staff meetings;</li> <li>- Absence of Taxation Service resulting to inadequate strategies for revenue assessment and collection;</li> <li>- Absence of policies to attract investors / No Gender based Policy;</li> <li>- Absence of Electricity / Communication / Banking facilities.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available Tropical Forest with Conservation Organizations (KNP, Christian Philanthropic Society);</li> <li>- Available Tourist sites (waterfalls, caves, and wildlife species);</li> <li>- Available Land / Partners for Agro Industrial activities;</li> <li>- Available Funding Partners (FEICOM, PNNDP, PSMNR/SW, RUMPI Project);</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non Resident Heads of Technical Services;</li> <li>- Potentials for Erosion (risky &amp; undulating terrain);</li> <li>- Rural Exodus especially for youth and women.;</li> <li>- Poor Tax Base due to absence of Tax Service and business operators.</li> </ul>

**Source:** Council Administrative Records, July 2017.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1	AIP	Annual Investment Plan
2	AIVDP	Agricultural Infrastructure Value Chain Development Project
3	CAP	Contract Award Plan
4	CDO	Council Development Officer
5	CEFAM	Centre pour la Formation d'Administration Municipale (Local Government Training Center)
6	CID	Council Institutional Diagnosis
7	CCDA	Cluster Conservation Development Agreement
8	CDR	Consolidated Diagnosis Report
	CDP	Communal Development Plan
9	CM	Co-Management
10	FEICOM	Fonds Speciale d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale (Special Council Support Fund for Local Authorities)
11	GESP	Growth Employment Strategy Paper
12	GCE	General Certificate of Education
13	GNS	Government Nursery School
14	GPS	Government Primary School
15	GSS	Government Secondary School
16	GTC	Government Technical College
17	HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrom
18	KNP	Korup National Park
19	LSO	Local Support Organization
20	LUP	Land Use Plan
21	MINADER	Agriculture and Rural Development
22	MINAS	Social Affairs
23	MINAT	Territorial Administration
24	MINCOMMERCE	Commerce
25	MINCOM	Communication
26	MINCULT	Arts and Culture
27	MINDAF	State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure
28	MINDDEVEL	Decentralization and Local Development
29	MINDUH	Housing and Urban Development
30	MINEDUB	Basic Education
31	MINEE	Water and Energy Resources
32	MINEFOP	Employment and Vocational Training
33	MINEPAT	Economy, Planning and Regional Development
34	MINEPIA	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
35	MINEPEP	Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development
36	MINESEC	Secondary Education
37	MINESUP	Higher Education
38	MINFOF	Forestry and Wildlife
39	MINIMIDT	Industries, Mines and Technological Development
40	MINJEC	Youth Affairs and Civic Education

41	MINPMEESA	Small and Medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts
42	MINPOSTEL	Post and Telecommunications
43	MINPROFF	Women Empowerment and Promotion of the Family
44	MINRESI	Scientific Research and Innovation
45	MINSANTE	Public Health
46	MINSEP	Sports and Physical Education
47	MINTOUR	Tourism and Leisure
48	MINTP	Public Works
49	MINTRANSPORT	Transport
50	MINTSS	Labour and Social Security
51	MITEF	Midterm Expenditure Framework
52	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
53	MUDEC Group	Municipal Development Counselling Group
54	NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
55	PA	Protected Area
56	PIB	Public Investment Budget
57	PIP	Public Investment Program
58	PNDP	Programme Nationale Developpement Participatif (National Community Driven Development Program)
59	PSMNR / SW	Program Sustainable Management Natural Resources / South West
60	PVD	Participatory Village Diagnosis
61	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
62	SG	Secretary General
63	SG SOC	Palm Production Company
64	SOWEDA	South West Development Authority
65	STI / STD	Sexually Transmitted Infection / Sexually Transmitted Disease
66	SVPs	Socially Vulnerable Persons
67	SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
68	TFG	Technical Follow-up Group
69	TOR	Terms of Reference
70	UB	University of Buea
71	UCCC	United Cities and Councils in Cameroon
72	USD	Urban Space Diagnosis
73	VDC	Village Development Committee
74	VTC	Village Traditional Council

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# **I. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Context and Justification**

The Government of Cameroon in July 2004 enacted the Law on Decentralization as applicable to Local Councils which mandated councils to provide basic services in several domains including economic, health, education, culture, sports and development within their communities. To facilitate the process, several legal and administrative instruments have been elaborated through which competencies and resources have been devolved to councils.

These include:

- Law N° 2004/17 of July 22, 2004 on the Orientation of Decentralization.
- Law N° 2004/18 of July 22, 2004 to lay Down rules applicable to Councils.
- Decree No. 2008/0752/PM of 24 April 2008 Specifying certain procedures pertaining to the organization and functioning of deliberative and executive bodies of municipalities, urban metropolitan areas, and municipal associations.
- Decree No. 2007/1139/PM of 3 September 2007 on the process of issuing, collecting, centralizing, distributing and transferring additional council taxes.
- Decree No. 2006/1831 of May 2006 on the reorganization of FEICOM and modifying decree 2000/365 of 11 December 2000 pertaining to the same subject.
- Decree No. 2008/0752/PM of 24 April 2008 Specifying certain procedures pertaining to the organization and functioning of deliberative and executive bodies of municipalities, urban metropolitan areas, and municipal associations.
- Decree No. 2009/248 of 5 August 2009 on the assessment and distribution procedures for the allocation of central funds to decentralized entities.
- Law No. 2009/011 of 10th July 2009 relating to financial regime of Regional and Local Authorities
- Decree No. 2010/0243 of 26 February 2010 on matters of allocation of aid to the poor and needy
- Decree No. 2010/1734/PM of 1 June 2010 on establishing the sectoral accounting plan for decentralized entities.
- Decree No. 2010/1735/PM of 1 June 2010 on fixing the budget nomenclature of decentralized entities
- Decree No. 2010/2047/PM of 26th February 2010 to lay down conditions for the exercise of some transferred powers by the State to Councils relating to Basic Education
- Decree No. 2011/004 of Jan 2011 with regards to the construction and equipment of District Hospitals

- Decree No. 2012/0882/PM of 27th March 2012 with regards to the promotion of the environment
- Decree N° 95/466/PM of 20th of July 1995 to lay down Wildlife Regulations
- Decree No 86/1283 of 30<sup>th</sup> October 1986 creating the Korup National Park and its peripheral zone
- Decision N°0176/D/MINFOF/SG/DFAP/SDAP of 20th April 2015 creating a technical committee for the revision of the Korup National Park Management Plan and its peripheral zone(2009-2013)
- Decision N°0176/D/MINFOF/SG/DFAP/SDAP of 20th April 2015, foresees stakeholder consultations at local, divisional, regional and national level

The government has also fostered the process through other instruments like the GESP and Vision 2035 which are geared at making Cameroon an emergent country. Councils continue to receive funds from the Public Investment Budget (PIB) in some key Ministries such as Basic and Secondary Education, Public Health, Women Empowerment and Social Affairs.

To further enhance the decentralization process, the government of Cameroon signed a convention with the World Bank to put in place a technical and financing facility called the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDDP). This structure is mandated to foster the decentralization process by supporting Councils in all their development efforts. The PNDDP supports Councils through the elaboration of Communal Development Plans (CDPs).

*Major orientations in the elaboration of the CDP include;*

- Orientation of the process towards poverty reduction and wealth creation;
- Transparency in the management of human , material and financial resources;
- Program Budgeting and inclusion of Socially Vulnerable Persons (SVPs);
- Taking into account the strategic interest of several cultural groups (women, breeders, entrepreneurs, technical services, municipal councilors etc)
- Affirmation of the central role of the Council in the planning process, and particularly the recognition of the Municipal Councilors as the deliberative organ.
- Opening up participation to other actors in the Council areas (private, State services or civil society) considered resources person able to contribute to the situational analysis, the formation of proposals and the taking of responsibilities;

- Particular attention is given to the aspects of cost efficiency with the financial and human support of the Council in order to facilitate the appropriation of the Council development processes.
- Activating the VDCs with sectorial focal persons, drawing-up the local solutions in each village; identification of priority projects and ordering of village projects for Council financing.
- Elaborate challenges and mitigating actions for Childhood Development and Climate Change which are in line with the objectives to enhance local development and attain Cameroon's Vision 2035.

## **1.2 Objectives:**

### **1.2.1 Global Objective:**

To elaborate the CDP in a participatory manner which highlights the determination of the Council and the population in fostering development through the realization of micro projects in the domains of rural electrification, provision of portable water, livestock and road rehabilitation.

### **1.2.2 Specific Objectives**

- ❖ To realise the Council's monograph
- ❖ To carry out a participatory diagnosis
- ❖ To elaborate a planning strategy
- ❖ To present resources that can be mobilised by the Council
- ❖ To elaborate technical programs on five years
- ❖ To program investments
- ❖ To elaborate the socio-environmental summary of the MITEF and AIP
- ❖ To put in place a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CDP
- ❖ To elaborate a Communication plan for the CDP.

## **1.3 Structure of the Document**

The CDP has the following structure:

- Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Diagnosis Results (CID,USD,PVD including Logical framework per sector)
- Planning (Framework of elements, Planning Strategy, Operational Planning)

- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- Communication Plan
- Conclusion
- Annexes

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1. Preparation of the entire process:**

The preparatory process for updating the CDP of TOKO Municipality involved several stakeholders and activities. Preparation began with a ten (10) day training workshop in which participants included key personnel of all the LSOs, Council representatives as well as representatives of Government Technical Services (sectors) that were to be involved during the entire planning process. The workshop was organized and facilitated by the Regional Coordination Unit of the PNDP for the South West. The training contents were thereafter restituted to fifteen (15) other MUDEC staff while several brainstorming and planning sessions were held with Toko Council management including members of the Steering Committee. Secondary data on the socio economic and environmental situation within the municipality was collected and triangulated at the sub divisional, divisional and regional levels of technical services. The Council and LSO MUDEC elaborated a sensitization campaign involving the production and distribution of fliers and Church announcements in all localities within the municipality. Socio cultural groups (men, women and youth), technical services operating within the municipality, traditional authorities were sensitized.

All sensitization material carried the planning process as well as messages designed to heighten participation of all stakeholders. This process ended with the holding of the official launching workshop that was chaired by the Divisional Officer of TOKO on the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2017 in the Council Chambers. MUDEC presented an elaborate program of the data to be collected at the council, urban space and in all villages per sector. The Steering Committee was introduced and installed with clearly defined terms of reference by the Mayor in the presence of the Divisional Officer as well as Traditional Authorities and PNDP representatives. About eighty six (86) participants who represented all shades of opinion within the municipality attended the workshop. An expected result was for all participants (stakeholders) to return with concise memories of their roles and responsibilities in the data collection processes in each village.

#### **2.1.1 Pedagogic preparation**

The capacities of consultants presented by the LSO were developed during a ten (10) training which took place in Mundemba during the month of March 2017. Based on the required methodology, MUDEC conducted several trainings to replicate all aspects of the methodology as well as engage in trial runs to enhance field knowledge. Training sessions

were also conducted with members of the Steering Committee in order to better prepare for the role of effective monitoring of the entire planning process. Meetings were also held to prepare Council Managers (Mayor, Deputies, Secretary General and Municipal Treasurer) to enable each understand their roles and responsibilities. During these meetings several data collection and analysis tools were elaborated and made available. Working materials were purchased and packaged for field use. The Council also facilitated the acquisition of an office space for MUDEC which served as a crucial location for data collection, storage and dissemination.

### **2.1.2 Administrative preparation**

Intensive awareness creation was engaged through a series of correspondences with Traditional Authorities of each of the 49 villages that constitute the municipality. More than 1000 fliers and handbills were circulated to all possible shades of stakeholders in a bid to generate their interest as well as commitment to participate in the planning exercise. Youth and women groups, socioprofessional groups, religious and cultural groups were mobilized prior to the effective commencement of the planning process. All heads of Technical Services were informed through introductory and sensitization letters which were prepared jointly by the Council and the LSO; these fliers were presented to the Divisional Officer for signature. Traditional Authorities were requested to make available local facilitators who would collaborate with the teams of data collectors during the visits to villages. Tentative dates for field visits were agreed upon and these timetables were widely circulated.

Badges for identification and introduction to village traditional and religious authorities were distributed, village groups identified were contacted and town criers were duly informed of their roles in creating maximum awareness for the success of the village participatory meetings.

Work plans were posted in strategic locations in most villages. The population in the dispora (those living in Mundemba, Mbonge and Kumba) were also sensitized. Radio announcements were made several times to also sensitize the elites of Toko Municipality.

### **2.2 Information collection and treatment**

Primary data was collected and diagnosed at three different levels namely; the Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), the Urban Space Diagnosis (USD) and the village by village, sector by sector diagnosis within the municipality.

### **2.2.1 Data collection and treatment in the CID**

During the CID, researchers started with literature review of all available Council documents relating to financial, material and personnel matters. Interviews and focus group discussions were also conducted to enable the updating and triangulation of information gathered. At the internal level of the diagnosis, key actors such as the Mayor, Deputies, Councillors, Secretary General, Civil Status Registrar, Stores Accountant, CDO, CFO and the Finance Clerk presented valuable information while at the external level traditional and religious authorities, VDC members, technical service heads, contractors, beneficiaries of council services and development partners such as KORUP and SITHE GLOBAL were interviewed. Through this method, descriptive data was collected on the systems, structures, staff, management style, culture of the council as well as established the strengths and weaknesses of the council. Data related to the level of interaction between development partners and the council was collected. Data was collected using a variety of tools including semi structured interviews, direct observations, focus discussions and questionnaires.

### **2.2.2 Data collection and treatment in the USD**

The USD was conducted in Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo (Madie I, Madie – New Town, Madie - Boembe) and Toko. These locations were demarcated as the most urbanized based on the presence of several technical services and population density. Data was collected and analyzed using a variety of tools including participatory mapping, socio economic and environmental surveys and meetings with socio professional group representative as well as vulnerable persons. Participants also engaged in transect walks, simple ranking, Venn diagrams, and problem analysis using problem and objective trees. Waypoints were collected using the Global Positioning System (GPS). Interactive focus group discussions, direct observations and site visits were also utilized in certain areas in the municipality. The historical timeline assisted participants to identify previous development efforts and their partners within the urban spaces.

### **2.2.3 Data collection and treatment in the participatory village diagnosis**

The participatory village by village and sector by sector diagnosis covered the other 44 villages in the municipality including; Bweme, Mobenge, Ikoti I, Ikoti II, Bekita, Bokuba, Iboko, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Basari, Nwamoki, Iyombo, Ikoi, Dikome, Iwasa, Ngamoki I, Moboka, Mapanja (Ngamoki II), Mofako, Dienge, Dipundu, Tombe, Banyo,

Ndoi, Itali, Debonda Koroki, Debonda Mosina, Masaka, Bombangi, Babiabanga, Ipongi, Bareka II, Lobe Batanga, Bakumba, Bareka I, Manya, Ikenge, Esukotan, Ijowe, Illondo, Kilekile, Mayeka, Esoki and Lowe.

The village by village and sector by sector data collection and diagnosis (problem identification and analysis) were participatory in that all the different stakeholders and all shades of opinion were given equal opportunity to make valuable contributions. During plenary exercises men, women and youth identified the core problems per sector which were later analyzed, reformulated and prioritized.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods with gender considerations were utilized to assemble field realities. These included; meetings, semi structured interviews, focus group discussions, participative mappings, transect walks, simple ranking, venn diagrams, and problem analysis using problem and objective trees. Interactive discussions, direct observations and site visits were also utilized in certain areas in the municipality. Waypoints were collected using the Global Positioning System (GPS). Information collected was triangulated with various sources at the council, sub divisional, divisional and regional levels.

A total of twelve (12) researchers with clearly defined terms of reference were constituted into three teams of four individuals. They spent an average of three days per village in order to collect and diagnose information as prescribed within the PNDP methodology.

### **2.3 Consolidation diagnosis data and cartography**

The consolidated data (presented on excel sheets) was analyzed using software that enabled the generation of tables, graphs, pie charts and bar charts. The Geographic Information System (GIS) software also facilitated the production of geo referenced sectorial maps.

#### **2.3.1 Consolidation of diagnosis data**

Combinations of data analysis tools were utilized. These included problem and objective tree, SWOT analysis and Microsoft excel and Venn diagrams. Information was presented on charts, tables, histograms and graphs.

### **2.3.2 Consolidation of cartography**

More than 15 maps of the key sectors such education, health, water, electricity, public works, commerce, culture, forest and land-use were produced as well as maps for infrastructure to be built. Some of these maps are presented herein as well as in an annex atlas of maps.

### **2.4 Planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop**

The planning, resource mobilization workshop took place in Mundemba due to the prevailing socio-political situation in the division. 30 participants (6 females) including administrative, traditional, municipal authorities took active part during the deliberations. The workshop was to reconstitute the findings of the entire planning process as well as align the CDP to program budgeting. In this light, the 5 year technical programs (social, economic, environment including support to SVPs), the MITEF and AIP, the socio-environmental plan for the MITEF and AIP and communication plan were elaborated and validated.

### **2.5 Participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

A monitoring and evaluation mechanism was established which included the composition, names and attributes of a 5-member Technical Follow-up Group (TFG). Members of the TFG were selected and commissioned through Toko Council Municipal Decision No. TC/21/2017. They were trained during the workshop by the LSO and several tools put at their disposal including; M & E indicators for the AIP, reporting tools and formats, and tools for updating all planning tools at the Council and village levels. An action plan for the first year of functioning was elaborated.

### **III. SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL**

### 3.0 SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

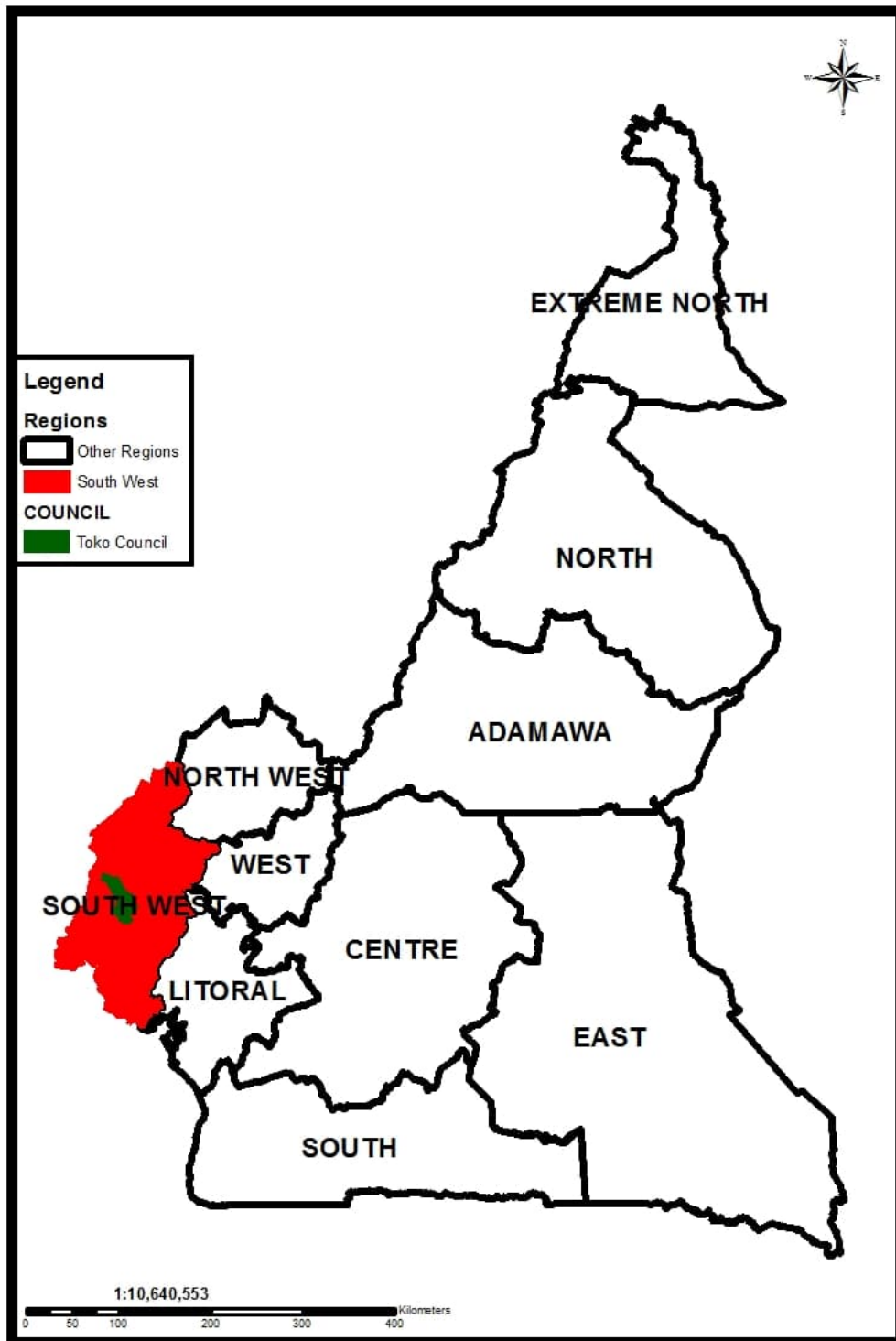
#### 3.1 Localization of the Council

**Table 2: Council Localization**

Name of Council / Creation	TOKO: Created through Decree No. 95/082 of 24 <sup>th</sup> April 1995 bearing on the Creation of TOKO Rural Council
Region	South West
Division	Ndian
Sub Division	TOKO
Municipal Boundaries:	
• To the North	Eyumojock Municipality
• To the South	Mundemba Municipality
• To the West	Federal Republic of Nigeria
• To the East	Dikome Balue, Konye and Nguti Municipalities
• Spatial location	It is located between latitude 465133, 600763 N and longitude 493410, 5360303 E with an altitude of about 795m above sea level at Ndoi and Bombangi (the lowest points).
Geographic Coordinates	009.13356 / 05.04864 / 842m
Surface area	1,034.13 km <sup>2</sup>
Distance from Mundemba	42 Kilometres
Villages / Main tribes / Chiefdoms	49 Villages including 05 Urban Spaces. Main tribes include Ngolo, Batanga and Bakoko. 45 Chiefdoms all are 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class and have been gazetted.
5 Urban Space villages with their Geographic Coordinates	Lipenja I (9.13588 / 5.0452 / 855m); Madie Ngolo (9.21551 / 5.0108 / 961m); Madie New Town (9.22173 / 4.9889 / 1151m); Madie Boembe (9.23813 / 4.9735 / 1252m) and Toko (9.13373 / 5.0409 / 887m)
Total population / Density	65,125 inhabitants / 63 inhabitants per square kilometer

*Map 1: Toko Sub Division in Cameroon*

*Localization map:*



## 3.2 Biophysical Milieu

### 3.2.1 Relief

The topography is undulating with hills and slopes ranging from between 200 to about 1000m. Hence, movement from one village to the other within the municipality is done primarily on foot as result of the poor road network.

**Table 3: synthesis of the relief**

Label	Description	Type of exploitation	Degree of value	Observation
Relief	Hills, valleys ranging between 200m to 1000m; also low lands, rugged and undulating terrain	Settlement, Agriculture, forest, maritime	High	Can accommodate varieties of agricultural activities

### 3.2.2 Hydrology

Toko municipality has so many streams, springs and waterfalls which have direct bearings with the river Meme that takes its rise from the Rumpi Hills as it drains the highlands of Madie, Dikome Balue and the coastal lowlands of Mbonge in the Meme Division before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. The Combrany River which originates within Toko municipality also empties itself into the Meme River. These features can serve as potential tourist sites within the municipality when developed. Despite the seemingly abundant availability of water, only three villages have made meaningful effort at having portable water supply including Madie I, Madie New Town and Toko. The rest of the population depends entirely on springs, streams and rainfall as sources of drinking water.

### 3.2.3 Soils

The Toko municipality has rich clay loam and lateritic soil type which is very fertile for agricultural production. This has greatly influenced the cultivation of both cash and food crops. Due to poor farming techniques in the area, the soil is gradually losing its fertility.

**Table 4: Soils in Toko municipality**

Label	Description	Type of exploitation	Observation
Type of soil	Clay loam, gravel & laterite soils	Agriculture	Fertile soil, vast land, good for cultivation of a variety of crops and construction of houses for settlement.
Structure of soil	Sticky clay soil.		
Texture of soil	Laterite, clay ,humus with stones		
Land use	Stratified into various activities	The land is used here for settlement, building of infrastructure, agriculture and livestock activities	Vast land which allows for rapid and sparse human settlements.

### **3.2.4 Fauna and Flora (vegetation)**

The vegetation is characterised by the evergreen tropical forest most of which contains tree species of immense economic value. The Korup National Park, Rumpi Hills and Philanthropic forest reserves contains rich varieties of flora and fauna. Many non-timber forest products are also found, including kola nuts and bush pepper, njansang, bitter cola and a variety of medicinal plants. Large virgin forest land with potentials for animal crossings, bird watch station.

The difference in topography, vegetation and climate gives rise to a variety of both food and cash crops which include; banana, cocoyam, maize, cassava, plantains, cocoa, and oil palm. There is abundance of fruit trees and NTFPs. Cocoa is the main cash crop within the municipality. Some of the animal species includes; elephants, monkeys, porcupines and cane rats.

The municipality also has several water falls water falls, caves and springs which are used as sources of water.

### **3.3. Human Milieu:**

Several landmarks are found within the municipality including; a cave with capacity for 300 persons in Kile kile village (Ngolo) which could serve for defense and shelter. There is a grave in Ikoi village for the historic leader of the Ngolos (Nakeli). The Batangas have a shrine in Manya which serves as a rallying point for traditional rites. Below is a quick scan of the human minieu:

**Table 5: Human Milieu**

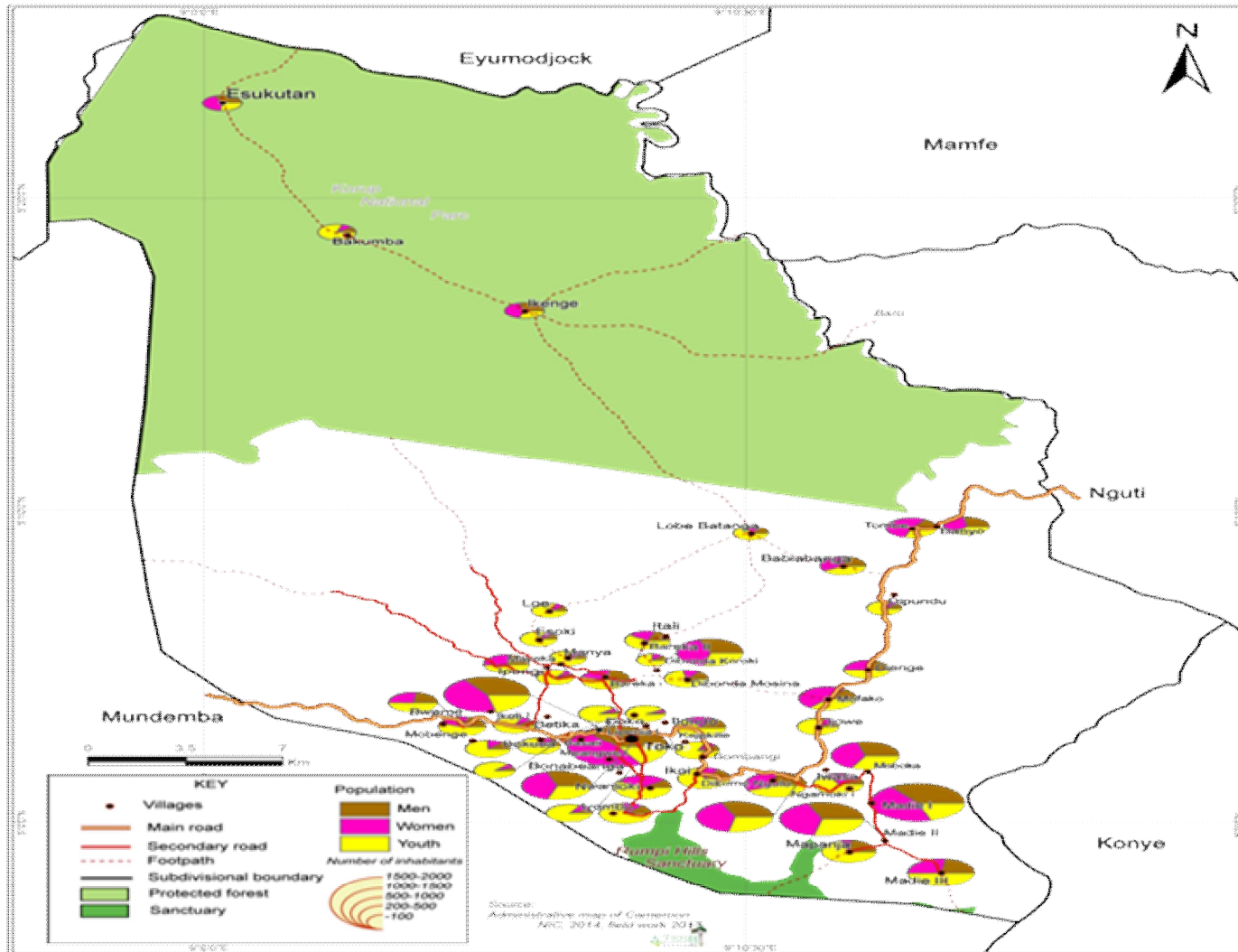
Historic reference	Ijowe Palaver house or Etana and Secret shrine (initial landing site for settlement)
Population	65,125 inhabitants (63 per square kilometer)
Ethnic groups	Bakoko, Batanga and Ngolo
Religions	Christianity (Presbyterian, Catholic, Pentecostal)
Main economic activities	Farming, hunting, trading

**Table 6: Repartition of the population in villages/quarters in the council according to specific age groups**

N0.	Place of Resident / Location	The whole population								
		Men	women	Total	Babies (0-35months) 7.7%	EPI target population (0-59months) 12%	Pre-school age population(4-5 years) 5.3%	Primary school age population (6-14 years) 23.4%	Adolescent (12-19 years) 15%	Youth population (15-34 years) 34.7%
	<b>Urban Space</b>									
1	Lipenja I	1465	1790	3255	418	651	287	814	861	2170
2	Madie Ngolo	3631	4439	8070	1036	1614	712	2018	2136	5380
3	Toko	2192	2680	4872	625	974	430	1219	1290	3248
	Subtotal:	7288	8909	16,197	2079	3239	1429	4051	4287	10798
	<b>Villages</b>									
4	Babiabanga	302	370	672	86	135	59	168	177	442
5	Banyo	324	396	720	92	144	64	180	192	480
6	Bareka I	290	355	645	83	129	57	161	171	430
7	Bareka II	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
8	Basali	51	62	113	15	23	10	28	30	76
9	Betika	132	162	294	38	59	26	73	78	196
10	Bakumba	70	86	156	20	31	14	39	42	104
11	Bokuba	31	38	69	9	14	6	17	18	46
12	Bombangi	366	448	814	104	163	72	203	216	542
13	Bonabeanga	86	105	191	24	38	17	48	51	127
14	Bweme	302	370	672	86	135	59	168	177	448
15	Dibonda Koroki	783	957	1740	223	348	154	435	462	1,160
16	Dibonda Mosina	140	172	312	40	62	28	78	84	208
17	Dikome Ngolo	1,063	1,300	2363	303	473	209	591	627	1,575
18	Dienge	273	333	606	78	121	54	151	162	404
19	Dipundu	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
20	Esoki	60	73	133	17	26	12	33	36	88
21	Esukutan	283	347	430	81	126	56	157	168	420
22	Iboko	41	49	90	12	18	8	22	24	60
23	Ikenge	270	330	600	77	120	53	150	159	400

24	Ikoï	216	265	481	62	96	43	120	129	320
25	Ikoti I	104	128	232	30	46	20	58	60	154
26	Ikoti II	73	89	162	21	32	14	41	42	108
27	Ilondo	87	106	193	25	38	17	48	51	128
28	Ipongi	275	337	612	79	122	50	153	150	404
29	Itali	220	269	489	63	98	43	122	129	326
30	Iwasa	542	663	1205	155	241	107	301	321	804
31	Ijowe	81	99	180	23	36	16	45	48	120
32	Iyombo	194	238	432	56	86	38	108	114	288
33	Kilekile	244	298	542	70	109	49	136	147	364
34	Lobe Batanga	96	118	214	27	43	19	53	57	142
35	Loe (Lowe)	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
36	Manya	50	61	111	14	22	10	29	30	75
37	Mapanja (Ngamoki II)	108	132	240	31	48	21	60	63	160
38	Masaka	95	115	210	27	42	18	53	54	140
39	Mayeke	62	76	138	16	27	12	34	36	92
40	Meangwe I	864	1,056	1920	246	382	170	480	510	1,280
41	Mobenge	256	314	570	73	114	50	143	150	380
42	Moboka	778	950	1728	221	346	153	432	459	1,152
43	Mofako	246	301	547	70	109	48	137	144	364
44	Ngamoki I	106	129	235	30	47	21	58	63	156
45	Nwamoki	170	208	378	49	76	33	94	99	252
46	Ndoi	168	205	373	47	75	33	93	99	248
47	Tombe	216	264		62	96	42	120	126	320
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10296</b>	<b>12582</b>	<b>22878</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>4576</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>5718</b>	<b>6069</b>	<b>15252</b>
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>17584</b>	<b>21491</b>	<b>39075</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>7815</b>	<b>3452</b>	<b>9769</b>	<b>10,358</b>	<b>26050</b>

*In the urban space Madie Ngolo represents (Madie I, II and III)*



*Map 2: Population*

### 3.4. Socio-economic Milieu:

**Table 7: Agriculture**

Village	No	Parameter	Culture 1	Culture 2	Culture 3	Observations
Urban space	1	Predominant crop type	Banana / Plantain	Cassava , egusi and other food crops	Palm / Cocoa	Food crops include plantains, banana, cassava, pepper and various forms of vegetables. Collection of NTFP
	2	Surface area under cultivation	25% of arable land	25% of arable land	10% of arable land	40% of arable land
	3	% pop involved / Number of farm families	About 90% of the population (farming families) are invloved in the production of cash as well as food crops. Cash crops generate family income while food crops are consumed by the family.			
	4	Active farming pop	80% of members of each family are active in farming. This include students during week ends and holidays.			
	5	Profits	Most produce is sold in neighboring municipalities (Mundemba, Konye and Eyumojock). Profits are difficult to calculate becuase many farmers do not keep farm records. An average farming familiy that cultivates 2 hectares can generate between 300,000 FCFA and 500,000 FCFA. Profits is computed at 50% of revenue (150,000 FCFA and 250,000 FCFA).			
Bakoko Villages	No	Parameter	Culture 1	Culture 2	Culture 3	Observations
	1	Predominant crop type	Cocoa	Coffee	Bush Mango / Country pepper	Food crops include plantains, banana, cassava, pepper, egusi and various forms of vegetables. Collection of NTFP
	2	Surface area under cultivation	25% of arable land	25% of arable land	10% of arable land	40% of arable land
	3	% pop involved / Number of farm families	About 90% of the population (farming families) are invloved in the production of cash as well as food crops. Cash crops generate family income while food crops are consumed by the family.			
	4	Active farming pop	80% of members of each family are active in farming. This include students during week ends and holidays.			
5	Profits	Most produce is sold in neighboring municipalities (Mundemba, Konye and Eyumojock). Profits are difficult to calculate becuase many farmers do not keep farm records. An average farming familiy that cultivates 2 hectatres can generate between 300,000 FCFA and 500,000 FCFA.				

		Profits is computed at 50% of revenue (150,000 FCFA and 250,000 FCFA).				
Batanga Villages	No	Parameter	Culture 1	Culture 2	Culture 3	Observations
	1	Predominant crop type	Banana / Plantain / cassava / egusi	Oil Palm	Bush mango / Oranges / Paw paw	
	2	Surface area under cultivation	25% of arable land	25% of arable land	10% of arable land	40% of arable land
	3	% pop involved / Number of farm families	About 90% of the population (farming families) are involved in the production of cash as well as food crops. Cash crops generate family income while food crops are consumed by the family.			
	4	Active farming pop	80% of members of each family are active in farming. This include students during week ends and holidays.			
	5	Profits	Most produce is sold in neighboring municipalities (Mundemba, Konye and Eyumojock). Profits are difficult to calculate because many farmers do not keep farm records. An average farming family that cultivates 2 hectares can generate between 300,000 FCFA and 500,000 FCFA. Profits is computed at 50% of revenue (150,000 FCFA and 250,000 FCFA).			
		Parameter	Culture 1	Culture 2	Culture 3	Observations
Ngolo Villages		Predominant crop type	Cocoyam	Cassava / paw paw, egusi	Palm / Bush Mango	Seasonal and highly exploited
		Surface area under cultivation	25% of arable land	25% of arable land	10% of arable land	40% of arable land
		% pop involved / Number of farm families	About 90% of the population (farming families) are involved in the production of cash as well as food crops. Cash crops generate family income while food crops are consumed by the family.			
		Active farming pop	80% of members of each family are active in farming. This include students during week ends and holidays.			
		Profits	Most produce is sold in neighboring municipalities (Mundemba, Konye and Eyumojock). Profits are difficult to calculate because many farmers do not keep farm records. An average farming family that cultivates 2 hectares can generate between 300,000 FCFA and 500,000 FCFA. Profits is computed at 50% of revenue (150,000 FCFA and 250,000 FCFA).			
<b>Synthesis of results on Agriculture</b>						
Total surface area Toko Municipality			1,034.13 km <sup>2</sup> . About 58% of the total land of Toko (59,478 hectares) is reserved for conservation purposes. 43,935 hectares is available for economic activities. These portions of land are rugged			

	with hills and valleys. The population can only cultivate a proportion of the land.
Total area under cultivation	About 26,361 hectares are currently being cultivated. This represents 60% of land available to farmers within the municipality.
Total population	65,125 inhabitants.
% population involved in agriculture	80% (52,100 persons)
Active farming population	48,844 persons (80%) are active in farming.
Total number of farm families	90% of Families within the municipality are engaged in farming activities.

*Source: Sub-Delegation of Agriculture -Toko, October 2017.*

**Table 8: Livestock and Animal Industries**

Area	Principal species		Means of rearing	Support Received		Observations
	Animal specie	Quantity		Organization	Type of support	
Urban space	Goats	100	-Stray rearing with local feeding methods mostly for home consumption/ceremonies . -Local and rudimentary methods	None	N/A	-Livestock production is not carried out for commercial purposes; rather animals are reared for family use or for traditional purposes like marriages and funerals. -Less than 10% of population involved. Not organized with limited knowledge on commercial livestock techniques. Mostly small scale on family basis. -Most of the animal rearing is practiced in the Bakoko villages of Ikenge and Esukutan.
	Sheep	75				
	Pigs	80				
	Fowls	1,300				
Bakoko Villages	Goats	300				
	Sheep	150				
	Pigs	250				
	Fowls	2,500				
Batanga Villages	Goats	150				
	Sheep	75				
	Pigs	100				
	Fowls	1,000				
Ngolo Villages	Goats	200				
	Sheep	100				
	Pigs	150				
	Fowls	2,000				
<i>Synthesis on Livestock production within the municipality:</i>						
Number of goats within the municipality				Seven hundred and fifty (750)		
Number of sheep within the municipality				Four hundred (400)		

Number of pigs within the municipality	Five hundred and eighty (580)
Table fowls within the municipality	Six thousand eight hundred (6,800)
Total	Eight thousand five hundred and thirty (8,530)

Source: Sub-Delegation of Livestock -Toko, October 2017.

**Table 9: Other economic activities**

Hunting		Craft		Products	Trading		Observations
Type/Mode of exploitation	Number of exploitants	Production type	Craft personnel		Villages	Trading personnel	
Hunting by trapping and using local guns	1.500	Weaving, Molding and carving	30	Basket, Mat, Drums, Sieve, Bags	-Bakoko (Esukutan and Ikenge) -Batanga (Li[enja I, Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki, Babiabanga, Banyo, Bombangi, Dienge, Ipongi) -Ngolo ( Toko, Meangwe I, Kilekile, Dikome Ngolo, Iwasa, Moboka, Madie Ngolo, Newtown and Boembe, Bweme)	-170 -385 - 497	Most of these activities are part time and very highly seasonal
<i>Synthesis of other economic activities within the municipality:</i>							
Number of hunters		1.500	Hunting is mostly conducted by men between the ages 20 – 45				
No of persons involved in crafts		30	Craft is mostly part time and done by men				
No of persons involved in petty trading		1.052	Trading is conducted by both sexes and commodities comprise mostly general provision, alcohol and food stuff				

**Table 10: Commerce, Exchanges (Markets)**

Existing market type	Neighbourhood	Market days (assigned)	Observations
Open Market	Ikoti II	Fridays	Semi permanent shades (deteriorating state, abandoned and non functional)
Open market	Banyo	Saturdays	Semi permanent shades
Open Market	Meangwe I	Wednesdays	Permanent structures ( non functional, abandoned and bushy environment)
Synthesis of exchanges (markets)	There is only one functional market within the municipality. The council has made little effort to create enabling environments for functional markets which could generate much needed revenue to the council in return.		

**Table 11: Exploitation of forest resources:**

Type of exploitation	Existence	Type of products	Actors responsible	Trend
Collection of forest products by the population under user right protected by Forestry Law no 94/01 of January 20, 1994	Yes	(NFTP) None Forest Timber Product (Nganganga, Njansanga, Bush mangoe, Medicinal plants, Timber)	CIGs, Youths and women	Seasonal in nature
Illegal collection of forest products reprimanded by Forestry and Wildlife Law no 94/01 of January 20, 1994	Yes	Timber, Bush meat, Bush mango, Nganganga and Njansang	CIGs, Youths and women	Seasonal in nature
Legal exploitation with a permit, concession, personal authorization, special permit Article 42 of the Forestry Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## **IV. PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS**

## 4.0 Participatory Diagnosis Results

### 4.1. CID Synthesis

**Table 12: CID Synthesis**

Axis	Strengths	Weaknesses	Axis for Reinforcement
Management of Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regular Deliberations with at least 90% attendance.</li> <li>-Dynamic Staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low execution rate of Municipal Deliberations.</li> <li>-General laxity at work (Deputy Mayors are not always on seat)</li> <li>-Poor collaboration among council executive</li> <li>-Limited Delegation of Authority</li> <li>-Limited Flow of Information at all levels</li> <li>-No Standard Operating Manuals and Procedures on Council Functioning.</li> <li>-Inadequate strategies for revenue collection.</li> <li>-Absence of policies to attract investors</li> <li>-No Gender Policy.</li> <li>-Absence of Electricity / Communication / Banking facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Elaborate Internal Rules and Regulations including staff Performance Evaluation System</li> <li>-Train Council Staff based on their training needs</li> <li>-Hold monthly productive staff meetings</li> </ul>
Management of Financial Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Standard Operating Procedures for Cash payments.</li> <li>-Presence of MT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of Taxation Service</li> <li>-Poor Tax Base</li> <li>-Limited Cooperation between the Council and the business community</li> <li>Inadequate strategies for revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lobby for a Taxation Service in Toko</li> <li>Identify, Sensitize and Exploit all taxable resources and activities</li> <li>-Develop Strategies for effective Collection of Global tax</li> </ul>
Management of Council Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Equipped Council Chambers with variety of furniture</li> <li>-Available Council fixed and artificial assets</li> <li>-Means of transport ( Motorbikes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No Policy on the use of council assets</li> <li>-Limited exploitation of council fixed natural assets (Land)</li> <li>-Poor maintenance of council fixed artificial assets (Buildings).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop Data base and Maintenance Policy for Council Assets</li> <li>-Render functional the Market in Meangwe I.</li> <li>-Develop Standard Operating Procedures for the use of the council assets.</li> <li>-Paint the Council Chambers</li> <li>-Initiate Agro Business planting more palms and adding plantains and banana.</li> <li>-Elaborate Land acquisition &amp; Development Plan for the New Layout.</li> </ul>
Management of Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cordial Relationship with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non collaboration with business community and other development actors within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identify &amp; Sensitize all Council Stakeholders</li> <li>-Activate all VDCs and intensify Council –</li> </ul>

	<p>Supervisory Authority</p> <p>-Positive working the PSMNR in capacity building and technical assistance (Assisted the council in tracing the council forest) and co-management of protected areas/landuse planning/zoning</p>	<p>-No Open Day programs between the population and the council.</p> <p>-No Policy for Public Private Partnerships within the municipality.</p> <p>-There are no formalized agreements between the council and development partners despite the presence of conservation organizations like the KORUP National Park and the Christian Philanthropic Society within the municipality.</p> <p>-Absence of several technical services within the municipality.</p> <p>-Limited contacts between the council and socio-cultural and professional groups within the municipality.</p> <p>Traditional authorities are politicized and some do not effectively cooperate with the council.</p>	<p>Village Partnerships</p> <p>-Organise Annual Toko Development Forum</p> <p>-Engage MoUs with the PSMNR and KNP in the management of protected areas.</p> <p>-Elaborate Twinning opportunities for TOKO Municipality</p>
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## 4.2. Main Services of the Council area

### 4.2.1 Reference situation

**Table 13: Synthesis of Infrastructure, Location & Functioning per Sector within the municipality:**

<i>No</i>	<i>Type of Infrastructure</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Basic Education (Nursery schools)	5	2	7
2	Basic Education (Primary schools)	5	25	30
3	Secondary Education (GSS & GTC)	3	0	3
4	Public Health (Hospitals / Health Centres)	3	5	8
5	Commerce (Markets)	0	3	3
6	Water (Taps, bore hole & Wells)	7 taps, 3 bore holes	3 taps, 4 bore holes, 2 wells	10 taps, 7 bore holes, 2 wells
7	Electricity (Generator & Solar)	2	1	3

No	Sector	Type of infrastructure	Quantity	Location	State of the infrastructure	Observations
1	Basic Education	Classrooms	42	Urban space	Average	In use
			102	Rural	Average	In use
		Administrative block	5	Urban space	Average	Operational
		Latrines	7	Urban space	Average	Need regular cleaning
2	Secondary Education	GSS Classrooms	18	Toko, Madie Ngolo	Average	In use
		Administrative block	3		Average	Operational
		Latrines	3		Average	Need regular cleaning
		GTC	2	Lipenja I	Good	Functioning
Latrines	1	Average	Need regular cleaning			
3	Public Health	Intergrated Health Centre	1	Toko	Average	-Has a Laboratory, Maternity, Pharmacy, water point, latrine and staff quarters -Needs waste treatment, Fence and Afforestation
4		Intergrated Health Centre	5	Lipenja, Madie Ngolo, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Bambangi		-Absence of water point -Needs Laboratory, Maternity, Pharmacy, latrine, staff quarters, waste treatment, fence and Afforestation
		Latrines	2		Average	Need regular cleaning
5	Commerce	Markets	3	Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti 2		Non Functioning
6	Water Resources	Taps	10	Toko, Madie		
		Bore holes	7			
		Wells	2	Bombangi, Meangwe I		
7	Electricity	Generator	2	Toko & Madie Ngolo	Bad	Non-functional
		Generator	1	Dikome Ngolo	Good	Functioning (periodic)
11	TOKO Council	Council Chambers	1	Toko	Average	Need rehabilitation (painting)
		Grand stand	1		Functioning	Needs rehabilitation
		Guest House	1		Functioning	Needs rehabilitation

**Table 14: Synthesis of educational infrastructure and equipment within the municipality**

School location	Type of School	Total no. of pupils / students	Number of teachers	Number of classrooms	Number of desks	Student / teacher ratio	Student/ classroom ratio	Student/ desk ratio
<b>Urban space</b>								
TOKO	GNS	19	2	3	60	10:1	7:1	3:1
	GPS	196	4	4	50	49:1	49:1	4:1
	GSS	150	12	8	15	13:1	19:1	10:1
Lipenja I	GNS	10	1	1	10	10:	10:1	1:1
	GPS	200	10	6	55	20:1	34:1	4:1
	GTC	143	3	2	Worksho p	48:1	Workshops with tools	
Madie Ngolo	GNS	17	1	1	10	17:1	17:1	2:1
	GPS	199	3	3	22	66:1	66:1	9:1
	GSS	143	8	10	45	18:1	14:1	3:1
<b>Subtotal (urban)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>302</b>			
<b>Villages</b>								
Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babiabanga	GPS	34	1	1	5	34:1	34:1	7:1
Banyo	GPS	170	4	5	40	43:1	34:1	4:1
Bareka I	GPS	109	2	2	40	55:1	55:1	3:1
Betika	GPS	158	3	6	50	53:1	27:1	3:1
Bombangi	GPS	114	2	5	60	57:1	23:1	2:1
Bweme	GPS	276	3	9	70	92:1	31:1	4:1
Dibonda Koroki	GNS	55	2	1	10	28:1	55:1	6:1
Dibonda Koroki	GPS	205	3	8	60	68:1	26:1	4:1
Dikome Ngolo	GPS	62	3	4	60	20:1	16:1	1:1
Esukutan	GPS	220	7	8	35	32:1	28:1	6:1
Ikenge	GPS	175	6	4	30	29:1	44:1	6:1
Ikoi	GPS	214	2	3	95	107:1	71:1	2:1
Itali	GPS	108	2	4	40	54:1	27:1	3:1
Kilekile	GPS	126	2	4	20	61:1	31:1	6:1

Meangwe I	GPS	242	5	6	20	48:1	40:1	12:1
Moboka	GPS	221	3	4	90	73:1	55:1	3:1
Mofako Batanga	GPS	123	3	7	60	41:1	18:1	2:1
Ndoi	GPS	147	3	3	60	49:1	49:1	3:1
Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	GPS	108	2	3	15	54:1	36:1	7:1
Nwamoki	GPS	150	3	3	40	50:1	50:1	4:1
Madie 2	GNS	9	1	1	5	9:1	9:1	2:1
Madie 2	GPS	252	4	5	30	63:1	50:1	8:1
Madie 3	GNS	10	1	1	4	10:1	10:1	2:1
Madie 3	GPS	137	3	5	25	46:1	27:1	6:1
<b>Sub total (villages)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>964</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,266</b>			

The above figures indicate under scholarization of primary and secondary education within the municipality (Less than 60 pupils per class and less than 60 pupils available to a teacher. However there is need to supply more benches in some schools).

**Table 15: Reference situation/needs of secondary school teachers within the municipality**

School / subject discipline		Government Secondary Schools	GTC	Total	Observation (state with examples of contract staff)
English	Existing	2	1	3	Most staff are PTA
	Need	2	0	2	
Mathematics	Existing	2	1	3	Most staff are PTA
	Need	0	0	0	
Science	Existing	4	2	6	Most staff are PTA
	Need	2	1	3	
Civics	Existing	1	1	2	Most staff are PTA
	Need	0	0	0	
Computer Science	Existing	0	0	0	No access to electricity
	Need	1	1	2	
<b>Total Existing</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Total Needed</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	

**Table 16: Synthesis of needs for Education**

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>% Basic Education</i>	<i>% Secondary Education</i>	<i>Observations</i>
1	Ratio pupil/Teacher	70%	50%	Enrollment is below the norm the current classrooms are under-utilized as wee as teachers having to teach less than the standard of 60 pupils per classroom. Most schools need basic equipment (waste bins and infrastructure including water, fence and afforestation).
2	Girls/Boys parity in school	55% : 45%	40% : 60%	
3	Proportion of classroom in permanent block material	70%	85%	
4	Proportion of electrified primary schools	0	0	
5	Proportion of schools with latrines	60%	100%	
6	Proportion of schools with portable water	20%	10%	
7	Proportion of schools with fences	0	0	
8	Proportion of schools with waste bins	0	0	
9	Proportion of schools with afforestation	0	0	
7	Proportion of the population situated at less than 5km of the nearest school	30%	60%	

**Table 17: Synthesis of the Health sector**

<i>No</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Average</i>
1	Number of health training programs without a program of minimum activities(PMA)	PEV
2	Number of qualified health personnel	06
3	Number of hospital beds	14
4	% of population situated less than 5km from a PMA health training centre	30%
5	Number of pharmacies/pro pharmacies	2
6	% of population situated less than 5km of pro pharmacy	75%
7	How often health centres are visited	Seldom
8	% of water borne diseases	80%
9	HIV/AIDs prevalence rate	70%
10	% of persons who know their serological status	N/A

*Source: Health Center, Toko Sept 2017*

**Table 18: Reference situation partitioning of the health personnel in the council**

Health District	Location	Total population	Medical doctor	SRN	Nurse	AS	Matron	Health Committee
Mundemba	<i>Urban space</i>							
	Toko	8,120	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Lipenja I	5,425	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Madie I	6,700	0	1	1	1	0	0
	<b>Sub total (urban space)</b>	<b>20,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<i>Villages</i>							
	Dikome Ngolo	3,938	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Bombangi	1,356	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Dienge	1,010	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Dibonda Koroki	2,900	0	0	1	0	0	0
	<b>Sub total (villages)</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>29,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 19: Hydraulic within the Municipality**

**Functioning state of water points according to their nature within the Municipality**

Project Type	Location	Source of financing	Functioning State			Total
			Good	Functioning	To be rehabilitated	
Borehole	Bweme	PIB	Good	Functioning	To be rehabilitated	1
	Dikome Ngolo Ipongi, Meangwe I		Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
			Exploited	No	Yes	1
			Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Toko		Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Lipenja I		Exploited	No	No	2
	<b>Sub total</b>					<b>7</b>
Water abduction	Toko / Meangwe I		Abandoned	Yes	Yes	2
	Madie Ngolo / Moboka		Under construction	Yes	Yes	4
	<b>Sub total</b>					<b>6</b>
Well	Bombangi	Community	Exploited	Yes	Yes	1
	Meangwe I	Community	Exploited	Yes	Yes	1
	<b>Sub total</b>					<b>2</b>
	<b>Council total</b>					<b>15</b>

**Table 20: Electricity infrastructure in the Urban and Village space**

Location	Types of Infrastructure				
Toko and Madie Ngolo	Generators <b>2</b>	Solar panels	Poles	Total	Observations
		<b>0</b>		16	The generators are non-functional
Subtotal	2	0	12	16	
Rural space					Observations
Dikome Ngolo	1	0	6	7	Functional (periodic)
Subtotal	1	0	6	7	
Council total	3	0			

*Source: Analysis of field data (2017)*

**Table 21: Synthesis of Road infrastructure needed within the municipal**

<b>Road No.</b>	<b>Road name</b>	<b>Distance (Km)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Nature of Work</b>	<b>Villages Crossed</b>	<b>Critical Points / GPS (bridges &amp; culverts)</b>
1	Esukutan to Babi (Eyumojock)	20km	Road	Rehabilitation	None	A narrow bridge constructed by KORUP
2	Ikenge to Tombe	12km Ikenge-Banyo 10km Bareka II-Tombe	Footpath	Open 23km	Ikenge, Bareka II, Tombe	-2 bridges -1 culvert
3	Ikenge to Bombangi	23km	Footpath	Open 23km	Bareka II, Lobe, Ipongi	-2 culvert -1 bridge
4	Babiabanga to Bombangi	7km by the council	Road	Rehabilitation	Maromba	-2 bridges -3 culverts
5	Ipongi to Itali	5km	Road	Rehabilitation	Bombangi, Boromba, Masaka, Itali,	-3 bridges -2 culverts
6	Banyo to Dikome Ngolo	10km	Major road	Rehabilitation	Dienge, Tombe, Dipundu, Mofako, Ijowe	-3 bridges -2 culverts
7	Dikome Ngolo to Madie III	12km	Road	Rehabilitation	Iwasa, Ngamoki, Moboka, Madie I and II	-3 bridges -4 culverts
8	Lipenja I to Ndoi	10km	Road	Rehabilitation	Bareka I, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Ndoi	-3 culverts -2 bridges
9	Bweme to Toko	7km	Road	Rehabilitation	Mobenge, Ikoti I, Ikoti II, Betika, Bokuba, Iboko	Rehabilitate and expand 3 bridges
10	Toko to Dikome Ngolo	7km	Major road	Rehabilitation	Meangwe I, Bonabianga, Nwamoki, Iyombo, Ikoi	3 bridges
11	Meangwe I to Ikoi	5km	Road	Rehabilitation	Ilondo, Kile kile	-2 culverts -1 bridge
15	Lipenja I to Lowe	6km	Road	Opening	Mayeke, Manya & Esoki	-2 culverts -2 bridges
16	Iboko to Bareka I	5km	Footpath	Opening	None	-1 culvert -1 bridge
17	Toko to Bonabeanga	3km	Footpath	Opening	None	1 culvert
18	Bonabianga to Nwamoki	2km	Footpath	Opening	None	-1culvert

*Source: Analysis of field data (2017)*

To improve the road network within the area concentrated by human settlement, 62 kilometers of road opening as well as 99 kilometers of road rehabilitation is required. There is also need to construct 25 bridges and 22 culverts.

Reference situation of Commercial Infrastructure of the Council

**Table 22:Market infrastructure in Toko**

Location of the infrastructure	Type of infrastructure								
	Shop	Market/complex	Business station	Livestock farm	Nursery	Slaughter house	Parks	Cattle parks	Observations
Banyo	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Created in 2017 by Toko Council; market in average state; periodic use with market day on Saturday; has 10 sheds
Meangwe I	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Created in 2008 with support from the Rumpi Project; market in good state though poorly maintained; has 12 counters; market day is Tuesday. Non- functional.
Ikoti 2	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Created in 2015 by Toko Council; market in bad state and non-functional, market days on Friday

There three markets within the municipality but only one (Banyo) is functional.This situation tremendously contributes to the low internal revenue collected by the Council each year.

#### 4.2.2 Problem analysis

**Table 23: Problem analysis for effective sectors within the municipality**

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Sites concerned
Toko Council	Weak Functional Capacity of the Council	<u>Council Assets :</u> -Inadequate utilization of council fixed assets (land / markets) -Insufficient council structures for staff & services	-Inadequate quality services to the public -Low staff moral & interpersonal relations -Low rate of	-Elaborate asset policy -Render markets functional -Initiate agro-businesses for income generation -Elaborate IRR for staff	TOKO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate implementation of policy on council assets</li> <li><u>Personnel :</u></li> <li>-Inadequate qualified staff</li> <li>-Absence of Staff Internal Rules and Regulations (IRR)</li> <li>-Absence of staff performance appraisals</li> <li>-Limited opportunities for in-service training for staff</li> <li>-Irregular payment of salaries</li> <li><u>Finance :</u></li> <li>-Absence of taxation service</li> <li>-inadequate knowledge on realistic budgeting</li> <li>-Inadequate framework for revenue collection</li> <li>-Insufficient exploitation of potential internal revenue sources</li> <li>-Insufficient accountability for council resources</li> <li><u>Relations with Partners :</u></li> <li>-Inadequate collaboration with stakeholders</li> <li>-insufficient circulation of information about council activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>implementation of planned activities.</li> <li>-Misappropriation of council funds and assets</li> <li>-Increased mistrust between the council and population</li> <li>-Limited visibility of the council within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacity building for staff based on training needs</li> <li>-Lobby for taxation service</li> <li>-Train on realistic budgeting</li> <li>-Identify, sensitize and exploit all taxable resources</li> <li>-Develop strategies for effective revenue collection</li> <li>-Conduct stakeholder analysis / increase visibility of the council</li> <li>-Activate all VDCs and intensify partnerships</li> <li>-Organize Toko Development Forum</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with conservation organizations (KNP).</li> </ul>	
Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Sites concerned
Agriculture	Low Agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Pre-Production:</u></li> <li>-Limited access to land</li> <li>-Limited knowledge on modern farm techniques</li> <li>-Limited number of organized farming groups</li> <li>-Limited financial capacity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High rate of post-harvest loses.</li> <li>-Reduced income</li> <li>- High Unemployment &amp; under-employment</li> <li>-Low purchasing power</li> <li>-Food shortage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Land for agricultural activities</li> <li>-Lobby / Recruit trained agricultural personnel</li> <li>-Organize training on modern farming techniques &amp; Group Dynamics</li> </ul>	-In all 49 villages within the municipality

		<p>farmers</p> <p><u>Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use of rudimentary farming tools and methods</li> <li>-Limited access to improved varieties of seeds and seedlings</li> <li>-pest and disease attack on crops</li> <li>-High costs of inputs &amp; transportation</li> <li>-Limited access to technical personnel.</li> </ul> <p><u>Post-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor farm to market roads</li> <li>-Limited processing and transforming units</li> <li>-Limited storage facilities</li> <li>-Limited access to market information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor living standards.</li> <li>-Rural Exodus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improved seeds and seedling varieties</li> <li>-Processing and transformation equipment.</li> <li>-Storage facilities</li> <li>-Regularly Maintained farm to market roads</li> <li>-Market information</li> <li>-Intensive Collaboration with Potential Partner Organizations (KORUP, SG SOC, Christian Philanthropic)</li> </ul>	
Water Resources	Limited access to portable water	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient alternative portable water points</li> <li>-Broken pipes and taps (poor maintenance).</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of water management committee / policy on water</li> <li>-Absence of water technician (non-treatment of water sources)</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of spare parts.</li> <li>-Pollution of water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High incidence of water borne diseases (stomach &amp; eyes)</li> <li>-High Medical bills associated with water borne diseases</li> <li>-Drop in per capital income</li> <li>-Lost energy &amp; time due to long distances to fetch water</li> <li>-Low standards of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rehabilitate Pipe borne water Schemes.</li> <li>-Construct more portable water sources</li> <li>-Activate Water Maintenance Committees with terms of reference.</li> <li>-Institute Traditional Laws against abuse of water sources</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with water construction organizations (Organization for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure / OSRI).</li> </ul>	Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja, Madie I, Madie II and Madie III, Meangwe I, Moboka, Mofako, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki and Toko.
Electricity (Energy)	Limited access to electricity	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No Connection to National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Difficulty of using electrical appliances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ENEO Extension</li> <li>-Decentralized Community</li> </ul>	Babiabanga, Bareka I, Bombangi,

	supply	<p>Electricity Network (ENEO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non-functional thermal electricity plants</li> <li>-Broken poles for street lights(poor maintenance)</li> <li>-Insufficient maintenance of community generators</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of electricity management committee (policy on electricity).</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to equipment and related accessories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to food preservation (perishables)</li> <li>-Low level of school research and academic results due to reduced learning hours</li> <li>-Limited access and networking with the outside world</li> <li>-High sense of insecurity</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<p>generators (solar or thermal or hydro)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Management Committees with Terms of Reference.</li> <li>-Access to electricity technicians</li> </ul>	<p>Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Esukutan, Ipongi, Iwasa, Madie I, Madie II and Madie III, Moboka and Toko.</p> <p>Lipenja I and extention to (Bareka I, Mayeka, Manya, Esoki and Lowe)</p>
Public Works	Poor state of rural road Network	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor state of culverts and bridges</li> <li>-Limited maintenance of gutters and critical spots.</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of road management committee (road maintenance policy)</li> <li>-Limited community mobilization</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited road maintenance tools and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High costs of transportation of persons, goods and services</li> <li>-Reduced economic activities</li> <li>-Overloading and increased risks of accidents</li> <li>-Drop in per capital income &amp; living standards</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Activate road maintenance committees with Terms of Reference (ToR)</li> <li>-Mobilize and organize community work on critical spots, gutters and culverts.</li> <li>-Extend road network to other villages</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with road maintenance organizations (Organization for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure / OSRI).</li> </ul>	<p>23km Ikenge to Bombangi, 23km Ikenge to Banyo, 10km Bareka II to Tombe, 11km Dikome Ngolo to Madie Boembe, 15km Dikome Ngolo to Dienge, 5km Iboko to Bareka I, 3km Toko to Bonabeanga, 2km Bonabeanga to Nwamoki, 6km Lipenja I to Lowe</p>
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient classrooms</li> <li>-Dilapidated structures</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities, school fence and water points</li> <li>-Absence of libraries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low enrolment &amp; scholarization rates</li> <li>- Poor school performance at external examinations</li> <li>- High rate of school drop outs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construct /renovate class rooms, libraries, toilets, water points and fences in schools</li> <li>-Lobby for transfer of trained teachers</li> <li>-Supply equipment and</li> </ul>	<p>Babeabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown and Madie Boembe</p>

		<p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained teachers</li> <li>-High absentee rate of personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient number of benches, tables, trash cans</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of early marriages</li> <li>- High rate of juvenile delinquencies</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<p>didactic materials to schools.</p> <p>-Support Childhood development in communities</p>	<p>4 Babeabanga, 4 Banyo, 4 Bareka I, 2 Betika, 4 Bombangi, 2 Bweme, 4 Dibonda Koroki, 2 Dikome Ngolo, 2 Esukutan, 4 Ikenge, 2 Ikoi, 4 Kilekile, 2 Lpenja I, 2 Madie Ngolo, 2 Madie Newtown, 2 Madie Boembe, 2 Meangwe I, 4 Mofako, 4 Moboka, 4 Ndoi, 2 Toko.</p>
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality secondary education	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient classrooms</li> <li>-Dilapidated structures</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities, school fence and water points</li> <li>-Absence of libraries</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained teachers</li> <li>-High absentee rate of personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient number of benches, tables, trash cans</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low Enrolment &amp; scholarization rates</li> <li>- Poor school performance at external examinations</li> <li>- High rate of school drop outs.</li> <li>- High rate of early Marriages</li> <li>- High rate of juvenile delinquencies</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construct /renovate class rooms, libraries, toilets, water points and fences in schools</li> <li>-Lobby for transfer of trained teachers</li> <li>-Supply equipment and didactic materials to schools.</li> <li>-Support Childhood development in communities</li> </ul>	<p>GSS Toko and Madie I and GTC Lipenja I</p>
Public Health	Limited access to quality health care services	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient structures to accommodate services</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of malaria &amp; water borne diseases</li> <li>-High mortality rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct / rehabilitate health structures</li> <li>-Recruit qualified health personnel</li> </ul>	<p>Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I and Esukutan.</p>

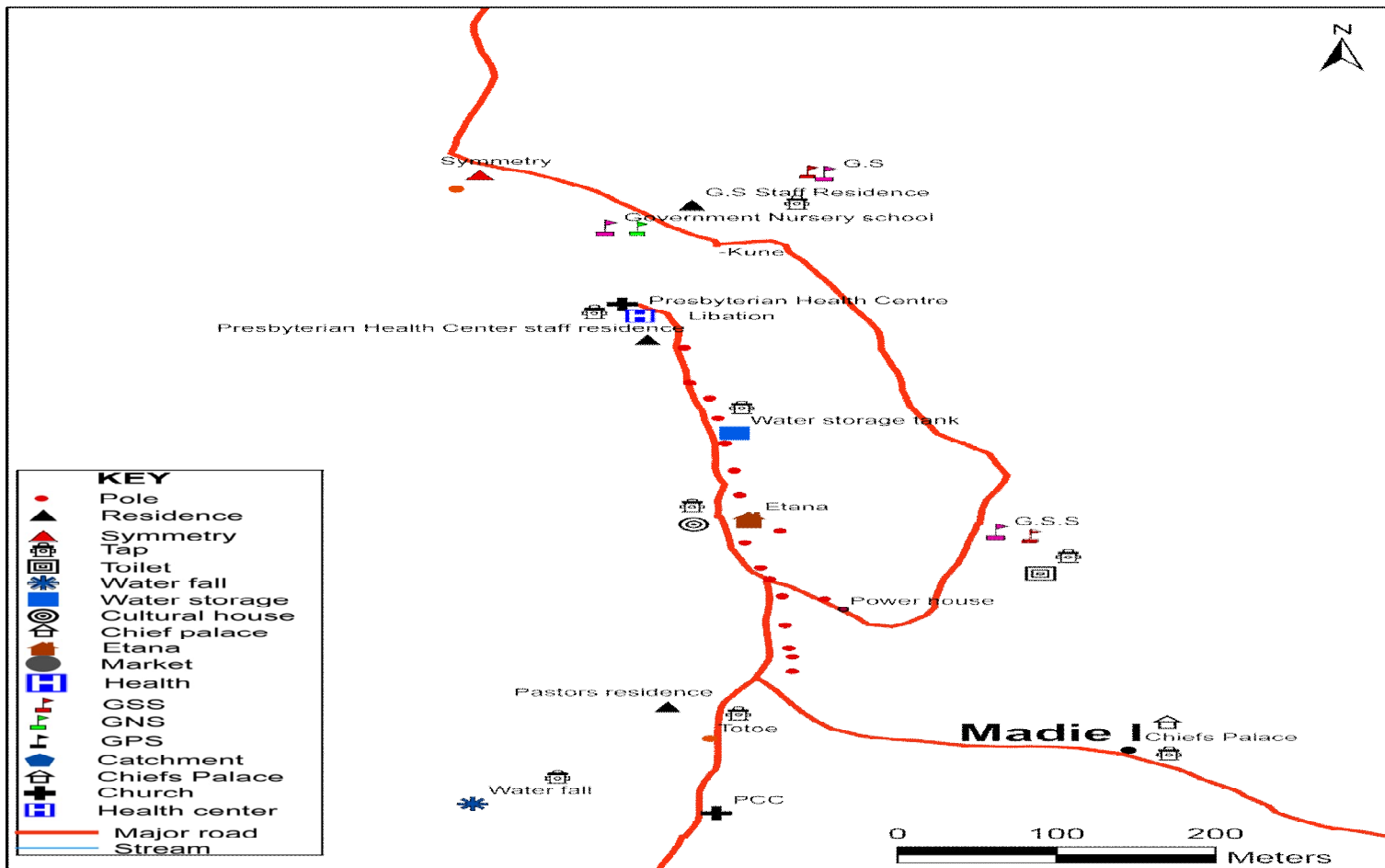
		<p>reforestation &amp; fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate supply of electricity and water in health institutions</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained staff</li> <li>-High absentee rate of staff</li> <li>-Inadequate coverage of outreach programs</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient equipment and drugs for the laboratory, maternity &amp; pharmacy</li> </ul>	<p>(infant &amp; maternal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- High medical bills including transport to other health centres</li> <li>- Low productivity</li> <li>- Low standards of living</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Acquire Modern health equipment</li> <li>-Regular supply of drugs (SWRDP)</li> <li>-Activate health management committee with ToRs.</li> <li>-Organize regular health outreach programs.</li> <li>-Municipal Health Insurance Scheme</li> </ul>	Toko, Dikome Ngolo and Madie1
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production and productivity	<p><u>Pre-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor organization of livestock producers</li> <li>-Limited knowledge in commercial livestock production</li> <li>- Limited access to technical services</li> <li>- Limited financial capacity of farmers</li> </ul> <p><u>Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to live stock inputs (improved breeds, drugs, feed).</li> <li>-High costs of inputs</li> </ul> <p><u>Post-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate preservation facilities</li> <li>-Limited knowledge on market information for drugs and supplies</li> <li>-High transportation of products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High rate of disease breakouts / loss in production</li> <li>-Limited production of high breed species</li> <li>- Reduced income / Low living standards</li> <li>-Low protein intake</li> <li>-Reduced revenue potential to the Council</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recruit trained livestock personnel</li> <li>-Training on modern livestock techniques &amp; Group Dynamics</li> <li>-Improved high breed species</li> <li>-Acquire / Construct Storage facilities</li> <li>-Regularly Maintained farm to market roads</li> <li>-Access to Market information</li> </ul>	BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers
Environment and Nature	Increased Environmental degradation	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of structures to accommodate technical services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased warming (Climate change).</li> <li>-Reduction of aquatic life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tree planting (aforestation)</li> <li>-Sensitize on sustainable uses of the environment</li> </ul>	Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme,

Protection		<p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonresident trained personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient sensitization on the sustainable uses of the environment</li> <li>- Absence of laws banning the abuse of rivers</li> <li>- Regular dumping of human &amp; household wastes in rivers</li> <li>- Increased Deforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of diseases</li> <li>- Prevalence of poorly disposed plastic wastes in communities</li> <li>- Increased degradation of the ozone layer</li> <li>- Increased pollution</li> <li>- Soil erosion through overflowing rivers.</li> <li>- Non utilization of environment management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize Clean-up Campaigns</li> <li>- Organize training on waste management techniques. (digging of pits, burning, latrines)</li> <li>- Support elaboration, implementation and monitoring environmental management plans at council levels</li> </ul>	<p>Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako</p>
Commerce	Insufficient commercial activities	<p><u>Infrastructure &amp; Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non operating markets within the municipality.</li> <li>- Absence of financial institutions</li> <li>- Few business establishments / informal sector (off-license, hair dressing salons, barber shops, carpenters, brick layers</li> <li>- Limited circulation of goods and services</li> <li>- Limited market information</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonfunctional market masters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploitation of community by producers and suppliers</li> <li>- High price speculation on products</li> <li>- Limited revenue to the Council</li> <li>- Limited access to quality goods and services</li> <li>- High unemployment</li> <li>- Limited circulation of money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate existing markets (institute market days)</li> <li>- Construct functional markets</li> <li>- Activate Village bank</li> <li>- Lobby for implantation of Micro Finance Institutions</li> <li>- Build capacities on strategies to attract businesses within the municipality</li> </ul>	<p>Bweme, Dikome Ngolo, Lipenja I, Madie I and Ikenge</p>
Youth and Civic Education	Insufficient Youth Empowerment facilities and programs	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of youth and animation center</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient trainers and youth animators</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High unemployment rate</li> <li>- High illiteracy rate and Juvenile Delinquency</li> <li>- Prostitution, high pregnancy rate among the youth</li> <li>- Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct functional youth animation center</li> <li>- Lobby for trainers and animators</li> <li>- Train &amp; support on self-employment opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>Lipenja I</p> <p>PAJER-U (Project for the support of Rural and Urban Youths), NCSAPD (National Civic</p>

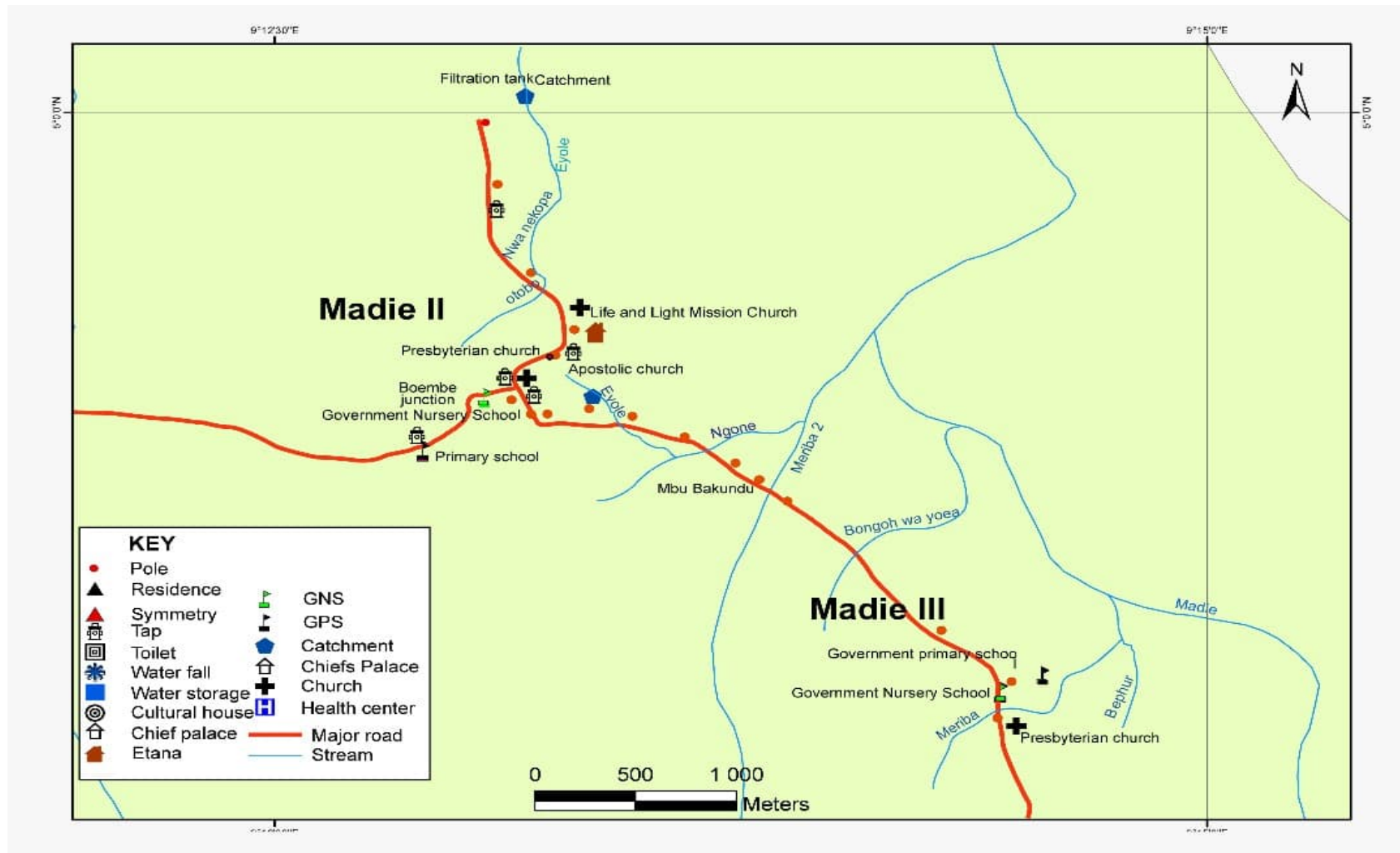
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient sensitization on available services that benefit the youth</li> <li>- Limited entrepreneurial opportunities</li> </ul>			Agency for participation in Development) and NYO (National Youth Observatory - on going from 2017-2021) and the domain of trainings (agriculture, piggery, livestock, poultry etc.)
Forestry & Wildlife	High rate of exploitation of forest resources	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate structures to accommodate technical services</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonresident trained personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited working equipment for forestry personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate sensitization on Forestry Laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Depletion of certain plant species (bush onion)</li> <li>- Displacement of animal species</li> <li>- Destruction of biodiversity</li> <li>- Regular conflicts between forestry personnel and the population</li> <li>- Global warming</li> <li>- No land use plans</li> <li>- Limited enforcement of forestry laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate and equip forestry post</li> <li>- Increase number of technical staff</li> <li>- Sensitize local population on forestry laws</li> <li>- Intensify collaboration with conservation organizations</li> <li>- Support alternative income generating activities of the population especially women &amp; youth.</li> <li>- Enforce collaborative management of protected areas and resources in and around protected areas</li> <li>- Carry out participatory land use planning at village, clusters, and council level</li> </ul>	<p>Banyo, Babeabanga, Bareka I and II, Bakumba, Baromba, Basari, Bonabianga, Bweme, Bombangi, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Ilondo, Ipongi, Itali, Ijowe, Iyombo, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I, II and III, Many, Masaka, Mofako, Tombe and Toko</p>
Territorial Administr	Insufficient local	<p><u>Infrastructure :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of structures for law and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High costs associated with administrative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transfer personnel and supply working equipment to</li> </ul>	<p>Bweme, Dikome Ngolo, Dibonda</p>

ation	administrative services	order officials <u>Personnel</u> : -High absentee rate of personnel -Refusal of transferred staff to reside within the municipality	services -Slow rate of re-classifying Chiefs -Limited collaboration with VTCs & VDCs - High rates of unprosecuted domestic disputes -Reduced trust of local administration	enable production of administrative documents within the municipality -Established procedures for classifying Chiefs -Develop confidence building measures and Sensitize population	Koroki and Ikenge
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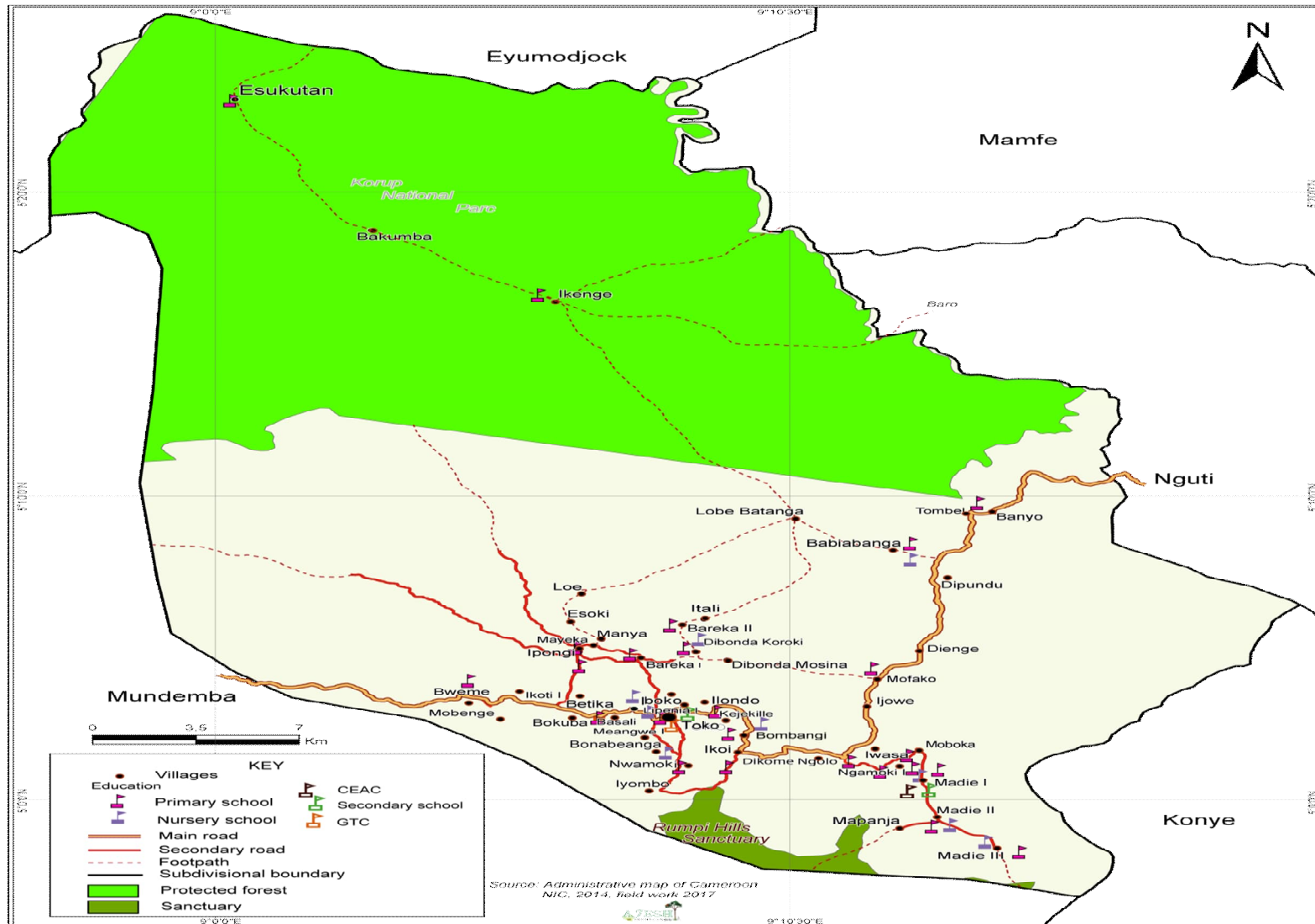




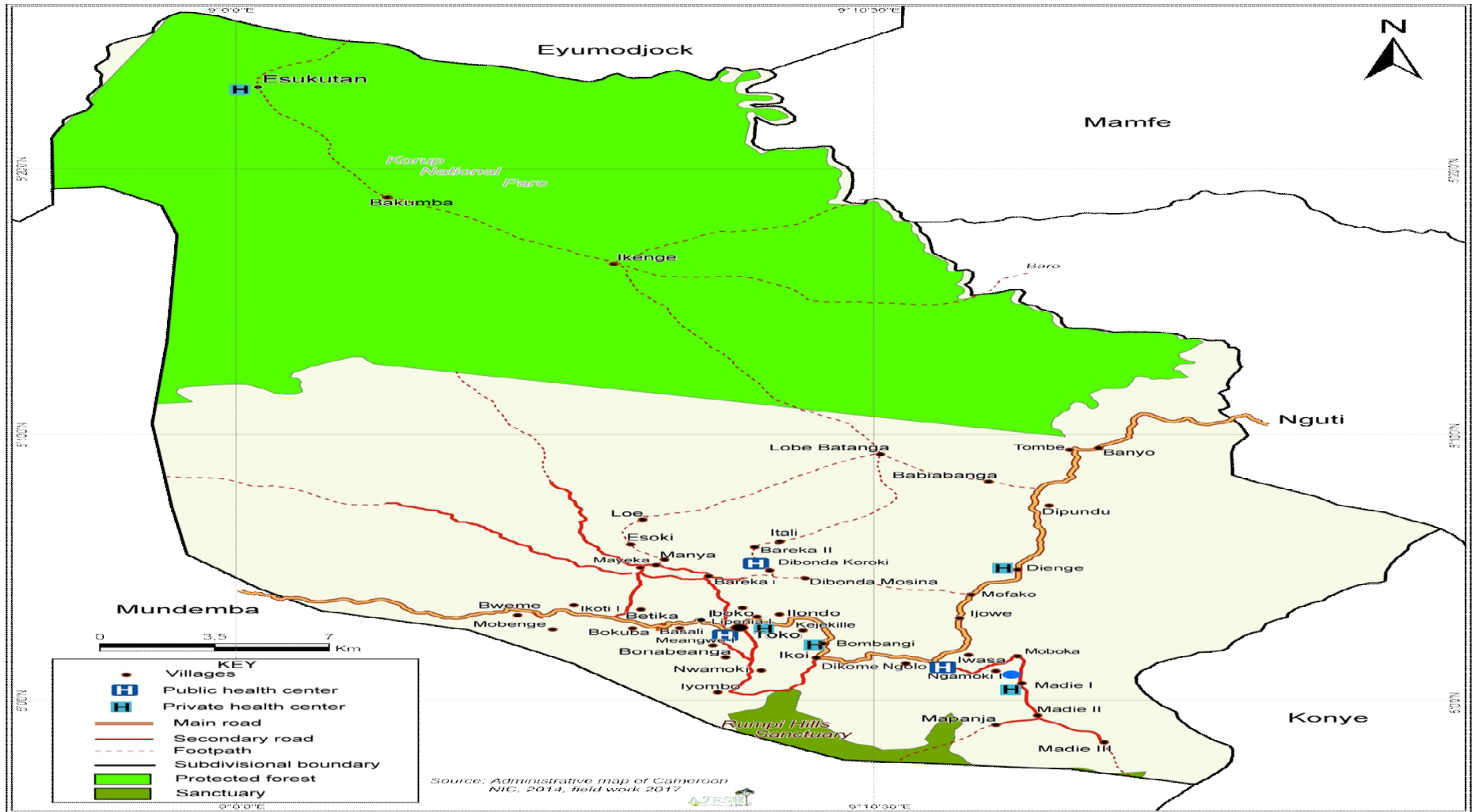
*Map 4: Madie I Urban space*



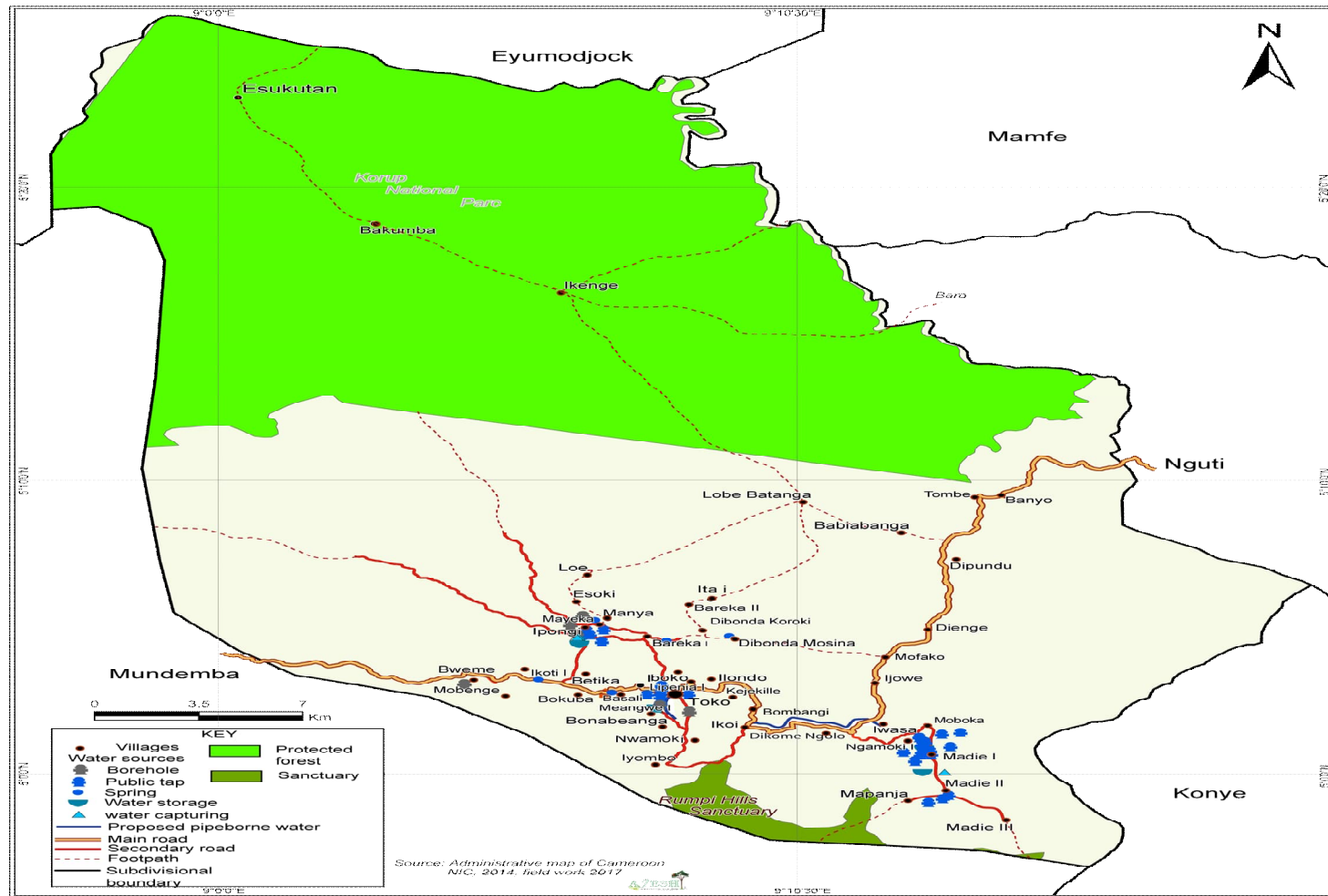
*Map 5: Madie II & III Urban space*



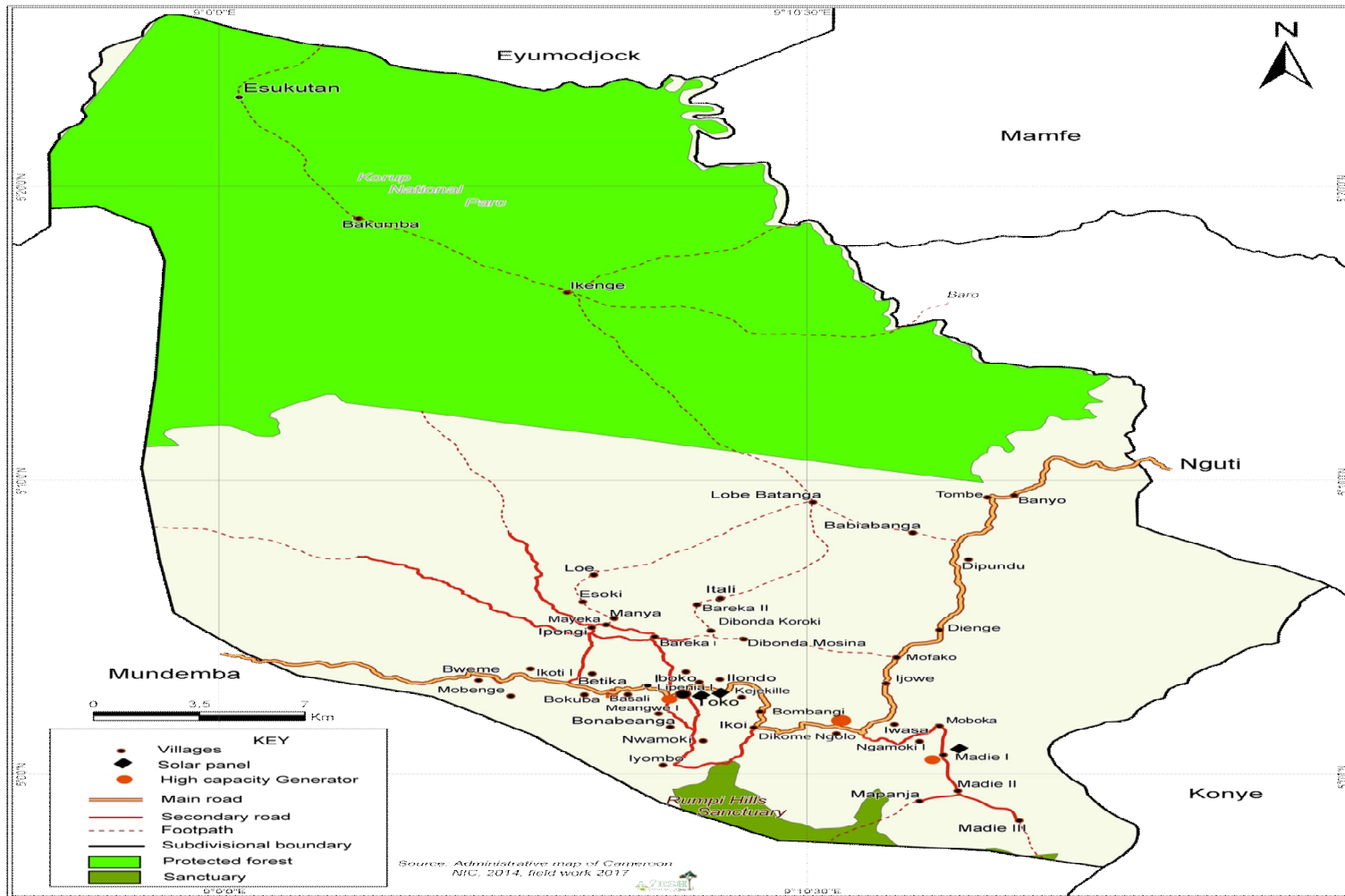
Map 6: Education



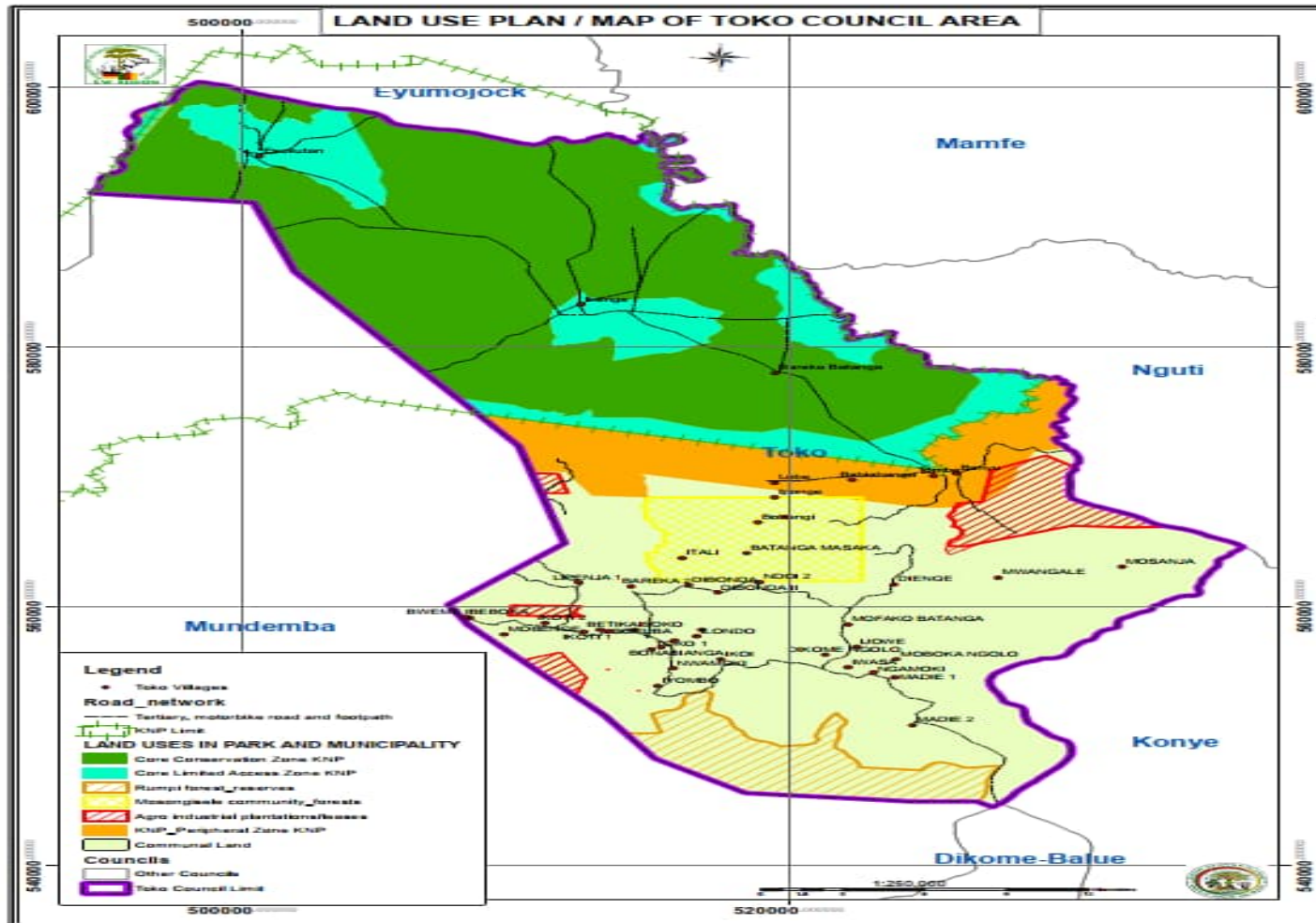
Map 7: Health



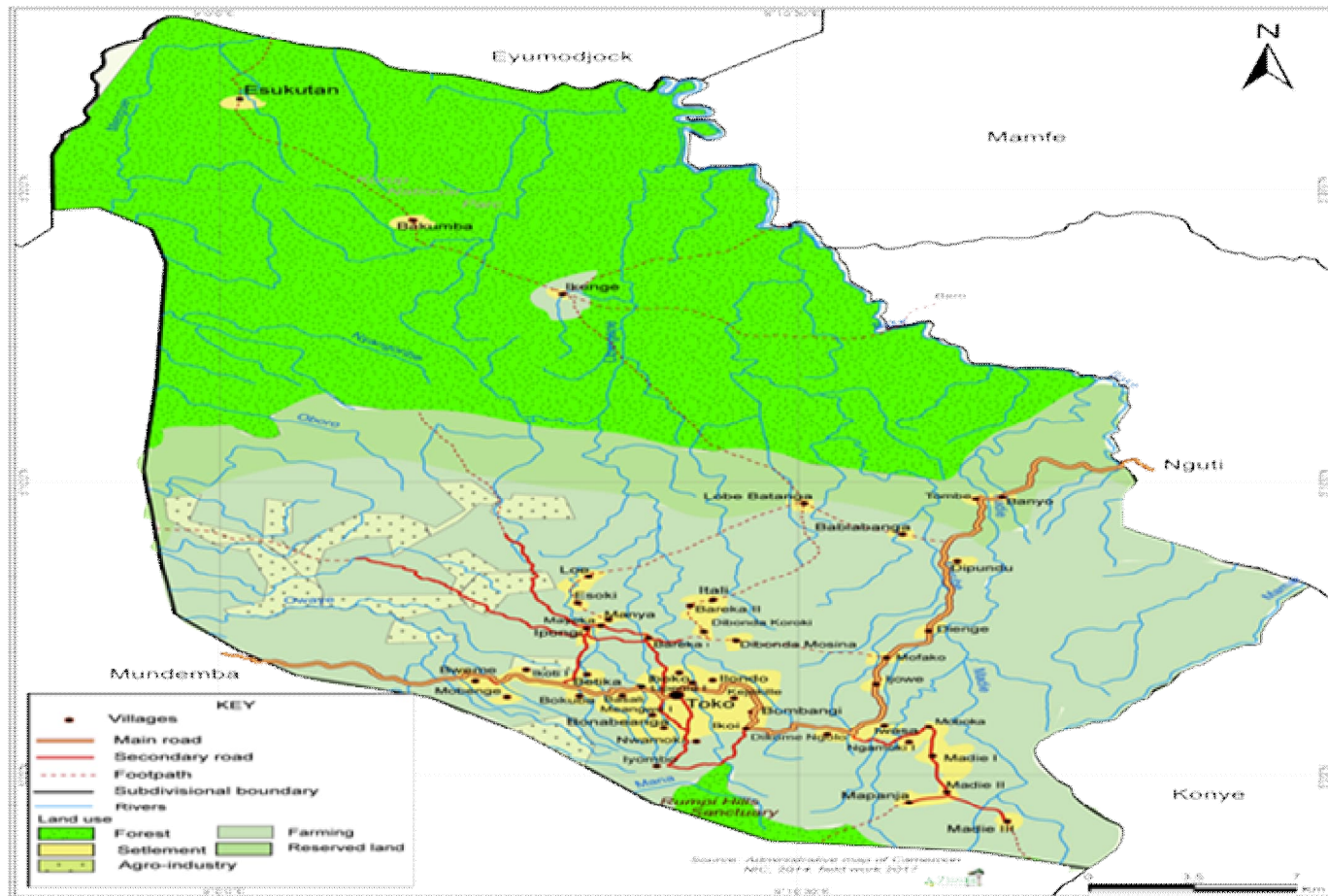
Map 8: Water



Map 9: Electricity



Map 10: Landuse Urban space



Map 11: Road and other infrastructure

### 4.3. Main potentials (resources) of the Council:

**Table 24: Natural Resource matrixdiagnosis and PUGDT**

Natural resources	Localisation	Potentials	Utilisers / Utilisation	M & E (Control)	Mode of (Access)	Trends	Problems /Constraints	Actions to be taken
Land	The entire municiplaity (49 villages)	Extensive land for agriculture and pastoralism	About 85% Of the population	By the Village traditional council	Inheritance	Community land	-Limited farm to markt roads -Not all support dairy products	Open and rehabilitate far, to market roads
Rain forest	The entire municipality (49 villages)	-Extensive forest with rich biodiversity (Timber, Njansanga, Bush mango and protected animal species) -Presence of conservation organisations (KORUP, RUMPI and Christian Philantropic Society)	-About 55% of the population exploit NFTP (Njansanga, Bush mangoe etc)	By the various conservative organizatios	On personal farm basis and also collected loosely	Community land	Limited farming space from conservatiove organizations and the issue of sustainability	Support the elaboration of participatory land use planning at council level
Water	Throughout the municipality	Natural water sources (Springs, streams, Rivers and rain droplets) and potable water supply (Boreholes and water schemes)	90% of the population rely on natural water source while 10% have access to potable water supply	Council and local commune	Footpath and potable in nature	Natural sources and constructed	Limited treatment of water sources. The water quality is below average None functional potable water supply	Regular treatment of water sources Rehabilitate potable water sources

Sand	At 9 villages (Baromba, Dipundu, Esoki, Ikenge, Esukutan, Lobe (at river Makaribe, Iriba Mbisa and Moroh), Lowe stream, Mayeke and Ndoi)	Sand	Very limited	Council and local commune	Footpath	Community sand For communal development	Undeveloped and unexploited Difficult to access	Construct sand excavation site for scooping Open and rehabilitate roads
Indian Bamboos	In all the villages	For building tatch houses and fence	Local inhabitanace	Local community	Footpath	For communal development	Difficult to access	
Cane	In all the villages	For making baskets, sieve, use for building tatch houses	Local inhabitanace	Local community	footpath	For communal development	Difficult to access	Commercialize sales
Waterfall	About 35 villages	Potential sites for tourism	Local inhabitanace	Council and local commune	Footpath	Natural sources	-Undeveloped and unexploited -Difficult to access	-Develop sites for tourism -Open and rehabilitate roads

#### 4.4. Synthesis of data collected on Childhood Issues

A Child is a human being aged between 0-18 years as much in the sense of the agreement in relation to the rights of the child as in the African rights and child wellbeing charter.

**Table 25: Childhood population within the municipality**

Population	Council	Babies (0 – 35 months)	EPI (Expend Program for Immunization) 0 to 59 months	Pre School population age (4 – 5 years)	Primary school age population (6 - 14)	Adolescents (12 - 19)
	65,125	5,014	7,815	3,452	14,978	9,769
Percentage	100%	7.6%	12%	5.3%	23%	15%

**Table 26: Synthesis of problems of children by sector:**

Sector	Identified problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
Agriculture	Limited access to quality nutrition	-Limited knowledge on children's rights -Poverty -Poor nutrition	-Exhaustion -Malnutrition -Delinquency -Retarded growth -School drop out	-Sensitization of population on children rights and the eradication of child labor -Subsidized food to mothers -Door to door administration of vitamins
Basic Education	Limited access to quality preschool education	Limited access to children play centers, children parks, day care centers	-Deferred schooling -Limited Informal home education -delinquency	Creation of day care centers and children's parks
Health	Limited access to quality health care	-Poor access to antenatal and post natal care -Poor coverage of PEV and PCMT	-Home remedies -Increase neonatal diseases / Mortality.	-Sensitization of population on importance of infant vaccination -Door to door vaccination
Secondary Education	Limited access to secondary education	Limited access to libraries, Children's parks and play grounds	Limited interpersonal and motor skills	Provision of libraries and play grounds
Women and the Family	-Limited capacity building of teenage mothers and school drop outs	-Insufficient identification of teenage mothers -Limited support of teenage mothers	-School drop out -Delinquency	-Trainings on sexuality, children rights and rights of the girl child -Insertion of teenage mothers into capacity building programs -Organize Adult literacy programs
Water	Inadequate hygienic conditions in school premises	-Limited access to portable water, -limited refuse disposal pits, -limited good latrines	Increase air and water borne diseases	-Provision of water points, garbage bins -Enforce washing of hands -Enforce lessons on hygiene and sanitation -Deworming of infants
Social Affairs	Inadequate support to vulnerable children	-Limited awareness on plight of vulnerable children	-Stigmatization -Traumatization -Exposure to STI	Sensitization of rights of children especially the girl child
Territorial Administra	Poor access to civil status registry	Limited knowledge on the establishment of birth	-Children without birth certificates	-Sensitization on the need of establishing birth certificates

tion		certificates	-lost opportunities	-Increase number of civil status registry within municipality
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#### 4.5. Local economy (transversal sector)

Agriculture is the backbone of the local economy occupying more than 85% of the population. Cocoa is the main cash crop which is mainly transported to Wone (Konye Municipality). About 10% of men are engaged in hunting. Women are engaged in collection of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Most foodcrops produced are consumed locally. Babana is a major foodcrop that is sold to neighboring communities including Mundemba and Wone. There are spotted service businesses such as provision stores restaurants and drinking spots and tailoring. The use of motor bikes constitutes the primary means of transportation largely due to the bad road network within the municipality. Below are the main economic activities within the municipality.

**Table 27 : Local economic actors**

No	Sectors	Activities	Institutions	Potentials	Stakeholders	Natural resources	Existing infrastructures	Difficulties	Solutions
1	Agriculture	Food-stuff Farming	Farming Groups	Very high	Producers, buyers, transporters				Provide modern farm tools & hi-breed inputs
		Cocoa production	CIG, Cooperatives, MINADER	Very high	Producers, buyers, transporters		Cocoa ovens	Limited ovens, Poor quality of finished products	-Building more efficient ovens. -Train on cocoa quality production
2	Forestry & Wildlife	Exploitation of forest resources	Farmers, MINFOF	Very high	Carpenters and Builders, Council, buyers Unauthorized timber exploiters, Chainsaw operators, and hunters	NTFPs, fuel wood, Honey, mushroom, canes, fruits, tree barks, rodents, medicinal plants	Fish drying ovens	Low sensitization on deforestation	-Sensitize on environmental degradation
3	Commerce	Trading	MINCOMM	Very high	Council, VTC, VDC		Markets	Limited Accessibility	

4	Mines	Sand and gravel exploitation	Sand exploiters	medium	Collectors, buyers	sand	Hoes, buckers	Difficulties to access pit sites	-construction of roads
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#### 4.6. Synthesis on Climate Change:

Climate change is a global concern that is preoccupying to all development actors the world over. It is noticeable through prolonged shifts in climatic conditions such as increased heat, increased rainfall in some areas as well as reduced rainfall in others, drought, floods and thunderstorms. These climatic changes may be directly linked to human activities on the planet. The planning for development within Toko municipality has taken note of this reality and therefore incorporates the matrix below as a guide for planners of development initiatives within the municipality. Below is a presentation of the key sectors which are being / can be affected by climate change in the near future.

**Table 28: Climate Change (CC) Diagnosis Matrix**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>CC tendencies</i>	<i>Biophysical effects</i>	<i>Socioeconomic effects</i>	<i>Risk level</i>	<i>Envisaged solutions</i>	<i>Village / zones concerned</i>	<i>Local potential to be resolved / capacity of adaptation</i>
Forestry and Wild life	-Reduced water level -Extended dry season with extreme high temperatures	-Soil erosion - Desertification -deforestation	Loss of habitat / biodiversity -Loss of soil fertility decrease in water table -Conflicts on access and use of resource	High	-Collect data (early warnings and trends) from PAMOL Meteorological centers in Lobe, Ndian town. -Sensitization	49 villages within the municipality	-Afforestation -Crop rotation -Mixed cropping
Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development	Extended dry season with extreme high temperatures	Dryness of water bodies Infrastructural destruction	-Abandoned waste -Pollution of water bodies	High	Planting of trees as wind breakers -digging of gutters on earth roads -filling of pot holes -leveling of road	49 villages within the municipality	-Afforestation -General cleanliness of catchment areas -Traditional ban on abuse of streams and rivers

Public Works	-Heavy & prolonged rainfall	-Soil erosion Destruction of roads  -Floods -landslides	-Increased transport fares -Decreased income -Decrease standards of living	High	-Mobilize community action	49 villages within the municipality	-Improving on the drainage system -Digging gutters, -filling of pot holes
Agriculture & Rural Development	Long rainy season result to cocoa black pots	-Foodcrop losses from low yield -Cocoa scent, rot, post harvest losses	-Juvenile delinquency -Unemployment -Reduced farm income -Poverty -Malnutrition & hunger -Food insecurity	High	-Capacity building / training / sensitization -Supply chemicals and pesticides -Use hibreed seedlings	49 villages within the municipality	-Strengthening of farmer groups -Sensitization on deforestation and use of modern farming techniques including management of soil erosion - Adopt modern techniques (use organic manure and fertilizers) -Use of improved planting materials -diversification of activities
Education	Extended dry season with extreme high temperatures	-High prevalence of insect bite diseases (malaria) -Increased incidence of water related diseases (typhoid)	-Reduced rate of school attendance -Increased expenses on healthcare	High	-Sensitize on heatwave management -Spend more time outdoors	Villages with Nursery, Primary and Secondary schools	sensitization on effects of climate change -education on basic hygiene -rehabilitate school infrastructure (better ventilation)

#### 4.7. Main problems and consolidated identified needs per sector:

**Table 29: Main problems and consolidated identified needs per sector:**

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Sites concerned
Toko Council	Weak Functional Capacity of the Council	<p><u>Council Assets :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate utilization of council fixed assets (land / markets)</li> <li>-Insufficient council structures for staff &amp; services</li> <li>-Inadequate implementation of policy on council assets</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate qualified staff</li> <li>-Absence of Staff Internal Rules and Regulations (IRR)</li> <li>-Absence of staff performance appraisals</li> <li>-Limited opportunities for in-service training for staff</li> <li>-Irregular payment of salaries</li> </ul> <p><u>Finance :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of taxation service</li> <li>-inadequate knowledge on realistic budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate quality services to the public</li> <li>-Low staff moral &amp; interpersonal relations</li> <li>-Low rate of implementation of planned activities.</li> <li>-Misappropriation of council funds and assets</li> <li>-Increased mistrust between the council and population</li> <li>-Limited visibility of the council within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Elaborate asset policy</li> <li>-Render markets functional</li> <li>-Initiate agro-businesses for income generation</li> <li>-Elaborate IRR for staff</li> <li>-Capacity building for staff based on training needs</li> <li>-Lobby for taxation service</li> <li>-Train on realistic budgeting</li> <li>-Identify, sensitize and exploit all taxable resources</li> <li>-Develop strategies for effective revenue collection</li> <li>-Conduct stakeholder analysis / increase visibility of the council</li> <li>-Activate all VDCs and intensify partnerships</li> <li>-Organize Toko Development Forum</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with conservation organizations (KNP).</li> </ul>	TOKO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate framework for revenue collection</li> <li>-Insufficient exploitation of potential internal revenue sources</li> <li>-Insufficient accountability for council resources</li> </ul> <p><i>Relations with Partners :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate collaboration with stakeholders</li> <li>-insufficient circulation of information about council activities</li> </ul>			
Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Sites concerned
Agriculture	Low Agricultural production and productivity	<p><u>Pre-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to land</li> <li>-Limited knowledge on modern farm techniques</li> <li>-Limited number of organized farming groups</li> <li>-Limited financial capacity of farmers</li> </ul> <p><u>Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Use of rudimentary farming tools and methods</li> <li>-Limited access to improved varieties of seeds and seedlings</li> <li>-pest and disease attack on crops</li> <li>-High costs of inputs &amp; transportation</li> <li>-Limited access to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High rate of post-harvest loses.</li> <li>-Reduced income</li> <li>- High Unemployment &amp; under-employment</li> <li>-Low purchasing power</li> <li>-Food shortage</li> <li>-Poor living standards.</li> <li>-Rural Exodus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Land for agricultural activities</li> <li>-Lobby / Recruit trained agricultural personnel</li> <li>-Organize training on modern farming techniques &amp; Group Dynamics</li> <li>-Improved seeds and seedling varieties</li> <li>-Processing and transformation equipment.</li> <li>-Storage facilities</li> <li>-Regularly Maintained farm to market roads</li> <li>-Market information</li> <li>-Intensive Collaboration with Potential Partner Organizations (KORUP, SG SOC, Christian Philanthropic)</li> </ul>	In all 49 villages within the municipality

		<p>technical personnel.</p> <p><u>Post-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor farm to market roads</li> <li>-Limited processing and transforming units</li> <li>-Limited storage facilities</li> <li>-Limited access to market information</li> </ul>			
Water Resources	Limited access to portable water	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient alternative portable water points</li> <li>-Broken pipes and taps (poor maintenance).</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of water management committee / policy on water</li> <li>-Absence of water technician (non- treatment of water sources)</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of spare parts.</li> <li>-Pollution of water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High incidence of water borne diseases (stomach &amp; eyes)</li> <li>-High Medical bills associated with water borne diseases</li> <li>-Drop in per capital income</li> <li>-Lost energy &amp; time due to long distances to fetch water</li> <li>-Low standards of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rehabilitate Pipe borne water Schemes.</li> <li>-Construct more portable water sources</li> <li>-Activate Water Maintenance Committees with terms of reference.</li> <li>-Institute Traditional Laws against abuse of water sources</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with water construction organizations (Organization for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure / OSRI).</li> </ul>	<p>Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja, Madie I, Madie II and Madie III, Meangwe I, Moboka, Mofako, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki and Toko.</p>
Electricity (Energy)	Limited access to electricity supply	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No Connection to National Electricity Network (ENEO)</li> <li>-Non-functional thermal electricity plants</li> <li>-Broken poles for street lights(poor maintenance)</li> <li>-Insufficient maintenance of community generators</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Difficulty of using electrical appliances</li> <li>-Limited access to food preservation (perishables)</li> <li>-Low level of school research and academic results due to reduced learning hours</li> <li>-Limited access and networking with the outside world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ENEO Extension</li> <li>-Decentralized Community generators (solar or thermal or hydro)</li> <li>-Management Committees with Terms of Reference.</li> <li>-Access to electricity technicians</li> </ul>	<p>Babiabanga, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Esukutan, Ipongi, Iwasa, Madie I, Madie II and Madie III, Moboka and Toko.</p> <p>Lipenja I and extention to (Bareka I, Mayeka, Many, Esoki and Lowe)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of electricity management committee (policy on electricity).</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to equipment and related accessories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High sense of insecurity</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>		
Public Works	Poor state of rural road Network	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor state of culverts and bridges</li> <li>-Limited maintenance of gutters and critical spots.</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of road management committee (road maintenance policy)</li> <li>-Limited community mobilization</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited road maintenance tools and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High costs of transportation of persons, goods and services</li> <li>-Reduced economic activities</li> <li>-Overloading and increased risks of accidents</li> <li>-Drop in per capital income &amp; living standards</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Activate road maintenance committees with Terms of Reference (ToR)</li> <li>-Mobilize and organize community work on critical spots, gutters and culverts.</li> <li>-Extend road network to other villages</li> <li>-Initiate collaboration with road maintenance organizations (Organization for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure / OSRI).</li> </ul>	23km Ikenge to Bombangi, 23km Ikenge to Banyo, 10km Bareka II to Tombe, 11km Dikome Ngolo to Madie Boembe, 15km Dikome Ngolo to Dienge, 5km Iboko to Bareka I, 3km Toko to Bonabeanga, 2km Bonabeanga to Nwamoki, 6km Lipenja I to Lowe
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient classrooms</li> <li>-Dilapidated structures</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities, school fence and water points</li> <li>-Absence of libraries</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained teachers</li> <li>-High absentee rate of personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low enrolment &amp; scholarization rates</li> <li>- Poor school performance at external examinations</li> <li>- High rate of school drop outs.</li> <li>- High rate of early marriages</li> <li>- High rate of juvenile delinquencies</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construct /renovate class rooms, libraries, toilets, water points and fences in schools</li> <li>-Lobby for transfer of trained teachers</li> <li>-Supply equipment and didactic materials to schools.</li> <li>-Support Childhood development in communities</li> </ul>	<p>Babeabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown and Madie Boembe</p> <p>4 Babeabanga, 4 Banyo, 4 Bareka I, 2 Betika, 4 Bombangi, 2 Bweme, 4 Dibonda Koroki, 2 Dikome Ngolo, 2 Esukutan, 4 Ikenge, 2 Ikoi, 4 Kilekile, 2 Lpenja I, 2 Madie Ngolo, 2 Madie</p>

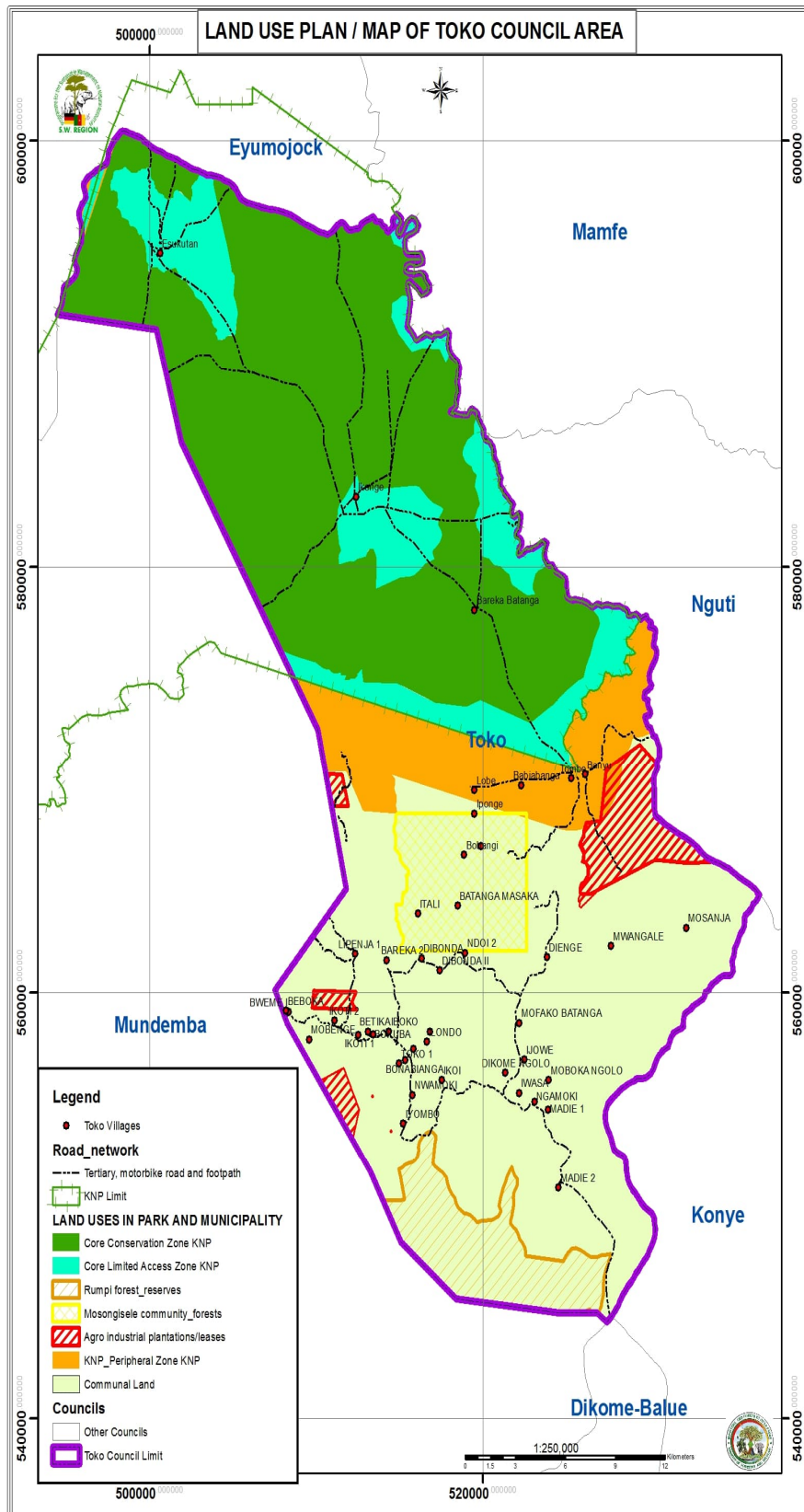
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient number of benches, tables, trash cans</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials.</li> </ul>			Newtown, 2 Madie Boembe, 2 Meangwe I, 4 Mofako, 4 Moboka, 4 Ndoi, 2 Toko.
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality secondary education	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient classrooms</li> <li>-Dilapidated structures</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities, school fence and water points</li> <li>-Absence of libraries</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained teachers</li> <li>-High absentee rate of personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient number of benches, tables, trash cans</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low Enrolment &amp; scholarization rates</li> <li>- Poor school performance at external examinations</li> <li>- High rate of school drop outs.</li> <li>- High rate of early Marriages</li> <li>- High rate of juvenile delinquencies</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Construct /renovate class rooms, libraries, toilets, water points and fences in schools</li> <li>-Lobby for transfer of trained teachers</li> <li>-Supply equipment and didactic materials to schools.</li> <li>-Support Childhood development in communities</li> </ul>	GSS Toko and Madie I and GTC Lipenja I
Public Health	Limited access to quality health care services	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient structures to accommodate services</li> <li>-Absence of toilet facilities, reforestation &amp; fence</li> <li>-Inadequate supply of electricity and water in health institutions</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of trained staff</li> <li>-High absentee rate of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of malaria &amp; water borne diseases</li> <li>-High mortality rate (infant &amp; maternal)</li> <li>- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- High medical bills including transport to other health centres</li> <li>- Low productivity</li> <li>- Low standards of living</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construct / rehabilitate health structures</li> <li>-Recruit qualified health personnel</li> <li>-Acquire Modern health equipment</li> <li>-Regular supply of drugs (SWRDP)</li> <li>-Activate health management committee with ToRs.</li> <li>-Organize regular health outreach programs.</li> <li>-Municipal Health Insurance</li> </ul>	<p>Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I and Esukutan.</p> <p>Toko, Dikome Ngolo and Madie1</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate coverage of outreach programs</li> <li><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></li> <li>- Insufficient equipment and drugs for the laboratory, maternity &amp; pharmacy</li> </ul>		Scheme	
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Low livestock production and productivity	<p><u>Pre-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor organization of livestock producers</li> <li>-Limited knowledge in commercial livestock production</li> <li>- Limited access to technical services</li> <li>- Limited financial capacity of farmers</li> </ul> <p><u>Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to live stock inputs (improved breeds, drugs, feed).</li> <li>-High costs of inputs</li> </ul> <p><u>Post-Production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate preservation facilities</li> <li>-Limited knowledge on market information for drugs and supplies</li> <li>-High transportation of products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High rate of disease breakouts / loss in production</li> <li>-Limited production of high breed species</li> <li>- Reduced income / Low living standards</li> <li>-Low protein intake</li> <li>-Reduced revenue potential to the Council</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recruit trained livestock personnel</li> <li>-Training on modern livestock techniques &amp; Group Dynamics</li> <li>-Improved high breed species</li> <li>-Acquire / Construct Storage facilities</li> <li>-Regularly Maintained farm to market roads</li> <li>-Access to Market information</li> </ul>	BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers
Environment and	Increased Environmental	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of structures to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased warming (Climate change).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tree planting (aforestation)</li> <li>-Sensitize on sustainable uses of</li> </ul>	Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme,

Nature Protection	degradation	<p>accommodate technical services</p> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonresident trained personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient sensitization on the sustainable uses of the environment</li> <li>- Absence of laws banning the abuse of rivers</li> <li>- Regular dumping of human &amp; household wastes in rivers</li> <li>- Increased Deforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of aquatic life</li> <li>- Prevalence of diseases</li> <li>- Prevalence of poorly disposed plastic wastes in communities</li> <li>- Increased degradation of the ozone layer</li> <li>- Increased pollution</li> <li>- Soil erosion through overflowing rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize Clean-up Campaigns</li> <li>- Organize training on waste management techniques. (digging of pits, burning, latrines)</li> <li>- Elaborate co-management of ecosystems</li> <li>- Elaborate land use planning in villages</li> </ul>	<p>Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako</p>
Commerce	Insufficient commercial activities	<p><u>Infrastructure &amp; Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non operating markets within the municipality.</li> <li>- Absence of financial institutions</li> <li>- Few business establishments / informal sector (off-license, hair dressing salons, barber shops, carpenters, brick layers</li> <li>- Limited circulation of goods and services</li> <li>- Limited market information</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonfunctional market masters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploitation of community by producers and suppliers</li> <li>- High price speculation on products</li> <li>- Limited revenue to the Council</li> <li>- Limited access to quality goods and services</li> <li>- High unemployment</li> <li>- Limited circulation of money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate existing markets (institute market days)</li> <li>- Construct functional markets</li> <li>- Activate Village bank</li> <li>- Lobby for implantation of Micro Finance Institutions</li> <li>- Build capacities on strategies to attract businesses within the municipality</li> </ul>	<p>Bweme, Dikome Ngolo, Lipenja I, Madie I and Ikenge</p>
Youth and	Insufficient	<u>Infrastructure:</u>	- High unemployment rate	- Construct functional youth	Lipenja I

Civic Education	Youth Empowerment facilities and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Absence of youth and animation center</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient trainers and youth animators</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient sensitization on available services that benefit the youth</li> <li>-Limited entrepreneurial opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High illiteracy rate and Juvenile Delinquency</li> <li>- Prostitution, high pregnancy rate among the youth</li> <li>-Urban drift</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>animation center</li> <li>-Lobby for trainers and animators</li> <li>- Train &amp; support on self-employment opportunities</li> </ul>	PAJER-U (Project for the support of Rural and Urban Youths), NCSAPD (National Civic Agency for participation in Development) and NYO (National Youth Observatory - on going from 2017-2021) and the domain of trainings (agriculture, piggery, livestock, poultry etc.)
Forestry & Wildlife	High rate of exploitation of forest resources	<p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate structures to accommodate technical services</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nonresident trained personnel</li> </ul> <p><u>Equipment &amp; Supplies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited working equipment for forestry personnel</li> <li>-Inadequate sensitization on Forestry Laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Depletion of certain plant species (bush onion)</li> <li>-Displacement of animal species</li> <li>-Destruction of biodiversity</li> <li>-Regular conflicts between forestry personnel and the population</li> <li>- Global warming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rehabilitate and equip forestry post</li> <li>-Increase number of technical staff</li> <li>-Sensitize local population on forestry laws</li> <li>- Intensify collaboration with conservation organizations (KNP / PSMNR)</li> <li>-Support alternative income generating activities of the population especially women &amp; youth.</li> </ul>	Banyo, Babeabanga, Bareka I and II, Bakumba, Baromba, Basari, Bonabianga, Bweme, Bombangi, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Ilondo, Ipongi, Itali, Ijowe, Iyombo, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I, II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mofako, Tombe and Toko
Territorial Administration	Insufficient local administrative services	<p><u>Infrastructure :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of structures for law and order officials</li> </ul> <p><u>Personnel :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High absentee rate of personnel</li> <li>-Refusal of transferred staff to reside within the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High costs associated with administrative services</li> <li>-Slow rate of re-classifying Chiefs</li> <li>-Limited collaboration with VTCs &amp; VDCs</li> <li>- High rates of unprosecuted domestic disputes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Transfer personnel and supply working equipment to enable production of administrative documents within the municipality</li> <li>-Established procedures for classifying Chiefs</li> <li>-Develop confidence building</li> </ul>	Bweme, Dikome Ngolo, Dibonda Koroki and Ikenge

		municipality	-Reduced trust of local administration	measures and Sensitize population	
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4.8. Outline Plan for the Use and the Management of Land within the Council area  
**Map 12: Outline Plan for the Use and the Management of Land within the Council area.**

### ***Landuse Planning within the Council area:***

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

This activity shall lead to the design of a land use plan, which shall present management objectives and propose suitable alternatives to land-extensive livelihood options along major wildlife corridors and peripheral zone of PAs. The CDP and locally negotiated LUP will serve as reference for the development of a PES/REDD+ scheme for peripheral zone and corridor management. ER-PIN has been retained by the National REDD+ Committee with the objective of addressing uncoordinated agricultural expansion through sustainable intensification of agricultural land use along major wildlife corridors between protected areas (Korup, Banyang Mbo, Rumpi Hills and Bakossi), with an inter communal REDD+ project covering four pilot Councils of the Southwest Region (Mundemba, Nguti, Toko and Bangem).

### **PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND BIOSPHERE/TRANS-BOUNDARY BIOSPHERE**

Community participation and involvement is foreseen in the legal instruments guiding both the creation and management of Protected Areas. The Program for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, South West Region (PSMNR-SW) has initiated the collaborative management approach to enhance community participation in the management of Protected Areas (PA). It has been introduced in some Protected Areas as well as communities found in the peripheral zone.

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

Cluster platforms have been constituted to enhance community participation and facilitate information exchange with the Park Services and other stakeholders including Councils and Local Support organizations. Members are involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of co-management intervention within their respective CCZs. They are planning

and supervising the implementation of Collaborative Management Activities (CMA) implemented inside the PA, and Village Development Measures (VDM) within the peripheral zone to enhance local livelihoods and the sustainable management of the resource. The selection of VDMs in the peripheral zone is made following a set of criteria to ensure that promoted interventions are contributing to maintain the peripheral zone and enhance local livelihoods.

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

#### **BIOSPHERE/TRANS-BOUNDARY BIOSPHERE**

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

#### 4.9. Logical Framework per sector

**Table 30: Toko Council**

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: To provide basic Social, Economic and Cultural services within the municipality		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To improve the functioning capacity of Toko Council	By 2023, at least 60% of earmarked projects are realized and benefit the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Testimonies</li> <li>- Administrative report</li> <li>- Pictures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Favorable policy framework</li> <li>-Collaboration of main stakeholders</li> </ul>
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To improve the performance of staff	By 2023, the capacity of staff increase by at least 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organigram</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	Conducive political / economic & social climate
	S.O.2 : To increase sources of council revenue	By 2023, council revenue sources increase by at least 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial report</li> <li>-Testimonies</li> </ul>	
	S.O.3 : To increase and properly manage council assets	By 2023, council assets increased by at least 45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Council report</li> </ul>	
	S.O.4 : To improve collaboration with stakeholders	By 2023, council collaboration with stakeholders increase by at least 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Testimonies</li> <li>Council reports</li> </ul>	

Results (R)	R.1.1 : Staff performances improved	- By 2023, the council is equipped with sufficient qualified staff and regularly motivated.  - By 2023 the council has an approved organigram in place and implemented	- Organigram - Council reports	
	R 2.1 : Sources of Council revenue increased	Council funds increased yearly by at least 20% and used following budget allocations	- Financial report -Testimonies	
	R 3.1 : Council assets increased	By 2023 at least 60% of council basic assets are acquired and used according to laid down procedures	-Council report	
	R. 4.1 : Collaboration with stakeholders improved	By 2023, at least 60% of the main stakeholders participate in the realization of development projects in the municipality	-Testimonies -Council reports	
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Train staff and councilors based on their training needs (domains and number for training)			5.500.000
1.1.2.	Define job descriptions and internal rules and regularitions based on the functional organigram			500.000
1.1.3.	Pay staff salaries monthly and provide other motivation or incentives			26.500.000
1.1.4	Organise monthly staff meetings and evaluate staff performance yearly			1.000.000
<b>Sub-Total activities 1.1</b>				<b>30.500.000</b>
2.1.1	Mobilize and organise 2 meetings in Toko to identify potential sources of revenue (Banyo, SG SOC, RUMPI, KORUP, Sand, Tourism, specify the potentials) etc			300.000
2.1.2	Develop a tax base for commercial and socio Professional agents			500.000
2.1.3	Develop strategies for effective collection of revenue			200.000
2.1.4	Expand council palm farm (open and plant 5 hectares annually)			2.000.000

<b>Sub Total activities 2.1</b>		<b>3.000.000</b>
3.1.1	Renovate the Council Chambers	20.000.000
3.1.2	Acquire office equipment & supplies (laptop, desk top, modern printer, office supplies, fuel for generator)	25.000.000
3.1.3	Elaborate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the functioning and management of council assets.	200.000
3.1.4	Annual maintenance of council palm farm.	500.000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 3.1</b>		<b>47.000.000</b>
4.1.1	Mobilize and hold 2 meetings in Toko to identify all council stakeholders	250.000
4.1.2	Organize Toko Development Forum	3.000.000
4.1.3	Train stakeholders (VTC, VDC, Management Committee) in planning, monitoring and evaluation of micro-projects yearly	5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 4.1</b>		<b>16.250.000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>96.750.000</b>

**Table 31 : Agriculture and Rural Development**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Improve the living conditions of the Rural population through sustainable production, transformation and marketing of agricultural products</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Increase agricultural production and productivity	By 2023, at least 45% of farmers increase their yields by at least 15% yearly	-Farm visits -Farm records -Administrative reports	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to technical personnel	By 2023 at least 35% of farmers practice improved farming technique	-Farm visit -Administrative reports	Bush fire reduced

	S.O.2 : To increase access to improved variety of seedlings	By 2023, at least 45% of farmers use improved seedlings yearly and experience an increase in yields,	-Farm records -Administrative report	Timely availability of improved planting materials
	S.O.3: To reduce the rate of post harvest losses	By 2023, at least 40% of farmers reduce post harvest losses by at least 60%	-Administrative reports -Interviews	Rural road network improved
Results (R)	R.1.1 : Improved knowledge on modern farming techniques	By 2020 at least 35% of farmers practice improved farming technique	-Farm visit Administrative reports	Bush fires reduced
	R.2.1 : Use of improved planting materials increased	By 2023 at least 55% of farmers use improved seedlings yearly and experience an increase in yields	-Farm records -Administrative report	Timely availability of improved planting materials
	R.3.1: Availability and increased access to food stuff	By 2023, at least 60% of the municipal population have access to food stuff	-Administrative reports -Interviews	Rural road network improved
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Train 14 CIGs on cocoa farming, palm, plantain and banana techniques and group dynamics (OWASU, BASAMAI, MOBIA, Qwpingo farmers, Dikome Ngolo Farmers Association, Banyaka Women, New Development Farmers, BALIGENI, Women Empowerment, DIMA, KONJA, NYENYO, BOMAISO, Toko Women) and subsidize the CIGs with 500 tons of improved seedlings at SOWEDA rates based on their domain of activity			10.000.0000
1.1.2	-Construct modern community ovens in 14 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Dibonda Mosina, Dikome Ngolo, Esoki, Ikenge, Lobe, Lowe, Madie III, Mobenge, Ngamoki I and Ndoi) -Rehabilitate and expand existing community ovens in 2 villages (Ikoti II and Meangwe I)			98.000.000 6.000.000
1.1.3	Train 13 CIGs on soil improvement techniques on commercial cassava production (BAKE, LOKEKE, Meangwe Young Farmers, KONJA, Able Sisters, BOSENGERI, BONANGONWA, KOROIRARO, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, MEANGWE I Young Farmers, BOMAISO, BALINGENI, Toko Women, TOSAS) and subsidize the CIGs with 500 tons of improved cuttings.			10.000.000

1.1.4	Train 12 CIGs on mix cropping (KWEPINGO, Madie Women Association, KWEPINGO, BOSENGERI, BIYAKE, Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF), Ofum Group, and Center for Rural Development Production, Ngekenesesopole, SENASE, Rural Progressive, CHOSOBOLA Group) and subsidize the CIGs with 500 tons of improved seedlings.	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>134,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Sentize 29 CIGs ( Madie Women Association, OWASU, BASAMAI, MOBIA, KWEPINGO, BOSENGERI, BIYAKE, Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF), Ofum Group, Center for Rural Development Production, NGEKENESESOPOLE, SENASE, Rural Progressive, CHOSOBOLA Group BAKE, LOKEKE, MEANGWE I Young Farmers, KONJA, Able Sisters, BOSENGERI, BONANGONWA, KORAIRARO, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, BOMAISO, BALINGENI, Toko Women, TOSAS, Banyaka Women, NYENYO) on the use of specific fertilizers and insecticides to enhance agricultural production and productivity	1.500.000
2.1.2	Mobilize and sensitize 28 CIGs (Madie Women Association, OWASU, BASAMAI, MOBIA, KWEPINGO, BOSENGERI, BIYAKE, Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF), Ofum Group, Center for Rural Development Production, NGEKENESESOPOLE, SENASE, Rural Progressive, CHOSOBOLA Group BAKE, LOKEKE, MEANGWE I Young Farmers, KONJA, Able Sisters, BOSENGERI, BONANGONWA, KORAIRARO, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, BOMAISO, BALINGENI, Toko Women, TOSAS, Banyaka Women, NYENYO) on the use of improved planting materials	1.500.000
2.1.3	Train 29 CIGs on pest and disease control (Madie Women Association, OWASU, BASAMAI, MOBIA, KWEPINGO, BOSENGERI, BIYAKE, Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF), Ofum Group, Center for Rural Development Production, NGEKENESESOPOLE, SENASE, Rural Progressive, CHOSOBOLA Group BAKE, LOKEKE, MEANGWE I Young Farmers, KONJA, Able Sisters, BOSENGERI, BONANGONWA, KORAIRARO, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, BOMAISO, BALINGENI, Toko Women, TOSAS, Banyaka Women, NYENYO)	10.000.000
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>13,000,000</b>
3.1.1	Train 29 CIGs on post harvest losses (Madie Women Association, OWASU, BASAMAI, MOBIA, KWEPINGO, BOSENGERI, BIYAKE, Christian Youth Fellowship (CYF), Ofum Group, Center for Rural Development Production, NGEKENESESOPOLE, SENASE, Rural Progressive, CHOSOBOLA Group BAKE, LOKEKE, MEANGWE I Young Farmers, KONJA, Able Sisters, BOSENGERI, BONANGONWA, KORAIRARO, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, BOMAISO, BALINGENI, Toko Women, TOSAS, Banyaka Women, NYENYO)	4.500.000
3.1.2	Construct 7 storage facilities in 7 villages (Banyo, Bombangi, Dikome Ngolo, Ikoti II, Lipenja, Madie I and Toko)	70.000.000
3.1.3	Rehabilitate farm to market roads in 5 villages (Banyo–Tombe, Lipenja I-Ikoti II, Lipenja I-Meangwe I, Betika-Meangwe I, Toko-Madie I) to enhance commercial sales	35.000.000

3.1.4	Supply 5000 NTFP (1000frs each) to 20 villages (Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Baromba, Masaka, Mayeke, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki and Tombe)	100.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>209,500,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>356,500,000</b>

**Table 32: Basic Education**

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: (Increase enrollment rates of pupils within the municipality)		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase access to quality basic education	By 2023, at least 85% of pupils have access to quality basic education	-Reports -Testimonies -Available Infrastructure (quantity & quality)	-Favorable policy framework
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to school infrastructure	At least 70% of schools have basic infrastructures	-Pictures -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.2 : To increase access to qualified teaching staff	By 2023, at least 80% of schools have qualified teaching staff	-F.S.L.C results -Administrative and management reports	Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.3 : To increase access to equipment and supplies	By 2023, at least 85% of schools have basic equipment and regular supplies	-F.S.L.C results -Administrative and management reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
Results	R.1.1 : School infrastructure increased (classroom, latrines, libraries, water points, staff residence)	At least 70% of nursery and primary schools in the municipality have access to infrastructures (classrooms, a water point, a latrine and a library) by 2023.	-Visit to schools -Administrative and management report	Favorable economic conditions

	R. 2.1 : Qualified teachers increased	At least 80% of nursery and primary schools have four functional qualified teachers by 2023	-Transfer decisions -Administrative and management reports	-Favorable policy framework - Favorable economic and political environment
	R.3.1 : School equipment / materials increased	By 2023, at least 55% of classrooms constructed are fully equipped with desks, chairs, tables, blackboards and required didactic materials yearly.	-Visit to schools -Administrative and management report	Favorable economic conditions
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Construct 6 GNS (Babeabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown and Madie Boembe)			120.000.000
	Construct 32 Blocks of 2 Classrooms (4 Babeabanga, 4 Banyo, 4 Bareka I, 2 Betika, 4 Bombangi, 2 Bweme, 4 Dibonda Koroki, 2 Dikome Ngolo, 2 Esukutan, 4 Ikenge, 2 Ikoi, 4 Kilekile, 2 Lpenja I, 2 Madie Ngolo, 2 Madie Newtown, 2 Madie Boembe, 2 Meangwe I, 4 Mofako, 4 Moboka, 4 Ndoi, 2 Toko).			128.000.000
1.1.2.	Rehabilitate 4 Permanent classrooms in 2 GS : 2 Dibonda Koroki and 2 Ikenge			
1.1.3.	-Construct 19 latrines in GS: Bareka I, Betika, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Esukutan, Ikenge, IKoi, Italy, Kilekile, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki and Toko -Rehabilitate 4 latrines in GS : Banyo, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo and Mofako			95.000.000 5.000.000
1.1.4	Construct 20 water points in GS : Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Esukutan, Ikenge, IKoi, Italy, Kilekile, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki Rehabilitate water point in GS Toko			200.000.000 5.000.000
1.1.5	Construct office for the Inspectorate of Basic Education in Toko Construct 10 permanent Administrative Blocks in 20 GS (Banyo, Babiabanga, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Ikenge, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown, and Toko)			10.000.000 100.000.000
1.1.6	Construct 10 playing grounds (football / handball fields) in 10 GS: (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, II, III, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Babiabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Ikenge)			20, 000,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>663,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 55 trained teachers in 16 GS : Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Mdie Newtown, Meangwe I, Mofako, and Toko			300.000
2.1.2	Construct staff residence in 5 schools (Babiabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Boembe and Ikenge)			100.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>100,300,000</b>

3.1.1	Supply 1100 desks in 22 GS (100 Babeabanga, 45 Banyo, 15 Bareka I, 30 Betika, 70 Bweme, 45 Dibonda Koroki, 75 Esukutan, 60 Ikenge, 15 Ikoi, 45 Itali, 60 Kiliekile, 50 Lipenja I, 80 Madie Ngolo, 100 Madie Newtown, 25 Madie Boembe, 105 Meangwe I, 55 Moboka, 25 Mofako, 70 Ndoi, 40 Ngamoki, 40 Nwamoki and 50 Toko). -Supply 360 benches to 6 GNS (Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie II, Madie III, Dibonda Koroki, Babiabanga)	36.000.000 10.800.000
3.1.2	Supply teachers tables and chairs in 22 schools (Babeabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kiliekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Moboka, Mofako, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki and Toko).	5.500.000
3.1.3	Supply 24 lots of assorted didactic materials in 24 GS : (Babeabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kiliekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Moboka, Mofako, Ndoi, Ngamoki, Nwamoki and Toko)	13.000.000
3.1.4	Supply 7 lots of didactic materials in 7 GNS : (Babeabanga, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe and Toko)	5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>70,300,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>833,600,000</b>

**Table 33: Water Resources**

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Ensure constant maintainance of alternative water sources and basic hygiene		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase access to potable water supply within the municipality	At least 85% Of the population have access to potable water by 2023	-Administrative reports -Visits -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objectives	S.O.1: To increase alternative water sources (water schemes and borehole)	At least 85% of the population have access to borehole and water schemes by 2023	-Administrative reports -Visits -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework

	S.O.2: To increase access to technical personnel and water management committees	At least 85% of villages have a functional water source and a management committee by 2023	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	TOR policy on management
	S.O.3: To increase access to clean drinking water	At least 85% of villages have access to treatment facilities and maintenance equipment.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	An enabling economic and political conditions
Results	R.1.1: Potable water schemes increased	At least 20 villages have functional portable water schemes or boreholes by 2023	-Testimonies -Site visits -Administrative reports	An enabling economic and political conditions
	R.2.1: Functional water schemes and boreholes regularly maintained	Water schemes in all villages regularly maintained and functional by 2023.	-Site visits -Administrative reports	An enabling economic and political conditions
	R.3.1: Contamination of available water sources reduced	At least 80% of water sources within the municipality are good for drinking by 2023	-Testimonies -Site visits -Council reports	Community collaboration
	Support to water supply projects through Protected areas Co-management approaches	By 2022, a number of water projects and management committee implemented through comanagement	Pictures and No of projects implemented by PSMNR through councils	Favourable political climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Conduct visibility studies for the construction of water supply scheme by gravity in 10 villages: (Bonabianga, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Lipenja I, Madie III, Mobenge, Ngamoki I)			5.000.000
1.1.2	Conduct visibility studies for the construction of boreholes with hand pump in 33 villages (Banyo, Bareka I and II, Basari, Betika, Bakumba, Bombangi, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Ijowe, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lobe, Lowe, Many, Nkamoki II, Baromba, Masaka, Mayeka, Mofako, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Tombe)			10.000.000
1.1.3.	Construct water supply scheme by gravity and extension in 6 villages: Lipenja I (Mayeka and Many), Dikome Ngolo (Iwasa & Ikoi), Dibonda koroki, Bweme, Esukutan, Madie II, Bareka I,			300.000.000

1.1.4.	Construct borehole with hand pump in 19 villages (Essoki, Itali, Dibonda Mosina, Ndoi, Massaka, Banyo, Bombangi, Dienge, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Illondo, Ipongi, Ijowe, Iyombo, Kilekile, Nkamoki II, Mofako, Nwamoki and Tombe)	255.000.000
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>570,000,000</i>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transner of 10 technical personnel for continuous repairs	300.000
2.1.2	Rehabilitate and extend water catchment and extend water supply schemes in ; Toko (Meangwe I, Iboko and Bonabianga), Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Moboka and Mapanja	50.000.000
2.1.3	-Rehabilitate 2 water supply storage tanks (1000 litres capacity) in Lipenja I, -Rehabilitate and expand 2 resovoirs in Toko -Rehabilitate water storage tanks in Madie Ngolo (on going)	30.000.000
2.1.4	Rehabilitate drill wells (boreholes) in ; Meangwe I, Toko, Bweme, Ipongi, and Lipenja I	30.000.000
2.1.5	Create and equip water maintenance committees in 9 villages (Toko, Meangwe I, Lipenja I, Bweme, Ipongi, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo, Madie Boembe and Moboka)	10.000.000
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>120,300,000</i>
3.1.1	Supply chemicals for treatment of available water sources (water schemes and bore holes) in 10 villages (Ikoti II, Ipongi, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Madie I, Madie II, Madie III, Meangwe I and Toko)	5.000.000
3.1.2	Supply maintenance equipment for available water sources (water schemes and bore holes) in 10 villages (Ipongi, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Madie I, Madie II, Madie III, Meangwe I, Moboka and Toko)	5.000.000
3.1.3	Sensitize 10 communities (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Moboka, Ipongi, Bweme, Meangwe I, Madie II and Madie III) on Hygiene and sanitation	1.500.000
3.1.4	Enact and implement laws on use of water sources in 10 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Moboka, Ipongi, Bweme, Meangwe I, Madie II and Madie III)	2.000.000
3.1.5	Institute levies for water pollutionin 10 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Moboka, Ipongi, Bweme, Meangwe I, Madie II and Madie III)	300.000
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>13,800,000</i>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>704,100,000</b>

**Table 34: Public Health**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b>	<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
Ensure regular sentization and supply of health care services within the municipallity			

LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase access to quality health care services	By 2023, at least 80% of the population have access to quality health care services	-Copuncil reports -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objectives	S .O.1 : To increase health infrastructure	By 2023, 6 health centers have good quality health structures (construction & rehabilitation)	-Health centre records -Testimonies	Cooperation of stakeholders
	S.O.2 : To increase access to qualified personnel	By 2023, 6 functional health centers have qualified staff	-Health centre reports -Transfer decisions	Favorable policy framework
	S.O.3 : To increase access to health equipment and supplies	By 2023 existing centres have basic equipment and regular supply of essential drugs	-Health centre records -Testimonies	Cooperation of stakeholders
Results	R.1.1 : Health infrastructure increased	By 2023, 06 health centers have standard infrastructure	-Visit to health centers -Health centre reports	Favorable economic and political environment
	R.2.1: Qualified health personnel increased	By 2023, the existing centers have at least 3 functional qualified staff	-Health centre reports -Transfer decisions	Favorable policy framework
	R.3.1 : Health equipment and access to quality and affordable essential drugs increased	By 2023, all health centers have at least 70% of required basic equipments and regular supply of essential drugs	-Visit to health centers. -Inventory records	Favorable economic and political environment
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Lobby for the creation of 2 IHC in 2 villages (Ikenge and Bweme)			300.000
1.1.2	Construct 6 IHC in 6 villages (Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I and Esukutan)			150.000.000
1.1.3	-Construct 6 boreholes at the 6 IHC (Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I and Esukutan)			85.000.000
	-Construct 6 VIP toilets in Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki, Lipenja I, Madie I and Esukutan			50.000.000
1.1.4	Rehabilitate 3 health centres in Toko, Dikome Ngolo and Madie I			30.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>315,300,000</b>
1.2.1	- Lobby for qualified health personnel (1 Assistant nurse, 1 nurse, 1 Pharmacy attendant and 2 ward servants) in Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo,			300.000
	-Lobby for qualified medical personnel (1 SRN, 2 Assistance nurse, 1 laboratory technician, 1 Pharmacy attendant and 2 ward servants) in Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan.			
1.2.2	- Construct staff residences in 5 villages with health centers (Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge, Dikome Ngolo and Esukutan)			100.000.000
	- Rehabilitate 3 staff quarters in Toko, Lipenja I and Madie Ngolo			15.000.000

1.2.3	Increase outreach health coverage (sensitization, mobilization, and education) to 26 villages (Ngamoki, Iyombo, Ikoi, Bonabanga, Betika, Iboko, Bakuba, Ikoti I, Ikoti II, Mobenge, Bweme, Mayeka, Manya, Esoki, Lowe, Madie II, Madie III, Moboka, Iwasa, Mapanja, Mofako, Dipundo, Bongwana, Dibonda Mosina, Bareka I, Bareka II)	10.000.000
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>125,300,000</b>
1.3.1	-Supply 45 beds to 7 health centres (4 Dikome Ngolo, 3 Lipenja I, 4 Madie I, 6 Toko, 5 Bombangi, 10 Dienge and 10 Dibonda Koroki)	20.000.000
	- Supply 7 delivery beds and kits in Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dienge, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan	3.000.000
1.3.2	-Supply 8 refrigerators in 4 health centres (2 Bombangi, 2 Dienge, 2 Dibonda Koroki and 2 Esukutan)	1.000.000
	-Supply 8 waste treatment devices (incinerators) in 8 health centres (Toko, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bombangi, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan)	2.000.000
1.3.3	Supply laboratory equipments in 8 health centres (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dienge, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan)	10.000.000
1.3.4	Institute pro-pharmacies in Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dienge, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan for availability and affordability of essential drugs	16.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>52,000,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>492,600,000</b>

**Table 35: Energy Resources**

STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Ensure the availability of electricity on a regular basis in communities by 2023		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	To increase access to electricity supply within the municipality	By 2023, at least 75% of communities have access to electricity supply	-Testimonies -Reports	Reduced rate of insecurity
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to decentralized electricity connections	By 2023, at least 75% of the villages have functional decentralized installations	-VDC report -Public interviews	Stable political environment
	S.O.2 : To increase access to trained personnel	At least 35 villages have access to technical services by 2023	-VDC reports -Testimonies	TOR on standardized installations
	S.O.3 : To increase access to equipment and supplies	By 2023, at least 35 villages have access to equipment and supplies for maintenance	-VDC reports -Testimonies	Stable political environment

Results	R.1.1 : Connection to the national electricity network enhanced	By 2023, homes within the municipality enjoy electricity services	-VDC reports -Public interviews	Stable political environment
	R.2.1 : Thermal electricity plants and solar installations maintained and functional	By 2023, 75% of household have access to electricity services	-Observations / Reports -Testimonies	Stable economic environment
	R.3.1 : Access to electrical equipment and supplies increased	By 2023, all electrified villages have access to necessary equipment and supplies	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable economic and political environment
	Support to clean energy through PSMNR integrated conservation education centre	Atleast X-number of communities have access to Solar energy	Installed systems in communities	Localities identify solar power as a priority comanagement and development project
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Lobby for extention of thermal electricity grid in Toko and to Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Nwamoki, Betika, Bokuba, Iboko), Lipenja and extention to (Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki and Mosina, Mayeka, Manya, Esoki and Lowe), Dikome Ngolo and extension to (Ilondo, Ikoi and Iwasa), Madie I and extension to (Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Moboka and Mapanja)			1.000.000
1.1.2	Acquire renewable solar electrification in 14 villages (Bonabeanga, Ikoti II, Iboko, Babiabanga, Iyombo, Mobenge, Bokuba, Betika, Kile Kile, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Esukutan, Ipongi, Iwasa, Madie II and Madie III and Toko			140.000.000
1.1.3	Acquire Thermal electricity plant (Lister) in Lipenja I and extention to (Bareka I, Mayeka, Manya, Esoki and Lowe)			50.000.000
1.1.4	Acquire Thermal electricity plans in 3 villages Meangwe I, Moboka and Madie I			150,000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>341,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for settlement of technicians within the municipality			300.000
2.1.2	-Rehabilitate 2 thermal plants in Toko and Madie Ngolo; Solar panel at Gendarmerie Brigade in Toko			3.000.000
2.1.3	Create Mangement Committees with Terms of Reference in ALL villages			3.000.000
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>6,300,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply 40 poles in 5 villages(Toko, Meangwe I, Madie Ngolo, Dikome Ngolo)			10.000.000
3.1.2	Maintain 22 broken poles in 7 villages (5 Toko, 6 Meangwe I, 8 Madie Ngolo, 3 Dikome Ngolo)			1.100.000
3.1.3	Acquire and distribute 5.000 meters of connection cable for electrificationin 39 villages (Babiabanga, Bareka I and II, Basari, Betika, Bakumba, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dienge, Dipundu, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Iwasa, Ijowe, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, II and III, Masaka, Mayeke, Mobenge, Moboka, Mofako, Ngamoki I and II, Nwamoki, Tombe and Toko)			50.000.000
3.1.4	Supply 400 street lamps to 39 villages (Babiabanga, Bareka I and II, Basari, Betika, Bakumba, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dienge, Dipundu, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Iwasa, Ijowe, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, II and III, Masaka, Mayeke, Mobenge, Moboka, Mofako, Ngamoki I and II, Nwamoki, Tombe and Toko)			10.000.000

3.1.5	Purchase accessories for maintenance in 39 villages (Babiabanga, Bareka I and II, Basari, Betika, Bakumba, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dienge, Dipundu, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Iwasa, Ijowe, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, II and III, Masaka, Mayeke, Mobenge, Moboka, Mofako, Ngamoki I and II, Nwamoki, Tombe and Toko)	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>81,100,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>428,400,000</b>

**Table 35: Public Works**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Improve accessibility and circulation of persons and goods within the municipality</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve the state of rural road network within the municipality	By 2023, at 65% of rural roads are regularly maintained	-VDC reports -Council reports	Stable economic environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To improve the state of existing roads within the municipality	By 2023, at least 50km of roads are opened and maintained regularly to ease accessibility all year round	-Visits -VDC reports	Community collaboration
	S.O.2 : To create functional road management committees	At least 35 villages have functional management committees by 2023	-VDC reports -Testimonies	Community collaboration
	S.O.3 : To increase access to material and equipment for rural road maintenance	By 2023, at least 35 villages have access to tools and equipment for road maintenance	-VDC reports -Visits	-Community collaboration -Stable economic environment
Results	R.1.1 : Conditions of existing roads improved	At least 40km of existing roads are regularly maintained and accessible at all seasons by 2023	-Visits -VDC reports	Community collaboration

	R.2.1 : State of culverts and bridges improved	By 2023, at least 75% of broken culverts and bridges are rehabilitated & maintained regularly	-Visits -Testimonies	Community collaboration
	R.3.1 : Access to road maintenace materials and equipment increased	By 2023, at least 40km of constructed roads are regularly maintained and accessible all year round.	-VDC reports -Visits	-Community collaboration -Stable socio-economic & political environment
	Support to road infrastructure through Protected areas Co-management approaches	By 2022, a number of roads and culverts projects and management committee implemented through comanagement	Pictures and No of projects implemттted by PSMNR through councils	Favourable political climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Maintain 84km of existing earth roads from (10km Bweme to Toko, 6km Dikome Ngolo Madie I, 20k Esukutan to Babi, 7km Babiabianga to Bombangi, 5km Ipongi to Itali, 10km Banyo to Dikome Ngolo, 7km Toko to Dikome Ngolo, 12km Dikome Ngolo to Madie III, 10km Lipenja I to Ndoi)			504.000.000
1.1.2.	Open 98km of new earth roads from (23km Ikenge to Bombangi, 23km Ikenge to Banyo, 10km Bareka II to Tombe, 11km Dikome Ngolo to Madie Boembe, 15km Dikome Ngolo to Dienge, 5km Iboko to Bareka I, 3km Toko to Bonabeanga, 2km Bonabeanga to Nwamoki, 6km Lipenja I to Lowe)			784.000.000
1.1.3.	Construct 17 bridges at : Babiabanga (Mambe and Nworibe stream), Komboke stream at Iwasa, Nwakoribe stream at Ngamoki I, Eyole river at Madie Ngolo, Mairi river at Dibonda Koroki, Nwariba stream at Lipenja I, Esiba stream at Kilekile, Nweriba at Ilondo, Ndoi stream, between (Dikome Ngolo – Iwasa, Esukutan – Babi, IkoI and Dikome Ngolo, Nwamoki and Moboka, Moboka and Madie Ngolo, Meangwe I and Kile kile, Kile kile and Ilondo)			255.000.000
1.1.4	Construct 20 culverts in (Bareka I around obie and Rinya swamps, Nwariba stream between Bareka I and Manya, Babiabanga stream and swamp, Ekwongwe spring at Dikome Ngolo, Dibonda Koroki stream and spring, Dibonda Mosina spring, Twetwe spring at Moboka, Ndoi at (Ekonde spring, 2 swamps and 1 spring), Erabanja stream at Itali, Lowe swamp, Lobe swamp, Manya swamp and spring, IkoI swamp)			200.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1,743,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Rehabilitate 9 brigdes in (Mochoribe stream at Dienge, Nwori bridge in Lipenja I, Masekere at Iyombo, Sambе stream at Iboko, Mobenge stream at Ikoti II, Iwasa, IkoI, Madie Ngolo, Kilekile)			45.000.000

2.1.2	Complete 2 culverts in Nasako stream at Bareka I, in Toko towards the Council chambers, towards Meangwe I market	15.000.000
2.1.3	Rehabilitate rain gates in Dikome Ngolo, Meangwe I, Tombe and Ikoti II.	10.000.000
2.1.4	Rehabilitate toll gate at complete toll gate at Bweme	1.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>71,000,000</b>
3.1.1	Distribute 30 wheelbarrows in 15 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Bweme, Bareka 1, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dibonda Koroki, Dibonda Mosina, Manya, Itali, Lowe, Iwasa, Ikoi, Kilekile, Ikoti II) for maintenace of existing earth roads	1.000.000
3.1.2	Distribute 50 spades and diggers in 15 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Bweme, Bareka 1, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dibonda Koroki, Dibonda Mosina, Manya, Itali, Lowe, Iwasa, Ikoi, Kilekile, Ikoti II) for maintenace of existing earth roads	500.000
3.1.3	Rehabilitate 3 km farm to market roads in (Iboko)	18,000,000
3.1.4	Sensitize the population on community collaboration and labour to maintain existing roads, bridges and culverts monthly in 15 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Bweme, Bareka 1, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dibonda Koroki, Dibonda Mosina, Manya, Itali, Lowe, Iwasa, Ikoi, Kilekile, Ikoti II)	1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>21,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>1,834,000,000</b>

**Table 36 : Forestry and Wildlife**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Enforce forest laws &amp; encourage sustainable use of forest resources through Collaborative management approach of MINFOF/PSMNR within and around protected areas</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			

Global Objective	Encourage comanagement and sustainable exploitation of forest resources	By 2023, 80% of forest laws are enforced within communities	-Forestry permits -MINFOF reports -Co-management agreements -Planning tools (Cluster conservation / collaborative management agreements plants, Protected areas management plans)	-Implimentation of MINFOF and community laws -Respect of co-management agreements between communities and protected areas
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase structures to accommodate technical services	By 2023, infrastructure for office soace and staff accommodation constructed within the municipality	-Administrative report	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel (forest guards)	By 2023, at least 05 staff available and working within the municipality	-Site visits -Administrative report	Functional and effective community forest management institutions
	S.O.3 : Increase supply of working equipment and tools to forest personnel	By 2023, forest personnel are equipped with motor bikes, guns and related equipment	-Administrative report -Testimonies	Functional and effective community forest management institutions
Results	R.1.1: Illegal exploitation of forest resources reduced	By 2023, Illegal exploitation of forest resources reduced by at least 65%	-Administrative report -Visits -Testimonies	Functional and effective community forest management institutions
	R.2.1: Non timber forest products sustainably managed	By 2023, at least 03 species of NTFPs are domesticated and sustainably harvested	-Visits to farms -Reports -Testimonies	Community collaboration Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.3.1: Supply of forestry equipment in offices and tools for forest guards increased	By 2023, at least 65% Of the service structures and personnel fully equipped with motor bikes, guns, boots and cutlasses	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Community collaboration Stable socio-economic & political environment
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Create and sustain community forest reserves in 37 villages ( Banyo, Babeabanga, Bareka I and II, Bakumba, Baromba, Basari, Bonabianga, Bweme, Bombangi, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Iboko, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Ilondo, Ipongi, Itali, Ijowe, Iyombo, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I, II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mofako, Tombe and Toko)			160.000.000

1.1.2.	Issue permits for sustainable forestry exploitation in 40 Villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I and II, Basari, Bakumba, Baromba, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I, II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mayeke, Meangwe I, Moboka, Nkamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi, Tombe and Toko)	10.000.000
1.1.3.	-Construct and equip 2 forestry posts in Madie I and Ikenge -Complete the forestry post at Ikoti II	20.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>190,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 5 forestry personnel in ( Madie I, Esukutang, Ipongi, Ikenge and Ikoti II)	300.000
2.1.2	Organize 3 trainings in Bombangi, Madie Ngolo and Toko to train 500 people on domestication and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs in 40 Villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I and II, Basari, Bakumba, Baromba, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I,II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mayeke, Meangwe I, Moboka, Nkamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi, Tombe and Toko)	15.000.000
2.1.3	Sensitize on foresrty laws and illegal hunting in 40 Villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I and II, Basari, Bakumba, Baromba, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I,II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mayeke, Meangwe I, Moboka, Nkamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi, Tombe and Toko)	2.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>17,300,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply 20.000 seedlings (various species of NTFPs) for planting in 40 Villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I and II, Basari, Bakumba, Baromba, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Dipundu, Esoki, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I and II, Illondo, Ipongi, Itali, Iwasa, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Lowe, Madie I, II and III, Manya, Masaka, Mayeke, Meangwe I, Moboka, Nkamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi, Tombe and Toko)	20.000.000
3.1.2	Supply and equip the forestry and wildlife post in Toko and IKoi with 1Desk stop, 1 Bike and other office statories	3.000.000
3.1.3	Supply 5 bikes, 10 pairs of boots, 15 cutlasses, 1desk stop in 5 villages (Madie Ngolo, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutang, Lipenja I and Ipongi)	31.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>54,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>261,300,000</b>

**Table 37 : Arts and Culture**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Promoting cultural values and integration of youths in the society</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Promotion of Cultural values enhanced	By 2023, Cultural awareness within the municipality increased by at least 85%	-Reports from socio-cultural groups -Testimonies	Stable economic and political climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to cultural assets	By 2023, at least 35 villages have cultural centers	-Testimonies -Reports	Community solidarity
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical services	By 2023, 03 cultural resource persons available and actively sensitizing communities	-Testimonies -Reports	Community solidarity
	S.O.3 : Increase community collaboration and organizational capacity	By 2023, 85% of cultural groups are actively respecting cultural norms & values	-Testimonies -Reports	Community solidarity
Results	R.1 Cultural assets identified, documented, rehabilitated and increased	By 2023, at least 85% of cultural assets within the municipality are identified, documented; 25% rehabilitated and infrastructure increased by 20%	-site visits -catalog of cultural assets -council reports	Stable economic environment
	R.2 Valorization of local materials for the production of cultural artifacts.	By 2023, cultural artifacts are available in at least 5 functional cultural centers.	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Stable political climate
	R.3 Development and promotion of cultural activities increased	By 2023, cultural activities are regularly organized in 85% of the villages	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Stable political climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Conduct inventory and document cultural assets in all 49 villages.			3.000.000
1.1.2	Construction and equipment of cultural centres in 5 Cluster Villages (based on clans)			186.000.000

1.1.3	Completion and equipment of the Municipal Library in Toko	20.000.000
1.1.4	Completion and equipment of community hall in Esukutan.	15.000.000
1.1.5	Construction of 2 Cultural Edifices in Ikoti I & Toko	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>235,000,000</b>
2.2.1	Sensitize youths in 25 villages on the importance of cultural activities : NYCUDA (Toko, Madie I and II, Dikome Ngolo, Iwasa, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Ikoi, Kilekile, Moboka, Ngamoki, Iyombo and Bweme), BANYDA (Babeabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Ipongi, Mofako and Lipenja I) and EDEKA (Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	3.000.000
	Train 25 youths on the transformation of local materials into artistic produce and Provision of seed capital	10 000 000
2.2.2	Train 15 personnel on the organization of annual cultural festivals and support 3 cultural associations (NCUDA, EDEKA and BOMBOMBI WA BATANGA)	1.500.000
2.3.3	Organize Annual Cultural Jamborees in 10 villages (Toko, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo, Mofako, Dibonda Koroki, Bweme, Lipenja I, Bombangi, Esukutan and Ikenge)	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>24,500,000</b>
3.3.1	Sensitize 3 Cultural Associations (NCUDA, BOBOMBI WA BATANGA, and EDAKA) for the organization of annual cultural festivals in villages on a rotary basis for the Ngolos, Batangas,	300.000
3.3.2	Elaborate, produce & disseminate directory for local traditions (mother tongue, dressing code etc in 25 villages (Toko, Madie I and II, Dikome Ngolo, Iwasa, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Ikoi, Kilekile, Moboka, Ngamoki, Iyombo and Bweme, Babeabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Ipongi, Mofako and Lipenja, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	15.000.000
3.3.3	Develop & distribute cultural calendars in 25 villages (Toko, Madie I and II, Dikome Ngolo, Iwasa, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Ikoi, Kilekile, Moboka, Ngamoki, Iyombo and Bweme, Babeabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki, Dienge, Ipongi, Mofako and Lipenja, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>20,300,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>277,100,000</b>

**Table 38 : Women Empowerment and the Promotion of the Family**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Promote and protect the socio-cultural and economic rights of women and the girl child</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Marginalization of women and the girl child reduced	At least 75% of women and the girl child have access to productive resources within their communities by 2023.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to social infrastructure	By 2020, Toko municipality has at least 1 functioning women empowerment center	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical services	By 2020, 03 staff are available and working within the municipality	- Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
	S.O.3 : Increase capacity building on income generating activities	By 2021, at least 60% of the women in the municipality acquire income generating skills	- Business records - Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
Results	R.1.1 : Ignorance of women and girls on their rights reduced	By 2021, at least 60% of the women and girls in the municipality know their rights and defend them	- Testimonies - Reports	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
	R.2.1 : Representation and participation of women in development and political issues increased	By 2021, at least 50% of decision makers in development and political committees are women	- Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions
	R.3.1 : Economic power of women increased	At least 65% of women embark on profitable income generating activities by 2021.	- Business records - Administrative reports	Favourable socio-cultural, economic & political conditions

<i>Activities:</i>		<i>Estimated Costs</i>
1.1.1.	Construct women empowerment centre in Toko	25.000.000
1.1.2.	Construct staff residence in Toko	20.000.000
1.1.3.	Construct modern VIP toilets and water point (borehole)	25.000.000
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b><i>70,000,000</i></b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 5 trainers in Toko in the various domains (hair dressing, tailoring, hotel management, decoration etc)	300.00
2.1.2	Sensitize communities on the activity carried out by the centre (hair dressing, tailoring, hotel management, decoration etc) in 25 villages (Toko, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Mobenge, Ikoti II, Nwamoki, Kilekile, Dikome, Iwasa, Moboka, Madie I and II, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge, Manya, Banyo, Betika, Ipongi, Babeabanga, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	1.500.000
2.1.3	Sensitize 400 women and 200 youths on income generating activities (puff-puff, gatto, fish pie, bombs, cakes etc) in 25 villages (Toko, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Mobenge, Ikoti II, Nwamoki, Kilekile, Dikome, Iwasa, Moboka, Madie I and II, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge, Manya, Banyo, Betika, Ipongi, Babeabanga, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	1.500.000
2.1.4	Organize 3 trainings in Toko, Madie Ngolo and Lipenja I to train 400 women and 200 youths on income generating activities in 25 villages (Toko, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Mobenge, Ikoti II, Nwamoki, Kilekile, Dikome, Iwasa, Moboka, Madie I and II, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge, Manya, Banyo, Betika, Ipongi, Babeabanga, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	5.000.000
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b><i>8,300,000</i></b>
3.1.1	Support the establishment of 100 women and 100 youths based on their domain of training (hair dressing, tailoring, hotel management, decoration etc) with seed capital to set up in 25 villages (Toko, Meangwe I, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Mobenge, Ikoti II, Nwamoki, Kilekile, Dikome, Iwasa, Moboka, Madie I and II, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge, Manya, Banyo, Betika, Ipongi, Babeabanga, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	40.000.000
3.1.2	Supply and equip the centre with 5 sewing machings and accessories for training purposes	10.000.000
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b><i>50,000,000</i></b>
<b><i>SECTOR TOTAL</i></b>		<b><i>128,300,000</i></b>

**Table 39 : Commerce**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : To improve the business climate within the municipality</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Increase the level of commercial activities within municipality	By 2023, revenue of the council from commercial activities increase by at least 25% annually	-Testimonies -Accounting records	Favorable taxation policy
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to operating markets facilities within the municipality	By 2023, at least 60% of the population have access to market facilities	-Interviews & Reports. -Testimonies	Availability of funds ensured
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical staff	By 2023, all markets have resident and functioning staff	-Testimonies -Interviews and reports	Enabling business climate
	S.O.3 : Increase access to Micro-finance institutions	02 micro – finance institutions available and functioning by 2023	-Visits / Testimonies -Council report	Favorable economic environment
Results	R.1.1 : Products & services available (quantity & quality) within the municipality	By 2023, at least 60% of the population market their products in appropriate environment and fetch good prices	-Interviews & reports. -Testimonies	Availability of funds ensured
	R.2.1 : Information on prices of goods regularly disseminated	By 2023, at 70% of commercial operators have access to information and attract favourable prices	-Visit to micro-finance -Testimonies	Availability of ensured fund
	R.3.1 : Number of Micro-Finance institutions increased	By 2023, revenue of the council from commercial activities increase by at least 35% annually	-Visit to micro-finance -Testimonies	Laws establishing micro-finance institutions respected
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>

1.1.1.	Construct modern markets with 20 permanent shades and warehouses in 7 villages (Banyo, Bweme, Dikome Ngolo, Ikoti II, Lipenja I, Madie I and Ikenge)	175.000.000
1.1.2.	Construct latrine of 4 compartments each in 03 existing markets (Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II)	44.000.000
1.1.3	Lobby for the construction of 2 micro finance institutions in Toko and Bombangi	1.000.000
1.1.4	Acquisition and Installation of Wood Processing Machine (Hewitt 60 hp)	65.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>285,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Sensitize 1000 farmers, 50 CIGs and 200 traders on market prices in 30 villages (Banyo, Bareka I, Bakumba, Betika, Bonabeanga, Bombangi, Boromba, Bweme, Dienge, Dibonda Mosina and Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Ikoti I and II, Dipundu, Lipenja I, Madie I, Newtown and Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ndoi, Nwamoki, Iboko, Iyombo, Ipongi, Ikenge, Tombe and Toko)	1.500.000
2.1.2	Creat 3 market maintenance committees in Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II	500.000
2.1.3	Train 6 youths in Toko on market use and revenue collection in the existing markets (Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II)	1.500.000
2.1.4	Construct 3 offices for market masters in 3 markets (Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II)	15.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>18,500,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply 6 waste treatment devices in the existing markets (Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II)	500.000
3.1.2	Support 100 traders with operational capital to enhance commercial activities	10.000.000
3.1.3	Support the Organization promotional sales of products (cocoyam, vegetables, peper, cassava, plantain).	2.000.000
3.1.4	Sensitize to Jump start 3 markets in Meangwe I, Banyo and Ikoti II	1.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>13,500,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>317,000,000</b>

**Table 40 : Social Affairs**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Improve the socio-economic lives of socially vulnerable persons	<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
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LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Empowerment of and assistance to socially vulnerable persons increased	By 2023, at least 75% of vulnerable persons are empowered and have access to quality services	-Testimonies -Reports	Enabling political and economic conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to social infrastructure	By 2023, at least 60% of public buildings are accessible to vulnerable persons	-Site visits -Reports	Enabling economic conditions
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical services	By 2023, 03 staff available and actively provide services to vulnerable persons within the municipality	-Transfer decisions -Administrative report	Favorable policy framework
	S.O.3 : Put in place Council Assistance Granting Committee (CAGC) and increase access to social programs	By 2023, CAGC put in place and 80% of vulnerable persons regularly access information and social programs	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling economic conditions
Results	R.1.1 : Social Centers and other facilities established	At least 1 functional social centers exist by 2023	-Testimonies -Reports	Enabling economic conditions
	R.2.1 : Social workers increased	By 2023, at least 3 trained social workers available and functional	-Transfer decisions -Reports	Favorable policy framework
	R.3.1 : Awareness on available social benefits for vulnerable persons increased	At least 70% of vulnerable persons know their social benefits and at least 60% get them regularly	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling economic conditions
Activities :				Estimated Costs
1.1.1.	Lobby for the creation of a Social centre in Toko and 2 multi functional centres in Lipenja I and Ikenge			300.000
1.1.2.	Construct and equip social centre in Toko			65.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>65,300,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 2 social workers in Toko and 4 social workers in Lipenja I and Ikenge			300.000

2.1.2	Sensitize the population on the welfare of socially vulnerable persons in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown and Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko)	1.500.000
2.1.3	Organize 3 days training workshop in Toko, Lipenja I and Ikenge to train 50 vulnerable persons on income generating activities in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko)	3.500.000
2.1.4	Sensitize 200 vulnerable persons on social benefits and the procedure to obtain a National Disability Card in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko)	1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6,800,000</b>
3.1.1	Provide National Disability Cards to 100 socially vulnerable persons in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko)	1.500.000
3.1.2	Supply 50 tri-cycles to 50 vulnerable persons with physical disabilities	15.000.000
3.1.3	Lobby and partner NGOs) and Associations (NCUDA, BOBOMBI and EDEKA) for support on how they can have access to other social benefits	300.000
3.1.4	Support 50 of the trained vulnerable persons in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko) with seed capital for establishment.	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>26,800,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>98,900,000</b>

**Table 41 : Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Ensure a favorable and sustainable framework for the management of natural resources		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	The rate of environmental degradation (pollution) reduced	Water, land and air pollution reduce in the municipality by at least 80% by 2023	-Reports -Testimonies	Environmental laws respected
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to structures to accommodate technical services	By 2023, 02 functional technical structures available within the municipality	-Visits -Reports	-Environmental laws respected -Community collaboration
	S.O.2 : Increase access to trained personnel	By 2023, at least 3 trained personnel available and working	-Testimonies -Reports	Community collaboration
	S.O.3 : Increase knowledge on sustainable management of the environment	By 2023, 80% of the population have knowledge on environmental protection and sustainability	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable economic conditions -Community collaboration
Results	R.1.1 : Management of natural resources improved	At least 80% of natural resources are sustainably managed by 2023	-Visits to forests, water sources and famers -Administrative reports	-Environmental laws respected -Community collaboration
	R.2.1 : Waste management improved	By 2023, 80% population sensitized on sustainable waste management system and respect the ToRs	-Town visits -Council reports	Community collaboration
	R.3.1 : Community awareness & collaboration increased	By 2023, at least 85% of the population actively manage natural resources	-Site visits -Council reports	-Favorable economic conditions -Community collaboration
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Construct & equip office in Toko			20.000.000

1.1.2.	Identify garbage disposal sites and sensitize on regular use in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako)	3.000.000
1.1.3.	Elaborate and implement community environmental laws in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako)	1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>24,500,000</b>
2.1.1	Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako)	1.500.000
2.1.2	Sensitize in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako) on environmental protection and sustainable development	1.500.000
2.1.3	Organize 2 days training in Toko and Bombangi to train 500 persons on the management of natural resources in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako)	3.500.000
2.1.4	Organize 2 days training in Toko and Bombangi to train on water pollution in 20 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Ipongi, Ikenge, Dibonda Koroki, Bareka I, Babiabanga, Baromba, Bonabeanga, Meangwe I, Tombe, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti II, Iwasa, Dienge and Mofako)	3.500.000
2.1.5	Create clubs of friends on environmental protection and sustainable development in 24 GS (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoti, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Newtown, Boembe, Meangwe I, Mofako, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki and Toko), 2 GSS (Toko and Madie I), GTC Lipenja I and 7 IHC (Toko, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dibonda Koroki, Bombangi, Dienge)	3.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>13,500,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply garbage cans to all the 34 educational institutions (7GNS, 24 GPS, 2 GSS and 1 GTC)	2.500.000
3.1.2	Supply 7 incinerators to the 7 IHC in Toko, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo, Dienge, Dibonda Koroki and Bombangi	10.000.000

3.1.3	Supply and plant 2000 ornamental trees in 30 villages (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Bombangi, Bonabeanga, Bweme, Dibonda and Mosina Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Dienge, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Ikoti I, Itali, Ipongi, Iwasa, Iyombo, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Meangwe I, Mobenge, Moboka, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki, Ndoi and Toko)	15.000.000
3.1.4	Organize monthly community labour to clear and clean drainage/culverts towards (Toko council, towards GTC Lipenja I, towards Meangwe I market etc) streams towards (Nasako stream Bareka I, Nasako culvert in Bareka I, Eriba stream in Betika, Nkwake and Nwori streams in Ikoti I, Mobenge stream in Ikoti II, Komboke stream in Iwasa towards Ngamoki, Nwokolibe stream in Ngamoki towards Moboka, Mochoribe stream in Dienge towards Dipundu, Mambe and Nworibe streams in Babiabanga), Swamps (Rinya in Bareka I, Manya swamp, Lobe swamp, Lowe swamp, Dibonda Koroki, Ikoti II, Meangwe I swamp), drinkable water sources and springs in (Kerenge stream in Meangwe I, Esukutan spring towards Bera road, Obie srping in Bareka I, Manya spring etc)	5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>32,500,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>70,500,000</b>

**Table 42: Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Increase income of Livestock producers while increasing the intake of quality protein production.</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Increase production and productivity of livestock and intake of quality and quantity livestock protein	By 2023, at least 60% of the population increases their protein intake by at least 20% yearly.	-Testimonies -Health records -Visits / Reports	Stable economic environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1: Increase access to modern livestock production practices	By 2023, at least 60% of group members are trained on commercial livestock production	-Testimonies -Reports	Epidemic outbreak reduced
	S.O.2 : Increase access to improved breeds and livestock breeding	By 2023, at least 50% of livestock rearers have access to improved breeds	-Farm visits -Reports	Favorable economic environment
	S.O.3 : Increase access to quality and quantity animal feed production	By 2023, at least 50% of rearers have access to quality feed	-Farm records -Reports	Favorable prices / economic climate

	S.O.4 : Reduce outbreak of livestock and fisheries diseases	By 2023, at least 50% of rearers have access to veterinary services	-Veterinary reports -Farm records	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Results	R.1.1. Livestock production practices improved	At least 60% of livestock farmers practice improved breeding techniques by 2023	-Farm visits -Testimonies	Epidemic outbreak reduced
	R.2.1. Use of improved livestock breed increased	By 2023, at least 60% of farmers use improved livestock breed and increase their production by 15%	-Farm visits -Administrative reports	Favorable economic environment
	R.3.1 : Use of quality livestock feed increased	By 2023, at least 50% of farmers use quality livestock feed and increase their production by at least 10%	-Farm records -Administrative reports	Favorable prices for livestock feed
	R.4.1. Rate of diseases attacks reduced	By 2023, disease attack on animals reduce by at least 5% annually	-Farm records -Administrative reports	Epidemic outbreak reduced
Activities:				Estimated Costs
1.1.1.	Support 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other individual rearers to construct a pigstyl, a pen and a poultry house in their various communities			7.000.000
1.1.2.	Sensitize and encourage individual rearers on group dynamics (CIGs) in 25 villages ( Toko, Bweme, Ikoti II, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Iwasa, Moboka, Bonabeanga, Babiabanga, Bombangi, Tombe, Banyo, Dienge, Ipongi, Kile kile, Lipenja I, Mobenge, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Ikenge, Esukutan, Ikoti II and Mayeka)			1.500.000
1.1.3.	Organize and assist CIGs of different rearing field to form cooperatives in their communities in 25 villages ( Toko, Bweme, Ikoti II, Dikome Ngolo, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Iwasa, Moboka, Bonabeanga, Babiabanga, Bombangi, Tombe, Banyo, Dienge, Ipongi, Kile kile, Lipenja I, Mobenge, Madie I, Madie Newtown, Madie Boembe, Ikenge, Esukutan, Ikoti II and Mayeka)			10.000.000
<i>Sub-Total</i>				<i>18,500,000</i>
2.1.1	Supply 100 improved breeding species (male and females) to 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other non recognised rearers			3.000.000

2.1.2	Train 11 CIGs on commercial livestock production (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other non recognised rearers	1.500.000
2.1.3	Sensitize 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) on animal movement control and pastoral conflicts	1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7,000,000</b>
3.1.1	Train 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other non recognised rearers on the production of livestock feed using local materials	2.000.000
3.1.2	Supply 300 bags of feed to 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other non recognised reares	10.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>14,000,000</b>
4.1.1	Create 11 vaccination centers / support with drugs and organize mass vaccination campaign for the 11 CIGs (BOKU, ICHOINIA GROUP, NYENYO, AMOS, Ngeke Farmers, Ongoene Moabe, Se-keke Royal Progressive Group, Nya-Ndoi Batanga, Koroiraro, Piggery CIGs, Bareka I Farmers) and other non recognized rearers	60.000.000
4.1.2	Sensitize 100 rearers against zoonoses transmission and other hygienic conditions	1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>61,500,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>111,000,000</b>

**Table 43: Secondary Education**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Increase enrollment of students in secondary education.		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To increase access to quality secondary education	By 2023, 90% of children of secondary education age attend / complete secondary school.	Administrative and management record	- Favorable economic and political environment

Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to secondary infrastructure	At least 5 secondary schools have quality infrastructure by 2023	-Administrative and management reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to qualified teaching staff	By 2023, 90% of schools have qualified staff	-GCE (O-level) results -Administrative and management reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.3 : Increase access to school equipment and materials	By 2023, 90% of schools have regular supply of basic equipment and materials	-GCE(O-level) results -Administrative and management reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
Results	R.1.1 : Infrastructure increased	All secondary and technical schools have at least five classroom blocks, a water point, a latrine, a library and workshop by 2023.	-Visit to schools -Administrative and management reports	Favorable economic condition
	R.2.1 : Qualified personnel increased	By 2023, at least 10 qualified teachers available in each school	-Transfer decision -Administrative and management report	Favorable economic and political environment
	R.3.1 : Equipment and supplies increased	By 2023, all constructed classrooms are equipped with desks , chairs and regular supply of didactic materials	-Visits to schools -Inventory records	Favorable economic condition
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construct 3 administrative blocks in 2 GSS and 1 GTC : Toko, Madie I and Lipenja I respectively			30.000.000
1.1.2	Rehabilitate 4 classrooms (2 in GSS Toko and 2 in GSS Madie I)			5.000.000
1.1.3	Complete construction of GTC workshop at Lipenja I			10.000.000
1.1.4	Construct borehole in GTC Lipenja I			10.000.000
1.1.5	Extend water scheme to GSS Toko & GSS Maie I			10.000.000
1.1.6	Construct a compartment of 6 VIP latrines at GTC Lipenja I			5.000.000
	Rehabilitate 6 compartment of latrine in GSS Toko and Madie I			2.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>72,500,000</b>

2.1.1	Construct 3 staff residence in GSS Madie I, GSS Toko and GTC Lipenja I	60.000.000
2.1.2	Lobby for the transfer of 5 qualified teachers each in GSS Madie I, GSS Toko and GTC Lipenja I workshop	300.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>60,300,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply 100 desk in 3 schools (60 in GSS Toko, 20 in GSS Madie I and 20 in GTC Lipenja)	18.000.000
3.1.2	-Supply 20 lots of teachers chairs and tables in GSS Madie I, GSS Toko and GTC Lipenja I	2.500.000
3.1.3	Supply didactic materials (minimum package) to the 3 secondary schools	4.000.000
3.1.4	Supply equip for workshop in GTC Lipenja I (2 plaining machines, 5 sawing machines, 5 molden block machines, plumbing equipments, electricity equipments).	70.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>94,500,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>227,300,000</b>

**Table 44 : Tourism and Leisure**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Ensure development and rehabilitation of tourism potentials within the municipality		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Improve tourism as an economic activity in the municipality	By 2023, touristic activities within the municipality increase by at least 40%	-Site visit -Testimonies -General pictures	- Favorable economic and political environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to touristic infrastructure	By 2023, all touristic sites identified and at least 05 rehabilitated and functional	-Site visit -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2023, at least 10 trained staff live and work at tourist sites	-Site visits -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	S.O.3 : Increase community awareness on economic importance of tourism	By 2023, at least 40% of the population visit tourist sites within the municipality	-Reports -Testimonies	- Favorable economic and political environment

Results	R.1.1 : Tourist infrastructure (caves, waterfalls, guest houses and restaurants) increased	By 2023, at least 5 tourist sites functional and attract several visitors	-Site visit -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	R.2.1 : Tourist personnel available and functioning	At least 10 staff / guards working at tourist sites within the municipality by 2023	-Site visits -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
	R.3.1 : Community mobilization increased	By 2023, 60% of the population visit a tourist site at least once per year	-Testimonies -Reports	- Favorable economic and political environment
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Conduct inventory of touristic sites and Construct and develop 6 waterfalls (Foko in Nkamoki II, Dibowa Ra Boribe in Babeabanga, Ikumbake in Moboka, twin waterfall in Iyombo, Egwe and Dima in Dikome Ngolo, twin waterfall at Ikoti II)			30.000.000
1.1.2.	Construct and develop 10 caves (Irreragoh in Nkamoki II, Iraye Dobosa and Ireya in Babeabanga, Seboka and Row in Dikome Ngolo, Mobenge, Ikoti I, Iboko, Ilondo, Ikoi, Nwamoki and Ikenge)			30.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>60,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 6 tourist Personnel in Toko, Lipenja, Ikenge, Madie I and Bombangi			300.000
2.1.2	Train 10 youths as tourist guards in Toko, Madie I and Bombangi to enhance tourism in 5 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I and Bombangi)			3.500.000
2.1.3	Supply security equipments (20 boots, 20 raincoats and 20 windbreakers) to 20 tourist guards in 5 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I and Bombangi)			1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>5,300,000</b>
3.1.1	Organize meetings and workshops to sensitize population in 05 zones on the importance and development of tourist potentials / income generation (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I and Bombangi)			7.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>7,500,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>72,800,000</b>

**Table 45: Youth and Citizen Education**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: To create enabling environment for youth empowerment</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Empower youths and encourage their wellbeing	By 2023, 50% of youths are involved in income generation and 30% are actively involved in local decision making processes	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to Youth empowerment infrastructure	By 2023, at least 5 youth empowerment structures created and functional	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical services	By 2023, at least 5 trained staff work and live within the municipality	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.3 : To increase funding of youth activities	By 2023, at least 50% of youths have access to financial support from PAJER-U, NCSAPD	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
Results	R.1 : Youth empowerment structures and services increased	By 2023, at least 1 youth animation center is constructed and functional	-Testimony -Report	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.2 : Trainers and youth animators increased	By 2023, at least 2 youths animators available and actively engaged	-Visits -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.3: Mobilization of youths for income generating activities increased	At least, 50% of youths operate gainful businesses by 2023	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>

1.1.1.	Construction & Equipment of Multi-purpose Youth Empowerment (incubation) Centres (MYEC) in Toko	150.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>150,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfers of 2 trainers at the Multipurpose Centers in Madie Ngolo and Lipenja I and 2 youth animators in Dibonda Koroki and Ikenge	300.000
2.1.2	Organize 3 training workshops to empower 500 youths on their rights and self-employment opportunities in Toko, Dibonda koroki and Ikenge	33.500.000
2.1.3	Facilitate creation and support 5 Youth Associations in Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Dienge and Ikenge).	5.000.000
2.1.4	Sensitize 500 youths on the various support programs beneficiary to youths PAJER-U (Project for the support of Rural and Urban Youths), NCSAPD (National Civic Agency for participation in Development) in the domains of (agriculture, piggery, poultry, informal sector income generating professions)	2.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>40,800,000</b>
3.1.1	Sensitize the youths to register in the National Youth Observatory ( NYO)	500.000
	Lobby PAJER-U, NCSAPD and to provide short and long term support loans to 500 the trained youths	
3.1.2	Organize 3 days rotational youth camps yearly in 5 villages (Toko, Madie I, Lipenja I, Dienge and Ikenge)	5.000.000
3.1.3	Provide 3 technical follow up teams to monitor the implementation and activities of the 500 empowered youths	500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>196,800,000</b>

**Table 46 : Employment and Vocational Training**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Train, rehabilitate and support Cameroonians especially the youths for self employment		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			

Global Objective	To empower unemployed & retrenched workers through quality skills transfer & placement	By 2023, at least 50% of unemployed, retrenched workers trained for self employment	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase vocational training infrastructure	By 2023, at least 01 vocational training centre created and functioning	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2023, at least 10 trained councillors available and work within the municipality	-Visit to business places -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.3. Increase access to training equipment	By 2023, 01 vocational center well equipped with appropriate equipment	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
Results	R.1.1 : Training opportunities increased	By 2023, at least 500 individuals are trained on small business start ups	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.2.1 : Self employment increased	By 2023, at least 50% of those trained are supported with seed capital for self employment	- Visit to business places - Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.3.1 : Training equipment increased	By 2023, 01 vocational center well equipped	-Testimonies -Reports	Enabling business climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Lobby for the creation of 1 professional training centre in Toko			300.000
1.1.2	Construct 1 professional training centre			25.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>25,300,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 10 trained councillors for the center			300.000
2.1.2	Sensitize 500 youths on the domain of activities for training (agriculture, sawing, woodwork, plumbing, electricity, building and construction etc)			1.500.000

2.1.3	Tarined 500 youths on Business Planning from 11 villages (Toko, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo and Newtown, Meangwe I, Dibonda koroki, Bareka I, Ikenge, Esukutan and Bweme)	5.000.000
2.1.4	Support 100 of the trained unemployed with seed capital in Toko, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Madie Ngolo, Meangwe I, Dibonda Koroki, Ikenge, Esukutan and Bweme	50.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>65,800,000</b>
3.1.1	Supply of 2 plaining machines at training center	60.000.000
3.1.2	Supply of 5 wheelbarrows, 10 spades and shovels, 5 molden machines, elecrical appliances at GTC	5.000.000
3.1.3	Supply 500 boards, 100 bags of cement and 5 trip sand for practicals yearly	5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>70.000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>163,800,000</b>

**Table 47: Small and Medium Size Enterprises and Handicraft**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> To increase the qualitative and quantitative growth of actors in the informal sector		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			
Global Objective	Enhance the exploitation of natural resources for informal sector activites	By 2023, informal actors increased by at least 20% yearly	- Council revenue reports - Sales records - Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To Increase access to structures to host sector activities	By 2023, at least 01 structure built to establish sector activities	-Reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2023, at least 4 staff available to provide technical services	-Training reports -Testimonies	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	S.O.3 : Increase support to informal sector actors	By 2023, at least 50% of informal sector actors receive support and engage in gainful activities	-Testimonies -Reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment

Results	R.1.1 : Capacity and skills of the population for informal sector activities increased	At least 500 persons acquire knowledge and skills and operate small enterprise (restoration, woodwork, hair dressers, mechanics, tailoring)	-Visit to business places -Council reports	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.2.1 : Access to the services of small and medium size enterprises increased	At least 70% of the population attend various training organized by this sector by 2013	-Training reports -Testimonies -Interviews	Stable socio-economic & political environment
	R.3.1 : Community mobilization improved	By 2023, at least 30% of the population contribute in community development	-Testimonies -Interviews	Stable socio-economic & political environment
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Support 100 persons for the establishment of small and medium size enterprises in 10 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme, Bareka I, Ikenge, Esokutan, Debonda Korpki and Banyo)			50.000.000
1.1.2.	Support 30 craftsmen for the promotion of craft activities in 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge)			9.000.000
1.1.3.	Link 30 craftsmen from 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge) to Mundemba for continuous assessment			500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>59,500,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for support extension services to craftsmen and local enterprises in 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge)			300.000
2.1.2	Train 300 youths on various trades and crafts in 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge)			3.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>3,800,000</b>
3.1.1	Sensitize 500 youths on income generating activities and the importance of small and medium size enterprises in 10 villages (Toko, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme, Bareka I, Ikenge, Esokutan, Debonda Koroki and Banyo)			1.500.000
3.1.2	Sensitize the population on the opportunities for the promotion of craft activities and those of Small and Medium size enterprises in 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge)			1.500.000
3.1.3	Supply necessary equipments and materials for craft activities in 10 villages (Toko, Kilekile, Mobenge, Betika, Bareka I, Lipenja, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme and Ikenge)			5.000.000

<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>	<b>71,300,000</b>

**Table 48: Transport**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Ensure safety on the road network within the council area</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve mobility of persons and goods within the municipality	At least 50% of the population move safely and on time within and outside the municipality by 2023	-Observations -Council record -Testimonies	Favourable economic and political conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to rural road network	By 2023, at least 45% of the population have access to road network	-Council records -Observations	Enabling economic conditions
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2025, at least 50% of the population have access to mechanics for maintenance	-Visit to garages -Testimonies -Records of broken down vehicles	Enabling economic conditions.
	S.O.3 : Increased organization of actors in the transport sector	By 2019, transporters creat functional associations and unions.	-Testimonies -Transport records	Cooperative transporters union
Results	R.1.1 : Transport facilities increased	By 2023, transport vehicles and motorbikes increase by at least 40%	-Council records -Observations	Enabling economic conditions
	R.2.1 : State of transport facilities improved	At least 50% of vehicles and motorbikes are regularly maintained	-Visit to garages -Testimonies -Records of broken down vehicles	Enabling economic conditions.

	R.3.1: Transporters within the municipality better organized and elaborate standard operating procedures	By 2019, 01 union of transporters exist and members actively respect standard operating procedures	-Testimonies -Transport records -Reports	Cooperative transporters union
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Identify and construct park and loading terminal in 11 villages (Toko, Ikoi, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Bweme, Lipenja I, Dibonda Koroki, Lobe, Mofako, Ikenge and Esukutan)			55.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>55,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Sensitize transporters against overloading in Toko, Madie I, Dikome Ngolo and Lipenja I and passengers on loading rights			1.500.000
2.1.2	Institute necessary road signs on major roads within the municipality			3.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>5,000,000</b>
3.1.1	Sensitize on formation of associations			500.000
3.1.2	Elaborate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)			300.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>800,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>60,800,000</b>

**Table 49: Sports and Physical Education**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Enable creation of infrastructure and increase access to quality sporting activities		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Increase access to quality sporting activities	By 2023, at least 60% of the population engage in physical exercises	-Testimonies -Visits	Change of attitude in sporting activities

Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to sporting infrastructure	By 2023, at least 2 sport infrastructure constructed and 55% of the population can access it.	-Visits -Reports	Enabling economic conditions.
	S.O.2 : Increase access to sports personnel	By 2023, at least 60% of the youths have access to sport teachers and trainers	-Transfer decision -Reports	Favorable policy framework.
	S.O.3 : To increase access to sporting equipment	By 2023, at 50% of schools are equipped with sporting equipment	-School records -Visits	Enabling economic conditions
Results	R.1: Sports complex increased	At least 2 sport complex exist and functional	-Visits -Reports	Enabling economic conditions.
	R.2 : Sports teachers increased	At least 10 functional trained teachers put in place by 2023	-Transfer decision -Reports	Favorable policy framework.
	R.3 : Sports equipment in schools increased	By 2023, each school is equipped with at least 3 sports equipment	-School records -Visits	Enabling economic conditions
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Conduct inventory of existing sporting infrastructure and lobby for creation of sporting complex			800.000
1.1.2	Construction and equipment of sport complex in Toko			150.000.000
1.1.3.	Construction of playground at GTC Lipenja I			5.000.000
1.1.4	Rehabilitate existing playgrounds in 24 GPS (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Newtown, Boembe, Meangwe I, Mofako, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki)			20,000,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>175,800,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for the transfer of 27 teachers of sports in all the education al institutions : 24 GS (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Newtown, Boembe, Meangwe I, Mofako, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki and Toko), 2 GSS (Toko and Madie Ngolo) and GTC Lipenja I.			300.000

2.1.2	Sensitize youths on the importance of sporting activities in all the educational institutions : 24 GS (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Newtown, Boembe, Meangwe I, Mofako, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki and Toko), 2 GSS (Toko and Madie Ngolo) and GTC Lipenja I.	1.500.000
2.1.3	Organize 2 trainings in Toko and Madie I to train 20 youths as sport focal persons to assist in promoting sporting activities	1.500.000
2.1.4	Create 5 Sport Associations in : Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Bombngi and Ikenge	1.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>4,300,000</b>
3.1.1	Organize 5 holiday sporting championships & distribute sporting materials in Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Bombangi and Ikenge	5.000.000
3.1.2	Organize interclub/inter quarter competitions & distribute sporting materials annualy	2.000.000
3.1.3	Supply sporting equipment (60 footballs, 60 handballs, 27 woodwork nets, 10 sets of jersey, football boots) in all the educational institutions : 24 GS (Babiabanga, Banyo, Bareka I, Betika, Bombangi, Bweme, Dibonda Koroki, Dikome Ngolo, Esukutan, Ikenge, Ikoi, Itali, Kilekile, Lipenja I, Madie Ngolo, Newtown, Boembe, Meangwe I, Mofako, Moboka, Ndoi, Ngamoki II, Nwamoki and Toko), 2 GSS (Toko and Madie Ngolo) and GTC Lipenja I.	15.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>22,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>		<b>201,600,000</b>

**Table 50: State Property and Land Tenure**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Ensure security of State Lands & Private Property		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
LEVEL OF PLANNING	FORMULATIONS			

Global Objective	Improve access to State land by the population	At least 60% of the population are sensitized on access to state lands by 2021	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Improve management of state property and lands	Management of state property and land increased by at least 35% by 2021	-Land certificates -Administrative reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical services	By 2021, 03 technical staff available within the municipality.	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.3 : Increase sensitization on state laws	By 2023, at least 45% have knowledge on the procedures to obtain a land title	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R.1.1: Management of state property and land improved	By 2023, a management plan is developed and implemented.	-Management plan -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
	R.2.1: Title deeds for state and private land increased.	At least 25% of land have land certificates and are developed by 2025	-Land certificates -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate
	R.3.1 : Community mobilization improved	At least 35% of the population sensitized on land ownership	-Reports -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Elaborate management plan for state lands, buildings, permits and land certificates in Toko, Lipenja and Madie Ngolo			3.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>3,000,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for outreach personnel to conduct regular sensitization			300.000

<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>300,000</b>
3.1.1	Sensitize on land patrimony and the implementation of state laws in 25 villages (Toko, Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Meangwe I, Kilekile, Dikome Ngolo, Dibonda Koroki, Bweme, Iwasa, Moboka, Lipenja I, Mofako, Itali, Ikoi, Mofako, Ipongi, Iwasa, Dienge, Bombangi, Bareka I, Banyo, Babeabanga, Bakumba, Esukutan and Ikenge)	5.000.000
3.1.2	Elaborate land use maps with reserve areas for (agriculture, forest exploitation, land for community projects etc) in 19 villages (Toko, Madie Ngolo, Madie Newtown, Meangwe I, Kilekile, Dikome, Iwasa, Moboka, Lipenja I, Mofako, Itali, Ipongi, Dienge, Bombangi, Bareka, Banyo, Babeabanga, Esukutan and Ikenge)	38.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>38,000,000</b>
		<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>
		<b>41,300,000</b>

**Table 51: Post and Telecommunications**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Ensure access to quality short and long distance communication</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Improve access of the population to communication services	By 2023, at least 60% of the population regularly send and receive information using telecommunication	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to P & T infrastructure	By 2019, at least 60% of the community have access to telecommunication network	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2019, 02 technicians regularly conduct maintenance of P & T Installations	-Testimonies -Records	-Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.3 : Increase community collaboration	By 2019, at least 60% of the community demand and use telecommunication services	-Reports -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R.1.1 :Telecommunication network increased	By 2019, at least 01 mobile telephone networks exist in the municipality	-list of subscribers -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate

	R.2.1 : P & T personnel increased	By 2019, at least 2 technicians regularly maintain installations.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate
	R.3.1 : Community mobilization increased	At least 60% of the population use telecommunication services	-Reports -Testimonies	-Favorable political and economic climate
Activities:				Estimated Costs
1.1.1.	Lobby for the extension of MTN and or NEXTEL mobile telephone networks within the municipality			1.300.000
1.1.2.	Lobby for creation of Rural Radio			300.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1.600,000</b>
2.1.1	Lobby for technicians to regularly service installations			300.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>300,000</b>
3.1.1	Sensitize, mobilize community members on consuming telecommunication services			2.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>3,900,000</b>

**Table 52: Labour and Social Security**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Ensure fair treatment to workers within the municipality</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve access to quality social security services in the municipality	At least 60% of the working population have job security by 2023	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to sector services	By 2020, at least 30% of private sector employers register their workers	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate

		By 2020, 80% of population sensitized on the Voluntary Insurance Scheme	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R.1.1 : Beneficiaries of sector services increased	By 2020, at least 100 informal sector actors register for the Voluntary Insurance Scheme.	-Testimonies -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Sensitize on social security for workers and self employed persons in 49 villages			5.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>5,500,000</b>
2.1.1	Support registration in the voluntary insurance scheme			1.500.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>7,000,000</b>

**Table 53: Housing & Urban Development**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Ensure sustainable development of urban areas and quality housing to the population.		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve access to quality housing and the environment	At least the 3 urban cities have functional master plans by 2023	- Town visit - Administrative reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to technical personnel	By 2023, sector services increase by 70%	-Master plan -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate
		Village communities sensitized on building codes	-Town visits -Reports	-Favorable political and economic climate -Favorable political and economic climate

Results	R.1.1 Outreach sector personnel available for periodic sensitization	At least 80% Villagers respect building codes		-Favorable political and economic climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Lobby for technical personnel to work within the municipality			1.500.000
1.1.2	Sensitize on respect of building codes within the municipality			3.000.000
<b>Sector-Total</b>				<b>4,500,000</b>

**Table 54: Higher Education**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: Ensure access to quality higher educational institutions</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Facilitate access to higher education institutions	Awareness created on availability and importance of higher education	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to professional educational facilities	By 2020, at least 30% of youths enroll in higher education institutions around the country	-Testimonies -School Records	Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.2 : Increase community mobilization to enroll children in higher education	By 2019, 80% of parents encouraged enrol their children into higher education institutions	-Reports -Testimonies	Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R.1.1 : Population sensitized and mobilized for enrollment into higher education facilities	Enrollment of Students with the required education into higher education facilities increase by 30% by 2020	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Sensitize parents on the need for students to attend higher institutions			3.500.000
<b>Sector-Total</b>				<b>3,500,000</b>

**Table 55: Communication**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR :</b> Ensure access to national and international news		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Improve access of the population to national news	By 2020, at least 60% of the population are regularly informed on major events	- Testimonies - Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : To increase access to radio, TV internet signals (rural radio)	By 2020, at least 60% of the population have access to radio, TV and internet signals	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
	S.O.2 : To increase access to technical personnel	By 2020, at least 04 technicians available and work within the municipality	-Reports -Testimonies	Favorable political and economic climate
Results	R.1.1 : Access to radio, TV and internet signals improved	By 2020, local, national and international news regularly disseminated within the municipality	-Testimonies -Home visits -Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
	R.2.1 : Access to technical personnel increased	By 2020, 04 technicians regularly maintain communication equipment within the municipality	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable political and economic climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Lobby for the installation of CRTV transmission antennas in the municipality			5.000.000
1.1.2.	Establish a community radio station in Toko and distribute signals to neighbouring villages (Madie I, Lipenja I, Bareka I, Bweme, Esukutan, Dikome Ngolo, Dibonda Koroki, Iwasa, Ikenge, Meangwe I, Moboka, Mobenge, Nwamoki)			20.000.000
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>25,000,000</b>

**Table 56 : Territorial Administration**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR: SECURITY, ORDER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve peaceful coexistence in the municipality	By 2020, at least 90% of communities express willingness to collaborate with local administrators	- Visits - Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1: To increase access to administrative services	By 2020, 90% of population demand and receive administrative services on a timely basis.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling stable political climate
	S.O.2 : To increase access to security	By 2020, at least 10 police and genderme officers livbe and provide quality security services within the municipality	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling stable political climate
Results	R.1.1 : Access to administrative services increased	By 2020, the population readily access administrative documents and other services on a timely basis.	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling stable political climate
	R.2.1 : Access to security officers increased	By 2020, 10 functional security officers available to ensure peaceful coexistence	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling stable political climate
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1.	Sensitize on importance and availability of administrative services within the municipality			1.500.000
1.1.2.	Lobby for transfer of 15 security officers			2.500.000
1.1.3	Provide 3 motor bikes for the 7 security officers			21.500.000
1.1.4	Provide 5 motor bikes to 5 vigilante groups in 5 villages (Esoki, Ndoi, Dienge, Lobe and Tombe) to assist in enhancing security			15.000.000
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>40,500,000</b>

**Table 57: Scientific Research, Innovations & Technological Development**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR:</b> Ensure the sustainable exploitation and value adding to plant and animal resources		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	Improve sustainable exploitation of plant and animal resources	By 2021, at least 75% of the population have access to recent scientific innovations	- Testimonies - Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase access to innovative products and services	By 2021, at least 40% of farmers have access to innovative products and services	-Testimonies -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
	S.O.2 : Increase access to technical personnel	By 2021, sector technicians regularly visit and sensitize farmers	-Testimonies -Research Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
	S.O.3: Increase community interest and adoption of innovations in plant & animal exploitation.	By 2021, farmers sensitized on innovative skills in plant and animal management	-Testimonies -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Results	R.1.1 : Access to innovative products and services increased	By 2021, innovative products and services available in 20 villages within the municipality	-Testimonies -Visit	Favourable economic and political conditions
	R.2.1 : Access to research technicians increased	By 2021, at least 02 research technicians regularly visit and sensitize farmers within the municipality	-Testimonies -Research Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions

	R.3.1 : Community interest and adoption of innovative skill increased	By 2021, at least 80% of farmers adopt skills that add value to their plant and animal production	-Testimonies -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
<b>Activities:</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
Institute a demonstration project for innovative products and services in Toko				10.000.000
Elaborate plan for farmers to access innovations from demonstration project				3.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>13,000,000</b>
Identify, assign and deploy technicians who regularly work in Toko quarterly each year				5.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>5,000,000</b>
Sensitize farmers to adopt innovations in plant and animal production				5.000.000
Support 100 Lead farmers to engage innovative products				20.000.000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>25.000,000</b>
<b>SECTOR TOTAL</b>				<b>43,000,000</b>

**Table 58 : Industry, Mines and Technological Development**

<b>STRATEGY OF THE SECTOR : Sensitize on sustainable use of mineral resources</b>		<b>VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION</b>
<b>LEVEL OF PLANNING</b>	<b>FORMULATIONS</b>			
Global Objective	To improve the development of the mining and industrial sector	Laws and Policies nelaborated and disseminated by 2021	- Visits - Administrative reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Specific Objectives	S.O.1 : Increase knowledge of laws and regulations governing the sector	By 2020, 30 village communities sensitized on sector laws and regulations in force	-Reports -Testimonies	Favourable economic and political conditions
	S.O.2 : Increase access to mining and industrial activities	By 2020, 02 licenses issued to enable exploration and exploitation of mineral resources within the municipality	-Testimonies -Site visits -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
Results	R.1.1 : Knowledge on laws governing sector activities increased	By 2020, 80% of the population aware of rules governing sector activities and respect them.	-Site visits -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions
	R.2.1 : Mining concessions increased within the municipality	By 2020, 02 companies have permits to explore and exploit mines within the municipality.	-Testimonies -Reports	Favourable economic and political conditions

<i>Activities:</i>		<i>Estimated Costs</i>
1.1.1.	Sensitize 15 village communities on sector norms, practices and potentials within the municipality	5.000.000
1.1.2.	Develop the quarries and gravel in Moboka at Erabanja, Brown and white at Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Madie Boembe, Ngamoki I,	10.000.000
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b><i>15,000,000</i></b>
2.1.1	Conduct feasibility studies on mining resources (quarry, sand, gravel, gold, diamond, cobalt, nickel, tin)	10.000.000
2.1.2	Train 30 local resource persons in Toko to assist industrial, Mining and technological activities	25.000.000
2.1.3	Elaborate ToRs for mining concession, advertise and issue 2 mining permits	5.000.000
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b><i>40,000,000</i></b>
<b><i>SECTOR TOTAL</i></b>		<b><i>55,000,000</i></b>

#### 4.10. Cost Estimate of the CDP:

**Table 59: Cost Estimate of the CDP**

<b>No</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Cost of Activities (FCFA)</b>
1	Toko Council	96.850,000
2	Women Empowerment and the Promotion of the Family	128, 300,000
3	Public Works	1, 834, 000,000
4	Energy	428, 400,000
5	Water	704, 100,000
6	Secondary Education	227, 300,000
7	Basic Education	833, 600,000
8	Public Health	492, 600,000
9	Commerce	317, 000,000
10	Agriculture and Rural Development	356, 500,000
11	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	111, 000,000
12	State Property and Land Tenure	41, 300,000
13	Housing and Urban Development	4, 500,000
14	Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development	70, 500,000
15	Forestry and Wildlife	261, 300,000
16	Tourism and Leisure	72, 800,000
17	Arts and Culture	277, 100,000
18	Industry, Mines and Technological Development	55, 000,000
19	Communication	25, 000,000
20	Post and Telecommunication	3, 900,000
21	Labor and Social Insurance	7, 000,000
22	Territorial Administration	40, 500,000
23	Scientific Research and Innovation	43, 000,000
24	Social Affairs	98, 900,000
25	Youth and Citizen Education	196, 800,000
26	Sports and Physical Education	201, 600,000
27	Employment and Vocational Training	163, 800,000
28	Transport	60, 800,000
29	Higher Education	3, 500,000
30	Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft	71, 300,000
<b>31</b>	<b>Total Cost of the CDP</b>	<b>7,228,250,000</b>

*Total cost of the Communal Development Plan (CDP) of Toko municipality is seven thousand two hundred and twenty eight million two hundred and fifty thousand francs CFA*

## **V. PLANNING**

### **5.1. Vision:**

*Increase accessibility by 15% within TOKO Municipality through the construction of 3.5 kilometers of road and one culvert within 5 years; increase access to portable water by 10% through the construction of 5 boreholes and 1 water scheme; increase access to healthcare through the construction of 1 integrated health centers; increase access to electricity through provision of solar electrification of 8 villages; increase income potentials by 20% of farmers through the construction of a modern cocoa oven and support to 25 hunters; improve upon trading by construction of 1 market with toilet facilities The capacities of several stakeholders include the youth will be improved through multiple training sessions on diverse topics.*

### ***Specific Objectives:***

- ❖ To realise the Council's monograph
- ❖ To carry out a participatory diagnosis
- ❖ To elaborate a planning strategy
- ❖ To present resources that can be mobilised by the Council
- ❖ To elaborate technical programs on five years
- ❖ To program investments
- ❖ To elaborate the socio-environmental summary of the MITEF and AIP
- ❖ To put in place a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CDP
- ❖ To elaborate a Communication plan for the CDP.

## 5.2 Framework Elements

### 5.2.1. Consolidated table of priority projects

**Table 60: Consolidated table of priority projects**

No	Village	Priority Social Projects					Priority Economic Projects			Estimated Total	Top Priority Project	Justification
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>			
1	Babiabanga	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Construction of bridge (8 meter wide) over Nworiba stream)	Construction & Installation of solar electricity (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction & equipment of the nursery school	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition & Installation of cassava processing unit (3.5 h p)	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTPs		Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Increase access to basic education
	<i>Costs</i>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>10.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>107,500,000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	
2	Banyo	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction of Staff quarters (3 apartments)	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Rehabilitation of secret forest & Shrine (the Boku clan)	Construction of modern market with 20 permanent shades and warehouse	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 5-hectare cassava farm & acquisition of processing machine (2.5 h p)		Construction of modern market with 20 permanent shades and warehouse	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>20.000.000</b>	<b>20.000.000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>8, 500,000</b>	<b>127,000,000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	

3	Bareka I	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction of 8-meters wide bridge over Nwariba stream	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Capacity building & support 10 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition & Installation of cassava processing machine (2.5 hp)	Construction of 10-diameter wide fish pond & supply quality fish breeding stock		Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Increase quality of water & reduce incidence of water borne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>23.000.000</i>	<i>23.000.000</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>15.000.000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>103,500,000</i>	<i>23.000.000</i>	
4	Bareka II	Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road from Lobe Batangato Bareka II	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction of 10-Low Cost Housing units	Construction and Installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Rehabilitation of 50-hectare secret forest / shrine	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition & equipment of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Establishment of 10-hectare cassava farm		Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road from Lobe Batangato Bareka II	Increase accessibility and movement of persons & goods
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>15.000.000</i>	<i>23.000.000</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>95,500,000</i>	<i>15.000.000</i>	
5	Basari	Construction (Opening) of 1km road to Bokuba	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction and installation of solar electricity	Construction of 10-Low cost housing units	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition & installation of cassava processing unit	Establishment of 10-hectare cassava farm		Construction (Opening) of 1km road to Bokuba	Increase accessibility and movement

					y plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)			(2.5 h p)				ment of person s & goods
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>16, 000,000</b>	<b>23,000.000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>10,000.000</b>	<b>25,000.000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000.000</b>	<b>101,500,000</b>	<b>16, 000,000</b>	
6	Betika	Constructi on and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Constructi on of water scheme by gravity	Constructio n and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Construc tion (Rehabili tation) of 2 km road with 8-metre wide culvert & plant 50 trees	Constructio n & Equipment of Community Hall	Capacity building & support 4 CIGs on commerci alization of pigs & goats	Establishm ent of 10- hectare farm for NFTPs	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultur al inputs		Constructio n and installation of solar electricity (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improv e socio- economic activiti es
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>30,000.000</b>	<b>25, 000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>14, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>149,000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	
7	Bakumba	Constructi on of 25 semi- permanent houses (room & parlour each)	Constructi on (open) 5 km road to Ikenge	Constructio n and installation of a solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construc tion of bore hole with hand pump	Capacity building & Support 5 CIGs with equipment to transform NFTP	Capacith building & support 3 women groups with agricultura l inputs	Acquisitio n and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 h p)	Construct ion of modern cocoa oven		Constructio n of 25 semi- permanent houses (room & parlour each)	Will encour age resettle ment of extinct village
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>30, 000,000</b>	<b>25, 000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>17,000.000</b>	<b>4, 500,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>104,000,000</b>	<b>30, 000,000</b>	

8	Bokuba	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction (Rehabilitation) 2 km road with 8-meter culvert and plant 50 trees	Rehabilitation of village secret forest / Shrine	Capacity building and support 2 livestock farmer groups	Acquisition & installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Capacity building & support 3 women groups with agricultural inputs		Construction and installation of solar electricity (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improve socio-economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>7.500.000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>14.000.000</b>	<b>35.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>93,500,000</b>	<b>7.500.000</b>	
9	Bombangi	Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Construction of 8-meter wide bridge over Ibea stream linking to Baromba	Construction of 20 room semi-permanent guest house	Rehabilitation of village secret forest & Shrine	Construction & equipment of the Integrated Health Centre	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP	Construction of modern market (20 permanent shades & warehouse)		Construction of Bore Hole with hand pump	Increase quality of water & reduce incidence of water borne disease
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>26.000.000</b>	<b>23.000.000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>35.000.000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>25.000.000</b>	<b>143,500,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	
10	Bonabean ga	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction and equipment of 2 Blocks of 4 classrooms with 6 compartments	Construction of Water Adduction and extension into homes	Construction (Rehabilitation) 2 km road with 8-meter wide culvert &	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction of 10-low cost housing units	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition & installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)		Construction and equipment of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Increase socio-economic activities resulting to

		poles)	nt toilets and Fence		plant 50 trees								better living standards
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>100, 000,000</b>	<b>50,000.000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>70, 000,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>3, 500,000</b>	<b>296,000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>		
11	Bweme	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of Water Adduction and extension into homes	Construction of 5-units staff residence (GPS-Bweme)	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction and equipment administrative block	Capacity building & support 10 women & 5 youth groups with agricultural inputs	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Construction of 10-permanent shades in market		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)		Increase socioeconomic activities resulting to better living standards
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>30, 000,000</b>	<b>20, 000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>15, 000,000</b>	<b>9, 000,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>30, 000,000</b>	<b>129,000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>		
12	DibondaKoroki	Construction of Water Adduction scheme and extension into homes	Construction of 8-meter wide bridge over Stream linking to Massaka	Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Construction & equipment of nursery school	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Construction of 20 room semi-permanent guest house	Establishment of 10-hectare farm (NFTPs)		Construction of Water Adduction scheme and extension into homes		Increase quality of

												water & reduce incidence of water borne disease
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>168,500,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	
13	DibondaM osina	Construction of bore hole with	Capacity building & support 7 women groups with agricultural inputs	Rehabilitation of secret forest & Shrine (Bokaba Clan)	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Capacity building & Support 5 CIGs with commercialization of pigs and goats	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP		Construction of bore hole with	Increase quality of water & reduce incidence of water borne disease
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>17,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>69,500,000</b>	<b>17,000,000</b>	
14	DikomeN golo	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Construction of water scheme by Gravity	Renovation & Equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction of 4-unit residence for health personnel	Acquisition and installation of saw mill with 30 hp planing machine	Construction of 20 permanent market shades / warehouse	Construction of modern cocoa oven		Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Increase access to basic education
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>198,500,000</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	

15	Dienge	Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Rehabilitation of 10-hectare village secret forest & shrine	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Capacity building & support 4 CIGs with agricultural inputs		Construction & equipment of the Integrated Health Centre	Increase access to basic health care
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>35.000.000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>14.000.000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>98,500,000</i>	<i>35.000.000</i>	
16	Dipundu	Construction of 10 semi-permanent Low Cost Housing units	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Capacity building & support 5 women and youth groups with agricultural inputs	Rehabilitation of 10-hectare secret forest & shrine	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP	Construction of sand exploitation site		Construction of 10 semi-permanent Low Cost Housing units	Will encourage resettlement
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>84,500,000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	
17	Esoki	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction of 8-meter wide culvert over spring linking to Manya	Construction (Rehabilitation) of 2km road linking to Manya	Rehabilitation of 10-hectare village secret forest & shrine	Capacity building & support 2 women and youth groups with agricultural inputs	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP	Construction of sand exploitation & evacuation site		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Will reduce waterborne diseases

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>74,500,000</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	
18	Esukutan	Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Construction of Water adduction scheme	Construction and equipment of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment toilets and plant 10 trees	Construction & equipment of administrative block (GPS)	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 h p)	Capacity building & support 4 women groups with agricultural inputs	Capacity building & Support Hunters CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats		Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Increase access to basic health care
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>160,000,000</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	
19	Iboko	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction (opening) of 5 km farm to market road	Establishment of 10-hectare community forest & elaborate management plan	Construction of 5-low cost housing units	Establishment of 10-hectare palm farm	Acquisition and installation of palm oil processing mill (7 h p)		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improve the quality of life as well as improve socio-economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>45,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	<i>137,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	
20	Ikenge	Construction and	Construction of bore	Construction and	Construction &	Construction &	Construction of	Train 15 youth	Acquisition and		Construction of	-Will improve

		Installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	hole with hand pump	equipment of Block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment latrine and plant 10 trees	equipment of the administrative block	Equipment of Community Hall	modern cocoa oven	groups & support with pigs and goats	installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)		modern cocoa oven	e socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>4,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>121,500,000</i>	<i>4,000,000</i>	
21	Ikoi	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction and Installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment latrine and plant 10 trees	Construction (Rehabilitation) 2 km farm to market road	Establishment community forest & elaborate management plan	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Will reduce waterborne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>12,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>109,000,000</i>	<i>17,000,000</i>	
22	Ikoti I	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of	Construction of water scheme by gravity & extend to Lipenja I	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Establishment community forest & elaborate management	Construction (Rehabilitation) of 2 km farm to market road	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization	Capacity building & support 3 women groups with agricultural	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP		Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of	-Will generate income for farmers and

		40 volts each with poles)			ment plan		of pigs and goats	inputs			pigs and goats	reduce pressure on hunting animal species
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>12, 000,000</b>	<b>5.282.000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>79,000,000</b>	<b>5.282.000</b>	
23	Ikoti II	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of water scheme by gravity & extend to Lipenja I	Capacity building & support 2 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction (Rehabilitation) of 2 km farm to market road	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Rehabilitation of tourist sites (twin waterfalls, animal crossings, caves, bird watch)	Construction of 10 permanent market shades and warehouse	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP		Construction and installation of solar electricity plants (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improve socio-economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>25, 000,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>99,500,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	
24	Ilondo	Construction and installation of solar electricity plants (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Establishment of community forest & elaborate management plan	Construction (Rehabilitation) of 2 km farm to market road	Capacity building & Support 2 CIGs to transform NFTP	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Capacity building & support 3 women groups with agricultural inputs		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improve socio-economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>12, 000,000</b>	<b>4, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>68,000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	
25	Ipongi	Construction of bore	Capacity building &	Rehabilitation of	Construction and	Construction	Construction of	Establishment of 10-	Capacity building		Construction of bore	Will reduce

		hole with hand pump	support 3 women groups with agricultural inputs	village secret forest / Shrine	installation of solar electricity plant with 3 plates of 40 volts each and poles	(Rehabilitation) of 1.5 km road from Bombangi to Lobe	modern cocoa oven	hectare farm for NFTPs	& Support 5 CIGs for the commercialization of pigs and goats		hole with hand pump	waterborne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>8, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>10, 000,000</b>	<b>67,500,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	
26	Itali	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction (Opening) of 3 km road linking DibondaKoroki	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Rehabilitation of village secret forest / Shrine	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTPs	Capacity building & Support 5 CIGs for the commercialization of pigs and goats		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Will reduce waterborne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>27,000,000</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>94,500,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	
27	Iwasa	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction (Rehabilitation) of 2 km farm to market road	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Capacity building & support 4 CIGs with agricultural inputs	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Capacity building & support 10 CIGs on poultry & pig farming	Establishment of 7-hectare cassava farm		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Will improve socio-economic activities

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	<i>12, 000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>14.000.000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>	<i>8,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>85,000,000</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	
28	Ijowe	Constructi on of bore hole with hand pump	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultura l inputs	Constructio n & Equipment of Communit y Hall	Construct ion and installati on of solar electricit y plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Rehabilitati on of village secret forest reserve	Acquisitio n and installatio n of cassava processing unit (2.5 h p)	Constructi on of modern cocoa oven	Capacity building and support 15 youths with pigs and poultry		Constructio n of bore hole with hand pump	Will reduce waterborne disease s
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>14.000.000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>8.000.000</i>	<i>66,500,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	
29	Iyombo	Constructi on and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Constructi on of Bore hole with hand pump and 3 outlets	Rehabilitati on of village secret forest & Shrine	Construct ion (opening ) of 5-km farm to market	Constructio n & Equipment of Community Hall	Capacity building & support 3 women groups with agricultura l inputs	Rehabilitat ion of tourist sites (waterfalls, animal crossings, caves, bird watch)	Construct ion of modern cocoa oven		Constructio n and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	-Will improv e socio-economic activiti es -Will increas e Council revenu e
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>17,000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	<i>14, 000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>96,500,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	
30	Kilekile	Constructi on and	Constructi on of bore	Constructio n and	Rehabilit ation of	Constructio n &	Rehabilitat ion of	Capacity building	Construct ion of 10-		Constructio n and	-Will improv

		installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	hole with hand pump and 3 outlets	equipment of Block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment latrine	2 km road / 1 culvert (8-meters wide) & plant 50 trees	equipment of administrative block	tourist sites (waterfalls, animal crossings, caves, bird watch)	&support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	permanent market sheds and warehouse		installation of solar electricity plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	e socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>50, 000,000</i>	<i>50 000,000</i>	<i>15, 000,000</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>23, 000,000</i>	<i>182,500,000</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	
31	Lipenja I	Construction of 8-meter wide Bridge over Nwori stream linking Manya	Rehabilitation of Water adduction Scheme (water by gravity from Ikoti I & II)	Construction & Equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Construction and installation of Thermal electricity plant and extend to 50 homes	Construction & equipment of Nursery school	Establishment of 10-hectare palm farm	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction of 4-Low cost houses units		Construction of 8-meter wide Bridge over Nwori stream linking Manya	Will increase accessibility and movement of persons and goods
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>26.000.000</i>	<i>15.500. 000</i>	<i>35.000.000</i>	<i>35.000.000</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>20, 000,000</i>	<i>166,500,000</i>	<i>26.000.000</i>	
32	Lobe Batanga	Construction (Opening) 2km road linking Ipongi	Construction of bore hole with pump hand	Construction 8-meter wide bridge over River Moroh linking Ipongi	Construction of sand exploitation & evacuation sites	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agriculture		Construction (Opening) of 2km road linking Ipongi	-Will increase Council revenue

					(at river makaribe , iribambisa and river moroh				al inputs			through access to the sandpit - Will increase accessibility and movement of persons and goods
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>27, 000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>25, 000,000</i>	<i>8,500,000</i>	<i>15.000.000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>101.000,000</i>	<i>27, 000,000</i>	
33	Loe (Lowe)	Construction of 10-semi permanent low cost housing units	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction of 2 culverts (8-meter wide) between Lowe and EsokiBatanga	Rehabilitation of secret forest & shrine (Bera Clan)	Construction (Opening) of 7 km road linking to Ikoti I Batanga	Construction of sand evacuation site (at Lowe stream)	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTP		Construction of 10-semi permanent low cost housing units	Will encourage resettlement
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>12,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>63,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>123,500,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	
34	Madie I	Construction and installation of Solar electricity plant (6	Renovation & equipment of Integrated Health	Rehabilitation and extension of portable water scheme to	Construction of 8-meter wide bridge over	Construction of 10-housing units for medical Staff	Construction of 8-low cost housing units for students	Construction of market with 15 permanent sheds and	Construction of modern cocoa oven		Construction and installation of Solar electricity plant (6	-Will improve socio-economic

		plates of 40 watts each with poles)	Centre	Moboka	Eyole stream linking to Moboka			warehouse			plates of 40 watts each with poles)	activities -Will increase Council revenue
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>30.000.000</b>	<b>25, 000,000</b>	<b>30.000.000</b>	<b>23.000.000</b>	<b>70, 000,000</b>	<b>15, 000,000</b>	<b>50, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>248,500,000</b>	<b>30.000.000</b>	
35	Madie II (New Town)	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction & equipment of Nursery school	Construction and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms	Rehabilitation of water scheme and extend to Mapanja	Rehabilitation of 5 km road / 1 culvert (8-meter wide) & plant 50 trees	Establishment of 10-hectare palm farm	Acquisition and installation of palm processing mill (7 h p)	Construction of modern cocoa oven		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	-Will increase Council revenue -Will improve socio-economic activities
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>25, 000,000</b>	<b>50, 000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>50, 000,000</b>	<b>4, 500,000</b>	<b>20, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>214,500,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	
36	Madie III (Boembe)	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with	Construction and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms	Construction of water adduction scheme & supply to 50 homes	Rehabilitation of 2 km road with 1 culvert (8-meter wide) & plant 50	Construction & equipment of Nursery school	Capacity building & support 2 farmer groups with pigs & poultry	Establishment of 10-hectare Casava farm & Installation of Processing	Construction of modern cocoa oven		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each	-Will improve socio-economic activities

		poles)			trees			machine (2.5 h p)			with poles)	-Will increas e Counci l revenu e
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>50, 000,000</i>	<i>50, 000,000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>25, 000,000</i>	<i>8, 000,000</i>	<i>15, 500,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>211,000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	
37	Manya	Constructi on of 8- meter culvert over Rinya spring linking to Bareka I	Constructi on of bore hole	Rehabilitati on of 10- hectare secret forest / Shrine (Bera Clan)	Construct ion & Equipme nt of Communi ty Hall	Capacity building & support 2 women& youth groups with agricultural inputs	Establish ment 10- hectare farm for NFTPs	Capacity building and support 3 farmer groupswith pigs and poultry	Establish ment of quarry for sand exploitati on from River Nwori		Constructio n of 8- meter culvert over Rinya spring linking to Bareka I	Will increas e accessi bility and move ment of person s and goods
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>12.000.000</i>	<i>17, 000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>10,00,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>8.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>67,000,000</i>	<i>12.000.000</i>	
38	Mapanja (Ngamoki II)	Constructi on & Equipme nt of Communi ty Hall	Rehabilitat ion of 2 km road & construct 2 culverts (8- meters wide)	Constructio n and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construct ion of bore hole with hand pump	Capacity building & support 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Capacity building and support 3 hunter groups with pig and poultry	Establishm ent of 10- hectare Cassava farm	Acquisiti on and installatio n of cassava processin g unit (2.5 h p)		Capacity building and support 3 hunter groups with pig and poultry	Will increas e incom e generat ing activiti es in the village
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>20.000.000</i>	<i>50, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>8.000.000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>117,500,000</i>	<i>8.000.000</i>	
39	Masaka	Constructi on of bore	Constructi on of 8-	Constructio n and	Rehabilit ation of	Constructio n &	Constructi on of	Establishm ent of 10-	Capacity building		Constructio n of bore	Will reduce

		hole with hand pump	meter wide bridge over Bachakani stream linking to Bombangi	installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	secret forest & Shrine (Mbange Clan)	Equipment of Community Hall	modern cocoa oven	hectare farm for NFTPs	& support 4 women groups with agricultural inputs		hole with hand pump	water borne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>20, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>20, 000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>87,000,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	
40	Mayeke	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road linking Many (through) sand pit).	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Rehabilitation of secret forest & Shrine	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Construction of sand exploitation and evacuative site	Establishment of 10-hectare farm for NFTPs		Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road linking Many (through) sand pit).	Will improve accessibility and the movement of persons and goods -Sand revenue for the Council
	<i>Cost</i>	<b>16, 000,000</b>	<b>17.000.000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>7, 500,000</b>	<b>5, 000,000</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>90,085,000</b>	<b>16, 000,000</b>	
41	Meangwe I	Extension of electricity connection from Toko and supply to 100 homes	Construction of 8-meter bridge over Nweriba Stream) linking to Ilondo	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Rehabilitation of Water extension from Toko	Rehabilitation of the bore hole and well	Construction of 8-low cost housing units	Construction of warehouse with 4 compartments	Rehabilitation of market and activate management committee		Extension of electricity connection from Toko and supply to 100 homes	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will

													increas e Counci l revenu e
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>50.000.000</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	<i>20.000.000</i>	<i>8.500.000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>38, 000,000</i>	<i>15.000.000</i>	<i>5,000.000</i>	<i>171,500,000</i>	<i>50.000.000</i>		
42	Mobenge	Constructi on and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Constructi on of water adduction scheme	Rehabilitati on of 2 km road/ construct 1 culvert and plant 50 trees	Establish ment of communi ty Forest and elaborate manage ment plan	Constructio n & Equipment of Community Hall	Capacity building & support 4 women groups with agricultura l inputs	Constructi on of modern cocoa oven	Capacity building & support 2 CIGs on pig & poultry commer cializati on		Constructio n and installation of solar energy plant(3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	-Will improv e socio- econo mic activiti es -Will increas e Counci l revenu e	
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>30,000,000</i>	<i>35, 000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>10, 000,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>107,500,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>		
43	Moboka	Constructi on and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms	Constructi on of 12 meter wide bridge over Nwokolibe	Extension of water supply from Madie I	Constructi on and installati on of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with	Constructio n of 4 apartment staff residence	Establish ment of 10-hectare cassava farm	Acquisitio n and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 h p)	Constru ction of fish pond (5- diameter wide)		Constructio n and equipment of Block of 2 classrooms with	Increas e access to basic educati on	

					poles)							
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>25, 000,000</i>	<i>26.000.000</i>	<i>8.500.000</i>	<i>8,500,000</i>	<i>20.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>108,000,000</i>	<i>25,000,000</i>	
44	Mofako	Constructi on of bore hole with hand pump	Constructi on of 10 permanent market shades	Rehabilitati on of 10- hectare secret forest / Shrine for the Boku clan	Construc tion and installati on of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Constructio n and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Constructi on of guest house with 10 semi-permanent rooms	Constructi on of modern cocoa oven	Capacity building & support 6 women and youth groups with agricultural inputs		Constructio n of bore hole with hand pump	Reduc e water borne disease s
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>20, 000,000</i>	<i>5, 000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>23, 000,000</i>	<i>8.000.000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>108,000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	
45	Ngamoki I	Construction of 12-meter wide bridge over komboke stream between Ngamoki and Iwasa	Constructio n of bore hole (hand pump )	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Establish ment of 5 hectare community Forest and elaborate management plan	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Establish ment of 5 hectare cassava farm	Capacity building & support 2 livestock farmers groups with piglets	Constru ction of modern cocoa oven		Constructio n of 12-meter wide bridge over komboke stream between Ngamoki and Iwasa	Will improv e accessi bility & move ment of person s and goods
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>8,500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>10.000.000</i>	<i>5,000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>83,000,000</i>	<i>25.000.000</i>	
46	Nwamoki	Constructi on of	Constructi on and	Constructio n and	Construc tion &	Rehabilitati on of 2 km	Establish ment of 5-	Capacith building &	Constru ction of		Constructio n of bore	Reduc e

		bore hole with hand pump	installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	equipment of Block of 2 classrooms	equipment of Administrative block (4 offices)	road/construct 1 culvert and plant 50 trees	hectare cassava farm	support 2 livestock farmers groups with piglets	modern cocoa oven		hole with hand pump	incidence of water borne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>8,500,000</i>	<i>50, 000,000</i>	<i>25,000,000</i>	<i>35, 000,000</i>	<i>5,000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>153,000,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	
47	Ndoi	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction of 8- meter bridge over Marube stream linking to Mofako	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Capacity building & support of 5 women groups with agricultural inputs	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Establishment of a 10- hectare farm for NFTPs	Establishment of sand scooping & evacuation site		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Reduce incidence of water borne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>18, 000,000</i>	<i>23, 000,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>20, 000,000</i>	<i>7, 500,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>100,500,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	
48	Toko	Rehabilitation of generator (Leister-650 watts) extend connections to Meangwe	Construction and equipment of block of 2 classrooms	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Rehabilitation and extension of Water Scheme	Construction of 300 seat capacity Grand Stand	Establishment of 10- hectare palm farm	Acquisition and installation of modern palm processing mill (7 h p)	Construction of 24- Low cost housing units		Rehabilitation of generator (Leister-650 watts) extend connections to Meangwe I	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>50,.000.000</i>	<i>23, 000,000</i>	<i>20.000.000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>25,000,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>20,000,000</i>	<i>50,000,000</i>	<i>243,000,000</i>	<i>50,.000.000</i>	

												e
49	Tombe	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Construction of 8-meter wide bridge over Marube stream linking to Babiabanga	Construction & Equipment of Community Hall	Rehabilitation of village secret forest and Shrine	Construction and installation of solarenergy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Establishment of 10-hectare cassava farm	Acquisition and installation of cassava processing unit (2.5 hp)	Capacity building & support 3 women groups with agricultural inputs		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Reduce incidence of water borne diseases
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	<i>20.500.000</i>	<i>14.000.000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>14.000.000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>	<i>5.000.000</i>	<i>85,500,000</i>	<i>17.000.000</i>	

**Table 61: List of Priority Environment (Archeological) Projects and Estimated Costs:**

<i>Micro-projects</i>	<i>Locations / Villages:</i>	<i>Costs</i>
-Planting of 1000 ornamental trees on both sides of road / streets (Afforestation)	ALL Villages including the Urban Space (Toko, Madie Ngolo & Lipenja)	2.500.000
-Institute Monthly Keep Clean Activities		2.500.000
-Sensitize on Hygiene & Sanitation		
<i>Micro-projects</i>	Villages with social infrastructure (amenities such as schools, health centers, water, electricity, markets):	
Construction and installation of 100 waste disposal units	ALL Villages	5.000.000
<i>Micro-projects</i>	Locations / Other Villages:	
-Sensitize on sustainable use of water	Bareka II, Bokuba, Basali, Bakumba,	1.500.000

resources	Bonabeanga, Dibonda Mosina, Dipundu, Esoki, Iboko, Ikoti I, Illondo, Ijowe, Iyombo, Lowe (Loe), Many, Masaka, Mayeke, Mobenge, Ngamoki I, Tombe	1.000.000
-Sensitize on constructive disposal of household waste (plastics)		
-Sensitize on construction of standard toilets		
-Sensitize on hygiene & sanitation		
<b>Total Environment Projects</b>		<b>12.500.000</b>

### 5.2.2. Budget framework based of the Council Administrative Accounts (over three years)

**Table 62: Council budget framework for past three years**

N°	Fiscal Period	Amount of the Administrative Accounts	Investment Expenditure	Investment with Council Funds (Internal Revenue)
1	2014	135, 721,074	29, 686,267	23, 855,000
2	2015	190, 242,401	116, 400,473	26, 600,000
3	2016	224, 855,280	70, 854,558	25, 445,000
<i>Annual average investment with Council funds for the 3 year period is 25,300,000 FCFA</i>				

➤ The projected expenditures (Investment Budget) over 5 years (Mayor's Vision) is calculated as follows:

Annual average investment by the Council = 25,300,000 FCFA + MINDEVEL annual support of 100 000 000 FCFA = 125.300.000 x 5 years = 626 500 000 FCFA.

*Therefore total amount available for investment by Toko Council is 626.500.000 FCFA (Six hundred twenty six thousand five hundred francs).*

**Source:** Council Institutional Review, March 2019.

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### 5.2.3. Ranking of villages/Funding Order of villages

**Table 63: Ranking of villages/Funding Order of villages**

<i>Financing order</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Est.Population</i>	<i>Priority project (Year 1) / Amount</i>	<i>Justification (s)</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Lobe	356	Construction (Opening) of 2km road linking Ipongi 27.000.000 FCFA	Road will create access to potential resources including sand deposits that can be exploited for income generation to population and Council; never received financial support from Toko Council
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Mayeke	230	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road linking Manya (through sand pit) 16.000.000FCFA	Road will create access to huge natural reserves including sand and increase Council revenue; it is a road junction and has never benefited from Council funding.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Ikenge	1,000	Construction of modern cocoa oven 4.000.000 FCFA	Will reduce production of low quality cocoa; increase income of farmers & improve socio-economic activities
4 <sup>th</sup>	Ikoti I	386	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats 5.282.000 FCFA	Will reduce hunting of protected animal species; will generate income for hunters as well as increase diversity in protein intake; has never benefited from any activity financed by the Council.
5 <sup>th</sup>	Esoki	221	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000FCFA	Will reduce incidence of water related diseases; village has never benefited from any activity financed by the Council.
6 <sup>th</sup>	Lowe	215	Construction of 10 semi-permanent low cost housing units 10.000.000FCFA	Will encourage resettlement of the population; village has never benefited from any activity financed by the Council.
7 <sup>th</sup>	Manya	186	Construction of 8-meter wide culvert over Rinya spring linking to Bareka I 12.000.000 FCFA	Will increase accessibility and movements of persons and goods; village has never benefited from any activity financed by the Council.
8 <sup>th</sup>	Bonabeanga	318	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7.500.000FCFA	Will increase socioeconomic activities and possibly generate income to the Council; has potential resources that could be exploited through supply of electricity.
9 <sup>th</sup>	Ikoti II	270	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts	Will increase socioeconomic activities and possibly generate income to the Council; has potential resources that could be

			each with poles) 7.500.000FCFA	exploited through supply of electricity.
10 <sup>th</sup>	Iboko	150	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7.500.000FCFA	Will increase socioeconomic activities and possibly generate income to the Council; never benefitted from council investment
11 <sup>th</sup>	Iyombo	720	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7.500.000FCFA	Will increase socioeconomic activities and possibly generate income to the Council; never benefitted from council investment
12 <sup>th</sup>	Mobenge	950	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7.500.000 FCFA	Will increase socioeconomic activities and possibly generate income to the Council; has potential resources that could be exploited through supply of electricity.
13 <sup>th</sup>	Ipongi	1,020	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000 FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases; no council investment within the past three years
14 <sup>th</sup>	Nwamoki	630	Construction of Bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000 FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases.
15 <sup>th</sup>	Bareka II	215	Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road from Lobe to Bareka II 15.000.000 FCFA	Increase accessibility as well as the movement of persons and goods
16 <sup>th</sup>	Ijowe	300	Construction of a bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000 FCFA	Increase access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases.
17 <sup>th</sup>	Bokuba	115	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7, 500,000 FCFA	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
18 <sup>th</sup>	Iwasa	2,009	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 10, 000,000 FCFA	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
19 <sup>th</sup>	Dienge	1,010	Construction & equipment of the Integrated Health Centre 35.000.000 FCFA	Increase access to quality healthcare
20 <sup>th</sup>	Ikoi	801	Construction of bore hole with hand pump and 3 outlets 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
21 <sup>st</sup>	Mofako	911	Construction of bore hole with hand pump with 3 outlets 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Madie II	4,650	Construction and installation of solar	Will improve socio-economic activities;

			energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7,500,000 FCFA	Will increase Council revenue
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Madie III	2,100	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 7,500,000 FCFA	Will improve socio-economic activities; Will increase Council revenue
24 <sup>th</sup>	Bakumba	260	Construction of 25 semi- permanent housing units (room & parlour) 30.000.000FCFA	Will encourage resettlement of the population and access to these villages which were abandoned due to several social and cultural challenges.
25 <sup>th</sup>	Dipundu	215	Construction of 10 semi- permanent housing units 10.000.000FCFA	
26 <sup>th</sup>	Basari	189	Construction (Opening) of 1km road to Bokuba 16.000.000FCFA	
27 <sup>th</sup>	Esukutan	1,050	Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre 30,000,000 FCFA	Increase access to quality healthcare
28 <sup>th</sup>	Bareka I	1,075	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 23.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
29 <sup>th</sup>	Itali	815	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
30 <sup>th</sup>	Kilekile	906	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles) 10, 000,000 F	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
31 <sup>st</sup>	Tombe	800	Construction of a bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases; no council investment within the past three years
32 <sup>nd</sup>	Babiabanga	1,120	Construction and equipment of block of 2 classrooms at 23.000.000FCFA	Increase access to quality basic education for children of school age
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Banyo	1,200	Construction of modern market with 20 permanent shades and ware- house 25.000.000 FCFA	-Increase income generating activities; improve on the socio economic conditions of the population; Increase Council revenue
34 <sup>th</sup>	DibondaMosina	520	Construction of bore hole 17,000,000 FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases; no council investment within the past three years
35 <sup>th</sup>	Dibonda Koroki	2,900	Construction of Water Adduction and	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne

			extend into homes 50.000.000FCFA	diseases;
36 <sup>th</sup>	Bombangi	1,356	Construct bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000 FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
37 <sup>th</sup>	Ndoi	621	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases;
38 <sup>th</sup>	Massaka	350	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at 17.000.000FCFA	Access to potable water will reduce incidence of water borne diseases; no council investment within the past three years
39 <sup>th</sup>	Illondo	321	Construction and installation of solar enery plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)7,500,000 FCFA	Will improve socio-economic activities; no council investment within the past three years
40 <sup>th</sup>	Betika	490	Construction and installation of solar enery plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)10, 000,000 FCFA	-Will improve socio-economic activities -Will increase Council revenue
41 <sup>st</sup>	Moboka	2,880	Construction and equipment of block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment toilet and plant 10 trees 50, 000,000 FCFA	Increase access to quality basic education for children of school age
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	400	Capacity building and support 3 hunter groups with pig and poultry at 8.000.000 FCFA	Will reduce hunting of endangered animal species, increase income generating activities as well as increase Council revenue
43 <sup>rd</sup>	DikomeNgolo	3,938	Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms at 23.000.000FCFA	Will increase access to quality basic education for children of school age
44 <sup>th</sup>	Bweme	1,120	Construction and installation osolarenergy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)10, 000,000 FCFA	-Will improve socio-economic activities - Will increase Council revenue
45 <sup>th</sup>	Ngamoki I	391	Construction of 12-meter wide bridge over komboke stream between Ngamoki and IwasaNgolo at 25.000.000FCFA	Will increase accessibility; enable the evacuation of goods thus increasing the income of inhabitants as well as increase Council revenue
46 <sup>th</sup>	Meangwe I	3,200	Extension of electricity connection from Toko and supply to 100 homes 50,000,000 FCFA	- Will improve socio-economic activities - Will increase Council revenue

47 <sup>th</sup>	Lipenja I	5,425	Construction of 8-meter wide Bridge over Nwori stream linking Manya at 26.000.000FCFA	Will increase accessibility; enable the evacuation of goods thus increasing the income of inhabitants as well as increase Council revenue
48 <sup>th</sup>	Madie I	6,700	Construction and installation of solar enery plant (6 panels of 40 watts each with poles) & supply 50 homes at 30.000.000FCFA	-Will improve socio-economic activities - Will increase Council revenue
49 <sup>th</sup>	Toko	8,120	Construction and Equipment of Cultural Center 60,000,000	-Will improve socio-cultural activities - Will increase Council revenue

#### 5.2.4. Validation of database per sector

(This has been validated by the Sector heads within the division).

#### 5.2.5. Determination of the access level to basic social services

**Table 64: Determination of the access level to basic social services**

<i>No</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Sub-program</i>	<i>Initial Situation (current access)</i>		<i>Expected Situation (target access)</i>		<i>Target Population</i>	<i>Sector Norm</i>
			<i>Number</i>	<i>% coverage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% coverage</i>		
1	Social Services	Housing and Urban Development	5 rooms		+10 (10,000,000 FCFA)	5%	215	Home / family
		Electricity	3 villages	6.1%	+5 (37,500,000 FCFA)	16.3%	2,408	Population / village with light
		Public Health	7 IHC	53.8%	1 (35.000.000 FCFA)	7.6%	5,000	5,000 persons per IHC
		Basic Education	1,266 desks	52.2%	263 desks (7.879.500 FCFA)	10.8%	526 pupils	2 pupils per desk

			24 latrines	77%	1 latrine with 3 compartments	3.2%	360 pupils	1 latrine per school
		Water	11 villages	22.4%	+2(34,000,000 FCFA)	32.6%	1,241	300 persons / WP
		Public Works	25 km	60%	+3 km(25,915,000 FCFA)	15%		Road / village
2	Economic Development and Environmental Protection	Livestock	50,000 / yr./ farmer		80,000 / yr./ farmer (5,282,000 FCFA)		215	32,000/month/farmer
		Agriculture	100,000 / yr./ farmer		150,000 / yr./farmer (4,000,000 FCFA)		1000	32,000/month/farmer
		Commerce						
		Electricity	2		8			
		Water	2		5			
3	Promotion of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs	Arts and Culture	Zero Cultural ediface		2 (10.000.000 FCFA)			
		Sports						
		Youth Affairs						
4	Governance and Local Administration							

## 5.2.6 Resources that can be mobilized and installments

**Table 65: Resources that can be mobilized and installments**

Source	Nature	Total Amount (FCFA)	Year of Mobilization and Amounts (FCFA)					Sector(s)	Observation
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Council	Council Revenue	126,500,000	25, 300,000	25, 300,000	25, 300,000	25, 300,000	25, 300,000	Public Works, Agriculture, Livestock, Social Affairs, Water, Environment, Housing & Urban Dev.	Council has to elaborate strategies for revenue collection
MINDEVEL		500,000,000	100, 000,000	100, 000,000	100, 000,000	100, 000,000	100, 000,000		MINDEVEL support will continue uninterrupted
<b>Total</b>		<b>626,500,000</b>	<b>125, 300,000</b>	<b>125, 300,000</b>	<b>125, 300,000</b>	<b>125, 300,000</b>	<b>125, 300,000</b>		

**NB:** An identified potential source of funding during the period (2019 to 2023) is available through Conservation Activities (CA) with financing from the German Development Bank (KfW). These can be solicited through the PSMNR which supports Collaborative Management (CM) agreements in agriculture, water, infrastructure and roads and local land use planning. Consultative meetings have been held with Council management and Cluster Platform meetings are held every six months for planning and evaluation of implementation of planned activities.

### 5.3. Strategic Planning

#### 5.3.1. Elaboration of technical programs (over 5 years):

##### 1- IMPROVEMENT OF THE OFFER FOR SOCIAL BASIC SERVICES

S/N	ACTIONS	PROJECTS	LOCATION	AMOUNT (FCFA)
1	Housing and Urban Development	Construction of 25 social housing units	Bakumba	30.000.000
		Construction of 10 social housing units	Lowe	10.000.000
		Construction of 10 social housing units	Dipundu	10.000.000
	Subtotal			50. 000. 000
2	ELECTRICITY	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Bonabeanga	7.500.000
		Construction and installation solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Bweme	10, 000,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Madie II	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Madie III	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Ikoti II	7.500.000
		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Iboko	7.500.000

		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Kilekile	10,000,000
		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Iyombo	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Mobenge	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Bokuba	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Iwasa	10,000,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Ilondo	7,500,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (4 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Betika	10,000,000
		Construction and equipment of block of 2 classrooms with 3-compartment toilet and plant 10 trees	Moboka	50,000,000
		Subtotal		157,500,000
3	Public Health	Construction & equipment of the Integrated Health Centre	Dienge	35,000,000
		Construction & equipment of Integrated Health Centre	Esukutan	30,000,000
		Construction & Equipment of IHC	Lipenja I	35,000,000
		Subtotal		100,000,000
4	Water	Construction of a bore hole with hand pump	Ijowe	17,000,000

		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Itali	17.000.000
		Construction of a bore hole with hand pump	Tombe	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Ipongi	17.000.000
		Construction of Bore hole with hand pump	Nwamoki	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Esoki	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Ikoi	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Mofako	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Bareka I	23.000.000
		Construction and rehabilitation of water scheme	Toko	13,000,000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Bombangi	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Ndoi	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Massaka	17.000.000
		Construction of bore hole	Dibonda Mosina	17,000,000
	Subtotal			240. 000. 000
5	Basic Education	Construction and equipment of block of 2 classrooms	Babiabanga	23.000.000
		Construction of 03 compartment toilet	GS Toko	3,500,000
	Subtotal			26.500.000
6	Public works	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road linking (through sand pit)	Mayeke	16.000.000
		Construction (Opening) of 2km road linking	Lobe	27.000.000
		Construction of 12-meter wide bridge over komboke stream	Ngamoki I	25.000.000

		between Ngamoki and Iwasa Ngolo		
		Construction of 8-meter wide Bridge over Nwori stream linking Manya	Lipenja I	26.000.000
		Construction (Opening) of 1km road to Bokuba	Basari	16.000.000
		Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road from Lobe	Bareka II	15.000.000
		Construction of 8-meter wide culvert over Rinya spring linking to Bareka I	Manya	12.000.000
		Construction and equipment of block of 02 classrooms	Dikome Ngolo	23.000.000
	Subtotal			160. 000. 000
	Grand Total			734. 000. 000

## 2- PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

S/N	ACTIONS	PROJECTS	LOCATION	AMOUNTS
1	Livestock	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	Ikoti I	5.282.500
		Capacity building and support 3 hunter groups with pig and poultry	Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	8.000.000
		Capacity building and support 3 hunter groups with pig and poultry	Ngamoki	5,000,000
		Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	Ikoti I	3,500,000

	Subtotal			21.782.500
2	Environment	Planting of ornamental trees 1000 all villages'	49 Villages	2,500,000
		Construction of 100 waste disposal units	49 villages	5,000,000
	Subtotal			7.500.000
3	Agriculture	Construction of modern cocoa oven	Ikenge	4.000.000
	Subtotal			4.000.000
4	Commerce	Construction of modern market with 20 permanent shades and ware- house	Banyo	45.000.000
		Acquisition and Installation of Wood Processing Machine (Hewitt, 60 hp)	Toko	65.000.000
		Construction of 03 compartment toilet	Banyo Market	3,500,000
	Subtotal			113.500.000
5	Electricity	Extension of electricity connection from Toko and supply to 100 homes	Meangwe I	50,000,000
		Construction and installation of solar energy plant (6 panels of 40 watts each with poles) & supply 50 homes	Madie I	30.000.000
	Subtotal			80.000.000
6	Water	Construction of Water Adduction and extend into homes	Dibonda Koroki	50.000.000
	Subtotal			50.000.000
	Grand Total			276.782.500

### 3- PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS

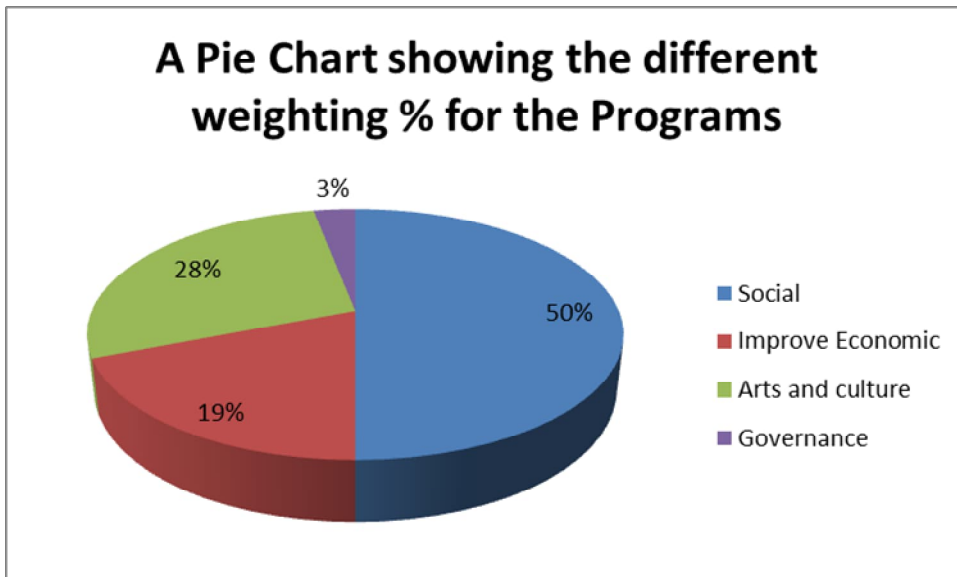
S/N	ACTION	PROJECTS	LOCATION	AMOUNTS
01	Youth affairs	Organize annual capacity building workshop for 100 youths on civic education and vocational skills	Toko	2,500,000
		Facilitate 100 youth insertion into National Youth Programs	Toko	500,000
		Construction and equipment of multipurpose Youth empowerment center	Toko	150,000,000
		Train and provide seed capital to 15 youths for the valorization of local materials for the manufacture of sporting equipment	Toko	15,000,000
		Train and provide seed capital to 15 youths for the valorization of local materials for the manufacture of sporting equipment	Toko, Madie I	15,000,000
	Subtotal			183. 000. 000
02	Arts and Culture	Construction of Cultural Ediface	Toko	5.000.000
		Construction of Cultural Ediface	Ikoti I	5.000.000
		Train and provide 25 youths with seed capital on the transformation of local materials into artistic produce	Toko	10,000,000
		Conduct Inventory of cultural assets in all 49 villages	49 Villages	3,000,000
		Construction and equipment of a Cultural Center	Toko	60,000,000
	Subtotal			83. 000. 000
03	Sport	Organize annual training for 20 youths as sports focal persons to assist in the promotion of sporting activities	Toko, Madie	2,500,000
		Construction and equipment of 01 sports complex in Toko	Toko	150,000,000
	Subtotal			152 500 000
	Grand Total			418. 500. 000

#### 4- GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

S/N	Actions	PROJECTS	LOCATION	AMOUNTS
01	Governance	Creation of Toko council website	Toko	1,500,000
		Organize capacity building for the VTC, VDCs & Project Management Committee	Toko	5,000,000
		Training of the Administrative secretary and Development Officer on Project Planning & Management	CEFAM, Buea	5,000,000
		Carry out visibility studies for 10 villages	(Ekama & Batanga)	30,000,000
		Acquisition and supply of office equipment (02 laptop, 01 computer, 01 photocopier, 01 scanner, 01 printer.	Toko	5,000,000
		Installation of solar electricity panels in Council Chambers	Toko	3,500,000
		Organize capacity building on Budgeting principles for Municipal Councilors	Toko	5,000,000
	Total			55.000.000

5.3.1.2 WEIGHTING OF PROGRAMS:

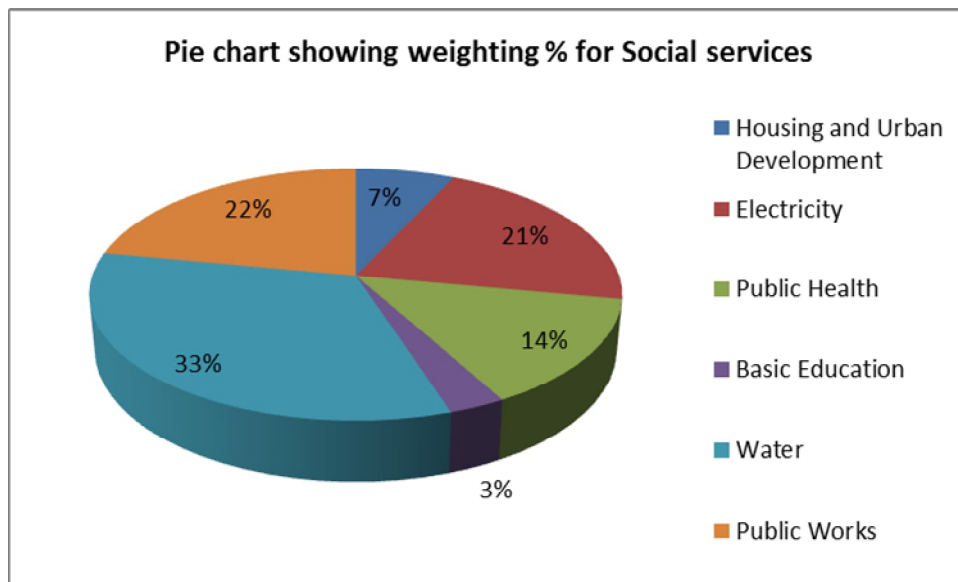
S/N	PROGRAM	VISION	%	INVESTMENT WITH COUNCIL FUNDS FOR FIVE YEARS(FCFA)
01	IMPROVEMENT OF THE OFFER SOCIAL BASIC SERVICES	734.000.000	50	313,250,000
02	PROMOTION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	276.782.500	19	119,035,000
03	PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS	418.500.000	28	175,420,000
04	GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	55.000.000	3	18,795,000
	Total	1.484.282.500	100	626,500,000



## WEIGHTING OF ACTIONS

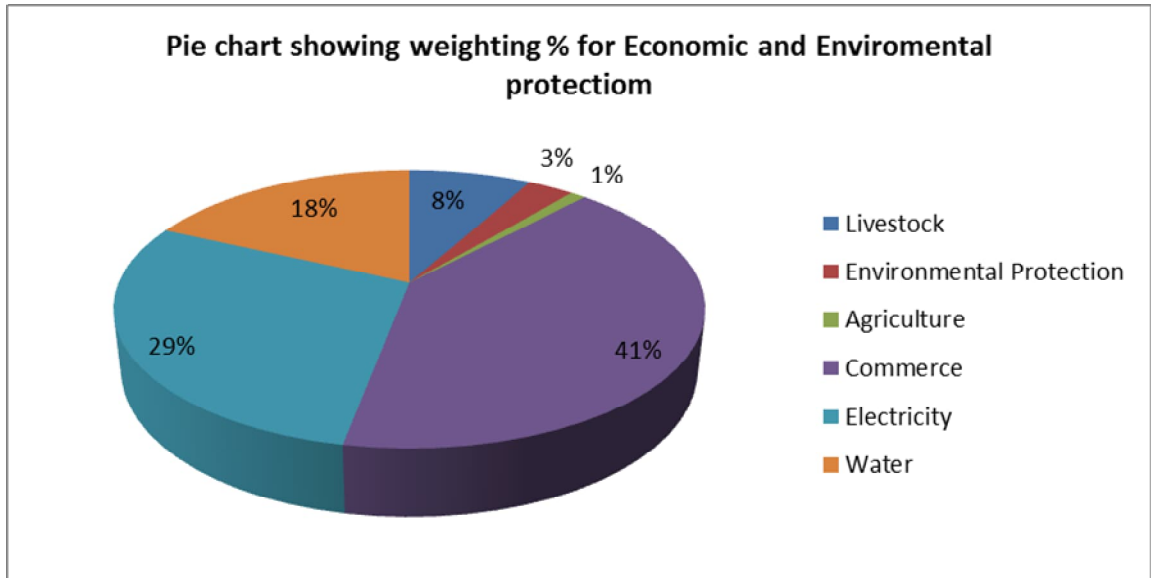
### 1- IMPROVEMENT OF THE OFFER SOCIAL BASIC SERVICES

N0	Action	Amount	percentage	Amount in council investment budget for five years(FCFA)
01	Housing and Urban Development	50.000.000	7	21,927,500
02	Electricity	157.500.000	21	65,782,500
03	Public Health	100.000.000	14	43,855,000
04	Basic Education	26.500.000	3	9,397,500
05	Water	240.000.000	33	103,372,500
06	Public Works	160.000.000	22	68,915,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>734.000.000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>313,250,000</b>



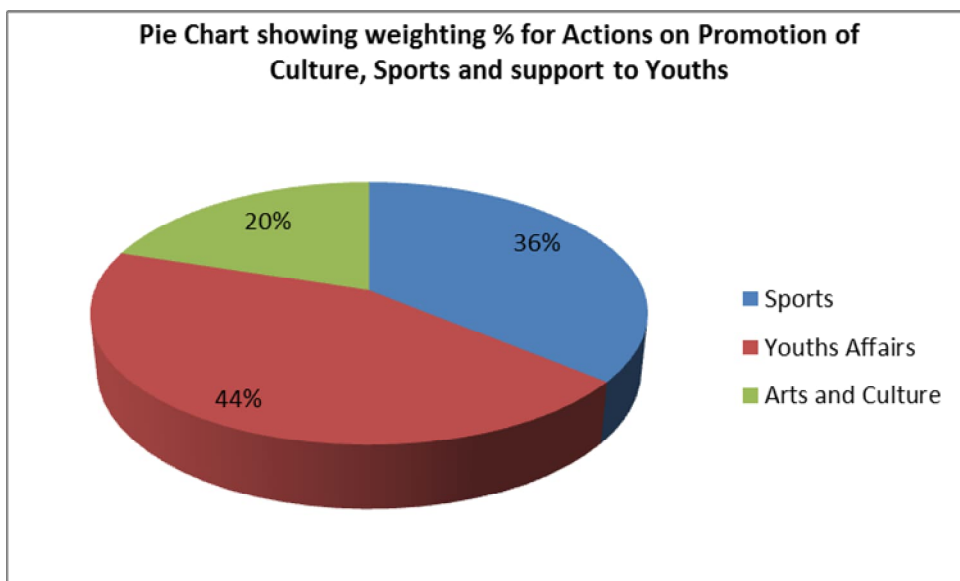
### 02- PROMOTION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

N0	Action	Amount	percentage	Amount in Council investment budget for five years
01	Livestock	21.782.500	8	9,522,800
02	Environmental Protection	7.500.000	3	3,571,050
03	Agriculture	4.000.000	1	1,190,350
04	Commerce	113.500.000	41	48,804,350
05	Electricity	80.000.000	29	34,520,150
06	Water	50.000.000	18	21,426,300
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>276.782.500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119,035,000</b>



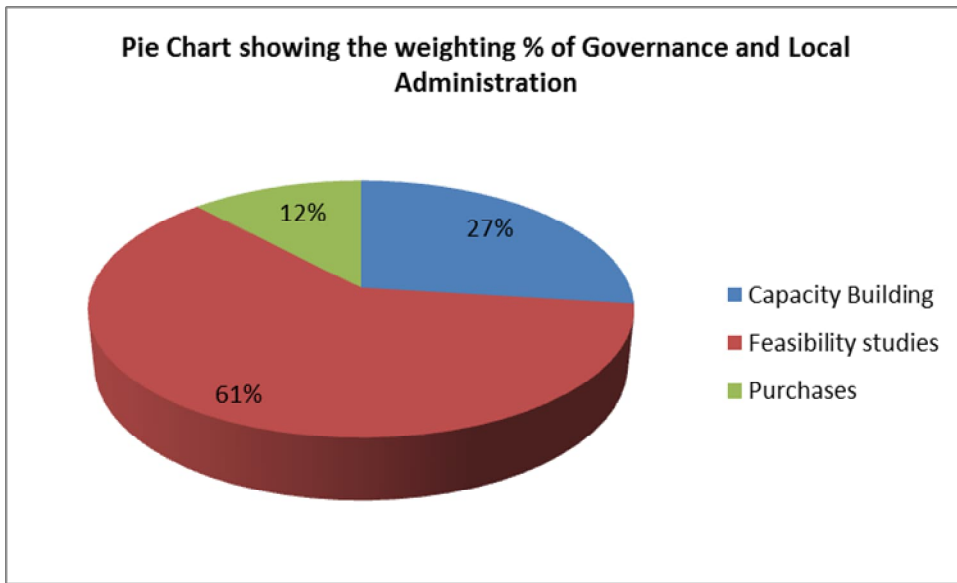
**3. PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS**

NO	Action	Amount	percentage	Amount in council investment budget for five years
01	Arts and Culture	83.000.000	20	35,084,000
02	Sports	152.500.000	36	63,151,200
03	Support to Youths	183.000.000	44	77,184,800
	Total	418.500.000	100	175,420,000



**4. GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

NO	Action	Amount	percentage	Amount in council investment budget for five years
01	Governance and Local Administration	55.000.000	100	18,795,000
	Total	55.000.000	100	18,795,000



### 5.3.1.3 THE PROGRAM BUDGETING

Program 1: Improvement of the offer in Basic Social Services.

Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.

Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths

Program 4: Governance and Local Administration.

#### PROGRAM 1: IMPROVEMENT OF THE OFFER IN BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Objective: To improve the offer of basic social services.

Indicator: Rate of global improvement of access to basic social services at the local level

Actions	Activities	Amount (FCFA)	Source of Funding	Partners	Year of Realization				
					2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Housing &amp; Urban Development:</i> To improve on urbanization	Construction of 22 Social Housing Units in Bakumba, Lowe, Dipundu	22.000.000	Council	MINDUH, PSMNR, KNP					
	Sub total	22.000.000			0	7.000.000	7.000.000	8.000.000	0
<i>Public Works</i> To improve the circulation of goods and persons	Construction (Opening) of 2km road linking Lobe to Ipongi	27.000.000	Council	MINTP, KNP, SOWEDA					
	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road linking Many (through sand pit)	16.000.000	Council		x				

	Construction of 8-meter wide culvert over Rinya spring linking to Bareka I	12.000.000	Council						
	Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road from Lobe to Bareka II	15.000.000	Council						
	Sub total	70.000.000			16.000.000	0	15.000.000	39.000.000	0
<i>Electricity:</i> To improve access to quality energy sources	Construction and installation of solar electricity plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles) Bonabeanga, Ikoti II, Iboko, Iyombo, Mobenge, Bokuba, Iwasa and Madie II	62,500,000	Council	MINEE					
	Sub total	62.500.000			0	62.500.000	0	0	0
<i>Water:</i> To improve access to drinkable water	Construction of bore hole with hand pump at Esoki, Ipongi, Nwamoki, Ikoi,	85.000.000	Council	MINEE					

	Mafako								
	Construction and Rehabilitation of water scheme in Toko	13.000.000	Council	MINDEVEL	x				
	Supply chemicals for treatment of available water sources (water schemes and bore holes) in 10 villages	5.000.000	Council	MINEE, PSMNR					
	Sub total	103.000.000			13.000.000	0	85.000.000	0	5.000.000
<i>Basic Education:</i> To improve the access to quality basic education	Supply 263 benches (100 Babeabanga, 45 Banyo, 16 Bareka I, 31 Betika, 70 Bweme, 46 Dibonda Koroki)	7.879.500	Council	MINEBAS					
	Construction of 3 compartment toilets at GS Toko	3.500.000	Council	MINDEVEL	x				
	Sub total	11.379.500			3.500.000	0	0	7.879.500	0
<i>Public Health:</i> To improve access to quality health	Construction and equipment of IHC at Lipenja I	35.000.000	Council	MINDEVEL, MINSANTE, PSMNR, KNP	x				
	Supply laboratory	10.000.000	Council						

facilities	equipments to 8 IHC (Toko, Lipenja I, Dikome Ngolo, Madie I, Dienge, Bombangi, Dibonda Koroki and Esukutan)								
	Sub total	45.000.000			35.000.000	0	0	10.000.000	0
Total Program 1		313.879.500			67.500.000	69.500.000	107.000.000	64.879.500	5.000.000
Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.									
<u>Objective:</u> To improve the Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.									
<u>Indicator:</u> Rate of global improvement on the Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.									
<i>Livestock:</i> To increase intake of protein	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats at Ikoti I	5.282.500	Council	MINEPIA, MINDEVEL, KNP, PSMNR, MP, Senator, Toko Chiefs' Conference, SOWEDA, AIVDP	x				
	Capacity building and support hunter group with pig and poultry at Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	2.702.060	Council						
	Sensitize and encourage individual rearers	1.500.000	Council						

	on group dynamics (CIGs) in 25 villages								
	Sub total	9.484.560			5.282.500	0	0	4.202.060	0
<i>Agriculture:</i> To increase agricultural production and productivity	Construction of Modern Oven at Ikenge	4.000.000	Council	MINADER, KNP, PSMNR, AIVDP, MP, Senator, Toko Chiefs' Conference	x				
	Sub total	4.000.000	Council		4.000.000	0	0	0	0
<i>Commerce:</i> To increase the availability of household goods within the municipality	Construction of 20 hangers market at Banyo	45.000.000	Council	MINDEVEL, MINCOMMERCE, MINPMEESA, KNP, PSMNR,	x				
	Construction of 3 compartment toilet at Banyo	3.500.000	Council		x				
	Sub total	48.500.000			48.500.000	0	0	0	0
<i>Electricity:</i> To increase access to electricity	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (6 panels of 40 watts each with poles) & supply 50 homes at Madie I	30.000.000	Council	MINEE, KNP, PSMNR					
	Sub total	30.000.000			0	30.000.000	0	0	0
<i>Water:</i> To increase access to drinkable	Construction of Water Adduction and extend into homes at	18.000.000	Council	MINEE, KNP, PSMNR, AIVDP					

water	Dibonda Koroki								
	Sub total	18.000.000			0	18.000.000	0	0	0
<i>Environment:</i> To increase environmental protection and reduce degradation	Planting of 1.000 ornamental trees on both sides of road / streets (Afforestation) at ALL Villages	2.500.000	Council	MINEPEP, MINFOF, PSMNR, KNP					
	Construction of 75 waste disposal units	4.000.000	Council						
	Sub total	6.500.000				0	0	0	6.500.000
<i>Total Program 2</i>		116.484.560			57.782.500	48.000.000	0	10.702.060	0
Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths									
<u>Objective:</u> To improve the Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths									
<u>Indicator:</u> Rate of global improvement on the Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths at the local level									
<i>Arts &amp; Culture:</i> To improve the promotion of arts and culture activities	Conduct inventory of cultural assets in ALL 49 Villages	3.000.000	Council	MINCULT, MINTOUR, KNP, PSMNR, MP, Senator, Toko Chiefs' Conference					
	Construct cultural edifices at Ikoti I and Toko	10,000,000	Council						
	Train and support 25 youths with seed capital on transformation of local materials	11,500,000	Council						

	into artistic produce								
	Train 15 personnel on the organization of annual cultural festivals and support 3 cultural associations (NCUDA, EDEKA and BOMBOMBI WA BATANGA)	1.500.000	Council						
	Organize Annual Cultural Jamborees in 9 villages (Toko, Dikome Ngolo, Madie Ngolo, Mofako, Dibonda Koroki, Bweme, Lipenja I, Bombangi, Esukutan and Ikenge)	9.000.000	Council						
	Sub total	35.000.000			0	0	13.000.000	0	22.000.000
<i>Sports:</i> To increase the qualitative and quantitative	Conduct inventory of existing sporting infrastructure and lobby for creation	1.300.000	Council	MINSEP, KNP, PSMNR, MP, Senator					

access to sporting activities	of sporting complex								
	Construction of playground at GTC Lipenja I	5.000.000	Council						
	Rehabilitate existing playgrounds in 24 GPS	20.000.000	Council						
	Lobby for the transfer of 27 teachers of sports in all the educational institutions : 24 GS	300.000	Council						
	Sensitize youths on the importance of sporting activities in all the educational institutions : 24 GS	1.500.000	Council						
	Organize 2 trainings in Toko and Madie I to train 20 youths as sport focal persons to assist in promoting	2.500.000	Council						

	sporting activities								
	Facilitate creation & support 5 Sport Associations in : Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Bombngi and Ikenge	4.000.000	Council						
	Organize 5 holiday sporting championships & distribute sporting materials in Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Bombangi and Ikenge	5.000.000	Council						
	Organize interclub / inter quarter competitions & distribute sporting materials	3.500.000	Council						
	Supply sporting equipment (60 footballs, 60 handballs, 27 woodwork nets, 10 sets of jersey, football boots) in	20.000.000	Council						

	all the educational institutions								
	Sub total	63.100.000				2.500.000		24.000.000	36.600.000
<i>Support to Youths:</i> To integrate and support youth initiatives within the municipality	Sensitize the youths to register in the National Youth Observatory ( NYO)	600.000	Council	MINJEC, MINAS, MINEFOP, PSMNR, KNP, MP, Senator, MUDEC					
	Conduct inventory & support youths living with disabilities (Socially Vulnerable Persons)	6.000.000	Council						
	Facilitate creation and support 5 Youth Associations in Toko, Madie Ngolo, Lipenja I, Dienge and Ikenge).	5.000.000	Council						
	Sensitize 500 youths on the various youth support programs	2.000.000	Council						

	Organize 3 workshops to empower 1000 youths (40% females) on civic rights / support self-employment opportunities in Toko, Dibonda koroki and Ikenge	53.500.000	Council						
	Organize 3 days rotational youth camps / excursions in 5 villages (Toko, Madie I, Lipenja I, Dienge, and Esukutan	10.000.000	Council						
	Sub total	77.100.000			0	0	0	13.600.000	63.500.000
	Total Program 3	175.200.000			0	2.500.000	13.000.000	37.600.000	122.100.000
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration									
<u>Objective:</u> To improve Good Governance and Local Administration									
<u>Indicator:</u> Rate of global improvement on Good Governance and Local Administration									
To increase stakeholders' knowledge base as well as improve	Capacity building for Staff and Councilors based on their training needs	5.500.000	Council	PSMNR, KNP, Toko Chiefs' Conference, UCCC, MP, Senator, CEFAM,					

the functioning of the Council.	Acquisition of office equipment & supplies (laptop, desk top, modern printer, office supplies, fuel for generator)	5.000.000	Council	MUDEC.					
	Organize Toko Development Forum	3.000.000	Council						
	Train VTC, VDC, Management Committee in planning, monitoring and evaluation	5.000.000	Council						
	Total Program 4	18.500.000			0	10.500.000	0	8.000.000	0
Grand Total (Programs 1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	624.064.060				125.285.500	130.500.000	120.000.000	121.181.560	127.100.000

#### **5.3.1.4. Local Governance Program (activities emanating essentially from axes for the reinforcement of the CID):**

Toko Council should improve its functioning by

- Elaborate Internal Rules and Regulations including staff Performance Evaluation System
- Train Council Staff based on their training needs
- Hold monthly productive staff meetings
- Lobby for a Taxation Service in Toko
- Identify, Sensitize and Exploit all taxable resources and activities
- Develop Strategies for effective Collection of Global Tax.
- Develop Data base and Maintenance Policy for Council Assets
- Render functional the Market in Meangwe I and Ikoti 2.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures for the use of the council assets.
- Initiate Agro Business planting more palms and adding plantains and banana
- Elaborate Land acquisition & Development Plan for the New Layout
- Identify & Sensitize all Council Stakeholders
- Activate all VDCs and intensify Council – Village Partnerships
- Organise Annual Toko Development Forum
- Engage MoUs with the KNP and the PSMNR (Cluster Platforms) in Protected Areas (PA) and periphery zones.
- Elaborate Twinning opportunities for TOKO Municipality

**5.4 Evaluative Analysis Programs in relation to the attainment of the SDGs (Results of the SDG tool analysis):** Explain how the programs contribute in the attainment of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) & Determine elements on which monitoring/evaluation shall be done).

In January 2016, World Leaders agreed upon the realization of the SDGs as a veriable vehicle toward improving the livelihood of humanity. The Government of Cameroon has elaborated several instruments notable Vision 2035 and the GESP aimed at rendering the Country emergent by 2035. To further enable the process, the government put in place MINDDEVEL which is mandated to strengthen Council with the objective to better assure responsibility forlocal development actors. Another structure in this process is the PNDP which is providing technical and financial support to TOKO Council for the actualization of the CDP and follow-up of the implementation of local solutions. TOKO CDP highlights social, economic and environmental programs that could be realized within 5 years. It also captures the determination of the Council to improve the living conditions of socially vulnerable persons (SVPs) within the municipality. The social sub programs include; rural

electrification, supply of portable water, road rehabilitation and low cost housing to encouraged resettlement in abandoned villages. The economic sub programs hinge on support to farmer groups (agriculture and livestock). These sub programs are in line with the SDGs which call for ending poverty, ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing and increasing accessibility to water and sanitation to all of humanity.

After the realization of the MITEF in 2020, the CDP implementation will be assessed and adjustments made where necessary. A final assessment will be engaged in 2022 to ascertain the level (quantitative and qualitative) realization of the 5 year programs. That assessment will be informed by several factors including the following indicators:

- ✚ Kilometers of road rehabilitated
- ✚ Number of boreholes constructed
- ✚ Number of low cost housing constructed
- ✚ Percentage of farmer organizations accessing inputs to improve their income
- ✚ Percentage of hunters engaged in domestication of animals
- ✚ Percentage of reduced pressure on wildlife within the forests of the municipality
- ✚ Number of trees planted to enhance afforestation in schools and hospitals
- ✚ Number of waste disposal pits constructed in hospitals

## 5.5. Operational Planning

### 5.5.1 Mid -term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) of priority projects

**Table 74 : Mid -term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) of priority projects**

Action	Activities	Location (s)	Amount (FCFA)	Result Indicator	Implementation Period			Funding Source
					2019	2020	2021	
Public Works	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road	Lobe to Manya	16.000.000	Road in use by population				Council
Water	Construction and Rehabilitation of water scheme	Toko	13.000.000	Availability of drinkable water				MINDEVEL
Basic Education	Construction of 3 compartment toilets	GS Toko	3.500.000	Toilet in use by school pupils				MINDEVEL
Public Health	Construction and equipment of IHC	Lipenja I	35.000.000	IHC in use by patients and staff				MINDEVEL
Livestock	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	Ikoti I	5.282.500	Farmers with pens for pigs and goats				Council
Agriculture	Construction of Modern Oven	Ikenge	4.000.000	Functioning Cocoa Oven				Council
Commerce	Construction of 20 hangers market	Banyo	45.000.000	Functioning market on regularly scheduled market days				MINDEVEL
	Construction of 3 compartment toilet		3.500.000	Market toilet in use by traders				MINDEVEL
Housing & Urban Development	Construction of 7 Social Housing Units	Bakumba	7.000.000	Housing units available and with full occupancy				MINDEVEL
Electricity (social)	Construction and installation of solar electricity	Bonabeanga, Ikoti II, Iboko, Iyombo,	62,500,000	Functioning electricity on the streets of 8 villages				MINDEVEL

	plant (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Mobenge, Bokuba, Iwasa and Madie II						
Electricity (economic)	Construction and installation of solar energy plant (6 panels of 40 watts each with poles) & supply 50 homes	Madie I	30.000.000	At least 50 homes supplied with drinkable water and paying their water bills to the VDC or the Council				MINDEVEL
Water (economic)	Construction of Water Adduction and extend into 20 homes	Dibonda Koroki	18.000.000	At least 20 homes supplied with drinkable water and paying their water bills to the VDC or the Council				Council
Sports	Organize 2 trainings for 20 youths as sport focal persons to promote sporting activities	Toko and Madie I	2.500.000	20 focal persons trained and promoting sports within the municipality				Council
Governance	Capacity building for Staff and Councilors based on their training needs	Toko	5.500.000	At least 25 Councilors and 2 Staff trained in Budgeting and Project Planning Management				Council
	Acquisition of office equipment & supplies (laptop, desk top, modern printer, office supplies, fuel for generator)	Toko	5.000.000	Office equipment (laptop, desktop, printer, supplies and fuel) available and in use				Council
Housing & Urban Development	Construction of 7 Social Housing Units	Lowe	7.000.000	Housing units available and with full occupancy				Council
Public Works	Construction (Opening) of 10 km motor bike road	Lobe to Bareka II	15.000.000	Road in use by population				MINDEVEL

Water (social)	Construction of bore hole with hand pump	Esoki, Ipongi, Ikoi, Nwamoki, Mafako	85.000.000	Availability of drinkable water in 5 villages				MINDEVEL
Culture	Conduct inventory of cultural assets	ALL 49 Villages	3.000.000	Data based available and regularly consulted				Council
	Construct cultural edifices	Ikoti I and Toko	10,000,000	Structures constructed and maintenance policy elaborated				Council

**Table 75: List of main potential environmental impact**

<i>Micro Project</i>	<i>Possible Environmental (Positive) Impact</i>	<i>Possible Environmental (Risks) Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>
	-	-	-
Construction (Extension) of 1.5 km road to Mayeke linking Many from Ipongi(through the sand pit)	- Post harvest losses in the disenclaved communities will witness a reduction	- Destruction of flora and funa - Increase in soil erosion - Environmental pollution (dust)	- Planting of trees along the road - Construction of drainage system - Watering of road during construction
Construction and Rehabilitation of water scheme and Construction of bore holes with hand pump	Improve hygiene and sanitation	- Destruction of soil struction and erosion for areas dugged - Water spills / muddy eares	- Backfilling - Good drainage
Construction of 3 compartment toilets	Conduasive habitat for the population	- Destruction of the natural environment (funa and flora) - Digging of site will increase erosion	- Planting of trees and flowers
Construction and equipment of IHC	Better health care		
Conduct inventory of cultural assets	Bueatification of the village		
Construct cultural edifices			
Organize 2 trainings for 20 youths as sport focal persons to promote sporting activities	More knowleadgeable stakeholders	-Physical injuries	- Sensitization of harmful contact sports activities
Capacity building for Staff and Councilors based on their training needs		None	- Sensitize on holding productive meetings
Acquisition of office equipment & supplies (laptop, desk top, modern printer, office	Improved functioning of the Council	- Fire	- Proper ventilation in offices

supplies, fuel for generator)			
Construction of Modern Cocoa Oven	- Reduction in post harvest losses	- Destruction of the forest and wildlife systems	- Agreement with conservation organizations on land to be ceded for farming
Capacity building & Support 25 hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	-Reduced rate of haphazard growing of grass and dumping of household refuse	-Spraying of grass with poisonous chemicals	-Sensitize population on mutual coexistence with domesticated animals
Acquisition and installation of solar electricity (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	Increased lighting within the locality	-Increase in unsustainable waste disposal	Institute regular cleanup campaigns -Identify waste dump sites

**Table 76: List of main potential social impact**

<i>Micro Project</i>	<b>Possible Social Impacts (Positive)</b>	<b>Possible Social Impacts (Social Risks)</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Construction (Extension) of 1.5 km road to Manye from Ipongi(through the sand pit)	-Increased transportation of goods and persons - Communities will notice an increase in traffic volume - Increased revenue to TOKO Council	- Conflicts on access to sandpit - Dumping of household refuse around culvert and oven	- Train VDCs and elaborate Land Management plan - Ensure concrete agreements with the VTCc & Toko Council - Sensitize and institute appropriate rules on access and use
Construction of Modern Cocoa Oven	- Increase in socio economic activities - Reduction in rural exodus - Increase in self employment - Increase in communication		- Implement revenue sharing mechanism - Institute regular keep clean campaigns
Rehabilitate water scheme and Construction of bore holes with hand pump	- Reduction of water borne diseases - Improved hygiene and sanitation - Change in gender roles (more men fetching water since the taps are at their door steps)	- Poor sanitation around water system	- Sensitisation of the population proper hygiene and sanitation

Construction of Health center, market and toilets	-Better living conditions for the population	-Crime around housing units	-Sensitize inhabitants and population on respect Council –Community property -Planting using standard norms
Acquisition and installation of solar electricity (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	-Increased variety of goods and services -Increased living conditions -Increased venues for relaxation and leisure	- Increase in crime wave - Fire disasters - Conflict in site selection	- High security control - Installation of circuit breakers
Capacity building & Support 25 hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	- Increased self employment opportunities - Increased intake of protein	-Theft and abuse of animals	- Institute animal holding pens
Acquisition and support to handicap youths	-Improved living conditions Increased tax base for the Council	-Increase in crime / theft	- Sensitize SVP to be more vigilant in their lifestyles

**Table 77: List of optimization or mitigation measures which can be envisaged**

<b><i>Construction Projects</i></b>	<b><i>Period</i></b>	<b><i>Potential Impacts</i></b>	<b><i>Mitigation Measures</i></b>
-Construction (opening) of road in Lobe -Construction of Modern cocoa oven in Ikenge	<i>Before</i>	-Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project.	- Sensitize and inform persons affected on the necessity of the site and the criteria used to choose. -Obtain agreement between the VTC, VDC and TOKO Council.
		-Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of family lands	-Inform the affected families; -Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). -The VDC & VTC to establish rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
	<i>During</i>	-Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit, gravel & sand quarry / the	-Respect standards on pit management and the natural slopping of the land.

		excavation of the Project site.	-Re-afforestation in the affected zones ;
		-Loss of wood / forest resources.	-Re-afforestation around the works.
		-Accident risks related to diverse movements and works.	-Respect the distance between the road and the site. -Use project site sign boards; site security, wear uniforms
		-Increased revenue within the micro project zone.	-The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; -Recruit local population for mobilized labor as well as using labor intensive technics
		-Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.	-Deposit waste matter at least 100m distance from the river -Deposit within the old borrowed zones.
		-Increased prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS	-Sensitize beneficiaries, population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, poaching through bill boards and meetings.
	<i>After</i>	-Solid waste generated as a result of work.	Make available garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied;
		-Domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)	-Improved ventilated latrine.
		-Improved access to basic services.	-VTC & VDC to ensure maintenance and the management of works. -Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
<b><i>Construction of Bridges</i></b>	<b><i>Period</i></b>	<b><i>Potential Impacts</i></b>	<b><i>Mitigation Measures</i></b>
Construction of IHC (Lipenja I), Market and toilets (Banyo / Toko)	<i>Before</i>	-Risks related to materials deposited at project site.	- Ensure security of materials, -The VDC & VTC to establish rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
	<i>During</i>	-Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from machine.	-Use adapted machines
		-Pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	-Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)
		-The loss of woody species to be used on project site.	-Re-afforestation around the works

	<i>After</i>	-Standing water risks around the works.	-Ensure proper drainage,
<b><i>Water Projects</i></b>	<b><i>Period</i></b>	<b><i>Potential Impacts</i></b>	<b><i>Mitigation Measures</i></b>
Rehabilitation of water scheme (Toko) and Construction of bore holes in Esoki, Ipongi, Ikoi, Nwamoki and Mofako	<i>Before</i>	-Risks related to the localization of the micro project.	- Sensitize and inform population on the need to locate water point in the center of the village -Obtain concrete agreement between the VTC and VDC.
		-Conflicts related to the choice of site/ distances to fetch water within the village	-Engage participatory approach. The VDC & VTC to establish rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
Installation of solar electricity plants in Bonabeanga, Ikoti II, Iboko, Iyombo, Mobenge, Bokuba, Iwasa and Madie II	<i>During</i>	-Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine.	-Use adapted machines -Locate latrines at least 50m from water points
		-Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	-Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)
		-The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	-Re-afforestation around the works
	<i>After</i>	-Standing and running water risks around the site.	-Preview good and regularly maintained drainage.
		-Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water.	-Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with concrete stones.
		-Adulteration of the quality of water.	-Regular physic-chemical water treatment.
<b><i>Supplies</i></b>	<b><i>Period</i></b>	<b><i>Potential Impacts</i></b>	<b><i>Mitigation Measures</i></b>
Acquisition of office equipment and support to youths	<i>Before / During / After</i>	-Increase in unsustainable waste disposal -Increase in crime wave	-Institute regular cleanup campaigns -Identify waste dump sites -High security control.

**Table 78: The Environmental Management Summary Plan.**

<i>Project</i>	<i>Impact (negative) identified</i>	<i>Mitigation measure</i>	<i>Stakeholder for execution</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Follow-up of Stakeholders</i>	<i>Cost estimates (FCFA)</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Construction (Extension) of 1.5 km road to Mayekelinking Many from Ipongi(through the sand pit)	- Destruction of the forest and wildlife systems	-Agreement with the VTC on land to be ceded	TOKO Council	2019	TFG, VDC, VTC	150,000	
Construction of Modern Cocoa Oven	- Environment Pollution / carbon monoxide	-Filter (carbon filter) to reduced pollution	TOKO Council	2019	TFG, VDC, VTC	100,000	
Capacity building & Support 25 hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	Theft and abuse of animals	Sensitize on animal holding pens	TOKO Council	2019	TFG, VDC, VTC	400,000	
Acquisition & installation of solar electricity (3 plates of 40 volts each with poles)	- Increase in crime wave - Fire desasters - Conflict in site selection	- Generate income to replace obsolete equipment - Installation of circuit breakers	TOKO Council	2019 to 2022	TFG, VDC, VTC	150,000	
Rehabilitation of water scheme & Construction of Bore Holes with hand pump	-Destruction of the natural environment (funa and flora)	Sensitize on afforestation	TOKO Council	2019 to 2020	TFG, VDC, VTC	150,000	
			TOKO Council	2020	TFG, VDC, VTC	200,000	
Construction of IHC, Market and Toilets	-Digging of site will increase erosion	Sentize on clean environment	TOKO Council	2020	TFG, VDC, VTC	100,000	

### 5.5.2. Annual Investment Plan (AIP):

**Table 79: Annual Investment Plan (AIP):**

Action	Activities	Location (s)	Amount (FCFA)	Result Indicator	Implementation Quarter				Funding Source
					1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
Public Works	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road	Lobe to Manya	16.000.000	Road in use by population				x	Council
Water (social)	Construction and Rehabilitation of water scheme	Toko	13.000.000	Availability of drinkable water		x			MINDEVEL
Education	Construction of 3 compartment toilets	GS Toko	3.500.000	Toilet in use by school pupils		x			MINDEVEL
Health	Construction and equipment of IHC	Lipenja I	35.000.000	IHC in use by patients and staff			x		MINDEVEL,
Livestock	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG with commercialization of pigs and goats	Ikoti I	5.282.500	Farmers with pens for pigs and goats			x		Council
Agriculture	Construction of Modern Oven	Ikenge	4.000.000	Functioning Cocoa Oven				x	Council
Commerce	Construction of 20 hangers market	Banyo	45.000.000	-Functioning market on regularly scheduled market days -Market toilet in use by traders			x		MINDEVEL
	Construction of 3 compartment toilet		3.500.000				x		

**5.3. Operational plan for the vulnerable population** (Type of vulnerability, Activities indicating results, period (subdivided into the months of the year, those in charge and collaborators, cost estimate, funding source)

**Table 80: Operational plan for the vulnerable population (youth)**

Type of vulnerability	Activities with results	Period (quarter)				Responsible & Collaborators	Cost estimate (FCFA)	Funding source
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>			
Handicap Youths	Number of youths receiving school needs (books, pens, pencils), number training and sporting equipment	--	--	--	XX	Mayor, Council Staff, Social Affairs	2,103,000	TOKO Council

#### 5.5.4. Cost estimate of the AIP

**Table 81: Cost estimate of the AIP**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Related Costs (FCFA)</i>
Public Works	16.000.000
Water (social)	13.000.000
Education	3.500.000
Health	35.000.000
Livestock	5.282.500
Agriculture	4.000.000
Commerce	45.000.000
	3.500.000
Total	125.282.500

### 5.5.5. Contract Award Plan (CAP)

**Table 82: Contract Award Plan (CAP)**

Sector	Project / Location	Contract Award Activities					Contract Amount
		launching of the Tender document	Deposit of Tender	Tender board Session & Examination of the Tender document	-Opening of Technical bids & Analysis; Opening of financial bids & Analysis; Synthesis; Tender Boards attribution proposal	Delivery of Tender	
Public Works	Construction (Opening) of 1.5 km road Linkin Lobe to Many (through sandpit)	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	16.000.000
Water	Construction and Rehabilitation of water scheme at Toko	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	13.000.000
Basic Education	Construction of 3 compartment toilets at GS, Toko	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	3.500.000
Public Health	Construction and equipment of IHC at Lipenja I	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	35.000.000
Livestock	Capacity building & Support hunters' CIG at with commercialization of pigs and goats at Ikoti I	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	5.282.500
Agriculture	Construction of Modern Oven at Ikenge	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	4.000.000
Commerce	Construction of 20 hangers market at Banyo	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	45.000.000
Commerce	Construction of 3 compartment toilet at Banyo	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2019	27th April 2019	3rd May 2019	10th May 2019	15th May 2019	3.500.000
<b>Total CAP</b>							<b>125.282.500</b>

## **VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM**

## **6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism**

### **6.1. Composition and attributions of the CDP monitoring & evaluation committee**

#### **6.1.1. Composition of the follow-up committee**

The TFC shall comprise at least five (05) members with a president, secretary who shall pilot the affairs of the committee.

#### **6.1.2. Attributions of members of the Council Technical Follow-up Group (TFG)**

- Maintain the momentum of the Social Dialogue created between the Council & Village Communities (Work in close collaboration with the Village Development Committees).
- Follow up all works executed at Council & Village Levels and make Monthly / Quarterly Reports and submit through the CDO the Council (Mayor), and copy the DO, the Traditional Councils and in collaboration with the Secretary General make periodic briefings during Council Committee Sessions.
- Ensure that all Works and Contracts respect the specifications including environmental concerns.
- Execute periodic supervision visits to villages and ensure that local solutions are effectively being executed.
- Update Council Development Instruments including:
  - ✓ The Council Institutional Diagnosis
  - ✓ The Urban Space Diagnosis
  - ✓ The Consolidated Diagnosis Report (Sector Reference Data, Logical frameworks, Priority Projects per village and the Ranking (Order) of Council financing of Village Projects).
- Evaluate & Update the Annual Investment Plan (AIP).
- Implement the Communication Plan of the CDP.
- Search alternative sources of Funding for council and village development activities.
- Work in close collaboration with the Council Executive (Mayor & Deputies), the SG and the MT.
- Make Quarterly Requests for funds to facilitate the execution of their work plans. (*These funds should be allocated in the Annual budget of the Council*).

### 6.1.3. Names and attributes of the Council Follow-up Group of the CDP (results of the constitution of the TFG)

Composition & attributions of the Technical Follow up Group (TFG)

**Table 83: Names and attributes of TFG members**

No	Name	Position	Telephone
1	Mr. OSIH Mindako	President	679 673 121
2	Mr. NKEZE Stephen	Secretary	680 424166
3	Mr. EKPO Cletus Mbange	Member	685 922 027
4	Mr. NKAIMBI Ignatius	Member	677 754 961
5	Mr. OBEM Henry	Member	653 776 135
<b>Other members:</b> These individuals have been incorporated due to certain technical skills and availability to carryout field operations for the TFG :			
6	Mr. John Maloko	Chief of Sanitation, Toko Council	680 499 071
7	Mr. Sakwe Franklin	Revenue Collector, Toko Council	653 655 225

- ✚ Mr. Nkaimbi Ignatius and Mr. Obem Henry were field staffs of LSO MUDEC who have been incorporated into the TFG. This will ensure continuity of the follow-up of local solutions as well as enhance the chances of sustainability.

## 6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (in relation to the AIP)

**Table 84: M & E Indicators for the AIP**

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Follow-up indicators</i>	<i>Evaluation indicators</i>
Agriculture (Construction of modern cocoa Oven)	-Site identification	-No of Field visits by TFG	Site plan, land agreement with Traditional Council & VDC
	Site preparation / Cultivation	-Reports	MoU between farmers, VDC and the Council
Public Works (construction & extension of roads)	Track identification, Materials mobilized on site	-No of Field visits	-Number of kilometers constructed
	Construction	-Reports	
Livestock (capacity building & support hunters on pigs & goats commercialization)	Identify farmers, Organize Training	-Reports	-No of beneficiaries. -Signed MoUs & Testimonies
	Distribute pigs and goats		
Commerce (construction of market with toilet)	-Consultation with VTC & VDC, sensitization of population, Site preparation and construction	-Reports	-No of shades constructed -ToR for maintenance and revenue collection -TFG Action Plan
Water (rehabilitation of water scheme)	-Identification of needed repairs, purchases and rehabilitation	-Reports	-Terms of Reference for VDC water focal person -Amount contributed for maintenance
Public Health (construction & rehabilitation of IHC)	-Purchases and rehabilitation	-Reports	-Consultation registers -Staff presence
Basic Education (school toilet)	-Purchase and construction	-Reports	-Policy for use and maintenance

### 6.3 Mechanisms, tools and report frequencies

**Table 85: Mechanisms, tools and reporting frequencies**

No	Duties	Tasks	Tools	Expected Results	Time	Responsible
1	Participatory Management of information related to the execution of the CDP	Collection of data	Data Sheets	Collected data	Permanent	President/members of Follow up Group
		Reporting	Data consolidation charts	Reports	Monthly	President/members of Follow up Group
		Hold Meetings	Minutes	Reports	Monthly	President/members of Follow up Group
		Review & Dispatch Reports	Project M & E book, Progress Reports	Reports	Monthly	Mayor
2	Participatory Administration of the Follow up process	Prepare TFG Action plan & submit to Mayor/PNDP	Action Plans	Reports	Monthly	Dev. Agent / Group President
		Hold Focus meeting on AIP & CAP	Minutes	Reports	September 2019	Mayor/SG
		Monitor Tender Process on Feasibility Studies (FS)	Minutes	Reports	August / September	SG / TFG / Finance officer
		Monitor Execution of Projects	Minutes	Reports	October to December	SG/ Dev. & Finance Officer
		Ensure proper validation of FS	Minutes	Reports	October to December	SG/ Dev. & Finance Officer
		Submit request for financing from PNDP/other funders			October to December	Mayor
		Mobilize Council/ Community contributions			October to December	Mayor/ SG/Dev. Agent
		Monitor execution of micro projects	Minutes	Reports	October to December	TFG
		Planned spot checks during project execution	Project M & E book, Progress Reports	Reports	Monthly	TFG
		Unplanned spot checks during project execution	Surveys	Reports	Weekly	VDC & VTC, Councilors concerned

		Monitor validation of receipt of completed projects		Reports	November	President /members of Follow up Group
		Monitor commissioning & use of projects			November	President /members of Follow up Group
3	Socio Environmental Management	Train Follow up Committee on Environmental PNDP Check-list aspects of project management	PNDP Check-list	Reports	September	Mayor
		Train Enlarged Council Session on Socio-environmental Policies	PNDP Check-list	Reports	September	Mayor
		Monitor Socio environment aspects of projects	PNDP Check-list	Reports	November	President/members of Follow up Committee
		Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (studies)	PNDP Check-list	Reports	November	President/members of Follow up Committee
		Monitor Socio Environmental Management Plan	PNDP Check-list	Reports	November	President/members of Follow up Committee
4	Logistical Support to Contractors during project execution	Provide Safekeeping for Materials	Rooms	Materials safe	Daily	VDC & VTC, Councilor
		Provide Lodging	Rooms	Contractor comfortable	Daily	VDC & VTC, Councilor
5	Communication of CDP contents	Execute, Review and Update the communication plan	Communication checklist	Report	Monthly	President /members of Follow up Committee
		Create & maintain contacts with potential funding partners for the MITEF with focus on the 2019 projects	Internet/letters	Report	Monthly	President /members of Follow up Committee
		Initiate and Maintain Decentralized Cooperation with Councils inNdian Division; neighboring Councils (Nguti, Konye, and	Meetings/letters	Report	Quarterly	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.

		Eyumojoek); and Toko Chiefs' Conference.				
		Maintain liaison role with all technical services at sub divisional, divisional & regional levels	Meetings/letters	Report	Monthly	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.
6	Participatory Reviews	Update the CDR	Data Sheets	Report	December	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.
		Review 2019 AIP	Data Sheets	Report	October to December	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.
		Review MITEF & Prepare 2020 AIP	Data Sheets	Report	December	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.
		Facilitate Resource Mobilization for 2020	Data Sheets	Report	December	TFG /SG/ Finance Officer.
		Facilitate Municipal Deliberation bearing on 2020 AIP	Meeting	Report	December	Mayor
7	Execute Financial Commitments	Raise Payment Voucher (PV)	Finance instruments	Reports	Monthly	Finance Agent
		Sign PV	Finance Instruments	Reports	Monthly	Mayor
		Produce financial statements	Income statement	Reports	Monthly	Finance Agent

#### 6.4. Mechanism for the preparation of the AIP and the revision of the CDP

Make a detailed description of stages related to the preparation and revision of the CDP

**Table 86: Mechanism for the preparation of the AIP and the revision of the CDP**

1	Organize quarterly reviews of the 2019 AIP. This will enable close monitoring of the rate of realization of planned activities as well as ensure that gaps encountered are readily addressed. Also keep all development actors informed of findings and challenges encountered.
2	Conduct an Internal Evaluation (December 2019) comprising Council Managers and TFC members to determine best practices and lapses during the 2019 exercise.
3	Elaborate the 2020 AIP after the evaluation ensuring to exploit and integrate all best practices identified.
4	Highly solicit the competent services of development actors within the region and the country at large. Contacts with the PNDP and the LSO should be maintained with regular consultations.

## **VII. COMMUNICATION PLAN**

## 7.0 Communication Plan

**Table 87: Strategy and layout plan of communication**

<i>Objectives: (Why are we communicating?)</i>	<i>Channels: (What is the means used?)</i>	<i>Targets: (Who are we communicating to?)</i>	<i>Activities: (What do we have to do in order to communicate?)</i>	<i>Indicators: (What enables us know that the activity has been carried?)</i>	<i>Costs: (What are we going to spend in order to carry out this communication activity?)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To inform the council staff on best possible ways to execute CDP contents;</li> <li>-To give the CDP wide publicity and dissemination;</li> <li>-To attract technical and financial partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Radio Communication</li> <li>-Fliers &amp; Brochures</li> <li>-Correspondences</li> <li>-Announcements</li> <li>-UCCC website (decentralized cooperation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Members of Parliament</li> <li>-Senators</li> <li>-Technical Services</li> <li>-Toko Elites</li> <li>-International Partners (Embassies)</li> <li>-Development Organizations (national &amp; foreign)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Produce several copies of the CDP</li> <li>-Open contacts with potential stakeholders</li> <li>-Lobby for MoUs</li> <li>-Negotiate &amp; Sign MoUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Feedback (correspondences) from stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Estimated budget of 350,000 FCFA (should be approved and validated through Municipal Deliberation)</li> </ul>

## **CONCLUSION**

## CONCLUSION

Immense consultations with various stakeholders have resulted in the realization of this CDP which not only captures the development aspirations of the entire population of Toko municipality but also incorporates the ideals of the SDGs, Cameroon Vision 2035 and the GESP based on the technical expertise of the PNDP. Several micro projects have been identified, analyzed and documented as well as several managerial challenges facing the Council. Regular consultations to continuously seek a way forward will be necessary. Council management is called upon to be proactive and open minded. Management should consult technical expertise wherever it is possible. A follow-up mechanism has been put place, its members trained and basic tools made available to ensure their functioning. Council management should provide the necessary and timely assistance to maintain the momentum created during the planning and initial follow-up proceedings. Council management should adopt the collegial spirit; engage the UCCC within the framework of decentralized cooperation. Memorandums of Understanding should be solicited with competent institutions (especially Mundemba Council) for the realization of an agricultural multi-crop nursery; the establishment of a facility for increased livestock capacity and the institution of a functional Council Assistance Granting Committee to benefit the numerous SVPs within the municipality. Council management should solicit collaboration from the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL) which is mandated to strengthen local Councils and other development actors. The implementation of the CDP will be assessed by 2021 when the MITEF will have been executed. Corrective measures will be identified which should guide the Council toward another evaluation in 2023 to assess the level of implementation of the 5 years programs.

## ANNEXES

## CDP IMPLEMENTATION ANNEXES

**Table 88: Spatial distribution of Urban and Rural population by gender within the Municipality**

Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Women	8,909	12,582	21,491
Men	7,288	10,296	17,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,197</b>	<b>22,878</b>	<b>39,075</b>

**Table 89: Repartition of the population in villages/quarters in the council according to specific groups**

No	Place of Resident / Location	The whole population								
		Men	women	Total	Babies (0-35months) 7.7%	EPI target population (0-59months) 12%	Pre-school age population (4-5 years) 5.3%	Primary school age population (6-14 years) 23.4%	Adolescent (12-19 years) 15%	Youth population (15-34 years) 34.7%
	<b>Urban Space</b>									
1	Lipenja I	1465	1790	3255	418	651	287	814	861	2170
2	Madie Ngolo	3631	4439	8070	1036	1614	712	2018	2136	5380
3	Toko	2192	2680	4872	625	974	430	1219	1290	3248
	<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>7288</b>	<b>8909</b>	<b>16,197</b>	<b>2079</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>4051</b>	<b>4287</b>	<b>10798</b>
	<b>Rural space Villages</b>									
4	Babiabanga	302	370	672	86	135	59	168	177	442
5	Banyo	324	396	720	92	144	64	180	192	480
6	Bareka I	290	355	645	83	129	57	161	171	430
7	Bareka II	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
8	Basali	51	62	113	15	23	10	28	30	76

9	Betika	132	162	294	38	59	26	73	78	196
10	Bakumba	70	86	156	20	31	14	39	42	104
11	Bokuba	31	38	69	9	14	6	17	18	46
12	Bombangi	366	448	814	104	163	72	203	216	542
13	Bonabeanga	86	105	191	24	38	17	48	51	127
14	Bweme	302	370	672	86	135	59	168	177	448
15	DibondaKoroki	783	957	1740	223	348	154	435	462	1,160
16	DibondaMosina	140	172	312	40	62	28	78	84	208
17	DikomeNgolo	1,063	1,300	2363	303	473	209	591	627	1,575
18	Dienge	273	333	606	78	121	54	151	162	404
19	Dipundu	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
20	Esoki	60	73	133	17	26	12	33	36	88
21	Esukutan	283	347	430	81	126	56	157	168	420
22	Iboko	41	49	90	12	18	8	22	24	60
23	Ikenge	270	330	600	77	120	53	150	159	400
24	Ikoi	216	265	481	62	96	43	120	129	320
25	Ikoti I	104	128	232	30	46	20	58	60	154
26	Ikoti II	73	89	162	21	32	14	41	42	108
27	Ilondo	87	106	193	25	38	17	48	51	128
28	Ipongi	275	337	612	79	122	50	153	150	404
29	Itali	220	269	489	63	98	43	122	129	326
30	Iwasa	542	663	1205	155	241	107	301	321	804
31	Ijowe	81	99	180	23	36	16	45	48	120
32	Iyombo	194	238	432	56	86	38	108	114	288
33	Kilekile	244	298	542	70	109	49	136	147	364
34	Lobe Batanga	96	118	214	27	43	19	53	57	142
35	Loe (Lowe)	58	71	129	17	25	12	32	36	86
36	Manya	50	61	111	14	22	10	29	30	75
37	Mapanja (Ngamoki II)	108	132	240	31	48	21	60	63	160
38	Masaka	95	115	210	27	42	18	53	54	140
39	Mayeke	62	76	138	16	27	12	34	36	92
40	Meangwe I	864	1,056	1920	246	382	170	480	510	1,280

41	Mobenge	256	314	570	73	114	50	143	150	380
42	Moboka	778	950	1728	221	346	153	432	459	1,152
43	Mofako	246	301	547	70	109	48	137	144	364
44	Ngamoki I	106	129	235	30	47	21	58	63	156
45	Nwamoki	170	208	378	49	76	33	94	99	252
46	Ndoi	168	205	373	47	75	33	93	99	248
47	Tombe	216	264	480	62	96	42	120	126	320
<b>Rural villages sub-total</b>		<b>10296</b>	<b>12582</b>	<b>22878</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>4576</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>5718</b>	<b>6069</b>	<b>15252</b>
<b>Council total population</b>		<b>17584</b>	<b>21491</b>	<b>39075</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>7815</b>	<b>3452</b>	<b>9769</b>	<b>10,358</b>	<b>26050</b>

**Table 90: Synthesis of the reference situation of infrastructure (Urban and Rural Space Infrastructural Situation) within the Council**

Sectors	Location	Type of Infrastructure			Total
Water	<b>Urban Space</b>	<i>Boreholes</i>	<i>Water Abduction</i>	<i>Wells</i>	
	Lipenja I	2	0	0	2
	Madie Ngolo	0	2	0	2
	Toko	1	1	0	2
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Rural Space</b>				
	Bweme	1	0	0	1
	Bombangi	0	0	1	1
	Dikome Ngolo	1	0	0	1
	Ipongi	1	0	0	1
	Meangwe I	1	1	1	3
	Moboka	0	1	0	1
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>
Public Health	<b>Urban Space</b>	<i>Type of infrastructure</i>			
		<i>IHC</i>	<i>Staff residence</i>	<i>Latrine</i>	<i>Water point</i>
					<i>Total</i>

	Lipenja I (Public)	1	1	1	0	3			
	Madie Ngolo (Private)	1	1	1	1	4			
	Toko (Public)	1	1	1	1	4			
	Sub total	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>			
	<b>Rural Space</b>								
	Bombangi (Public)	1	0	0	0	1			
	Dikome Ngolo (Public)	1	0	1	1	3			
	Dibonda koroki (Public)	1	0	0	0	1			
	Dienge (Private)	1	0	0	0	1			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>			
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>			
Education	School location	<i>Type of infrastructure</i>							
		<i>Schools</i>	<i>Staff residence</i>	<i>Latrine</i>	<i>Water points</i>	<i>GTC workshop</i>	<i>Football field</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<b>Urban Space</b>								
	Lipenja I	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		GPS	1	1	0	0	1	4	
		GTC	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	Madie Ngolo (comprising Madie I, II, III)	3 GNS	1	0	0	0	0	4	
		3 GPS	1	1	1	0	3	9	
		1 GSS	0	1	1	0	1	4	
	Toko	GNS	0	1	1	0	0	3	
		GPS	0	0	1	0	0	2	
		GSS	0	1	1	0	1	4	
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>	
	<b>Rural space</b>								
	Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2	
	Dibonda Koroki	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	1	
GPS		0	0	0	0	1	2		
Banyo	GPS	0	1	0	0	1	2		
Bareka I	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	1		

	Betika	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bombangi	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Bweme	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	DikomeNgolo	GPS	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Esukutan	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Ikenge	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Ikoi	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Itali	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Kile kile	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Meangwe I	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Mofako	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Moboka	GPS	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Ndoi	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ngamoki II	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Nwamoki	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21</b>						
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>34</b>						
Social infrastructure	<b>Location</b>							
		<b>Types of infrastructure</b>						
	<b>Rural space</b>	<b>Women Empower Centre</b>	<b>Multi-purpose Youth Empowerment centre</b>	<b>CEAC</b>	<b>Social centre</b>	<b>Community halls</b>	<b>Latrines</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Babiabanga	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Esukutan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Ikoi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Ipongi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Mofako	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
Market	Rural space	<b>Types of infrastructure</b>						
		Markets	Office	Latrine	Water point	Warehouse	Cold store	Total

	Banyo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Meangwe I	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ikotti II	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Energy	<b>Location</b>	<b>Types of Infrastructure</b>						
	<b>Urban space</b>	<b>Generators</b>	<b>Solar panels</b>	<b>Poles</b>	<b>Total</b>			
	MadieNgolo	1	0	17				
	Toko	1	1	12				
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>				
	<b>Rural space</b>							
	Dikome Ngolo	1	0	34				
	Iwasa	1	0	15				
	Meangwe I	1	0	5				
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>				
<b>Council total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>					

**Table 91: Functioning state of water points according to their nature within the Municipality**

<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Place of resident/Actual location</b>	<b>Source of financing</b>	<b>Functioning State</b>			<b>Total</b>
			<b>Good</b>	<b>Damaged</b>	<b>To be rehabilitated</b>	
Borehole	Bweme	KNP	Exploited	No	No	1
	Dikome Ngolo	PIB	Exploited	No	No	1
	Ipongi	KNP	Exploited	No	No	1
	Lipenja I	SG SOC	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
		SG SOC	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Meangwe I	PIB	Exploited	No	No	1
	Toko	PIB	Exploited	No	No	1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>7</b>				<b>7</b>	
Water adduction	Madie I	HELVETAS	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Madie II	HELVETAS	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Meangwe I	PIB	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Moboka	PNDP	Under construction	No	Yes	1

	Toko	PIB	Exploited	No	No	1
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5</b>				<b>5</b>
Wells	Bombangi	Council/community	Exploited	No	No	1
	Meangwe I	Community	Exploited	No	No	1
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>14</b>				<b>14</b>

**Table 92: Functioning state of the water points according to location within the municipality**

Project type	Location	Total population	Functioning state			Total
			Good	Damaged	To be rehabilitated	
	<b>Urban space</b>					
Borehole	Lipenja I	5,425	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
			Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Toko	8,120	Exploited	No	No	1
	<b>Sub total</b>					<b>3</b>
Water abduction	Madie Ngolo	13,450	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
			Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Toko	8,120	Exploited	No	No	1
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>21,570</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>
<b>Project type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Functioning state</b>			<b>Total</b>
Borehole	<b>Rural space</b>		Good	Damaged	To be rehabilitated	
	Bweme	1,120	Exploited	No	No	1
	Dikome Ngolo	3,938	Exploited	No	No	1
	Ipongi	1,020	Exploited	No	No	1
	Meangwe I	3,200	Exploited	No	No	1
	<b>Sub total</b>					<b>4</b>
Water abduction	Meangwe I	3,200	Abandoned	Yes	Yes	1
	Moboka	2,880	Construction	No		1
	<b>Sub total</b>					
Wells	Bombangi	1,356	Exploited	No	Yes	1
	Meangwe I	3,200	Exploited	No	No	1

	<i>Sub total</i>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>
	<i>Council total</i>		<b>13</b>			<b>13</b>

**Table 93: Health Infrastructure**

Types of Health Centre	Urban space	Rural space	Total
District Hospital	0	0	0
CMA	0	0	0
Integrated Health Centre	3	4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 94: Partitioning of the health personnel in the council**

Health centre area	Location	Total population	Reference health centre	Medical doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matron	Commis
	<b>Urban space</b>								
Mudemba	Lipenja I (Public)	5,425		0	1	1	0	0	0
	Madie Ngolo (Private)	13,450		0	1	1	1	0	0
	Toko (Public)	8,120		0	1	1	0	0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>26,995</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Rural Space</b>								
Mudemba	Bombangi (Public)	1,356		0	0	0	1	0	0
	Dikome Ngolo (Public)	3,938		0	1	1	0	0	0
	Dibonda koroki (Public)	2,900		0	0	1	0	0	0
	Dienge (Private)	1,010		0	0	1	0	0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>9,204</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Council total</b>	<b>36,199</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 95: Situation of Health equipment in the council**

Location	Health centre	Latrine	LAB	Maternity	pharmacy	Refrigerator
<b>Urban space</b>	<b>Situation of equipment</b>					
Lipenja I (Public)	Bad	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Madie Ngolo (Private)	Bad	Bad	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Toko (Public)	Average	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
<b>Rural space</b>						
Bombangi (Public)	Bad	No	No	Yes	No	0
Dikome Ngolo (Public)	Average	Average	No	Yes	Yes	1
Dibonda koroki (Public)	Bad	No	No	Yes	Yes	0
Dienge (Private)	Bad	No	No	No	Yes	0
<b>Total</b>						<b>6</b>

**Table 96: Situation of the development of health centre in the council**

Health centre	Water point	Latrine	Fence	Waste treatment devices	Staff residence	Afforestation
<b>Urban space</b>						
Lipenja I (GOC)	1	Good	No	Yes	1	No
Madie Ngolo (Private)	1	Bad	No	Yes	1	No
Toko (GOC)	1	Good	No	Yes	1	No
<b>Rural space</b>						
Bombangi (GOC)	0	No	No	Yes	0	No
Dikome Ngolo (GOC)	1	Average	No	Yes	0	No
Dibonda koroki (GOC)	0	No	No	Yes	0	No
Dienge (Private)	0	No	No	Yes	0	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>3</b>	

**Table 97: State of Health centre at the Council**

Health centres	Number of buildings	State /Number of buildings		
		Good	Average	Bad
<b>Urban space</b>				
Lipenja I (Public)	2			1
Madie Ngolo (Private)	2			1
Toko (Public)	3		1	
<b>Rural space</b>				
Bombangi (Public)	1			1
Dikome Ngolo (Public)	1		1	
Dibonda koroki (Public)	3			1
Dienge (Private)	1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table 98: Participation of schools at the council**

School location	School type	Total	Observation
<b>Urban space</b>			
Lipenja I	GNS	1	
	GPS	1	
	GTC	1	
Madie Ngolo (Madie I, II, III)	3 GNS	3	This constitutes the 3 villages of Madie
	3 GPS	3	
	1 GSS	1	
Toko	GNS	1	
	GPS	1	
	GSS	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	
<b>Rural space</b>			
Babiabanga	GNS	1	
	GPS	1	

DibondaKoroki	GNS	1	
	GPS	1	
Banyo	GPS	1	
Bareka I	GPS	1	
Betika	GPS	1	
Bombangi	GPS	1	
Bweme	GPS	1	
DikomeNgolo	GPS	1	
Esukutan	GPS	1	
Ikenge	GPS	1	
Ikoi	GPS	1	
Itali	GPS	1	
Kilekile	GPS	1	
Meangwe I	GPS	1	
Mofako	GPS	1	
Moboka	GPS	1	
Ndoi	GPS	1	
Ngamoki II	GPS	1	
Nwamoki	GPS	1	
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>21</b>	
<b>Council total</b>		<b>34</b>	

**Table 99: Effective children going to school within the municipality**

School location	Types of school	Boys	Girls	Total students / Pupils
Urban space				
Lipenja I	GNS	2	8	10
	GPS	109	90	199
	GTC	80	63	143
Madie Ngolo (Madie I, II, III)	3 GNS	19	17	36
	3 GPS	305	283	588
	1 GSS	84	59	164
Toko	GNS	11	8	19

	GPS	97	99	196
	GSS	70	80	150
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Rural space</b>				
Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0
	GPS	10	24	34
Dibonda Koroki	GNS	27	28	55
	GPS	103	102	205
Banyo	GPS	70	100	170
Bareka I	GPS	59	50	109
Betika	GPS	68	90	158
Bombangi	GPS	70	44	114
Bweme	GPS	140	126	266
DikomeNgolo	GPS	30	32	62
Esukutan	GPS	105	115	220
Ikenge	GPS	70	100	175
Ikoi	GPS	102	112	214
Itali	GPS	73	35	108
Kilekile	GPS	59	67	126
Meangwe I	GPS	112	120	232
Moboka	GPS	126	95	221
Mofako	GPS	67	56	123
Ndoi	GPS	70	77	147
Ngamoki II	GPS	50	58	108
Nwamoki	GPS	70	73	150
<b>Sub-total</b>				
<b>Council total</b>		<b>2,258</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>4,502</b>

**Table 100: Synthesis of educational infrastructure, personnel and equipment within the municipality**

School location	Type of School	Total no. of pupils/students	Number of teachers	Number of classrooms	Number of desks	Student/teacher ratio	Student/classroom ratio	Student/desk ratio
<b>Urban space</b>								
TOKO	GNS	19	2	3	60	10:1	7:1	3:1
	GPS	196	4	4	50	49:1	49:1	4:1
	GSS	150	12	8	15	13:1	19:1	10:1
Lipenja I	GNS	10	1	1	10	10:	10:1	1:1
	GPS	200	10	6	55	20:1	34:1	4:1
	GTC	143	3	2	Workshop	48:1	Workshops with tools	
Madie Ngolo	GNS	17	1	1	10	17:1	17:1	2:1
	GPS	199	3	3	22	66:1	66:1	9:1
	GSS	143	8	10	45	18:1	14:1	3:1
<i>Subtotal (urban)</i>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>302</b>			
<b>Villages</b>								
Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babiabanga	GPS	34	1	1	5	34:1	34:1	7:1
Banyo	GPS	170	4	5	40	43:1	34:1	4:1
Bareka I	GPS	109	2	2	40	55:1	55:1	3:1
Betika	GPS	158	3	6	50	53:1	27:1	3:1
Bombangi	GPS	114	2	5	60	57:1	23:1	2:1
Bweme	GPS	276	3	9	70	92:1	31:1	4:1
Dibonda Koroki	GNS	55	2	1	10	28:1	55:1	6:1
Dibonda Koroki	GPS	205	3	8	60	68:1	26:1	4:1
Dikome Ngolo	GPS	62	3	4	60	20:1	16:1	1:1
Esukutan	GPS	220	7	8	35	32:1	28:1	6:1
Ikenge	GPS	175	6	4	30	29:1	44:1	6:1
Ikoi	GPS	214	2	3	95	107:1	71:1	2:1

Itali	GPS	108	2	4	40	54:1	27:1	3:1
Kilekile	GPS	126	2	4	20	61:1	31:1	6:1
Meangwe I	GPS	242	5	6	20	48:1	40:1	12:1
Moboka	GPS	221	3	4	90	73:1	55:1	3:1
Mofako Batanga	GPS	123	3	7	60	41:1	18:1	2:1
Ndoi	GPS	147	3	3	60	49:1	49:1	3:1
Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	GPS	108	2	3	15	54:1	36:1	7:1
Nwamoki	GPS	150	3	3	40	50:1	50:1	4:1
Madie 2	GNS	9	1	1	5	9:1	9:1	2:1
Madie 2	GPS	252	4	5	30	63:1	50:1	8:1
Madie 3	GNS	10	1	1	4	10:1	10:1	2:1
Madie 3	GPS	137	3	5	25	46:1	27:1	6:1
<b>Sub total (villages)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>964</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,266</b>			

**Table 101: General state of school buildings**

School location	Type of school	State of school buildings			Total
		Good	Average	Bad	
Urban space					
Lipenja I	GNS			Yes	1
	GPS			Yes	1
	GTC		Yes		1
Madie Ngolo	3 GNS			Yes	1
	3 GPS		Yes		1
	1 GSS		Yes		1
Toko	GNS	Yes			1
	GPS		Yes		1
	GSS	Yes			1
<b>Total</b>		2	4	3	9
<b>Rural space</b>					
Babiabanga	GNS				0
	GPS			Yes	
DibondaKoroki	GNS				0

	GPS			1	1
Banyo	GPS		1		1
Bareka I	GPS		1		1
Betika	GPS		1		1
Bombangi	GPS		1		1
Bweme	GPS		1		1
DikomeNgolo	GPS		1		1
Esukutan	GPS		1		1
Ikenge	GPS		1		1
Ikoi	GPS		1		1
Itali	GPS		1		1
Kilekile	GPS		1		1
Meangwe I	GPS	1			1
Moboka	GPS		1		1
Mofako	GPS		1		1
Ndoi	GPS		1		1
Ngamoki II	GPS		1		1
Nwamoki	GPS		1		1
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Council total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>

**Table 102: Reference situation/needs of secondary school teachers in the council**

School / subject discipline		Government Secondary School	GTC	Observation (state with examples of contract staff)
English	Existing	2	1	All existing staff are PTA workers except 2 who are civil servants
	Need	2	0	
Mathematics		1	0	
Science		3	3	
History		2	0	
Geography		1	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	

**Table 103: Type of material of school building**

Location of school	Name of school	Number of classrooms				Total
		Seko/Banko/Poto	Block	Semi block	Plank	
Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0	0	0
Babiabanga	GPS	0	0	0	1	1
Banyo	GPS	0	0	2	3	5
Bareka	GPS	0	0	2	0	2
Betika	GPS	0	0	4	2	6
Bombangi	GPS	0	2	0	3	5
Bweme	GPS	0	4	0	5	9
Dibonda Koroki	GNS	0	0	0	0	0
Dibonda Koroki	GPS	0	2	2	4	8
Dikome Ngolo	GPS	0	2	0	2	4
Esukutan	GPS	0	2	4	2	8
Ikenge	GPS	0	0	0	4	4
Ikoï	GPS	0	2	0	1	3
Itali	GPS	0	0	0	0	0
Kilekile	GPS	0	0	0	4	4
Lipenja I	GPS	0	0	0	1	1
Lipenja I	GPS	0	4	0	2	6
Lipenja I	GPS	0	2	0	0	2
Madie I	GNS	0	1	0	4	5
Madie I	GPS	0	2	0	1	3
Madie I	GSS	0	6	4	0	10
Madie II	GNS	0	0	0	2	2
Madie II	GPS	0	2	0	3	5
Madie III	GNS	0	0	0	3	3

Madie III	GPS	0	0	1	4	5
Meangwe I	GPS	0	4	0	2	6
Moboka	GPS	0	0	0	4	4
Mofako Batanga	GPS	0	4	0	3	7
Ndoi	GPS	0	0	0	3	3
Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	GPS	0	0	2	3	5
Nwamoki	GPS	0	0	0	0	0
Toko	GNS	0	2	1	1	4
Toko	GPS	0	2	0	2	4
Toko	GSS	0	7	1	0	8
<b><i>Council total</i></b>		<b><i>0</i></b>	<b><i>48</i></b>	<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>72</i></b>	<b><i>142</i></b>

**Table 104: Situation of the development of schools in the council**

Location of school	Type of school	Number of schools					Total
		With a water point	With a latrine	With a garbage can	fenced	Having benefited from reforestation	
Babiabanga	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babiabanga	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banyo	GPS	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bareka	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Betika	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombangi	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bweme	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibonda Koroki	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibonda Koroki	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dikome Ngolo	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esukutan	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ikenge	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0

Iko	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Itali	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilekile	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lipenja I	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lipenja I	GPS	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lipenja I	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madie I	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madie I	GPS	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madie I	GSS	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madie II	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madie II	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madie III	GNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madie III	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meangwe I	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moboka	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mofako Batanga	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ndoi	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ngamoki II (Mapanja)	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nwamoki	GPS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toko	GNS	1	1	0	0	0	2
Toko	GPS	1	0	0	0	0	1
Toko	GSS	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b><i>Council total</i></b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 104: Situation of the development of schools in the council**

Location of the infrastructure	Type of infrastructure									Total
	Shop	Market/complex	Business station	Livestock farm	Nursery	Slaughter house	Parks	Cattle parks	Others	
<b>Rural space</b>										
Banyo	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
Ikotti II	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
Meangwe I	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1
Total	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

**Table 105: List of maps to be included in the CDP.**

No	Type of Maps	characteristics	Observations
1	Localization map	Cameroon-Region-Division-Council-Village-Road network	
2	Map of the spatial repartition of the population		
3	Council urban space map		Google Earth Inc.
4	Road map		Possibility of joining electricity and road map
5	PUGDT	Cattle paths – community forests – council forest – forest wood – protected areas – production basins – pasture zones – road network – hydrography network	
6	Health map	Localization of health center and coverage marks.	
7	Water map	Localization of water points according to their functionality (green: functional, red : nonfunctional)	
8	School map	Localization of schools according to levels and coverage parks.	
9	Electricity map	Localization of electrified villages (green : electrified, red: non-electrified)	Possibility of joining electricity and road map

## REFERENCES:

- ✚ Council Administrative and Financial Records
- ✚ Council Institutional Diagnosis Report (CID)
- ✚ Council Urban Space Diagnosis Report (USD)
- ✚ Consolidated Diagnosis Report (CDR)
- ✚ Laws and Decrees bearing on the transfer of various Competencies and Resources to Councils within the context of Decentralization.

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