REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTERE DE LA DECENTRALISATION
ET DU COLLECTIVITEE LOCALE

REGION DU NORD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEZAM

ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA II

COMMUNE DE BAMENDA II

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF DECENTRALIZATION
AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTH WEST REGION
.....
MEZAM DIVISION

BAMENDA II SUB-DIVISION

BAMENDA II COUNCIL

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)
FOR BAMENDA II COUNCIL


Road construction at Upper Atu-Azire


Construction of primary drainage channel in Ntarinkon I


Chomba Palace Cultural/heritage House


Construction of road drainage by Nitob III Quarter

Realised with the technical and financial support of PNDP
and accompanied by CARD-Bamenda

NOVEMBER 2020

CARD
Cameroon Association of Rural Development
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OFFICIALISATION OF THE (CDP) REPORT

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

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BAMENDA II COUNCIL

Ref No.____BIIC/ vol.1/SG/2020

Bamenda the: _____

OFFICIALISATION NOTE OF THE COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) FOR BAMENDA II COUNCIL (DELIBERATION No, 007/BIIC/BS/2020 OF 25/11/20)

Context

The Bamenda II Council created by Presidential Decrees N° 2007/115 of 13 April 2007 and N° 2007/117 of 24th April 2007 has quested for development since then. With the acceleration and deepening of the decentralisation process in Cameroon by relevant texts i.e. Law N°. 2004/017 of 22nd July 2004 on the orientation of Decentralization and Law N°. 2004/018 of 22nd July 2004 to lay down rules applicable to Councils respectively as well as subsequent instruments thereto. Several competences in concomitance with necessary resources are been transferred to councils. It is in this perspective that a co-financing convention was signed between the Bamenda II Council and the Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) in view to elaborate a local development compendium that will serve as community driven development tool. Hence, the Bamenda II Council recruited a local support organization (LSO) consulting firm through contract N°.002/PNDP/BIIC/BIIITB/BIISD/MEZAM/18 signed between the Bamenda II Council and the Cameroon Association of Rural Development (CARD) to elaborate the strategic development tool that recapitulates the development aspirations of the entire community.

Elaboration

To ensure the effectiveness, efficiency and respect of the contractual terms of references, a Steering Committee of twelve (12) members was set up by Municipal Decision No. 017/2018/BIIC of 16/11/2018 headed by Mrs. ACHIDI Beatrice Akosheri (Second deputy Mayor) and Decision No. 03/2020/BIIC headed by Mr. TSE Louis ANGWAFO (First Deputy Mayor). Its principal missions were to follow up the activities of the LSO at each step, ensuring that the stakeholders are been mobilized and that the data collected on the field were of good quality and restitution to the various communities whose needs were assessed. Within the process, several tools were used for the

achievement of the participatory diagnosis. The participatory diagnosis stage enabled the identification as exhaustive as possible, of the reference situation of the council area's asset, potentials, development problems and constraints. Planning workshops were organized at both community and council level to define strategic directions. The workshop dealt with, (1) Defining the development vision, (2) Setting up of priority development objectives and (4) the formulation of Programs.

Validation

At the end of the process, the draft Council Development Plan was submitted to the steering committee for proof reading. This exercise was conducted in collaboration with the LSO under the technical assistance of PNDP. The logical frameworks were submitted to the various State deconcentrated sector head ministries respectively for technical verification of conformity. To facilitate the process by crosschecking the corresponding logical frames and ensure that their sector policies are incorporated. Thereafter the LSO compiled the observations made and consolidated the corrections. At the end, revised copies of the CPD were produced and summited to the council for appraisal.

Adoption

Pursuant to circular letter on the preparation and the execution of council budgets for 2021 financial year, the Mayor convened a Council Session, which was extended, to Sectorial Ministries for the validation of the Council Development Plan (CDP). Within the session, the consultant (Cameroon Association of Rural Development) recruited to elaborate the Council Development Plan, presented the consolidated report of the Baseline Data, the Urban Space Diagnosis (USD), Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) and the CDP consolidated report. They said that this project was realised with the technical and financial support of PNDP and accompanied by a team of expert from CARD-Bamenda. Furthermore, they explained that this CDP is a document, which reflects the aspirations, and wishes of the Council regarding its development spaced out within a certain period. It also serves as a tool for planning and implementing projects within the Council Area. It is in this vain that the first activity in the CDP was the collection of Base Line Data, which assist in establishing a base-frame, hence providing the basis on which other related CDP activities can be collected.

After a conscientious attention to detailed presentation of the CDP and its constituent documents thereto, the State sector heads appraised the content of the CDP and promised to put in their technical expertise to accompany the council in realising its objectives. The Municipal Councillors of the Bamenda II Council examined and adopted in plenary session the CDP. This was materialised by **Municipal Deliberation No, 007/BIIC/BS/2020 of 25th November 2020;** bearing on the adoption of the Bamenda II Council Development Plan (CDP), and its constituent documents

thereto. They also adopted some set of proposals for planning and the execution of prioritized projects within the next three and five years in the four technical programs i.e. Social, Economic, Environmental and Support Programs.

Therefore; the authorities whose signatures are appended beneath, hereby officialises the Bamenda II Council Development Plan (CDP), and its constituent documents thereto, with effect as from the date of signature.

Done in Bamenda, on the _____

SIGNED:
The Mayor Bamenda II Council

APPROVAL:
Divisional Delegate MINEPAT Mezam

APPROVAL:
Senior Divisional Officer-Mezam

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conceived in three phases of four years each, PNDP has been put in place by the Cameroon Government with the support of partners in Development since 2004. It is one of the tools for the implementation of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper of Cameroon (GESP).

The first two phases were executed thanks to internal funds (PPTE, PIB) and those of the World Bank, The French Development Agency within the framework of the cancellation of the bilateral debt with France and a grant from the German Cooperation (KfW). In addition to these funds there were also those of the World Environment Funds and the Japanese Cooperation for phase 1 only. The Program covered six Regions (Adamawa, Centre, North, West, South and Extreme North) during the 1st phase from 2004 – 2009 and was extended to all the 10 Regions at the beginning of the 2nd Phase which started in 2010.

In the implementation of the 3rd Phase of the PNDP termed funding phase, some new activities have been introduced, notably the (updating) of the CDP of the second generation and the elaboration of the **Sub-Divisional Councils CDPs across the entire nation including Bamenda II Council.** This was achieved thanks to the accompaniment of CARD the (Local support organization).

The Bamenda II Council Area is one of the seven administrative units (Sub-divisions) of Mezam Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. It lies between latitudes 5°52'52" and 6°4'03"north of the equator and longitudes 10°2'02" and 10°10'10" east of the Greenwich meridian. Bamenda II Council has a projected population of 268,006 persons as of 2020. The surface area is estimated at 165.605km^2 giving a population density of 1,618.34 persons/km^2.

The then Bamenda Urban Council was split into Bamenda I, II and III subdivisional Councils, following Decree N^o 2007/115 of 13 April 2007 with the head quarter in Mankon by Presidential Decree No 2007/117 of 24th April 2007. The Council has four villages (Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa) with 128 quarters.

The objectives of the mission are to (i) Elaborate the Council Development Plan (CDP) of the Bamenda II Council, and at the same time transferring its competences in the domains of planning and programming thus, enabling the council to update its CDP, and (ii) support the council in the restitution of the CDP to the quarters, create the Quarter Development Committees (QDC) put in place and organize quarters in view to implement community/ local solutions activities.

The expected results include:

- Follow-up committee at the council level;
- Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) of the Council realized;
- Council Urban space diagnosis (CUSD);
- Consolidation of data from quarters (Consolidated Diagnosis report);
- Geo referenced data of existing infrastructure within the council's territory;
- The integration of the following transversal aspects:
  - Local economy development (LED);
  - The management of socio-environmental aspects including the problems of marginalized population;
  - Gender and the vulnerable population problem;
  - HIV/AIDS and its implications.
- Support the beneficiary quarters in the identification, programming and implementation of the community/local solutions through the putting in place Quarter Development Committee (QDC);
- Organize the QDC into sector sub-committees and putting at their disposal management and monitoring and evaluation tools for the implementation of their activities;

- Organize a planning and programming workshop;
- Support the Council in the validation of the CDP by the COMES;
- Produce annexes in a document containing all useful information: CID, CUSD, VD, consolidated data in Excel sheet form, historic profile and any other useful information which do not feature in the CDP main document;
- Produce an Excel sheet (as per format provided) containing all information on the basic situation of the various sectors;

The CDP report is made up of nine chapters as seen below:

- Chapter One: Introduction - presents the context and justification for the plan and the objectives,
- Chapter Two presents the methodology used in carrying out the studies
- Chapter Three presents the council with its historical profile and goes further to analyse the potential of the council in terms of socio-economic importance.
- Chapter Four presents the results of diagnosis of the council area; the analysis of problems identified in the various sectors, and proposed solutions. Climate change and childhood issues are equally discussed and also the logical frame work for all the 33 sectors,
- Chapter Five is the information collected from relevant literature, field surveys and imagery were analysed, and synthesize into - strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT).
- Chapter Six presents the planning and programming component. This chapter also presents the technical programs followed by program budgeting operational plan.
- Chapter Seven discusses the M&E of the CDP,
- Chapter Eight: Communication Plan of the CDP Report-Strategy and layout plan of communication Plan of the CDP Report
- Chapter Nine. This chapter discusses the conclusion and recommendations, highlighting difficulties encountered during the entire CDP study process and propose innovations to be incorporated during future studies.

The CDP process which began in December 2018 has seven distinct stages. The first stage is devoted to the preparation of the planning process; the second stage deals with the participatory diagnosis; the third stage deals with planning; the fourth stage is devoted to the mobilisation of resources; the fifth stage concerns projects scheduling; the sixth stage concerns the implementation of the plan; and the seventh and last stage is devoted to monitoring/evaluation.

A series of studies was therefore carried out to assist the Bamenda II Council to come out with strategy for its development. These studies included the collection of baseline data, the Council Institutional Diagnosis, the Urban Space Diagnosis and the Participatory Quarter Diagnoses in 128 Planning Units. The Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) is an important analysis which helps stakeholders in understanding the functioning and the operations of the council as an Institution. The Bamenda II Council CID therefore forms the backbone of this Council Development Plan (CDP) that collects and document information related to the administrative, financial and human resources and the patrimony of the council institution. The Council Urban Space Diagnoses (CUSD) is important analyses which diagnose problems and aims at identifying solutions of various sectors of the society in the Urban Space. The Bamenda II Council Urban Space Diagnoses refers to the analyses of the Council area which is considered as an urban environment. The urban environment here is characterised with a denser population, more settlements and more economic activities. It therefore forms the heart of the council area with amenities which attract services and employment to the people. The Participatory Quarter Diagnoses (PQD) is important analyses which diagnose problems and aims at identifying solutions of various sectors of the society at quarter level within the Municipality. It was carried out in 128 quarters

Data was collected using various tools such as Semi Structured Interviews (SSI) in focused groups, field visits and observations and content review of documents such as Administrative Accounts,

Council Budgets, the previous CID and other available documents deemed necessary for the exercise. With CUSD and PQD, data collection exercise emphases were put on specific component such as; Childhood issues, vulnerable groups, Socio-economic groups, climate change issues and COVID-19. The data collected from the CUSD and PQD were analysed using the problem tree and the objective tree to identify problems and solutions were proposed.

During the elaboration of the CDP study, it was cut-up by COVID-19. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus first detected in Wuhan, China on 31st December 2019. On March 11th the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared that the outbreak could be described as a pandemic1 due to its rapid spread across the globe.

Logframes have been established in the 33 sectors where planning was carried out with additional logframes developed for energy, HIV/AIDS, local economy development, the council institutions and COVID-19.

The municipality is faced with problems ranging from limited access to potable water, inadequate electricity supply, poor road network, limited access to quality education, inadequate health care, poor environmental management, underdeveloped market infrastructure, etc.

A number of projects were also identified as being inter-communal. These are projects found mostly along the boundaries of the Subdivisional Councils to benefit two or three Councils. Out of the eight inter-communal projects identified, six (6) were to be sponsor by Bamenda II and Bamenda III Subdivisional Councils, while two (02) projects were to be treated by Bamenda I and Bamenda II Councils. All the council inter-communal projects were road networks and infrastructure.

The cost of implementing the Bamenda II Subdivisional Council CDP is estimated to be **Thirty-seven billion three hundred and sixty-four million nine hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty-eight Francs (37,364,920,648) excluding taxes.**

The Medium-term Expenditure framework (MITEF) triennial (2021- 2023) is estimated to cost **3,025,855,648FCFA;** while the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) 2021 covers 16 sectors with a total of 49 projects estimated at **1,111,600,648 FCFA.**

The technical programs will be executed based on the priority projects from the 128 planning units and on analysis of the administrative accounts of the council. A total of **4,968,815,648FCFA** is expected to be be used for the next 5years period (2021-2025) and distributed as follows: ***Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services 2,741,030,000FCFA*** representing 55.06%, ***Program 2: Economic Development and Environmental Protection 1,356,850,648FCCFA*** representing 27.25%, ***Program 3: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support to Youths 683,625,000FCFA*** representing 13.73% and lastly ***Program 4: Support program (Governance and Local Administration) 197,000,000FCFA*** representing 3.96%. All the priority projects to be executed have environmental impact notices.

The monitoring and evaluation as well as the communication plan of the CDP has been established and is to assist in the implementation of the CDP. The outcome of the diagnoses was that stakeholders resolved to make this myth become reality in line with prescriptions of the National Community Driven Development Program and meeting up with the growth and employment strategy of the Government of Cameroon. The council executive and all stakeholders therefore have to make greater efforts in preparing the council to meet up with challenges of decentralisation and meeting up with the national development objective of making Cameroon an emerging economy by the year 2035.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BIC	Bamenda I Council
BIIC	Bamenda II Council
BIIIC	Bamenda III Council
BCC	Bamenda City Council
CAMWATER	Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation
CAMTEL	Cameroon Telecommunications
CARD	Cameroon Association for Rural Development
CBC	Cameroon Baptist Convention
CDC	Cameroon Development Corporation
CDE	Camerounaise des Eaux
CDO	Council Development Officer
CDP	Council Development Plan
CID	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CEFAM	Local Government Training Centre
CHDA	Cameroon Hausa Development Association
CHODECA	Chomba Cultural and Development Association
CNJC	National Council for the Youths of Cameroon
CS	Catholic School
CUSD	Council Urban Space Diagnosis
DMO	District Medical Officer
DDMINSEC	Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education
ENEO	The Energy of Cameroon
FEICOM	Fond d'Equipement Inter-communale
GESP	Growth and Employment Document
GPS	Global Positioning System
GHS	Government High School
GNS	Government Nursery School
GS	Government School
GSS	Government Secondary School
GTC	Government Technical School
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MACUDA	Mankon Cultural and Development Association
MBACUDA	Mbatu Cultural and Development Association
NDECA	Nsongwa Development and Cultural Association
NKAH NIKWI	Mankon Women Development Association
MINACULT	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MINACULT	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINDCAF	Ministry of Lands, Surveys & State Property
MINDDEVEL	Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE	Ministry of Energy & Water Resources
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment, Professional & Technical Training
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning, & Regional Development
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection & Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries & Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife

MINHDU	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development
MINIMIDT	Ministry of Industry, Mines & Technological Development
MINJEC	Ministry of Youths & Civic Education
MINJUSTICE	Ministry of Justice
MINMAP	Ministry of Public Contracts
MINMEESA	Ministry of Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises, Social Economy & Handicraft
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post & Telecommunications
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women's Empowerment & Family Protection
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports & Physical Education
MINT	Ministry of Transport
MINTOUL	Ministry of Tourism & Leisure
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour & Social Security
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
PAJER-U	Project for the support of Rural and Urban Youths
PIB	Public Investment Projects
PQD	Participatory Quarter Diagnosis
PIFMAS	Project for the insertion of Youths through the manufacturing of sporting material
PNDP	Programme National de Développement Participatif
PNS	Presbyterian Nursery School
SSI	Semi Structure Interview
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats
PS	Presbyterian School
UBa	University of Bamenda

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SYNOPTIC PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

Date of creation: Presidential Decrees N°2007/115 of 13 April 2007 and No 2007/117 of 24th April 2007

Surface Area: 165.6505km^2

Population projection 2020: 268,006 inhabitants

Ethnic group: Ngemba

Number of villages: 04 Villages and 128 Quarters

Economic Activities: Agriculture (farming, livestock), mining (quarry exploitation), forestry, hunting, craftmanships, commerce, formal and informal sectors, industries (light industries), administration, transformation and diverse local development organisations.

a) **Commercial:** The markets that exist within the council area are Bamenda Main market, Food Market, Ntarinkon, Nitob, Ntatrru and Muwatsu markets

b) **Forestry:** Forest exploitation is mainly through the exploitation of the eucalyptus plantation.

c) **Agriculture: More than 60% of the populations are farmers.** Crops cultivated include beans, maize, oil palm, coffee, yam, cocoyam, cassava, plantain, banana, garden crops and a variety of fruits.

d) **Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry:** Livestock rearing is also a major economic activity in the area. Main species include cattle, goats, sheep and fowls.

e) **Hunting and Poaching:** Artisanal hunting is still widely practised, where Rodents (Cane rats, rabbits and other smaller wildlife) are still available in these forests (Mbatu, Chomba and Mankon palace forest).

f) **Transport:** There are few motor parks for inter-rural. Main means of transport is by Buses, Motor Bikes and clandestine transportation by small cars.

g) **Cratfmanship**

The PRESCRAFT Commercial Avenue display and market some attractive items for tourists who visit the sub-division.

h) **Forest Exploitation:** Forest exploitation is mainly through the exploitation of the eucalyptus plantation.

i) **Commerce**

Markets exist in all villages of the council in the area. In most of the markets stalls are huts constructed with local materials. The markets identified include the Bamenda Main market, Food Market and the Ntarinkon Markets.

j) **Informal Sector**

This sector is vast and contributes to the economy of the Council area. Their activities include loading and offloading in motor parks, selling of sawyer (roasted meat), motor bike riders as well as all other blue collar jobs. Other activities include roadside hawking.

k) **Local Economy and Transformation Industries**

As far as the transformation industry is concerned very few agricultural and livestock products are transformed. The commonly transformed products include Maize into corn flour, cassava into garri, or fufu. Maize can also be transformed into corn beer (shaa).

- **Administration**-Bamenda being the Regional and Divisional Headquarters, it hosts state and NGO services which include: Administrative Services - Bamenda is the Regional and divisional headquarters and so has the seat of the Regional and Divisional Ministerial services based in it,
- ***The Army***– Brigades de Intervention Rapide (BIR) is based at the Airport-Mankon.
- ***The Police*** – There are (05) Police Stations within Bamenda II Council
- ***The Gendarmes*** –A number of Gendarmes Brigades are in the council area.

l) **Diverse and organized local development and economic actors:** The council has more than 27 registered NGOs and Associations.

Social Infrastructures:

a) **Educational institutions:** The Council has 100 nursery schools, 71 primary schools, 28 secondary grammar and technical schools, post secondary and tertiary educational institutions.

b) **Health infrastructure:** There are 57 health facilities within the Council area: 01 Regional Hospital, 02 Districtict hospitals, 02 private hospitals, and the rest health centres and pharmcies.

c) **Sports and Leisure Equipment:** 01 Municipal stadium, 01 Parcour Vita

d) **Tourism sites and establishments:** There are 41 hotels, 04 museums, 02 clasical resturants and 08 snack bars.

Infrastructural Plan

- **Road networks:** The town is linked by three National roads (Ring road (N11), Bafoussam - Bamenda Mamfe Road N6. It has a cumulative of 703.379km of road networks.
- **Transport Terminals-Motor parks:** Bamenda II Council has three motor parks (Muwatsu, Nitob and Ntatru parks). These parks equally serve as markets.
- **Travel Agencies:** The Council is host to 05 major Travel Agencies
- **Bamenda Airport: The council** hosts the lone commercial airport in the Region.
- **Hydraulic:** The number one problem of this Council area is the inadequate potable water supply for both the urban and rural population.
- **Electrification:** All the villages/neighbourhoods within the council area have been partially electrified. However, problems with regard to high electricity bills, connection fees deprive the inhabitants from constant energy supply.
- **Telecommunication:** Availability of MTN, ORANGE, CAMTEL and Nexttel.
- **Waste management:** Waste management by HYSCAM in collaboration with Bamenda City Council.

Municipal Councillors: 31 municipal councilors, (7) women representing (22.58%) and 24 males representing (77.42%)

Council Staff: 78 personnel. The Permanent staffs are 49 in number, while the Temporary staffs are 28. The Women are 22 representing 28.9% as compared to men who are 54 in number giving 71.1%.

Council Assets: *Fixed Asset: 03 markets, 01 Council building,* Variety of office equipment, *Movables Assets:* 01 Toyoya

Management of Relation: The relationship between the Council and all its stakeholders is said to be cordial. The relationship is divided into two categories: external and internal relationships

Main strengths: Mining and forest resources, fertility of soils, existence of a big network of development association, access to the education and to the cares of health and accesses to the telephonic network.

Main Weaknesses: Weak recovery of council revenues, bad state of the roads and insufficiency of social and recreational facilities.

Opportunities: existence of vast fertile land, presence of several partners to the development (special Fund of equipment and intervention inter Local (FEICOM), PNDP

Obstacles: The non payment taxes, frequent black-outs and electricity interruption, non implementation of (LUP) Plan, poor state of roads.

1 INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Justification

The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) elaborated the Cameroon vision 2035 and the Growth and Employment strategy to assist regional and local councils in the decentralisation process. It is through this process that the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) is put in place to accompany regional and local government in the decentralisation process.

Within the framework of the elaboration of the Council Development Plan for Bamenda II Council, the council is taking responsibilities in the progressive decentralization process by equipping herself with necessary tools needed to achieve an effective participation in the development process. By embracing the decentralisation process councils are taking a central position and should become real actors in the process of socio-economic development and thus contribute in the implementation of the strategy for growth and employment. This process is thus supported by the PNDP with basis being convention Contract N°002/PNDP/BIIC/BIIITP/BIISD/Mezam/2018 signed between the Bamenda II Council and the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP-NWR). Cameroon Association of Rural Development (CARD) a local support organization was selected and engaged for the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP).

The National Community Driven Development Program PNDP has as general objective to contribute in improving in a sustainable manner the living conditions of rural masses, with emphasis on the inclusion of the vulnerable (cripple, blind, elderly, dumps and orphans), marginalised (Mbororos) and the very poor (poor ill-health and resource-limited) segments of the populations.

Various diagnoses and surveys conducted present a reference situation of the council area and the context in which planning process is carried out. Decentralized local institutions (Regions and councils) are at the centre of PNDP's activities that lay emphasis on the utmost participation of grassroots population, the sector representatives, Administrative authorities and the society at large. The end-users and beneficiaries of their program are therefore councils and their population. The Council Development Plan (CDP) is being in a participatory manner whereby all stakeholders are fully involve in order to contribute and share their own ideas and experiences to enhance the development of the council area.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 Global Objective

The Council Development Plan (CDP) is a document that provides a clear picture of the council area through various diagnoses; Council Institutional Diagnoses, Council Urban Space as well as Participatory Quarter Diagnoses carried out. It is intended to serve as working and lobbying tool for the municipal authorities in the mobilisation of resources, potentials and capacities. The document therefore presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council plans to realize within a stated period.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, the objectives of this mission are to (i) Elaborate the Council Development Plan (CDP), and at the same time transferring its competences in the domains of planning and programming thus, enabling the council to update its CDP, and (ii) support the council in the restitution of the CDP to the quarters, and organize quarters in view of implementing local solutions activities. Other specific objectives to be attain include:

- Realise the Council's monograph
- Carry out a participatory diagnosis
- Elaborate a planning strategy
- Present resources that can be mobilised by the Council

- Elaborate technical programs on five years
- Program investments
- Elaborate the socio-environmental summary of the MITEF and AIP
- Putting in place a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CDP and a mechanism for the promotion of the CDP

1.3 Structure of the CDP Report

This CDP report consists of two parts:

- The Main CDP Report; and
- The CDP Annexes.

1) The main CDP Report

The main CDP report has seven sections and nine chapters.

The report begins with and Executive summary which is a concise synthesis of the entire CDP report.

I: Introduction

Chapter One: Introduction- This chapter presents the context and justification for the plan and the objectives to be met.

II: Methodology

Chapter Two presents the methodology used in carrying out the studies with respect to (i) the baseline data collection, (ii) Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD),
(iii) Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), (iv) Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQD), (v) Consolidation report and lastly (vi) Planning workshop and programming.

III: Summary Presentation of the Council

Chapter Three. It gives a presentation of the council with its historical profile and goes further to analyse the potential of the council in terms of socio-economic importance. It equally examines the human and natural resources available in the council area.

IV: Participatory Diagnosis Results

Chapter Four presents the results of diagnosis of the council area; the analysis of problems identified in the various sectors, and proposed solutions. **Climate change** and **childhood issues** are equally discussed and also the logical frame work for all the 32 sectors,

V: Problems Analysis

Chapter Five: Information collected from relevant literature, field surveys and imagery were analysed, and synthesize into - strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT).
Strengths and weaknesses tend to focus on internal issues of strengths; opportunities and threats are focused on the outside and the future. The diagnosis leads to issues and orientations that can be used to formulate a clear vision of the territory's development which are treated in **"Section VI".**

VI: Planning

Chapter Six presents the planning component which comprises the council's vision and objectives, followed by logical frame work for all the 32 sectors including COVID-19, spatial planning of the priority projects and lastly the proposals for the management of urban space and Land use management plan of the council area.

This chapter also presents the operational plan. Included in this section is the concept of technical programs followed by program budgeting. Also included is the MITEF.

The Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the priority projects for 2020 is also examined. This is followed by the procurement Plan of the priority micro-projects for the first year,

then the triennial plan. The chapter concludes with the simplified socio-environmental management plan.

VII: Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Chapter Seven. This chapter discusses the M&E of the CDP at both the Council and village level. Here allusion is made to the steering committee appointed to follow-up the CDP and the following:

- CDP steering committee
- Follow-up and evaluation indicators
- Device tools and follow-up frequencies
- Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP
- The chapter concludes with an information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP.

Chapter Eight: Communication Plan of the CDP Report- Strategy and layout plan of communication Plan of the CDP Report

IX: Conclusion

Chapter Nine. This chapter discusses the conclusion and recommendations, highlighting difficulties encountered during the entire CDP study process and propose innovations to be incorporated during future studies.

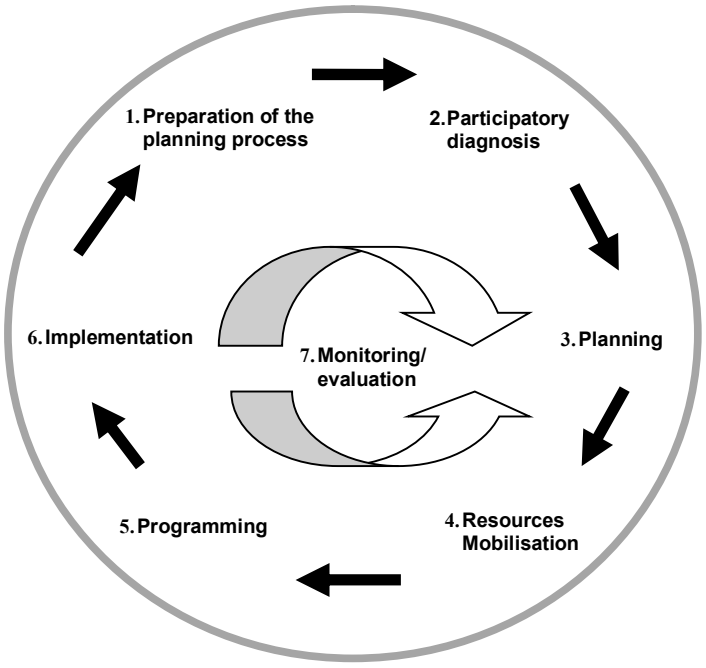
The CDP Annexes

The CDP Annex Report is made up of (8) annexes 1) Baseline Report, 2) Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), 3) Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD), 4) PQD Reports, 5) Consolidated Report of diagnosis, 6) Consolidated Diagnosis Excel sheets, 7) Consolidation Needs Excel sheets and lastly 8) Project Forms.

II METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

The CDP update process which began in December 2018 has seven distinct stages as seen in the diagram below.



- The first stage is devoted to the preparation of the planning process;
- The second stage deals with the participatory diagnosis;
- The third stage deals with planning;
- The fourth stage is devoted to the mobilisation of resources;
- The fifth stage concerns projects scheduling;
- The sixth stage concerns the implementation of the plan;
- The last stage is devoted to monitoring/evaluation.

2.1 Preparatory process

The preparatory process was realized in the following three phases:

a) Pedagogic and administrative preparations
b) Preparation at the council level
c) Preparation at the quarter level

2.1.1 Pedagogic and administrative preparations

The pedagogic preparations commenced with the training of the LSOs on the approach and the process of elaborating a CDP document. Essential tools to be used in the process of data collection were presented by the PNDP-NWR. Emphases were given on the importance of collecting data on all the (32) sectors.

2.1.2 Preparatory process at the council level

2.1.1.1 National Pedagogic Workshop-Bertoua

PNDP Yaoundé started the elaboration of the Sub-divisional CDP with a one-week workshop in Bertoua (21st – 28th October 2018), bringing trainers and LSO from the ten Regions of the Republic. The workshop enabled the trainers and LSO to be schooled on the common approach to be used in the elaboration of the Sub-Divisional Council CDP. The field contacts meetings enabled the LSO better understand some of the practical realities to be faced in their respective Councils.



Figure 2.1: Bertoua National Workshop of Trainers and LSO

During the one-week capacity building workshop the following were treated:

- General briefing on the elaboration of CDP in the subdivisional Councils including CID
- Contact meeting of Key Regional Sectors and stakeholders,

The five days' workshop ended with two phases: the launching workshop and the debriefing. During the presentation, the PNDP national Capacity Building Officer clarified the different actors and specifically the roles expected to be played by them in the elaboration of the CDP. He laid emphasis on inter-community spirit in order to guarantee the quality of the CDP and other activities that shall follow. He emphasizes to the participants on the importance of a common and united plate-form of all principal actors.

A debriefing was done on the presentation of day 1, 3 and 4 reports. In a brainstorming session, the National PNDP Capacity Building Officer presented the methodology for the elaboration of the CDP Report. He brought out the importance of launching workshop and its preparatory phases which sets the stage for the diagnosis.

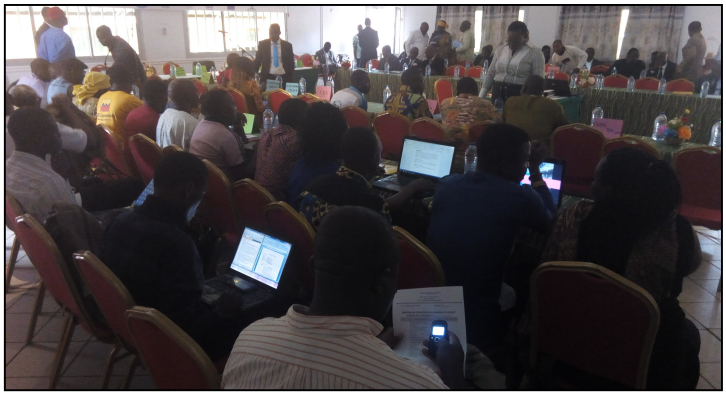


Figure 2.2: Bertoua National Workshop Debriefing session

2.1.1.2 Bamenda Regional Capacity Building Workshop

The regional training workshop on the Elaboration of the CDP's of Sub-Divisional Councils held from the 21st – 24th November 2018 at the Conference hall of MINEPAT NWR. The participants included: The Delegate MINAPAT, Mayors of the three Subdivisional Councils of Bamenda, the steering committee members of the 3 councils, representatives from MINAPAT, and the LSO's.

The general objectives of the workshop were to train participants and reinforce the capacities of all the participants on the elaboration of the Sub-Divisional Councils Development Plans (CDP's)

Specifically, the workshop aims at enabling participants to technically organize the launching workshop of the process in two parts;



Figure 2.3: Bamenda Regional Capacity Building Workshop

Two restitution workshops were organized. The first at the LSO Office meant to build the capacities of the LSO staff and followed by that at the Council for the training of steering committee members of the Bamenda II Council. The objectives of the capacity building were to enable the steering committee members, local facilitators and other interested parties to learn the details of the CDP process and the tools to be used during field work. The capacity building ended with practical field work designed to enable the trainees have a feel of what shall be done in the villages.

2.1.2 Administrative Preparation

Administrative preparations entailed getting in contact with the Council Executive to put in place a Steering Committee who shall be the watch-dog during in the elaboration of the CDP and to plan the launching workshop of the CDP process and to invite all the village and quarter heads and actors implicated in the process. The following activities were carried out:

- The administrative services and traditional authorities were informed about the objectives and aims of the elaboration of the Participatory Village Diagnosis,
- Preparation of a calendar for the participatory village diagnosis.

2.1.2.1 Preparation at the Council Level

At the council level, the preparations were designed to:

- Contact the council executive in respect of the sensitization workshops
- Choose the meeting places at the village and quarter levels for the conduct of the PQDs;
- Collect secondary information/data (biophysical characteristics, human and socio-cultural aspects, etc.).

2.1.2.2 Mobilization and launching workshop

Two launching workshops were carried viz:

- The Technical launching,
- The second at the Bamenda II Council,

The Technical launching which was presided over by the Governor of the North West Region, concerned only Regional, Divisional heads of services and key stakeholders. The objectives of the workshop where to let the technical heads of services know the CDP elaboration process, secondly the role they are expected to play and lastly the need to synegised their efforts in the implementation of sectorial activities since there are existing

town planning documents for Bamenda such as the Bamenda Master Plan (PDU) and the Land Use Plans (LUP) for the three subdivisional Councils of Bamenda.

This second mobilization and sensitization workshop was the launching workshop which took place at the Bamenda II Council which brought more than 200 participants from all works of life. Emphasis at this level was the important roles the 128 heads, socio-professional and economic operators were expected to play.

2.1.3 Preparatory process at the quarter level

Advance visits were conducted in the 128 quarters to meet the quarter heads to explain the importance and objectives of the PQD, and their role in the entire process. The dates for the quarter PQD workshops were agreed upon. Other logistical arrangements needed were finalized i.e. the venue of the village workshops and sensitizations of the population using different organs (churches, *njangi* groups, town crier etc.).

2.2 Data collection

There were two types of data identified in the course of the diagnosis within the framework of the CDP project:

2.2.1 Primary Data

Primary data for the study was collected through the administration of SSI questionnaire and data collection tools provided by the PNDP-NWR. Interviewees answered questions from all the 30 sectors and additional information was got from focus group discussions.

GPS data collection enabled geographic position of socio-economic data to be collected. With the aid of GIS software, the GPS data were downloaded and analyzed. The coded geo-spatial information enabled the entries of data into the PRO-ADP tool and production of various thematic maps.

2.2.2 Secondary Data

A series of documents and reports were collected from different services and development partners for consultation. As could be recalled the studies consist of elaborating the CDP therefore all other planning reports (Bamenda Master Plan, Bamenda land use Plan reports etc.) were consulted.

2.2.3 Baseline report

A baseline report presented the status-quo. This is a report on the information about all aspects of the municipality prior to field investigation. All government services and relevant institutions in Bamenda II Council, and some Divisional delegations were visited to collect secondary data. This was done through the review of reports and existing documents on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of the Council area.

2.2.4 Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)

The Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) exercise started with a meeting with the council executive during which the LSO presented a proposed time table for the exercise. Following the schedule, meetings were held with staff of the various council services to gather information on the human resources, financial resources, council assets and management of relations. The information obtained was analyzed to come out with the strengths and weaknesses of the council per type of resource and its management. The main axes and activities for reinforcement were also identified.

2.2.5 Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD)

The urban space consists of the urban area of Bamenda II Council. Based on the information obtained from the Bamenda II Council and numerous meetings with the Divisional Delegation of Housing and Urban Development and council Executive, the limits of the urban space still remained the one established in the Land Use Plan report.

Participatory urban space diagnoses were carried out using some of the PQD tools. Satellite images of high resolution (50cm) provided the base for the delimitation of the urban space followed by thematic extraction of physical and socio-economic features (streams, wetlands, roads, habitats,

etc.). GPS equipments were used to collect geographic positions of socio-economic infrastructures (schools, health, commercial, water supply etc.).

2.2.6 Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQDs)

Participatory Quarter Diagnosis involved carrying out workshops in the quarters, identifying problems and proposing local and external solutions. In order to carry out this PQD process within the prescribed time-frame, ten (10) groups made up of two facilitators were formed.

The PQD tools presented in Table 2.1 below were used during the quarter workshops by mixed or socio-professional groups.

Table 2.1: Tools of Participatory Diagnosis

N°	Tools	Groups that Used the Tools
1	Mobility chart	Mixed
2	Semi-structured interview	Socio-professional groups
3	Historical profile	Mixed
4	Problem identification table	Mixed
5	Childhood issues matrix	Socio-professional groups
6	Climate change matrix	Socio-professional groups
7	Table of Local Solutions	Mixed
8	GPS Equipment	LSO-Cartographic unit
9	Georeferenced Satellitte base map (Google earth)	LSO-Cartographic unit

2.2.7 Childhood Issues

Young children refer to age group 0-3years. The importances of taking into consideration young children findings are:

- The first years of life are those of greater vulnerability;
- The first years are crucial for the development of the child;
- Education and young children protection is a real concern

The objectives of investigating into childhood issues are: to ensure the child has a good foundation for protection, security, its growth, its development and development in various fields. Considering that there are no organizations within the council that handle issues relating to childhood, a semi-structure questionnaire was administered in the communities so too, oral discussions in the communities during the PQD workshops.

2.2.8 Climate change

Climate change is a long term variation in global weather patterns especially increase in temperature and storm activity as a result of global warming. In carrying out the CDP study, investigations were carried out into some of its causes, effects and mitigating measures taken. The methodology used included interviews and physical observations.

2.3 Consolidation of data and cartography

The consolidated data is the synthesis by sector of diagnosis data realized in the quarters. This activity involves:

- The establishing of reference situation by sector;
- Consolidating data by sector;
- Participatory maps of natural resources of the council;
- Collection of geo-referenced data of identified resources; and
- Elaboration of existing maps and potentials (hydraulic, health, education, natural resources, electricity, transport, etc).
- Preparation of Excel sheets of all existing database of the council
- Elaboration of the detail needs by sector which shall be used in the preparation of logical frame work
- Childhood concern information
- Climate change

The consolidated report was submitted to the Council after it was validated by the Steering Committee.

2.4 Resource Mobilisation, Planning and programming

The preparation of the resource mobilisation, planning and programming of the CDP for the Subdivisional Coucils has a diffefent approach as compared to Councils in the Rural areas. Four steps were identified in the process:

a) Resource mobilization workshop,
b) Planning at the Subdivisional Council level,
c) Technical workshop to harmonise the development perspectives of the three Subdivisional Councils,
d) Lastly a workshop with all stakeholders to present the harmonised development perspectives of the Subdivisional Councils.

2.4.1 Preparation of the planning workshop

The preparation of the planning workshop took into account the following:

- A technical preparation on the harmonization of the logical frame work by the LSO, and restitution methodology in order to ensure that all elements are taken into consideration;
- Consolidated quarter priority projects for the 128 quarters;
- Preparation of budget framework, technical programs and sub-programs (social, economic, environmental and support programs)
- A detail needs analyses per sector,
- Preparation of logframes by sectors

2.4.2 Resource mobilization

Following the ongoing CDP studies it was necessary that the projects that had been identified be sponsored or earmarked for execution by any of the stakeholders - the government either through the Council, sectors, PNDP or other funding partners. A Resource Mobilization workshop was organised on the 11/08/2020 at the MINEPAT Hall-Bamenda to identify potential funders for the projects.

2.4.2 Planning

The planning workshop took place at the Bamenda II Council from the 19th to the 20th August 2020. It began on the first day with the presentation of general context of programming with reference to the Circular N°003/PM of the 27th September 2016 of the Prime Minister, bearing on the orientations of reforms in public finance for the triennial period 2016-2018, and the support of decentralized Local collectivities in the implementation of reforms in public finance. This was followed by the restitution and the validation of the sectorial logical frameworks.

Participants worked in groups and presented their observations in plenary for validation. This process resulted in the following products: (2021 AIP, MTEF and Medium Term Plan). The activities to be implemented according to the available resources within a certain time frame were then programmed.

2.4.3 Technical workshop to harmonise the development perspectives

A technical workshop to harmonised the development perspectives of the three subdivisional Councils was organised. Considering that the three CDPs for BIC, BIIC and BIIIC were elaborated by three different organisations, it was important for the projects which cut across subdivisional councils to be visualised and understood by the councils involved.

2.4.4 A workshop with all stakeholders to present the harmonised development perspectives

This platform enabled all stakeholders to be presented with the final development perspectives of the three Bamenda Subdivisional Councils.

2.5 Validation of the CDP in the Council session extended to Heads of Services

This phase consisted of presenting the CDP Plan in a council session extended to sector heads. The sector heads thereafter, affixed their signatures to validate the CDP Report. The Council Municipal

Decision *N°0XX/2020, ref. N° _____/MINDDEVEL/NWR/BIIC/XX/2020 of ____/10/2020* validated the Bamenda II Council Development Plan (CDP) during the Council Session extended to Services.

2.6 Monitoring Mechanism and the update of the CDP

As soon as projects are launched and execution begins, there will be close monitoring and follow-up of the progress of activities within the given time frame and conditions of the contracts. There will be ongoing evaluation to see what has been done and what is left. For activities which will not meet up with the time frame in the AIP, they will be rescheduled as priority projects for the next year. There will be a general evaluation of the plan to see which other projects could come up as priority projects in the second and third years of the triennial plan.

2.6.1 Monitoring and evaluation levels

Two levels of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were set-up:

- The follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of local solutions at the various communities,
- The monitoring of the council micro-projects.

1) **Quarter level:** At the first level of monitoring, the LSO shall carry out visits to all the 128 quarters to monitor and advice the quarters as concerned the implementation of local solutions. Monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted to the Council and PNDP-NWR,
2) **Council level:** A municipal order was signed converting the steering committee into a follow-up committee. This committee is the watchdog of the CDP from its elaboration to the execution phase. It is therefore an organ that will ensure the proper implementation of the CDP. Also the roles and responsibilities of the steering committee were all spelt out to avoid conflicts. Unlike in the councils elsewhere, Bamenda II Council has already employed a Council Community.

2.7 Communication Plan

Communication occupies an important place in the implementation of the CDP. A good internal and external communication strategy permits a better involvement of the actors in the execution of the CDP and also to negotiate the necessary resources with other funders as resources are needed for the financing of the programs.

The CDP is a document that has not been conceived for office drawers. It has been conceived in order to be "sold ". For that to happen, the communication plan has to be put in place with an objective to make it known to development partners, elites, technical ministerial services according to programs identified, potential external and internal financial funders, the populations and elected officials.

III SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

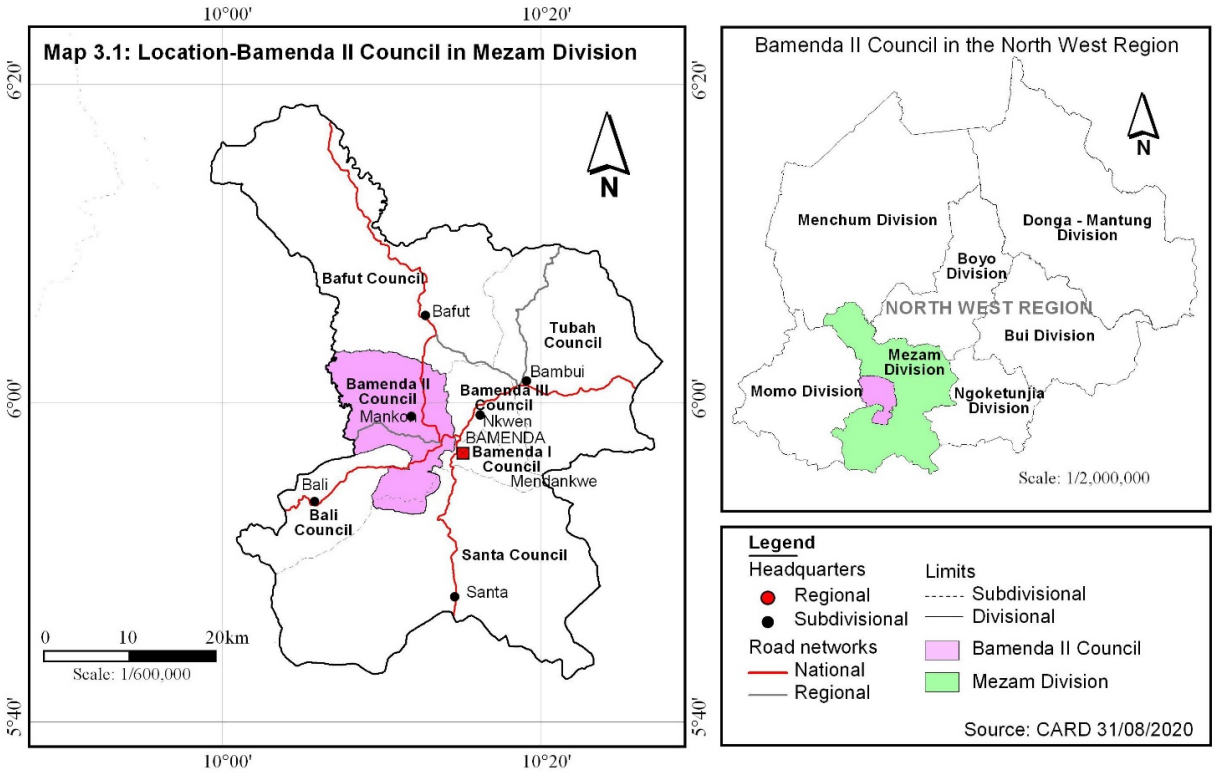
CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 Location of Bamenda II Council

The Bamenda II Council area is delineated by the Bamenda II Sub-division, one of the seven administrative units (Sub-divisions) of Mezam Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. It lies between latitudes 5°52'52" and 6°4'03" north of the equator and longitudes 10°2'02" and 10°10'10" east of the Greenwich meridian. This council area is bordered by six councils, Bafut to the North, Bamenda III and Bamenda I Councils to the East, Santa Council to the South and then Bali and Mbengwi Councils to the West.

The surface area of Bamenda II Council is estimated at 1,482km2 with a projected population of 261,285 persons in 2019, the population density is approximately 176.3persons/km^2. The urban area is densely populated and the density decreases towards the urban periphery and rural areas. The high density is associated with the concentration of administrative, health and educational and socio-economic institutions.

Map 3.1: Location of Bamenda II Council within Cameroon/North West Region



3.2 Bio-physical milieu

3.2.1 Assets Potentials and Constraints of Biophysical milieu

Bamenda II Council is endowed with enormous resources and potentials as depicted in Table 3.1. The analysis of the natural site is to bring together the characteristics i.e. assets, potentials and threats of different features and various components of the natural site for planning purposes.

Table 3.1: Assets Potentials and Constraints of Biophysical milieu

Feature	Assets	Potentials	Threats
Climate	Cold tropical climate	- Has a dry and a rainy season	- Too windy - Torrential nature of rainfall - Heavy leaching of soils

Feature	Assets	Potentials	Threats
Soils	Volcanic soils available	- Contain black quarries and laterite pits used for construction	- Heavy leaching around hill slopes
Vegetation	Forest, woodland and regrowth savannah	- Eucalyptus tree used for construction, electricity poles and as local fuel.	- Unsustainable management of forest resources - Biodiversity loose
Relief	Topography is undulating with some steep slopes	- Rich varied topography are main touristic sites	- Topography causes difficulty in farming
Hydrology	Available water bodies like streams, and small waterfalls	- Source of water for domestic use - Touristic site	- Unsustainable management of water resources - Water pollution
Protected areas	Shrines	- Touristic sites - Preserve the cultural heritage	- Its importance is fading away.
Mineral Resources	Availability of water bodies like streams. Stoney and sandy soil	- Quarries for black stones used for construction - Sand	- Poor management of these resources

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

3.2.2 Forest and Fauna

Limited poaching is carried out in the Council area. This is due to the fact that most of the forest cover has been drastically reduced thus destroying the habitat for most of the wildlife. No site or forest can today be used for hunting. However artisanal hunting is still widely practised, where rodents (cane rats, rabbits and other smaller wildlife) are still available in these forests (Mbatu, Chomba and Mankon palace forest). Forest exploitation is mainly of fuel plantation (eucalyptus) present in the entire Council area. They are exploited for local use (construction/furniture industries and energy-firewood).

A variety of animal species like antelopes, monkeys and deers were present in the council area but the encroachment of urbanization has pushed them away to a very limited number in the remote areas and fringes of the council. However, many farmers within the Bamenda II Council rear animals like pigs, goats, sheep, rabbits etc and these are used for consumption and commercial purposes thus providing an alternative source of income generation.

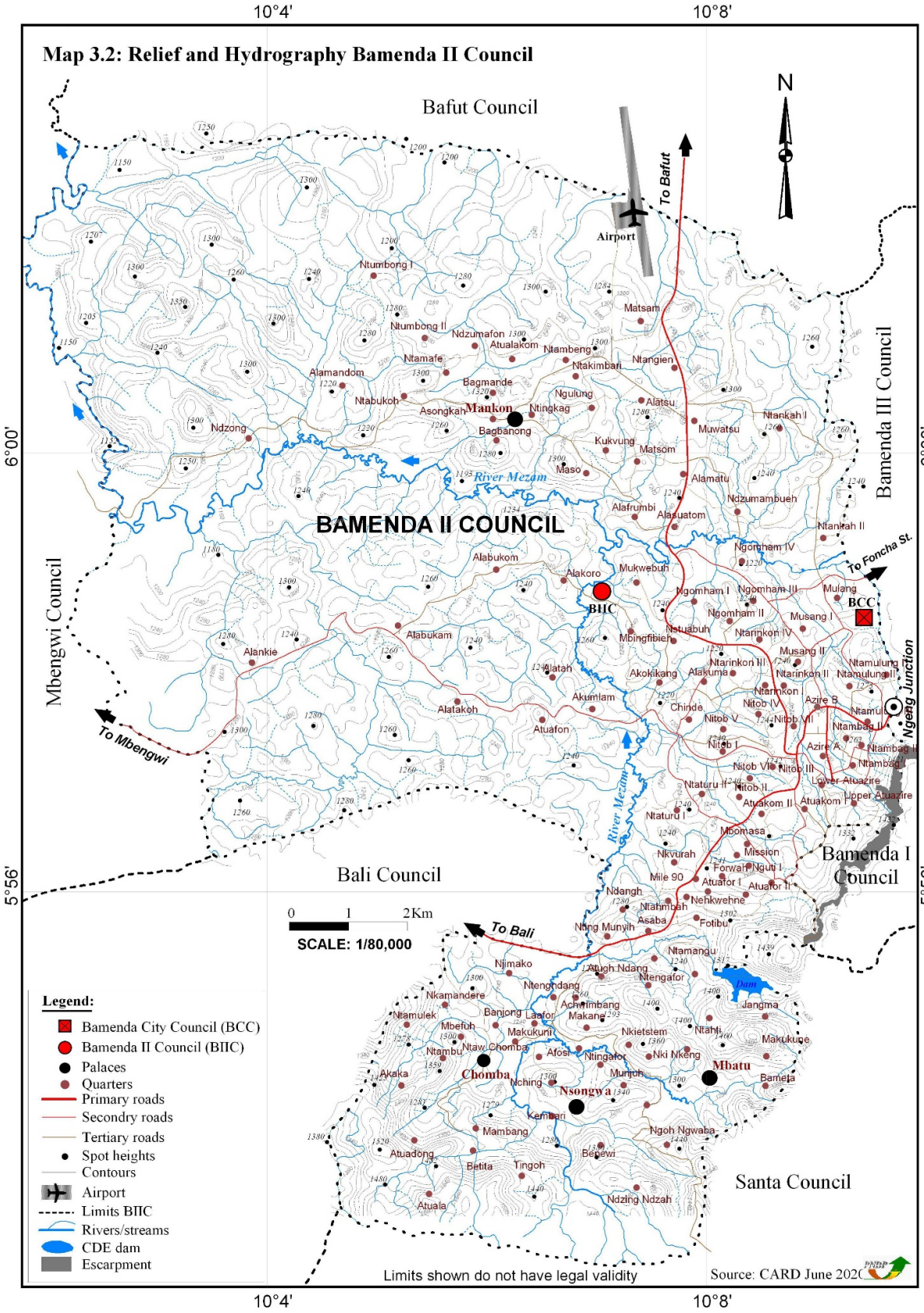
3.2.3 Protected Areas

Areas in the Bamenda II Council that require protection include the Bamenda escarpment that cuts across from Jangma hills to Ntambag. Little attention has been made on the pretection of the Bamenda escarpment.

There are watercourses which have been invaded by urbanization activities, although the building regulations/ code provides adequate setback for water courses, which are not respected. Few spring water catchments have been constructed and preserved for public use, and this effort needs to be intensified.

The CDE water retention dam that supplies urban water is experiencing encroachment from agricultural practices, cattle rearing, and other unfriendly human activities upstream. Community water catchments also suffer from the same number of human activities. In order to ensure safety of drinking water, measures are required to protect these sites.

Map 3.2: Relief of The Bamenda II Council



3.3 Human milieu

3.3.1 Bamenda the Regional Capital

Bamenda symbolic name includes virtually all the villages which formerly made the Bamenda Central Subdivision and all the villages of Bamenda I, II and III Council areas. As the regional headquarter, Bamenda offers the population and the entire region, administrative, commercial and social services. These functions are unpresidented since its creation which dates back to the construction of the "Ford" by the Germans in the 1900. Bamenda was created to control the territory and to introduce a modern administration into an environment which was strongly structured along the lines of customary law. The dialectic position (the Ngemba dialect in particular) gave rise to the special status of the municipality of Bamenda. It is unique and intended to achieve a compromise between the authority of the chieftains in whose territory the town was built and the dictates of the municipal administration (Bamenda II Council) made up of Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa villages following Decree 74.23 of December 5th 1974, which organizes the municipalities but were not applied until 1977.

During the period of British colonization (1919-1961), Bamenda Division meant the entire North West Region and was administered as such with a District Officer (today called the governor) with its seat at the German Ford. The choice of Bamenda as provincial now (regional) capital resulted in the arrival of civil servants, and increases in construction and trade because of the need to house, feed and equip these "outsiders", who at the time were not integrated into traditional structures.

3.3.1 Historical Urbanization Process

3.3.1.1 Urban Development during the Colonial Era

A. Genesis of the Bamenda Central Town

The growth of Bamanda II stems from the influence of the Germans, who, by opening a road network attracted migrants to Bamenda from Mbengwi, Wum, Fundong, Kumbo, Ndop and other part of north west and south west regions and beyond. The most import migrant group that stimulated growth and development were the Hausas from Northern Nigeria. The Hausas came into Bamenda with their traditional craftsmanship and commercial activities. This function attracted traders into the town and some of them began to acquire land for building development and the town started growing without any formal plan. After the First World War the English took over the region. This event made it easy for more Hausas to move into Ntambag (Old Town) for commerce. Their numbers were significant and they occupied Abakwa on the Ntambag plateau, establishing the first major market and the first layout plan of Abakwa was made. The development in the Hausa business community attracted the population of the region and other regions especially the Bamoums and the Bamileke from French-speaking Cameroon. The arrival of Roman Catholic missionaries in 1939 (construction of Catholic Church in Big Mankon) and Baptist missionaries in 1946 constituted the core of new urban development, as their acquisition of land and development further expanded the built environment. Towards the end of 1940 witnessed the influx of Ibos into the town with varied business activities and goods. Increase in commerce made Abakwa market at (Old Town) inadequate to cope with land demands. The English authorities therefore designed Bamenda Main market and the adjacent layout (Fon Street Layout) establishing the new commercial centre which today is Bamenda Central Business District (CBD).

This period marked essentially the spatial organization of the town, by sector/zones where commercial and residential activities were allocated. During this period, building permits was the sole document to regulate how buildings were to be constructed. Remember 1948 land use act of Federal Republic of Nigeria was applicable

A number of buildings and services were constructed during this period such as

- The Regional Hospital which was formerly at the Magistrates Court Up- station,

- The Bamenda main market and commercial area formerly at Ntambag (Old Town),
- The Bamenda Post Office formally at the present CAMTEL site,
- Catholic Church Big Mankon, present day Cathedral,
- The Cultural Centre (Bamenda City Council Library),
- Barclays Bank (BICIEC at Commercial Avenue),
- Etc.

Some of the buildings constructed at the time are still good except of their broken roofs which were made of bricks.

B. Evolution of the Central Town

The Bamenda Central market and Commercial center were initially at the Ntambag Plateau (Old Town). The influx of Nationals and non- nationals (Hausa/Fulani and the Ibo traders) into the town, brought about relocation decision to the present central market and commercial avenue. Hence the reason why the central business district distinguishes itself from its initial location, given rise to high rise buildings use for commercial administrative and residential. Building constructions are with heights varing from (G+1 to G+5). The contrast is very imminent in the peripheral areas of the CBD where high density per hectare, is common and buildings are constructed using permanent, non-permanent or semi-permanent materials.

Increased urbanisation and urban growth was a driving force which pushed the authorities to elaborate development plans-the Bamenda Master Plan in 1985, then followed by that of 2011 and then the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (POS) of 2014. A number of sectoral plans were developed at different scales during the studies. Bamenda is witnessing the development of trade, transport and storage facilities. In carefully analyzing the initial concepts of previous urban planning documents before 1985, they were not plans developed except layouts for the benefit of local businessman, but also as transit points and branches of the large firms.

Growth and development of socio-economic activities which to an extent were dominated by forces in and outside the region had made the centre of Bamenda, somewhat chaotic. This resulted to the creation of distinct functional poles of activities on the edges of the town like (Muwastu, Ntarinkon, Nitob and Ntatru). The branches of these national trading houses, warehouses and maintenance facilities are potential clients for the creation of light and heavy industries in these areas as cited in the Bamenda II land use Plan (POS) of 2014.

The relocation of businesses which are still at the “marketplace” stage in Bamenda is unavoidable. It is now up to the local businessmen to exploit the position they still have as indispensable middlemen and take the initiative. If this is not archieved as indicated in the POS, Bamenda will remain only branches of commercial centers hence decline as a business centre.

3.3.2 Review of Existing Urban Planning Reports

3.3.2.1 Bamenda Master Plan (1985)

The population of Bamenda 1976 (*48,111inhabitants*), 1987 (*110,142 inhabitants*), 2005 (*201,764 inhabitants*) and 2019 (261,285 *inhabitants)* shows accelerated growth rates of 7.8% between 1976- 1987 and 4.9% between 1987- 2005. The Bamenda Master Plan of 1985 had as its principal objectives to plan the town such as to improve the living conditions of the population and its activities therein. A careful examination of its main development strategic axes showed that:

a) **Urban Planning Principle:** The Bamenda Master Plan of 1985 was elaborated based on the following principles.
   - Hierarchical road networks beginning with “Commercial Avenue” to which primary roads and other secondary road networks are linked.

- The hills and plateau were designed for housing and services,

b) **Strategies and planning regulations:** The Master Plan was structured along districts using the population census (RGP) of 1976 and the housing surveys of 1981 with the following six specific components:
   - Residential Zone
     - Commercial and housing sectors
     - Residential
     - Services
   - Administrative zone
   - Industrial area
   - Military zone
   - Open spaces
   - Rural Areas

   With regards to land reserve for public and administrative services, portions of land in Ntambag, Ntamulung and Mulang areas were identified without spatially showing them in the master plan graphic documents.

   As concern the regulations, strategic dispositions were stated on the occupation and use of land such as:
   - The type of occupation and maximum densities
   - The height and number of constructions
   - The parking specifications
   - The type of fences

c) **Commercial Center in the Master Plan-1985:** The Commercial Centre occupied an important area in the Master Plan in the zones identified as "Commercial and housing" sector. Commercial activities and non- industrial activities were considered naturally as complementary to habitation. Building set-backs were set-out. Parking spaces for vehicles in the interior of parcels were considered as habitation.

   It was obligatory for commercial housing to reserve part of their lands for other activities, corresponding to about 40% of the surface space. These specifications were hardly respected within the commercial areas as articulated vehicles and Lorries could be seen standing for hours along Commercial streets to off-load goods.

d) **Implementation of the 1985 Master Plan**: The insufficient investments of public and private sectors couple with non approval of the plan paralyzed the implementation according to the provision of the 1985 Master Plan. The realizations of some specific roads were because of the Bamenda Agricultural Show and CNU Party Congress in 1984 and 1985 respectively which urshered in massive investment principally in the construction of roads. Within the road sector only the Commercial Avenue, Veterinary Junction-Old Town to Savannah Junction, and Hospital Round About to Bamenda Airport were constructed. The economic crises which came in the 1990s considerably halted or reduced the renovation process. Unpresidented rate of urbanisation set the stage for the elaboration of the Bamenda (PDU) 2011 and the Bamenda II Council (POS) 2014.

3.3.2.2 The Bamenda Master Plan (PDU) 2011

The regulations and graphic documents were equally validated and approved. Some of the principles outlined in this PDU Report worth noting are:

- The allocation land resources and distribution activities and services were based on planning principles and standards
- Relocation of private property (land) which in the general context and evolution would have been destined for other uses especially in the middle of the Commercial area.

- Ameliorate morphological aspect
- Construct and maintain road and divers networks necessary for a coherent and harmonious development of the Central town and it peripheral
- Re- launched the investments activities necessary in the realization of its programmed activities.

The regulations accompanying the graphic documents outlined the conditions for the occupation of different land uses and also the construction norms. It equally insisted as obligatory or activities to be carried out by an Architect during construction and the control of works in the commercial area. In general, the applications of detail work plan enabled government and municipal authorities charged with the follow-up of construction and renovation to know the different stages of work. This political will brought about progressive transformation of Central Business District.

3.3.2.3 The Bamenda II Land Use Plan (LUP) 2014

The Urban development plans of Bamenda -1985 and 2011 necessitated the elaboration of the PDU 2012 which included more than 75% of the Bamenda II Council spatial land mass. This document defined the orientation of the urban area for the medium, and long teams (2014- 2027).

The Town Planning Law of 2004) prescribed the elaboration of detail sectorial strategies whose content contained precise operating regulations. It is within this context that LUP was elaborated. Up till-date the Bamenda (PDU) 2012 is a reference document in terms of organization and re-structuring of the town.

Examining numerous urban planning documents elaborated since 1985 and specifically what concerns re-structuring of the town centre and other urban sectors, showed the willingness of the public authority to master the land use/occupation and to also affirm the political will of the government of Cameroon in urban planning.

Zoning Rules and Regulations

The Bamenda II Council POS land use zoning rules and regulations provided legal framework for its implementation. They are binding on all parties and actors who manage, occupy, develop and use land within the officially declared planning limits of Bamenda II Sub-Divisional Council.

Different urban planning instruments (PDU, LUP, SP, and PSU) are complementary to other planning and programming tools available to councils namely:

1. Council Development Plan (CDP) and Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQD) in the areas of implementing local policies and economic, infrastructural and socio-cultural development,
2. Environmental Management Plan (PGE) and Plan of Local Forest planning, in the setting of the protection and the natural space enhancement;
3. Sustainable Development Plan (PADD), concerning strategic sustainable development

What makes the town planning documents (PDU, LUP and PSU) different is that they provide to the local elected officials a reference to construct the future of the urbanized zones and those areas that intend to evolve on a larger scale cartographic format including regulations which are legally binding to all stakeholders.

3.3.3 Constraints on Urban Development

Bamenda II Council as whole has areas within its environment that are difficult or dangerous to land use. Equally apart from natural environmental constraints there are various human responses to the environment in regard to proposed planning.

A. Natural constraints to urban development and growth

- The Bamenda escarpment which separates the plateau into two, limiting contiguous expansion and development to occur; particularly functional linkages of road development and housing, which affects all the three subdivisions.
- A significant number of valleys and swamps exist within the urban framework which undermined land carrying capacity and development; and there is no formal land reclamation program for such places forcing the landlords to carry out clandestine development.

B. The human constraints to urban development and growth

- The urban land market which is unorganized and control resulting to spontaneous land sub- divisions, hoarding and speculation in national, private, and government lands;
- Conversion of agricultural land to urban land use without respect of land use zoning and regulation;
- Poor enforcement of development control resulting to chaotic and haphazard land development;
- Poor distribution and networking of Public utilities such as water and electricity supplies, drainage and sewage;
- The unbalanced location of public and community facilities such as schools, markets, lorry parks, public offices has contributed to the sprawling and non-harmonious urban expansion.

3.3.4 Spatial Morphology

Bamenda II Council had experienced spontaneous growth, with a few layouts dated back in 1940 in a traditional grid iron pattern specifically at Ntambag and the Fon Street Layout. These layouts had limited provision of public services, and restricted mobility. Today the areas had grown to form a central core of the city as a result of urban growth factors mentioned above.

The spatial pattern of the town is more of, the core-periphery pattern whereby, the high and middle-income groups are concentrated in the central areas of the town while low-income groups live on the outskirts. This is almost the reverse of the pattern of Western cities, where higher incomes are located in low-density areas in the outskirts and lower-income groups live in the urban centre. Also, the urbanization process lacks insufficiently planned and poorly coordinated-resulting to overcrowding in certain parts and leaves unused land in others. The partial upgrading of settlements areas of Ntambag (Old Town) and Lower Atu-azire resulted in the changes not only in the quality of space, which is provided by urban services and infrastructure, but also brings about a morphological evolution; thus imposing an urban form that has grown organically, and incrementally.

3.3.4.1 Direction of Urban Expansion

The expansion of the urban space is unprecedented and has no pattern. The main directions of urban expansion are influence by the major entering and exit points. For the Bamanda II Council, the major entry and exit points of the area are: Bali road, Mbengwi road, and Bafut road. These roads are more accessible and have attracted many developers towards that direction. Other driving forces include:

- The pattern of land suitable for construction;
- Availability and easy access to cheap land towards the urban periphery;
- The easy access to water and electricity supply;
- The pattern of the location of public and community facilities such as schools, markets, and lorry parks;

- The pattern of the location of public offices; and
- The preferences of residents to locate along the main directions to their villages and divisions of origin.

3.3.5 Bamenda II Council Spatial Structure

Spatial structure is the organisation of urban units into a system of places, which serve different functions or have different land uses, which are linked by networks of physical and/or non-physical flows of persons, goods, services, and information. The urban area of Bamenda II Council has some of these elements mentioned proposed in its POS. But the existence of these is not as the result of a conscious and deliberate effort to make the town work or function efficiently and effectively. Indeed, some quarters and some streets in Bamenda II Council have names; even some houses and some plots equally do, all done by individuals or as a result of an event which should not be the case.

In planning terms, Bamenda II Council can be described as partially organized:

- **Organised:** because Ntambag, Mulang, Ngomgham, Fon's Street area have layout and show an orderly pattern.
- **Disorganised:** in the traditional and native areas where the indigenes are settled and where present population growth and pressure on the land has compelled urbanisation of the land without prior servicing with roads, water, electricity or drainage. A substantial part of Bamenda II Council falls under this category.

However, the town has a dense inner area that has a Central Business District (CBD), complete with financial institutions, stretched along the main streets, and around the market area.

The Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP) adopted an urban spatial structure in line with the direction of urban expansion which ensures:

- The systematic conversion, planning and rational development of lands in the fringes of urban areas to minimise urban sprawl and anarchical land development and the construction in peripheral zones;
- The progressive infilling of vacant plots in inner areas and the middle belts and lastly;
- The encouragement of the construction of high-rise buildings where and when necessary.

Clear hierarchies of road networks were to be developed providing choices of routes from all directions and reducing traffic through the city centre. In addition, a coherent hierarchy of urban spatial structure with service centres were to be developed to minimise the need to travel to the city centre.

3.3.5.1 Internal Spatial Structure

The internal spatial structure of urban space is overwhelmed by commercial and residential land uses. Commerce was and is the major activity that brought about the origin and growth of the city; and the CBD is the core area and falls within the startup point of the city containing- the commercial avenue and markets, financial institutions, treasury and taxation department of the region, cathedral, central mosques, regional hospital, telecommunication facilities, major hotels and major road and housing infrastructures. The five major roads into the CBD constitute shopping streets and foci points for commercial activities and the back streets are residential developments of mix, low, medium and high grade houses.

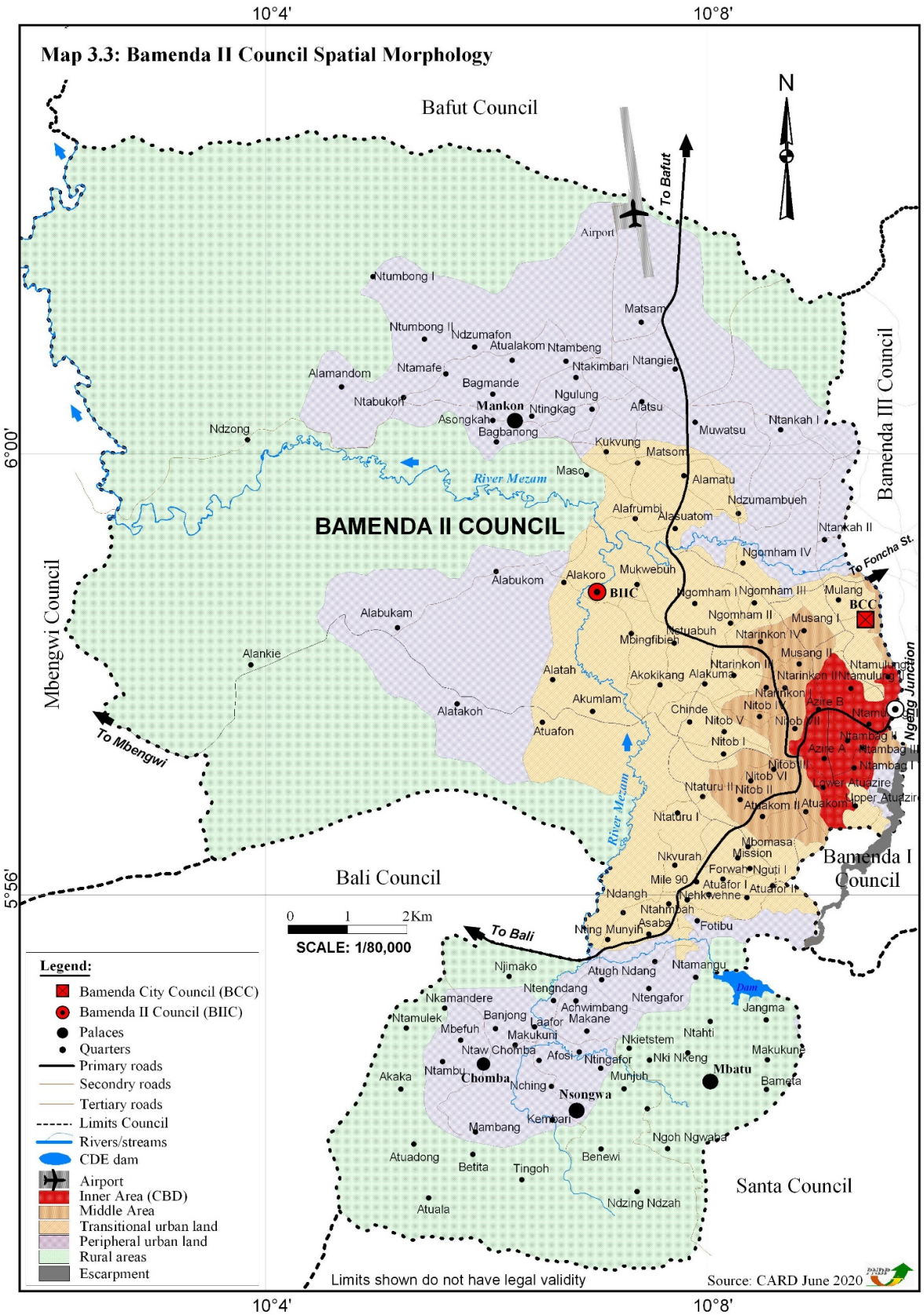
Surrounding the central business district is high density low grade residential areas; which is gradually being transformed into mix commercial and residential activities. High rise buildings with up to (G+5) storeys are gradually replacing old and dilapidated residential buildings. The rate of replacement of old and dilapidated residential buildings depend on the property market situation which is imperfect.

High density low grade residential areas are followed by medium grade residential areas which are progressively transformed into high density residential zones. Beyond this point are mix residential areas of low, medium and high income households living close to one another and their choice of location is the availability and cheap land value. This outer area is dominated by urban sprawl of low density housing emerging from the spontaneous conversion of rural land.

The internal spatial structure of Bamenda II Council is made up of: -

a) **Inner Area:** A densely built inner area as seen in Map 3.2 below is gradually being transformed into an area for commercial activities. High rise buildings with up to five storeys are gradually replacing old and dilapidated residential buildings. Low income high density houses are hidden behind newly constructed high rise buildings.
b) **Middle Area:** A middle area made up of largely low rise medium income houses. This is progressively transformed into high density residential zones.
c) **Peripheral Area:** An outer area of sprawling low density housing emerging from the spontaneous conversion of rural land. These areas contain rural lands which are being converted into the peripheral areas.
d) **Rural area:** These are lands in the rural areas of Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa. Their predominant activity is agriculture (crops and livestock production). Map 3.2 shows the existing internal spatial structure of the Bamenda II Council.

Map 3.3: Spatial Morphology



3.3.5.2 Existing Hierarchy of Service Centres

Bamenda II Council has spontaneous settlement with; a hierarchy of a service centre emerging. These service centres provide services and goods to the region, town, neighbourhoods, and quarters. Bamenda II Council area has the following service centres:

1. Central Business District (CBD) covering the Mankon main market; the Commercial Avenue; SONAC Street, Ayaba Street and Regional hospital and Food market axis. The major commercial activities include: -super markets, wholesale stores and warehouses, shops, banks, financial houses, restaurants and eating houses, private and public offices and repair services.
2. District centre of Ntarinkon Market area
3. Community center at Ntaturu Motor park, Nitob Market park, Muwatsu Market, Mile 90 Mbatu and Nsongwa axis;
4. Neighborhood centre around the settlements

3.3.5.3 Existing Administrative and Ecological Structure

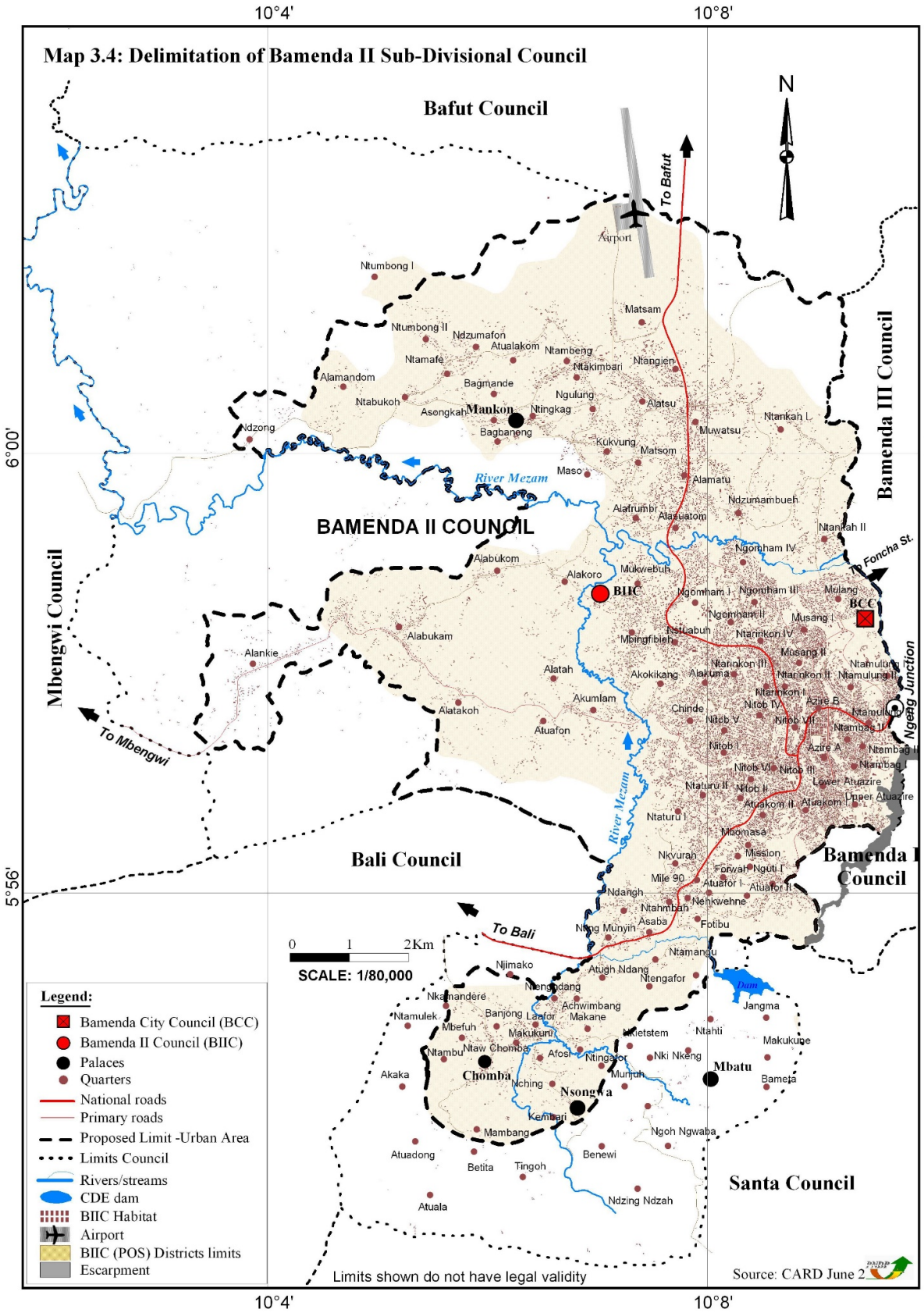
Bamenda II Council is one of the three administrative and ecological zones of the Bamenda City Council- engulfing the urban and rural areas of Mankon, Nsongwa, Chomba and Mbatu Fondoms. The ecological zones include: - the core area dominated by central business district; followed by high density and medium density residential areas respectively. Beyond this point are the rural areas.

3.3.6 Limits of Bamenda II Council

The limits of Bamenda II Council were as per Presidential Decrees N°2007/115 of 13 April 2007 and N° 2007/117 of 24th April 2007 split the then Bamenda Urban Council into Bamenda I, II and III Councils. The limits of the urban area during the previous urban studies (Master Plan 1985, PDU 2011 and LUP 2014) excluded some urban communities or simply split some quarters, households and estates. That of PDU 2011 arose from using a radius of 5km to circumscribe the urban area from the rural/peripheral.

The limits of the urban area were further modified during the elaboration of its Land Use Plan (LUP) 2014. Few discrepancies were also noticed with the new LUP limits as Alabukam, Ntabukoh, Asongkah, Bagbanong, Kukvung and Maso quarters were equally split. Map 3.3 shows the limits as contained in the previous urban planning documents. Map 3.4 shows modifications on the urban limits based on the current CDP studies using high resolution *(0.5m)* satellite images as base map during the delimitation which equally took into account the direction of urban expansion.

Map 3.4: Limits of The Bamenda II Sub-Divisional Council



3.3.7 Demography

3.3.7.1 Population distribution

According to the 2005 census, the population of Bamenda II Council was 201,764 inhabitants. With an average annual growth rate of 2.54% from 2005 and 2019, the population of Bamenda II Council by 2019 is projected to be 261,285. It is important to note that new quarters have been created; firstly, by splitting some of the old ones and secondly, the creation of new settlements at the peripheries of the town due to urban expansion. The population figures of the new quarters are either incorporated into the old ones or the figures do not exist. The Mankon Fondom took up the initiative for all its Quarter Council to carry out a census. Its results are still awaited. Table 3.2 shows the population evolution from 1976 to 2019.

Table 3.2: Population figures/evolution Bamenda II Council (1976 to 2019)

RGPH Year	Population	Growth rate (%)
1976	48,111	-
1987	110,142	7,8%
2005	201,764	4,9%
2019	261,285	2,5%

Source: 3rd GPHC BUCREP 2005; projection by CARD 2019

3.3.7.2 Population Distibution and Projection-Bamenda II Council

The population projection of the quarters within the Bamenda II Council according to age groups is as seen in Annexe 1 and Table 3.3 below.

Population projection method adopted

b - exponential projection: $\mathbf{P_n = P_i\, e^{rn}}$

Where:

P_i: *designates population of initial year, =* ***P_{2005}***

P_n: *designates population of year n (range of projection), =* ***P_{2019}***

r: *designates average annual population growth,= 0.0254 (2.54%)*

n: *designates the exact number of years between i and n .*

e *2.718281828*

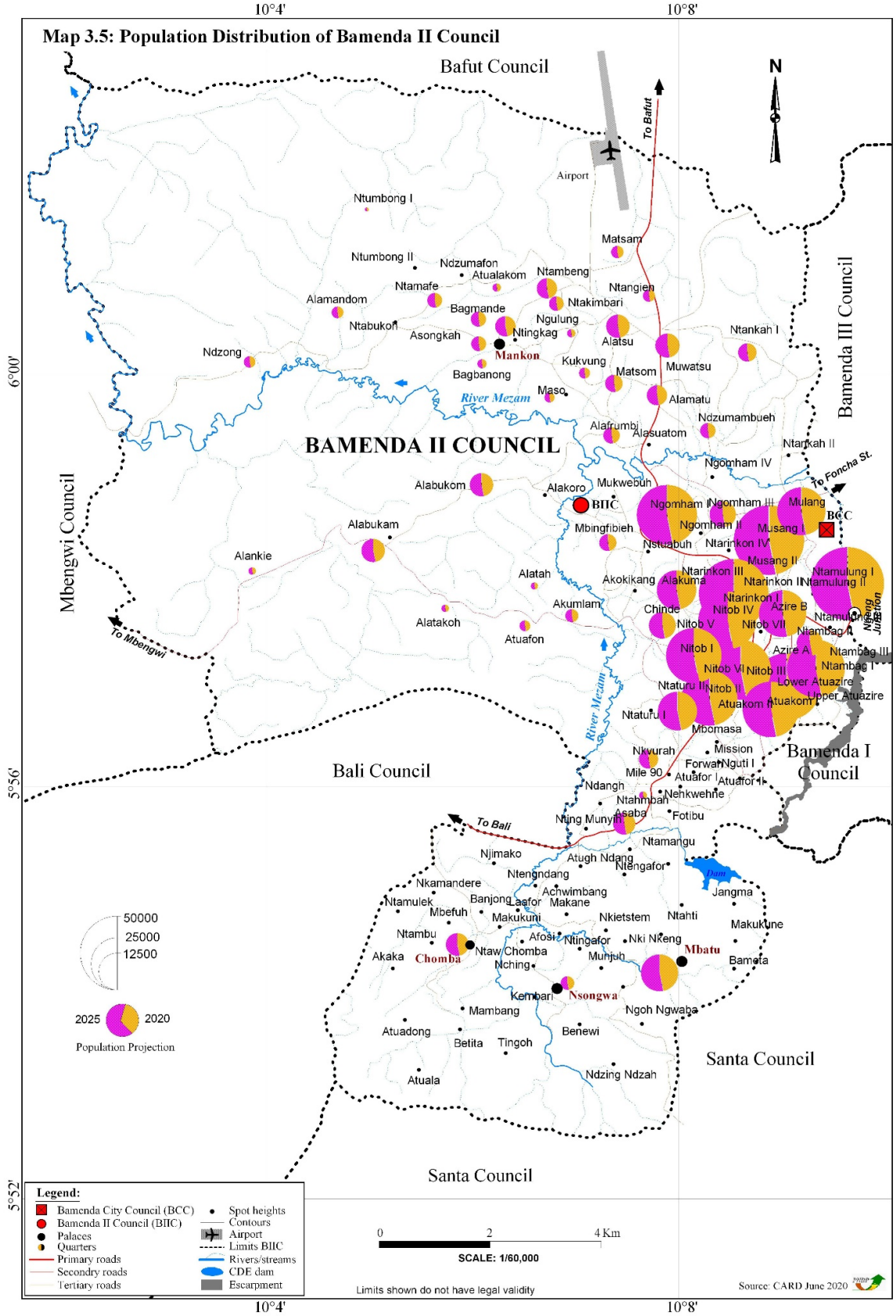
Table 3.3: Projection Population figures of Bamenda II Council

S/N	Quarters	Population Projected Figures						
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Akumlam	716	735	754	773	793	813	834
2	Alabukom	2,296	2,355	2,416	2,478	2,542	2,607	2,674
3	Alachu	2,300	2,360	2,420	2,483	2,546	2,612	2,679
4	Alafrumbi	1,133	1,162	1,192	1,223	1,254	1,287	1,320
5	Alakuma	6,533	6,701	6,873	7,050	7,232	7,418	7,608
6	Alamandom	585	600	616	631	648	664	681
7	Alamatu	1,720	1,764	1,809	1,856	1,903	1,952	2,003
8	Alatah	211	217	222	228	234	240	246
9	Alatakoh	231	237	243	249	256	262	269
10	Asongkah	930	954	979	1,004	1,030	1,056	1,084
11	Atua mambu	438	449	461	473	485	497	510
12	Atuafon	492	505	518	531	545	559	573
13	Atuakom	13,189	13,528	13,876	14,233	14,599	14,975	15,360
14	Atualakom	291	299	306	314	322	331	339
15	Atu-azire	19,144	19,636	20,141	20,659	21,191	21,736	22,295
16	Azire (Small mankon)	9,363	9,604	9,851	10,104	10,364	10,631	10,904

S/N	Quarters	Population Projected Figures						
		2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
17	Bagbanong	355	364	374	383	393	403	414
18	Bagmande	968	992	1,018	1,044	1,071	1,099	1,127
19	Chindeh	3,022	3,100	3,180	3,262	3,346	3,432	3,520
20	Chomba Fondom	2,195	2,251	2,309	2,369	2,429	2,492	2,556
21	Kukvung	508	521	534	548	562	577	592
22	Lower Ngomgham	15,174	15,564	15,964	16,375	16,796	17,228	17,672
23	Maso	427	438	449	460	472	484	497
24	Matsam	649	666	683	701	719	737	756
25	Matsom	1,271	1,304	1,338	1,372	1,407	1,444	1,481
26	Mbatu	5,787	5,935	6,088	6,245	6,405	6,570	6,739
27	Mbingfibieh	1,227	1,259	1,291	1,324	1,358	1,393	1,429
28	Mulang	9,772	10,024	10,282	10,546	10,817	11,096	11,381
29	Musang	20,789	21,324	21,872	22,435	23,012	23,604	24,211
30	Muwatsu	1,677	1,720	1,764	1,810	1,856	1,904	1,953
31	Ndzong	562	577	592	607	622	638	655
32	Ndzumabuah	985	1,010	1,036	1,063	1,090	1,118	1,147
33	Ngulung	285	293	300	308	316	324	332
34	Nitob I	12,935	13,267	13,609	13,959	14,318	14,686	15,064
35	Nitob II	13,053	13,389	13,733	14,087	14,449	14,821	15,202
36	Nitob III	15,518	15,917	16,326	16,746	17,177	17,619	18,072
37	Nitob IV	14,189	14,554	14,928	15,312	15,706	16,110	16,525
38	Nkvura	1,543	1,582	1,623	1,665	1,708	1,752	1,797
39	Nsongwa Fondom	2,054	2,106	2,161	2,216	2,273	2,332	2,392
40	Nsongwa Ntaw	782	802	823	844	866	888	911
41	Ntakimbari	900	924	947	972	997	1,022	1,049
42	Ntamafe	919	943	967	992	1,017	1,043	1,070
43	Ntamambu	261	268	275	282	289	297	304
44	Ntambag I	14,116	14,479	14,852	15,234	15,626	16,028	16,440
45	Ntambag II	2,881	2,955	3,031	3,109	3,189	3,271	3,356
46	Ntambag III	1,092	1,120	1,149	1,178	1,208	1,240	1,271
47	Ntambeng	652	669	686	704	722	740	760
48	Ntamulung	22,614	23,196	23,793	24,405	25,033	25,677	26,337
49	Ntangien	611	626	643	659	676	693	711
50	Ntankah	1,423	1,459	1,497	1,535	1,575	1,615	1,657
51	Ntarikon	20,328	20,851	21,387	21,938	22,502	23,081	23,675
52	Ntatru	6,432	6,597	6,767	6,941	7,119	7,303	7,490
53	Ntumbong	64	66	68	69	71	73	75
54	Ntinkag	782	802	844	844	866	888	911
55	Upper Ngomgham	2,911	2,986	3,063	3,142	3,222	3,305	3,390
	TOTAL	**261,285**	**268,006**	**274,923**	**281,974**	**289,224**	**296,667**	**304,300**

Source: 3rd GPHC BUCREP 2005; projection by CARD 2019

Map 3.5: Population Distribution - Bamenda II Council



3.3.7.3 Characteristics of the active population

3.3.7.3.1 Activities and occupations of heads of household

The survey permitted the identification of two types of dominant activities:

- The public and semi-public sector that occupies 32% of the heads of household;
- The commercial or business sector occupying 25.64% of the heads of household.

The percentage of workers in public service is lower (28.85%), indicating that Bamenda, in the nearest future, won't be any more civil servant dominated but business dominated.

The second activity that occupies the residents is unfortunately agriculture (35.90%) instead of industry. Indeed, the agricultural activity is part of the primary sector that only develops itself in the peripheries of the town, whereas the industrial activity which is needed to permit the development of the industrial zones and create more jobs is virtually absent. What is observed are repair shops mainly automobile, limited to the purchases and replacements of imported used motor vehicles spare parts found within the Fon Street area.

3.3.7.3.2 Population by age groupes

Based on the projected 2019 population figures of BIIC of 261,285 inhabitants, the population structure by main groups and by age is as follows:

- Population less than 15 years: 43.53%;
- Population less than 15-19years: 12.91%;
- Population from 19-60 years: 39.76%.
- Population 60 years and above: 3.80%.

Based on these statistics, it can be deduced:

- The scolarisable population of BIIC is: 261,285 x 54.44% = 142,243 inhabitants
- The ability of the population to work is: 261,285 x 39.76% = 103,886 inhabitants
- The theoretically inactive population is: 261,285 x 3.80% = 9,928 inhabitants

3.3.7.3.3 Structure of incomes and expenditure of households heads

A. Level of incomes

It was not easy to have some answers on the incomes of the heads of household. The monthly average income from the results is relatively low. A simplified distribution of the results presents itself as follows:

- 35.2% earned lower than the guaranteed minimum wage of 40,000FCFA
- 7.7% of household heads earned between the guaranteed minimum wage and 50,000 FCFA
- 12.2% of household heads earned between 50,000 and 69,000 FCFA
- 14.1% of household heads earned between 70,000 and 99,000 FCFA
- 22.4% of household heads earned greater than 100,000 FCFA.

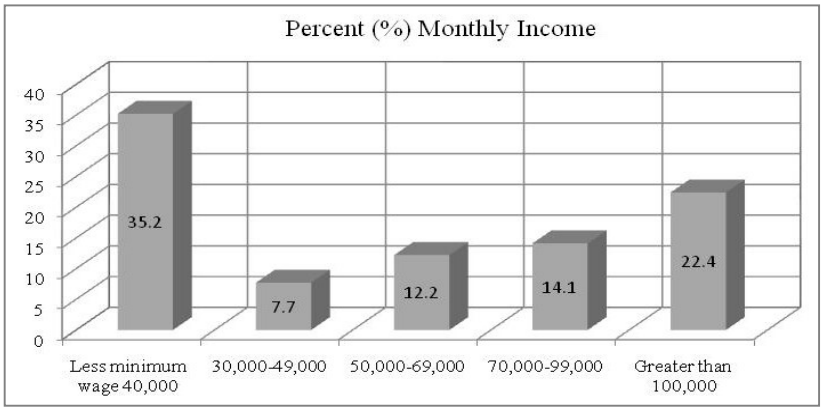


Figure 3.1: Level of incomes of households

B. Educational level of heads of households

On the other hand, the different results enabled the establishment of interrelationship between the level of income and the level of educational attainment i.e. (30.1%) of the heads of household completed only primary school, hence, corresponding to the low monthly income of these heads of households, which showed that because of the low level of education of the heads of households, their income falls within the first group (lower than 40,000FCFA) as monthly income representing 35.2%.

C. Main Expenditure of household

As seen in the table, the primary preoccupation of the inhabitants is firstly health (19.80%), followed by food (19.47%), then rents. This is an indicator of the vulnerability of the population on the income plan. Besides, it equally revealed that a good number of residents have some form of incomes which guaranteed minimum wage.

Table 3.4: Expenditure of households

Rank your first five expenditure classes	Respondents	Percent (%)
Feeding	234	19.47
Health	238	19.80
Education	236	19.63
Rents	156	12.98
Improvement in Housing	210	17.47
No Response	128	10.65
Total	**1202**	**100.00**

Source: CARD surveys 2019

3.3.8 Sociology

3.3.8.1 Historical profiles of the Indeginous Bamenda II Chiefdoms

Bamenda II Council, is made up of four villages (Mankon, Nsongwa, Chomba and Mbatu). The villages have as main traditional Institution, the "Quifor" which is the main traditional structure for men. This means that, by birth, a man naturally should belong to the "Quifor". This society collaborates with the Fon, the Clan head, the traditional council, the Quarter heads and the family heads and work hard to ensure the development of the people and the village as a whole. There are also other traditional institutions which operate in the villages but very often, they only help to disseminate the information that is taken from the "Quifor". They have the Development and Cultural Association the Traditional / Village council, the Quarter council, women's and men's groups (Manjong). All these institutions and structures work hard to see to it that development is brought to the village.

3.3.8.1.1 Profile of the Mankon people

Evidence from oral history shows that the Mankon people are a semi Bantu race of the Tikari group who were forced to move under the leadership of Fon Ndemagha and his successors between the 14th and 18th centuries. Evidence from oral history also shows that, the Mankon people originally settled in the Mbam plains North East of Foumban and were forced out of the region by the Fulbe tribesmen of Tibati. They moved southwards and settled in Bamunkumbit for a while and later continued their movement through the Bamileke region of Bawju and Dschang. This explains why the Mankon language is similar to that of Dschang, Bangwa, Bawaju and Bamunkumbit.

Later they moved and settled in the Ntarinkon forest in Widikum. Due to the unfriendly nature of the forest e.g. lots of mosquitoes and poor hunting grounds, they migrated East under the leadership of Fon Ndemagha IV and arrived at Alanyki (city of water). In search for a more secured territory they migrated further to Fumndvu and finally to Fozan present day site under the leadership of Fon Angwafo I.

Presently the Mankon Fondom is made up of 15 clans who came from diverse directions especially from the Mbam valley. The new site which they have been occupying for 4 centuries now is rich in game reserves fairly level and fertile lands. It also has good natural defences like the river Mezam which runs to the south and west of river Mili in the North and a large swamp in the East.

From 1886 – 1887 the German explorer Dr Eugene Zintgraft explored Mount Cameroon to Rio Del Rye and further inwards with objectives of creating a series of commercial establishments. He arrived in the North West in 1891 and was welcomed by some tribes. The people of Mankon did not welcome him.

In January 1891 Zintgraft in collaboration with fighters from Bali, Bakongwa, Meta and four other German officers attacked Mankon. Under the leadership of Fon Angwafo II of Mankon the enemies were defeated. Four German officers were killed Zintgraft fled and took refuge in Babungo. In 1901 under the leadership of Von Pawel and Captain Glanning the Germans defeated Mankon. Later in 1902 Fon Angwafo II was decorated by the Germans with:

- An eagle crested gown
- An amour of Prussian guard
- A sword
- Four Brass Bulges
- A portrait of late Kaiser William and
- A German tricolour flag.

These decorations were because of his honesty, diplomatic principles, integrity, fair dealing and his jurisdiction role. The title "Kaiser of Kamerun" was given to him. He was given the right to maintain 100 soldiers whom he called "Sodyie Nkamgou".

After the defeat of the Germans in 1914 during the first world war, eleven German colonies were ceased and this marked the end of German rule in Mankon. In October 1915 the British arrived in Mankon. In 1922 when the indirect system was introduced the British administrators in South Cameroon decided to create a traditional administrative court which tried all civil cases. In 1927 the Ngemba native court was created with Fon Ndefru III as president. Under the British rule, land was made available to most people for personal use and for the building of infrastructures such as bridges. The people of Mankon hated the German rule because of their long hours of labour.

Mankon has changed remarkably since its independence under the reign of Fon Angwafo III. Many new infrastructures have been raised such as schools, health centres and well tarred roads. ¾ of all the quarters in Mankon have pipe borne water and electricity. The people of Mankon now actively take part in political activities and pay their taxes willingly. The literacy rate has risen in the last two years except for the very old who are above 70 years of age.

The Mankon Fondom has also witnessed the visit of important personnel like His Excellency President Paul Biya in 1983 and 2010 and his Holiness late Pope John Paul II in the last two decades.

3.3.8.1.2 Profile of the Nsongwa people

The Nsongwa people migrated from Widikum. They left the place because they felt they were a grass field people unlike the Widikum people who were those of the forest area. With this realisation, they felt the land was no more favourable for them and so they had to leave. In addition to the unfavourable forest conditions, they were attacked by diseases.

They left the Widikum forest area under the leadership of Teneng-Azeh who also doubled as their first traditional ruler and chief. They left as one people and first arrived at Tadcon in the Meta land and had an intertribal war because their ruler did not want to be placed under the chief of Tadcon but wanted to remain as leader. This brought a lot of problems and eventually war which led to another migration of the people to their present place in the Bamenda plain area.

Teneng-Azeh was their first chief and was succeeded by 13 others before they moved to their present site. At their present site, they have had 4 chiefs with the first two leaders (Chiefs) ruling for 75 years each.

The Nsongwa people speak the "*Ngemba*" language and have Achu and the yellow or black soup as their main traditional food even though there are different verities of food stuffs grown in the area. Their activities include farming, tapping, hunting, carving, weaving etc. Their cultural activities include dances for various ceremonies depending on the event. Their traditional dances include the "Mbaghalum" and the "Lerre" which are palace dances.

They chose to settle at the present site because they saw that the land was and is still fertile and full of streams that helped them in fishing. The hilly and undulated nature of their land acted as a shield against their foes and a protection against their enemies. They have ten neighbourhoods which include Kimbarre, Nching, Ntingafor, Asaba, Munjuh, Fortibui, Ndangh, Nekweneh, Ntingmunieh, and Ntahmbah. Nsongwa means the people of Ngwa the Fon.

3.3.8.1.3 Profile of the Chomba people

The people left Sudan and settled in Tadkon in Widikum, from there to the healthy highlands of the present place. About 300 years ago Mbah led his people and settled with them. Widikum is forested and unhealthy hence the airy highlands without mosquitoes. Key leaders perceived by the villagers: Kwifon, Fon, Traditional council, village council, Lineage heads, Quarter heads. The present Ruler o the Chomba people is Fon Fobuzie.

3.3.8.1.4 Profile of the Mbatu people

The Mbatu people left from Widikum around Tadkon along with the two brothers, Mankon and Njong. Together they settled around Alamatu (Mile 8). Due to power tossle among the brothers and because of chieftaincy issues, Mbatu left, settled at Bali, then to Awing. Mbatu people left Awing to Babadjou and then back tobAkum and finally settled in the present site. They have had many rulers who led them through the many villages they passed through. Their Pesent Fon is Fon Fru Muma III.who was enthroned around 1988/89. Mbatu has its traditional administration and many other cultural practices like all the other Ngemba villages.

3.3.8.2 Village Groups

Traditional authorities represent the ancestry of the people. In the Bamenda II municipality, there is a First Class Fondom headed by the Fon of Mankon, followed by three second class fondoms headed by the Fons of Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa. Mankon has 78 quarters followed by Mbatu with 24, Chomba with 16 and Nsongwa with 10. Accession to the throne is by inheritance. These Traditional Authorities are recognised officially by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and both the DO and Mayor count on them for the success of the administration. All these and a host of Quarter Heads help in the traditional administration of the villages. The villages have traditional councils that take care of traditional concerns. The villages have organised village committees/associations with an elected executive. The organisation of each village is such that they make efforts to meet their development needs while taking those that they do not have the capacity to do, to the Council. Villagers make financial contributions annually and these finances are managed by the VDAs to execute development activities.

3.3.8.3 Language

The indigenous people of the municipality speak (04) dielects Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa. The municipality being cosmopolitan have settlers/migrants from different regions, and countries settleing in specific quarters of the town; it is common to hear people speak different diealects. English and French languages are national languages spoken, hence, there are two educational systems established in many instutitons from nursery to high schools.

3.3.8.4 The Hausa and Fulani Communities

3.3.8.4.1 Hausa Community

The most import migrant group that stimulated growth and development in the municipality were the Hausas from Northern Nigeria. The Hausas came into Bamenda with their traditional craftsmanship and commerce activities. This function attracted traders into the town and some of them began to acquire land for building development and the town started growing without any formal plan. After the First World War, the English took over southern Cameroons. This event made it easy for more Hausas to move into Ntambag (Old Town) for commerce. Their numbers were significant and they occupied Abakwa on the Ntambag plateau, establishing the first major market and the first layout plan of Abakwa was made. The development in the Hausa business community attracted the population of the region and other regions especially the Bamoums and the Bamileke from French-speaking Cameroon.

3.3.8.4.2 The Fulani People

The Fulani are a group of West African pastoralists. They moved over vast areas and came across many cultures and are known by different names. In Cameroon they were called Fulani by the Hausa, a name which everybody now uses. The Fulani of Bamenda II Council are a part of this migrant ethnic population, having common occupational and biogenetic characteristics: light-skinned with curly hair, pointed nose, thin lips, and slender stature.

Fulani economic activities: Most cattle owners are the Bororos who live in the grazing areas with their cattle and move to transhumance zones in the dry season in search of fresh grass.

It is important to note that the Fulani communities are actively involved in agriculture as the cattle waste is used as manure to improve crop production both quantitatively and qualitatively. This group is also involved in other socio-economic activities. They are settled in the fringes of the municipality (Ntumbong, Alankie, Alamandom, Ndzong, Atuala-Chomba and Ndzing Ndzah-Mbatu).

3.3.8.5 Conflicts

Since the settlement of the population in this area, inter-village conflicts have been experienced. These conflicts have led to loss of property and lives. The conflicts generally develop from one of the following reasons; boundary disputes, chieftaincy problems and internally from farmers'/grazer disputes.

3.3.8.6 Social Stratification

These are social organizations or structures to facilitate living together to uphold their societal values. As such two types of strata can be identified: - the traditional and the political or government administrative structure.

The traditional structure consists of a system of living together or managing the indigenes as inherited from generations and this flows from the tribes down to the village set-up. The

government administrative structure respects the organigramme set-up by the constitution of Cameroon, where there is the SDO for Mezam and followed by the D.O for Bamenda II Subdivision with its administrative seat in Mankon.

3.3.8.7 Religion

There are three main types of religious practices in the communities; Christian, Islam and traditional religion. Christianity and Islam were introduced to the people after their settlement in the area. The importance of each religion in the area seems to be related to how early it was introduced to the people. Christianity (Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterians, and Full Gospel etc) Islam and Animism constitute the main religious bodies in this council area.

With the advent of the Christianity and Islam, traditional religion has adopted a different role and form. Many Christians and Moslems continue to respect ancestral worships and other ancient beliefs alongside their modern religions. This therefore implies that more than 40% of the populations living within the Bamenda II council area still consult their ancestors through tradi-practitioners which cannot go without offering sacrifice to the oracles.

3.3.8.7.1 Christainity

Christianity is the largest religious body introduced from foreign culture. It is practised in all the villages of the council area and the people have adopted various denominations. It has equally contributed to the development trend in the various communities like opening of schools and hospitals.

3.3.8.7.2 Islam

Islam is strong especially in Ntambag (Old Town). It was brought in by the Hausa and the Fulani. Unlike the Christian denominations, Islam has been slow in bringing in aspects of development such as schools, health facilities, etc. Emphasis has rather been on spiritual life.

3.3.8.7.3 Traditional Religion

Characteristics:

- It is mainly based on the worship of ancestors
- Sacrifices like animals, wine, and other aspects are made to these gods
- The gods have shrines which may be at the level of the family compound, the lineage compound, or controlled by the Chief in some locations in the area
- The Chief is considered as a chief priest, a link between the living and the ancestors. This position holds same with the situation of the lineage compound where the QuarterHead is the chief priest.

Ancestral worship goes with shrines where sacrifices are performed. Sacrifices are generally intended to appease vengeful or angry ancestors who might have heaped curses on the people or individual. It may also be intended to solicit for abundant harvest, rains, high fecundity, victory in war, or any other intention. Even if the Chief has been converted into another faith, he must perform these traditional rites, and believe in them.

In the municipality, remnants of traditional religion are reminiscent in certain practices and beliefs:

- The act of going to soothsayers to find out the cause of death of a relative with the belief that death could not have come naturally.
- The belief that if certain rituals are not performed on the death of a relative, the deceased will become vengeful
- The belief that angry ancestors would cause death, sickness, and ill-luck.

The influence of traditional religion and Christianity on the same community has resulted in a situation where fervent Christians are torn between total belief in Christ and belief in certain anti Christian traditional beliefs.

3.3.8.8 Traditional Institutions

1. Mankon Fondom

Mankon village has as main traditional Institutions, the *"Quifor"* which is the main traditional structure for men. This means that, by birth, a man naturally should belong to the "Quifor". This society collaborates with the Fon, the Clan head, the traditional council, the Quarter heads and the family heads and work hard to ensure the development of the people and the village as a whole. There are also other traditional institutions which operate in the village but very often, they only help to disseminate the information that is taken from the *"Quifor".* They have the Mankon Development and Cultural Association (MACUDA), the Traditional/Village council, the Quarter council, women's and men's groups (Manjong). All these institutions and structures work hard to see to it that development is brought to the village.

2. Nsongwa Fondom

Nsongwa village has two main traditional Institutions which are the *"Kwifor"* (the main traditional structure only for men) and the "Takembeng" which represents the women's traditional structure. This means that, by birth, a man naturally should belong to the *"Kwirfor"* while the women should belong to the *"Takembeng".* These two societies collaborate and work hard to ensure the development of the people and the village as a whole. There are also other traditional institutions which operate in the village but very often, they only help to disseminate the information that is taken from the two major structures. They have the Nsongwa Development and Cultural Association (NDECA), the Traditional/Village Council, the Quarter council, women's and men's groups (*Manjong*). All these institutions and structures work hard to see to it that development is brought to the village,

3. Mbatu Fondom

Mbatu village has as main traditional Institution, the *"Kwifor"* which is the main traditional structure for men. This means that, by birth, a man naturally should belong to the "Kwifor". This society collaborates with the Fon, the Clan head, the traditional council, the Quarter heads and the family heads and work hard to ensure the development of the people and the village as a whole. There are also other traditional institutions which operate in the village but very often, they only help to disseminate the information that is taken from the *"Kwifor".* They have the Mbatu Development and Cultural Association (MBACUDA), the Traditional/Village council, the Quarter council, women's, youth and men's groups (Manjong). All these institutions and structures work hard to see to it that development is brought to the village.

4. Chomba Fondom

Chomba village also has as main traditional Institution, the *"Kwifor"* which is the main traditional structure for men. This means that, by birth, a man naturally should belong to the "Kwifor". This society collaborates with the Fon, the Clan head, the traditional council, the Quarter heads and the family heads and work hard to ensure the development of the people and the village as a whole. There are also other traditional institutions which operate in the village but very often, they only help to disseminate the information that is taken from the *"Kwifor".* They have the Chomba Development and Cultural Association (CHODECA), the Traditional/Village council, the Quarter council, women's, youth and men's groups (Manjong). All these institutions and structures work hard to see to it that development is brought to the village.

3.3.8.9 Cultural Heritage

The *Ngemba* people have a lot to exhibit about themselves that has been handed down from their fore parents. Aspects of *Ngemba* culture include the arts (craft work - bamboo work, weaving, embroidery and knitting, pottery); dress, housing, festivals, food, courtship and marriages, birth rites, divorce, death rites, widowhood, and the situation of the woman.

More important is how this cultural heritage is kept intact and transmitted from one generation to the next such that it is manifested or exploited with little adulteration. One of the striking ways has been naming of children and events or other symbolic things for example, there are 8 days of the week, marriage and burial rites etc.

a) **Music and Dance:** Traditional grassland rhythms characterize the music of the people. Traditional dances include '*Samba, Mbagalum and Njang'*. Musical instruments include drums, xylophones, flute and rattles of various kinds. The most common music enjoyed is the Bottle Dance.
b) **Dressing:** The ordinary dressing pattern of the people does not show any peculiarities as compared to other grassland cultures. The traditional dress is the embroidered material made in several colours and common in the North West Region. The characteristic traditional caps and gowns are common. On certain important traditional occasions, however, particular dressing styles may be obligatory.
c) **Craft:** The people are involved in some small craftwork. This concerns woodwork for masks, statues; Common craft works, mostly done by men of the area include bamboo chairs, carvings, traditional gowns and antiques characteristic of most grassland cultures. Craft works by women are mainly bamboo and elephant and stalk baskets and embroiling.
d) **Food:** The main traditional dish in the area is Achu made from pounded cocoyams. The paste is eaten with Yellow soup (a mixture of palm oil and lime stone *"Nikii")* or the traditional Black soup. The traditional drink of the area is raffia palm wine considered as a drink for men and drunk alongside kolanuts or raffia fruits (The 'Ankup'). At times the dish is accompanied with garden eggs or huckleberry.

3.3.8.10 Development and Cultural Associations

Bamenda II Municipality being a cosmopolitan city, the Regional and Divisional Headquarters and above all the cross-road and entry point of the region hosts in addition to the VDAs of the four villages that make up the council more than thiry (30) other VDAs.

Development Associations have been actively involved in social and infrastructure development projects within the Council area. Some of the most active are:

- Mankon Cultural and Development Association (MACUDA)
- Mbatu Cultural and Development Association (MBACUDA)
- Nsongwa Development and Cultural Association (NDECA)
- Chomba Cultural and Development Association (CHODECA)
- Cameroon Hausa Development Association (CHDA)
- Mankon Women Development Association ("*NKAH NIKWI*" which means Light Maturity),
- Other VDAs. Bamenda II Council host many ethnic and village development associations who have contributed to the development of the Council and their village back home.

The development associations have been involved in projects ranging from community water supply schemes, construction of community halls, improvement and maintenance of village earth roads, rural electrification and construction of classrooms for both secondary and primary schools.

3.4 Socio-economic Milieu

3.4.1 The Bamenda II Council

This has been a powerful element of development within the council area. Its projects within this area range from donations in cash and in kind to schools, the construction/maintenance of roads,

bridges, and culverts, and the construction of a modern council building hosting offices, halls, and archives of the council amongst others.

3.4.2 Agriculture

More than 90% of the rural population of Bamenda II Council depend largely on agriculture. It provides employment to the population and also serves as a source of income to the indigenes. Most farms with very fertile soils are located across the rivers with no bridges to aid transportation. These makes farming and transportation of farm produce very tedious.

Despite the importance of agriculture to the economy, many farmers still carry out subsistence farming with the main crop produced being maize. Other crops produced though in very small quantities are beans, cassava, cocoa yams, plantains, pine apples, vegetables. The council area abounds with potential to produce all these crops in large qualities. Mix cropping is very common here as farmers seek to maximize land use. Farm sizes are generally small. The farms are usually made up of two to three small plots located in different places. There is little use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides and production and productivity is very low. Cash crop production is limited to Robusta coffee with low quality of the beans and the price is very low and palm nuts for palm oil. The potential to produce palm oil, cocoa, in large quantities is high.

The insufficiency of capital poses a problem for expansion. Only local traditional methods of cultivation are still being used and these cannot exploit the land resource to a maximum. Farmer grazer conflicts constraint the establishment of large farms away from home for fear of destruction by animals. The continuous burning of the hills for new pasture has led to exposure of the soils that is causing erosion with the consequence of soil depletion.

3.4.3 Livestock Fishery and Animal husbandry

3.4.3.1 Animal Husbandry

Cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and pig production are prominent in the council area and transhumance activities are more felt in the Bum areas. Farmer/grazer problems are very common. Crop destruction by goats, sheep and pigs is widespread and a major frustration to women. Diseases are widespread and a common problem in this sub-sector. Small ruminant production is not widespread and the populations need to be more involved in this sector to increase their income. The limited number of CIGs is also affecting the development of this sector despite the favorable local potentials for this activity. Cattle theft is common and very disturbing and consequently discourages production. In the rainy season lightening often kills cows and grazers need a solution from the delegation of scientific research and innovation. The traditional free range grazing is practiced and no pasture improvement program operates here. Like in the rest of the North West Region, the fern plant is ravaging the grazing land as a direct result of the poor and acidic soils caused by constant annual burning, leaching and soil erosion.

3.4.4 Settlement and Housing Patterns

3.4.4.1 Settlement patterns

Three settlement patterns are found in this municipality namely: scattered, linear and nuclear settlements. Scattered Settlement is found in farmlands with dotted houses all over the place. Most of the quarters are in the form of linear settlements situated along the roadside.

Nucleated settlement is found in the urban centre. Being the Regional, Divisional, and Subdivisional Headquarters, administrative offices and residences for workers has influenced the settlement pattern to take this form.

Traditionally in the Bamenda II Council area, housing is made up of the typical mud blocks and corrugated iron sheets. The traditional housing patterns of the area have been greatly modified over the years. Thatched houses that were formally popular are no longer common in the communities, giving rise to modern and durable house construction pattern. Thus the traditional mud brick house characteristic of grassland people is not common again. The small difference lies with the Fulani's who have their traditional round huts, which are also now getting gradually replaced.

3.4.4.2 Housing

Housing is the most basic of human need after food and clothing, and has profound impact on health, welfare and productivity of individuals. It is the most dominant urban land use component and constitutes a major problem in most of the urban centers in Cameroon. This is so, because urban centers do not possess adequate quantity and quality housing stock to keep pace with the growing population arising both from natural increase, migration from rural areas and smaller towns into the cities which are unprepared to receive them by providing employment opportunities. Housing in BIIC is characterized by slums, undesirable housing condition and shortages in housing supply as well as limited access by the urban poor. Consequently, overcrowding in homes and increasing pressure on the infrastructural facilities as well as rapidly deteriorating environment.

Housing is more than just a dwelling place owned or hired, but also connotes a combination of such requirement as adequate living space, environment, utilities, services, location and interaction with neighbours, accessibility to place of work, worship, play, safety and security of life and property, as well as good sanitation. Housing demand remains the main driving force towards urban sprawl and development of squatter settlement.

3.4.4.3 Patterns and Trends of Demand for Housing in Bamenda II Council

Effective demand refers to the number and quality of dwelling units which can be afforded by the population given the pattern of household income and expenditure, operating of housing finance and delivery system and policy of housing subsidies. Effective demand therefore entails the consideration of the variable in demand as well as the cost in unit in relation to level of income and willingness to pay for housing supply. Effective demand is therefore determined by the following:

a) New household formation;
b) Migration;
c) Number of housing units;
d) Household level of income;
e) Operation of housing finance and delivery system;
f) Policy in housing subsidies;
g) Willingness to pay.

There are no basic statistics for housing demand in Bamenda II Council; however, the demand for housing can be estimated using the UN approach to demand estimates. It is based on population estimate which assumes that for a population of 1000 persons 8-10 new units of housing will be required as indicated in the figure 3.2 below. Estimates of new units of housing were determined using the 2005 population census.

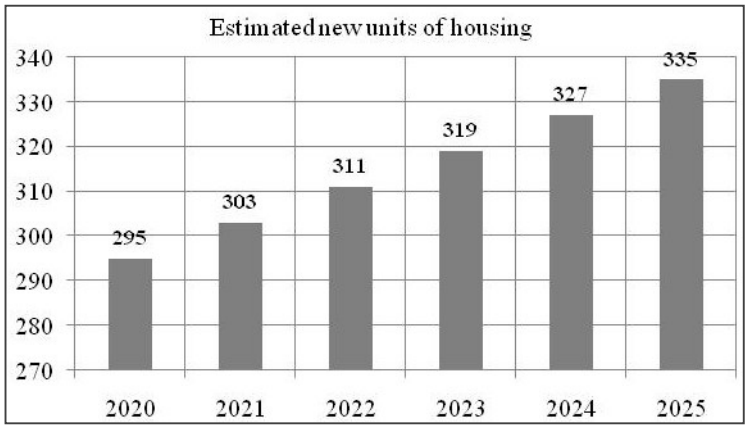


Figure 3.2: Estimated Housing Demand by Population Projection

The figure above shows the trend of housing demand but supply is difficult to estimate. However, housing supply in Bamenda and in Cameroon in general relies mostly in private production.

Access to Housing

The results from the diagnoses show that access to housing is a veritable cause for concern given that as a vital human basic need, decent housing is still a luxury to a good proportion of the population. The sampled households showed that (10.90%) are living in rented houses, whereas (85.26%) own the houses in which they live. This high percentage of persons living in their houses could be deceitful as majority are living in precarious houses that lack basic facilities (water, electricity etc).

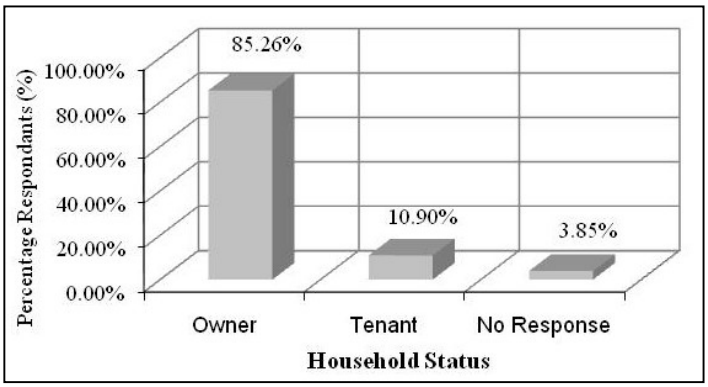


Figure 3.3: Status of House Occupancy

3.4.4.3.1 Patterns and trends of supply of housing

Housing supply refers to the amount and types of housing that are made available for consumption of given price within a given period of time. Housing supply differs from total housing stock in that supply is related to demand. When supply is equal to the demand there is equilibrium, and when the demand is more than supply a deficit set in while surplus occur when supply is more than demand. Housing supply is not limited to market forces strictly but to the housing need of society. Most supplies in Cameroon are not profit oriented especially those supplied by governments, families, non-governmental organizations and community base organizations.

There are two major housing sectors: - public and private sector. The public sector is government and its agencies for housing. This sector administered housing on the basis of objective need base on policies and goals of the government. Participants in this sector are government agencies.

The public sector comprises four other subsectors.

- Low-cost housing scheme
- Staff housing by various ministries and agencies
- Institutional housing
- Special housing-orphan homes, old people homes, special hospital, homes for institute, military, police, and navy housing scheme.

In the Bamanda II Council the contribution of public sector housing is insignificant. Housing supply in private sector is done by individuals as well as corporate bodies and organizations. They provide housing for sale, housing for rent and owner occupier houses. The owner occupier houses are sometimes termed popular sector and constitute a large percentage of housing in the free-market economy countries. They provide shelter for up to 70% of the population both in urban and rural areas. But this percentage represents the quantities aspects only. Qualitatively aspects of the popular sector cannot be said to represent the desired standard for housing.

The production of houses has the following characteristics:

- The patterns and trends for demand for housing are not adequately estimated
- The supply of houses is largely by private sectors particularly individuals either struggling to house themselves or make profit from their contributions;
- Access to land for housing especially for the poor is difficult due to the absences of an organized land market;
- Existing housing production processes and procedures are not effective, complicated, time consuming and costly as they depend on individual initiatives and abilities with little institutional positive support;
- The only organized housing credit facility is CFC which offers selected housing credits to a few who qualify. The rest depend on their limited personal means and informal financial assistances from family members, njangis, credit unions and high interest rates from commercial banks;
- Existing housing conditions are far from satisfactory as they are characterized by: -
    - Random mixing of high, medium and low income housing,
    - Poorly constructed and not regularly maintained,
    - Fences which enclose houses are not controlled,
    - There is an evident shortage of houses for the poor and disadvantaged who are pushed to invade and occupy risky sites to house themselves,
    - Houses for the poor and disadvantaged are poorly provided with no basic utilities such as pipe borne water and electricity,
    - The random construction of high rise buildings which are largely unoccupied and underutilized,
    - The housing sector lacks coherent, consistent and realistic rules, regulations and standards rather than depend on the whims and caprices of those in charge.

3.4.4.3.2 Existing Categories of Housing

The residential areas in Bamenda II Council are not unique in its form. They are mixed-up with other uses in a haphazard manner. Four housing categories could be identified:

1. **High density:** These areas are associated with high rise buildings and have the tendency to accommodate more low income population. It is located close to activity areas of the city. This residential density is associated with the low income group.
2. **Medium density:** This area is vulnerable to become high density in future due densification.

3. **Low density:** The buildings and space pattern carries the features of low density which were considered desirable. Much of the lots are vacant and it is hope that infilling may change the pattern in favour of medium density.
4. **Mixed residential density**: area takes some portions of high density residential and commercial areas. These areas permit mixed commercial and residential activities and mixed residential and services.

From the analysis on the different classification on housing types as seen below it is dominated by low grade with plots or parcels sizes less than 400m^2 representing 32.69% and 400-800m^2 representing 32.05%. These categories of plot sizes are found within the central town.

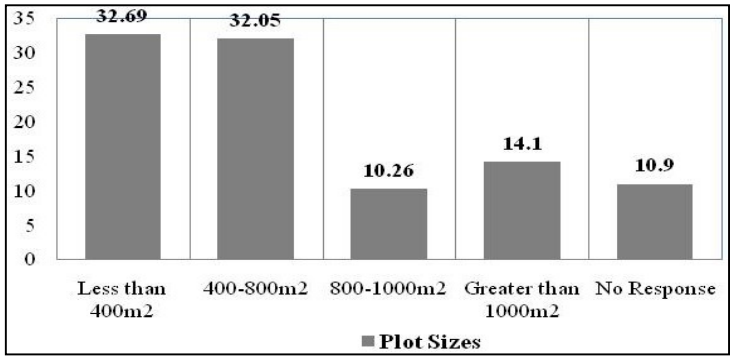


Figure 3.4: Approximate area of the plots owned by landlords

A. <u>Classification of Housing Types</u>

Housing units within the Bamenda II Council can be classified in structural terms as:

1) **Detached House:** From our sample questionnaire, detached housing unit type, put together with official residences, represent (2.56%). The distinguishing characteristic of this type of housing is that it is planned and laid out as a single-family dwelling unit. It is equally characterized by low density, gardens, lawns and garages, entry halls and porches. This type of housing could be seen in Ngomgham, Akokikang and Mukwebu quarters**.**
2) **Semi Detached House:** The semi-detached type of housing units represented (9.62%) of the survey. This grade of housing is characterized by a planned layout, multiple family dwelling units, medium density housing, some gardens, lawns and garages.
3) **Block of Flats:** This housing type comprises of many dwelling units in one building, housing different households and on many vertical levels or floors represents (5.77%). They are found within the CBD and the peripheries of the CBD.
4) **Bungalows:** Bungalow housing type surveyed represents (12.82%). Bungalow is visibly identified by an unplanned environment, absence of streets, use of traditional building materials and methods with a trend towards modernization of the building materials and rudimentary construction methods. Poor sanitary conditions and dilapidated structures abound. This housing type is commonly found among the indigenous populations or earliest settlements. Although the majority of these low-grade housing units are found within the early settlements, at the centre and other locations of the town, similar structures can also be seen on the outskirts.
5) **Duplexes:** A duplex is a house that is divided into two and inhabited by two separate families with separate entrances at the same level or one that is on two floors, with an inside stairway connecting the two levels which are used by the same household. This type of housing is quite visible within the planning area of this study and in their majority fall within the high income group of housing units.
6) **Precarious Traditional Housing:** This housing type represent (66.67%), which is precarious with regards to security and health of the occupants, is made up of old houses that were built using local natural materials such as sundried blocks for walls, left un-

plastered; though with zinc roofs but having the natural soil for floors. These houses are threatened by collapse due to age and deterioration of the materials used and the roofs leak profusely when it rains. Water and electricity are distant dreams, toilets non-existent and the people either use pits open to the sky or the bushes to discharge human waste.

The majority of housing units in this category are found in Ntambag (Old Town), Ntamulung, Lower Atu-azire (Metta Quarter), Azire "A and B". The precarious housing type is fast disappearing as more people are now embracing modern improved housing types because of the durability of its materials, beauty and prestige associated with ownership of such a modern housing unit.

3.4.4.3.3 Producing and Financing Housing

Texts on real estate promotion and the profession of real estate agent were done in 1997 (Law N° 97/003 of 10th January, 1997 on real estate promotion and Law N° 2001/020 of 18th December, 2001 on organizing the profession of real estate agent). These two texts define low cost housing and fix its norms. According to Decision N° 009/E/2/MINDUH of 21st August, 2008, low cost housing is one where a part of the cost is charged to the state, a council or any other public institution.

3.4.4.3.4 Promotion of Local Construction materials

A majority of the dwellings of the households in Bamenda II Council are built in non-durable materials. Yaoundé and Douala have 40% and 27% respectively, dwellings constructed of non-durable materials according to the 3rd GPHC 2005. The creation of the Mission for the Promotion of Local Materials (MIPROMALO) in 1990 did not reverse the tendency to use bad quality materials and the precariousness of housing for poor households. In Bamenda, ABM, Kendely and Dreamland are not only involved in the production of low cost housing, but in the production of local building materials as well.



Figure 3.5: Local Material production at ABM Atuakom-Mankon

Some of the material resources such as clay, sand, lateritic clays, lateritic gravel, quartz and lateritic hardpans, etc. constitute good local construction materials. A lot of these materials are found within the municipality specifically at Mbatu, Chomba and Ntambeng-Mankon. The Ntambeng quarries are explioted at industrial scales by ABM, Kendely Rock Quarry and Dreamland, while on the other hand all the sand pits in Mbatu Nsongwa and Chomba are artisinal.

Local construction material sector shall attract much attention from public authorities for several reasons with the two most important being:

a) The exploitation of these materials shall generate income, create jobs and also stimulate local economic activities through the improvement of road infrastructure, schools, hospitals, energy and communication equipment,
b) Revenue that will be generated in the division and the council in the form of taxes and dues will improve upon the treasury account.

In order to improve the use of local materials in construction, it is necessary that the state and the decentralized bodies prioritize their use in public construction. Indeed, most building materials used by poor households for constructing their houses (e.g. earth blocks and wood) are considered to be temporary materials. Using these materials in their natural state with no improvement does not make them last long.

3.4.4.3.5 Production of Low Cost Housing

The programme of 10,000 public housing units and 50,000 parcels financed by the government, had very high standards of housing, making the cost prohibitive for poor people.

The institutions created by the state to improve access to urban land (MAETUR) and to make low cost housing available (SIC) recorded mitigated balances. The number of plots made available and the housing units realized are only a very weak proportion of the needs. SIC, for example, has achieved only 2,504 housing units since 1952.

There are three major housing sectors: - public, public private partnership and private sector housing supply.

1. **Public Housing:** The Government through Direct Construction Programmes - The Cameroon Real Estate Corporation Société Immobilière du Cameroun (SIC) established in 1952 under the technical supervision of the ministry in-charge of housing and urban development. It is the key operational institution in the implementation of government policy in terms of social housing. SIC main missions are to provide decent accommodations and to make them available to the public through commercialization by leasing, cash or installmental payments.

   The impact of the government direct construction programme is yet to be felt in Bamanda II Council; however, Bamanda I and Bamanda III Councils have benefited from the programme.
2. **Public Private Partnership:** Since 2006, Solidarity Actions of Support to Organisations Supporting Freedom, known by its French acronym ASSOAL, has been working with the National Network of Inhabitants of Cameroon (RNHC) to develop new ways to improve access to affordable housing and to advocate for their application. Housing co-operatives have been set up and credit is provided to such co-operatives to build affordable housing through a national revolving fund that is overseen by a board of directors, a technical secretariat and a committee responsible for monitoring and tracking the use and final destination of funds.
3. **Private sector involvement:** Decree N° 2008/2304/PM of 29th July, 2008 defines a set of fiscal reduction measures in favour of public housing. These benefit mainly the big real estate promoters, but not the poor people who build their houses themselves through self-help housing processes. They provide shelter for up to 70% of the population both in urban and rural areas. But this percentage represents the quantitative aspects only. Qualitatively aspects of the popular sector cannot be said to represent the desired standard for housing.

3.4.4.3.6 Financing low cost Housing-Public sector involvement

A. Public sector involvement

In Cameroon, the fundamental regulations on land, on financing and on promoting low cost housing are generally good. The main problem is the difficulty in applying them. Different actors, especially civil servants, who prepare most documents, place biases in the smooth functioning of professional associations, or in the procedures for evaluation of performance.

An analysis of the public investment budget (PIB) reveals that the state finances the development projects of the urban sector. The Special Council Support Fund (FEICOM) and the Cameroon Real Estate Company (CFC), both state-controlled financial organisms, contribute to the financing of the activities of the urban sector, while granting subsidies and loans to the councils and urban communities. At the same time, the state subscribes to shares in the capital of the enterprises whose mission is the planning, the rehabilitation and the construction of urban infrastructure. Otherwise, the CFC grants some loans to individuals for the financing of their housing, as well as providing finances for real estate projects. Aurora Building Materials (ABM), NJN Homes are the two real estate companies in Bamenda II Council. AURORA got CFC funding worth hundred of millions FCFA for planning and opening up of roads within the layout. 70 to 80% of the housing is to be low cost, while the other strata will take up the rest. NJN Homes created in 2011 aims at providing quality decent and affordable homes to the population.

The classical banks make only marginal contributions to the financing of housing. All these state institutional mechanisms to finance housing in Cameroon, cover only a small part of the demand.

B. Private sector involvement

At the end of 2009, 23 private operators had been approved as real estate promotion agents. Today, those left in the sector can be counted on the fingers of one's hand. Private production is limited to some programmes and do not exceed 100 houses by programme. Its importance is marginal in relation to the demand in lodging valued in urban environments at 70 000 units per annum; the global need for housing in Cameroonian cities is estimated at 1,5 million units.

C. Micro-finance sector

New products from the micro-finance sector, through the small credits offered, permit the financing and improvements of the housing of the population, especially the urban poor. Of the informal financial sources for housing improvement, household savings and njangis constitute more than (76.38%), while the formal financial sources (bank loans, mortgages, micro-finance loans) constitute only about (13.19%) of the finance for the housing. It is worth noting, though, that for household expenditures, housing improvements are ranked higher than rents, coming only after education, food and health, in that order.

The financing of housing development is entirely through personal savings derived from the sale of farm produce, trading and for the most part from salaries of civil servants who have served or are still serving in the area. Figure 4.6 shows that (76.38%) of households' finance housing projects from personal savings plus Njangi houses. This is closely followed by bank loans and mortgage institutions (13.19%) as a source of financing for housing projects.

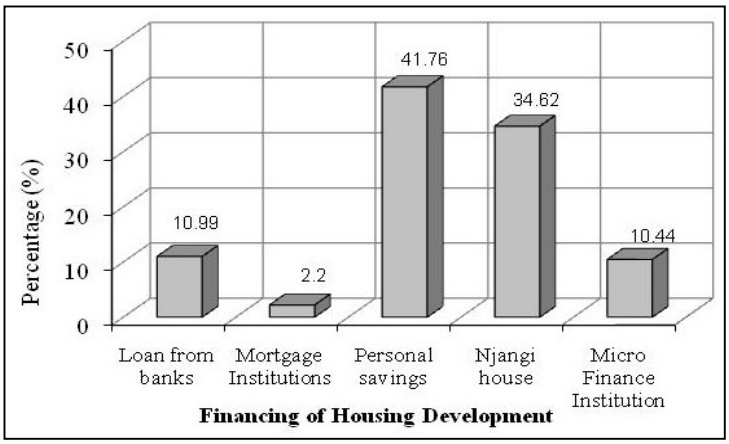


Figure 3.6: Financing of Housing Development

D. Public private partnership

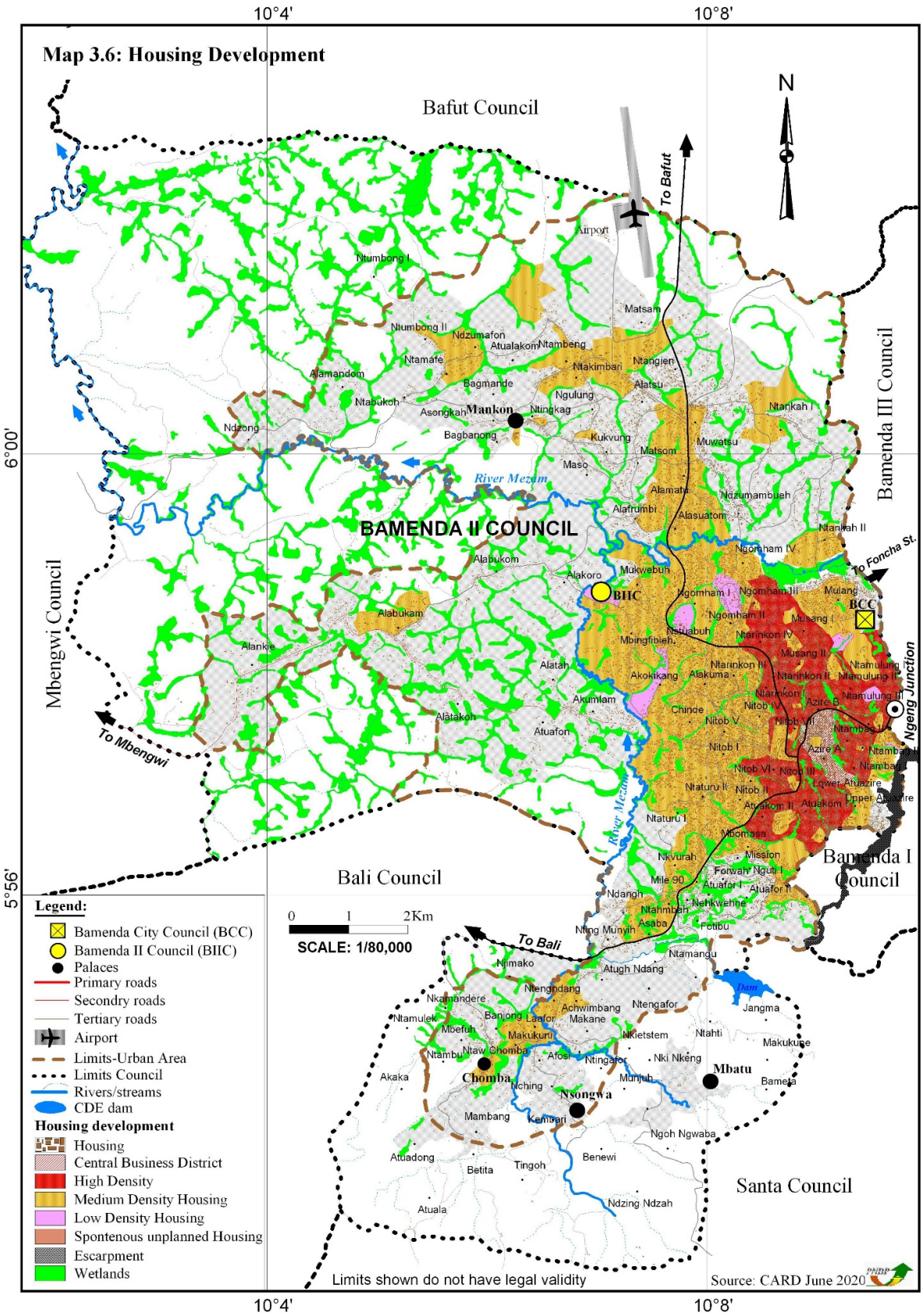
The first public private partneship in financing low cost housing was carried out specifically within the Bamenda II Council by BCC in the construction of purely commercial stalls around the municipal stadium, Hospital Round About, and BICEC. This can hardly benefit the poor due to procedural and cost implications.

3.4.4.3.7 Evaluation of low cost housing

Low cost housing is in theory destined for low income households. Unfortunately, most low cost housing programmes are not open to the poor households. The transfer price of public housing integrates all costs, notably: the price of the land and relevant expenses, the expenses related to equipping and planning of the land, honoraria for studies and controls, construction costs, miscellaneous charges for management and marketing, the financial overheads. The standards of public housing, as defined by the law, are very high and do not permit poor households to afford them. The 30 million FCFA costs for a T3 apartment (3 rooms) as offered by the elitist SIC, for example, are clearly not what the poor can afford. Without subsidy, households with low or medium incomes will not be able to support these costs.

It is important that the state reviews the policy of low cost housing, especially the norms of low cost housing. The conditions of access to aid for the eligible households remain to be defined. Clearly, a different mechanism has to be devised to provide housing for the urban poor in Cameroon.

Map 3.6: Housing Development



3.4.4.3.8 Constraints to Housing Supply

1. **Limited Finance:** Housing is a capital intensive venture and should be from long term sources at low capital cost. This is not available in Cameroon; attempt made through establishment of housing fund was characterized by crisis and poor management. Primary mortgage institution contribution is insignificant because their fund sources are short term. Commercial and merchants' banks refused to grant loan as mortgage lending. Also various insurance companies that control large stock of pension and other security fund do not contribute to housing provision. With this limited finance, couple with high cost of borrowing made housing loans unaffordable to most people.
2. **Poor Accessibility to land:** The Land tenure system in Cameroon, practically cannot guarantee easy access to land. Rather many informal processes of accessibility prevail – by buying from land owners or speculators.
3. **The land delivery**, land alienation and the deed registry procedures are highly centralised and cumbersome. There is still lack of a systematic approach to the identification, demarcation and formal registration of land parcels.
4. **Land administration:** There has also been an absence of clearly defined institutional hierarchy for land administration which has resulted in multiple land allocations which in turn leads to complicated land disputes. The Land consultative board remains ineffective. Most of the urban residents live in poor conditions in unplanned settlements, and have no security of tenure.

3.4.5 Wellbeing of Residents

Housing means more than a physical unit of walls enclosing a space and having a roof to keep owners out of rain, cold or something else. It is that unit, services that go with it and a whole gamut of relationships. It is always seen as part of a larger ensemble or settlement: a block, sub-quarter, quarter, a village, a town, or even a city. It was within this context that structured questionnaires were administered in the quarters to investigate certain indicators of wellbeing of the residents.

1. Sources of income of households

The results show the low monthly income of residents that cumulatively 42.9% houdeholds heads earn less than 49,000FCFA monthy.

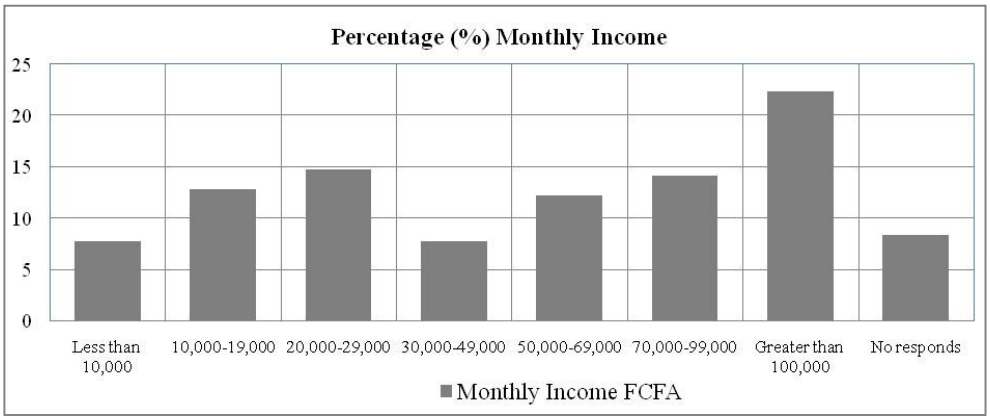


Figure 3.7: Monthly income of households heads

The household surveys revealed also that 28.85% were civil servants; 25.64% are businessmen, 35.89% are farmers and 3.20% from other occupations. The results show that the residents of Bamenda II Council are not over dependent on salaries and wages.

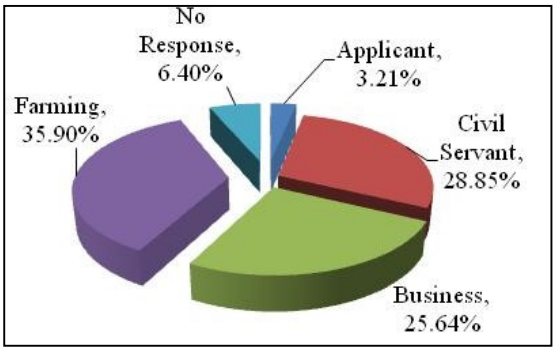


Figure 3.8: Sources of incomes of households

2. Statute of occupation

The majority of landlords without land title represent (54.48%), while those in possession of a certificate of sale or agreement represent (33.97%), and the residents who reside on ancestral land from birth represent (35.26%). Lands with neither land title nor any document represent 53.2%, meaning that a majority of households are not able to justify the occupation of their land.

As there is no land market, traditional land transactions and land brokers are poorly organized, hence it becomes difficult to create and standardize land acquisition and transfer procedures. This has resulted in homes being built on restricted area without urban vision. Moreover, some households are fully aware of their irregular status (lack of regulatory documents and illegal occupation of reserved areas: wetlands, easements, etc.). The consequences are enormous.

3. Age of buildings

Construction of new houses has been on a steady increase. Between 1990-2018, (31.41%) of houses were constructed as compared to 20.51% houses constructed between 1980-1990. Given the trend of housing development for the next decade 2020-2030, it will be fair to conclude that it is likely to be high. The percentage of 'No response, 8.97% is an indication either of the commercial nature of the housing stock (tenants cannot provide the needed information) or the changeover of the ownership of the houses (new owners are not in possession of the building plans).

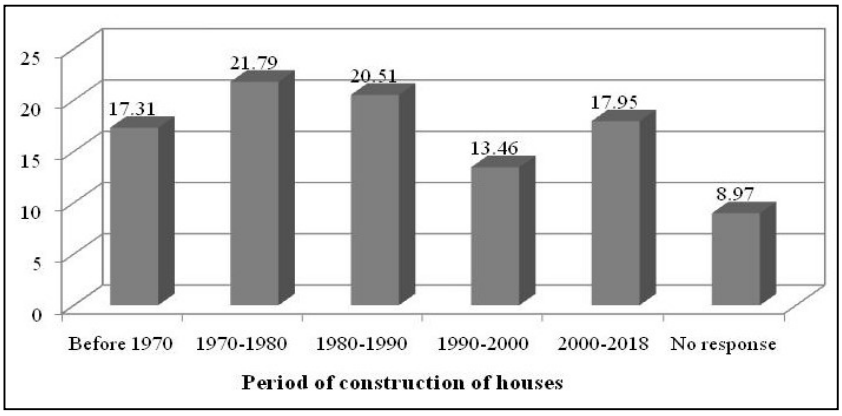


Figure 3.9: Period when buildings were constructed

4. Materials used for the construction of houses

For the Bamenda II Council to rise up to the demand for decent housing, determined efforts must be made by the administration to enforce the rules of good housing construction in terms of the respect of land-use prescriptions, layouts, construction regulations, use of

appropriate building materials and construction techniques, uphold and improve the already existing legal transactions in landed property.

The existing housing stock has been realized in the majority of cases without the due respect to either relevant Town Planning Rules and Regulations, or the use of building plans produced by competent professionals in the domain, application of the appropriate construction techniques/methods and materials necessary for the realization of quality housing.

5. Situation of Toilets

The survey of housing units shows that out of 390 households studied, 220 use pit latrines, representing (56.41%); while (42.56%) use water system, and 1.03% use the bush for their toilet needs (See Figure 4.10) below.

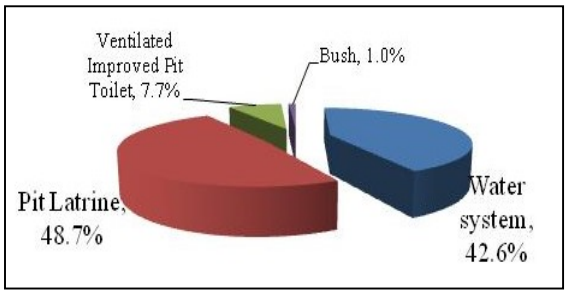


Figure 3.10: Situation of Toilets

These results are disturbing considering:

- The high water table within some areas of the council;
- The depths of the pit toilets vis-à-vis the numerous wells used by the population as source of drinking water.

6. Water supply

The populations in both (urban and rural areas) get water from four basic sources, namely: CAMWATER, community water supply schemes, boreholes/wells and spring sources. The surveys showed that 76.92% use water from wells and community water schemes, while 19.20% obtain potable water from CAMWATER, with 2.60% from spring streams/sources.

Some of the CAMWATER stand taps within the urban area were privatized a long time ago, whereas some are not functional. The results from the sampled resident population showed that 37.19% travel between 100 to 500m to fetch water.

The high rate of water borne diseases (typhoid 38.5%, cholera 14.10%, diarrhea and dysentery 18.00%) as affirmed by the respondents could be linked to the inadequate provision of potable water in the municipality.

7. Energy supply

Out of the number of households surveyed, 50.6% affirms the regularity of energy, whereas 5.5% of the respondents do not have electricity in their houses. Regarding black-outs more than (50.64%) experience frequent electricity cuts every day. Those without electricity are probably those staying in neighborhoods or at the outskirts of the town.

The dominant source of energy used for cooking is the combination of gas-firewood-kerosene follow with (42.95%), while 50.64% of the households use fuel-wood for cooking; a low percentage (4.49%) use gas. Causes attributed to low connection or residents to ENEO grid are difficult and expensive bureaucratic procedures, high charges etc. see Figure 3.11 below.

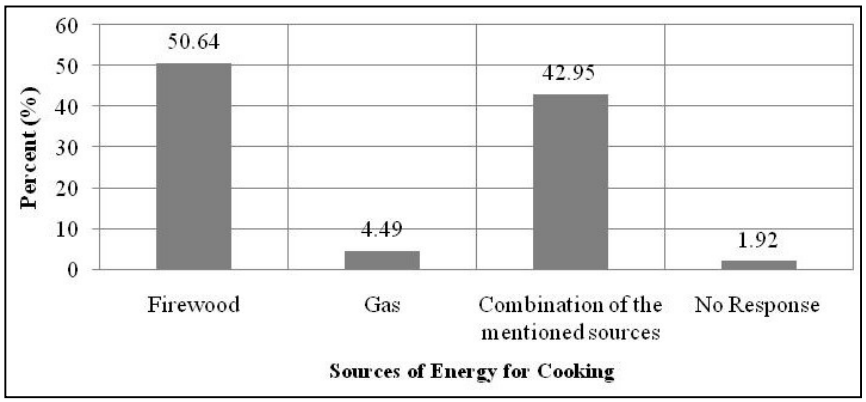


Figure 3.11: Sources of Energy for Cooking

3.4.6 Land Use Pattern

Land use patterns are a function of interrelationships between land use for economic, social and public interest determinants. Land use pattern within the urban area is not just as a result of the influence of one single determinant but that of interactions between all other determinants. Public decision on use of land may result in purely motivated economic changes in land use pattern. Public interest and socially oriented values may have a cumulative effect of modifying the actions and ultimately the land use pattern.

As urbanization is largely an economic phenomenon, internal organization of urban areas turn to reflect economic forces which facilitate the functioning of the economic subsystem involved. A rational pattern of land use develops within the urban area which mirrors the differing requirements of the various economic activities and classes of residences. As the profit motive conditions the use of urban land a variety of behaviour patterns in the real property market tends to produce, in aggregate, economically motivated land use patterns. Usually these purely economic actions receive intervention by government based on public interest and social interest.

In Bamanda II Council area, large and small specialized activities have segregated themselves in their optimum conditions. This phenomenon is common in the central business district, district centre, and sub-district centre where commercial activities dominate. Close to these commercial areas are high density low grade residential areas; followed by medium grade residential areas. Beyond this point are mix residential areas of low, medium and high income households living close to one another and their choice of location is the availability and cheap land value.

Apart from commercial activities that are located where they enjoy the greatest relative advantages, other land uses do not follow suite; thus land is not used for its highest and best use. The spatial differentiation of land uses increases with increasing size of area without reflecting specialization of activities, thus creating a complex and chaotic situation despite the existance of the Master Plan and Land Use Plans.

3.4.6.1 Pattern of Land Ownership

Pattern of Land Ownership refers to the classification, occupation and the management of land. The existing pattern of land ownership within the Bamenda II Council is considerably influenced by the following categories of land tenures in Cameroon: -

3.4.6.1.1 Public Land

These are lands that are comprised of all real property that by nature or by purpose are allocated for the general use. Public land is liable to private appropriation. In principle, they are owned by the state on behalf of the public. Most of the public lands are often invaded and occupied by the population especially the poor non-natives who do not have access to regular building plots.

Public land is classified into two categories:

a) **Natural public lands** are comprised of coastlands, waterways, sub-soil and air space
b) **Artificial public land:** they include motorways, highways, public monuments, cemeteries, museums and traditional chiefdoms.

3.4.6.1.2 National Land

National land covers the largest parts of the municipality. National lands are usually occupied by indigenes who have customary ownership rights and non-natives, who informally acquire them from the natives. They are occupied and used or not being used without titles. National lands are found all over the municipality.

National lands are expected to be administered by the government in such a way as to ensure rational use and optimum development. The government may classify portions of national land under the public property of the state or incorporate such lands in the private property of the state or in that of other public bodies for purposes of economic, public and social utility.

National lands are being classified into two categories:

1. **National lands of the first category:** these are lands that are occupied by houses, farms, plantations as well of grazing lands manifesting human presence and development before August 5th 1974. This category of land can be obtained through direct registration.
2. **National lands of the second category** are those lands that are free from any effective occupation as from the 5th of August 1974. This category of lands can be acquired by grants, through an application for concessions and final concessions.

3.4.6.1.3 Private Land

Private lands are all registered lands. They are parcels of land over which the government has given freehold titles to individuals. They are subdivided into three categories namely: State private lands, Individual private lands and Corporate or community private lands.

A. State private lands

Private lands of the state include the following:

a) Personal and real property acquired by the state;
b) Lands which support buildings, structures and installations established and maintained by the government;
c) Real property developed upon by the state by virtue of:
   - Being struck off the list of public property of the state;
   - Expropriations for reasons of public interest;
   - Grants of urban and rural lands which are forfeited by confiscation.

It is important to note that most if not all of private lands of the state are not titled.

B. Individual private lands

These are lands on which land titles have been issued to individuals or corporate bodies. This is the only official document which constitute real property right. Individual private land can be acquired by the following: -

- Application for occupied and used national land as first category of national lands;
- Final concession on national land;
- Retrocession;
- Land subdivision
- Assignment (transfer)

C. Corporate (Community) Private Land

These are lands that are set aside by communities, organizations or corporations for community purposes. They are usually national lands with no titles. Community lands

offer opportunities for attracting the location of various public facilities and sharing the land to needy individuals.

They can be acquired through grants and are meant for development projects managed by the population. Most of these community lands are not titled. Nobody can claim ownership of a piece of land without a land title. Only land owners with titles are usually compensated in case of expropriation for public utility. One can only obtain a loan from a bank with a legal land title.

3.4.6.1.4 Mode of Land Acquisition in Bamenda II Council

There is no land market in the Bamenda II Council. As else where in the region, traditional land transactions and land brokers are those in control who at times are poorly organized, so that it is difficult to create and standardize land acquisition and transfer procedures. This has resulted in homes being built on restricted area without authorization documents. Moreover, some households are fully aware of their irregular status (lack of regulatory documents and illegal occupation of reserved areas: wetlands, easements, etc.).

There is no clear-cut distinction between National Land and Customary Land Regime. This explains why there are frequent and increasing land management conflicts and litigations.

Table 3.6: Mode of Land Acquisition

Mode of Land Acquisition	Respondents	Percent (%)
Allocation from government	32	10.26
Purchase	134	42.95
Inheritance	130	41.67
No Response	16	5.13
Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: CARD surveys 2019

1) Existing Pattern of Land Ownership

The existing pattern of land ownership in Bamenda II Council as in most areas in Cameroon showed that 33.97% of lands owned are by simple conveyance deed or sales agreement, while 20.51% do not own any document at all.

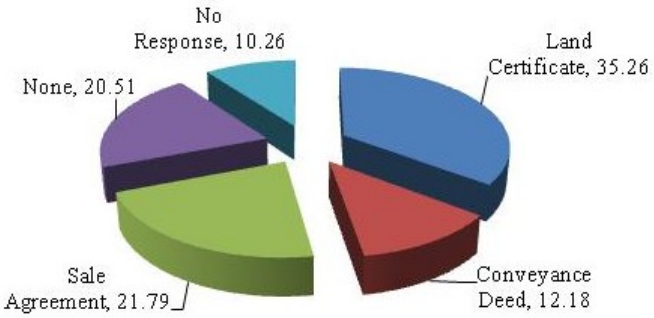


Figure 3.12: Type of documents owned by Landlords

Nowadays, citizens increasingly show lack of interest with respect to land titles and financial institutions have less confidence in them. The survey showed that only (35.26%) of the sampled households have land certificates and (34.00%) of the same sampled population do not know the procedure for obtaining land certificates.

This is largely because the principles of their intangibility, irrevocability and the definitive character are very much often violated. For instance, when several land titles are delivered

on the same piece of land to different individuals, where land titles are arbitrarily delivered without respect to any legal proceedings at all or obtained by unorthodox means, where land titles are being established partially or wholly on a piece of land in a government reserved area or that of a public community etc, they can be declared null and void and the land title can be withdrawn.

Public institutions are allocated land for development by simple allocation procedure by the Land Consultative Board. More than 75% of public institutions lands do not equally have titles. This has led to:

- Government lands been used or transferred to individuals or groups without reserves for future use for example the part of the Bamenda GRA Layout which stretches to Ntambag.
- Most public facilities are found on land without formal land certificates;
- Absence of an up-to-date cadastral data base which continuously shows the changing pattern of land ownership;
- Artificial lands of the state (steep slopes, watercourses, swamps, escarpments) are not delimited and protected from invasion and occupation;

2) Categories of Land Uses in Bamenda II Council

The land use pattern in Bamenda II Council is unplanned and uncontrolled. It is evolving, flexible and determined by decisions of public authorities to locate public facilities and decisions of private entrepreneurs on where to do what. The dynamic process of land use involves:

- Commercial and profitable activities invade residential activities;
- More profitable activities invade less profitable ones;
- Commercial and business activities push residential activities outwards as well as spread in a linear pattern along fast transit arteries (passages);
- The conversion of one land use to another is not subject to control and approval except for purposes of tax declaration.

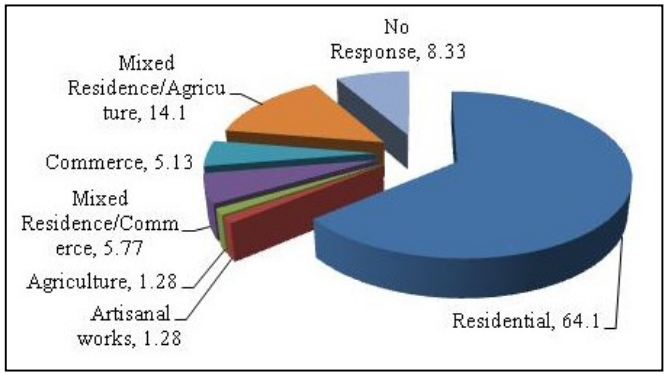


Figure 3.13: Categories of Land Uses in Bamenda

The following table shows categories of land use within Bamenda II Council.
Table 3.7: Categories of Land Uses in Bamenda II Council

N°	Classification	Location	Characteristics	Observation
1	**Residential**			
1.1	High income low density	- Ngomgham - Akokikang	Large plots of 800 to 1000 square metres with occupation coefficient of 30 to 40 %	Several plots still unbuilt
1.2	Medium income	- Ngomgham	Moderate size plots of 600 to 800 square metres with occupation coefficient of 40 to 60%	
1.3	Low income high density	- Ntambag, Atuazire, Ntarinkon, Ntamulung, Musang	Small size plots of less than 600 square metres with occupation coefficient of more than 60%	Very densely settled and overcrowded.
2	**Commercial**			
2.1	Central Business District (CBD)	Commercial Avenue and environs (Azire "A"and "B", Lower Atu-Azire	Wholesale, supermarkets, banks and financial houses, offices, catering services, repair services, information services, Food Market, retail services etc.	Old residential buildings being converted into high rise commercial buildings
2.3	Markets	Ntarinkon, Nitob, Ntaturu and Muwatsu	Retail, foodstuff, services, lorry park	Residential buildings being converted into commercial use
3	**Industrial**			
3.2	Service Industries	Azire "B", Dispersed across town	Garages, saw mills, small scale soap and agro processing	Visual nuisance
4	**Administration**			
4.1	Regional and Divisional Offices	Ntambag, Mulang, Ntarinkon	Regional and Divisional Services	Others are dispersed across town
4.2	Sub-divisional Offices	Ntambag, Mulang	Divisional office, sub-divisional and some divisional offices	Others are dispersed across town
4.3	Council Offices	Mbingfebieh and Mulang	Bamenda II Council and Bamenda City Council	Mbingfebieh and Mulang council office has recently been developed
5	**Open Spaces**			
5.1	Institutional	All over town	Premises of public offices, public and community facilities, municipal stadium	No formal open spaces
5.2	Farmlands	National lands, urban fringe	Seasonal crops and vegetables	No organised pattern

N°	Classification	Location	Characteristics	Observation
5.3	Sporting areana, stadium and Playgrounds	Ntamulung, Atuazire, Azire "A"/Schools	Parcour Vita, Municipal stadium/school pitches	No organised pattern, Inversion of private lands for sports
6	**Public and Community Facilities**			
6.1	Public and Community Facilities	Across town	Educational, health, civic and welfares	Insufficient reserve lands for future development
7	**Mining Industry**			
7.1	Stone and sand quarry	Ntambeng, Mbatu, Chomba	Stone and sand quarry	Hoarding for lands for stone quarry is high at Ntambeng; Polluted streams in Chomba and Mbatu due to artisanal sand exploitation
8	**Environment**			
8.1	Flood plains	Mulang, Ngomgham, Mukwebu, Ntaturu, Alankie	Risky sites, swampy areas, escarpment	Urban agriculture and housing development in the wetlands and escarpment
8.2	Escarpment and steep slopes	Ntambag, Jangma, Azana, Atuafor	Risky sites, swampy areas, escarpment	Urban agriculture and housing development in the wetlands and escarpment
9	**Forestry**			
9.1	**Forestry reserves**	Mankon Palace, Chomba, Mbatu	Mankon Palace forest reserve, The forest in Chomba and Mbatu	Little efforts are being done in the re-aforestion of the community forest.

Source: CARD Field survey 2019

3.5 Gender Profile of Bamenda II Council

Judicial and Institutional Framework of Gender

The term Gender encompasses the culturally and socially determined characteristics, values, norms, roles, attitudes and beliefs attributed by a society to women and men through constructed identity. Sex, on the other hand, refers to the biological difference between women and men. Gender, as a crosscutting construct, plays multiple roles in all aspects of development. The perception of gender determines the developmental role played by government institutions, the private sector, the civil society, rural and urban communities and other development partners.

A. **National legal instruments:** There are more than nineteen (19) national legal instruments enacted to guide gender policy, which include both general texts and those expressly designed to protect women in specific situations.
B. **Institutional Framework:** The national mechanism for gender promotion was established in 1975 in the Ministry of Social Affairs, which was later transferred to the Ministry of Women's Affairs in 1984. After several transformations, the later ministry became the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family (MINPROF) on the 8/12/2004.

Created by Decree N°2005/088 of 29/03/2005, MINPROF is responsible for drafting, implementing, and evaluating all measures relating to gender and the protection of the family. MINPROF works to ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on sex, and guarantees the equitable inclusion of men and women in political, economic, social and cultural domains.

The institutional framework for implementing the national gender policy is made up of three committees i.e.

a) **The inter-ministerial committee:** Presided over by the Prime Minister, Head of Government.
b) **Technical committee:** Presided over by the Minister in charge of MINPROF.
c) **Technical Secretariat:** This is placed under MINPROF and presided over by the Secretary General of MINPROF; it holds quarterly meetings. Besides other entitlements, it is also responsible for continuous updates on gender issues

Gender Situation per Sector

Gender Situation of Bamenda II Council as an Institution

The decentralization process presumes that public affairs and politics are initiated at the base and ensure equitable participation of men and women in domains such as the elective arm of government, the legislative arm of government, Public administration, etc. However, out of 30 councillors in Bamenda II Council, only 07 are women, out of 47 permanent council staff, only 19 are women and out of 24 temporary council staff, only 02 are women.

The above-mentioned situational analysis indicates that the Bamenda II Council as an institution has not attained the 30% minimum quota nationally allocated to women in decision-making and other institutions. The fact that the council institution has not elaborated a gender policy is contributory to this situation.

The Bamenda II Council building has no provision for working, nursing mothers to bring their children to work as there is no kitchen and no nursery. Additionally, there are no ramps for the physically challenged of which there is such a councillor and some visitors doing business with the council have various impairments and challenges.

Organisations working on gender issues in the Bamenda II Council

A number of NGOs (COMINSUD; Women's Forum; SIRDEP; Wa-Cameroon, CEDS, CHRAPA etc.), Associations and CBO's have been working to integrate gender issues in institutions and in local traditional organisations. Most of their actions have been designed to create gender awareness, and ensure the integration of gender sensitivity into family and community life through gender analysis and the development of gender policies at grassroots level. Unfortunately, the council as an institution, though aware that Gender impacts all human activities, has neither developed a gender policy nor put in place any programme for training her staff and stakeholders on gender issues.

Men and Women in relation to employment and economic opportunities

In the economic sphere, the domestic and employment profile of women and men will be examined at the formal/informal levels.

A. Domestic work

The division of labour in the villages within the municipality (Mankon, Nsongwa, Mbatu and Chomba) is biased against women, as it confines women mostly to reproductive roles, while men are engaged more in empowering productive roles.

B. Employment opportunities

The economic crises of the 1980s and 2008, and the ongoing Anglophones crises which began in 2016 have engendered an increase in the economic vulnerability of families within the Bamenda II municipality. Economic activities are carried out in Bamenda II sub-division, providing employment opportunities for both women and men, but more in the informal sector than in the formal.

C. Formal and informal sectors

The formal sector within the municipality falls under the jurisdiction of instruments governing gainful employment, while the informal sector lacks a normative framework despite its productivity.

- **Formal sector:** Civil Service General Rules and Regulations establish the principle of equality of access to all job markets, without any discrimination whatsoever based on gender. In Bamenda II municipality, the promotion of women in work places that exist is still low, regardless of the grade. Despite the legislative instruments available, women are still on the disadvantage with respect to the distribution of positions of authority held in mixed socio-economic groups.
- **Informal sector:** The agricultural and non-agricultural informal sectors employ the bulk of the active population. More women than men perform activities in the informal agricultural sector, which is more dominant in the villages. On the other hand, the building construction and related fields engage more men than women. The women incur costs and expenses due to unavoidable work absenteeism and incapacitation that result in low productivity.
  This sector also encompasses child labour, a situation which, in this particular case, refers to young children's productive activities carried out outside their homes with or without payment.

D. Health

In the area of health, the population still suffers from endemic diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, etc.), the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and inadequate access to health care and medications. This is characterized by despicable gender disparities, particularly in reproductive health where many women continue to die during childbirth as a result of:

- Inadequate healthcare services in the domains of family planning and contraception
- Low education that engenders ignorance of women's human rights and existing remedies to women's peculiar health problems
- Low income and generalised poverty
- Patriarchal socio-cultural norms that fuel gender-based violence

E. Education

In Bamenda II Council area, the two educational systems operate (English and French systems). In addition, there is the non-formal system of education for young girls and boys, as well as inclusive education in GBHS Bamenda and at SENTTI developed for youths with special needs, notably children with disabilities.

School Enrolment Statistics in Bamenda II Municipality

Enrolment				
Year	**Level**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
2018	Nursery	181	197	378
2018	Primary	4 481	4 018	8 499
2017	Primary	5 057	4 755	9 812
Difference in 2017 & 2018 enrolment		576	737	1 313

Secondary Education Statistics				
Year	**Description of SecondarySchool**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
2018	Secondary General	232	171	402
2018	SecondaryTechnical	360	249	609
2018	Administrative Staff	25	0	25
2018	Teaching Staff	23	3	26

Gender and Transversal Issues

Situation in decision-making and governance

There are different decision-making levels, for example, the family, public affairs and political levels.

Family level: Decision-making in households depends on the issues at stake and family status. Many women who take decisions by themselves are more likely to be single. In most cases, men fully enjoy their status as family heads and are at the centre of all major decisions.

Public Affairs and Political Levels

The decentralization process presumes that public affairs and politics are initiated at the base and ensure equitable participation of men and women in domains such as the elective arm of government, the legislative arm of government, Public administration, etc. However, out of 30 councillors in Bamenda II council, only 07 are women, out of 47 permanent council staff, only 19 are women, and less than 10% of the Sub-Divisional Delegations and other sub-divisional services are headed by women. Regarding the participation of men and women in Defence and Security Forces, the Bamenda II Military Base, the Gendarmerie Brigade, and other Public security services like the police are headed by men, with no sign of any female staff.

Gender-based Violence

Gender-based Violence (GBV) is a reality in Bamenda II municipality. Family members experience one form of violence or the other – be it domestic violence such as all forms of abuse, physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or economic violence. Socio-cultural norms lead to, and are factors of, Gender-based Violence.

Gender issues and consequences of HIV/AIDS in Bamenda II Council

Bamenda II Council is at the gate-way into North West Region, the CBD of Bamenda, the regional, divisional and sub-divisional headquarters, is a transit town where many people move in and move out en-route to/from North West Region. Statistics show that HIV/AIDS is prevalent in the municipality. Research carried out by the North West Regional Technical group for HIV response on pregnant women in the North West Region from January to June 2017 showed a higher prevalence of the disease among the women than their husbands.

Among these factors, and in the case of Bamenda II municipality, we may particularly highlight:

- Poverty that pushes young women and young men to engage in transactional sex,
- Mobility that tends to give people a legitimate feeling of (sexual) irresponsibility
- Peer pressure that engenders rural-to-urban migration, alcoholism and prostitution
- Ineffective care system due to multiple constraints faced by care givers, inadequate access to health care, etc.

Individual and group response to the pandemic; civil strife, disorder and war

Gender issues in relation to the environment and climate change

Women in the municipality are more vulnerable to climate change because they are highly dependent on local natural resources, like forest flora and fauna and freshwater fish, for their livelihood. It is necessary to frequently emphasize the need for continuous education.

Recommendations

Priority actions to be carried out at the level of Bamenda II Council include, but not limited to:

- Liaising with more NGOs in order to build councillors and council staff capacities
- Making employment opportunities available to all with equity
- Institutionalising Gender policies and making them operational in the Council area
- Ensuring that Gender-based violence is addressed by all stakeholders in the Council area
- Enhancing the empowerment of families through poverty reduction strategies
- Vigorously pursuing health education and skills development as a mitigating factor.
- Developing a policy document on:
    - Gender policies in major institutional setups in the Council area
    - Gender trainings and capacity building (gender awareness creation, analysis, and gender integration)
    - The programming of gender mainstreaming, complete with plans of action for the integration of gender concerns into every council programme or activity.
    - A gender policy, an essential required institutional document be elaborated and the terms enforced in accordance with the provisions of the national gender policy.
    - As a public office, infrastructural adjustments be made to accommodate all forms of people doing business with the council.

IV PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

CHAPTER FOUR: SYNTHESIS OF BAMENDA II COUNCIL INSTITUTIONS

4.1 SWOT Analyses of Council Institutions

4.1.1 SWOT Analyses Human Resources

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Professional training from CEFAM - Staff available, assiduous, committed and punctual at work - A good representation of youths and an active working group in the list of personnel - All staff members have at least an elementary level of education - More than 70% of staff are permanent - Salaries paid according to the Cameroon labour code respecting the minimum wage level. - Regularity in the payment of salaries - Provision of motivation to meritorious staffs - Constant supply of all office consumable by the store account service - Provision of office stationeries for the efficient working of the different services	- Low representation of women in councilor list and poor representation of women in list of personnel - No motivation, - Staff not well informed of working procedures - Poor means of movement during tax drive - More tha 50% of council personnel are holders of Advance and Ordinary Level Certificates. - No formal document at the level of the council containing rules and regulations for the staff except the labour code. - Staff are ignorant of laws regulating council activities - No criteria for the selection and recruitment of personnel - No defined timetable for periodic coordination of meetings, lack of a systematic way of assessing personnel. Based only on mark sheet of personnel - Insufficient access to modern technology and application techniques (ICT) e.g. computers, internet connection. - No training opportunities for staff (internal and external)	- Majority of the staff fall within the active age group, as a result there is possibility for the council to improve on the qualification of the staff. - Possibility for capacity building among the staff	- Poor representation of women in council management could compromise important decisions taken in favour of women - The absence of communication credit/allowances will inhibit the out- put of most workers - Lack of means of transportation for workers especially those in the Hygiene and sanitation service will cause low performance - Due to the insecurity of the municipality,

4.1.2 SWOT Analyses Council Finances

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Available and reliable sources of council revenue - Existence of highly committed staff for tax/revenue recovery - Budget preparation and adoption is participatory - Tolls and taxes are collected and receipts issued and controlled	- Poor current business and tax-unfriendly climate - Very weak internal revenue - Weak technical capacity of revenue collector - Relatively poor intra-urban and intra urban road infrastructure - Poor supply of water, energy supply network - Tax evasion with many tax payers not versed with the new system of tax payment - Insufficient external revenue especially at the	- Presence of inter-urban roads likning Cameroon througth Mamfe to Nigeria and major markets in Cameroon like Douala, Bafoussam, Yaounde etc - Unexploited sources of finance e.g natural resources and touritstic sites - Presence of external donors - Proximity to the functioning	- High recurrent costs may scare away potential financial partners - Insufficient/inadequate collection of revenue due to lack of trained personnel - Low investment expenditures on reproductive assets - Poor business-pulling

- Marked improvement in budget execution - Respect of accounting principles and norms	humanitarian and multilateral level - Weak resource mobilization capacity from funders through project writing - Weak investment revenue with some far below full capacity - Very low allocation of revenue for investment - Informal exploitation of natural resources and touristic sites - No study by council on natural resource endowment of the municipality	Bamenda Airport for any potential business deals - Relatively large urban population both within and out of the municipality - Acces to wider financial market e.g Nigeria.	facilities like road network, water supply and electrification

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.1.3 SWOT Analyses Management of Relations

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Council has cordial and good working relationships with various stakeholders and development partner.	- Meetings not regular, limited accords (partnerships agreements) with external partners - Irregular payment of sitting allowance to councillors and some delay in payment to council workers and its contractors	- Lobbying and advocacy for fruitful relationships - Lobbying and advocacy for fruitful relationships - A vibrant home and abroad community that can be exploited with well coordinated activities for fund raising	- Council assets may not be well accounted for in the absence of regular inventories. -

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.1.4 SWOT Analyses Council Asset

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- The service exists - The service has a dynamic and talented staff - Existence of unexploited natural resources (e.g sand (Mbatu) and rock quarry deposit at Ntambeng Mankon) - Existence of enough land for the construction of buildings for investment	- The inhability for the council to collect taxes (directly) from the major markets in the municipality like the Ntarikon market, the main market and the Food market - Still Insufficient landed properties - No fixed policy for supply of council equipment - Council assets inventory not updated - Absence of road construction machines like catarpillar. - Apart from lock-up stores, no other business buildings like guest houses and municipal halls convenient for hiring to generate revenue, - Absence of equipment (computers) and	- Council land around the council building for the construction of store - Existence of NGOs partners to assist councils and to provide basic equipments e.g. FEICOM, PNDP - Possibilities of twining with other councils within and without the country	- The absence of depreciation value of the council assets can lead to poor management of the assets it makes it difficult to know the time or period for replacement or renovation.

	accounting software in the section,		

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.1.5 SWOT Analyses Council Departments/Services

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Departments endowed with very active and dynamic staff - Departments exist - Available space for the construction of new offices if need be	- Insufficient personnel in some departments - Inadequately trained personnel in some departments - Insufficient resources (material and financial) for field activities. - Technical departments inadequately equipped	- Existence of NGOs to train or build capacities of staff in the domain.	- Many Partners may be scared to work with the council due to the low qualification of council staff and when the capacity of the staff is doubtful.

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.1.6 SWOT Analyses Council Committees

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Five committees created within the council - Committee are composed of councillors - Committee chair person are given the tasks of coordinating these committees	Committee members not active; do convene and/or attend meetings - Some of the councillors are not proactive	- The council have potential staffs to run the committees effectively - Council have the staff with the potentials of building the capacity of councillors	- None

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.1.7 Analyses of Success, Failures, Potentials and obstacles (SEPO)

Table 4.1: Success and Failures

Aspect of analyses	Succeses	Failures
Human Resource Management		
Personnel	- Established contract of service with every staff, - Existence of job description document	- Absence of an organization chart, - The system put in place for the follow-up of the presence of personnel are effective and inefficient, - The training received by the staff are not always put in application,
Human resource management Policy	- Existence of an office for staff management placed under the SG, - Existence of gratification of personnel	- Poor management of attendance sheets of staff, - Delay in the holding of sessions for the advancement of staff
Organizational viability	- Existence of job description document, - Application of delegation of powers and duties	- Ineffective implementation
Organisation and functioning of the services	- The head of every service assures the implementation of services within its area, - Effective - collaboration between the services	- Irregular holding of coordination meetings - Services are not animation effective by the SG, - Weak mastery of job description document within the services in order to effect an effective service
Financial Resource Management		
Source of income of the Council	- Funding from varied sources (PNDP, GP-DERUDEP, LIFIDEP, FIECOM etc.)	- Some sources of income foreseen in the law on the tax on the local development are under- exploited
Process of preparation, follow-up and management of the budget	- The council prepares and vote it annual budget yearly - Multiple actors take part, - A session to vote the accounts and management reports is organized yearly,	- The anticipated budget is only achieved at about 60-70%
Structure of the budget	- The structure of the budget takes into account functioning and investment in the anticipated percentage quota	- The estimated amounts are not realized at 100%
Mechanism of collection of the capital stocks	- Organization of the periodic campaigns of recovery - Put in place - a platforms dialogue with taxpayers, - Elaboration of tax payers file, - Agents of the council follows the level of recovery	- The anticipated amounts are not collected
Transparency in the management of the budget	- Production of management accounts and financial reports in time	- None
Investments	- Every year realizations are made in terms of investments, - The council benefits from the sources of financings of the PIB, PNDP, FIECOM, and other development partners for the realization of the investments, - The population contributes some times for the realization of the communal	- The forecast in terms investments are not 100% achieved

Aspect of analyses	Succeses	Failures
	infrastructures - High level of investment in the social projects	
Management of the liabilities of the council	The council manages well its loan with FEICOM	None
Management of Asset		
Typology of Asset	- Construction and equipment of the Council Chambers, - Progressively acquire property for the personnel according to needs and available means,	- Improper documentation of asset according to standard norms
Method of the management of asset	- The management of every element of the asset is affected by the user who signs the card, - The user is informed on the state and quality of the material,	- None
Maintenance system	- The council chamber is still new, - The furniture and equipment are renewed progressively according to the needs and the available means	- Absence of an equipment pool - Absence of garage to repair broken down vehicle
Management of relations		
Partnership	Convention of partnership with: - PNDP - SEEPD-CBC	None
Communication	- Use of varied media to communicate community radio, bill board) - BIIC News paper - Presence of the communication mediums (community radio)	Absence of a communication service within the council

Table 4.2: Opportunities and Obstacles

Aspect of analyses	Opportunities	Obstacles
Human Resource Management		
Personnel	- Personal of varied category within the council, - Young and average age - Personnel on the whole within the council, - The possibility that the council allow staff to go in for training,	- The budgetary constraints in relation to the recruitment
Human Resource Management policy	- The application of the labour code - Presence in the council of expertise that the council can solicit	- Budgetary constrain
Organizational viability	- The council has a number of Executive members - All Executive members are residents within the Council	- Insufficient and qualified staff for the operationnalisation of the organization chart
Functioning of the services	- 4 services out of 5 are operational within the council	- The Social and Cultural service is not functional in the Bamanda II Council)
Financial Resource Management		

Aspect of analyses	Opportunities	Obstacles
Source of Income of the council	- Existence of potential sources of income in the council locally, national and the international environment - Existence of adjustments and reverted by the CU and by the State (DGD)	- Poor development infrastructure like sufficient energy and water supply and poor facilities that attracts private investment
Process of budget preparation, follow-up and its management	- Existence of several categories of actors involved in the process	- The budgetary lines must be respected
Structure of the budget	- The previous budget and the administrative accounts permit to prepare the structure of the future budget better	- The law in force fixes the norms to be respect (Investment and functioning)
Mechanism of the collection of capital stocks	- Availability of sources of income at the local level	- Allowing tax payers to freely pay their taxes
Transparency in the management of the budget	- Existence of manuals for procedures and management	None
Investments	- The development plan shows the needs of every community in the council	- The financial means are limited, - The needs in terms of investment are considerable.
Management of the liabilities of the council	- Possibility to have some loans and to manage progressively	- None
Management of Asset		
Typology of the Asset	- The council has divers and varied asset (fixed and movables)	None
Method of management of asset	- Presence of the maintenance structures in the vicinity of the council	None
Management of Relations		
Relations with the external actors	- Existence of several actors and institutions	None
Partnership	- Possibility to search for and to sign some conventions with the partners - Varied domain of partnership exist	None

4.2 Reference Situation

4.2.1 Public and Community Facilities

Public and Community facilities are provided by government in partnership with local councils and local communities. The goal is to ensure the timely and balanced location of public facilities over time and space in appropriate locations and suitable sites.

Within the Bamenda II Council, there is an inadequate provision of these facilities. Where they exist; the users exceed the capacity of available facilities resulting in pressure of over used, congestion and over- spill into available space. On the other hand, the spontaneous locations of some of these facilities makes users travel long distance at high cost and long duration to use facilities.

4.2.1.1 Educational Facilities

Although several parties contribute to the provision of educational facilities within Bamenda II Council, the State has the primary responsibility to provide all levels of educational facilities within reach of each citizen. The organisation and provision of education within the Council is assured through the delegations of the ministries of:

- Basic Education; and
- Secondary Education.
- Higher education

These delegations operate at regional, divisional and sub-divisional levels. However, the actual providers of education include:

- The government;
- Religious organisations (CBC, Presbyterian, Catholic and Islamic) which operate organised systems of education (systemic or confessional);
- Parapublic (CNPS);
- Lay private sector.

Figure 4.14 summarizes the provision of educational institutions within Bamenda II Council by various funding agencies.

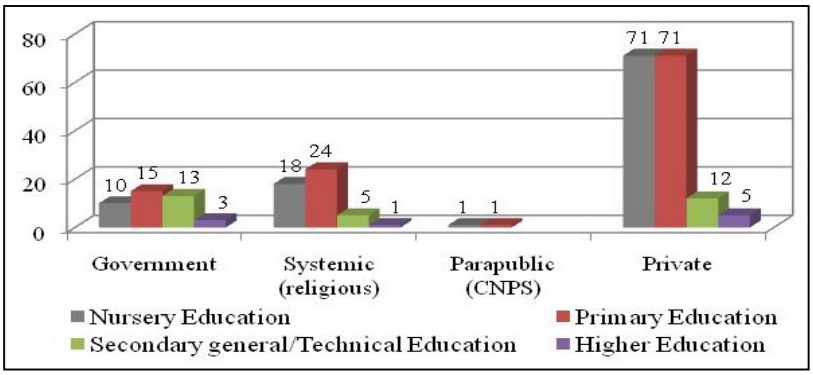


Figure 4.1: Provision of Educational institutions by Agency

4.2.2 Existing State in the Provision of Educational Services

4.2.2.1 Existing Situation-Basic Education

4.2.2.1.1 Nursery Education

The situation of Nursery Education 2018/2019 school year is as follows:

- There are 90 nursery schools with only 10 public owned representing 11.11%;
- There were 679 classrooms with only 91 public owned ones representing 13.40%;
- 8,210 pupils enrolled within the current school year with only 1,991 in public nursery schools representing 24.25%;
- An average of 12 pupils per class as compare to 21pupils per class in the public sector.

As regards equipment/infrastructure, there is an overwhelming dominance by the private sector over public. Table 4.3 shows the spatial location of nursery schools.

Table 4.3: Summary on Nursery Schools Enrolment, Staffing, Infrastructure

No	Agency	Pupils	Teachers	Infrastructure and Furniture									
				Good	Average	Bad	Total	Pit Latrine	Urinals	Table Chairs	Chalk boards	Cupboards	Desks
1	Government	1991	160	51	30	10	91	15	15	222	119	20	2187
	Subtotal	**1991**	**160**	**51**	**30**	**10**	**91**	**15**	**15**	**222**	**119**	**20**	**2187**
2	Catholic	1484	127	74	19	4	97	14	14	222	179	33	2131
3	Presbyterian	541	42	32	1	0	33	6	6	114	57	8	675
4	Baptist	71	14	5	6	0	11	2	2	26	14	2	168
5	Full Gospel	29	10	0	3	4	7	1	1	12	7	2	90
6	Islamic	2	7	6	0	0	6	1	1	14	10	14	88
7	Para-Public	51	7	6	0	0	6	1	1	14	10	14	88
8	Lay Private	4041	585	383	28	17	428	66	66	662	369	171	5151
	Subtotal	**6219**	**792**	**506**	**57**	**25**	**588**	**91**	**91**	**1064**	**646**	**244**	**8391**
	TOTAL	**8210**	**952**	**557**	**87**	**35**	**679**	**106**	**106**	**1286**	**765**	**264**	**10578**

Source: DDMINDUB Mezam Statistic Report 2018/2019

Table 4.4: Statistical Analysis of Enrolment Statistics and Needs in Nursery Schools

NO	Name of School	Enrolment			No. Available			No. Needed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers	classrooms	chairs plus tables	Teachers	Classrooms	chairs plus tables
A	**GOVERNMENT**									
1	GNS AKUMLAM	29	22	51	3	1	4	3	1	4
2	GNS ALAMANDUM	11	6	17	5	3	4	5	3	4
3	GNS ALAMATSOM	22	34	56	4	3	3	4	3	3
4	GNS CHOMBA	24	16	40	4	2	17	4	2	17
5	GNS GMI IIA	136	141	277	14	5	47	14	5	47
6	GNS GMI IIB	62	75	137	8	4	46	8	4	46
7	GNS MBINGFIBIEH	42	46	88	5	2	1	5	2	1
8	GNS NTINGKAG	30	21	51	5	2	20	5	2	20
9	GNS NTOH-MBATU	10	6	16	2	2	2	2	2	2
	SUB TOTAL	**366**	**367**	**733**	**50**	**24**	**144**	**50**	**24**	**144**
B	**CATHOLIC**									
1	CNS ALAKUMA	21	27	48	2	3	12	2	3	12
2	CNS ALAMATU	18	12	30	2	2	20	2	2	20
3	CNS AZIRE	94	77	171	6	4	90	6	4	90
4	CNS NDAH-MBATU	17	27	44	2	2	10	2	2	10
5	CNS NGOMGHAM	47	29	76	3	2	25	3	2	25
6	CNS NJIMAFOR	26	24	50	3	2	18	3	2	18
7	CNS NSONGWA	25	24	49	2	1	15	2	1	15
8	CNS NTAMAFE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	CNS NTAMBENG	29	11	40	2	2	10	2	2	10
10	ST JOSEPH BNS	90	85	175	6	2	40	6	2	40
11	MALURE BNS	27	24	51	2	3	40	2	3	40
	SUB TOTAL	**367**	**316**	**683**	**28**	**20**	**240**	**28**	**20**	**240**
C	**PRESBYTERIAN**									
	PNS AZIRE	58	57	115	4	4	90	4	4	90
	PNS NTAMULUNG STA	28	27	55	2	2	109	2	2	109
	PNS NTAMULUNG C.C	17	22	39	3	2	30	3	2	30
	PNS NTATURU	19	15	34	2	2	28	2	2	28
	SUB TOTAL	**122**	**121**	**243**	**11**	**10**	**257**	**11**	**10**	**257**
D	**CBC (BAPTIST)**									
1	CBNS MUSANG	46	58	104	4	2	12	4	2	12

	SUB TOTAL	46	58	104	4	2	12	4	2	12
D	**FULL GOSPEL**									
1	FULL GOSPEL N.S FISH POND	11	38	49	11	7	16	11	7	16
	SUB TOTAL	**11**	**38**	**49**	**11**	**7**	**16**	**11**	**7**	**16**
E	**ISLAMIC**									
1	ISLAMIC N.S	18	8	26	2	1	23	2	1	23
	SUB TOTAL	**18**	**8**	**26**	**2**	**1**	**23**	**2**	**1**	**23**
E	**PARA-PUBLIC**									
1	NSIF N.S	34	33	67	3	3	23	3	3	23
	SUB TOTAL	**34**	**33**	**67**	**3**	**3**	**23**	**3**	**3**	**23**
F	**LAY PRIVATE**									
1	ALFRED SAKER B.N.S	65	52	117	2	2	50	2	2	50
2	AMBAM QUALITY B.N.S	13	17	30	2	2	75	2	2	75
3	ASSURANCE B.N.S	25	29	54	1	2	48	1	2	48
4	AWAH MEMORIAL B.N.S	63	58	121	3	3	52	3	3	52
5	BLESSED B.N.S	106	109	215	6	5	31	6	5	31
6	BRIGHT B.N.S	23	23	46	2	2	26	2	2	26
7	BRILLIANT STAR B.N.S	24	16	40	4	2	13	4	2	13
8	CALVARY ARROW B.N.S	11	10	21	3	2	15	3	2	15
9	CANAAN FAITH B.N.S	5	4	9	1	1	13	1	1	13
10	CHILDREN INT. CENTRE B.N.S	33	32	65	3	2	5	3	2	5
11	CITY B.N.S	35	44	79	2	2	8	2	2	8
12	COLLINS B.N.S	42	41	83	3	2	118	3	2	118
13	COMMUNITY B.N.S	17	15	32	3	2	28	3	2	28
14	COUNTY B.N.S	28	21	49	6	3	49	6	3	49
15	CONFIDENCE B.N.S	28	21	49	4	2	49	4	2	49
16	CREATIVE & PARENT COOP. B.N.S	9	5	14	1	2	55	1	2	55
17	DILICIG B.N.S	48	52	100	4	3	98	4	3	98
18	DIVINE INSPIRATION B.N.S	22	24	46	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	FOUNTAIN B.N.S	50	45	95	2	2	102	2	2	102
20	FRANK DEL B.N.S	36	41	77	2	2	75	2	2	75
21	GENERATIONS B.N.S	63	61	124	2	2	107	2	2	107
22	GLADSTEN B.N.S	36	31	67	2	2	143	2	2	143
23	GOOD MEMORY	15	10	25	2	2	38	2	2	38
24	GREENLIGHT B.N.S	75	45	120	5	5	116	5	5	116
25	HUMILITY B.NS	62	65	127	2	2	48	2	2	48

26	IDEAL B.N.S	38	49	87	2	1	4	2	1	4
27	INT.EDUC. CENTER B.N.S	7	19	26	1	2	3	1	2	3
28	ITCIG SENTI B.N.S	10	3	13	1	1	33	1	1	33
29	JOAN OF ARC B.N.S	110	115	225	7	7	13	7	7	13
30	JOFLIMA B.N.S	25	25	50	2	2	28	2	2	28
31	KINGS B.N.S	5	16	21	2	2	36	2	2	36
32	LEGACY B.N.S	15	10	25	1	1	14	1	1	14
33	LILI ANN B.N.S	23	29	52	2	2	87	2	2	87
34	MATI B.N.S	35	38	73	3	2	9	3	2	9
35	MBASICHI B.N.S	17	15	32	2	2	10	2	2	10
36	MC LUC HOPE B.N.S	33	23	56	3	2	36	3	2	36
37	MEMAH B.N.S	12	19	31	2	1	51	2	1	51
38	MOON AND STAR B.N.S	9	8	17	1	2	51	1	2	51
39	NEW ERA B.N.S	15	27	42	2	2	51	2	2	51
40	NGI-VICHI INT. PS	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
41	NOBILITY B.N.S	21	30	51	3	2	29	3	2	29
42	NOBLE KIDS B.N.S	32	40	72	2	2	72	2	2	72
43	NORD VIEW B.N.S	23	35	58	2	2	72	2	2	72
44	NTATURU NEIGBOURHOOD B.N.S	40	41	81	3	2	76	3	2	76
45	OXFORD B.N.S	20	14	34	2	1	85	2	1	85
46	PATH FINDER B.N.S	31	35	66	3	2	130	3	2	130
47	PETINA B.N.S	118	144	262	7	6	29	7	6	29
48	PLEDGE B.N.S	66	74	140	6	8	61	6	8	61
49	PRINCE OF PEACE B.N.S	39	37	76	2	2	71	2	2	71
50	PRIVILEGE B.N.S	23	27	50	2	2	71	2	2	71
51	PROLIFIC P.S	28	35	63	2	2	18	2	2	18
52	PRUDENCE B.N.S	32	32	64	3	2	28	3	2	28
53	QUALITY B.N.S	34	33	67	4	2	60	4	2	60
54	RAINBOW B.N.S	2	1	3	1	1	60	1	1	60
55	REDEMPTION B.N.S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	REFERENCE B.N.S	49	58	107	5	2	68	5	2	68
57	ROSY B.N.S	103	93	196	5	5	102	5	5	102
58	SAINT AGNES P.S	200	205	405	9	8	435	9	8	435
59	SAINT JUDE B.N.S	28	26	54	2	2	80	2	2	80
60	SALVATION B.N.S	23	27	50	2	2	59	2	2	59
61	SHALOM P.S	5	7	12	1	2	5	1	2	5

62	ST JULLIETTE BPS	13	9	22	2	2	80	2	2	80
63	STANDARD B.N.S	50	44	94	4	2	140	4	2	140
64	STAR MULTIPURPOSE B.N.S	66	52	118	3	3	140	3	3	140
65	STEP BY STEP B.N.S	185	135	320	7	7	140	7	7	140
66	SUCCESS BILINGUAL	17	20	37	2	2	136	2	2	136
67	SUMIT B.N.S	33	19	52	1	1	52	1	1	52
68	SUSSANA B.N.S	35	41	76	2	2	124	2	2	124
69	VESSELS OF HONOUR B.N.S	22	15	37	2	2	36	2	2	36
70	VISION B.N.S	48	58	106	4	2	116	4	2	116
	SUB TOTAL	**1678**	**2655**	**5333**	**194**	**168**	**4367**	**194**	**168**	**4367**

Source: DDMINDUB Mezam Statistic Report 2018/2019

4.2.2.1.2 Primary Education

The situation of Primary school statistics in the 2018/2019 school year reveals thus:

- Out of 111 primary schools, only 15 are state owned representing 13.51%
- This current school year (2018/2019) registered 10,401 pupils with 4,103 in the public institutions representing 39.44%;
- There are a total of 750 classrooms with only 89 belong to the State owned institutions representing 11.86%.;
- There are 993 teachers in the primary schools with only 160 representing 16.11% being government employed teachers;
- There were 10,773 desks in the primary schools with only 1,650 belonging to public institutions;
- All the primary schools within the municipality had 278 latrines with only 33 belonging to state schools.

The above analysis reveals a predominance of lay private agency in the privision of education as compared to the State. The location of these primary schools is as shown on Table 4.5 shows a high consideration within the urban area as compared to the rural areas.

Table 4.5: Summary on Primary Schools Enrolment, Staffing, Infrastructure

		Quantity of Infrastructure/Furniture					Ratios of Pupils, Teachers and Infrastructure/Furniture				
No	**School**	**Pupils**	**Tea-chers**	**Class-rooms**	**Desks**	**Latrin es**	**Pupils/T eacher**	**Teachers /Class**	**Pupils /Desk**	**Pupils/Cl ass room**	**Pupils/L atrine**
1	Government	4103	160	89	1650	33	25.64	1.80	2.49	46.10	124.33
	Subtotal	**4103**	**160**	**89**	**1650**	**33**	**1287**	**153**	**89**	**1650**	**33**
2	Catholic	1613	126	102	2032	50	12.80	1.24	0.79	15.81	32.26
3	Presbyterian	578	40	43	999	6	14.45	0.93	0.58	13.44	96.33
4	Baptist	71	10	12	153	3	7.10	0.83	0.46	5.92	23.67
5	Full Gospel	29	11	7	30	1	2.64	1.57	0.97	4.14	29.00
6	Islamic	0	6	6	71	2	0.00	1.00	0.55	7.83	7.83
7	Para-Public	47	7	6	85	6	6.71	1.17	0.55	7.83	7.83
8	Lay Private	3960	633	485	5753	177	6.26	1.31	0.69	8.16	22.37
	Subtotal	**6298**	**833**	**661**	**9123**	**245**	**948**	**833**	**661**	**9123**	**245**
	TOTAL	**10401**	**993**	**750**	**10773**	**278**	75.60	9.84	7.08	109.25	343.63

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

Detail statistics equally shows that the provision of these infrastructure and equipment in the schools are not equitable and appropriate. For example, public schools within the urban areas are over staffed and equipped.

Conclusion: At the level of Basic Education, very few government nursery and primary schools have been created. Rather religious institutions and private individuals have created and constructed many of these schools. Although the confessional schools supersede those of the State, they remain profit oriented, the reason why majority are found within the urban area.

Table 4.6: Statistics on Primary Schools Enrolment, Staffing, Infrastructure

No.	School	Quantity of Infrastructure/Furniture					Needs in Infrastructure and Furniture				
		Pupils	Teachers	Classrooms	Desks	Latrine	Pupils	Teachers	Classrooms	Desks	Latrine
A	**GOVERNMENT**										
1	G.S ALAMANDUM	126	7	6	97	1	126	7	6	97	1
2	G.S ALANKIE	166	7	6	142	1	166	0	6	142	1
3	G.S ALAMATSOM	400	12	6	330	2	400	12	6	330	2
4	G.S CHOMBA	211	10	6	110	2	211	10	6	110	2
5	G.B.S GMI GROUP I	475	17	12	217	2	475	17	12	217	2
6	G.B.S GMI GROUP IIA	413	14	6	80	2	413	14	6	80	2
7	G.B.S GMI GROUP IIB	289	12	6	80	1	289	12	6	80	1
8	G.B.S GMI GROUP IIC	236	9	6	84	2	236	9	6	84	2
9	G.S MATRUFON	157	8	2	70	1	157	8	2	70	1
10	G.S MBINGFIBIEH	410	15	6	77	1	410	15	6	77	1
11	G.S NSONGGWA	188	13	6	82	4	188	13	6	82	4
12	G.S NTINGKAG	296	9	6	20	1	296	9	6	20	1
13	G.S NTOH MBATU	55	7	3	30	1	55	7	3	30	1
14	G.B.S OLD TOWN I	211	9	6	130	6	211	9	6	130	6
15	G.B.S OLD TOWN II	292	11	6	101	6	292	11	6	101	6
	SUB TOTAL	**3,925**	**160**	**89**	**1,650**	**33**	**3,925**	**153**	**89**	**1,650**	**33**
B	**CATHOLIC**										
1	C.S ALAKUMA	143	8	10	120	1	143	8	10	120	1
2	C.S ALAMATU	140	6	6	104	1	140	6	6	104	1
3	C.S ALATAKOH	59	3	6	150	1	59	3	6	150	1
4	C.S AZIRE	601	18	15	320	10	601	18	15	320	19
5	C.S BIG MANKON	496	14	9	243	4	496	14	9	243	4
6	C.S FRANCO BIG M'KON	134	14	7	151	3	134	14	7	151	3
7	ST.JOSEPH BIG M'KON	430	14	8	400	5	430	14	8	400	5
8	C.S NDAH-MBATU	135	7	6	90	6	135	7	6	90	6
9	C.S NGOMGHAM	189	9	6	96	6	189	9	6	96	6
10	C.S NJIMAFOR	162	9	7	74	1	162	9	7	74	1
11	C.S NSONGWA	102	8	7	88	2	102	8	7	88	2
12	C.S NTAMAFE	157	8	7	57	6	157	8	7	57	6
13	C.S NTAMBENG	170	6	6	100	2	170	6	6	100	2
14	MALAURE P.S	17	2	2	39	2	17	2	2	39	2
	SUB TOTAL	**2,935**	**126**	**102**	**2,032**	**50**	**2,935**	**126**	**102**	**2,032**	**50**

C	**PRSBYTERIAN**										
1	P.S AKUMLAM	101	6	7	98	1	101	6	7	98	1
2	P.S ALABUKAM	158	5	3	69	1	158	5	3	69	1
3	P.S AZIRE	245	7	6	344	1	245	7	6	344	1
4	P.S NTAMULUNG C.C	259	6	7	103	1	259	6	7	103	1
5	P.B.S NTAMULUNG STA.	364	10	12	302	1	364	10	12	302	1
6	P.S NTATURU	198	6	8	83	1	198	6	8	83	1
	SUB TOTAL	**1,325**	**40**	**43**	**999**	**6**	**1325**	**40**	**43**	**999**	**6**
D	**CBC (BAPTIST)**										
1	CBC MANKON	47	2	5	43	1	47	2	5	43	1
2	CBC MUSANG	220	8	7	110	2	220	8	7	110	2
	SUB TOTAL	**267**	**10**	**12**	**153**	**3**	**267**	**10**	**12**	**153**	**3**
E	**FULL GOSPEL**										
1	FUGOPANS FISH POND	162	11	7	30	1	162	11	7	30	1
	SUB TOTAL	**162**	**11**	**7**	**30**	**1**	**162**	**11**	**7**	**30**	**1**
F	**ISLAMIC**										
1	ISLAMIC P.S OLD TOWN	87	6	6	71	2	87	6	6	71	2
	SUB TOTAL	**87**	**6**	**6**	**71**	**2**	**87**	**6**	**6**	**71**	**2**
G	**PARA- PUBLIC**										
1	NSIF P.S	135	7	6	85	6	135	7	6	85	6
	SUB TOTAL	**135**	**7**	**6**	**85**	**6**	**135**	**7**	**6**	**85**	**6**
F	**LAY PRIVATE**										
1	ALFRED SAKER B.P.S	258	7	6	180	1	258	7	6	180	1
2	AMBAM QUALITY B.P.S	65	7	12	10	1	65	7	12	10	1
3	ASSURANCE B.P.S	151	8	8	57	1	151	8	8	57	1
4	AWAH MEMORIAL B.P.S	226	7	9	75	1	226	7	9	75	1
5	BLESSED B.P.S	562	14	16	244	1	562	14	16	244	1
6	BRIGHT B.P.S	96	6	6	55	1	96	6	6	55	1
7	BRILLIANT STAR B.P.S	188	6	6	62	2	188	6	6	62	2
8	CALVARY ARROW B.P.S	66	6	5	40	3	66	6	5	40	3
9	CANAAN FAITH B.P.S	38	5	4	40	1	38	5	4	40	1
10	CHILDREN INT. CENTER B.P.S	206	10	6	38	1	206	10	6	38	1
11	CITY B.P.S	227	7	6	80	1	227	7	6	80	1
12	COLLINS B.P.S	207	10	6	79	1	207	10	6	79	1
13	COMMUNITY B.P.S	61	5	4	20	2	61	5	4	20	2
14	CONFIDENCE B.P.S	134	8	6	90	2	134	8	6	90	2

15	COUNTY B.P.S	144	9	13	40	6	144	9	13	40	6
16	CREATIVE & PARENT COOP. B.P.S	49	7	6	7	1	49	7	6	7	1
17	DILICIG B.P.S	323	10	12	28	2	323	10	12	28	2
18	DIVINE INSPIRATION B.P.S	116	10	8	200	2	116	10	8	200	2
19	FOUNTAIN B.P.S	195	11	8	63	2	195	11	8	63	2
20	FRANK DEL B.P.S	184	9	6	70	4	184	9	6	70	4
21	GENERATIONS B.P.S	315	13	6	81	1	315	13	6	81	1
22	GLADSTEN B.P.S	192	8	6	200	1	192	8	6	200	1
23	GOOD MEMORY B.P.S	104	3	3	24	1	104	3	3	24	1
24	GREENLIGHT B.P.S	307	11	7	150	8	307	11	7	150	8
25	HUMILITY B.P.S	289	14	6	96	2	289	14	6	96	2
26	IDEAL B.P.S	112	7	7	43	1	112	7	7	43	1
27	INT.EDUC.CENTER B.P.S	70	7	2	37	1	70	7	2	37	1
28	ITCIG SENTI B.P.S	26	5	3	30	3	26	5	3	30	3
29	JOAN OF ARC B.P.S	566	18	14	93	5	566	18	14	93	5
30	JOFLIMA B.P.S	157	6	6	30	1	157	6	6	30	1
31	KINGS B.P.S	67	6	8	60	4	67	6	8	60	4
32	LEGACY B.P.S	33	4	3	20	1	33	4	3	20	1
33	LILI ANN B.P.S	62	6	2	67	1	62	6	2	67	1
34	MATI B.P.S	140	9	6	56	1	140	9	6	56	1
35	MBASICHI B.P.S	120	5	8	75	1	120	5	8	75	1
36	MC LUC HOPE B.P.S	110	10	8	55	1	110	10	8	55	1
37	MEMAH B.P.S	71	6	2	30	2	71	6	2	30	2
38	MOON & STAR B.P.S	57	6	1	44	1	57	6	1	44	1
39	NEW ERA B.P.S	54	9	6	31	4	54	9	6	31	4
40	NGI-VICHI INT P.S	18	2	2	10	1	18	2	2	10	1
41	NOBILITY B.P.S	157	11	7	104	2	157	11	7	104	2
42	NOBLE KIDS B.P.S	156	8	13	51	2	156	8	13	51	2
43	NORD VIEW B.P.S	58	9	5	34	1	58	9	5	34	1
44	NTATURU NEIGHBOURHOOD B.P.S	287	13	11	155	4	287	13	11	155	4
45	OXFORD B.P.S	81	7	6	28	4	81	7	6	28	4
46	PATH FINDER B.P.S	233	13	6	94	2	233	13	6	94	2
47	PETINA B.P.S	694	20	15	348	12	694	20	15	348	12
48	PLEDGE B.P.S	585	18	12	285	8	585	18	12	285	8
49	PRINCE OF PEACE B.P.S	237	7	6	98	4	237	7	6	98	4
50	PRIVILEGE B.P.S	128	8	6	49	2	128	8	6	49	2

51	PROLIFIC P.S	130	9	6	41	1	130	9	6	41	1
52	PRUDENCE B.P.S	191	8	6	78	3	191	8	6	78	3
53	QUALITY B.P.S	267	6	6	115	2	267	6	6	115	2
54	RAINBOW B.P.S	31	7	6	21	3	31	7	6	21	3
55	REDEMPTION B.P.S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	REFERENCE B.P.S	215	9	6	93	3	215	9	6	93	3
57	ROSY B.P.S	334	23	11	85	4	334	23	11	85	4
58	SAINT AGNES P.S	970	34	18	340	10	970	34	18	340	10
59	SAINT JUDE B.P.S	151	7	6	52	3	151	7	6	52	3
60	SALVATION B.P.S	126	9	6	45	4	126	9	6	45	4
61	SHALOM P.S	30	5	4	12	2	30	5	4	12	2
62	ST JULLIETTE B.P.S	45	8	6	20	4	45	8	6	20	4
63	STANDARD B.P.S	263	14	18	132	4	263	14	18	132	4
64	STAR MULTIPURPOSE B.P.S	335	10	4	201	3	335	10	4	201	3
65	STEO BY STEP B.P.S	636	30	11	234	5	636	30	11	234	5
66	SUCCESS BILINGUAL	86	6	6	60	2	86	6	6	60	2
67	SUMIT B.P.S	60	6	2	28	1	60	6	2	28	1
68	SUSSANA B.P.S	217	6	6	62	3	217	6	6	62	3
69	VESSELS OF HONOUR B.P.S	77	6	6	26	2	77	6	6	26	2
70	VISION B.P.S	205	6	11	204	3	205	6	11	204	3
	SUB TOTAL	**13,351**	**640**	**491**	**5,805**	**180**	**13,351**	**640**	**491**	**5,805**	**180**

Source: DDMINSEC Mezam 2019, CARD Field Survey 2019

4.2.2.2 Secondary Education

The situation of secondary school statistics in the 2018/2019 school year is very unclear because of the Anglophone socio-political crises. Nevertheless, Table 4.8 below shows that there are 36 grammars and 5 technical colleges within Bamenda II Council, which equally shows that:

- Out of 36 secondary schools, there were 19 state owned.
- This current school year (2018/2019) registered 7,737 students in public institutions. Since there was a school boycut there were no statistics for the lay and private schools as can be seen in the tables below.

With an annual increase growth rate of new born babies, new classrooms are expected to be constructed each year. However, the preponderance of schools in Bamenda II Council area is due to the concentration of population associated with high demand relative to other areas of the Council.

Table 4.7: Secondary Schools Enrolment and Personnel

S/N	SCHOOLS	SUB SYSTEM	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES			*ENROLMENT*			*PERSONNEL*								
									ADMISTRATIVE			*TEACHING*			*TOTAL*		
			Latitude	**Longitude**	**Altitude**	**Boys**	**Girls**	***Total***	***Male***	***Female***	***Total***	***Male***	***Female***	***Total***	***Male***	***Female***	***Total***
1	GBHS Bamenda	A	10.15775	5.96813	1283	1,466	2,024	3,490	19	13	32	33	71	104	52	84	136
2	GBHS Bamenda	F	10.15775	5.96813	1283	472	481	953			0	27	15	42	27	15	42
3	GBHS Mankon	A	10.11576	6.00264	1258	585	897	1,482	18	9	27	36	78	114	54	87	141
4	GBHS Mankon	F	10.11576	6.00264	1258	26	30	56			0	14	5	19	14	5	19
5	GBHS Mbatu	A	10.10765	5.9161	1229	257	341	598	6	12	18	29	79	108	35	91	126
6	GBHS Mbatu	F	10.10765	5.9161	1229	15	19	34			0	7	6	13	7	6	13
7	GBHS Down Town	A	10.16026	5.95336	1287	812	1,104	1,916	15	11	26	40	78	118	55	89	144
8	GBHS Down Town	F	10.16026	5.95336	1287	437	715	1,152	6	10	16	19	22	41	25	32	57
9	GBHS Nitop	A	10.13947	5.96146	1249	802	1,293	2,095	10	4	14	15	40	55	25	44	69
10	GBHS Nitop	F	10.13947	5.96146	1249	96	103	199			0	2	8	10	2	8	10
11	GHS Nsongwa	A	10.13365	5.93121	1305	362	699	1,061	6	7	13	11	44	55	17	51	68
12	GBSS Ngomgham	A	10.1383	5.97546	1236	179	315	494	3	3	6	6	18	24	9	21	30
13	GBSS Ngomgham	F	10.1383	5.97546	1236	2	7	9			0	2	1	3	2	1	3
14	GSS Alahnkie	A	10.06035	5.97019	1280	24	43	67	2	0	2	5	6	11	7	6	13
15	GTHS Alabukam	A	10.09052	5.9779	1254	1,039	194	1,233	10	5	15	44	43	87	54	48	102
16	GTHS Chomba	A	10.10963	5.91207	1225	324	89	413	10	5	15	25	43	68	35	48	83
17	GTC Ntankah	A	10.14898	6.00533	1220	193	52	245	2	4	6	5	22	27	7	26	33
18	GTC Bagmande	A	10.09205	6.00636	1280	75	110	185	1	3	4	3	9	12	4	12	16
19	SACRED Heart	A	10.1333	5.97653	1246	899	0	899	15	3	18	44	11	55	59	14	73
20	Our Lady of Lourdes	A	10.15498	5.94408	1281	0	771	771	4	9	13	48	21	69	52	30	82
21	PSS Mankon	A	10.14448	5.94413	1269	294	350	644	3	1	4	26	12	38	29	13	42
22	PCSS Azire	A	10.14448	5.94413	1269	75	110	185	3	1	4	26	12	38	29	13	42
23	BHS Mankon	A	10.12406	6.01676	1294	197	226	423	3	6	9	26	11	37	29	17	46
24	PCHS Bamenda	A	10.16159	5.95704	1261	982	3,147	4,129	46	9	55	72	14	86	118	23	141
25	LCC Mankon	A	10.14662	5.97069	1232	240	340	580	14	2	16	77	30	107	91	32	123

26	CCC Mankon	A	10.14404	5.95933	1262	640	700	1,340	12	4	16	47	7	54	59	11	70
27	ST Frederick	A	10.15437	5.95067	1258	426	572	998	14	3	17	38	12	50	52	15	67
28	ALLO Comprehensive	A	10.15266	5.9766	1238	96	111	207	8	5	13	21	7	28	29	12	41
29	Step by Step	A	10.13974	5.96907	1239	271	380	651	8	4	12	47	16	63	55	20	75
30	Sunrise	A	10.12731	6.00448	1293	58	120	178	3	2	5	14	17	31	17	19	36
31	County Bil. Comp. School	A	10.13694	5.98189	1228	67	121	188	6	1	7	11	23	34	17	24	41
32	NACHO Bilingual H/S	A	10.15024	5.94234	1277	51	31	82			0			0	0	0	0
33	St. Bridgit Bilingual	A	10.15543	5.9614	1237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	St. Bridgit Bilingual	F	10.15543	5.9614	1237	66	110	176	3	1	4	13	6	19	16	7	23
35	Rhema Comprehensive	A	10.14252	5.94283	1255	43	54	97	5	1	6	16	3	19	21	4	25
36	Awa Memorial College	A	10.12808	5.95213	1220	21	33	54	4	5	9	4	8	12	8	13	21
	SUB-TOTAL					**11,592**	**15,692**	**27,284**	**259**	**143**	**402**	**853**	**798**	**1651**	**1,112**	**941**	**2,053**

Table 4.8: Secondary Schools Infrastructure and Lodgistics

S/N	SCHOOLS	SUB SYSTEM	*ENROLMENT*			*INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS*									
			Boys	**Girls**	***Total***	***CLASS ROOMS***	***No. OF SEATS***	***COMPUTERS***	***LABS/ W. SHOPS***	***LIBRARY***	***CANTEENS***	***LATRINES***	***PLAY GROOUNDS***	***MMC***	***WATER POINTS***
1	GBHS Bamenda	A	1,466	2,024	3,490	43	3,492	97	2	1	1	10	1	2	1
2	GBHS Bamenda	F	472	481	953	22	960								
3	GBHS Mankon	A	585	897	1,482	28	1,528	42	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
4	GBHS Mankon	F	26	30	56		115								
5	GBHS Mbatu	A	257	341	598	26	1,080	32	1	1	1	4	1		1
6	GBHS Mbatu	F	15	19	34		60								
7	GBHS Down Town	A	812	1,104	1,916	30	2,000	117	4	1	2	23	0	1	1
8	GBHS Down Town	F	437	715	1,152		992								
9	GBHS Nitop	A	802	1,293	2,095	27	2,097	8	0	0	1	11	0	0	1
10	GBHS Nitop	F	96	103	199										

11	GHS Nsongwa	A	362	699	1,061	20	896	2			1	3			1
12	GBSS Ngomgham	A	179	315	494	7	494	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1
13	GBSS Ngomgham	F	2	7	9	1	10								
14	GSS Alahnkie	A	24	43	67	3	66	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
15	GTHS Alabukam	A	1,039	194	1,233	10	1,272	19		1	1	4	1	0	1
16	GTHS Chomba	A	324	89	413	19	1,800	13	5	1	1	3	1	1	1
17	GTC Ntankah	A	193	52	245	7	342	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
18	GTC Bagmande	A	75	110	185	12	145	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	3
19	SACRED Heart	A	899	0	899	16	920	26	3	1	1	84	1	0	1
20	Our Lady of Lourdes	A	0	771	771	22	1,075	51	2	1	1	34	1	0	1
21	PSS Mankon	A	294	350	644	18	920	75	1	1	1	17	1	1	1
22	PCSS Azire	A	75	110	185	18	920	75	1	1	1	17	1	1	1
23	BHS Mankon	A	197	226	423	14	648	27	3	1	1	36	1	0	1
24	PCHS Bamenda	A	982	3,147	4,129	60	7,500	78	1	1	1	18	1	0	1
25	LCC Mankon	A	240	340	580	25	1,175	110	2	1	1	24	1	1	1
26	CCC Mankon	A	640	700	1,340	30	1,700	25	2	1	1	17	1	0	0
27	ST Frederick	A	426	572	998	23	2,775	64	1	1	1	19	1	0	1
28	ALLO Comprehensive	A	96	111	207	16	450	85	5	1	1	8	1	1	1
29	Step by Step	A	271	380	651	16	654	31	1	1	1	14	1	0	1
30	Sunrise	A	58	120	178	10	396	12	0	1	1	5	1	0	0
31	County Bil. Comp. School	A	67	121	188	15	840	11	1	1	0	4	1	0	1
32	NACHO Bilingual H/S	A	51	31	82										
33	St. Bridgit Bilingual	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	St. Bridgit Bilingual	F	66	110	176	12	280	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
35	Rhema Comprehensive	A	43	54	97	7	320	7	0	1	0	6	1	0	1
36	Awa Memorial College	A	21	33	54	6	114	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	1
	SUB-TOTAL		**11,592**	**15,692**	**27,284**	**563**	**38,036**	**1034**	**39**	**20**	**21**	**385**	**22**	**9**	**27**

Source: DDMINSEC Mezam 2016 (RNS= No information or data exist for the institution), A=Anglophone, F=Francophone

4.2.2.3 Tertiary Education

At the level of tertiary institutions, the council has 1 polytechnic, 1 school of sports, 1 cooperative college and a number of training schools for health personnel and Catholic University of Cameroon (CATUC). However, other institutions of higher learning still in search of recognition also exist.

Generally, most of these schools are located in the urban area and are in their permanent sites except CATUC Bamenda. Also, accommodation is insufficient and there are hardly outdoor facilities such as play grounds, gardens.

4.2.3 Health Facilities

Bamenda II Council accommodates the Bamenda Regional Hospital which at moment offers specialized healthcare services across Mezam Division and the North West Region. The Council equally accommodates five (5) hospitals and 11 health centres. There are a number of private pharmacies, clinics and numerous traditional healing homes.

4.2.3.1 Existing Health Institutions

The main health facilities are located within the central town. Some of the services are centred around the Regional Hospital Bamenda, housing all the medical specialties. Out of the central town are health centres and other medical clinics and pharmacies owned by private and religious institutions. Table 5.4 shows the summary of the health statistics within the Council. Most public health establishments are located where it is easy to have land rather than where they should rationally be. Problems associated with health care provision include:

- Inadequate trained health personnel
- High cost of drugs
- Inadequate equipment,
- Imbalanced location of health facilities whereby some areas do not have basic public facilities
- Inadequate space for their activities

Tables 4.10-4.11 show the detail statistics on State and confessional owned health facilities.

Table 4.9: Existing Personnel and Health data

ID	Name of Health Institution	Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			General Information on the Unit			Personnel					Vaccination coverage rate (%)
		Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	*Health district*	Year created	*Year created*	*Status of the unit*	Source of finance	*Centre Status*	*Medical Doctor*	*IDE*	*IB*	*AS*	*Matron*	
1	Military IHC	5.955349	10.157393	1262	Bamenda II			Hospital	PIB	HOSP	1	2	1	2	0	0
2	Mankon IHC/Hospital	6.004555	10.106224	1249	Bamenda II	1970	2012	Hospital	PIB	HOSP	1	4	2	4	0	50
3	St Mary Soledad	5.970352	10.131311	1228	Bamenda II			Hospital	PRIV	HOSP	6	7	5	4	1	100
4	St Blaise Clinic	5.94948	10.15706	1263	Bamenda II			Hospital	PRIV	HOSP	2	7	2	3	1	78
5	St. Blaise Hospital	5.949242	10.156932	1270	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Hospital	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Akumlam IHC	5.958426	10.114912	1253	Bamenda II	2008	2009	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	2	0	1	0	25
7	Alabukam IHC	5.974416	10.088284	1240	Bamenda II	1999	2000	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	0	1	0	0	10
8	Alakuma IHC	5.968893	10.128955	1226	Bamenda II			Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	0	0	0	0	NA
9	Alamandum IHC	6.007148	10.076255	1222	Bamenda II	2004	2012	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	1	0	0	0	10
10	Atuakum IHC	5.94496	10.146562	1254	Bamenda II	2010	2013	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	3	1	2	0	60
11	Azire IHC	5.958918	10.14476	1253	Bamenda II	2004	2015	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	5	3	3	0	85
12	Mbachongwa IHC	5.912705	10.106663	1251	Bamenda II	2009	2012	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	2	1	1	0	45
13	Mulang IHC	5.976335	10.145952	1230	Bamenda II	2009	2012	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	3	2	3	0	20
14	Ntambag IHC	5.950742	10.160637	1306	Bamenda II	2011		Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	2	2	2	0	35
15	Ntankah IHC	6.000162	10.152054	1250	Bamenda II	2008	2013	Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	0	2	1	2	0	100
16	Regional Hospital	5.955458	10.144114	1246	Bamenda II	1930		Integrated Health Centre	PIB	INT	12	30	10	15	0	98
17	PHC Ntamulung	5.96805	10.152063	1241	Bamenda II			Integrated Health Centre	PRIV	INT	0	4	3	4	0	15
18	Mt. Zion Clinic	5.959093	10.148666	1228	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Integrated Basic	5.956234	10.136419	1242	Bamenda	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Health Clinic				II											
20	Full Gosple Health Center	5.933069	10.128359	1260	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Narmca Alternative Medicine	5.948656	10.144172	1252	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Livehood Health Center	5.946169	10.152948	1268	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Moherb's Clinic	5.95836	10.157695	1240	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	God's Glory Medical Center	5.959509	10.148992	1234	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nightingale Community Clinic	5.95949	10.149317	1238	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Mezam Polyclinic	5.948979	10.145564	1255	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Family Foundation Clinic	5.946905	10.147068	1258	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gods Will Maternity/Clinic	5.979747	10.141951	1222	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Integrated Health center	5.979026	10.140965	1224	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	The Peoples Clinic	5.974381	10.138234	1240	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Alpha Royal Clinic	5.973081	10.142001	1244	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Broad Green Maternity Clinic	5.963302	10.143119	1254	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Integrated Health Center	5.953842	10.14683	1257	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Foundation Polyclinic	5.970484	10.141477	1243	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ntambag IHC	5.953947	10.155562	1264	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Immaculate conception IHC	5.940504	10.13984	1247	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Health Clinic	5.970676	10.14925	1229	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0

38	Clinic near People's Clinic @ Ngomham	5.974073	10.13788	1251	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	PRIV	HC	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	C.S. Qurdem Integrated Laboratory	5.951718	10.150448	1240	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	PRIV	LAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Ajebua Laboratory	6.007239	10.130399	1284	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	PRIV	LAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Medical Diagnostic Laboratory	5.959152	10.156381	1246	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	PRIV	LAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Gimea Laboratory Clinic	5.959142	10.160106	1260	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	PRIV	LAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	SAN Paolo Pharmacy	5.963849	10.150662	1232	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Sacred Heart Pharmacy	5.952837	10.147478	1242	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Millenum Pharmacy	5.951495	10.153717	1252	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Crystal Pharmacy	5.959005	10.15648	1255	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Professional Plaza Pharmacy	5.957549	10.15205	1220	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Mezam Pharmacy	5.952521	10.151817	1256	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Amen Pharmacy	5.958533	10.148719	1231	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Andreg Pharmacy	5.954545	10.14843	1252	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Afegnui Sacred Heart Pharmacy	5.951852	10.147232	1240	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	City Chemist Pharmacy	5.961627	10.150969	1243	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Park Pharmacy	5.966881	10.142966	1232	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Black Star Pharmacy	5.954374	10.146162	1255	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Corporate Pharmacy	5.961187	10.152134	1234	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Pharmaceuticals	5.96859	10.144382	1224	Bamenda	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0

					II												
57	Chinese Trad Medicines	5.970896	10.132386	1228	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	PRIV	PHARM	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL										**22**	**74**	**34**	**46**	**2**	**731**

Source: District Health Service Bamenda 2019

Table 4.10: Existing Health Infrastructure/Equipment and needs

ID	Name of Health Institution	Realisation			General Information on the Unit	Vaccination coverage rate (%)	Status (Number)				Equipment of the Unit (Number)						Facilities (Number)	
		Health district	Year created	*Year created*	*Status of the unit*		*Good*	*Fair*	*Bad*	*Total*	*Bed*	*Laboratory*	*Maternity*	*Pharmacy*	*Refrigerator*	*Water points*	*Latrine*	*Waste disposal unit*
1	Military IHC	Bamenda II			Hospital	0	2	0	0	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Mankon IHC/Hospital	Bamenda II	1970	2012	Hospital	50	2	0	0	2	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
3	St Mary Soledad	Bamenda II			Hospital	100	5	0	0	5	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	St Blaise Clinic	Bamenda II			Hospital	78	4	0	0	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	St. Blaise Hospital	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Akumlam IHC	Bamenda II	2008	2009	Integrated Health Centre	25	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	Alabukam IHC	Bamenda II	1999	2000	Integrated Health Centre	10	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	Alakuma IHC	Bamenda II			Integrated Health Centre	NA												
9	Alamandum IHC	Bamenda II	2004	2012	Integrated Health Centre	10	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	Atuakum IHC	Bamenda II	2010	2013	Integrated Health Centre	60	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Azire IHC	Bamenda II	2004	2015	Integrated Health Centre	85	3	0	0	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Mbachongwa IHC	Bamenda II	2009	2012	Integrated Health Centre	45	0	1	0	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Mulang IHC	Bamenda II	2009	2012	Integrated Health Centre	20	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Ntambag IHC	Bamenda II	2011		Integrated Health Centre	35					5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

15	Ntankah IHC	Bamenda II	2008	2013	Integrated Health Centre	100	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
16	Regional Hospital	Bamenda II	1930		Integrated Health Centre	98	22	0	0	22	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	PHC Ntamulung	Bamenda II			Integrated Health Centre	15	4	0	0	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Mt. Zion Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Integrated Basic Health Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Full Gosple Health Center	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Narmca Alternative Medicine	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Livehood Health Center	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Moherb's Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	God's Glory Medical Center	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nightingale Community Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Mezam Polyclinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Family Foundation Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gods Will Maternity/Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Integrated Health center	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	The Peoples Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Alpha Royal Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Broad Green Maternity Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

33	Integrated Health Center	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Foundation Polyclinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ntambag IHC	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Immaculate conception IHC	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Health Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Clinic near People's Clinic @ Ngomham	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Health Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	C.S. Qurdem Integrated Laboratory	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Ajebua Laboratory	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Medical Diagnostic Laboratory	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Gimea Laboratory Clinic	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Laboratory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	SAN Paolo Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Sacred Heart Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Millennium Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Crystal Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Professional Plaza Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Mezam Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Amen Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Andreg Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

51	Afegnui Sacred Heart Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	City Chemist Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Park Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Black Star Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Corporate Pharmacy	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Pharmaceuticals	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Chinese Trad Medicines	Bamenda II	NA	NA	Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL					**731**	**44**	**4**	**0**	**48**	**231**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**15**

Source: District Health Service Bamenda 2019

a)number of persons, families or households to benefit (take into account other villages covered)

(i) INT Integrated Health Centre
SAT Satellite
HOP Hospital
PRI Private Institutions

(ii)The number of buildings obtained should be specied as:good, fair, bad

(iii) I Incinerator
B Garbage can
F Pit
A Others

(Y/N) YES/ NO

4.2.3.1.1 Analysis on Health Coverage in BIIC

1. Public and confessional medical personnel

The total number of public medical personnel within the entire Bamenda II Council is 261 and distributed as follows:

- 14 Medical doctors with different specialties
- 56 State Registered Nurses
- 24 Nurses
- 35 Assistant Nurses

While in the confessional health institutions, the analysis is as follows:

- 08 Medical doctors with different specialties
- 18 State Registered Nurses
- 10 Nurses
- 11 Assistant Nurses
- 02 Matrons

In terms of ratios, there is 01 physicians for 13,087 persons instead of 1:288, if we take into account the present evolution of the population of the Council, which is calculated based in relation to WHO norms of physicians i.e. 1,000 inhabitants per doctor. Data on their respective specialization were not available for example, pediatrician, gynecologist, surgeon etc. It is also important to note that the above information includes those of the Regional Hospital which at the same time serves as a reference hospital for the entire North West Region whose services are also meant for the entire population of the region. Hence this further increases the ratio calculations above.

Concerning nurses, there are a total of 154 in both public and confessional health institutions giving the ratio of 01 nurse for 1,869.6 persons; however, the requisite norm is 01 nurse for 3,000 people.

2. Health infrastructure, equipment and facilities

A. Infrastructure

As concern infrastructure found within the Bamenda II Council, there are 231 constructed structures; where 44 of them are in good condition, 04 are fair and 01 (Alakuma IHC still to be constructed).

B. Equipment

Summarily, equipment found in public and confessional health institutions are as follows:

- There are 231 beds with 169 being in the public and 62 confessionals;
- 11 Laboratories with 08 being in the public and 03 confessionals;
- 12 Maternities with 08 being in the public and 03 confessionals;
- 12 Pro-pharmacies with 09 being in the public and 03 confessionals;
- 10 Refrigerators with 07 being in the public and 03 confessionals;
- 13 Latrines/toilets with 10 being in the public and 03 confessionals;

Ratio calculation would be skewed if the above equipment and facilities were meant only for the Bamenda II Council; rather the information includes those of the Bamenda Regional Hospital which at the same time acts as a Reference hospital for the entire population of the North West Region.

C. Bamenda Regional Hospital

- 12 Medical doctors with different specialties
- 30 State Registered Nurses
- 10 Nurses
- 15 Assistant Nurses
- 100 Beds;

Other available equipments

- Laboratories with 08 being state and 03 confessionals;

- Maternity with 08 being state and 03 confessionals;
- Pharmacy with 09 being state and 03 confessionals;
- Refrigerators with 07 being state and 03 confessionals;
- Latrines/toilets with 10 being state and 03 confessionals;
- Generator
- Imagery Centre
- Waste Collection and disposal units

3. Vaccination coverage rates (%)

To fight and prevent occurrences of foreseen illnesses is an indicator of good public health management system (prevention is better than cure). This is equally a reflection in the health sector through timely programmed vaccination of the vulnerables. The vaccination coverage percentage rates (%) were equally obtained as follows:

- An average of 41.38% vaccination coverage was registered across public health institutions. The least coverages were in Alabukam IHC and Alamandum IHCs with each covering (10%), followed by Mulang and Akumlam IHCs with 20% and 25% respective.
- In the confessional institutions a higher average percentage coverage was registered (64.33%) with the lowest being PHC Ntamulung with 15%.

4.2.3.1.2 Gender and HIV/AIDS

The incidence of HIV/AIDS is said to be prominent among (16-35) years age group of the population in Bamenda II Council. This gives an indication that the core of the Bamenda II Council labour force is prone to HIV/AIDS infection. One vulnerable group is women, especially the unemployed. Statistics indicate that there are more women carriers of the virus than men.

There are several Governmental and Non-governmental organizations that are in the forefront fighting the endemic disease. Most of them, non-medical agencies, are concentrating their effort in awareness creation, whilst a handful are funds management outfits. The Cameroon National AIDS Commission, the main Central Government HIV/AIDS agency, fund proposals from Governmental and Non-governmental agencies to carry on with HIV/AIDS activities.

The economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups through micro-finance facilities, skills training, and capacity building for small enterprises would go a long way in mitigating gender and HIV/AIDS-related problems. There is a definite correlation between gender and HIV/AIDS. Hence there is a need for the council and other institutions to focus their attention on the impacts of HIV/AIDS, particularly on women and youth.

4.2.4 Public Services

Public services include administrative services such as regional, divisional and sub divisional services. Regional services are located in government landed property while majority of Divisional offices and Sub-divisional services operate largely in rented buildings. Bamenda II Council being the Regional and Divisional Headquarters, it therefore hosts state and NGO services. The locations of any of these services depend where they acquire the land for development. The pattern does not follow any physical planning principles of proximity to users as well as physical planning objectives of compatibility in land uses.

4.2.4.1 Administrative Services

1. Mezam Divisional Precinct

The Mezam Divisional office precinct is adjacent to the Bamenda City Council office precinct on the Mulang plateau. It is intended for the progressive re-grouping of all Mezam divisional offices and divisional delegations in functional blocks for effective and efficient working environment.

2. **Sub-Divisional Office and Bamenda II Council Precinct**
   The Bamenda II Sub-divisional office precinct exists at Ntambag, while that of the Council Office is located at Mbingfibieh some (7.5km) away. It was recommended that the Sub-divisional delegations and services should be re-grouped around the sub-divisional officer's office to facilitate coordination and collaboration.
3. **Bamenda City Council Precinct**
   A number of proposals criteria were made with regards to BCC prescient as follows:
   - City Council buildings need to be properly designed constructed with landscape elements,
   - Access to the City Council office precinct is design to be through a North by-pass dual carriage road from Mile 4 Nkwen through Mulang, Ntarinkon to Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa axis,
   - The site is linked to secondary distributor roads to the city centre through Ntamulung.

4.2.4.2 Security Services

Concerning security, the Bamenda II Council seems on the whole well gridded with regard to the security facilities especially within the CBD as follows:

4.2.4.2.1 The Police Corps

Bamenda being the regional and divisional headquarters, a number of police services that are attached to the regional delegation exist such as:

- Central Police Station at Ntambag;
- GMI at Nitob;
- The Judicial Police at Ntambag at Alamatu-Mankon;
- Brigades de Intervention Rapide (BIR) is based at the Airport-Mankon.
- ESIR

The Central Police is the service that takes care mainly of the Public Security. Composed of several sections (the security of traffic flow, business, accidents, related traffic issues, surveillance and general information), it is located at Ntambag (Old town) with other stations around the town. Apart of the central police at Ntambag and GMI, the rest use rented premises.

The Central Police is assisted by four 04 other Police stations located in some parts of the town:

- The First District Police station situated at Ntambag,
- The second District Police station situated at Ngomgham (former BCC building),
- The 3rd District Police Station situated at Treasury Street,
- 4th District Police Station
- Rapid intervention Brigade (GMI) located opposite the Regional Hospital,
- ESIR

It is however useful to recall here that the spatial disposition of these police stations has not entirely covered the municipality.

4.2.4.2.2 Gendarmerie

This service which is in the municipality is made up of several dismemberments such as:

- The Territorial Brigade which is situated at Ntarinkon and carters for Ntarinkon, Ngomham, Nitob and Mbachomba area,
- The gendarmerie brigade at Alamatu which is in-charge of Mankon rural.

4.2.4.2.3 Civil security

1) **Army Rescue (Fire Brigade):** This service was created in Bamenda in the early 2010s. Located at Mulang, it serves the three Sub-Divisional Councils (Bamenda I, II and II Councils). The service has served lives and property within the municipality.

2) **Bamenda City Council Police:** This service was created at the BCC to assist the police and gendarmerie to instill discipline in specific areas such as traffic and parking within the urban area. Management in urban areas is difficult to cover if left in the hands of official security units, especially those dealing with City Councils who have two or more sub-divisional Councils. Recent activities of the Council Police in (Yaoundé) revealed some of their short comings which show that a lot need to be done in the area of capacity building of these service men from taking the law into their hands.
3) **Private security operators:** A number of private security operators are stationed in the Bamenda II Council municipality which includes (Essoka security etc.). Their duties remain rendering of security services to some public and private property. The advantage of this service to the population is that households and businesses pay for their services no matter where the property is located.
4) **Public Street Lights:** One of the security arms which is hardly seen are streetlights. It is important to note that offenses of aggressions are more frequent. They are often recorded in high density residential areas that are distant off the main axis. The absence of streetlights encourages this state of affairs (aggressions). During December periods, there is usually an upsurge of aggression especially during the night by drivers of motorcycles, taxicab and accomplices.

4.2.5 Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities

The overall goal is to eventually ensure the balanced provision of sports and recreational facilities over time and space for all. Considering the population of Bamenda II Council, it is seriously deficient in community sports and recreational facilities. At the moment, sports facilities are found in the old and dilapidated municipal stadium. Other sports and recreational facilities are found within school or hotel premises. The components of sports, recreation and physical education facilities include: -

- Stadiums
- Sports complexes
- Gymnasiums
- Playgrounds
- Athletic facilities
- Parks and gardens

4.2.5.1 Existing Sports Infrastructure

The existing sports infrastructure, recreation and physical education facilities remain those which were created decades ago (Bamenda municipal stadium and *Parcour Vita*). Some sporting arenas are found in newly constructed hotels such as (tennis courts, swimming pools, etc). There are available substandard places used for recreation and sporting activities such as school playing grounds. Sporting facilities for the neighbourhood, community, and district service centres are not provided.

Some of the problems faced in this sector include:

- Poorly located and dilapidated old stadium
- Communities do not have structured sports and recreational facilities
- Inadequate space for sports and recreation in educational establishments,
- Available school sport and recreational facilities are not well developed and equipped
- Unclear roles and responsibilities for providing and managing sports and recreational facilities
- Trends and patterns of demand and needs for sports facilities are not adequately understood
- Inadequate funding for developing sports and recreational facilities

4.2.6 Socio-cultural Facilities

Bamenda II Council is a melting pot of local, regional, national and international cultures. It represents a spectrum of all the cultures of especially of the North West Region. The Bamenda City Council and sub-divisional Councils have loose organizational arrangements for socio-cultural facilities and services. Most of them have adhoc committees for social welfare without a well-staffed socio-cultural service. Some of the socio-cultural facilities include:

1. **Social welfare facilities**
   - Day care centres
   - Orphanages
   - Blind centres
   - Deaf and dumb centres
   - Handicapped centres
2. **Civic and Cultural facilities:** Civic and cultural activities in Bamenda II municipality are in the decline and yet they are important for cultural and economic development. They are also an important tourist attraction. Some of cultural centers include:
   - Village/palace museums- Mankon, Chomba and Mbatu
   - Cultural centres
   - Village cultural centres: Mankon and Chomba Court Yards, Nka Ni Kwi hall,
3. **Libraries**
   - City library: Bamenda City Council library
   - Village Library : Mankon Palace Library
4. **Parks and gardens:** Formal open spaces and greens are not a common feature of Bamenda II Council. Available green and open spaces are either unoccupied spaces or areas not suitable for development. The socio-cultural backgrounds of the population do not support the development and management of open spaces and greens. However, future generations shall need these open spaces. As such, it is necessary to plan and reserve open spaces and greens for future needs.
5. **Cemeteries:** The practice in Bamenda II Council is to bury the dead within family compounds as elsewhere in the North West Region. The reason is to bring closure to the family as they continue to see the grave of their love ones. As urbanization increases, it is environmentally unfriendly to continue to bury the dead within private premises. Yet this tradition is very entrenched especially within the indigenous population of Bamenda II Council. Corpses of loved ones can still be seen on weekly basis being transported from other regions and countries back home. Bamenda II Council has 06 cemeteries; with only one of them belonging to the Bamenda City Council at Musang. Residents of the town bury their loved ones in church and Muslim cemeteries.

   A public cemetery is an important element which should be developed, landscaped and enclosed. It should also be properly managed and maintained which is not the case of the Bamenda City Council cemetery. It does not have a parking lot, sanitary fittings (public lavatory etc.). The only management carried out is the clearing of the site.

Table 4.11: Social Infrastructure

S/N	Name of Structure	Geographic Coordinates			Type of infrastructure												
					Community Hall	Women Centre	Sports/relaxation centre	Radio	Library	Mortuary	Museum/Craft	Grand Stand	Cemetery	Orphanage	Social Center	Multi-functional center	Youth Hall
		Latitude	***Longitude***	***Altitude***													
1	Catholic Church Cemetery	5.947818	10.15733	1260									1				
2	BCC Cemetery	5.97543	10.14592	1220									1				
3	PCC Ntamulung Cemetery	5.959105	10.15857	1272									1				
4	St Michael Cemetery	5.931111	10.12716	1268									1				
5	Muslim Cemetery Ntambag	5.955389	10.16087	1266									1				
6	Catholic Church Ntambeng Cemetry	6.016939	10.1186	1300									1				
7	Chomba Cemetery	5.914085	10.09932	1235									1				
8	PC Cemetery	5.936559	10.13022	1240									1				
9	Women Empowerment Centre	5.954077	10.15827	1255		1	0		0			0					0
10	Grand Stand	5.955817	10.1513	1241								1			0	0	
11	PCC Station Multipurpose Hall	5.959373	10.15895	1260	2		0		0							2	
12	PCC Church Centre Hall	5.967826	10.15245	1238	1		0		0							1	
13	CBC Hall Musang	5.968542	10.14767	1242	1		0		0							1	
14	Ngwo Multipurpose Hall	5.961176	10.13682	1220	1		0		0							1	
15	Catholic Hall Njimafor	5.939664	10.13938	1255	1		0		0							1	
16	Nka Ni Kwi Hall	5.977855	10.13712	1220	1		0		0							1	
17	PCC centre/Hall Azire	5.950574	10.14602	1249	2		0		0							2	
18	Vatican Hall	5.961768	10.1517	1233	2		0		0							2	
19	MITAYEN Hall	5.961144	10.15446	1234	2		0		0							2	
20	Bamend II Council Hall	5.97868	10.11772	1200	1		0		0							1	
21	Moghamo Cultural Hall	5.955178	10.14773	1229	1		0		0							1	

22	Cultural Hall	5.981081	10.15398	1210	1		0		0							1	
23	Bali Nyongha Cultural Hall	5.954037	10.15527	1262	1		0		0							1	
24	Relaxation centre/Hall	5.952454	10.15231	1240	1		0		0							1	
25	Relaxation centre/Hall	5.950312	10.15774	1274	1		0		0							1	
26	Community Hall Chomba	5.907659	10.10073	1234	1		0		0							1	
27	Congress Hall	5.954932	10.15008	1243	1		0		0							1	
28	BCC library	5.956084	10.15074	1229					1								
29	Bamenda Linguistic Centre	5.953449	10.15915	1264					1						0		
30	Bamenda Mortuary	5.956276	10.14319	1240						1							
31	Mankon Palace Museum	6.00327	10.10471	1260							1	0					
32	Prescraft Mankon	5.956677	10.15095	1231							1	0					
33	Mbatu Palace Museum	5.904927	10.13034	1298							1	0					
34	Chomba Palace Museum	5.907637	10.09968	1226							1	0					
35	Teen Mission Orphanage	5.926543	10.11947	1242										1			
36	CGS Radio	5.963683	10.15898	1270				1									
37	Foundation Radio	5.982812	10.13146	1220				1									
38	Radio Hot Cocoa	5.949094	10.14313	1244				1									
39	Afrique Nouvelle Radio	5.961418	10.16107	1274				1									
40	Abakwa FM Radio	5.957186	10.16155	1265				1									
41	Park-Open space	5.973252	10.14563	1244			1										
42	Relaxation centre	5.964951	10.14409	1256			1										
43	Relaxation centre	5.96028	10.14927	1236			1										
44	Parcour Vita	5.969114	10.15546	1241			1										
45	Faith Building	5.964965	10.14409	1234			1										
46	Bamenda Municipal Stadium	5.956402	10.14977	1223			1										
		TOTAL			**21**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**21**	**0**

Table 4.12: Characteristics of the infrastructure Social Infrastructure

S/N	Name of Structure	Characteristics of the infrastructure						Equipment of the centre							Management of the Center		
		Capacity	Number of buildings	Number of rooms/ cases	Beds	Computers	Photocopiers	Water point	Latrine	Tree planting	Fence	Garbage treatment	Electrification	Playground	Existence of Management Committee	Existence of Parking	Average quarterly income
								(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	FCFA
1	Catholic Church Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
2	BCC Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
3	PCC Ntamulung Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
4	St Michael Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
5	Muslim Cemetery Ntambag	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
6	Catholic Church Ntambeng Cemetry	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
7	Chomba Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
8	PC Cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
9	Women Empowerment Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
10	Grand Stand	1000	1	0	0	0	0	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
11	PCC Station Multipurpose Hall	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA
12	PCC Church Centre Hall	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA
13	CBC Hall Musang	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA
14	Ngwo Multipurpose Hall	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
15	Catholic Hall Njimafor	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA
16	Nka Ni Kwi Hall	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA
17	PCC centre/Hall Azire	NA	1	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA
18	Vatican Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
19	MITAYEN Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA

S/N	Name of Structure	Characteristics of the infrastructure						Equipment of the centre							Management of the Center		
		Capacity	Number of buildings	Number of rooms/ cases	Beds	Computers	Photocopiers	Water point	Latrine	Tree planting	Fence	Garbage treatment	Electrification	Play ground	Existence of Management Committee	Existence of Parking	Average quarterly income
20	Bamend II Council Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
21	Moghamo Cultural Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
22	Cultural Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
23	Bali Nyongha Cultural Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
24	Relaxation centre/Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
25	Relaxation centre/Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
26	Community Hall Chomba	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NA
27	Congress Hall	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NA
28	BCC library	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
29	Bamenda Linguistic Centre	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
30	Bamenda Mortuary	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
31	Mankon Palace Museum	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
32	Prescraft Mankon	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
33	Mbatu Palace Museum	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
34	Chomba Palace Museum	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
35	Teen Mission Orphanage	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
36	CGS Radio	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
37	Foundation Radio	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
38	Radio Hot Cocoa	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
39	Afrique Nouvelle Radio	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
40	Abakwa FM Radio	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA

S/N	Name of Structure	Characteristics of the infrastructure						Equipment of the centre							Management of the Center		
		Capacity	Number of buildings	Number of rooms/ cases	Beds	Computers	Photocopiers	Water point	Latrine	Tree planting	Fence	Garbage treatment	Electrification	Play ground	Existence of Management Committee	Existence of Parking	Average quarterly income
41	Park-Open space	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO		NO	YES	NO	NA
42	Relaxation centre	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO		NO	YES	NO	NA
43	Relaxation centre	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO		NO	YES	NO	NA
44	Parcour Vita	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
45	Faith Building	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NA
46	Bamenda Municipal Stadium	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NA

Source: CARD Field Surveys 2019, NA = *Not Available*

4.2.7 Tourism and Leisure

Bamenda II Council has several diversified touristic attractions. The nodal location of Bamenda II Council as the gateway in and out of the North West Region should have made her an anchor tourism centre to the rich tourism potentials of the region.

Tourism contributes significantly to world peace, the benefit of mixing - people and cultures; the economy and the fact that tourism is a relatively clean industry is something worth cherishing. The Council is blessed with multiple tourism potentials ranging from good climate, natural attractions (flora and fauna) and man-made attractions (archaeological and cultural monuments).

Secret areas within the four Fondoms were identified and preserved as cultural heritage. Flood plains were to be designed for reclamation and regeneration of the environment. River banks and swampy areas were to be designed for reclamation. To achieve this, studies are to be carried out. It requires acquisition of such lands from the state (Ministry of Lands Survey and State Property).

4.2.7.1 Existing State of Tourism and infrastructure

Bamenda II Council is blessed with multiple tourism potentials ranging from good climate, natural attractions. Amongst them are as seen in Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Existing Tourism attractions in Bamenda II Council

Diagnosis	Strengths/ potentials
- Mankon Palace and museum - Cooperative handicraft - Bamenda food market - Cathedral - Bamenda main market - Alankie shrine - Regional Hospital - Mbatu Shrine - Mbatu Water catchment (Mbatu dam) - Prescraft shop - River Mezam - Mankon Sacred Forest - Fon's Palm plantation Mankon - IRAD Mankon - Bamenda Airport - Presbyterian Church Centre - Bamenda Station landscapes Ntambag	- Mankon palace has antiquities that give the history of Mankon - Prescraft shop: Is an arm of Presbyterian Church in Cameroon (PCC) specialized in the production of craft and arts - Bamenda Food Market is one of the sites that is highly visited. Many people go to buy food stuff, others just to view the site - Mankon Cathedral is one of the sites having a beautiful environment. It is owned by the Catholic Christians and is highly visited. Most people especially Christians go every Sundays to attend Mass, some go to pray in ordinary days, some visit for site seeing. - Bamenda main market is highly visited by most tourists. Apart from tourists those living within the town will always go and buy.

Source: RDMINTOURL North West Region 2019,

Unfortunately, Bamenda City and Bamenda II Council itself as the Regional Headquarters does not attract as many tourists as it could have done and the few who come do not stay long. Many visitors from outside Bamenda are incidental tourists as their primary purpose to visit Bamenda is not for tourism but for some business, administrative purpose or on transit to other towns.

This partly explains why Bamenda II Council and the North West Region do not have adequate tourism boards, hence the services of tourism are not pronounced, yet there are abundant tourism potentials which are largely unexploited. In spite of the panoramic views

and the surrounding landscape, its urban fabric does not permit it to express its legendry hospitality.

4.2.7.2 Lodging Structure (Hotels)

There are 27 hotels within the Bamenda II Council municipality. Seven (7) out of this number are unclassified hotels. Statistics on these infrastructures are as seen in Table 5.14 below.

All the hotels have bars, restaurant with few night clubs, satellite dishes with internet facilities, and in addition Ayaba Hotel and Resort 84 each have two (2) tennis courts. Only Ayaba Hotel has a swimming pool.

Table 4.14: Hotel statistical information in the Bamenda II Municipality

S/N	Name of Hotel	Type Structure	Geographic Coordinates			Number of Rooms	Number of Bars	Number of Restaurants	Number of Halls	Swimming Pools	Tennis Court	Satellite dish Internet	Remark
			Latitude	Longitude	Altitude								
1	Bamenda Cathedral	Cathedral	10.156594	5.947709	1256	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2	Press Craft Bamenda	Craft	10.150958	5.956628	1222	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	Adem Hotel	Hotel	10.142758	5.96827	1232	28	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
4	Alizane Hotel	Hotel				24	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	
5	Ambit Hotel	Hotel	10.147326	5.956131	1243	23	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	Nc
6	Avenue Stop	Hotel	10.152188	5.950503	1238	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Ayaba Hotel	Hotel	10.158587	5.951306	1258	100	1	2	2	1	2	Yes	
8	Azam Hotel	Hotel	10.134594	5.94321	1248	72	1	1	3	-	-	Yes	
9	City beach Motel	Hotel	10.139259	5.943458	1234								
10	Crystal Hotel	Hotel	10.135616	5.939165	1221	22	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	
11	Dallas International	Hotel	10.131406	5.963039	1231	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
12	Dominion Hotel	Hotel	10.150081	5.98009	1228	22	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
13	Donga Palace Hotel	Hotel	10.156713	5.950023	1255								
14	Holiday Hotel	Hotel	10.151702	5.950907	1256	30	1	1	-	-	-	-	
15	Hotel le Bien	Hotel	10.146262	5.962942	1249								
16	Hotel Resort 84	Hotel	10.128494	5.980045	1232	26	1	1	1	-	2	Yes	
17	Ideal Park Hotel	Hotel	10.149287	5.954576	1258	15	1	1	1	-	-	-	Nc
18	International Hotel	Hotel	10.151107	5.959389	1252	61	2	1	1	-	-	Yes	
19	Kinto Hotel	Hotel	10.12953	6.010864	1275	16	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
20	Mondial Hotel	Hotel	10.160677	5.955989	1260	39	1	1	1	-	-	-	
21	Necla Hotel	Hotel	10.147065	5.956078	1242	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	Nc

22	New City Hotel	Hotel	10.154694	5.954838	1242								
23	New Look Unity Hotel	Hotel	10.14389	5.960714	1248								
24	New Simplicity	Hotel	10.142124	5.969427	1234								
25	Nowang Hotel	Hotel	10.141831	5.971788	1257								
26	Pelican Hotel	Hotel	10.141074	5.970704	1258	30	1	1	-	-	-	-	
27	Penn Pan Pacific Hotel	Hotel				40	1	1	1	-	-	-	
28	Wisdom Garden Hotel	Hotel	10.149165	5.969222	1226								
29	XX Hotel @ Atuakom Junct	Hotel	10.146961	5.947216	1250								
30	XX Hotel Near PC Musang	Hotel	10.149653	5.969826	1222								
31	XX Towards Ch Centre Junc	Hotel	10.150522	5.965427	1228								
32	Flamboyance Hotel	Hotel				10	1	1	-	-	-	-	Nc
33	Green Rock	Hotel				20	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	Nc
34	Hill Crest Hotel	Hotel				22	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	CI
35	Jeps Hotel	Hotel	10.149969	5.960221	1244	22	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
36	Luminous Plaza Hotel	Hotel				20	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	Nc
37	Mansfied Plaza	Hotel				20	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	
38	Mondial Express	Hotel				50	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
39	Planet Hotel	Hotel				10	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
40	Rocher's Palace	Hotel				10	1	1	-	-	-	Yes	
41	Star Hotel	Hotel				60	1	1	1	-	-	Yes	Nc
42	Dollars Inn	Inn	10.132518	5.947619	1240								
43	Marshu Inn	Inn	10.147686	5.965918	1224								

44	Bamenda Main Market	Market	10.15087	5.953821	1240								
45	Mbatu Palace	Museum	10.129161	5.904504	1300								
46	Mankon Palace Museum	Museum	10.104645	6.003165	1260								
47	Nsongwa Palace Museum	Museum	10.11244	5.901605	1290								
48	Chomba Palace Museum	Museum	10.099906	5.908077	1240								
49	Class Restaurant	Restaurant	10.151676	5.961772	1240								
50	Dreamland Restaurant	Restaurant	10.151373	5.960177	1248								
51	Califonia Bar	Snack bar	10.153275	5.950349	1248								
52	Dallas Club	Snack bar	10.148791	5.953781	1252								
53	Golden Fleece Bar	Snack bar	10.15575	5.956677	1252								
54	Holywood Snack	Snack bar	10.149969	5.960221	1244								
55	Milano Snack	Snack bar	10.149815	5.960222	1254								
56	Travellers Snack Bar	Snack bar	10.142327	5.947593	1256								

Source: RDMINTOURL North West Region 2019, Nc = Not Classified, CI = Clandestine

4.2.8 Road Networks, Infrastructures & Transport

The components of networks and infrastructure include:

- Transportation networks and infrastructure;
- Drainage networks and structures;
- Water supply networks;
- Electricity supply networks;
- Sewage systems;
- Communication networks.

There were difficulties in the collection of data and information from some services dealing with networks infrastructure and services such as ENEO with regards to the distribution of energy supply and CAMWATER for water distribution. Nevertheless, GPS data of infrastructure were collected from the field which shows location of some existing infrastructure, permitting the analysis on the provision of utilities and facilities within Bamenda II Council municipality. Information on the road networks were obtained by extracting them from high resolution (0.5m) satellite images and field verification on their state using GPS equipments.

4.2.8.1 Road Networks and Structure

The total length of tarred road networks before 1984 within the Bamenda II Council was approximately **11,5km**. This tarred road only linked the administrative area (Bamenda Up-station) to Commercial Avenue and some outlets along the National road. With the organization of Agro Pastoral show and CNU Party Congress in 1984, the Bamenda town (Bamenda II Council) benefited from a number of tarred roads. They are the roads still in use till date some 30years after their construction.

4.2.8.1.1 State of Existing Road networks and structure

Most of the urban and Council roads lack the capacity to covey traffic- they are narrow, poorly aligned, poorly constructed, not well drained and regularly maintained. Most tarred roads are not permanently surfaced and degrade rapidly. Tarred roads within busy activity areas are provided with open drains which endanger the lives of users while most earth roads are not properly constructed and drained. Roads within built-up areas are narrow and flanked with buildings which make them difficult to be enlarged. Electrical and telephone poles with zigzag cables are irregularly planted and road furniture is randomly installed in a chaotic manner. Few undersized roundabouts are largely occupied with commercial activities and traffic lights are absent at critical junctions. Pedestrian ways along Commercial Avenue are occupied by cars and commercial activities.

4.2.8.1.1.1 Hierarchy of Roads

At present there is no clear and coherent hierarchy of road network in Bamenda II Council as no distinction is made between the Sub-Freeway (arterial), primary, secondary and tertiary roads. All roads which bring in traffic from outside are also used as primary, secondary and even tertiary roads.

Table 4.15 below presents the quantitative and quality technical aspects of the road networks within the Bamenda II Council. The total length of roads within the municipality classified, unclassified and footpaths is approximately **703.379km** as seen in the table below.

Table 4.15: Statistics on the existing hierarchy of road networks

S/N	Type of road	Length (km)
1	Sub-Freeway (National roads)	21.080
2	Avenue	1.253
3	Primary	34.125
4	Secondary	56.187
5	Tertiary	70.315
6	Access road	349.526
7	(Communal roads) Farm to market	112.688
	Sub-total classified roads	***645.174***

8	Footpaths	58.205
	Grand Total	**703.379**

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS/GPS database 2019

4.2.8.1.1.1 Technical aspect and quality of road surfaces

The existing condition involves the assessment of the existing pavement structural adequacy, surface distress, roughness, rutting, and to a lesser extent, skid resistance. Although there is special equipment to measure these conditions, field observations are very glaring, enabling us to comment on roads in Bamenda II council. Five (5) evaluative components were designed to assess the road surfaces:

A. Type of road surfaces

The surface condition of a pavement at any time reflects the degree of damage caused by traffic and the environment based upon a visual evaluation of the pavement surface. The surface condition rating is useful as an input for predicting the remaining life of a pavement. It also assists in the preliminary evaluation and programming of appropriate maintenance and rehabilitation treatments.

The ruts are as a result of densification of pavement layers and the subgrade under the traffic loads; the deformation and shoving of the asphalt concrete layers under truck traffic; and other causes of rutting including unstable granular and subgrade material, unstable asphalt mixes, and unstable shoulder material. Rutting on the roads is accompanied by longitudinal cracking in the wheel paths. Thus the roads suffer from both structural distress and a safety issue.

Three categories of road surfaces were identified within the Bamenda II Council. The type of tarred surface permitted re-grouping according to their state of degradation as follows:

1) **Bituminous road surface**

A total of **63.85 km** bituminous road surfaces (tarred roads) representing **(9.90%)** out of **645.2 km** exluding footpaths identified within the Bamenda II municipality.

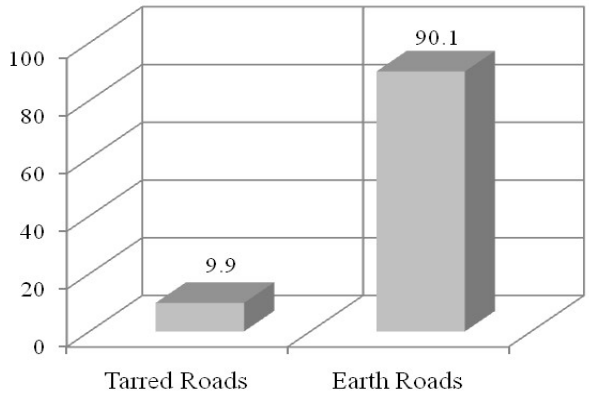


Figure 4.2: Evaluation of roads tarred in the Municipality

Roughness is an indication of the longitudinal irregularities of the pavement surface which influence vehicle ride. Roughness is a good indicator of how well the road is serving the travelling public. Studies have shown that roughness affects the costs of vehicle operation and the life cycle costs of pavements. A significant portion of pavements within Bamenda II Council are very rough and need rehabilitation and to some extent reconstruction due to an unacceptable ride. There are so many potholes of different degrees and some sections of the roads have failed completely where the subgrade are under serious erosional conditions and does not need any measurement to determine its rehabilitation. These roads include.

- Ngeng Junction- SONAC streets - City Chemist
- T-Junction - Lower Atu-azire (Metta Quarter) to Hospital Round-About,
- Veterinary Junction to T-Junction,
- City Chemist Food Market to Hospital Round-About.

2) **Light- tarred Surfaces (surface dressing):** This categories of roads have a total length of 14.21 km within the Bamenda II Council. These roads were constructed in the 2000s and some as recent as in late 2018. They have short life-span (5years). Some of these roads include:
   - Veterinary Junction to GBHS Ntamulung
   - Render-Vous- Bamenda City Council
   - Ntarinkon – Render Vous
   - Ntsuabuh – Alakuma Junction
   - SONAC Street via Ntamulung – GBHS
   - Azire New Church – Tawa Street
   - Fon's Street, Ring Way and Treasury Street



Figure 4.3: State of tarred road surface (SONAC Street)

Table 4.16 below shows the re-partition of the roads within Bamenda II Council according to the state of tarred surfaces.

Table 4.16: Statistics on the state of tarred road surfaces

S/N	State of tarred road surface	Length (km)	Percent (%)
1	Good	37.923	59.39
2	Eroded	19.487	30.52
3	Completely degraded	6.442	10.09
	Total	**63.852**	**100.00**

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS database 2019

3) **Earth Roads:** This category of roads comprises more than (**87.82%)** of the roads, measuring **543.5km**, Majority of roads under this category need re-construction, as very little or no attention have been given to them by the authorities concerned.

B. Qualitative evaluation of road surfaces

Table 6.3 shows the qualitative evaluation of the roads in terms of road surfaces reveals the following:

- The entire council area has 63.85km of tarred roads out of a total 645.2 km of classified roads within the Bamenda II Council representing (9.90%). As earlier analysed, out of the existing tarred roads, 37.92km representing (59.39%) are in good state while the remaining lengths are either eroded or totally degraded.
- The roads under averagely good are both tarred and earth roads. Their maintenance within the past years were poorly done, using large granulated laterite/crushed stones which produced dust or mud in the dry and rainy seasons.

- The roads classified as bad occupied the greater percentage as these are both tarred and earth roads.

4.2.8.1.1.2 Physical State of side-walks

The few existing side-walks are only along the roads within the CBD. The side-walks along Commercial Avenue and Ntambag have as width 1.2m on both sides of the road. They are usually occupied by road-side vendors who have erected some times kiosk or by "***Buyam Selam***" along the Food- Market road. The anarchical occupation of side-walks contributes and accelerates their degradation.

Table 4.17: Statistics on side-walk

S/N	Type of road	Length (km)
1	Sub-Freeway (National road)	2.737
2	Commercial Avenue	1.253
3	Primary	3.588
4	Secondary	0.832
5	Access road	1.043
	Total	**9.453**

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

4.2.8.1.1.3 Parking

There are few parking spaces along Commercial Avenue. In general side-walks are used as parking spaces. Public arena like the Grand Stand does not have any parking and during occasions, the Bamenda Congress Hall parking lots are used. To further compound traffic problems, road sides/side-walks are taken up by vendors, motor cycle taxi, "*Buyam Sellam*" and hawkers.

The absence of parking spaces especially for the Bamenda Grand Stand, Bamenda Main and Food Markets is posing a lot of problems. The newly constructed markets at (Ntarinkon, Muwastu and Nitob) have not been provided with parking lots.

Other regulated parking concern Travel Agencies. The liberalization of this sector has brought in unscrupulous transporters who purchase large capacity inter-urban buses without having sufficient space for loading and parking within their premises. Some park/load along the streets. Other parking issues which shall cause problems in no distant future is those of the articulated vehicles, tipper parks for transportation of sand and stones.

What is remarkably absent is that owners of undeveloped lands especially within the CBD could have converted these lands for private parking to generate income.

4.2.8.1.1.4 Traffic Lighting System

The total absence of traffic lighting system in the Bamenda II Council and (all of Bamenda town) at strategic locations and crossings bring to light the problem of circulation in the town. The importance of traffic lighting system cannot be over-emphasized as it organizes and regulates traffic circulation.

Traffic hold-ups in some intersections such as Veterinary Junction during morning and evening hours could have better been managed by the traffic lighting system rather than using (human efforts) i.e. the Traffic Police.

4.2.8.1.1.5 Public Lighting

The lighting of some major streets and junctions are through high-wattage bulbs mounted on poles. There are very few street lights, concentrated within the CBD and along main exit roads. The management of this utility is a cause for concern, as at-times some of the bulbs are lighted during the day and at night they are switched off.

The non- installation of public lights in the quarters has increased the rate of insecurity as thieves and bandits take advantage of the black-out to rub persons moving on foot, in vehicles or on motor cycles.
Certain quarters such as Ntarinkon I and Nitob through their Quarter Committees did installed solar public lights at some strategic locations in their quarters.

4.2.8.2 Transport

Bamenda is both the Regional headquarters of the North West and the gateway into the region. This status gives a nodal function and a hub for many routes. These illustrate the central and nodal function of Bamenda in the North West Region and its importance as a link to destinations within Cameroon and Nigeria.

4.2.8.2.1 Existing situation in the Transport Sector

The current pattern of land use contributes significantly to generating time consuming and costly journeys to residents and visitors.

- Bamenda II Council has a dominant city centre (Mankon) which provides an influx for various categories of persons. This influx generates movements from across the City and beyond; to and from the commercial centre for shopping,
- The dispersed location of other government services across the Council also induce time consuming and costly journeys to work and to obtain services;
- The concentration of public and community services within the inner area also contributes to journeys across the City to work and to obtain services from the City centre;
- The un-segregated pattern of residential land uses makes it difficult for people to live near where they work or obtain services;
- Most informal commercial and industrial services are dispersed across the City and contribute to criss-crossing journeys to and from work to obtain services.

4.2.8.2.1.1 Income and mode of displacement

One of the visible consequences of low income level can be linked to the distribution mode in terms of displacements. These results translate the insufficiency of the transportation means and in particular the absence of the public transportation system. This affects monthly income and expenditure of resident businessmen as seen in the figure below for the Bamenda II Council. The figure below shows that trekking and the use of motorcycle (Okada) with 22.48% and 30.73% are the most popular means of displacement. Motorcyle probably provide services right to door steps.

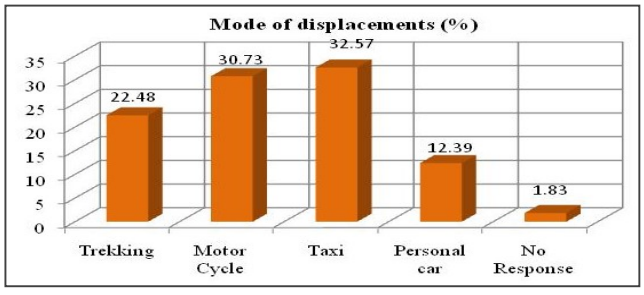


Figure 4.4: Mode of displacements

4.2.8.2.2 Transportation of goods

Movement of goods into and out of the city and council area is mainly by articulated vehicles and smaller vehicles, conveying foodstuff, building materials, clothing, fuel, utensils, drinks and so many basic needs. This movement of goods is zigzag and criss-crossing from one location to the other. The transportation of building materials from peripheral localities is done by Lorries. These Lorry station parks are known as “tipper parks”. They don’t have well designated areas owned by the Council, rather they have certain locations such as Council Junction, Nebah Ngu garage at Nstubuh and Mile 90 for

parking, while others continue to park along transit roads. The Bamenda II Council (POS) previewed four lorry parks at Alabukam, Chomba, Mukwebu and Muwatsu-Mankon for these categories of vehicles.

Truck pushers

Truck pushing is an ancient transportation mode for goods. The development of this mode of transport accentuated at the end of the1980s with the coming of economic crises and with the proliferation of informal activities. The trucks have different designs capable of transporting all types of goods.

4.2.8.2.3 Non-motorized and Motorized transport

4.2.8.2.3.1 Trekking

Trekking remains the dominant modal split for short journeys within the municipality. Those engaged in trekking include- school going children, apprentices, security officers, vendors/hawkers, and poor household persons. However, there are no statistics for modal splits in the municipality. The greatest challenge of this mode of transport is that there are very limited pedestrian ways and those existing ones are occupied by commercial activities and car parks.

Trekking has created un-planned footpath networks crossing difficult ravines and streams with delicate wooden footbridges. An example of a prominent footpath is that linking the Ntambag quarter to the Bamenda Up-station through the escapement. This footpath and many others should be developed and made safe given the relative importance they have on the mobility of dwellers with low incomes.

4.2.8.2.3.2 Bicycles and tricycles

To a reduced scale, bicycles are used for mobility mostly by students who live in town and study at schools in the periphery. Other groups of persons using bicycles is the rural populace who transport raffia wine using calabashes. Tricycles on the other hand are becoming popular as they some times carry both freight & people. They usually occupy the surface area of the path used by a vehicle on the road but they carry less than half the number of people, thereby consuming space without the corresponding services rendered.

4.2.8.2.3.3 Motor cycle transport

This mode of transportation occupies a very important place in the intra-urban transport sytem because they convey passengers right inside the quarters and on the other hand they are faster compared to taxis whose services are mainly along selected roads.

Apart from the fact that the motor cycles do not need a lot parking spaces, nevertheless the riders have introduced parking points at virtually all road junctions. This sector has introduced negative activities:

- Some of the riders have no knowledge about the high-way code,
- They ride motor cycles without helmets,
- They overtake at risky areas and on both sides of the vehicles plying ahead of them,
- They carry more persons than the capacity allowed or specified,
- They are aggressive and have no respect for other road users,
- They collaborate with thieves for easy evacuation of stolen items
- They have increased accidents and death rates.

Of recent, the Delegate to the Bamenda City Council (BCC) signed an order to regulate the activities in this sector. As the motor cycle taxis have created jobs for many unemployed, it has equally created problems in the transportation system of the town as there are no motor cycle paths in the road system: even though all the development plans have proposed lanes for motor cycle.

4.2.8.2.3.4 Taxi and Clandestine vehicles

Taxi: Transportation by taxi rank second after motor cycle transport facilities. Taxi circulation is limited to paved and other main roads linking major activity centres. Their

movements within the quarters are on hired basis. The services of taxis are undermined by limited road capacities and road network connectivity. Taxis are the most registered transport services compared to motor cycles, which operate informally and contribute very little to the tax base of the Council. In the absence of statistics, the taxi assures more than 15% of the transportation of persons and goods as compared to private vehicles. Taxis also present unpleasant or transportation problems such as:

- Carrying and off-loading of passengers anywhere, even at times in the middle of the road.
- Absence of fixed taxi stop points
- Stop in plain traffic to deposit passengers
- Non respect of the high way code
- Taxis abandoned in the middle of the road when they have a breakdown

In general, the introduction of taxis in urban transportation has equally augmented traffic congestion. Nevertheless, taxis participate significantly in problems linked to circulation.

Non-registered vehicles: The non-registered vehicles (*clandos*) play a significant role in the transportation system conveying inter-urban passengers and goods but generate little or no income for government because of their non-recognition, and serve as the major source of income for the law enforcement authorities, as revenue generated from this service goes to private pockets. These clandestine vehicles (*clandos*) are owned and operated by private individuals. They transport persons and farm produce to and from town. Those transporting persons are parked at un-authorized locations such as:

- The Hospital Roundabout for Bali, Batibo, Mbengwi and Mamfe sectors,
- Ntarinkon for the Bafut sector
- City Chemist Roundabout for the Ngomgham and Mulang sectors.

It is difficult to understand how transport regulatory measures in certain areas can be implemented and respected when certain minimal spaces are not provided by authorities e.g. absence of taxi points at the Bamenda Food Market, Main Market, and Ntarinkon Markets etc.

4.2.8.2.3.5 Private Vehicles

Private cars have since been on the increase. In the absence of statistics more people and households have one or more private cars. Considering the problems brought about by taxis, private cars have a less negative effect as compared to taxis. Private cars distinguish themselves by stopping anywhere on the public road or other open spaces and side-walks. This type of behavior can only be regulated by the application of land use planning guides at the same time the sensitization and education of owners.

Bamenda City Council marked out parking spaces along the Commercial Avenue. From every indication, the objective was to generate income for the Council rather than for regulating and solving traffic congestion problems as the process had long been abandoned.

4.2.8.2.3.6 Inter-urban Travel Agencies

Bamenda II Council has significant number of transport agencies conveying people in and out of the Council area. Express buses in the Council area are operated by travelling agencies and they are used primarily for inter-urban and regional transport. Some of the travel agencies offer service of high quality. Table 4.18 below shows travel agencies existing within the Bamenda II Council. The locations of most of these agencies are on temporal rented sites and most of them have not met the requirements for a permanent location according to town planning regulations. They generate a lot of traffic problems because they do not have space requirements for such operations. SONAC Street is a classic case of this problem.

Table 4.18: Travel agencies in the municipality

No	Transporter	Location	Toilets	Shops	State	Remarks
1	Moghamo Express Travel Agency	Situated towards Azire Old Church Junction, limited space	1 Pit Latrine for passengers	2	Site still to be developed	- Transports about >550 passengers from Bamenda to Yaoundé, Douala, South West and Mamfe
2	Moghamo Express Travel Agency	Situated along SONAC Street, limited space	Has modern toilet facilities for passengers	2	Site developed, modern facilities, lodging and fenced	- Transports about >550 passengers from Bamenda to Yaoundé, Douala, South West and Mamfe
3	Vatican Express Travel Agency	Situated between the City Chemist roundabout and the Post office bridge	4 Pit Latrines	8	Permanent site developed properly, modern facilities, lodging and fenced	- Transports about 560 passengers from Bamenda to Douala, Yaoundé and Bui and D, Mantung Divisions
4	Guarantee Express Travel Agency	Situated opposite the St Sylvester Restaurant, Azire	2 Pit Latrines	20	Permanent site still to be developed properly	- Transports about 620 passengers from Bamenda to Douala. Yaoundé and the South West
5	Mondial Express Travel Agency	Situated at Longla Street Small Mankon	Toilets	0	Site developed, modern facilities, lodging and fenced	- Transports about 420 passengers from Bamenda to Douala. Yaoundé and the South West
6	Jeannot Express Agency	Situated opposite SOREPCO SONAC street Mankon	1 Pit latrine	0	Temporary site on a rented building	- Transports about 350 passengers from Bamenda to Buea and Bafoussam daily
9	Nso Boys Travel Agency	Situated between City Chemist Round About and Food Market	1 Pit Latrine for all buildings	0	Temporary site on a rented building	- Transports passengers from Bamenda to Douala and the South West Region
10	Symbol of Unity Travel Agency	Situated between Hospital roundabout and CAMCCUL Building	1 Pit latrine for the entire building	0	Temporary site on a rented building	- Transports about 2 passengers from Bamenda to Douala and Kumba daily

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS database 2019

4.2.8.2.4 Services linked to Road Transport

Bamenda is the capital of the North West Region and hosts most of the hierarchical structures of the transport services. We have the Regional Delegation of Transport, Road Safety, Traffic police, Vehicle Inspection gendarme /police, Technical services for mechanical inspection/check of vehicles, insurance companies, transporter associations/unions etc. These services operate to ensure proper functioning of the transportation system in the North West, Bamenda city, and Bamenda II Council in particular.

There are adequate provisions of services linked to transportation but the effectiveness of these services depend on individual attitudes towards work.

4.2.8.2.4.1 Motor Parks

Intra-urban parking facilities are very limited in the Bamanda II Council where most business activities operate. The Master Plan and land use plan earmarked areas for parking lots - municipal bus stations and stops; taxi bays or stops; motor taxi stops, bicycle bays, on-street and off-street parking; rear loading and off-loading bays but the implementation of these plans is far fetched.

Parking habits in Bamenda II Council are chaotic with self-centered attitudes and non respect of traffic flow regulation. The absence of parking facilities has resulted in ubiquitous parking on roads, pedestrian ways, road junctions, reservation areas etc. A total of 3 Council parks exist in the Bamenda II Council for different destinations.

Table 4.19: Motor parks within Bamenda II Council

No	Location	Name of Transporter	Toilets	Shops	State	Remarks on Daily Movements
1	Muwatsu Park	Muwatsu Park managed by Bamenda II Council	2	126 permanent shops	Permanent built-up site but to be modernized	Transports about 220 passengers from Bamenda to Wum and Esembi
2	Nitob Market Park	Nitob Park managed by Bamenda II Council	2 Pit Latrines	Non-permanent shops	Permanent site with temporary structures	Transports about 370 passengers from Bamenda to Mbengwi, Acha, Njikwa and Ngie
3	Ntatru Park	Ntatru Park managed by Bamenda II Council	1 Pit Latrine	8 permanent and 13 temporary structures	Permanent structures	Transports about 250 passengers from Bamenda to Mamfe, Ekok, Widikum and Batibo

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS database 2019

4.2.8.2.4.2 Filling Station

There are (15) filling stations within the Bamenda II Council Area. The filling stations of recent have been unable to sustain their past glories as the sole suppliers of fuel and cooking gas. The entire municipality has been flooded with cheap imported fuel from Nigeria, causing the filling stations to lose hundreds of millions of FCFA and to the latter extent closure. Out of the (15) filling stations less than eight (6) are operational.

4.2.8.2.5 The Bamenda Airport

Situated at more than 10 km off the town center, the Bamenda Airport doesn't have the level of equipment that allows it to receive the jet planes and large cargo carrier planes. Temporarily, transportation of goods was suspended at the Bamenda Airport until of late

when a single flight has been scheduled during week ends. Its inactiveness stifled or subdued development and economic activities which were sprawling along the Airport road.

It is important to note that the control tower is inadequately equipped, while the landing runway eroded and was not maintained for a long time although it received refurbishment to enable small carrier planes which are programmed to come to Bamenda once a week to land. The Bamenda Airport can have received only light planes or the planes of type "C-130" whose short take-off permits its short distance runway of (2.5km).

In spite of the low level of equipment of this airport, Bamenda remains the nodal point, privileged for the influxes of communication from the South and West Regions and even of the neighboring country (Nigeria). It is therefore necessary within the medium or long-term to promote the development of this airport.

4.2.8.2.6 Environmental problems linked to Transport Sector

Apart of specific problems highlighted above with regards to different road users, it is important to highlight those environmental concerns with regards to automobile traffic.

a) Air Pollution by Exhaust gases

Although this is not a problem at moment, in no distant future the massive importation of diesel vehicles discarded abroad for reasons of emission of exhaust fumes shall be shifted to Bamenda with little or no technological appliances for measuring and controlling these gases. Considering the low lying built area of Bamenda and the midst which usually covers the town in the early mornings of the dry season; the situation will be compounded bringing negative health consequences to the population.

b) Abandoned Vehicles

During the CDP study, it was observed that a number of vehicles have been abandoned within the CBD and peripheries of the town. This could be attributed to inadequate control of the technical state of the imported second hand vehicles which have been put into circulation. Within the present context and the increased rate of imported vehicles coupled with the absence of parking, we are bound to witness an increase in environmental problems as cited above, hence the need to apply Law N^{o} 96/12 of 05/08/1996 regarding environmental management.

4.2.8.3 Drainage networks and structure

Road drainage structures are usually classified as secondary drainage. They are realized through the construction of drainages along the roads; usually rectangular or trapezoidal structures; which are covered or open. These secondary drainages subsequently empty into the primary drainage basins. In the absence of maintenance, these drainage structures are usually blocked by debris and objects of all types; hence rain water (run-off) diverts its path unto road surfaces with consequence of accelerated road degradation.

4.2.8.3.1 Existing state of urban drainage networks and structure

The existing state of urban drainage in Bamenda is characterized by incoherent and inadequate road drainage networks and structures; open drains in activity areas. In addition, most plots and buildings have not been provided with regular and well-constructed storm drains. Furthermore, most roads have not been provided with adequate and well-constructed side drains and structures. Existing drainage channels are not regularly cleared and maintained. Yet, they are frequently blocked by solid waste.

The hierarchy of road network is the same with drainage network. Proper road construction activities are carried along with drainage system. Large road capacities are associated with large drainages. Table 4.20 below shows the statistics on the evaluation of road drainage structures within the Bamenda II municipality.

Table 4.20: Evaluation of existing state of road drainage structures-BIIC

S/N	State of road structure	Length of drainage (km)	Percent (%)
1	Good	39.266	6.34
2	Average	9.671	1.56
3	Blocked by debris	23.113	3.73
4	No drainage structure	546.861	88.36
	Total	**618.911**	**100.00**

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS database 2019

Most of the roads in Bamenda II Council lack adequate drainage systems and the absence of drainages in most of the roads make the road vulnerable and cannot withstand the effects of traffic and the environment. Drainage affects the strength and behaviour of both the subgrade soil and the granular base course, and to a lesser extent, the durability of the asphalt concrete. The roads that have surface drainages, lacks minimum requirements:

- Cross slope on driving lanes and shoulders of 2%.
- Utilization of densely graded asphalt concrete mixtures with low permeabilities.
- Routine maintenance procedures to seal surface cracks.
- Design of roadway subgrade crown minimum of 1.0 m above ditch elevation.
- Utilization of free draining granular materials within the pavement structure.
- Lateral extension of the granular materials through the shoulder to drain out onto the side slope.

4.2.8.3.2 Types of Drainage Networks

Two types of drainages exist:

- Natural (Primary) drainage,
- Artificial (Secondary) drainage

4.2.8.3.2.1 Natural (Primary) Drainage

a) Stream Drainages

The primary drainage is assured by principal rivers and streams as cited in the analyses of natural site sub-section through:

- River Mezam,
- Seasonal streams,

The municipality is facing a lot of streams drainage problems, and some quarters such as Ntarinkon I, Musang II are currently carrying out (canalization) of small streams in their quarters.



Figure 4.5: Photo-Stream canalisation by the population

b) Drainage Basins

Bamenda II Council has 10 drainage basins into which the run-offs of the entire Bamenda I, II and III Councils empty themselves. There are two (2) main and eight (8) secondary basins classified as follows:

a. Main Drainage Basins

- Mezam Drainage Basins: It is the basin hosting River Mezam from which the Division (Mezam Division) obtained its name. This basin receives the run-offs of all the streams of Mbatu, Nsongwa and Chomba villages. It is into this basin that the CAMWATER retention dam drains its waters. It is the basin into which all the run-off of all Bamenda I, II and III Councils drain.
- Mulang/Ngomham Basin: this is the basin into which Ntamulung, Bamenda I and III sub-basins/run-off drain. This basin usually witnesses a lot of inundation during the rainy season.

b. Secondary Basins

- Ntatru/Nkvrurah Basin: this basin receives run-offs from Ntaturu, Nkvrurah, Mbomassa and the western portion of Atuakom and Nitob 4 quarters,
- Chomba Basin: this lone basin drains the village of Chomba,
- Nitob Basin: The quarters of Nitob (Nitob 1- Nitob 6) drains into this basin. Ntarinkon, Alakuma and Chinde quarters also drain into this basin,
- Musang/Ntamulung Basin: This basin receives a lot of drains/run-offs i.e. drain from Ntambag (Old Town), Atua- azire, Musang, Ntamulung, Azire (A and B) and the CBD,
- Ntankah/Nzumaubeuh Basin: This basin receives all the drains from Ntankah, Alamatu, and Muwatsu quarters which further empty into the Mulang basin.
- Ntaghien and Matsom Basin: This basin is situated to the North of Bamenda II Council area. It receives the run-offs of Ntaghien, Matsom quarters including the Bamenda Airport.
- Ntambeng Basin: This basin lies to the North of the Council area. It is one of the basins witnessing a lot of pollution from the rock quarries exploitation,
- Ntamafe and Ntumbong Basin: The drains of Ntamafe, Ntumbong I, drain into this basin which further empties into Mezam Basin.

4.2.8.3.2.2 Artificial (Secondary) Drainage

Secondary drainage is realized through the construction of drainages along the roads; usually rectangular or trapezoidal structures; which are covered or open. These secondary drainages subsequently empty into the primary/drainage basins.

In the absence of maintenance, these drainage structures are usually blocked by debris and objects of all types; hence rain water (run-off) diverts its path unto road surfaces with consequence of accelerated road degradation.

Inundation witnessed in the quarters of Mulang, Post office and other areas in recent times are as a result of inadequate drainage structures in the town. Some quarters such as Upper Atu-Azire and Nitob III are currently carrying out drainages works along the roads in their quarters.



Figure 4.6: Photo-Road drainages constructed by the population

The existing state of drainage in Bamenda II Council is grossly inadequate and cannot cope with current and future demands. The present drainage networks and structures are

developed spontaneously in a piecemeal manner without proper planning, design and construction. A coherent and comprehensive approach for planning, design, constructing and maintenance of drainage networks and infrastructure is absolutely necessary.

4.2.8.4 Water supply networks and structure

Access to potable water of good quality and in sufficient quantity is a socio-economic development factor, which reduces illnesses and promotes the growth of human development. Bamenda II Council has two systems of provision of potable water:

- CAMWATER network;
- Village water supply schemes

4.2.8.4.1 Existing state of Water Supply

The provision of potable water in the Bamenda II Council is assured through:

a) CAMWATER,
b) Village water supply:
   - Gravity networks,
   - Boreholes

4.2.8.4.1.1 CAMWATER System

The supply of potable water in Bamenda II Council urban centre is the sole responsibility of the state through CAMWATER/CDE. Field surveys revealed that the service provider (CAMWATER) operates only within the immediate urban areas. Its water is captured at the Mbatu catchment transported and treated at its treatment station at Njimafor with a storage tank capacity of **600m^3**. Another CDE water storage tank is located at Ntamulung with a capacity of **1,250m^3.** The supply of potable water is inadequate due to limited capacity of the dams, obsolete facilities and inadequate investment by the service provider.

As concern the distribution networks within the Bamenda II Council, the total primary pipeline hardly exceeds 30km, which is seemingly less than the total length of the urban road networks. On the other hand, the water distribution network doesn't go beyond river Mezam and peripheral zones of the urban area. Water shortage is a regular phenomenon. In 2017 the government of Cameroon contracted a primary potable water primary conduit distribution line covering the entire three Bamenda Sub-Divisional Councils with extension right to Bambui in a bid to resolve the problem of potable water in Bamenda. Field survey carried out revealed that the studies and implementation did not follow the land use plan (LUP) proposals as regards hierarchy of the water distribution networks. Two years after its implementation water is yet to flow through these pipelines.

Table 4.21: Bamenda Giant Primary conduit network

Water supply Network	**Bamenda as a whole**	**Bamenda II Council**
	Length (km)	***Length (km)***
Existing networks	112.161	62.841
Proposed networks	74.082	34.114
Proposed network Phase II	2.875	2.875
Total	**189.118**	**99.83**

Source: CARDB field survey and GIS database 2019

4.2.8.4.1.2 Village Water Supply Schemes

Village water supply schemes assure provision in potable water in the rural communities and some peripheral areas of the urban town. They are realised through the contributions of the village communities, NGOs and VDAs.

The Village water schemes include:

- A water supply scheme obtained by gravity from a water catchment source as the case in Chomba, Mbatu, Muwatsu, Ntinkag, Alafrumbi, Mile 90 and Nsongwa
- Bore holes
- Wells with pump;

Village communities within the peripheries of the urban centre (Mankon rural, Chomba) have community water schemes. To meet the ever increasing demand, the service provider needs to within the long term (2014-2027) as previewed in the PDU and POS:

- Upgrade and rehabilitate existing water supply systems,
- Ensure that urban expansion programmes are accompanied by durable extension of water supply networks and infrastructure
- Continuously expand the supply of water to match growing needs and demands
- Provide the entire council area with a single well managed water supply system;

4.2.8.5 Energy Supply Networks and Infrastructure

4.2.8.5.1 Electricity supply

Electricity in Cameroon was initially provided by the National Electricity Company (SONEL), owned by the state and latter privatized in 2001 and renamed AES-SONEL. Ownership changed hands again in 2014 and it is now called ENEO. The main sources of energy in the Bamenda II Council are hydro-electricity (25 megawatts of energy) from Edea and thermal electricity plant (18 megawatts) constructed to increase the capacity in the entire North West, West and South West Regions. Other alternative sources of energy, like windmills and solar energy to supplement energy demands are not available for general use. However, some individuals explore solar energy for private use.

4.2.8.5.2 Existing electricity supply networks and infrastructure

Electricity distribution is through overhead cables. 25 megawatts of hydro energy enter the town out of which 22 megawatts are consumed. High voltage cables carry 90kv across the town through seven (7) high tension lines called ***"Départ"*** coded *(D11, D12, D13, D31, D32, D35 and D36)* and with (70) transformers **(Poste)** with capacities ranging from *25KVA-630KVA,* installed in neighbourhoods across the Bamenda II Council area.

The extension of electricity supply is conditioned by the existence of a road network to support the network. With possible extension of the road networks as prescribed in the PDU and POS, the roles of CDE and ENEO become evident.

4.2.8.5.3 Domestic energy

The dominant source of energy used for cooking in the quarters is firewood (50.64%) according to sampled household questionnaires administered during the field survey, while (4.49%) use gas. Those using the combination of gas-firewood-kerosene are only (42.95%). The high use of firewood explains why the Mbatu, Chomba, Bamenda-Ngemba forest which used to be the water sheds/catchments before the 1980s have disappeared resulting in floods witnessed in recent times.

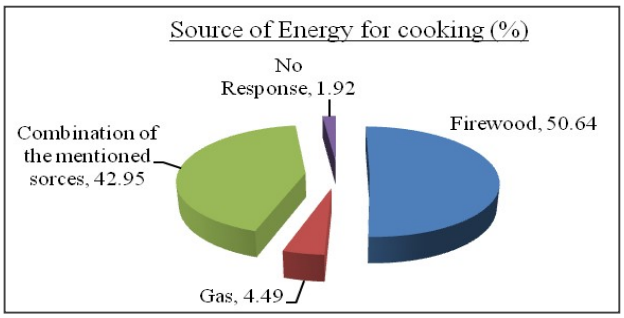


Figure 4.7: Source of energy used for cooking

With the current electricity rationing in the region, Bamenda II Council is not spared. Alternative sources of electricity supply are lamps with candles (80.15%) which resulted in deaths in some quarters because of carelessness. 6.62% use generators both in the residential and commercial houses. 11.76% use solar (majority say the type of solar used) are the imported solar lamps.

4.2.8.5.4 Problems of Energy Supply

A. **Over-Dependence on a Single Source of Energy Supply:** Virtually the whole population of Bamenda II Council depends on hydro-electricity for all its energy demands. This creates a great problem especially at peak hours which results in low voltage in some areas where the transformer is weak. The consequence is total doom in business activities and great losses are borne individually.
B. **Limited Capacity of Electricity Supply:** The supply of electricity is limited in supply. This can be observed in the frequent light seizures that occur in the town. This is also due to the increase in the population. It is worth mentioning that the electrical infrastructures that were used in the '1980s are what are still being used today despite the growing population.
C. **Haphazardly Connected Overhead Networks**: All the distribution cables from the substation at Ntarikon to all other parts of the town are overhead distribution cables. These distribution cables do not follow any definite format. They follow the road that leads to the settlement. Crisscrossing of electric cables from one property to the other form cobweb patterns, making the street furniture unhealthy and with an ugly scenery.
D. **Imbalanced Distribution of Electricity:** Some parts of the town and quarters experience low voltage during peak hours in the evenings - that is from about 6:30 pm to 11:00 pm, and sometimes there is complete power cut. This is due to the fact that the electricity is not evenly and appropriately distributed. On the other hand, these quarters are old quarters that the amount of electricity that was supplied to them has not been upgraded as times have evolved and we know that human activities have increased in such areas warranting more electricity.
E. **Poorly Maintained Networks and Infrastructure**: The electrical network system is suffering from poor maintenance. Infrastructures like electric poles, transformers even service vehicles are suffering from old age and thus poor performance. Some installations take long to arrive thus causing great inconvenience to end users.
F. **High Cost of Connection and Re-Installation of Electricity Supply:** The cost of connection and procedures customers and potential users go through before it is done is so tedious and expensive. It can take about three months for this to be done.

Table 4.22: Electrification (Statistics on Transformer)

Id		Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			Characteristics of the Structure			Functionality	
	Village	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude	Enterprise	Source of financing	Nature	Name Transformer	Départ	Voltage	Existence of a vigilance committee	Existence of management committee
1	Chomba	10.100357	5.911111	1241	NA	PIB	ER	Banjong-Chomba			N	D
2	Mankon	10.130305	5.9948	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Mile 7 Alamatu	D31	160KVA	N	D
3	Mankon	10.15081	5.954717	1222	NA	ENEO	ER	Camtel	D12	250KVA	N	D
4	Mankon	10.144413	5.975868	1224	NA	ENEO	ER	Cemetery	D13	250KVA	N	D
5	Mankon	10.149776	5.965555	1228	NA	ENEO	ER	Church Center	D11	160KVA	N	D
6	Mankon	10.154063	5.960316	1223	NA	ENEO	ER	FONADER	D11	100KVA	N	D
7	Mankon	10.158637	5.965473	1262	NA	ENEO	ER	GBHS	D11	160KVA	N	D
8	Mankon	10.145259	5.957062	1238	NA	ENEO	ER	Hospital1	D12	250KVA	N	D
9	Mankon	10.146043	5.962594	1230	NA	ENEO	ER	Le Bien	D12	160KVA	N	D
10	Mankon	10.13923	5.968326	1238	NA	ENEO	ER	Matgene	D11	100KVA	N	D
11	Mankon	10.123049	5.97176	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Mbingfebih 1	D31	25KVA	N	D
12	Mankon	10.149693	5.950648	1233	NA	ENEO	ER	Metta Quarter	D12	160KVA	N	D
13	Mankon	10.158035	5.953843	1264	NA	ENEO	ER	Administrative Garage	D12	400KVA	N	D
14	Mankon	10.15126	5.95828	1221	NA	ENEO	ER	MIDENO	D12	630KVA	N	D
15	Mankon	10.160895	5.956306	1264	NA	ENEO	ER	Mondial Hotel	D11	100KVA	N	D
16	Mankon	10.153715	5.974519	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Mulang	D13	160KVA	N	D
17	Mankon	10.15521	5.981145	1225	NA	ENEO	ER	Mulang	D35	100KVA	N	D
18	Mankon	10.139207	5.974748	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Ngomgham1	D13	160KVA	N	D
19	Mankon	10.134509	5.983088	1229	NA	ENEO	ER	Ngomgham2	D13	160KVA	N	D
20	Mankon	10.136468	5.956321	1244	NA	ENEO	ER	Nitob 1	D36	160KVA	N	D
21	Mankon	10.155469	5.962106	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntamulung	D11	160KVA	N	D
22	Mankon	10.143032	5.967821	1238	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntarikon 1	D11	250KVA	N	D
23	Mankon	10.143657	5.968426	1236	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntarikon 2	D11	160KVA	N	D
24	Mankon	10.141414	5.97127	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Orange Ntarikon`	D11	160KVA	N	D
25	Mankon	10.136803	5.965329	1221	NA	ENEO	ER	P and T	D12	100KVA	N	D
26	Mankon	10.149306	5.970178	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Rendez Vous	D11	250KVA	N	D

Id		Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			Characteristics of the Structure			Functionality	
	Village	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude	Enterprise	Source of financing	Nature	Name Transformer	Départ	Voltage	Existence of a vigilance committee	Existence of management committee
27	Mankon	10.148906	5.960166	1230	NA	ENEO	ER	Ring Way	D11	250KVA	N	D
28	Mankon	10.132517	5.971931	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Sacred Heart	D11	400KVA	N	D
29	Mankon	10.152998	5.961682	1223	NA	ENEO	ER	SONAC St.	D11	250KVA	N	D
30	Mankon	10.152698	5.950354	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	T-Junction	D12	630KVA	N	D
31	Mankon	10.159795	5.957376	1268	NA	ENEO	ER	Veterinary	D11	160KVA	N	D
32	Mankon	10.126006	6.017627	1260	NA	ENEO	ER	BHS Mankon	D32	25KVA	N	D
33	Mankon	10.131505	6.007334	1280	NA	ENEO	ER	Mile 8 Muwatsu	D31	100KVA	N	D
34	Mankon	10.113247	6.016369	1294	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntambeng	D32	100KVA	N	D
35	Mankon	10.158897	5.951363	1271	NA	ENEO	ER	Ayaba Hotel	D12	630KVA	N	D
36	Mankon	10.157226	5.947206	1272	NA	ENEO	ER	Big Mankon	D12	50KVA	N	D
37	Mankon	10.119567	5.977069	1227	NA	ENEO	ER	Mbingfebih 2	D31	25KVA	N	D
38	Mankon	10.128446	5.990685	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Mile7 BRE EN COM	D31	100KVA	N	D
39	Mankon	10.119118	6.013039	1282	NA	ENEO	ER	Airport Junction	D32	100KVA	N	D
40	Mankon	10.119398	6.036431	1248	NA	ENEO	ER	Airport	D32	630KVA	N	D
41	Mankon	10.151394	5.9683	1222	NA	ENEO	ER	Church Centre	D11		N	D
42	Mankon	10.10776	6.027911	1243	NA	ENEO	ER	AURORA		160KVA	N	D
43	Mankon	10.106884	6.022588	1284	NA	ENEO	ER	KENDELY		630KVA	N	D
44	Mankon	10.106093	6.024527	1262	NA	ENEO	ER	Dreamland		400KVA	N	D
45	Mankon	10.11742	5.978802	1200	NA	ENEO	ER	Bamenda II Council	D31	100 KV	N	D
46	Mankon	10.14717	5.951975	1244	NA	ENEO	ER	CamCUL	D11	160KVA	N	D
47	Mankon	10.115325	6.002534	1264	NA	ENEO	ER	GBHS Mankon	D31	160KVA	N	D
48	Mankon	10.13994	6.008629	1268	NA	ENEO	ER	IRAD Mankon	D31	160KVA	N	D
49	Mankon	10.129818	6.01061	1286	NA	ENEO	ER	Kinto	D32	100KVA	N	D
50	Mankon	10.059437	5.956827	1300	NA	ENEO	ER	Kisob	D31	25KVA	N	D
51	Mankon	10.105114	6.002858	1258	NA	ENEO	ER	Mankon Palace	D34	50KVA	N	D
52	Mankon	10.136806	5.960986	1230	NA	ENEO	ER	MTN Nitob	D36	25KVA	N	D
53	Mankon	10.138262	5.964356	1228	NA	ENEO	ER	Pinyin Quarter	D12	100KVA	N	D

Id		Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			Characteristics of the Structure			Functionality	
	Village	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude	Enterprise	Source of financing	Nature	Name Transformer	Départ	Voltage	Existence of a vigilance committee	Existence of management committee
54	Mankon	10.131278	5.970812	1234	NA	ENEO	ER	St. Mary	D31	160KVA	N	D
55	Mankon	10.141686	5.970255	1242	NA	ENEO	ER	Total Ntarikon	D11	100KVA	N	D
56	Mankon	10.12928	5.980047	1220	NA	ENEO	ER	Resort 84	D31	160KVA	N	D
57	Mankon	10.150603	5.954532	1248	NA	ENEO	ER	RDPC	D12	250KVA	N	D
58	Mankon	10.159461	5.963962	1256	NA	ENEO	ER	Orange Ntamulung	D11	100KVA	N	D
59	Mankon	10.150037	5.986553	1224	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntankah	D13	160KVA	N	D
60	Mankon	10.144393	5.962798	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Citizen Station	D11	50KVA	N	D
61	Mankon	10.146174	5.962106	1247	NA	ENEO	ER	Brasserie	D12	160KVA	N	D
62	Mankon	10.127864	5.965529	1225	NA	ENEO	ER	Akokikang	D31	100KVA	N	D
63	Mankon	10.138075	5.969077	1226	NA	ENEO	ER	Bamenda Substation			N	D
64	Mankon	10.137985	5.96777	1232	NA	ENEO	ER	Bamenda Thermal Plant			N	D
65	Mankon	10.146893	5.948837	1244	NA	ENEO	ER	Azire New Church Junct			N	D
66	Mankon	10.14674	5.946623	1248	NA	ENEO	ER	Atuakom Junction			N	D
67	Mankon	10.146776	5.945726	1249	NA	ENEO	ER	PSS Entrance Atuakom			N	D
68	Mankon	10.152873	5.945968	1281	NA	ENEO	ER	Lower Atu-Azire			N	D
69	Mankon	10.143036	5.945624	1246	NA	ENEO	ER	Atuakom II			N	D
70	Mankon	10.134651	5.94403	1249	NA	ENEO	ER	Azam Hotel			N	D
71	Mankon	10.136307	5.946782	1244	NA	ENEO	ER	Nitob II			N	D
72	Mankon	10.14343	5.953727	1252	NA	ENEO	ER	Azire Old Ch Junction			N	D
73	Mankon	10.143894	5.953736	1254	NA	ENEO	ER	Before Azire Old Ch Ju			N	D
74	Mankon	10.127215	5.951025	1228	NA	ENEO	ER	PS Ntaturu			N	D
75	Mankon	10.151709	5.94169	1282	NA	ENEO	ER	NACHO Junction			N	D
76	Mankon	10.147619	5.930991	1320	NA	ENEO	ER	Mbomassa			N	D
77	Mankon	10.112612	5.961635	1270	NA	ENEO	ER	Nchulam Junction			N	D
78	Mankon	10.086049	5.972384	1240	NA	ENEO	ER	Alabukam			N	D
79	Mankon	10.124419	5.977966	1238	NA	ENEO	ER	Mukwebu			N	D
80	Mankon	10.093719	6.013598	1289	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntamafe			N	D

Id		Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			Characteristics of the Structure			Functionality	
	Village	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude	Enterprise	Source of financing	Nature	Name Transformer	Départ	Voltage	Existence of a vigilance committee	Existence of management committee
81	Mankon	10.123685	6.009742	1272	NA	ENEO	ER	Alatsu			N	D
82	Mankon	10.150906	5.980553	1224	NA	ENEO	ER	Mulang			N	D
83	Mankon	10.151808	5.960531	1220	NA	ENEO	ER	BAPCCUL Building			N	D
84	Mankon	10.141606	5.963823	1228	NA	ENEO	ER	Ntarinkon I			N	D
85	Mankon	10.155669	5.956862	1243	NA	ENEO	ER	Golden Fleece Ntambag			N	D
86	Mbatu	10.110747	5.916227	1243	NA	PIB	ER	Nteng Ndang Mbatu			N	D
87	Mbatu	10.129935	5.904844	1300	NA	PIB	ER	Mbatu Palace			N	D
88	Mbatu	10.117283	5.921713	1234	NA	PIB	ER	Atugh Ndang-Mbatu			N	D
89	Mbatu	10.140881	5.936442	1283	NA	PIB	ER	Nguti I-Mbatu			N	D
90	Nsongwa	10.12866	5.933827	1262	NA	PIB	ER	Nsongwa			N	D
91	Nsongwa	10.126193	5.932648	1264	NA	PIB	ER	Ntambah-Nsongwa			N	D

4.2.8.6 Communication networks and structure

An emerging Council by 2035 needs a reliable, durable, affordable and responsive information and communication system. Such a system depends considerably on the availability of land for installing information and communication networks and structures in strategic locations. It is advisable that at all levels/scales of land use plans and development, adequate attention should be given to the requirements of information and communication technologies.

The overall goal in the POS was to ensure a high quality communication system that is accessible, sustainable, reliable and affordable to all. To realise the above goal, the following specific objectives were to be achieved:

- Diversify modes and options of communication and information technologies
- Ensure the systematic extension of communication and information networks to newly developing areas.

4.2.8.6.1 Existing state of Communication Networks

Communication networks and infrastructures within the Bamenda II Council feature under five (5) components:

a) Radio and Television
b) Cable Television Network
c) Telephone Communication
d) Postal Services
e) Print Media

The present situation of communication networks and infrastructure in Bamenda II Council is characterized by multiple mobile telephone providers; multiple information cable suppliers; limited individual landline connections and incoherent, unpleasant and haphazard overhead telephone and information cable networks. With the advent of mobile telephones, the rate of communication has increased. This has considerably reduced the need and regularity of moving to obtain services and information. In spite of improvements in communication, Bamenda II Council experiences frequent disruption of communication; inadequate functional communication and information services and facilities; high cost of communication and information services. Moreso, the existing overhead networks and fixtures are not durably installed and are unpleasant.

4.2.8.6.1.1 Telecommunication and Print Media

1. **Radio and Television:** Eight private radio stations operate within the council. Out of the eight, three (3) are religious radio stations. The following are the Radio stations found within the Bamenda II Council:
    - CBS Radio
    - Afrique Nouvelle
    - Abakwa FM Radio
    - Radio Hot Cocoa
    - Gospel Radio
    - City FM Radio
    - Foundation Radio station
    - Radio Evangelium
2. **Cable Television Network:** Cable television network is available and distributed to potential subscribers while satellite dish communications are also operational complementing the cable distribution services to other parts of the municipality where there is no access to cable network. The problem with cable providers is the haphazard connections and crise-crossing of their networks.
3. **Telephone Communication:** The main supplier of communication network is CAMTEL and it grants access to MTN, NEXTEL, ORANGE network that grant access to the population. Cameroon does not have satellite communication but rely on foreign

supply networks. CAMTEL lines are found mainly within the urban areas, while the other telephone service suppliers have networks of various degrees in the villages.

4. **Postal Services:** There is the Bamenda Central Post Office which is the main entry of all the post office services in the North West Region. The post office sector has not been innovative and reliable, hence, they loose customers to the faster and more reliable networks especially as a means of sending monies and packages in and out of the country. Transport agencies, money transfer and micro-finance units usually provide these mail and money transfer services.
5. **Print Media:** The Council area is quite accessible to a majority of the print media. The main problem expressed is that of the inability to purchase the papers. Bamenda II Council in partnership with PNDP is publishing a Quarterly News Letter since 2017. Some of the news papers that are common in the Council area include: -
    - Cameroon Tribune
    - The Post
    - The Guardian Post
    - The Herald
    - The Farmers Voice
    - Bamenda II Quarterly News Publication

Unfortunately, the readership of papers is so low that newspaper distribution is not a rewarding activity.

4.2.8.6.1.2 Problem in the Telecommunication Sector

- Haphazard connections,
- Frequent disruption of communication supplies,
- Inadequate supply of communication data,
- High cost of accessibility and maintenance,
- High rates for mobile phone charges,
- Frequent mobile network communication interruptions,
- Too many mobile phone SMS publicity text messages,
- Frauds (cyber crime),
- Non-durable energy supply network and infrastructure,

The households grading of service providers showed that Hysacam with 26.87% provided unsatisfactory services. This was understood because for the past months and because of insecurity, Hysacam was unable to collect waste through out the town. The next service providers were ENEO and CAMWATER with 23.13% and 21.77% respectively.

Table 4.23: Grading in the provision of networks services

Grading in the provision of networks services	Respondents	Percent (%)
CAMWATER (Water supply)	128	21.77
ENEO (Electricity supply)	136	23.13
Hysacam (waste collection)	158	26.87
Drainage	118	20.07
Telephone	30	5.10
No Response	18	3.06
Total	**588**	**100.00**

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

4.3 Synthesis on the Vulnerable Population

There are a number of persons living with disabilities and other vulnerabilities in the municipality. These groups included the cripple, blind, dumb, deaf, mentally disabled, widows and orphans, aged persons and the Fulani as well. The government services of Social Affairs and Women's empowerment and the family, along with some Civil Society organizations, NGOs and CBOs are providing punctual assistance in trying to meet some of their needs. This sector however needs to be properly considered and integrated in the development efforts of the municipality. Details are as seen in Table 4.24 below.

4.3.1 Persons with Disabilities (PWD)

The various categories of people with disabilities in the municipality have diverse needs and aspirations. It is important for their needs to be addressed in a holistic manner. These PWDs include: the blind, deaf and dumb, lame, cripple, mentally challenged. These categories of persons are involved in economic / livelihood activities. They suffer from among other forms of deprivation - marginalization, stigmatization and discrimination both at family and societal levels. There are very little or no rehabilitation services for them. Most of them have little or no access to their special needs and other facilities that are enjoyed by other community members. On the whole, besides the natural barriers of these categories of persons, they face a lot of social and especially infrastructural inconveniences.

4.3.2 Internal Displaced Persons (IDP)

The phenomenon of the internally displaced is a recent concept that has sprung up in Cameroon, the North West Region and Bamenda II Council in particular since the outbreak of the 'Anglophone crisis". This situation which is the first of its kind in the Council area has caused such an embarrassment to the population that it deserves urgent attention.

It started as a result of the socio-political crisis in Cameroon with the grievances of Lawyers and Teacher's trade Unions. While the problem has kept dragging on with no clear-cut way out to resolving the problem, various sectors are affected, especially education. The rural communities are hard hit as some schools are grounded, violence is on the rise and daily routines have been upset. Parents, school authorities, teachers have moved to nearby towns where the crisis is less severe, thereby becoming internally displaced. Parents, feeling the loss of their children's education decided to send their children to the bigger towns in other regions. With increased violence, destruction, deaths and conflicting information to people in local communities, there has been a mass movement of people with no clear destinations. The incidence of IDPs has therefore grown in intensity and frequency, thereby attracting international attention. While in their new destinations the IDPs have had to cope with a lot of challenges.

4.3.2.1 Issues and concerns of IDPS

While in their new destinations the IDPs have had to manage with language, climatic, survival issues, access to basic infrastructure and a new social environment with its own cultural values etc.

In order to have a base the displaced persons have had to bear rigid or even squalid lodging conditions in order to have a roof over their heads. They crave for safety and for the education of their children.

- Displaced persons have lost touch with their own environment, cultures and traditions due to the displacements.
- School pupils and students have become teen-age parents while others have embraced delinquency with the consequences of theft and drug use.
- The loss of vital documents in the course of displacement
- The interruption of vaccination program for 0-5 years
- Loss of food stored in barns
- Loss of homes to fire disasters
- Moral decadence among youth in a new society
- Difficulty of movement as many communities are trapped between the military and restoration forces.
- Regular extortion from military and restoration
- High insecurity – theft, gunshots, kidnappings, home attacks, rape etc.

4.3.2.2 The Intervening Agencies

Community Based Organizations (CBO) operating in the affected regions have been very concerned and vocal about the growing crisis. Their advocacy has attracted international partner organizations to come to the aid of the IDPs. These CBOs include: -

- ✓ The Various Churches (Catholic, Presbyterians, Baptists and others). Christians donated in cash and kind to meet the basic food needs of the IDPs,
- ✓ Various NGOs operating in Bamenda – They too provided basic needs of food and toiletries,
- ✓ Political Parties –In Bamenda II Council in particular the SDF party attended to IDPs from - Momo Division - Widikum Sub Division, Batibo Sub Division, Ngie and Njikwa, Mbengwi, Ngwo. Others are from:
    - Manyu: Mamfe sub-division, Upper Banyang, Ekok
    - Fundong Division: Fundong, Belo, Njinikom, Fundong, Kom
    - Bui Division : Oku,
    - Menchum : Esu, Benakuma, Bawuro
    - Mezam : Chomba, Nsongwa, Mbatu, Mankon, Bali, Bafut
    - Lebielem

In all 314 persons were given various gifts of foodstuff and materials. The Council is felicitated for coming to the aid of needy persons at this critical time.

- ✓ Some Parliamentarians and Senators – As individuals some of them have attended to IDPs of their constituencies

The Government in her own right has been doing her own part to attend to the needs of the Internally Displaced Persons through the provision of some food stuff, matrasses and some utensils.

Table 4.24: Synthesis on the vulnerable population

S/N	Vulnerable group	Level of Organisation	Relationship with Council	Activities Carried out	Problems	Needs Expressed
1	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Are re-grouped according to Division of displacement association	-	- Domestic works - Begging; - Small petit trading;	- Marginalization; - Difficulties of lodging; - Difficulties of integration - Difficulties of feeding, - Problems linked to education of children, - Women special needs - School pupils and students have become teen-age parents while others have embraced delinquency with the consequences of theft and drug use. - The loss of vital documents in the course of displacement - The interruption of vaccination program for 0-5 years	- Carry out general surveys of all internally displaced within the Council; - Reinforce the provision of services to the internally displaced who at the same time are of the vulnerable group and also in their creation of Association; - Putting in place a mechanism/disposition of displaced persons, their needs as regards hygiene and sanitary, latrines and clothing; - Accompaniment of international NGO charge with nutrition, sanitary, physiologic and schooling of the displaced persons' children
2	Streets Children	Non	NA	- Begging - Domestic	- Marginalization - Swindles - Exposed to illnesses and to abductions	- Creation of centers to house street children; - Equipe educational institutions; - Support to the social rehabilitation of the post - incarcerated minors and street children by the specialized program implemented e.g. SEEPD-CBC; - Accompanying post incarcerated children to kick-start their first activities after training in small business, - Accompanying in the reinsertion of street children in their families, - Putting up structure charge in the identification, repression, and violences against children, - Construct and equip centers or assist centres, institution who host or monitor street children and orphans, - Provide subsidy for the income generating activities of persons living with at least handicap (hoary lepers, street children etc.);
3	Incarcerated Children and post incarcerated	Non	NA	- Small professions - Drug - Prostitution - Self-help	- Stigmatization, - Marginalization; - Integration difficulties	

S/N	Vulnerable group	Level of Organisation	Relationship with Council	Activities Carried out	Problems	Needs Expressed
4	Orphans and vulnerable children		-	- Domestic - School children - Petty trading, - Intelligent, - Good farmers, - Teachers	- Stigmatization - Lack of training - Expose to the illnesses - Inability to afford education - Limited social support - Inadequate Health care - Some lack housing	- Put in place support and educational programs to the orphans and vulnerable children, - Create and construct versatile monitoring center; - Provide scholarship to the vulnerable people's children - Support them with basic needs. - Shelter - Training on basic skills
5	Visually Handicapped	Are re-grouped in association	Good	- Livestock - Handicraft - Begging	- Difficulties to eat and to cloth themselves, - Difficult accesses to the health care and to drinking water, - Abandonment and isolation - Absence specialized schools	- Advocacy for the creation of a school specialized for deficient ocular and the deaf-dumb - Provision of white canes and the optic glasses - Advocacy for their inclusion into all spectrum of activities in the society
6	Aged persons	A non formal association	Good enough	- Sale of wood - House care - Local craft work	- Abandonment to themselves - Difficulties of access to drinking water - Difficult accesses to health care - Poor housing	- To construct a center for the aged persons - Create social solidarity fund
7	Deaf/dumb	Non	-	- Agriculture - Handicraft	- Difficulty in communication - Low training - Lack of association - Lack of invalidity card	- Creation of a specialized school for deaf/dumb - Establishment invalidity cards - Provide access to specialized health care - Training on basic skills
8	Teenage mothers	Non	NA	- Petit trading - Sewing - Women of households	- Lack of training - Prostitution - Expose to HIV/AIDS	- To facilitate the enrollment into institutions - Support to the first installation
9	Crippled	Are regrouped around the Associations of Handicappe	-	- Trade - Teaching - Secretariat - Own farms - Unexpoited talents	- Difficult mobility - Stigmatization - Difficulties of access to the buildings - Difficulties of access to motorized equipment	- Construction of ramps in public buildings - Provide tricycles and other transport means - Petit trading - Wheel chairs

S/N	Vulnerable group	Level of Organisation	Relationship with Council	Activities Carried out	Problems	Needs Expressed
		d Persons				
10	Leprosy & Epileptic	Non	-	- Agriculture - Livestock - Street Sweepers of - Petit trading	- Marginalization - Stigmatization - Isolation - Frustration in the distribution of supplies - Difficult access to health care	- Provide subsidy of incomes generating activities of persons living at least with a handicap (age, lepers, street children etc…);
11	Persons living with HIV	Non	-	- Trade - Livestock - Teaching - Bankers - Taxi men - Articulated vehicle drivers	- Dismissal by the society - Stigmatization	- To provide the units with sufficient AV stock - Creation of income generating activities, - Exemption from payment of fees - Increase access of HIV persons in health centers and hospitals
12	Mentally Sick (morons)	Non	NA	No activity	- Dismissal of the society - Wandering along the streets - Expose to accidents of circulation - Carelessness of parents	- To construct psychiatric centers; - Advocate for specialist psychiatric (mental illnesses) - Need treatment and health care - Psychiatric center
13	Widows	Non	NA	Commerce of all sort	- Dismissal by the society - Heavy responsible taking charge of the orphans - Widowhood rituals - Seizure of property - Gender violation (traditional norms) marrying husband's relatives	- Put in place income generating activities for widows - Discard negative cultural norms with regards to widowhood, - Provide inherence rights (land and property) to widows

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

4.4 Problems Analysis by sector

Table 4.25: Consolidated Problems analysis, causes, effects and solutions

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
1	Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools (toilet, water points)	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results	- Construction of toilets and drinking points - Supply didactic materials in schools - Recruitment of PTA teachers	- Construction of more classrooms - Construction of toilets and drinking points - Provision of more desks

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			- Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate infrastructure - Inadequate equipment - Inadequate didactic materials	- High rate of school dropouts - Low level of education - High cost of educational	- Construct classrooms - Provide basic didactic materials/equipment - Identification of pupils without birth certificates;	- Supply didactic materials in schools - Recruitment trained teachers - Create and construct more public schools
2	Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- Insufficient establishment of secondary grammar and technical schools - Inadequate school infrastructure (class rooms, workshops, desks, toilets, libraries, water - Poorly equipped laboratories (science, domestic, computer labs), - Insufficient trained teachers - Insufficient didactic materials - Insufficient recreational facilities	- Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education	- Lobby for the creation and construction of GSS s and GTCs - Supply of didactic materials/equipment - Recruitment of PTA teachers in GTC	- Construction of more classrooms - Construction of toilets and drinking points - Provision of more desks - Supply didactic materials in schools - Create more secondary grammar and technical schools - Provision of more desks
3	Public Heath	Inadequate health care services	- Insufficient health centres - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc) - Insufficient medical personnel - Long distance to the nearest health centre or hospital	- Poor health status - High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc - Practice of self-medication - Occurrence of some avoidable deaths - High cost of health services/drugs	- Lobby for more health personnel - Contact with the DMO as regards community educative talks on diverse themes related to health; - Recruit community health staff; - Sensitise population on good health practices - Avoid risky behavior - Create community health fund	- Improve/upgrade the Mbachungwa health centre to a district hospital - Create and construct new health centres - Create more pro pharmacies - Equip pro pharmacies with essential drugs - Recruit more health personnel - Provide subsidized essential drugs and control it

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
4	HIV/AIDS	High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	- No HIV/AIDS coordination or focal Unit in the Council - Inssufficient information on ways to prevent HIV and dispel myths. - Low access to targeted, age-appropriate HIV prevention services for youths, - Inssuficient use of the mass media in prevention efforts - Little care and support for Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC), - Continual negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms - Accidentally exposed Health Care Workers. - 1st 90: 90% of persons living with HIV know their HIV status not known	- Less awareness - Low access to targeted, age-appropriate HIV prevention services for youths, - Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC) are given little or inadequate support	- Continual sensitization on negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms - Community sensitization and prevention of negative attitudes	- Create and employ HIV/AIDS focal Unit/staff in the Council - Use mass media to continue sensitization on prevention - Council to provide support for Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC), - Continue sensitization against negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms
5	Water and Energy Water Supply	Limited and poor access to potable water	- Limited water supply schemes - High rate of contamination of water sources - Poor maintenance of existing drinking points - Limited knowledge on hygiene and sanitation - Inadequate extension of CAMWATER into the quarters, - Limited standtaps - Non protection of water catchments	- High prevalence of water born diseases - High expenditure on drugs - Poor health status - Reduced labour force - Low development	- Protection of water catchment areas, - Creation or re-organise Water Management Committee (WMC); - Prepared water management committee manuals/rules - Institute water levies for the maintenance of community water supply scheme; - Extend water to quarters - Rehabilitate/replace broken water pipes and extend community water to into quarters - Construct more water stand taps	- Assist the rehabilitate existing water schemes - Sink bore-holes - Construct more water points - Create and train management committee/care taker - Reinforce hygiene and sanitation inspection and sensitization - Construct an intake on the spring source at Munjuh

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
6	Water and Energy Electricity Supply	Limited or no access to electricity supply	- Frequent electricity cuts due to low voltage - Absence of an electric grid - Poor lighting of the quarters (no street lights), - Inadequate extension of electricity networks into the quarters, - Low investment by ENEO	- Poor lighting of communities - Low level of economic activities - Rural exodus - Increased crime wave - High insecurity - High cost of connections	- Lobby for the extension of electricity supply into communities and the quarters, - Installed high voltage transformer to meet demand, - Prepare and submit proposals for rural electrification	- Extend electricity to all quarters of municipality that do no have electricity supply - Electrify streets, - Install bigger transformers and reduce frequent electricity interruption - Reduce cost of rating unit - Reduce cost of installation, - Densifiy electricity payment centres
7	Public Works	Poor road net work and drainage structures	- Inadequate maintenance of existing roads - High rate of degradation of roads and bridges - Uncontrolled use of roads by heavy trucks - Poor or no drainage system	- High cost of transportation - High cost of basic commodities - High cost of living	- Construct plank bridges over smaller streams - Maintenance of inter-quarter roads (identification of critical points, maintenance and clearance of drainage channels), - Create a Road Manage Committee (RMC) in some quarters	- Maintain existing roads - Rehabilitate degraded roads and drainage structures - Create drainage channels
8	Environment and Nature Protection	High rate of environmental degration and pollution	- Farming and building in wetlands and catchment areas, - High rate of degradation in inhabited areas - Inadequate knowledge on environmental laws and policies - Non collection waste - Farming and construction on the escarpment - Noise nuisance by ENEO thermal generators	- Discomfort due to unpleasant smell - Increase of incaidence of flood down stream - Poor health - Increase land slide	- Plant water friendly trees around water catchment areas, - Sensitize population against bush burning and burning or ankaras, - Sensitize population to cut-down eucalyptus trees found around water catchment areas - Non construction on the escarpment	- Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal - Increase waste collection points, - Remove waste discharge point from the town - Install garbage cans in strategic places - Dispose content of garbage cans regularly - Create a garbage disposal site

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
						- Carry out EIA at ENEO generators site at Ntarinkon
9	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural production and Productivity	- Under-exploited farmland - Cropper-herder conflicts - High prevalence of crop pests/diseases - Limited access to farm inputs - Poor organization of farmers - Poor farm to market roads - Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques - Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment - High prevalence of crop pests/diseases	- Poor yields - Low income of families - Poor standard of living	- Family land pooling - Family land use plan - Sensitize population against the straying of animals by construction of fences by planting Jatrophe as boundary crops; - Construction of a storage warehouse - Identification of farmers' needs in terms of material and input (pesticides, fungicide); - Confine animals/undertake intensive livestock farming	- Resolve cropper-herder problems - Train farmers on improved farming techniques. - Sensitise farmers on the use of improved planting materials - Train farmers on pests and diseases control - Assign more agricultural extension staff - Effect capacity-building of farmers
10	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	Low livestock production	- Limited access to inputs - High prevalence of livestock diseases - Insufficient extension personnel. - Poor organization of livestock farmers - Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques - Limited access to improved breed - Under-exploitation of grazing land - Exogenous herders - Animal theft	- Poor livestock management - Poor yields - Low productivity - Low income of families - Poor standard of living	- Organize livestock farmers into a cooperative - Provide sand and stones for construction work - Construct animal fences ane provide labour for construction works - Lobby for the creation and construction of a ruminant market - Improve pasture - Construction of drinking points and dips - Identification of rearers' needs in material and rearing inputs ;	- Effect Capacity-building of animal farmers - Construction/equipment of veterinary clinics - Assign veterinary extension workers to follow up livestock production activities and provide technical assistance - Organize livestock farmers - Train farmers on improved breeding techniques - Support with improved breads

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
11	Urban Development and Housing	Poor town planning and housing	- Haphazard building of houses - Many houses without toilets - Some buildings without registered plans - Poor implementation of government planning laws - Poor collaboration between council and ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH) - Degraded urban road networks and drainage structures - No parking lots - Invaded road sides by vendors	- Poor presentation of the town. - Health hazard - limited revenue from houses - High crime rate - High cost of vehicle mentainance, - Frequent repairs of vehicles	- Sensitize the population on available town planning services, - Request for assistance from MINDHU as regards laying out of streets and buildings within the community,	- Educate community - Ensure all buildings have permits in the urban areas - Control all construction - Organize planning meetings with MINDUH - Construct parking lots - Construct drainage structures
12	State Property and Land Tenure	Inadequate access to land and survey services	- Poor implementation of land tenure laws - Few government and Council property with title deeds - Reserve more land for pubic and community facilities	- Land ownership conflicts - Highly dilapidated structures - Overcrowded homes and residential areas	- Sensitize the population on available MINCAF services,	- Educate the community on land tenure laws, - Reduce cost of survey of property, - Delimite state and council private property
13	Forestry and Wild Life	Irrational exploitation of forest fauna	- Uncontrolled cutting down of trees for fire wood - Absence of zoning and defined land use patterns - Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws - Unavailable means for follow up/ monitoring	- High rate of depletion of natural resources - Loss of biodiversity	- Community to protect the remaining natural forest through the traditional council - Create a subcommittee under the traditional council “gender balance to address the situation of demarcation of forest areas - Create a nurse (trees)	- Sensitize population on forestry laws - Promote the construction of improved smoking ovens - Promote re-aforestation - Reinforce follow-up to track culprits
14	Territorial Administration and maintenance of Order	High rate of insecurity and corruption by security officials	- Poor lighting of the municipality - Few security personnel - Inadequate means for proper functioning of security personnel and existing Vigilante groups - Poor collaboration between	- High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc) - Fright - Bribery and corruption - Harassment from law and order	- low abiding and problems through the Fon/Traditional council to administration - Sensitization of the population on the importance of tradition/values - Set-up a local vigilante group - Settling of disputes by the TC.	- Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel - Extend light to the entire municipality - Provision of street lights - Proper identification of building - Create jobs for

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			population and security - Insufficient and corrupt law enforcement officials, - Land disputes	personnel		unemployed youths, - Resolve land and farmer grazer disputes - Create new administrative unit for the Mbachomba zone (BIVC)
15	Higher Education	Limited access to quality higher education	- Insufficient higher professional institutions - Poor orientation on higher education - Non creation of University Campuses	- Few professional employments - Limited technology - Brain drain - Low development	- Sensitization of the population of higher professional educational institutions and related opportunities	- Create more professional institutions - Creat Uba Campus at Ntumbong - Orientate students towards professional higher education
16	Social Affairs	Limited access to social affairs services	- Inadequate social centres - Insufficient social workers - Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons - Limited means to acquire needs	- Inadequate care for disables and vulnerable persons - Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons - Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons	- Identify PWD in the quarters - Sensitize the vulnerable about the social benefits - Identification of organizations (NGOs and associations) giving support to the vulnerable population - Support the disable and vulnerable with basic needs	- Create and equip more social centres - Sensitize the population on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons - Support disabled and vulnerable persons with basic needs
17	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Non protection and empowerment of women's rights and the girl child	- Limited access to control over resources - High rate of school drop out - Limited women empowering opportunities - Few women inherit land - Negative traditional practices - Wife battering	- Women not empowered - Limited means to take care of the family	- Promote education of women and girl child. - Organization of educative talks on early marriages and pregnancies; - Sensitisation of females on women related issues,	- Discourage negative traditional practices - Create and equip more women empowerment centres - Promote education of women and girl child
18	Youths Affairs	High rate unemployment among youths	- Insufficient vocational skills - Limited access to professional schools - Unfavourable government policies on training	- Plight of the youth - Under exploitation of youth potentials - High rate of prostitution and	- Sensitization of the youths on income generating activities; - Lobby for the creation of vocational training centres.	- Create multipurpose centres for youth development at Mile 90, Mankon rural (Ntingkah) - Provide more vocational

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
				infection with HIV/AIDS - High crime wave - Under development		skills - Create more professional schools - Sensitize parents on the importance of parental upbringing and control
19	Sports and Physical Education	Inadequate sport and physical education	- Limited access to sporting facilities - Insufficient sport equipment - Insufficient personnel - No space for out door and indoor sports	- Low level of recreation - Poor sport development - Poor health - Unexploited skills	- Organization of holiday championships on sporting disciplines - Create playground	- Create more sports grounds in the municipality - Improve on existing sport infrastructure in schools - Construct the municipal stadium - Provide more trained personnel in the council area
20	Transport	Inadequate provision of transportation services	- Hapharzard organization of services by travel agencies - Unregulated motor-cycle taxi sector - Poor maintenance of vehicles and bikes - Poor road network - No parking lots in town and around markets - In active air transportation	- Frequent loss of lives and injuries from bus and motor bike accident - High insecurity of passengers	- Sensitization of bike riders against high speeds and the use of helmets	- Train all drivers and riders - Control drink driving - Control technical state of vehicles and bikes - Maintain roads regularly - Create more motor parks and ensure proper use - Creat more paking lots in town - Rehabilitate the Bamenda Airport
21	Employment and Vocational Training	Inadequate employment and vocational training	- Insufficient vocational training centres - Poor orientation of youths towards vocational training - Poorly equipped vocational centres	- High rate of unemployment - High crime wave	- Sensitize the population about the service	- Create more vocational training centres in the council area - Orientate youths towards vocational training - Facilitate the establishment of credit facilities

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
22	Small and Medium Size Enterprise	Few business ventures	- Cumbersome procedure of business creation - Low investment by private sector - Insufficient knowledge and skills on business - Few vocational training centres - High taxes - Limited access to credits	- Rural-Urban migration - Unemployment - High rate of youth delinquency - Illegal emigration	- Lobby to know service	- Simplify procedures to create business - Facilitate access to credit - Reduce taxes - Organise capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and record keeping
23	Scientific Research and Innovation	Poor access to improved technology	- Services of IRAD Mankon not felt in the municipality - Limited access to research findings - Poor participatory development	- Poor adoption of innovations - Loss of indigenous technological know-how - low economic benefits	- Use of local techniques in producing traditional goods	- Involve stakeholders in research - Revise information dissemination strategies - Monitor information dissemination
24	Tourism	Under developed Tourism sector	- Under developed tourist sites - No local tourism promotion strategies developed - Non exploitation of tourist facilities - Non creation of tourism Board at the Council level	- Few tourists - Low income	- Identify tourist sites and inform DDMINTOUR	- Develop tourist sites - Train staff to develop strategies - Facilitate the construction of quality hotels - Maintain and construct roads leading to tourist sites
25	Culture	Inadequate promotion of cultural values and practices	- Insufficient education of youths on cultural value - No public museums and library - Poorly constructed cultural centres - No cultural centres/halls in the quarters	- Fall in moral values - Insufficient promotion of local culture	- Build a cultural halls and museum - Sensitization of the population on the importance of cultural values - Document the historic profile of the community - Restoration of traditional groups/institutions - Encourage parents and teachers to teach cultural values - Organize annual cultural week	- Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals - Build and equip cultural centres - Encourage parents to give children cultural education - Provide subventions for existing palace museums at (Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa)
26	Industries,	Low	- Un-attractive taxation system	- Under utilization of	- Learnt and use local materials in	- Simplify procedure to

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
	Mines and Technological Development	Industrial development	- Insufficient capital to invest - No industries - Unfavourable leasing conditions - Cumbersome procedure to establish industries - Un-organise exploitation of sand and stone quarries	raw materials - High importation of basic commodities - High rate of unemployment - Poor economic development - Little or no income to community and council	doing crafts work	establish industries - Revise tax policy - Simplify leasing conditions - Facilitate access to capital for investment - Monitor implementation of tax policy - Organise artisanal exploitation of sand and stones quarries
27	Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	- Poor market infrastructure - Insufficient capital - High taxes - No space (land) provided for informal economic operators within the CBD	- Reduction in council revenue - Unemployment - Limited liquidity - Underdevelopment of the municipality	- Create private businesses - Lobby for the reduction of taxes	- Rehabilitate existing market infrastructures - Construct new structures (Store, slaughter houses. Hangers etc) - Link business operators to credible micro finance institutions
28	Post and Telecommunication	Poor access to information and postal services	- Poor telephone network coverage and high mobile phone rates - Few post offices - Inadequate personnel - Inadequate equipment - Limited access to multimedia services	- Poor information flow - Loss of confidence in postal services	- Request for improve coverage by telephone networks providers	- Purchase necessary postal equipment - Extend telephone network - Create and operate multimedia centres Mbachomba and Ntingkah - Lobby for reduction of telephone bills
29	Labour and Social Security	High rate of unemployment	- Insufficient employment opportunities - Limited vocational skills for self employment - Poor access to credit for small businesses	- High rate of migration - Juvenile delinquency - High crime wave	- Lobby to know the service	- Promote small businesses - Facilitate creation of vocational training centres

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
30	Communication	Inadequate TV and Radio signals	- Inadequate Radio and Television signals - Inadequate communication by the council and the population - Poor reading habit of the population	- Inadequate information on current events - False information and frequent nemeses - Inadequate information on development issues	- Lobby for the installation of transmission antenna	- Lobby for installation of more transmission antennae - Facilitate the establishment of cable operators - Create municipal library - Put in place a public relation structure for the council
31	Decentral-ization and Local Development	Inadequate decentralization	- Little information about the council - Slow decentralization process - Absence of skill personnel, - Absence of resident for the Mayor, - Absense of in-service training programmes	- Difficult and expensive process to obtain ID cards - Difficult and expensive process to establish birth certificates - Absence of information on the council, - Poor and slow work profile	- Collaboration with Council authorities to instill security - Organise Quarter Council into sub-committee responsible for different development issues (water, road etc.)	- Civil special status center's services extended to three communities - Facilitate the procedure for establishment of ID cards - Construction and equipment of Mayor's residence - Recruitment of skilled personnel in the Council - Technical, administrative and environment and sanitation sections - Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC) - Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities - Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
						Council personnel)

Source: Field Surveys CARD 2019

4.5 Main Potentials and Resources of the Council

Table 4.26: Natural Resource Matrix

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
Soils (coarse grained sandy loam in high land areas, humid in low land areas, organic soils, lateritic, loam and clay soils along river banks.	Found all over the council area	High potentials Available every where	Communities, Farmers, Families	MINADER, MINEPDED, 1974 Land Tenure Document Local communities	MINADER, MINEPDED, 1974 Land Tenure Document Local communities	low fertility	Soil erosion as a result of the terrain Heavily leached soils due to grazing, Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts; Reduction in fertility, Landscape exposure,	Continuous sensitization of the population; Amendment of the 1974 Land Tenure to suit the local realities Simplification of procedures on the allocation of land/titles
Escapement	Ntambag-Mankon Mbatu	High Potential	Unexploited	MINEPDED	None	- Exploitation to continue unabated	Lack of resources to exploit the areas Cutting down surrounding trees and farming by the population thus rendering the area bear	Environmental friendly trees be planted around the waterfalls
Pasture area (shrubs, grasslands)	Found all over the council area	High potentials Available every where	Grazers Local communities Hunters	MINEPDED MINEPIA Villages	Administration MINEPDED MINEPIA 1974 Land Tenure Document	Exploitation to continue unabated	Stony landscape Over grazing on hillside without pasture improvement Encroachment into farmland Soil erosion Uncontrolled wild fires Frequent croppers /herders conflicts.	Sensitization of communities by the administration, Involvements of VDA and NGOs
Hydrography (rivers, streams : Mezam Rivers)	Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba	High potentials, Naturally available.	Communities, Farmers, Families	MINEE, MINEPDED Communities	Environmental Law on Water management Protection by	Floods on plains	Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level Destruction of stream banks	Mobilization of funds to protect the areas around the streams, Protection of water

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
					local communities,		Desertification especially on water catchments Poor management of streams Diverse types of pollution	catchments areas, Sensitization of local communities, Setting out municipal orders to protect and punish defaulters
Natural Timber trees	Chomba, Mbatu, and Mankon forest	Available source of wood energy,	Council Families/individuals	Village communities	Municipal orders, Family decisions,	Continuous exploitation	Desertification especially on water catchments Destruction of river banks Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level	Control trees planting along rivers/streams sides Sensitization of population
Pronus African and other medicinal trees and products	Mbatu, Chomba and Mankon fon's Palace Forest	Available and promising	Pharmaceutical companies	MINFOF, MINEPDED, 1974 Land Tenure Document	Un-sustainable management	The tree will soon disappear	Wild exploitation, Lack of enforcement orders from the administration, Non respect of traditional injunction on its exploitation	More of pronus Africana to be nursed and planted, Sensitization of population, Administrative and traditional control instruments be enforced.
Quarry (sand pit, laterite and stone quarry)	Ntambeng Mankon, Mbatu, Nsongwa and Chomba	High potentials Much available	Builders, Local communities, Roads construction companies	None	None	Continuous exploitation	Erosion, Landscape exposure, Developed Stone quarries Artisanal quarry Absence of access roads	Laws on environmental management (before and after the exploitation) of quarry be enforced on exploiters Set council rates (taxes or levies) for exploitation of quarry products, Local communities to benefit from exploitation rates,

Source: CARD Field survey 2019

4.6 Synthesis on Childhood Issues

The age group of the population of children (0 to15 years) in the Bamenda 2 Council from projections for 2019 represents about 39.32% of the total population of the Council. Field survey shows that the children who live in the streets don't exist for the meantime.

It was observed that in the urban area so too as in the villages (rural areas) the youths give themselves to the consumption drugs and drinking of alcohol. Parents in the municipality know children's rights but it's the implementation that is the problem.

At the level of the Council, there is a civil status registration section responsible for the establishments of birth certificates. Bamenda II Council has only two (02) civil status registration centres. The Council equally organizes together with the Ministry of Justice audiences for the regularization of birth certificates for those who didn't establish theirs on time according to the law force.

Parents in the households take care so much although they equally provide basic necessities for children's education at the basic level. Without viable statistics, it can be concluded that there are a large number of single mothers, teenage mothers and widows that must take care all alone of their children.

In the Bamenda II municipality, there are few kindergartens but several nursery and primary schools. On the sanitary plan, there are several structures that offer services of primary health care to the populations. The vaccine coverage of the children is assured by these structures. The Ministry of Public health organizes vaccination programs to the children of 0 to 5 years from time to time. The state offers free charges for simple malaria treatment to children of 0 to 5 years

It was noted in the villages that some health structures don't have fridges for the conservation of the vaccines. A minimum hygiene and sanitation is observed within the children's environment in the families. Hygiene and sanitation rules are taught in the schools. Natural conditions in the Council are favorable for the practice of agro-pastoral activities i.e. in the families there is food to eat daily even though the situation is changing with the influx of the IDPs.

The access to potable water in the urban area and quarters of the Council is becoming difficult; some schools have water point in their premises. Considering that 75% of the schools are owned by lay and private individuals, it is difficult to ascertain the sufficiency of water to pupils as they continue to carry containers of water to school. Concerning sporting structures in the schools, there is little and in some cases a total absence of leisure infrastructures for children especially schools operating in rented premises within the urban centres.

Table 4.27: Childhood Matrix in Bamenda II Council

Need/Issues observed	Current situation, Diagnosis					General Objectives	Key activities to be carried out	Implementing partner	Localities that are greatly affected
	Number of children age group	No. of children covered	No. of children qualified for	Number of children lacking/in need	Justification for the gaps/Analysis of the situation				
Registration of births and establishment of birth certificates	-	23,428	16,525	5,347	-The population doesn't know what the law in force says as regards delays in the establishment of birth certificates and what is require in the case of non respect.	-Encourage all children to obtain genuine birth certificates	-Sensitize to inform the populations on the law in force concerning establishment of birth certificates, -To organize a workshop to identify children without birth certificates and establish free birth certificates	-The various courts in Bamenda -Bamenda IICouncil -Civil Status registry at the Bamenda II civil status registry -Councilors and -Parents ofbamenda II Council area	Ndzong, Ntumbong, Atuala, Masam, Ntamafe, Ntambeng, Maso, Akumlam, Alatah,
Nutrition (exclusive breast feeding)	0 – 6 months	3,703	3,330	732	-Improve upon the nutritional standards of infants -Train and improve capacities of families	Provide adequate nutrition required for this age group	-Sensitise on importance of proper nutrition for infants	-Bamenda II Council -VDAs of Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa -District Hospital in Bamenda -Health Centres in Bamenda II council area	Ntumbong, Atuala, Alakoro, Nguti, Atuafor
Nutrition of children	1 to 5 years	7,222	6,140	1,163	-Feeding children in families don't always take into account specific needs: with adults the children eats the same dish, -Some children who go to secondary or primary school receive moneys from parents to be eaten during break whereas the kindergarten and those in the nursery are contented with taste and non balanced meal as they prefer sweets.	-Provide adequate nutrition required for this age group	-Envisage the creation of canteens in primary schools, -Evaluate the quality of food sold in the schools by individuals, -Envisage food supplements in the schools, -Sensitize and inform women, teenage mothers on food ration notion and the necessity of balance food for the purpose of growth of the child.	-Council -VDAs -Regional hospital -District Hospital -Health Centres	Ntambag, Ntamulung, Mulang, Ntarinkon, Musang Azire A&B, Nitob
Vaccination	-	9,517	7,867	1,795	-Women are sensitized	-Effectively	-Sensitizer parents on	-Councilors	Alankie,

Need/Issues observed	Current situation, Diagnosis					General Objectives	Key activities to be carried out	Implementing partner	Localities that are greatly affected
	Number of children age group	No. of children covered	No. of children qualified for	Number of children lacking/in need	Justification for the gaps/Analysis of the situation				
					sufficiently after childbirth on the respect of the periods of vaccination of the children from 0 to 5 years, -In the households only women take care of these aspects and if they forget, then the child won't take the vaccines, -In some nursery schools, one of the documentation requirements is the child's vaccination booklet.	vaccinate and improve on the rate of vaccination in the council area	the importance of vaccination for the children, -Reinforce the collaboration between all structures that are involved in vaccination campaigns, -Parents in all nursery schools be required to submit vaccination booklet prior to enrolment	-School authorities -Parents of the Bamenda II Council area	Alamandom, Atuala, Ntoh Nsongwa, Alatah, Alabukam, Alakuma, Ntoh Chomba
Preschool education	3 - 5 years	8,117	3,735	4,291	Children of school going age are enabled and encouraged to go to school on time and are supported	-Make preschool education affordable to eveychild of that age group	-Sensitize parents and the community -Lobbying and advocacy	-PTA -Education Delegates -School authorities of the Bamenda II Council area	Alankie, Ntumbong, Ndzong, Bagbanong
Basic Education	3-15 years	-	-	-	Some nursery and primary schools don't have any infrastructures and operate in inappropriate rented premises	Improve on the quality of basic education given to the children of the Bamenda II Municipality	To construct and to equip the classrooms in the primary schools and kindergartens that are in need	-Parents, -MINEDUB -Council -PTA -Lay and private education authorities of the Bamenda II Council area	
					3,4 and sometimes 5 pupils per table/bench or some sit on pieces of plank on the ground because of insufficiency and the absence of tables and benches		To provide the schools with tables and benches sufficient to allow the pupils to study in an ideal conditions	-Parents, -MINEDUB -Council -PTA -Lay and private educationist of the Bamenda II Council area	Ngomgham, Atuakom, Ntambag Nitob,
					Latrines and toilets are in very bad state in the schools for the children who attend those schools		To arrange or to construct latrines in the schools that are in need	-Parents, -MINEDUB -Council -PTA	Mankon Mbatu Nsongwa Chomba

Need/Issues observed	Current situation, Diagnosis					General Objectives	Key activities to be carried out	Implementing partner	Localities that are greatly affected
	Number of children age group	No. of children covered	No. of children qualified for	Number of children lacking/in need	Justification for the gaps/Analysis of the situation				
								Lay and private educationist of the Bamenda II Council area	
					Insufficiency of didactic material in primary schools and kindergartens in the Council		To provide the schools with didactic material in sufficient quantity	-Parents, -MINEDUB -Council -PTA Lay and private educationist of the Bamenda II Council area	Ngomgham, Atuakom, Ntambag Nitob,
					Absence of play grounds and games for kindergartens, nursery and primary schools		To provide playgrounds and games in the kindergartens, nursery and primary schools		Ntamulung, Ntarinkom, Ngomgham
Basic Education	3-19 years	22,458	10,901	12,084	Difficulty for good number of children to have didactic material and school supplies		To provide the schools with didactic material that can be borrowed by children		Ngomgham, Atuakom, Ntambag Nitob,
					Hygiene and sanitation conditions are deplorable in a number of kindergartens, nursery and primary schools		To organize cleanest school contests officially in the Council and awards prizes to winners	-Parents, -MINEDUB -Council -PTA -Lay and private educationist of the Bamenda II Council area	Ngomgham, Atuakom, Ntambag Nitob, Ntaturu
					Absence of a municipal library in the Council		To construct and equipped a municipal library with a ray of reading materials for children		Urnan and rural areas
					Absence of leisure infrastructures for children in the urban center and the quarters		To construct leisure infrastructures for children within the urban center of the Council		Ngomgham, Atuakom, Ntambag Nitob, Ntaturu
					-Absence of school canteens	-	-To create and to make		

Need/Issues observed	Current situation, Diagnosis					General Objectives	Key activities to be carried out	Implementing partner	Localities that are greatly affected
	Number of children age group	No. of children covered	No. of children qualified for	Number of children lacking/in need	Justification for the gaps/Analysis of the situation				
							functional the school canteens in the schools		
					-High educational cost in kindergartens, nursery and primary schools particularly private sector.	-	-To provide subvention to private schools		
Malaria prevention and treatment to children	0-14 years	21,719	13,766	8,373	-Eradication of mosquitoes should be promoted -Proper use of the mosquito nets enhanced	-Prevent and Reduce the incidences of malaria attacks to children	-To provide all public health structures with a fridge for the conservation of vaccines	-Health Committee -Medical staff in charge of the programme sector of the Bamenda II Municipality	Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa
HIV/AIDS special protection of OVC	0-14 years	11,248	9,434	1,742	-VCT encouraged and treatment followed-up	-Reduce new cases of infection, stigmatisation and promote Voluntary counselling and testing	-Sensitization on HIV/AIDS awareness & consequences -Carry out VCT	-Council -Health personnel -Health committees of the Bamenda II Council area	Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa

Source: CARD Field survey 2019, NA=Not Applicable

4.7 Syntheses Data on Mbororors

Data was collected on the main minority group of the municipality, principally the Mbororos are considered as vulnerable populations in the quarters where they are located. The table below shows details per quarter of the situation of Mbororos and peculiar needs. The main elements analysed here was the Mbororro inhabitants in the main areas of concentration, their main activities, profitability, problems encountered, strengths that could boost their development and needs. This is presented in the table below.

Table 4.28: Synthesis of Mbororo populations

Quarters of greater concentration	Estimated population of Mbororos	Type of activities carried out	Profitability	Relations with the council	Problems	Strengths	Needs
Alankie	150	- Cattle, sheep and goat rearing	- Cattle rearing is mostly for prestige and economic reasons	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- Marginalization from local populations - Famer / grazer conflicts - Low level of scholarisation - Traditional practices and	- Mostly grazers and farmers - some of their women produce local pastry and cheese for sale	- Awareness creation on the importance of education - Farmer/grazer dialogue platforms - Opening of access road from

					religious practices tend to limit women potentials - Long distances from social amenities such as schools and health center - Inaccessibility		
Alamandom	200	- Cattle, sheep and goats rearing	-	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- Farmer/ grazer conflicts - Poor grazing methods - Limited access to veterinary services - Inaccessibility	- Willingness to adopt paddocking	- Vaccination of fence - Open road from Alamandom to Mbororo settlement - Support with barbe wire and bracaria seedlings to improve grazing land
Ndzong	75	- Cattle, sheep and goat rearing	- Cattle rearing is mostly for prestige and economic reasons	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- Poor access to portable water - Poor animal rearing techniques - Limited access to social amenities such education and health centres	- Land for grazing - Conducive climate for sheep rearing	- Training on sheep fattening - supply of potable water
Atuala-Chomba	50	- Cattle, sheep and goat rearing	- Cattle rearing is mostly for prestige and economic reasons	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- No drinking trough for cattle and other livestock - Inaccessibility - Limited skills and capital for cattle fattening	- Grazing area	- Drinking trough for cattle - Construction of access road and bridges between linking Atuala-Mambang - Training of and support of youths in cattle fattening
Ngoh Ngwaba-Mbatu	25	- Cattle, sheep and goat rearing	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- Have cordial relationship with the council	- Inaccessibility - Poor animal rearing techniques - No cattle market	- Existence of CIGs - Availability of grazing land - Limited skills an capital in cattle fattening	- Creation of a cattle market - Disenslavement through maintenance Mbatu-Alateneng Road
Akaka-Chomba	15	- Cattle, sheep and goat rearing	- Have cordial relationship with the council	-	- Inaccessibility - No vaccination fence for cattle	- Availability of cattle - Availability of grazing land	- Opening of road from Akaka - Construction of vaccination fence

Source; CARD Field data collection 2019

4.8 Problems and Needs of Socio-professional Groups

There are (26) socio-professional groups registered in the municipality. They are listed as seen in the table below.

Table 4.29: Focus groups discussions

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
1	Carving (Arts and Craft Association)	22	- Conflicting • Negligence in recognising and appreciating arts work • No support from the council	- inconsistency of meeting days - Absence of fund for individuals and group support - Limited opportunities to exhibit craft	- insecurity due to the Anglophone crisis	- lack of constructive ideas from other group members - Low productivity - Poverty - Absence of group projects	- Able to contribute and enhance the tourism sector of Cameroon with available arts work	- Financing of group projects - Provide technical support - Provide working tools
2	Mezam Association of Decorators-(MEASSOD)	48	- No relationship with the council	- Suspense of meeting since last two years - Customers not willing to pay work considerably - No uniform pricing lack of workshop management especially with trainees	- Rent over due for the meeting place - Poor leadership - Insecurity due to the Anglophone crisis	- Disunity in terms of service assistance from co-workers - No uniform pricing - Not able to play Njangi - Limited skills upgrading	- attain workshops and seminars organised by - North -west Craft Association (NOWECA) - Able to hold meetings in the NOWECA Office	- Training on *Tinko marking* - natural flower garden - training on beads work - dry cleaning machine and zig-zag machine
3	Dynamic Sisters Common Initiative Group	36	- Cordial	- Difficulty of managing group members - Inability to meet the demand of the market - Insufficient capital to acquire more machines and to increase production - Insufficient number of machines for the processing	- Inability to meet the demand of the market - The demand is too high and there is insufficient materials and capital - Insufficient capital to increase production (to acquire more machines and raw materials) - Insufficient number of machines for the processing - Lack of capital to	- Production is retarded - Socio political crisis in the country - Customers turn to other imported alternative, thereby weakening home based production - Low production - Raw materials are difficult to get and even more expensive - Road blockages, revolutionary clashes with the military, high insecurity, etc - Dwindling profits - Hardship and low living standards	- High demand for the products in Yaounde, Bamenda, Garoua, Ngaoundere	- Capital to increase production to industrial scale

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
					acquire more machines and materials e.g. – coconut crusher, pressing machine, deep freezers, etc	- Hardship for members who do not have other means of livelihood		
	Talents Development Awareness Service	10	- Fair	- In adequate finances to acquire more machines - Inability to produce in large scale - Prospective candidates for training are discourage to come for training because they lack resources to set up - High cost of embroidery machine - Decision maker do not encourage or support the initiative - Some trained personnel have switched to other activities due to their inability to acquire the embroidery machines - Socio – political crisis in Cameroon affect movement, acquisition of materials and mass production	- Demand for the products motivated the Group to engage into large scale production - Inadequate finances to acquire materials in bulk - Little or no appreciation or valorisation of the activity by the council	- Productivity is retarded or slowed down - Limits the capacity of the group to reach out to the needy - Only a limited amount of products is available in the market, thereby depriving end-users of the variety, quantity and quality of the products as they would like it. -	- Available market for the product from the many educational establishments (Nursery, Primary and Secondary and High Schools) in Bamenda which demand their products – pullovers - They have adequate man power or skilled personnel to produce if there are enough machines - It can create jobs for hundreds of Cameroonians	- Expect external assistance to boost the activity - To acquire a permanent site and to create a training centre.
4	BAHOUAN. (Bamilike Community Meeting	120	-	- Inadequate finances to carry out developmental projects like the completion of the	- Fallen state of economic activities/drop in economic activities. - Poor road	- Absenteeism in the meeting (as a result of inability to pay back loans). - Non- realization of set	- Membership contributions - Unity of members	- Road maintenance/accessibility to the hall. - Partnership with other group to

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
	Old Town)			meeting hall/meeting up with goal. - No access road to the meeting house. - Inability of loan repayment	maintenance/negligence by the council/Public Works. - Collapse of the economy	objectives. - Slowdown in developmental projects. - No parking space, difficult access, dusty road.		realize objectives.
5	AREBA Association de Rossitissent	150	-	- Absenteeism. - Difficulty in paying loans. - Insufficient finances to complete set projects (e.g. the meeting hall) - Absence of pipe borne water	- Inadequate finances as a result of the socio political crisis	- Drop in membership contribution. - Irregular functioning of the meeting. - Mass movement out of Bamenda leading to a drop in economy.	- Technicians - Economic operators	- Provision of pipe borne water. - Construction of an access road to the meeting house - A computer set to input and manage information on the group.
6	Mankon Association Council of Churches	1892	-	- Difficulty in managing the vast area (10 churches and 12 prayer groups). - Insufficient man power (pastors) to handle the churches. - Limited resources to manage the affairs of the association (having the required number of pastors to meet set goals). - Insufficient worship houses.	- Inadequate resources to form a new association. - Socio political crisis leading to the displacement of some pastors. - No land for the construction of new churches.	- Gospel not spread as expected. - Drop in church membership and financial contributions. - Inability to pay back debts incurred to build new churches (Bali area) - Displacement of some Christians. - Resignation by some pastors. - Some churches are dissolved.	- Technicians (builders, electricians, plumbers, etc). - Membership contributions (financial/material).	- Material/Financial support for loan refunds - Provision of more man power (pastors).
7	Paradise on earth building materials	7	- Non • Rents • Narrow nature of the market	- permanent site, - Revolving funds and grants, - Training materials, - tools and equipments, - Taxation - Harmonization of prices to non	- No start up capital, - little council support, - building standards is not regulated	- Poverty slow down developmental spirit, - high deaths	- Councils projects, - toilets, - culverts, - bridge government contracts, - scholarship by council to train members and	- Sand, - cement, - roads, - revolving funds, - timbers, - plastic moulds, - tools

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
				members, - No government assistances.			improve our skills	
8	Bamenda Arts, Craft and Tradition Dress Association	100	- Good although they argue a lot	- Difficulties to pay rents - Low market	- Socio – political crisis - The state of the market during the rainy season	- Limited finances - The muddy nature of the market repel customers from buying	- Diversification and innovativeness and creativity	- Council should advertise the business
9	Paradise on earth waste management	5	- Non or little • Involvement into council system • Low collaboration	- Permanent site - collection equipment, - van personnel, - insurance, - cost and procedure to acquire environmental permit, i - Involving local stakeholders	- Selfishness, - non implementation of local laws, - non involvement of those local waste managers, - no motivation	- more accumulation of waste, - high diseases, - death related to waste, - material. -	- Farmers need compost, price should be organized to those involved	- Support and collaboration
10	Chriskiro Universe International	100	- Non	- Energy supply machines, packages - Repair of equipment of research centre - Building and equipment of the processing site - Causes: poor structures - Poor organization	- Irregular supply of electricity	- low production - No employment - Slowness in research and perfection in old products	- Youth employment, - Reduction in malnutrition - Good health - Reduction of poverty - Clean and orderly environment - Good roads	- Building of the site - Equipment - Electricity and water supply
11	Bamenda Butchers Association	54	- Not very cordial relationship -Failure of the council to provide us necessary amenities like road, water, good sales points, good	- too much clandestine meat in town, - Hawking of meats along the street - Slaughtering out of the abattoir - High taxes imposed on the us by the government	- Failure to assist the Bamenda Butchers Association Exco's by the administration - The council, veterinary and D.O's are supposed to put up	- Makes the butchers not to have good market - Make them not to grow in their business due to dumping - Poor health to consumers because of unhealthy meat	- Improve on storage and packaging - Train on various ways and alternatives in handling meat and other meat products	- We need finance to fund our businesses - We need good sales slabs - We need a bigger meat van - We need a good cold house to store

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
			hygienic conditions	- Unexpected meats sold within Bamenda - No good sales slabs provided by the council	committees to check round this clandestine sale of meat			leftover meat
12	Bamenda Main Market Traders Union	3500	- Yes • Agreeing and disagreeing on issues like rents and evacuation of some market places	- Frequent seizure of pipe borne water - Low voltage, indiscriminate electricity connection by traders - Lack of shelter for some traders behind the market - Lack of gutters (poor drainage) mud in the market - The absence of a night watchman - Poor waste disposal	- Financial crisis - Inadequate shades for traders - Poor drainage	- Fear of fire accidents - Too much sunshine sent away customers - Customers are afraid of mud to come and buy - Over flooding water because of absence of gutters and stealing by local night watchmen	- An inn to serve transit traders will provide income to the Bamenda city council - The creation or building of more shades will still bring income to the council	- Reduction of rents, union office, security - Changing the roofs of some shades - More stand taps - An inn to serve transit traders
13	Union of North West Human Rights Organizations (UNOWHWRU)	10	- Cordial	- Human rights is still a taboo subject in many domains - Vulnerability of human rights defense - Many institutions within and without the Bamenda metropolitan city do not have a human right approach to recruitment and working conditions	- Inadequate human rights education - Insufficient institutional commitment to the promotion and defending of human rights in Cameroon - Conflicts between human rights approach, religion and tradition	- Ignorance - Rampant human rights violation - Arbitrary arrests and detentions - Institutionalized discrimination and injustice	- Existence of many human rights organizations with diverse skills and expertise - Existence of diverse abuses that need to be handled -	- Human rights intervention assistance - Capacity building assistance - Domestication of human rights instruments
14	Driver's' Union	-	- Workable	- High tax rate - Absence of potable water in the market area - Many potholes at the entrance to the park.	- Policy of the state - Low financial support - Poor road maintenance - Reduced Council	- Incidences of water borne diseases - Breakdown of vehicles - Inefficiency in revenue collection - Poor sanitation leading	- This is where retired drivers earn a living sustain their families - The union can be better organized	- Park fee should be reduced to considerable amount in relation to our economic crises situation, it

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
				- Insufficient council workers at the park - Absence of garbage cans in the market - Toilettes are full and Absence of urinary for women - Absence of cooperation among the park users.	revenue to meet the needs of the drivers union	to an unhealthy environment filled with rodents and scavengers - Poor organization of the park	and trained - Reconstructions where needed	will do a lot of good to us - Check disorder in the park by bike riders/some drivers
15	Buyam-Sellam	-	- cordial	- No night watch - Lack a hall for meetings "njangis" - No toilet facilities - High taxes rate - Slow Nature of Business - High of rents for the sheds constructed - Poor organization of the group - Poor hygienic conditions of the market	- Night watch not employed - Limited space - Inadequate facilities provided - Consequences of the ongoing crisis - High financial demands by the city council - Limited sanitation staff	- Insecurity - Irregular meetings especially in the rainy season when standing meetings cannot be held - Increased pollution of the market environment - Slow and failing businesses - Poor health conditions	- Provisions for job creation - Better organized and fruitful meetings - Small industry for refuse recycling - For a healthier population	- Council should grant them loans at considerable rate to enable them make profit. - A meeting hall - Toilets
16	DECOs' Union	50	-Conflicting sometimes	- Absence of conductive environment to show-case their work - No capital - Heavy taxes	- High demands by the council - Slow business environment	- Slow business environment - Little or no profits - Competition leading to poor rate for services	- Sharing of ideas - Joint training	- Need shades facing outside or along the street to show-case their work. - Need financial and material support
17	Tailor's Union	65	- Fair	- Low income, - High taxes. - A lot of irregularities in the allocation of new shades (e.g.) others acquire and sublet at high rates - Difficulties to check	- Too many persons in this sector - Quest for favours and favouritism	- Difficulties to meet - Slow business environment - Little or no profits - Competition leading to poor rate for services	- Meeting together and sharing experiences in all aspects of life. - Condole with the bereaved	- Reduction of taxes due to the economic crises leading to poor purchasing power. - Training

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
				the cleanliness at shades - High cost of rents, electricity and sewing materials - Insecurity in the market - Poor hygienic conditions of the town				
18	Carpenters Union		- Conflicting due to the poor communication between them and council	- High timbers prices, - Irregular electricity supplies to carry out most of our work that require the use of electricity. - High taxes - High cost of rents, electricity and carpentry materials - Absence of working materials like planning machines, good wood, saws - No steady place for the establishment of workshops	- Illegal felling of trees for planks - High transportation costs - No proper working environment	- Slow business environment - Poor profit margin - Noisy environment	- Speak like one person. - share common ideas, - Bear one another burdens. - share work experience - Improve on the recycling of their by-products - Training in management	- Good manners of approach in communication. - Improve on the electricity of the municipality - Regulate the prices of timbers.
19	Beer Sellers	-	-	- Outstanding debts by customers - Broken bottle and glasses - Stolen bottle and crates - Risk bearing is high (e.g.) transportation worker/sellers run with money. - High taxes compare to turn over rate	- Congestion of beer selling places - Hostile selling environment - Poor sanitary environment	- Excessive and uncontrolled drinking - Loss of resources - Pollution of the environment - Poor sanitation -	- Members give loans amongst themselves. - Share together in happiness and sorrow. - Share experiences in the business line - Job creation - Initiatives in recycling bottles and cans	- Consider the taxes and rate of turn over - Training opportunities

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
20	Motor Electricians Union	-	- Fair	- Poor road that render cost of transportation very high to buy parts. - Poor security in our business places. - Lack potable water around our business areas. - Poor electricity supply. - High taxes	- - Non respect Poorly located -	- Noisy work areas - Pollution of the environment	- Shares ideas. - Raise income to support members. - Bear one another's burdens. - Share business experiences.	- Reduce taxes. - Maintenance (e.g.) roads. - Improve on electricity supply. - Provide security at business places.
21	Butcher's Union	-	- Cooperative	No water in the slab. - No electricity to store meat in freezers. - Absence of a night watch	- Absence of Water and electricity - No storage devices	- Spoilage of meat - Insecurity	- Live together and care about their wellbeing., - Give loan to members - Training	- If loans are given to the members of the union will boast profit margin. - Provide dust bins for hygiene purposes. - Storage facilities
22	Mechanic Association	-	- Fair	- Lack of security at business places. - Lack potable water at job side. - Poor electricity supply. - High taxes in relation to our earnings.	- No security measures put in place - Haphazard location of business places -	- Theft - Insecurity - Haphazard and poor environmental sanitation	- Relating with members easily. - Build up good relationship. - Meet up at our levels with our basic needs	- Need communication between us and the council. - Improve on electricity in the municipality. - Improve on the potable water in town.
23	Achaba's Union	-	- Uncertain	- Our by-laws are not signed and we are not empowered. - Too much control on the roads. - Lack of collaboration because the President is not empowered by	- Disorganized group - Hostility -	- Tend to be aggressive -	- Train in management and leadership skills - Train in high way code and civility	- If the By-laws are signed, the President will be able to bring some control in this sector.

S/N	Name	Number of members	Relationship with the Council)	Difficulties encountered/Problems	Causes	Effects	Opportunities	Needs
				the By-laws				
24	Shoe Making Association	-	- Fair	- High rate of taxes - High cost of rents, shoe and sewing machines - High cost of materials	- Government policies - Crisis environment - Poor financial strengths	- High cost of products - Tax evasion - Customer dissatisfaction	- Savings and loans scheme - Play and take to help ourselves. - Share experiences - More training for improved services	- Expect capacities building in relation to our sector so as to pay our taxes and improve on our living conditions.
25	Welder's Association		- Good	- High rate of taxes - Poor electricity supply - High cost of materials needed for the service	- Poor organization of the sector - Competition and high prizes	- Slow business ventures - Low income	. - Save and give out loans to members. - Share experiences on the job sector - Job creation and training of youths	- Improve on the electricity supply to enable us go on smoothly with jobs especially in this sector.
26	Hair Dressing and Barbers Association	-	- Fair	- High patente with very low income from this trade. - Frequent electricity cut. - Irregularities in the trade line by traders from different lines - Trainees operate in their home at low cost	- Tax policies - Poor organization of the sector - Haphazard location of services	- Low incomes - Customer dissatisfaction - Poor tax returns	- Share experiences - Acquire more training - Exchange visits to others in the same trade	- Should reduce the issues of land tax and patent - Should be properly located

Source: CARD Field surveys 2019

4.9 Environment and Nature protection

The Environment consists of the natural or artificial elements and the bio-geochemical equilibriums in which they are involved, as well as the economic, social, and cultural factors which foster the existence, transformation and development of living organisms and human activities. The Bamenda Master Plan (PDU) did not develop objectives for environmental problems, rather recommendations were proposed in some specific areas. Recommendations generally give room for optional implementation of the actions proposed.

4.9.1 Aspects of the Environment

The following protected areas of the environment were taken into account in the preparation of the Bamenda Council Development Plan (CDP).

4.9.1.1 Protected areas in Bamenda II Council

Protected Areas in Bamenda II Council includes:

- **Water Catchments:** Found within settlements. The Mbatu dam the upper part and sounding environment is experiencing agricultural practices and other human activities;
- **Wetlands:** Water courses and marshy areas that maintain ecological balance and serve as urban green areas and potential areas for parks and gardens along River Mezam and it tributaries;
- **Natural Forest:** Natural forests around the traditional palaces and shrines (Nsongwa, Mbatu, Chomba, and Mankon).
- **Escarpement:** The Bamenda escarpment that runs from GRA, Ntambag, Abangoh, Azana and Atuafor II.

Some environmental hazards from the survey in the quarters are shown in the table below.

Table 4.30: Environmental hazards witnessed in the quarters

Environmental hazards	Respondents	Percent (%)
Landslides	32	6.93
Piggery farming nuissance	106	22.94
Air pollution	110	23.81
Floods	78	16.88
Refuse dumping	114	24.68
No Response	22	4.76
Total	**462**	**100.00**

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

4.9.2 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste generated is made up mainly of household and municipal wastes (plastics, food wastes, cardboards, wraps, paper, clothes, bottles, wood, metals, glass, etc.). These types of waste are disposed off in drainage gutters, streams and rivers that flow through the quarters. Responses from the households showed that only (61.35%) dispose their solid waste in the Hysacam waste collection containers, while (2.45%) dispose in running streams. Because of the intense urban agriculture practiced within the urban area (36.20%) dispose their waste in the farms.

A majority of households disposed wastes without prior segregation. This rampant open dumping practice assists in the promotion of floods, proliferation of water borne diseases, degradation of the aquatic ecosystem, and hampering the flow of the streams. In the absence of a sewage network, sewage, principally black water, is managed in the quarters via the use of pit latrines, water closet systems or channeled into streams as affirmed by (10.26%) of households.

Hysacam the waste management organization contracted by the Bamenda City Council have installed limited waste collection bins across the town, only along some few streets. In certain neighbourhoods the bins are installed close to bridges which pollute the streams when not collected at the appropriate time or when the waste bins are filled.

Law N°96/12 of 5th August 1996 relating to environmental management defines waste as "any residue from a production, processing or utilization process, any substance or material produced or, more generally, any movable and immovable goods abandoned or intended to be abandoned" while Waste Management is defined as "the collection, transportation, recycling and elimination of waste, including the monitoring of disposal sites. Some findings show that:

- (33.97%) of households do not sort their waste
- Solid waste is disposed or abandoned randomly,
- Waste water from homes, restaurants, markets is poured into the gutters at random,
- Animal waste from pig sties, and other domestic animals dumped into streams,
- Application of agricultural chemicals on farms along cause streams leaching into the streams,
- Domestic waste from houses often dumped on farms dotted around town as manure or waste disposal points,
- Plastic containers and other plastics used for packaging are allowed to litter the environment.

Waste Management within the city is by Hyscam Company which should go beyond waste collection and should incorporate the following components:

- Waste generations control
- Pre-collection
- Collection and transportation
- Treatment and disposal

4.9.3 Liquid Waste Management

The present situation of sewage systems in Bamenda II Council is characterized by an over dependence on individual sewage systems, poorly constructed individual sewage systems which are poorly maintained. These individual sewage systems are largely unsafe and unhygienic.

Liquid waste is hardly treated and is directly emptied into the natural environment. Poor hygienic conditions with open latrines are commonly found close to water sources. Diagnosis of the urban environment shows that the council does not have any sewage system and treatment plant for waste management.

Sewage is a rich source of biogas energy for domestic use. If sewage waste can be collected and treated at each community level it could provide a useful source of biogas energy.

The survey results showed that (56.41%) use pit latrines or VIP toilets. The problem arises when the latrines get filled up. The only service for the extraction/evacuation of septic waste is BCC. This has caused toilet-diggers to manually extract toilet waste under in-hygienic conditions, and deposit the extracted waste openly behind homes (as seen in the photo below) which can cause outbreak of diseases.



Figure 4.8: Photo-Deposited extracted latrine waste openly behind homes

It is not possible to evaluate the volumes of sewage water produced by the inhabitants of Bamenda II Council especially those within the urban area. At most it can be affirmed that the volumes must be lower (in relation to the norms of the WHO).

The land use plan (LUP) recommended that certain areas of the municipality (Mulang, Nitob, Alakuma, Mbingfibieh Ntambeng) which have wetlands and watercourses offer opportunities for developing combined semi-collective sewage and biogas plants. These combined sewage/biogas plants could be increased as the need arises depending on the designed capacities of the plants.

4.9.4 Gaseous Waste

The entire urban area of the Bamenda II Council experiences poor gaseous waste management. Examples of gases that are released include CH4, CO2, CO, Chlorofluorocarbon, NO and NO2, SO and SO2. Gaseous wastes originate from:

- Old and out dated cars,
- Decomposed solid waste
- Burnt domestic waste
- Industries and factories
- Hospitals

4.9.5 Noise Control

The aspect of noise pollution is common in almost all the corners within the urban area. From diagnosis of the urban environment it is difficult to manage or control noise. This is as a result of incompatible land uses. Noise pollution comes from the following sources:

- Discotheques
- Cars that plough the streets
- Street vendors
- Markets
- Churches

4.9.6 Visual environment

The visual environment presents both positive and negative views. Positives views include:

- Attractive/ pleasing natural sites like the Bamenda Up-station hill,
- Protected forest;
- Touristic sites, museums;
- Good urban structures;
- Administrative units;

The visual environment also expresses some negative aspects like:

- Old buildings in the city which give the city an ugly out look

- Careless disposal of waste on road sides, rivers, markets and streets.
- Incompatibility of land uses;
- Rampant/ disorganized car repair garages;
- Indecent dressing of some city dwellers;
- Mad people on the streets;
- Street vendors at almost every area within the city;
- Haphazard Urban agriculture and bushes within the city centre;
- Private grave yards etc.

4.9.7 Hygiene and Sanitation

Hygiene and sanitation problems witnessed in the quarters are linked to waste disposal, poor ruminant rearing practices, toilets and drainages. Waste disposal proves to be the biggest problem with most of the solid waste ending up in the streams causing a ripple effect leading to diseases and infections of the population. Pig rearing is intensively practiced in many quarters. The poor drainage system in many quarters favours runoffs especially after rainfall. The rains wash off the pigsties, transporting the waste and excrement into the streets, streams, and around houses. Given the fact that pigs are hosts and vectors to a number of disease carrying pathogens, there is the risk of impacting the immediate residents. Pigsties as well as some latrines in certain areas are built over or in channels leading directly into the streams and water bodies. These streams are water sources for carrying out household chaos such as washing of clothes, cleaning the floors, and even building. This is unhygienic and augments the risk of the population contracting illnesses and diseases.

4.10 Local Economy

4.10.1 Economic Structure

The economic base of the Bamenda II Council can be traced back to 1902 when Bamenda played host to colonial administrators, given its position as the administrative headquarters of the German and British colonial presence in the area. Since then, money started flowing into the council and this trend has continued right till today.

Bamenda (Mankon) has also evolved into the commercial capital of the North West Region and this has brought along a lot of commercial activities including the commercialization of agricultural and animal products. This has boosted the degree of urban agricultural practice.

The rapid growth of the town has encouraged the development of sand, stone and gravel quarries but the industrial sector is quite underdeveloped.

The 1985 Bamenda Master Plan predicted significant growth and expansion of the industrial sector which has not taken place. The Bamenda SMAUL, PDU and POS proposed sites for industrial development. Some of these sites have not been acquired nor arrangements for their acqisition made. Hence industrial development is still lagging behind other sectors.

4.10.2 Institutional Issues in the Management of Commercial Areas

4.10.2.1 Institutional issues regarding planning regulations

To better understand institutional issues, it would be important firstly to examine or review the statute giving power to the public authorities with regards to the organization and management of commercial areas/centers.

a) Organization and Functioning of informal commerce

- The informal commerce was recognized by decree N°93/720/PM of 22/11/1993 which fixes the application modalities by Law N° 90/031 of 10/08/1990 regulating commercial activities in Cameroon. This law is the origin of a number of statutes which permits the understanding of the informal sector.
- Following the cited decree above, the street vendors belong to businessmen group II
- The activities of street vendors are defined also as those of permanent purchase in terms of their location nationally,

- The decree also establishes the creation of a structure at the Council level to register all those of the informal sector.
- On the fiscal plan the finance law since 1994-95 fixed a tax payable quarterly for businessmen of the informal sector which has continued till date.

b) Location of Informal Activities

- Within the context of the decree and its law of application Law N°090/03/ regarding commercial activities in Cameroon, it is obligatory for councils to develop reserve sites for street vendors, pedestrian walk-ways (tracks) inside where their businesses are located with restricted access to vehicles,
- An inter-ministerial meeting took place at the Prime Minister's Office on the 21/6/1990 where a committee was created to reflect on the dislodging of street vendors before carrying out its present situation so as to formulate concrete propositions to the government.

At the examination of the statutes and regulations cited above, it showed the willingness of the public authorities not only on the management of the informal sector, but equally in the mastery and occupation of land in the Commercial Area.

It is important to examine specific problems linked to the application of the decrees and laws cited above.

4.10.2.2 Specific Problems linked to Institutional Issues

Considering the PDU, POS and related statute concerning the functioning, organization and location of informal activities, the implementation of institutional and management issues are likely to meet obstacles and blockages at four levels.

a) Subdivision of Administrative limits in the case of Sub-Divisional Councils

Delimiting the commercial area where limits of sub-divisional councils cut across the commercial area is characterized by multi-poles of decision making. Fortunately, with the case of Bamenda Town this problem does not arise because the entire commercial center and CBD is in Mankon (Bamenda II Council); nevertheless, the development districts (**District "A")** proposed in the LUP combines parts of Mankon in the Bamenda II Council and Nkwen in the Bamenda III Council.

Therefore, the management of the Commercial area is divided between the Mayors and the Delegate of the City Council where hierarchically the BCC is the lead authority in most decision making and implementation.

b) Functional Relationship between Different Actors

One of the aspects concerns the insufficient concertation and disparity within the actions taken on the ground by different intervening actors during management. Measures taken by others are not synchronized with technical dispositions of others.

This situation can be illustrated by the decision related to the re-location of Travel Agencies to the peripheries of the town, which requires new infrastructure i.e. parking area, improvement in road networks etc.

c) Marginal Role of Economic operators in Urban Management

The economic operators of the informal sector usually play marginal roles in matters relating to the management and occupation of the urban area. It is true that their organizational structure is not strong; it is not proper that decisions which affect them should be taken without their involvement.

d) Insufficient technical, logistical and financial means

The structures charged with the implementation and applications of the proposals of the planning documents are confronted by insufficient technical, logistical and financial means. In definitive terms the management of commercial areas suffers from absence of urban strategies. These strategies should be able to create global synergy in the intervention of public and private sectors and most especially partnerships which are effective in the management of the urban space.

It is within this context that it is proper to understand the characteristics of the population and the economic activities within Commercial areas.

4.10.3 Typology of the Resident Population

The population of the commercial area can be divided into three categories following their geographic location.

a) Residents of the "nodal area"

The nodal area is the urban tissue described as being Commercial Avenue, Azire "A and B", Ntambag, Lower and Upper Atu-azire. It is characterized by (R+1 & R+2) habitats and housing with mixed usage (commerce, offices and residential). It is this Central node that has the first category of residents to be discussed. This group are commercialist and businessmen who are in most part landlords who occupy the upper floors leaving the ground floor for commercial activities. Secondly they are civil servants and workers and lastly workers of the private sector.

They are obliged to collaborate with the commercial and any other services found found within the nodal area. They are equally confronted with a number of constraints such as;

- Absence of parking during the day
- Difficult access into the building because of informal activities
- Noise nuisance generated by vehicles, sellers of audio-video equipments and cassettes
- Waste (solid and liquid waste),
- Frequent inundation in certain areas (Post office crossing) during the rainy season
- Insecurity linked to theft in the day and night.

For all the reasons and others, the node or central area is becoming attractive for the said resident population.

b) Residents of the intermediate peripheries

Situated at the peripheries of the Central area are the second geographic strata. These residents' population are lodged in individual buildings, public and parapublic, and the private sector (religious organization). Here we have Catholic Mission Big Mankon, PCC Ntamulung, Regional Hospital, PCC (PSS) Mankon at Atuakom, Divisional prescient at Mulang, PCC (Azire New Church), Nitob, Ngomgham, Ntsubu and Mukwebu etc.

c) Residents of the Peripheries

At the periphery including the rural areas the resident populations are relatively poor, live in precarious houses constructed with semi-permanent materials. This population stratum is exposed to mosquitoes and inundation. They occupy wetlands. Coincidentally these peripheral areas have modern houses along the tarred roads but behind are traditional housing constructed with precarious materials. Residents of this third stratum are landlords, occupants and owners of the economic activities in those areas.

4.10.4 Predominant Actors (Day-migrants)

The low resident population density at the Central Commercial area is attenuated by the predominant actors "*Day migrants*" within the zone. This establishes that the economic activities are dominated by actors who reside outside the Central Commercial Area.

The Central town has the greatest potential of employment in the tertiary sector and informal employment in the whole of the North West Region. The four villages of the Bamenda II Council depend solely on this lone commercial center for their economic activities.

Without viable statistical figures in the 2005 3rd RGPH, the "*Day migrant"* population composed of 6years and above, are involved in different economic activities whether formal or informal, who travel every day into the Central town.

4.10.5 Types and Characteristics of existing Economic Activities

The Commercial Area of Bamenda II Council is the nerve Center of economic activities in the North West Region in terms of modern and informal sectors. In preparing the Council Development Plan (CDP), it is necessary to give adequate consideration to economic components likely to stimulate and sustain growth and expansion of the town which will affect the North West Region as a whole. These components include: -

4.10.5.1 Primary sector economic activities

The primary sector involves the production of natural or base material that can be used for further production such as farming, tree planting and forestry exploitation, rearing of small livestock, stone, gravel quarries, sand and laterite exploitation.

4.10.5.2 Secondary activities

The secondary sector is concerned with activities that are involved with the transformation of raw materials into finished or semi-finished products. In the Bamenda II Council, the following secondary activities are carried out:

- Small scale food processing,
- Craft and handicraft activities,
- Small scale metal/aluminium works,
- Baking (bakeries) which is medium scale,
- Wood processing into furniture.

4.10.5.3 Tertiary activities

The tertiary sector has a greater impact on the local economy than any other sector. This is because as the administrative headquarters for the Region, Division and three sub-divisions, the volume of salaries in this sector is significant. Bamenda is typically a commercial town with lots of trading companies, traders and tradesmen. The fast growing population attracts tourism services, catering, ICT services, entertainment services and lots of other activities.

The service providers of the formal sector are comprised of:

- Workers of government departments at Regional, Divisional, sub divisional levels located in Bamenda,
- Workers of National corporations and other government agencies and institutions. (MIDENO, CNPS, Research institutes etc.),
- Workers of international bodies and NGOs based in Bamenda,
- Workers in the health sector – Government, missionary and lay private (clinics, laboratories, hospitals),
- Workers in the educational sector - Government, missionary and lay private,
- Workers of the civic services (NGOs, trade unions etc.),
- Workers of the financial sector (Banks, credit institutions, money transfer agencies, Insurance Companies.),
- Workers of the transport sector (inter-urban bus services based in Bamenda, vehicle hire services),

- Workers of missionary establishments (Priests, catechists and Pastors, presbytery services, counselling services.),
- Workers of construction Companies (Masons, plumbers, electricians, etc.),
- Skilled workers in commercial establishments. (Supermarkets, whole sales etc.),
- Workers of tourism and catering sector (restaurants, hotels, tourist centres etc.),
- Information and télécommunications (Phone services, cybercafés etc.),
- Providers of repairs services (Mechanical, electrical, electronics and structural repairs,
- Legal services (Lawyers, Bailiffs etc.).

Often, one sector overlaps into the other but we could identify services that constitute the informal service sector through the activities of individuals or groups of individuals engaged in:

- Vehicle repair garages,
- Sales of agricultural products,
- Retail shops, convenience stores and hawkers,
- Small scale catering and recreational services (native liquor sales or Off licensed beer sales spots and make shift eating houses),
- Informal money houses or credit transactions, (Njangi houses, thrift and loan meeting groups),
- Intra-urban transportation and transportation to the rural fringe areas based on motorcycles and non standard cars,
- Small computer and printing businesses,
- Small tradesmen and women (Tailors, shoe repairers, carpenters, electricians, barbers etc,),
- Small telephone services (call boxes),
- Sales of imported second hand goods (clothing items, shoes, bags, household equipment,
- Sales of used books, office equipment etc.

4.10.5.4 Quaternary activities

The quaternary sector is still quite young and growth is slowed down by the fact that activities in this sector could be time consuming, delicate, and often characterized by high costs and use of high technology. In this sector private Consultancies are picking up but research is still limited to government run research institutions, often backed by international assistance. Procurement of inputs for use in this sector and earnings by the personnel involved are often covered by outside subventions and end up being injected into the local economy.

4.10.6 Formal Activities

The percentage of activities in the formal sector is increasing. This is thanks to the rapid growth in the number of civil servants and professionals like lawyers, health providers and private education providers, and well organized wholesale and retail shops. Activities in this Sector facilitate the internal circulation of cash within the economy and equally serve as the main route through which cash flows into the economy and flows out to other parts of the country and the world.

Inflow of cash into the local economy from activities in the formal sector results from:

- Salaries and wages paid to workers (government, NGO, private Companies Missionary bodies, private enterprises etc.) from outside;
- Salaries and wages paid to workers of government and private institutions through banks and other financial institutions although they may be living or working elsewhere;
- Remittance from other parts of the country and from abroad paid through local financial institutions;
- Payment made to transporters moving passengers to and out of Bamenda II Council;

- Money paid to local contracting firms from out side;
- Money paid from outside Bamenda for services provided;
- Income from purchase of craft items and sales to visiting buyers;
- Payment for hotel and restaurant services by visitors;

The formal sends out money from the Bamenda II Council through:

- Remittances paid by residents of Bamenda to places outside.
- Payment for inputs and services provided from out of Bamenda II Council
- Payment for manufactured goods imported
- Salary workers to external branch offices of Bamenda based establishments or institutions.

A. **Commercial Activities:** The formal commercial activities are found in stores situated inside the main market and along the commercial streets. This sector concerns produce d and manufactured goods.
B. **Markets:** The Commercial area has two main markets viz: The Bamenda main market and the food market. The Central market has stores with manufactured goods with a small sector selling perishable food items. Because of its special location the outside left and south wings sell both mixed manufactured and food items at retail and at whole- sale levels.

   The Bamenda Food Market sells predominantly food items of all varieties. Very few stores sell manufactured goods. In the absence of parking space, a lot of traffic problems especially during festive periods occurs there.

   The occupation rate of stalls, hangers and sheds in both markets is high. Certain stores in the main market serve as packing stores. Three other markets were created at Ntarinkon, Muwatsu, and Nitob to serve the peripheral communities.
C. **Banks & Microfinance Institutions:** Commercial banks doing business in Bamenda II Council include Union Bank, Afriland First Bank, Atlantic bank, SGBC, BICEC, UBA and Ecobank.

   Statistics on Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) were not available, but there are three different categories of MFIs operating in the BIIC. They are category one, category two and category three MFIs.
   - Category one MFIs which are basically financial cooperatives, mutual organizations are member-owned and are registered under the cooperative law or the law of association. They deal uniquely with members and have only a reasonable capital.
   - Category two MFIs are registered as public companies, are owned by shareholders with a required minimum share capital of CFA 50 million to start. They deal with non members and mobilize savings from the public.
   - The third category is credit programs under projects or run by NGOs.
D. **Commercial Houses:** Commercial houses occupy predominantly the ground floors of the buildings found along the Commercial Avenue and main street outlets. These are made up of magasins stores, super-markets, building material stores, commercial galleries, bakeries, pharmacies, cold (fish) stores, filling stations and sales of vehicle spare parts.

   The functioning of commercial houses implies investment which is relatively important and dependent vis-à-vis the commercial circuit notably what concerns the type of products to be commercialized (manufactured, agriculture, clothes and pharmaceuticals etc). They equally import items. These commercial houses carry out both whole and retail sales. Commercial Avenue, Fons Street, Treasury street, SONAC street, Longla street, Small Mankon, Ring-Way street are some of the areas occupied by commercial houses.

E. Service Sector Activities: These activities are linked to the functioning and the modernization of the tertiary sector. Although they are very diverse, the following categories have been identified below:

- Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME): These are offices, telephone booths, hair salons, etc. These SME occupy generally the ground floors of Commercial buildings; rarely do they occupy the upper floors.
- Liberal professions: Lawyer Chambers, Insurances, Banks, Cooperatives and Micro-finance, Consultancies etc. These professions occupy also the ground floors of commercial buildings.
- Touristic structures: These are restaurants, hotels, night clubs, travel agencies etc.

The locations of these service sectors are mainly within the Commercial Center. Of recent, with urban expansion some of the activities are found all over the BIIC e.g. at Ntarinkon, Azire, Ntsubu, Muwatsu, Ntatru and Musang areas.

F. Transport Activities: In the absence of urban mass transport, taxis and motor cycle taxis dominate the intra-urban space. There are proliferations of stopping points. Those remarkably are, City Chemist, T-Junction, Hospital Round About, Food market, Ntarinkon (opposite New simplicity. These points are situated at road junctions and cause immense traffic problems.

G. Transport-parks and travel agencies: Transport: With respect to transportation, there are a number of private transportation companies which transport passengers from other towns and villages into Bamenda and also from Bamenda to other towns out of the Region such as Yaoundé, Douala, Buea, Limbe, Dschang and Bafoussam. Such transportation companies include Guaranti Express, Vatican Express, Jeannot Express, Moghamo Express, Nso Bozs, Patience Express, etc.

At SONAC Street there are a number of travel Agencies with insufficient parking. The same scenario is witnessed along the road to Azire Old Church Junction and towards Azire New Church. Intense traffic problems are noticed during morning and evening periods (arrival and departure) periods.

H. Employment: Most of the urban populations are employed in the informal sector and private sector of the economy; and the public sector employs very little. There are no formal statistics on the employment pattern but visual observation around the work areas are enough evidence.

4.10.7 Informal Activities

4.10.7.1 Development Informal Activities

The origin of informal activities traces back to when the modern sector was unable to absorb new graduates and professionals into the job markets. This situation accelerated not only through the traditional rural exodus, but also by the economic crises in the late 1980s and 1990s whose consequences were the increases in the rate of unemployment linked to successive lay-offs in the public and private sectors.

The importance of these activities were very inherent in developing countries; low revenues, the absence of provision of social services by the state etc. The pressures of informal activities on the economic environment have resulted in the combination of many factors with the main ones being:

- Low investments,
- Difficulties in the management of informal activities,
- Requisite training and level of education,
- Envisaged and diverse opportunities,
- Eventual large merchandise or services offered.

4.10.7.2 Types of Informal Activities

The informal activities can be grouped into petit business and small professional groups. The differences can be understood based on the following criteria:

- The initial nature of investment,
- The cost of installation of the structure,
- Level of qualification or requisite training,
- The mode of carrying out its activities.

A. Small Businesses

Small business activities do not require qualified training; They occupy a position between the producer and consumers. It is within this area that we find "***Buyam Selam***" where they sell fruits and other imported cosmetics. This method of commercialization participates in the pollution of the area with solid and liquid waste. The diversity of the products offers the strength of their businesses which includes:

- Cosmetics
- Pharmaceuticals
- Food
- Construction materials
- Artisanal
- Electrical accessories
- Audio visuals
- Electronics
- Schools equipment
- Auto spare parts

Within the Bamenda II Council, these small businesses can be found along the Commercial Avenue, Hospital Round About, Ntarinkon, Ntaturu and along the Food Market road.

B. Small Scale Professional

Small scale professional works require some minimal qualification background or apprenticeship level for example:

- Carpentry/furniture works,
- Photography,
- Painting,
- Electronic repair works (Radio etc),
- Tailoring,
- Hair dressing
- Etc

4.10.7.2.1 Location of Informal Activities

Generally, informal activities carried out in open-air or under a small shelter. They are anarchically located in the following areas:

- Side-walks and parking,
- At Round About and Transport agencies and Motor parks,
- Open land or central open land,
- Entrances and corridors of commercial buildings
- In front of markets and banks.

In addition to the location of informal activities in temporal areas, it is important to note that some of the characteristics of the informal activities are their mobility within the municipality. The actors concerned are petit traders that use trucks, their heads etc.

4.10.7.2.2 Environmental problems caused by Informal activities

By their nature and functioning mode, the informal activities are the origin of a number of numerous environmental problems. The most prominent ones are:

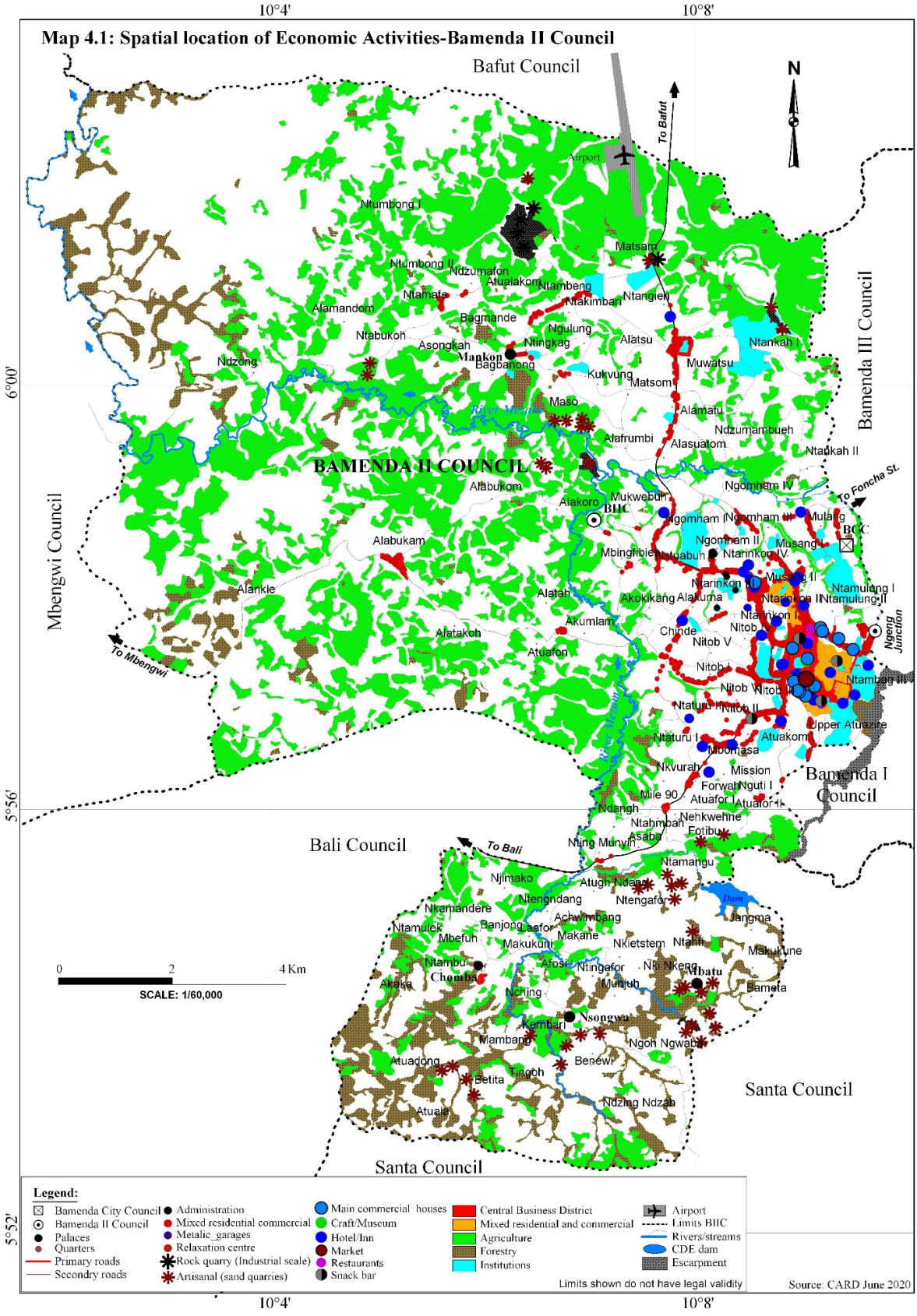
- The pollution of land, air and water
- Anarchical occupation of parking, side-walk and open space
- Encroachment into public roads
- Proliferation of kiosks
- Increased delinquency, bandits in different forms (theft, dealers, cyber frauds etc)

4.10.7.3 Localisation of economic activities

The analyses of the economic environment show that the density of economic activities is not uniform. There is the high concentration of commercial houses, service sector and other diverse activities at the (CBD) i.e. along Commercial Avenue, Fon's Streets, Ring-way Street, Longla Street (Azire "A" and "B"). Extension of the activities is at Food Market, Hospital Round About, Nitob, Ntarinkon and Muwatsu markets area.

Within the Commercial area, virtually all the houses along the street are for commerce or services surrounded at times by informal activities. The peripheral zones are characterized by low density of economic activities, with a larger proportion of houses being residential and in Ntambag and Mulang occupied by administrative services.

Map 4.1: Spatial Location of Economic Activities



4.10.8 Evaluation of the Strategic Role of the CBD

Previous studies and analyses carried out clearly affirm the strategic role of the CBD with regards to economic development. Initially the economic center was at Ntambag (Abakwa) then Commercial Avenue, Azire, Nitob, Ntarinkon, Ngomgham. Then the (LUP) extended the limits of urban spatial districts to Ntamafe, Airport, Muwatsu, Alabukam, Chomba, Nsongwa, Ntankah etc. At this stage certain pertinent indicators need be highlighted.

a) Areas offering Employment

Judging from the predominance of administrative services, two markets (Main and food markets), commercial houses, informal activities, offers today the highest public and private employment opportunities in the whole of Bamenda II Council and the North West Region.

b) Intensification of Exchange Circuits

A greater proportion of displacement for work is presented as the privileged location for exchange circuits for services and personal issues, pole of social and economic development. It is important to note that the Commercial area is the regional hub of economic activities of the North West Region.

c) Center for Consumption and Provision of Services

The Commercial area (The CBD) is not only for exchange circuits. Massive migration into the area every day as an important center for personal and related services it offers.

d) Generation of Financial Resources

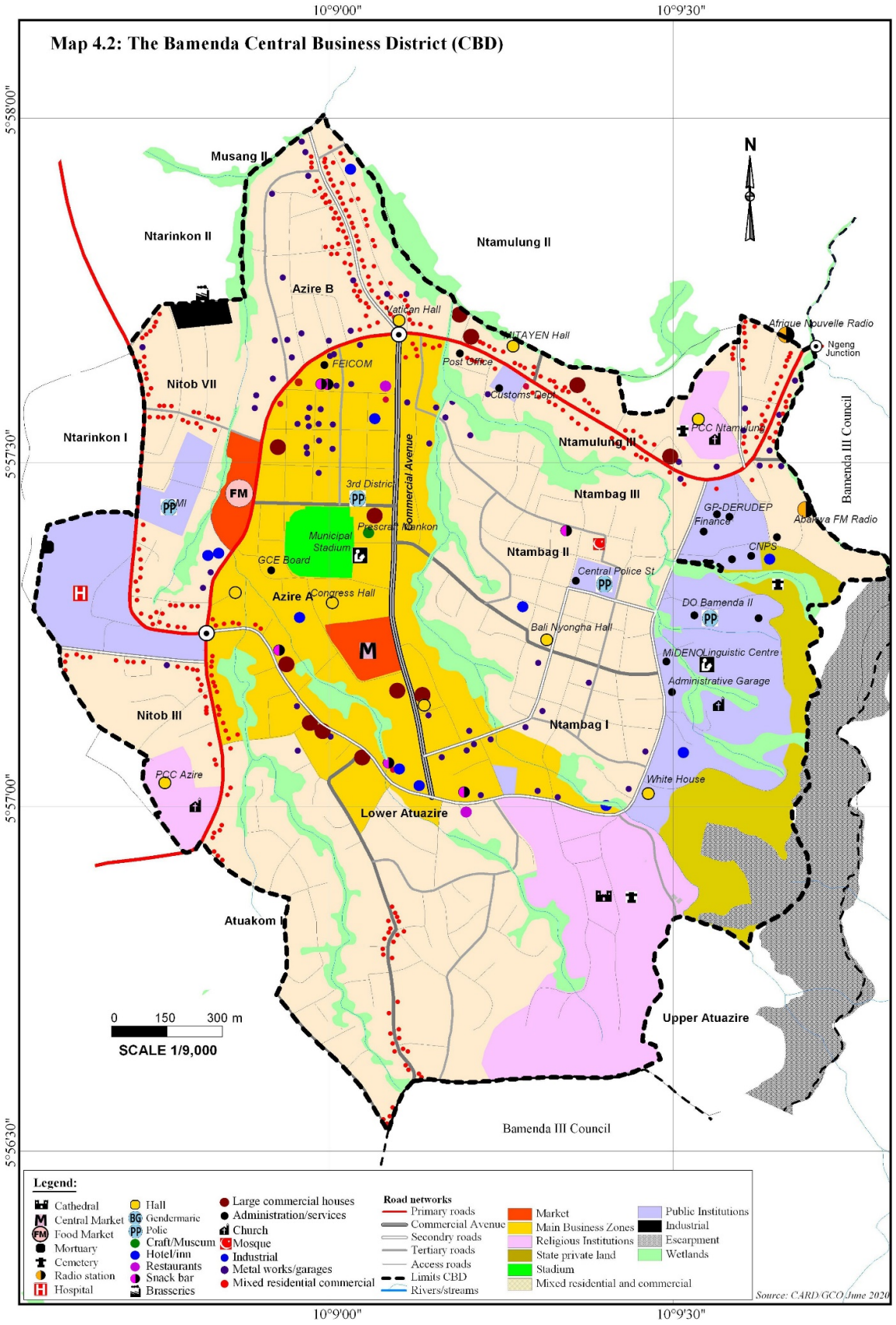
The Central town is an important source for production of financial resources for the state, City and the Bamenda II Council through the payment of taxes, business licences and other rates by economic operators in the exercise of their activities.

e) Areas for diverse Economic Activities

The modern diverse tertiary activities and the informal in the environment offer a strong concentration of demographic opportunities as an ideal stage for the development of new economic opportunities to the citizens.

Because of all the reasons and others cited above, the Commercial area (CBD) acts as a veritable economic engine for the whole of Bamenda II Council in particular and North West Region as a whole.

Map 4.2: The Bamenda Central Business District (CBD)



4.10.9 Industrial Development

Bamenda over the years has been known for its dynamic and creative auto-repair services. However, this has remained in the hands of locally trained apprentices whose abilities to innovate are limited. Formal training and professional education has contributed little or nothing to the auto-repair and other industrial activities. Bamenda of recent has equally developed local capacities in electronic and electrical repair industries.

The 1985 Bamenda master plan proposed growth and expansion of the industrial sector which has not taken place. The Bamenda SMAUL, PDU and POS equally proposed sites for industrial development. These sites have not also been acquired and no arrangements have been made for their development.

4.10.9.1 Characteristics of Industrial Activities

The existing state of industrial activities within the Bamenda II Council are characterised by:

1. **Auto repairs services:** Auto repairs services spread across town with a concentration around Fon's Street area. Elsewhere, they are located along major roads in order to be more competitive.
2. **Local materials:** Local building materials fabrication and sales are located along busy roads. The production of these building materials is done manually except for the quarrying of rocks which is done using specific equipments though part of the process is still done manually. Stone quarries are found at the peripheral settlements of Ntambeng- Mankon;
3. **Textile:** Textile from Bamenda has a high local and international value but the industry is still underdeveloped. The Main and Food markets are the main hubs for the development of this industry though the activity is still practiced at a small scale,
4. **Saw mills:** Saw mills are dispersed across the Council area along Major Street and contribute to traffic holdups when raw materials and finished products are being unloaded and loaded,
5. **Tyre repair services:** Tyre repair services are located along major roads and contribute to traffic holdups. They are usually located close to automobile repair industries,
6. **Metal tools fabrication:** Backyard metal tool fabrication occurs in the neighbourhoods. Production material is of poor quality and tools are sold along busy roads,
7. **Metal works:** Metal protector workshops are spread across the Council area usually along busy roads,
8. **Electronics:** Electronic and electrical repair shops are dispersed within busy areas of the town. They operate at a small scale,
9. **Handicraft:** Handicraft industries are dispersed across town. Though most of production is done at home, commercialization is done at Prescraft, food market and along busy roads,
10. **Furniture workshops:** Furniture workshops are concentrated along SONAC Street and Atua-zire (Metta) quarter,
11. **Food processing:** Small scale domestic food processing activities take place at home and the products are hawked along streets,
12. **Building material:** Manufactured building material stores are dispersed across town along busy streets.

4.10.9.2 Problem of Industrial Activities

Industrial activities within the Bamenda II Council are characterised by the following problems.

- Dispersed, unplanned and spontaneous location of industrial land uses,
- Mixed and conflicting industrial land uses,
- Limited and informal scale of industrial development,
- Undeveloped industrial potentials,
- Poorly developed industrial sites,
- Noisy industrial activities,
- Unsightly industrial activities,
- Industrial waste pollutes steams and the environment,
- Informal industrial activities occupy prime urban land which could be used for more profitable activities,
- Low returns to industrial investments and activities,
- Textile and fashion industry has been suffocated by the uncontrolled importation of second clothes, textiles, etc.

4.10.10 Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is an activity widely practiced within the urban area by the population for various reasons. Many urban residents are migrants from rural areas, and in spite of the fact that they live in urban areas; they are basically rural people whose incomes cannot support their basic needs. Urban agriculture constitutes a means of supplementing the nutritional needs and incomes of the poor households and recreational and past time for the well to do households. Urban agriculture generally takes place on public right-of-ways; risky and unprotected areas such as steep slopes, flood plains and watercourses; vacant private lands; vacant government lands and occupied private premises.

Urban agriculture is characterized by the spontaneous and random farming of seasonal or permanent food crops, vegetables, spices and fruit trees; the planting of fuel trees such as eucalyptus, ornamental trees and flowers and the rearing of uncontrolled ruminants such as sheep and goats; unfriendly pig farming which contaminates the environment and spread disease. Results of the survey showed that 77.56% of the households practise some form of urban agriculture which is a veritable source of income for some households.

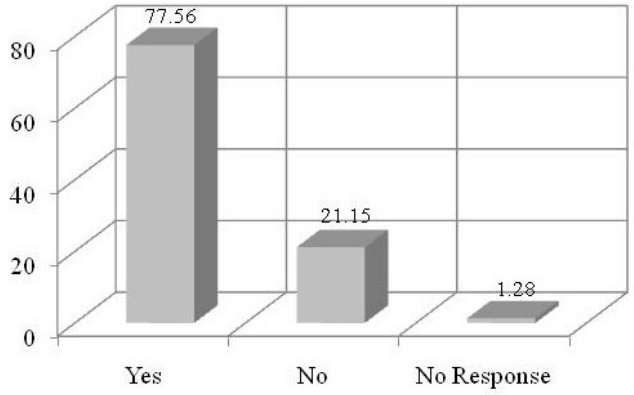


Figure 4.9: Households practising urban farming

4.10.10.1 Existing situation of Urban Agriculture

1. **Agriculture:** Crop cultivation is common in the urban periphery and suburbs because of the availability of land. The cultivation is for subsistence mainly tubers, cereals, legume, vegetable, fruits, palms etc. along wetlands/watercourses of (Mulang drainage basin, Mezam river basin, Muwatsu, Ntaghien and Ntanka drainage basin) for self-consumption or/and commercialization

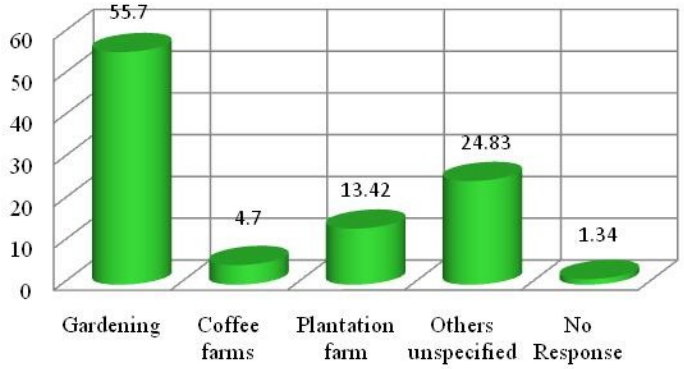


Figure 4.10: Types of urban farming

2. **Animal production:** There are small scale animal production of birds mostly around the urban periphery and suburbs because of the availability of land. The production is mainly for income generation and supply of protein to the population.
3. **Pig farming:** The practise of pig farming is also common place within the urban areas as many households consider it a source of income. Pig farmers confine their animals in cages or fences which are often poorly constructed and inadequately managed. Pig farmers are often accused of poorly confining their animals and of environmental pollution.
4. **Poultry farming:** Poultry farming is the most common activity carried out in small scale by individual households. While it is an intensive activity for farmers of hybrid species, majority of the poultry farmers practise free range breeding of local species.

Table 3.31: Housholds keeping ruminants such as pigs or goats

Do you keep ruminants like pigs goats	Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	146	46.79
No	154	49.36
No Response	12	3.85
Total	**312**	**100.00**

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

5. **Fish farming:** There are few fish pounds around the city but the climatic conditions do favour fish farming and existence of fish in rivers and streams around the city.
6. **Forestry:** Afforestation is common in the periphery and suburbs of the city because of the availability of land. It supplies wood and fuel to the population. The major problem with forestry development is the high demand of fuel wood and deforestation due to urbanisation.

4.10.10.2 Problems of Urban Agriculture

Table 4.32: Urban agriculture problems, causes and consequences

Problems	Causes	Consequences
Competition between agricultural land and land meant for construction	- Scarcity of sizable land and the high cost of urban land	- Practice of agriculture on any available space, even on the edge of roads
Low yields	- Continuous exploitation of land and non-practice of land conservative methods - Non respect of sustainable farming practices	- Low fertility of soils - Degradation of the environment

Problems	Causes	Consequences
Difficulties of access to appropriate technical assistance	- No appropriate extension system adapted to the town	- Production of polluted products - Use of inappropriate techniques and technologies adapted to the urban milieu;
Animals nuisances (noise and odours)	- Rearing of animals in densely populated areas - Production units too close to living houses	- Inconveniences to neighbours leading to complaints - Pollution of the environment
Straying of some animals	- Bad intention - Accidentally abandoned animals	- Crop destruction and defecation all over the quarter, thus inconveniencing neighbours and passer-by - Pollution of the environment
Farming of some species that are not adapted to the town	- Ignorance - Fighting for survival	- Health hazard for the populations (mosquitoes' multiplication,) - Bad aspect to the town - Degradation of the environment
No extension programme adapted to the town, taking into account the specificities of this agriculture so as to make it a development tool capable of providing food for urban dwellers	- Lack of orientation in government policies	- Low yields - Disorder due to lack of adequate knowledge - Health hazard for the populations (consumption of soiled food due to contaminated water for watering)
Difficulties of access to adequate finances for urban agriculture	- Agriculture is considered a highly risky domain by financial institutions, since the guarantees often required are not provided.	- Low yields due to non-application of adequate inputs

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

4.11 Synthesis on Climate Change

Climate change is a long term variation in global weather patterns especially increase in temperature and storm activity as a result of global warming.

Bamenda II Subdivisional Council has diverse climates within its geological area, known with its topography of plains and hills. Its climate is described as that of mild tropical. Alankie, Ndzong have high temperature which lies in the plain that stretches to Mbengwi and Bali, while the hilly areas of Mbatu and Chomba is generally cold including Ntambag. The middle areas like Azire, Nitob, Ngomham and quarters in the middle belt areas equally experiences the dry season and rainy seasons.

The rainy season usually stretches from mid-March to late October and it is characterized by heavy rains and relatively warmer temperatures. The average annual temperature is 20.84 °C Rainfall varies from *09mm to 386 mm* per year. Heavy rain fall here are usually experienced in the months of July to September. There is high humidity during the months of July and August, and low in January and February.

The dry season here begins in November and runs to mid-March. This is characterized by strong sunshine during the day and very cold nights and mornings. There is a lot of dust during the dry season that covers the road which in turn produces lots of mud in the rainy season. The driest month is January. Precipitation is at its lowest in January, with an average of 9mm and highest in September with an average of 386mm.

Table 4.33: The monthly and average weather condition Bamenda II Council Area

Temperature and Rain Fall	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temp (°C)	21.6	22	22.3	21.8	21.2	20.1	19.4	19.4	19.9	20.3	21	21.1
Min. Temp (°C)	15	15.3	16.8	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.7	15
Max. Temp (°C)	28.2	28.8	27.9	27	26.1	24.6	23.4	23.6	24.7	25.3	26.3	27.3
Rainfall (mm)	9	32	129	170	171	245	352	343	386	244	48	11

Source: Climatic data. Org 2018

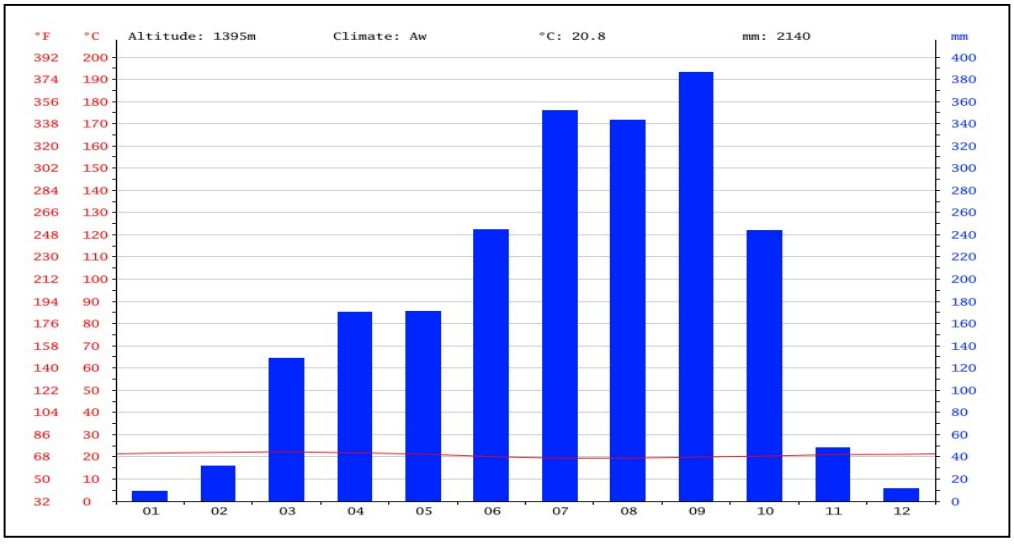


Table 4.33 below shows detailed analysis of human activities and climate change issues.

Table 4.34: Human Activities and climate change (Global warming)

Sector (exposition unit per agro ecologic zone)	Climatic change Tendencies	Biophysical Effects	Socio-economic Effects	Risk level (high, average, low)	Local potentials to solve /adaptation capacity	Solutions envisaged	Quarters Concerned
Agriculture	Dryness	**Wetlands:** Drying up of wetlands	- Shortage of water supply to both man and animals - Air pollution - Increased sickness - Low household income from agriculture - Food insecurity (the staple food of the people affected)	**High:** Scarcity of vegetables and spices in the market	- Use of indigenous crop varieties with resilient features for crop improvement	- Stop river encroachment by farming - Early maturing varieties, - Carry out crop rotation - **Diversified farming systems**: integration of crops and livestock are more effective at using nutrients from manure,	- Mulang - Mukwebu - Matsom - Ngomgham - Alankie - Ntangien - Matsam - Mbingfibieh - Akumlam
	- Low level of rainfall	**Soil:** - Erosion - Floods - Poor soil fertility	- Low household income from urban agriculture - Low market prices - Hunger	**Low:** scarcity of food in households and market - High risk of Low business turn-over - High risk of low income	- Natural or organic manure - Available land - Labour force	- Multiply agric exploitation - supervision of farmers, crop rotation, fallow lying - The use of hybrid varieties that can weather adverse environmental conditions, including less rain - Use organic manure in the farms	- Ntamulung I - Upper Atuazire - Mbomasa - Jangma - Atuala - Akaka - Asaba - Nting Munyih
	Tornados (strong /whirl winds)	**Vegetation**: deforestation	- Destruction of crops - Low household revenue - Destruction of houses - Deforestation - Washing of top soils	- Low: scarcity of food in the market --High risk of deforestation --High risk of disappearance of natural herbs --Low risk of poor nutrition	Available land	- Practice afforestation - Multiply agric exploitation supervision of farmers, crop rotation, fallow lying	- Ntamulung I - Upper Atuazire - Mbomasa - Jangma - Atuala - Akaka - Asaba - Nting Munyih
Animal husbandry, fishing and aquaculture	Dryness;	**Water :** drying up	- High prevalence of animal diseases - Low level of cattle production - Fall in production	- **Low**: scarcity of cattles in the market - Low level of dairy products	- Existence of grazers - Existence of land for grazers - Streams are also available	- Concerted efforts in protecting the wetlands - Plant improved pasture - Trained livestock breeders on improved breeding method	- Atuala - Atuadong - Ngoh Ngwaba - Alankie - Ndzong

Sector (exposition unit per agro ecologic zone)	Climatic change Tendencies	Biophysical Effects	Socio-economic Effects	Risk level (high, average, low)	Local potentials to solve /adaptation capacity	Solutions envisaged	Quarters Concerned
			level, - Goats and pigrery, - Birds flow in poultry farming - Insufficient pasture	- Slow economic growth - Poor quality animals produced		- Incorporation of pasture improvement techniques	- Alamandom - Ntumbong I&II
	- Low level of rainfall	- Drying up wetlands and streams	- High death rate of animals - Infertile soil - Reduction in urban agricultural production - Contaminated water	- High risk of animals dieing - Low because of a drop in fish production - Low risk of having drought	- Existence of rivers - Existence of fish ponds in some marshy areas - Adjust timing of farm operations to reduce risks of crop failure	- Protect the available water sources - Early maturing varieties - Changes in traditional to modern techniques	- Atuala - Atuadong - Ngoh Ngwaba - Alankie - Ndzong - Alamandom - Ntumbong I&II
Water	Drying up wetlands and streams	- Extinction of wetlands	- No drinking water - Reduction in urban agricultural production - A drop in household income - Slow economic development	- High risk of contaminated water - High risk of hunger - Low standard of living - Low risk of shortage of water - Low risk of losing of lives	- Existence of some streams	- Plant water friendly trees - Sinking of boreholes, - The run-off water can be stored in home gardens and used for plants during water shortages - Lobby for potable water supply	- Entire urban quarters, - Muwastsu, - Alafrumbi - Ndzumambueh - Alamatu
Mines and Industrial development	- High temperatures - Low rainfall	- Insufficient water resources - Dryness of catchment areas	- High rate of water borne diseases - Water shortage for human and animal needs - Frequent power cut - Irrigation challenges	- Moderate	- Afforestation of the environment - Provision of pipe borne water	- Rationing of water and light - Use of less energy consuming bulbs - Use of other energy sources (solar plants) - Protection of catchment areas	- Ntambeng - Betita - Tingoh - Ngoh Ngwaba - Atuafor II
Forestry and wild life	- Unstable rainfall and sunshine - High/ low temperature	- Floods - Erosion - Draught - Destruction of plant and wild life species - Drainage	- poor agricultural production - Poor health - Poor animal product	- Moderate	- Afforestation and reforestation - Control burning	- Ensure proper drainage system - Avoid deforestation - Increase environmental education	- Mankon Palace, - Ntoh Chomba, - Ntoh Mbatu

Sector (exposition unit per agro ecologic zone)	Climatic change Tendencies	Biophysical Effects	Socio-economic Effects	Risk level (high, average, low)	Local potentials to solve /adaptation capacity	Solutions envisaged	Quarters Concerned
		difficulties					
Environment nature protection and sustainable development	- Unstable rainfall and sunshine - High/ low temperature	- Floods - Erosion - Draught - Destruction of beneficiary organisms - Drainage difficulties	- Poor agricultural production - Poor health - Poor animal production	- Moderate	- Afforestation and reforestation - Control burning	- Ensure proper drainage system - Avoid deforestation - Increase environmental education	- Mulang - Mukwebu - Ngoh Ngwaba - Atuafor II Matsom - Ngomgham - Alankie - Ntangien - Matsam - Atuala - Mbingfibieh - Akumlam
Habitat and infrastructure	Tornados (strong /whirl winds)	- Houses, electrical pylon/poles, crops & trees are blown down - Destruction of habitat (education, residential) houses - Urban infrastructure	- Increase cost of re-building housing, infrastructure and services	- High risk of deforestation - High risk of not having good wood for roofing	- Land - Trees	- Sensitized the people on building code - Rehabilitate damaged habitat and infrastructure - Better and new building and engineering codes, standards, practices - Larger “safety factors”, more redundancy in infrastructure design - Phased adaptation structures - Beams built for additional height/safety	- Ntambag - Upper Atua-azire - Mbomassa - Alabukam - Alankie - Alatakoh - Mbingfibieh

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

V PROBLEMS ANALYSIS

CHAPTER FIVE: SWOT ANALYSES

5.1 SWOT Analyses of Bamenda II Council

At the end of the analysis of all the relevant information, literature review, field surveys and other thematic analyzes, it becomes necessary to synthesize the information collected.

Information and data parameters are summarized in strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Strengths and weaknesses tend to focus on internal issues and strengths; opportunities and threats are focused on the outside and the future. The diagnosis leads to issues and orientations that can be used to formulate a clear vision of the territory's development as explained below:

a) **Strength:** The forces identify with the assets on which the authorities can rely to forge and accelerate the development of the city;
b) **Weaknesses:** Are the obstacles that will have to be overcome to ensure a better growth of the city;
c) Opportunities refer to the favorable external conditions that the city will be able to enjoy for a better future;
d) **Threats:** Represent unfavorable external conditions, which can annihilate any development action if it is not mastered.

The Tables 5.1 below presents a SWOT analysis of the main areas diagnosed in the field.

Table 5.1: SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Physical Environment	- Excellent thermal comfort in most areas; - Very good pluviometry with an annual average of about *1500mm*	- Destruction of the natural environment - Air lands and water pollution - Negligence of eco-touristic potential of the area - Poor hygiene and sanitation in homes: Defecating in streams and in the open and poor toilet construction facilities, - Excessive erosion due to the destruction of the natural vegetation - Cultivation of eucalyptus trees in water catchments, - Farming and construction in wetlands,	- Watershed – Ground water recharging area and helps to cleanse/purify water by trapping and holding any pollutants in the flooded soil - Wetlands retain of water for the CDE water dam at *Mbatu* - Favorable areas for parks - Wetlands for moderation of climate of the area, - Favorable landscape for building construction, - Pleasant vista of the neighbourhood	- Presence of risky zones especially wetlands and the escarpments, - Biodiversity: Destruction of the flora and fauna, pollution of surface and underground water, - Wells and latrines dug at close range within the urban area - Drying up of wetlands leading to a drop in water level or supply

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Environment	- Wetlands: Water courses and marshy areas that maintain ecological balance and serve as urban green areas and potential areas for park and gardens, - Conducive altitude for harnessing of sustainable energy from solar and wind sources	- Haphazard dumping of waste - Pollution of streams - Obstruction of water courses and drainage structures - Air pollution from dusty roads and the surroundings, - Poor waste management; - Destruction of the natural environment more than 85.9% of solid waste is released behind houses, posing a threat of pollution within the study area;	- Good exposure to sunlight as a source of energy, - Favorable areas and conditions for resorts and leisure parks - Satisfactory air circulation to maintain favorable atmospheric pressure, - Recycling of waste	- Exposure to strong winds that spread dust and threaten to remove roofs of houses, - Presence of risk areas such as the escarpment
Demography	- A very young population - Good schooling rate of heads of households - Diversity of cultures; - 19.2% of women are heads of households; - 82.7% of heads of household are married	- Low density of the population; - A high level (60.9%) age group-heads of household aged above 51years - Widows who are heads of households represent as high as 7.7% - The low income 7.692307692 - 35.25% of heads of household earn below 30,000 FCFA monthly.	- The HIMO approach within the framework of carrying out work in the municipality can promote the creation of local jobs, as well as the transfer of skills. - Technical and professional training of young population can accelerate development in the area, - Cultural festivals to boost harmonious co-existence and tourism.	- High level (19.2%) of female household heads is unfavorable for balanced upbringing of children - The Urbanization of highly rural areas risks losing their identity, - Lack of employment opportunities and low household incomes delays development and progress of the area
Economy Dynamic	- A diversified agriculture with both cash and food crops - Availability of Land for economic transformation of the area, - Availability of local labor despite strong migratory movements; - Practice of pisciculture; - Proximity to Nigeria-the economic giant of Africa, - Existence of local means of	- Industrial sector is operating far below its full capacity - Weaker secondary sector which has been the engine of growth and development for many communities and countries production sector. - Weak corporate investment initiatives; - Weak government technical and financial support for economic operators; - Insufficient credits for small, medium and large scale enterprises; - Insufficient advertising and promotion of business ventures in the municipality.	- Diverse local development actors - Numerous community based organizations - Varied crop production patterns - Agroforestry promotion - Diverse cooperative micro finance services and transport services available - The youths form the greatest proportion of the population - Social cohesion amongst inhabitants,	- Inadequate financial means - Soil erosion - Farmer grazer conflicts - High taxes - Limited service deliveries and outreach - Climate change effect - The ravaging HIV/Aids Pandemic is destroying the youths - Rural exodus might cause influx of people into town, - Proliferation of the culture

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	production of drinks - Many hotels and restaurants of modern standard	- Inadequate and weak financial institutions - Rudimentary practice of agriculture and fish farming; - Lack of raw materials for the secondary production sector; - Feeble corporate investment initiatives; - Un planned house construction patterns	- Available primary products for industrial take-off - Diversified handicraft skills - Rich culture in the aspects of dressing; dialect, traditional food - Economic operators in Insurance, telecommunication, available, - Readily available local building materials - Available land for building construction - Enough space for organizations and companies to set-up	with the western culture - Inadequate coverage of water and electricity supply, - Insufficient basic services,
Analysis of Land Occupancy	**A. Spatial Growth**			
	- Practical and Methodological Guide for the Preparation of Urban Planning Documents in Cameroon, (MINHDU 2018) constitutes a chance - Available of planning documents and building regulations (PDU and LUP)	- Lack of appropriate infrastructure to match population growth and expansion of the town; - Lack of statistics for assessing the demand and need for services; - No mechanism for monitoring the growth and spatial evolution of the town; - Lack of harmonious organization of land uses and development	- Existence of land for spatial growth in all directions if well planned and controlled,	- Decrease in vegetation cover due to poor development construction in the urban area; - Anarchical occupation and exploitation of lands in the present urban area, - Difficulty in reversing the arbitrary location of land uses in the planning area.
	B. **Land use**			
	- Availability of building Land at relatively low cost especially at the urban peripheries - Predominance of use of local molded bricks for constructions - Available land for agriculture and livestock activities	- Anarchical subdivision of land into urban plots; - Inaccessibility of occupied sites; - Poorly drained sites; - Boundaries of plots are not clear - Lack of an organized land market - Non-existence of cadastral maps - Only 30.1% of household heads have land titles;	- Enough land permitting land use planning, - Available land for social housing programme by MINHDU and other partners, - Land use plan to include lands for future expansion to accommodate new services and growth	- Conflicts on land use between farmers and Grazers - Frequent bush fires - Un-budgeted funds for investment both by the state or private sector - Cash flows that do not permit the respect of the provisional timetable necessary to complete

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
				governmental projects;
Analysis of Land Occupancy	C. **Habitat**			
	- 41.7% of owners have inherited their land; - Predominance of brick construction (local materials).	- Poor quality of housing units - Inadequate housing for the poor. - Non application of urban planning regulations - Many houses are not connected to basic utilities; - Insufficient decent housing stock - Absence of housing development control. - Uncontrolled and indiscriminate occupation of land. - Remarkable use of temporary building materials. - Absence of financing for housing development projects. - Uncontrolled and indiscriminate occupation of building land. - Predominance of unplanned urban tissue; - Predominance of housing units constructed with temporal materials (44.9%);	- May benefit from government project for the construction of social housing - Law N°2009/010 of July 10, 2009 governing the location-accession to the real estate property - The law n°2010/022 of December 21st 2010 relating to the co-ownership of buildings; - Order No.0009/E/2/MINHDU of August 21 2008 setting up standards for social housing. - Local services of MINHDU to sensitize population and organization to exploit the various government texts on housing development	- Land acquisition and land marketing is very slow - Risk of losing the identity of the site still with a strong traditional character; - Cash flows that do not permit the respect of the provisional timetable necessary to complete government funded projects; - Ignorance of provisions in government texts on housing can negatively impact on housing in the town.
Analysis of Land Occupancy	**D. Public and Community facilities**			
	- Available primary and professional institutions, - Available land for the creation and construction of facilities,	- Underutilized capacities of the numerous Hospitals. - Gap exists in the provision of health institutions, - Poorly furnished and equipped public and private services and structures; - Limited capacity in terms of personnel and facilities; - Poor state of infrastructure; - Understaffed confessional schools; - Inadequate recreational facilities; - High prevalence of HIV/AIDS and malaria;	- Presence of Cooperative college, School of sports, and CATUC Bamenda, - Security-wise: Presence of multiple security services BIR, Gendarmerie Legion, Brigade and Public Security Station etc. - Administratively-presence of DO, Divisional Delegations and services, - Potentials market outs	- Inadequate allocation of funds, - Persisting Anglophone socio-political crisis,

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		- Inadequate funding; - Unbalanced distribution; - Poorly equipped facilities, - Civic and Cultural Facilities: No befitting structure and no adequate facilities in terms of type and quality		
Urban Services	A. **Water supply**			
	- Bamenda Up-Station watershed for all villages of Bamenda II Council	- Poor quality supply of potable water; - Inadequate network coverage, - Low coverage rate of the CDE network (19.2%), are connected to CAMWATER networks within the urban area, - More than 70.51% of the population remain exposed to cholera and diarrhea diseases because of the quality of the water consumed; - 79.5% of the population consume water from Spring source, community water or boreholes, that are difficult to treat: this puts them at risk of diarrheal diseases, - Non protection of water catchments, - Outdated CDE equipment and material	- Vast and large areas of wetlands and spring sources to furnish CDE dam with sufficient water for drinking and domestic usage	- Continuous invasion of wetlands for eucalyptus and housing development if no measures are taken to stop the practices, - Inadequate financing
	B. Energy supply			
	- Bamenda II Council is connected to the national electricity grid i.e. ENEO HT Grid from Edea via the Bamenda Substation	- High cost of connection to electricity supply network; - Poorly maintained networks and infrastructure, - Limited Capacity of electricity supply, - Frequent cuts in electricity supply; - High cost of domestic gas; - Over-dependence on firewood which exerts pressure on the environment. - Absence of a public lighting system	- Enough sunlight and wind sources that can be harnessed to provide steady energy need of the town, - Available waterfall to be used for micro hydro electricity - Available sun shine for solar energy	- Continuous electricity interruption affects economic production, - Non-investment and extension of electricity by the service provider-ENEO leaves parts of the town in darkness, and increase level of insecurity of the population, - Student performance in schools is affected, - Frequent interruption leads

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
				to sparks, capable of causing fire accidents, and destruction of household appliances
Urban Services	C. **Communication**			
	- Presence of numerous private radio stations, - Reception of CRTV signals, - Available private Cable Television Network providers	- Poor functioning condition of the telephone communication network: which remains problematic for any investor; - Frequent mobile network communication interruptions, - Frequent electricity interruption,	- Stable energy for communication networks, possible with solar or wind harnessed energy, - Available communication antenna needing only stable energy to be functional, - Altitude advantage for the installation of communication and transmission infrastructure	- Inadequate investment by the state or service providers discourages investors and tourists, - Frequent interruption in communication deprive residents of vital information which is basic for success in the information age.
	D. Road networks and infrastructure			
	- Stable soil and laterite for road maintenance and construction works	- Unplanned and undeveloped networks, - Lack functional networks, - Absence of classification and hierarchy of road networks; - Absence of routine maintenance of drainage structures and bridges leading to blockage of ditches, certain culverts. - Insufficient connectivity leading to difficulties of movement; - Absence of routine maintenance of the earth roads; - Absence or insufficient sidewalks;	- Ring road (N11) traverses the town, - Major road out-let to Ekok (Nigeria)	- Insecurity - Inadequate budget allocations for urban road networks construction,
Urban Services	E. **Drainage networks and structures**			
	- Available natural drainage	- Stagnation of water along blocked road side ditches and some drainage structures - Lack of maintenance of earth roads and roadside drains - Insufficient drainage structures,	- Hilly nature of terrain favours drainage	- Non budget allocation for road construction and drainage structures, - Farmers cultivate right into the drains,
Urban	**A. Human Resources**			
	- Existence of instrument	- The level of education range is 0-First	- There exist many NGOs within	- Lack of technical know-how

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Governance and local finance	delegating power for the Council Executive, - There are partner organizations which provide trainings - There is skilled and unskilled labour employed in the council - The sharing of roles makes work effective and efficient - Existence of social allowances (CNPS)	Degree with majority of the staff falling at the lower end of the scale. More so, Qualification does not correspond to posts held by some of the executives and most of the staff. - There is poor coordination of labour both in terms of management and administration - There exists no advancement policy within the council - The payment of monthly salaries not regular and de-motivating - No Organizational chart is an indication of no communication - Staff meetings are not organized within the various departments wherein, issue affecting staff and work are not discussed. - Nonexistence of clear job descriptions for each staff, - Duration of Staff meetings not available - Organizational of personnel portraying a Top-Bottom Approach which is a hindrance to development as it shows a superior and subordinate relationship, especially in terms of communication. - There exists no career profile for staff - The wide gender gap difference between the male and female is so visible and indicative of a patriarchal system in place.	the municipality who can offer trainings to executives and staff - The council is a partner of Volunteer Services Overseas (VSO), an organisation which has a lot of experts and funding of projects related to capacity building and organizational development. - The Council is a member of UCC offering opportunities for council twining	- Insufficient logistics - Employment of unqualified staff to key positions - Loss of staff if in-service trainings are not programmed. - Projects may be difficult to implement and complete because of the inflexible nature of the various committees within the council.
	B. Local Finance			
Urban governance and local finance	- The existence of 03separate accounts; Administrative, Management, and Stores accounts	- Most tax payers are not versed with the tax system, making it difficult to collect taxes. - Surpluses at the end of the financial year	- Unexploited sources of finance like land, completed council chambers - Trust worthy and mastery of	- Inaccessibility of the council to surpluses is a threat as it gives no room for growth - High taxes have forced, and

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	- There are also organizations and partners which serve as external sources of income to the council like FEICOM, loans and overdrafts from banks, gifts and legacies - There is a good mastery of the tax system and collection documents - Appropriate logistics are always in place for tax collection - Revenue and expenditures recorded - Existence of markets - Existence of a motor park - Vibrant economic operators in the council area	are not considered as income as they are not accessible to the council - There is black market as most business men hide a bulk of their goods for fear of taxes - Also, most potential investors complain of high taxes - Orders of budget approval are not also respected - High external debts - Low allocation of finances for reproductive investments - Low rate of realization of income and expenditure - Weak exploitation of revenue heads - Few enterprises - High external debts - Low allocation of finances for reproductive investments	accounting system by head of council executive (Mayor) - Abundant natural resources to be exploited within the council - Potential to build market sheds in some of the communities hence increase of income, - Development of tourism activities and investment - Rich agriculture potentials	still continue to force investors out of business. This reduces the council's ability to make profit, hence a threat to its development - Insufficient logistics - Poor communication network - Tax evasion
	C. Cooperation and Management of relations			
	- Varied government and civil society services - Existence of partnerships with services and civil society	- Lack of formal instruments between council and local services and civil society, - Lack of PRO for the council to increase the vision/image of the council - Some State services are not collaborative - The link and relationship between the council and civil society / private sector is near absent.	- Potential sources for acquisition of services to improve development within the council, - Sources of financing for projects	- The opportunities are yet to be exploited due to inadequate knowledge or no established networks with the partners concerned.
Urban governance and local finance	**D. Council Asset**			
	- There are a great number of assets available to the council which can generate a lot of income. These are both fixed and movable assets.	- Very few landed property of the council has been identified e.g. council land, forest, infrastructure, markets, etc. to establish their present state and surface area occupied - Inventory is not updated.	- Many external sources of income to be used to purchase more asset for the council - Vast council lands to be exploited	- Lack of a detailed inventory of assets makes it difficult to discover missing items. - This equally makes it difficult to know how much income each asset is giving

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		- A poor management maintenance policy is applicable - Dates of acquisition and dates of initial putting in use of assets are not available. This makes it difficult to calculate the rate of depreciation, etc. - There are vast lands that are not yet exploited		- Since depreciation rates are not calculated, this increases the risk of using these assets

5.2 Main Problems and consolidated identified needs per sector

Table 5.2: Needs/identified and consolidated project ideas per sector per quarter

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	Create, construct and equip a GNS Alamandom Create, construct and equip a GNS Bagmande Create, construct and equip a GNS Matsom Create, construct and equip a GNS Ndzong Create, construct and equip a GNS Alafrumbi, Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntankah I Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntankah I1 Create, construct and equip a GNS Alabukom Create, construct and equip a GNS Alatakoh Create, construct and equip a GNS Akokikang Create, construct and equip a GNS Nkvurah Create, construct and equip a GNS Nting Munyih Create, construct and equip a GNS Atugh Ndang Create, construct and equip a GNS Asaba Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntaw Chomba Create, construct and equip a GNS Mbefuh Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntamangu Create, construct and equip a GNS Alakoro Create, construct and equip a GNS Nstuabuh Create, construct and equip a GNS Ndzumambueh Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntangien Create, construct and equip a GNS Atualakom Create, construct and equip a GNS Alatsu Create, construct and equip a GNS Ngomgham Create, construct and equip a GNS Alakuma Create, construct and equip a GNS Nitob IV Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntaturu Create, construct and equip a GNS Upper Atuazire

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	Create, construct and equip a GNS Mbomasa
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Atuafor II
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntingkag
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Alabukam
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntumbong 1
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntambeng
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ngomham I
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Chinde
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntamulung I
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Nkietstem
				Create, construct and equip a GNS Ntoh Nsongwa
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ndzong
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntamafe
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntambeng
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntangien
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntankah
				Create, construct and equip a GS Alasuatom
				Create, construct and equip a GS Mukwebuh
				Create, construct and equip a GS Alabukam
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ngomham I
				Create, construct and equip a GS Akumlam
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntarinkon I
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ngomgham IV
				Create, construct and equip a GS Akokikang
				Create, construct and equip a GS Nitob IV
				Create, construct and equip a GS Nitob VI
				Create, construct and equip a GS Upper Atuazire
				Create, construct and equip a GS Mbomasa
				Create, construct and equip a GS Nting Munyih
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntahti
				Create, construct and equip a GS Nkietstem
				Create, construct and equip a GS Makukuni –Mbatu or Chomba
				Create, construct and equip a GS Betita
				Create, construct and equip a GS Mambang
				Create, construct and equip a GS Ntoh Chomba
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Akumlam
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Alamandom
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Alamatsom
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Chomba
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS GMI IIA
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS GMI IIB
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Mbingfibieh
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Nsongwa

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Ntingkag
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GNS Ntoh-Mbatu
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Azanah
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Alankie
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Alamatsom
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Alamandom
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Matrufon
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Mbingfibieh
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Nsongwa
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Ntingkag
				Construct and equip a block of classrooms in GS Ntoh Mbatu,
				Recruit and post 3 teachers to GNS Akumlam
				Recruit and post 5 teachers to GNS Alamandom
				Recruit and post 5 teachers to GNS Alamatsom
				Recruit and post 4 teachers to GNS Chomba
				Recruit and post 14 teachers to GNS GMI IIA
				Recruit and post 8 teachers to GNS GMI IIB
				Recruit and post 5 teachers to GNS Mbingfibieh
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GNS Nsongwa
				Recruit and post 5 teachers to GNS Ntingkag
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GNS Ntoh-Mbatu
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Azanah
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Alankie
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Alamatsom
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Alamandom
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Chomba
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS GMI Group I,
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS GMI Group IIA,
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS GMI Group II B
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS GMI Group II C
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Matrufon
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Mbingfibieh
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Nsongwa
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Ntingkag
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Ntoh-Mbatu,
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GBS Old Town I
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Mulang
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GS Mulang II,
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GBS Old Town II
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GBS Ngomgham I
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GBS Ngomgham IIA,
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GBS Ngomgham IIB,

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	Recruit and post 2 teachers to GPS Atuakum
				Recruit and post 2 teachers to GPS Bamenda
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Alamandom,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Alankie
				Domestic science room are constructed in, GS Alamatsom,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Azanah
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Chomba
				Domestic science room are constructed in GBS GMI Group I
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Matrufon,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Mbingfibieh
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Nsongwa,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS GS Ntingkag
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Ntoh Mbatu,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GBS Old Town I
				Domestic science room are constructed in GS Mulang
				Domestic science room are constructed in GBS Ngomgham I,
				Domestic science room are constructed in GPS Atuakum
				Construction of playgrounds at GS Azanah
				Construction of playgrounds at GS Matrufon
				Construction of playgrounds at GS Ntingkag
				Construction of playgrounds at GS Ntoh Mbatu
				Provide 10 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Akumlam
				Provide 06 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Alamandom
				Provide 10 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Alamatsom
				Provide 17 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Chomba
				Provide 47hexagon tables+chairs to GNS GMI IIA
				Provide 46 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS GMI IIB
				Provide 10 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Mbingfibieh
				Provide 05 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Nsongwa
				Provide 20 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Ntingkag
				Provide 10 hexagon tables+chairs to GNS Ntoh-Mbatu
				97 Desks are provided in GS Azanah,
				142 Desks are provided in GS Alankie
				330 Desks are provided in GS Alamatsom
				150 Desks are provided in GS Alamandom
				110 Desks are provided in GS Chomba
				217 Desks are provided in GBS GMI Group I
				80 Desks are provided in GBS GMI Group IIA
				80 Desks are provided in GBS GMI Group IIB,
				84 Desks are provided in GBS GMI Group IIC
				70 Desks are provided in GS Matrufon
				77 Desks are provided in GS Mbingfibieh

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	82 Desks are provided in GS Nsongwa
				20 Desks are provided in GS Ntingkag
				30 Desks are provided in GS Ntoh Mbatu
				130 Desks are provided in GS GBS Old Town I
				20 Desks are provided in GS Mulang
				35 Desks are provided in GS Mulang 11
				101 Desks are provided in GBS Old Town II
				25 Desks are provided in GBS Old Town II
				20 Desks are provided in GBS Ngomgham IIA
				23 Desks are provided in GS GBS Ngomgham IIB
				130 Desks are provided in GBS Old Town I
				50 Desks are provided in GPS Atuakum,
				75 Desks are provided in GPS Bamenda,
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Azanah,
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Alankie,
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Alamatsom
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Alamandom
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Matrufon
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Ntingkag
				01 Borehole is sunk in GS Ntoh Mbatu
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in GS Azanah,
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in, GS Alankie,
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in GS Alamatsom,
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in GS Alamandom,
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in, GS Matrufon,
				01 VIP toilet is constructed in GS Ntoh Mbatu
				25 complete computer units are procured for GBS GMI Group I
				10 complete computer units are procured for GS Mbingfibieh
				10 complete computer units are procured for GS Nsongwa
				10 complete computer units are procured for GS Ntingkag
				20 complete computer units are procured for GS Mulang
				20 complete computer units are procured for GBS Ngomgham I
				20 complete computer units are procured for GBS Old Town I
				10 complete computer units are procured for GPS Atuakum,
				10 complete computer units are procured for GPS Bamenda
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Azanah
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Alankie
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Alamatsom
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Alamandom
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Chomba
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS GMI group 1
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS, GMI Group IIA,

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS,GMI Group IIB,
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS, GMI Group IIC,
				Procure and distribute 03 waste c ollectioncans to GS Matrufon
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Mbingfibieh
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Ntingkag
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Ntoh Mbatu
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Old Town I
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Mulang
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Mulang II
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Old Town II
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Ngomgham I
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Ngomgham I1A
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Ngomgham I1B
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Old Town 1
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS Old Town II
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GPS Atuakum
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GPS Bamenda
				Procure and distribute 03 waste collectioncans to GS
				07 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Azanah
				05 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Alankie
				12 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Alamatsom
				08 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Alamandom
				10 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Chomba
				17 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS GMI Group 1n
				14 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS GMI Group IIA
				12 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS GMI Group IIB
				09 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS GMI Group IIC,
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	08 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Matrufon
				15 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Mbingfibieh
				13 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Nsongwa
				09 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Ntingkag
				07 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Ntoh Mbatu,
				09 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Old Town I
				11 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Mulang
				10 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS Mulang II,
				08 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GS GBS Old Town II,
				10 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Ngomgham I
				11 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Ngomgham IIA,
				15 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Ngomgham IIB,
				0 9 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Old Town I
				0 8 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GBS Old Town II
				0 9 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GPS Atuakum
				0 9 Teachers tables and chairs are supplied to GPS Bamenda

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- Insufficient establishments of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient infrastructure and facilities in existing schools - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms	- Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education	Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Akumlam
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Alamandum
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Alamatsom
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Chomba
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS GMI group IIA
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS GMI group IIB
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS GMI group IIC
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Matrufon
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Mbingfibieh
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Nsongwa
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS Ntingkag
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GNS
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Azanah
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Alankie
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Alamatsom
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Alamandom
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Chomba
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS GMI Group I,
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS GMI Group II A
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS GMI Group IIB
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS GMI Group II C
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Matrufon
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Mbingfibieh
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Nsongwa
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Ntingkag
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Ntoh Mbatu
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GBS Old Town 1
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Mulang
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GS Mulang II
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GBS Old Town II
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GBS Ngomgham I
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GBS Ngomgham IIA
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GBS Ngomgham IIB
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GPS Atuakum
				Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to GPS Bamenda
				Special Needs pupils undergoing Inclusive education are given assistance (financial and material support) GBHS Bamenda,
				Special Needs pupils undergoing Inclusive education are given assistance (financial and material support) CBC Special needs School Nkwen
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Akumlam
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Alamandum
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Alamatsom
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Chomba

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Didactic materials are given to GNS GMI group IIA
				Didactic materials are given to GNS GMI group IIB
				Didactic materials are given to GNS GMI group IIC
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Matrufon
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Mbingfibieh
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Nsongwa
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Ntingkag
				Didactic materials are given to GNS Ntoh Mbatu
				Didactic materials are given to GS Azanah
				Didactic materials are given to GS Alankie
				Didactic materials are given to GS Alamatsom
				Didactic materials are given to GS Alamandom
				Didactic materials are given to GS Chomba
				Didactic materials are given to GS GMI Group 1
				Didactic materials are given to GS GMI Group IIA,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, GMI Group IIB,
				Didactic materials are given to GS GMI Group IIC, ,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Matrufon,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Mbingfibieh
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Ntingkag
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Ntoh Mbatu
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Old Town I
				Didactic materials are given to GS, , Mulang,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, ,Mulang II,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, , Old Town II,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Ngomgham I
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Ngomgham IIA
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Ngomgham IIB
				Didactic materials are given to GS, Old Town I,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, GPS Atuakum,
				Didactic materials are given to GS, GPS Bamenda,
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- Insufficient gov't grammar, and technical schools - Inadequate school infrastructure and facilities - Insufficient trained teachers	- Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education - High rate of dropout	Create. construct and equip GSS Ntamafe
				Create. construct and equip GSS Mbomassa
				Create. construct and equip GSS Akumlam
				Create. construct and equip GSS Ndzumambueh
				Create. construct and equip GTC Ntarinkon
				Create. construct and equip GTC Mukwebuh
				25 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Bamenda,
				25 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Down Town,
				30 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GHS Mankon,
				13 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GHS Mbatu
				15 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Nitob
				08 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
		- Inadequate workshops in technical colleges	from schools	10 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GSS Alankie
				10 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GTHS Alabukam,
				12 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GTHS Chomba,
				20 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GTC Bagmande
				20 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntankah
				40 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntaturu
				40 Classrooms are constructed and equipped in GSS Mulang
				04 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GBHS Bamenda
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GBHS Down Town
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at , GHS Mankon,
				03 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GBHS Mankon
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- Insufficient gov't grammar, and technical schools - Inadequate school infrastructure and facilities - Insufficient trained teachers - Inadequate workshops in technical colleges	- Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education - High rate of dropout from schools	03 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at Mbatu
				05 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GBHS Nitob
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				03 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GBSS Ngomgham,
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GSS Alankie,
				03 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GTHS Alabukam
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GTHS Chomba
				01 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GTC Bagmande
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GTC Ntankah
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GTC Ntaturu,
				02 Laboratories and workshops are constructed at GSS Mulang
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Bamenda
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Down Town
				1 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GHS Mankon
				3 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Mankon
				3 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Mbatu
				5 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBHS Nitoh
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				3 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GBSS Ngomgham
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GSS Alankie
				3 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GTHS Alabukam
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GTHS Chomba
				1 libary room is constructed and equipped in GTC Bagmande
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntankah
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntaturu
				2 libaries rooms are constructed and equipped in GSS Mulang
				5 latrines are constructed GBHS Bamenda
				4 latrines are constructed GBHS Down Town,
				3 latrines are constructed GHS Mankon
				5 latrines are constructed GBHS Mankon
				2 latrines are constructed GBHS Mbatu
				6 latrines are constructed GBHS Nitob

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				4 latrines are constructed GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				10 latrines are constructed GBSS Ngomgham
				2 latrines are constructed GSS Alankie
				2 latrines are constructed GTHS Alabukam
				4 latrines are constructed GTHS Chomba
				6 latrines are constructed -GTC Bagmande,
				4 latrines are constructed GTC Ntankah
				6 latrines are constructed GTC Ntaturu
				6 latrines are constructed GSS Mulang
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 2500-GBHS Bamenda
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed- 5000-GBHS Down Town
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- Insufficient gov't grammar, and technical schools - Inadequate school infrastructure and facilities - Insufficient trained teachers - Inadequate workshops in technical colleges	- Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education - High rate of dropout from schools	Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 300-GHS Mankon
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed 900-GBHS Mankon
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 400-GBHS Mbatu
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 1850-GBHS Nitob
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 450-GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 4800-GBSS Ngomgham
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 1500-GSS Alankie
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 500-GTHS Alabukam
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 450-GTHS Chomba
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 320-GTC Bagmande
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed -300-GTC Ntankah
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed - 600-GTC Ntaturu
				Tables and benches are procure and distributed -3000-GSS Mulang
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows: 350-GBHS Bamenda
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:60-GBHS Down Town
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:, 60-GHS Mankon
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:195-GBHS Mankon
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:80-GBHS Mbatu
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:134-GBHS Nitob
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:120-GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:75-GBSS Ngomgham
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:60-GSS Alankie
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:40-GTHS Alabukam
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:40-GTHS Chomba
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows: 60-GTC Bagmande
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:60-GTC Ntankah
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:60-GTC Ntaturu,
				Computer are procured and distributed as follows:60-GSS Mulang
				Water points or borehole are sunk - 2-GBHS Bamenda
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GBHS Down Town

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- Insufficient gov't grammar, and technical schools - Inadequate school infrastructure and facilities - Insufficient trained teachers - Inadequate workshops in technical colleges	- Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education - High rate of dropout from schools	Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GHS Mankon
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GBHS Mankon
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-BHS Mbatu
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GBHS Nitob
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GBSS Ngomgham
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GSS Alankie
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GTHS Alabukam
				Water points or borehole are sunk -1-GTHS Chomba
				Water points or borehole are sunk -2-GTC Ntankah
				Water points or borehole are sunk -2-GTC Ntaturu
				Water points or borehole are sunk -2-GSS Mulang
				Construction of 01 canteen at GBHS Bamenda
				Construction of 01 canteen at GHS Mankon
				Construction of 01 canteen at GBSS Ngomgham
				Construction of 01 canteen at GSS Alankie
				Construction of 01 canteen at GTC Bagmande
				Construction of 01 canteen at GTC Ntankah
				Construction of 01 canteen at GTC Ntaturu
				Construction of 01 canteen at GSS Mulang
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GBHS Down Town
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GHS Mankon
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GBHS Mankon
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GTC Ntankah
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GTC Ntaturu
				1 Play Ground is constructed in GSS Mulang
				Inclusive education: Assistance (financial or material are provided to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section) successively till 2025
				A permanent premises is demarcated, DDMINESEC office constructed, equipped by 2025
				Training of farmers on crop production Mankon
				Training of farmers on crop production Chomba,
				Training of farmers on crop production Mbatu
				Training of farmers on crop production Nsongwa
				Train farmers on diseases and pest management Mankon
				Train farmers on diseases and pest management Chomba
				Train farmers on diseases and pest management Mbatu

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural production and Productivity	- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases - Limited access to farm inputs - Poor organization of farmers - Poor farm to market roads - Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques - Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment - Farmers/grazers conflicts	- Low income from farm activities - -Poverty - -Hunger and malnutrition - -High level of post harvest loses.	Train farmers on diseases and pest management (and Nsongwa)
				Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Mbatu,
				Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Chomba,
				Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in, Nsongwa,
				Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Alabukam,
				Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Ntingka
				Organise a workshop for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Ndzong,
				Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Ntumbong,
				Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Mambang-
				Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Chomba,
				Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Ntoh Nsongwa
Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural production and	- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases - Limited access to farm inputs	- Low income from farm activities - -Poverty	Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform at Ntoh-Mbatu
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in Ndzong zone
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in Ntumbong zone.
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in Alabukam zone
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in, Mambang zone,
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in Chomba zone,
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in, Ntoh Nsongwa zone.
				Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in Ntoh-Mbatu zone
				2 Capacity building workshops of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years at Ntoh-Mbatu
				2 Capacity building workshops of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years at Ntoh-Chomba,
				2 Capacity building workshops of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years at Ntoh-Nsongwa,
				2 Capacity building workshops of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years at Alabukam,

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
	Productivity	- Poor organization of farmers - Poor farm to market roads - Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques - Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment - Farmers/grazers conflicts	- -Hunger and malnutrition - High level of post harvest loses.	. 2 Capacity building workshops of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years at Ntingkag
				Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in Ntoh-Mbatu zone.
				Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in Ntoh-Chomba zone
				Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in, Ntoh-Nsongwa zone
				Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in Alabukam zone
				Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in Ntingkag zone
				Recruit and post 03 trained personnel to DDMINADER Bamenda II Council
				Procure (2) ICT complete units (computer, printers and photocopiers) for DDMINADER Mezam
				At least 13.6 km of farm to market roads rehabilitated in Mbatu Fondom
				At least 5.4 km of farm to market roads rehabilitated in Nsongwa Fondom
				At least 15.4 km of farm to market roads rehabilitated in Chomba Fondom
				At least 85.8 km of farm to market roads rehabilitated in Mankon Fondom
				1 storage house is constructed in Bamenda Food market and farmers are able to process and store their products safely
				1 storage house is constructed in Muwatsu market and farmers are able to process and store their products safely
				1 storage house is constructed in Nitob market and farmers are able to process and store their products safely
				1 storage house is constructed in Alabukam market and farmers are able to process and store their products safely
				1 storage house is constructed in Chomba market and farmers are able to process and store their products safely
				Plan and programme distribution of improved seed varieties to farmers yearly for 5years Bamenda II Council municipality
				Intensify use of fertilizers through subvention (5000 Bags) for 5years running Bamenda II Council municipality
				Intensify the judicious use of fungicides through subvention (2400kg) for 5years running Bamenda II Council municipality

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural production and Productivity	- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases - Limited access to farm inputs - Poor organization of farmers - Poor farm to market roads - Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques - Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment - Farmers/grazers conflicts	- Low income from farm activities - -Poverty - -Hunger and malnutrition - High level of post harvest loses.	Intensify the judicious use of nematicide through subvention (4500kg) for 5years running Bamenda II Council municipality
				Procurement of maize (15,000 kg) in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Procurement of 8000 oil palm seedlings and distribute to farmers as subvention
				Constuction of 02 hangers in Alabukam, market
				Constuction of 02 hangers in, Chomba, market
				Constuction of 02 hangers in, Nki-Nkeng market
				Constuction of 02 hangers in Ntingkag Junction Samneh
				Support in the mobilisation and organisation of Agro/pastoral show yearly for farmers (5 consecutive years)in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Yearly maintenance of (120.2km) of farm to market roads within the 5 villages of the municipality
				Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in Ntoh-Mbatu zone yearly for 5years
				Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in, Ntoh-Chomba zone, yearly for 5years
				Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in -Ntoh-Nsongwa zone yearly for 5years
				Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in -,Alabukam zone yearly for 5years
				Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in Ntingkag zone yearly for 5years
				Organise (2) workshops yearly for farmers on soil degradation factors and agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in Ntoh-Mbatu zone.
				Organise (2) workshops yearly for farmers on soil degradation factors and agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in Ntoh-Chomba zone
				Organise (2) workshops yearly for farmers on soil degradation factors and agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in Ntoh-Nsongwa zone
				Organise (2) workshops yearly for farmers on soil degradation factors and agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in Alabukam zone
				Organise (2) workshops yearly for farmers on soil degradation factors and agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in Ntingkag zone
				Identifying active women groups and networks in Mankon,
				Identifying active women groups and networks in, Mbatu.

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Identifying active women groups and networks in Chomba
Women Empowerment and the Family	Non protection and empowerment of women's rights and the girl child	- Limited access to control over resources - High rate of school drop out - Limited women empowering opportunities - Few women inherit land - Negative traditional practices - Wife battering	- Women not empowered - Limited means to take care of the family	Identifying active women groups and networks in Nsongwa
				Assistance to (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities in Mankon
				Assistance to (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities in Mbatu
				Assistance to (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities in Chomba
				Assistance to (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities in Nsongwa
				One capacity building workshop is organised in Mankon, to sensitise and educate women on projects writing
				One capacity building workshop is organised in,Mbatu to sensitise and educate women on projects writing
				One capacity building workshop is organised in, Chomba to sensitise and educate women on projects writing
				One capacity building workshop is organised in Nsongwa to sensitise and educate women on projects writing
				Mass marriages are organized to legalize and improve family ties in the two civil status registration centres of Bamenda II Council
				Re-construct and equip the burnt women's empowerment centre of Bamenda II Council
				Assist in the organization of International Women's Day yearly in Bamenda II Council
				Create, construct and equip one new Women Empowerment Centre after detailed studies in Mbatu
				Create, construct and equip one new Women Empowerment Centre after detailed studies in Chomba.
				Create, construct and equip one new Women Empowerment Centre after detailed studies in Nsongwa.
Youth Affairs and Civic Education	High rate unemployment among youths	- Insufficient vocational skills - Limited access to professional schools - Unfavourable government policies on training	- Plight of the youth - Under exploitation of youth potentials - High rate of prostitution and infection with HIV/AIDS - High crime wave - Under development	Organisation of 05 sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA) Mbingfibieh (Bamenda II Council) Hall
				Creation 04 functional youth associations/groups in Bamenda II Council
				Creation, construction and equipment of 01 youth affairs centres at Mbingfibieh
				Creation, construction and equipment of 01 youth affairs centres at Mile 90
				Organize sporting activities in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Construction of a Multipurpose Youth Empowerment Centre at Chomba
				Construction of a Multipurpose Youth Empowerment Centre at Mbatu
				Construction of a Multipurpose Youth Empowerment Centre at Nsongwa
				Mobilisation of the communities, identification of sites for the creation and construction of the multipurpose leisure centres within Bamenda II Council
				01 ICT complete unit is provided for the multipurpose centre to be created in Chomba

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				01 ICT complete unit is provided for the multipurpose centre to be created in Mbatu
				01 ICT complete unit is provided for the multipurpose centre to be created in Nsongwa
Trade and Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	- Poor market infrastructure - Insufficient capital - High taxes	- Reduction in council revenue - Unemployment - Limited liquidity - Underdevelopment of the municipality	Studies for the construction of a market in Ntaturu
				Studies for the construction of a market in Chomba
				Studies for the construction of a market in Alabukam
				01 ruminant market is created and constructed at Mile 90
				01 ruminant market is created and constructed at Muwastu,
				01 warehouse is constructed at Muwastu market
				01 warehouse is constructed at Nitob market
				01 warehouse is constructed at Ntarinkon market
				01 warehouse is constructed at Bamenda Food market
				01 neighbourhood market is created and hangers constructed at Nstubuh
				01 neighbourhood market is created and hangers constructed at Mukwebu,
				01 neighbourhood market is created and hangers constructed at Atuakom
				01 neighbourhood market is created and hangers constructed at Ntingkag
				01 neighbourhood market is created and hangers constructed at Mile 90
				Acquisition of BIIC trade fair grounds in Mulang flood plains,
				01 slaughter house is constructed in at Muwatsu
				Construction of sales slab in Muwatsu market
				Construction of sales slab in Nitob market
Sports and Physical Education	Inadequate sport and physical educational activities	- Limited access to sporting facilities - Insufficient sport equipment Insufficient personnel	- Low level of recreation - Poor sport development	Construction and equipment of indoor sports complex as in POS Sector A,
				Construction and equipment of indoor sports complex as in POS Sector B,
				Construction and equipment of indoor sports complex as in POS Sector I,
				Construction and equipment of indoor sports complex as in POS Sector J
				Construction and equipment of indoor sports complex as in POS Sector K
				Acquisition and construction of sub divisional stadium at Mbachomba,
				Acquisition and construction of sub divisional gymnasium at Alakoro-Mankon
				Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes in Bamenda II Municipality
Industries, Mines and Technological Development	Low industrial development	- Un-attractive taxation system - Insufficient capital to invest - No industries - Unfavourable leasing conditions - Cumbersome procedure to establish industries	- Under utilization of raw materials - High importation of basic commodities - High rate of unemployment - Poor economic development	Identify all quarry sites and potential industrial areas in Mankon
				Identify all quarry sites and potential industrial areas in Mbatu
				Identify all quarry sites and potential industrial areas in Chomba
				Sensitise potential investors Bamenda II municipality
				Improvement on the access roads to quarry sites Bamenda II municipality
				Organization of sensitization and training workshops on sustainable quarry management practices in Mankon
				Organization of sensitization and training workshops on sustainable quarry management practices in, Mbatu,
				Organization of sensitization and training workshops on sustainable quarry management practices in Chomba
				Organization of sensitization and training workshops on sustainable quarry management practices in Nsongwa)
Employment	Inadequate	- Insufficient vocational training	- High rate of	Reinforce institutional capacities regarding the management of employment offers for

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
and Vocational Training	employment and vocational training	centres - Poor orientation of youths towards vocational training - poorly equipped vocational centres	unemployment - High crime wave	youths in public and private structures through NEF and other state organs in Bamenda II municipality
				Implementation of a financing mechanism for the creation of youth enterprises Bamenda II municipality
Scientific Research and Innovation	Poor access to improved technological innovation	- No research stations and antennae - Limited access to research findings	- Poor adoption of innovations - Loss of indigenous technological know-how - Low economic benefits	Organisation of sensitization workshop yearly by IRAD Mankon and other research institution to show-case their activities
				Yearly scientific presentation aimed at disseminating available agricultural scientific research results (improved seed varieties, scientifically sound farming methods, treatment of animal and crop diseases, etc.) in workshops at the Bamenda II Council
Tourism	Undeveloped tourism sector	- Under developed tourist sites - No local tourism promotion strategies - Insufficient tourist facilities	- Few tourists - low income	An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in Chomba, Mbatu, Nsongwa and Mankon
				An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in Chomba,
				An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in Mbatu,
				An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in, Nsongwa
				An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in Mankon
				Establishment of a tourism directory and a number of information boards at appropriate location in the Council area showing touristic sites or establishments
				Identify and carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites im Chomba
				Identify and carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites in Mbatu
				Identify and carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites in Mankon
				The council should design projects for development of any site and propose to MINTOUL, through the Regional Delegate in Bamenda
				Bamenda II Council tourism office is created and equipped with the following 1 television set, 02 ICT complete unit, 1 motor cycle, 01 Tourism technician
				Financial assistance are provided for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mankon, fondom,
				Financial assistance are provided for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Chomba, fondom,
				Financial assistance are provided for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in, Nsongwa fondom,
				Financial assistance are provided for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mbatu fondoms
				Adequate funding by MINTOUR to external services of MINTOUR to develop at least one touristic site yearly is provided Bamenda II Council
				Provide financial assistance for maintenance of Mankon palace museum

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Provide financial assistance for maintenance of, Chomba palace museums
				Provide financial assistance for maintenance of Nsongwa palace museums
				Provide financial assistance for maintenance of Mbatu palace museums
Post and Telecommunication	Poor access to information and postal services	- Poor telephone network coverage and high mobile phone rates - Limited access to multimedia services	- Poor information flow - Loss of confidence in postal services	01 multimedia centre is created in Ntingkag area with functional ICT services
				01 multimedia centres are created in Chomba area with functional ICT services
				Qualified telecommunication personnel are recruited or posted to the Post and Telecommunication Regional Delegation NWR
				Re-configuration of the entire telecommunication communication networks i.e using PDU and POS specifications in Bamenda II Council
Labour and Social Security	High rate of unemployment	- Insufficient employment opportunities - Limited vocational skills for self-employment - Poor access to credit for small businesses	- High rate of migration - Juvenile delinquency - High crime wave	Carrying out 02 sensitisation workshops on the Labour code rules and regulations in Bamenda II Council
				Carrying out 03 regular inspection tours in Bamenda II Council
				Augmentation of the decent work environment in all working places in Bamenda II Council
Communication	Inadequate TV and Radio signals	- Inadequate Radio and Television signals coverage - Inadequate communication between the council and the population - Poor reading habit of the population	- Inadequate information on current events - False information and frequent nemeses - inadequate information on development issues	One (01) weekly radio discourse on council activities;
				Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter
				01 Multimedia ICT complex is created, constructed and equipped in Chomba
				01Multimedia ICT complex is created, constructed and equipped in Ntingkag
Livestock Fishing and animal husbandry	Low livestock production	- Limited access to inputs - High prevalence of livestock diseases - Insufficient extension personnel. - Poor organization of livestock farmers - Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques - Limited access to improved breed	- Poor yields - Low productivity - Low income of families - Poor standard of living	Atleast animal 02 drug store is created and constructed in the Bamenda II Council
				At least (02) transport logistics (motor cycles) are procured for DDMINEPIA Mezam
				At least 02 veterinary technicians are recruited and posted to DDMINEPIA Mezam
				Procure 8000 piglets for farmers in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Provide grazers with drugs in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Organize meetings with farmers and sensitize them on animal rearing and farming methods in the Bamenda II Council municipality
				Build capacity of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming
				Training workshops at the Bamenda II Council
				Provide (10,000) fingerlings to at least 50 farmers in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Train cattle grazing communities on pasture improvement techniques i Bamenda II Council municipality n
				Encourage farmers to plant and use improved fourage species (3000k Bamenda II Council municipality
				Train and carry out pasture improvement programmes (create (02) pilot plots for planting of guatemala, braceria) in appropriate designated areas Bamenda II Council municipality
				Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Mbatu
				Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Chomba

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Livestock Fishing and animal husbandry	Low livestock production	- Limited access to inputs - High prevalence of livestock diseases - Insufficient extension personnel. - Poor organization of livestock farmers - Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques - Limited access to improved breed	- Poor yields - Low productivity - Low income of families - Poor standard of living	Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Alankie
				Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Ntumbong area
				Construction of vaccination fence in Ntumbong area
				Construction of vaccination fence in Alankie
				Construction of vaccination fence in Mbatu
				Construction of vaccination fence in Chomba
				Construction of cattle drinking points in Ntumbong area
				Construction of cattle drinking points in Alankie
				Construction of cattle drinking points in Chomba
				Construct a modern poultry market and processing unit at the Bamenda Food market
				Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market
				Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market
				Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Muwatsu market
				Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Bamenda Food market
				Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Ntarinkon market
				Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Nitob market
				Construction of a feed mill Bamenda II Council
				Construct a slaughter house for for pigs and ruminants Bamenda II Council
				Support and promote annual agro/pastoral shows to farmers for 5 consercutive years in Bamenda II Council
				Supervision cost/organisational logistics to support and promote annual agro/pastoral shows to farmers in Bamenda II Council
				Workshop on the farmer/grazers conflict resolutions using local conflict management committees and Dialogue Platform methodology at the Bamenda II Council
				Vaccination of (500) pets against rabies in Bamenda II Council
Public Health	Inadequate access to HIV/AIDS services	- Insufficient health care centres - Long distances to available health institutions. - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc.) - Insufficient medical personnel	- Prevalence of diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc. - Poor health status - High death rate - Weak labour force	Upgrade Mbachomba IHC to a District Hospital at Chomba
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Upper Atu-azire
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Ntoh-Mbatu
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Ntangien
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Alasuatom
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Ntambeng
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Mulang
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Mukwebu
				Create, construct and equip a health centre in Nting Munyih
				A laboratory is constructed in Akumlam Intergrated Health Centre
				A laboratory is constructed in Alabukam Intergrated Health Centre
				A laboratory is constructed in Akumlam health centre 1-Akumlam IHC,1-Alabukam IHC, IHC, 1-Alamandum IHC, 1-Ntambag IHC
				A laboratory is constructed in Ntambag Intergrated Health Centre
				Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the: Mankon IHC/Hospital,
				Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the, Akumlam IHC,
				Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Alabukam IHC

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Public Health	Inadequate access to HIV/AIDS services	- Insufficient health care centres - Long distances to available health institutions. - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc.) - Insufficient medical personnel	- Prevalence of diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc. - Poor health status - High death rate - Weak labour force	Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the, Alakuma IHC, lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Alamandum IHC, Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Atuakum IHC, Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Mbachongwa IHC, Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Mulang IHC, Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Ntambag IHC, Lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of the Ntankah IHC, 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Military hospital, 02 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Mankon IHC/Hospital 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Akumlam IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Alabukam IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Alakuma IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Alamandum IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Atuakum IHC, 01 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Azire IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Mbachongwa IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Mulang IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Ntambag IHC 01 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Ntankah IHC 05 Lab technician is recruited and posted to Regional Hospital Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the -Akumlam IHC, Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Alabukam IHC Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Alakuma IHC, Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Alamandum IHC Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Atuakom IHC Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Azire IHC, Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Mbachongwa IHC, Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Mulang IHC Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Ntambag IHC Construction of 01 incinerator unit for the Ntankah IHC 01 Generator is procured for the: Mankon IHC/Hospital, 01 Generator is procured for the -Akumlam IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Alabukam IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Alakuma IHC 01 Generator is procured for the Alamandum IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Atuakum IHC 01 Generator is procured for the Azire IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Mbachongwa IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Mulang IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Ntambag IHC, 01 Generator is procured for the Ntankah IHC 01 VIP toilet is constructed in the Alamandum IHC 01 VIP toilet is constructed in the Ntambag IHC
		-	-	

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Public Health	Inadequate access to HIV/AIDS services	- Insufficient health care centres - Long distances to available health institutions. - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc.) - Insufficient medical personnel	- Prevalence of diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc. - Poor health status - High death rate - Weak labour force	01 Medical doctor is posted to the Military hospital 05 Medical doctors are posted to the Mankon District Hospital, 15 Medical doctors are posted to the Regional Hospital 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Military IHC 10 nurses are recruited and posted to the Mankon District Hospital 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Akumlam IHC 07 nurses are recruited and posted to the Azire IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Mbachongwa IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Mulang IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Ntambag IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Ntankah IHC 30 nurses are recruited and posted to the Regional Hospital 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Atuakum IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Alabukam IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Alakuma IHC 05 nurses are recruited and posted to the Alamandum IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Military IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the-Mankon IHC/Hospital, 05 hospital beds are obtained for the Akumlam IHC 08 hospital beds are obtained for the Alabukam IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Alakuma IHC 06 hospital beds are obtained for the Alamandum IHC 06 hospital beds are obtained for the Atuakum IHC 08 hospital beds are obtained for the Azire IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Mbachongwa IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Mulang IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Ntambag IHC 10 hospital beds are obtained for the Ntankah IHC 50 hospital beds are obtained for the Regional Hospital 01 Delivery beds are procured for-Akumlam IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Alabukam IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Alakuma IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Alamandum IHC 06 Delivery beds are procured for Atuakum IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Azire IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Mulang IHC 02 Delivery beds are procured for Mbachongwa IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Ntambag IHC 01 Delivery beds are procured for Ntankah IHC 01 laundry machines are procured for the Akumlam IHC 01 laundry machines are procured for the Alabukam IHC 01 laundry machines are procured for the Alakuma IHC 01 laundry machines are procured for the Alamandum IHC

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Public Health	Inadequate access to HIV/AIDS services	- Insufficient health care centres - Long distances to available health institutions. - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc.) - Insufficient medical personnel	- Prevalence of diarrhea, HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc. - Poor health status - High death rate - Weak labour force	01 laundry machines are procured for the Atuakum IHC
				01 laundry machines are procured for the Azire IHC
				01 laundry machines are procured for the Mbachongwa IHC
				01 laundry machines are procured for the Mulang IHC
				01 laundry machines are procured for the Ntambag IHC
				01 laundry machines are procured for the Ntankah IHC
				01 Refrigerator procured for Mankon IHC/Hospital
				01 Refrigerator procured for Alabukam IHC
				01 Refrigerator procured for Alakuma IHC
				01 Refrigerator procured for Alamandum IHC
				01 Refrigerator procured for Ntambag IHC
				01 Refrigerator procured for Ntankah IHC
				01 water points or boreholes are sunk in the Alabukam IHC
				01 water points or boreholes are sunk in the Alakuma IHC
				01 water points or boreholes are sunk in the Alamandum IHC
				01 water points or boreholes are sunk in the Ntambag IHC
				01 water points or boreholes are sunk in the Ntankah IHC
				Create, equip and designate a Focal person for HIV/training at the Bamenda II Council
				Build youth-friendly services and train workers in quality of care across sectors including linkages to accreditation processes in the Bamenda Health District
				Recruit influential men (e.g. men on the corners) to lead, design and participate in interventions in the Bamenda Health District
				Develop and implement a best-practice structured youth outreach, peer education and support programme. Considering partnering with existing non-HIV peer youth services, in the Bamenda Health District
				Conduct Media Campaign to increase awareness regarding the importance of testing and perception of risk in the Bamenda Health District
				Build capacity in NGOs to capably address barriers to HIV testing. in the Bamenda Health District
				Identify a specific agency (e.g. CBC-SEEPD) to be charged with assuring that the needs of OVC are met Build capacity in NGOs to capably address barriers to HIV testing. in the Bamenda Health District
				Broad communication campaign to create demand for HIV testing and Assisted partner notification Build capacity in NGOs to capably address barriers to HIV testing. in the Bamenda Health District
				Support existing community health workers and psychosocial agents who are providing services to PLWHIV to improve uptake of ART and retention using SMS reminders, phone calls. in the Bamenda Health District
Public works	Inadequate road network, infrastructure and drainage structures	- Inadequate maintenance of existing roads - High rate of degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods - Uncontrolled use of roads by	- High cost of transportation - High cost of basic commodities - High cost of living - Restricted movements	At least **21.08km** of the Freeways are constructed Bamenda II Council
				Construction of bridge over River Mezam by 2030 Bamenda II Council
				Provision of minimum equipment pool for rapid intervention works, and performance based contracts for roads maintenance works

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
		heavy trucks - Poor drainage system - Poor routine maintenance - Degradation by cattle	- Deaths of patients	
				Rehabilitation of the Regional Delegation of Public Works Buildings and provision of office equipments
				Equipping the Regional Delegation with Minimum equipment pool
Arts and Culture	Inadequate cultural practices	- Insufficient education of youths on cultural value - No public museums and library - No cultural centres	- Fall in moral values - Insufficient promotion of local culture	Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Mankon palace
				Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Chomba
				Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Nsongwa
				Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Mbatu
				Acquisition of BIIC official ceremonial grounds
				Construction of BIIC library at Mbingfibieh
				Construction of BIIC Arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh
				Partnership agreement with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of Ngemba language in Bamenda II Council
				Organization of cultural activities and festivals of arts after every two years in Bamenda II Council
				Create and construct in Bamenda II Council a handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects
				Assistance given to Mankon village for the construction of their palace in Bamenda II
				Assistance given to Chomba village for the construction of their palace in Bamenda II Council
				Assistance given to Mbatu village for the construction of their palace in Bamenda II Council
				Assistance given to Nsongwa village for the construction of their palace in Bamenda II Council
				Assistance to Mankon village in the completion/construction of community halls
				Assistance to Chomba village in the completion/construction of community halls
				Assistance to Mbatu village in the completion/construction of community halls
				Assistance to Nsongwa village in the completion/construction of community halls
				In collaboration with the fondoms create a Communal library at Bamenda II Council Chambers to improve on education and research of Ngemba culture/traditions
				Partner with institutions and organisations that donate educational materials e.g. Elsenvii Book Aid International for Bamenda II Council
				Organization of activities to commemorate World Book Day every 23rd April in Mankon
				Celebrate the International World Music Day to showcase and revive the talents of musicians in partnership with the delegation of Arts and Culture
				Awards prizes for cultural displays and dance groups during Agricultural shows in Mankon
				In collaboration with the four Fondoms VDA assist in Village Annual festivals and promotion of cultural dance groups at Regional and National levels in Mankon
				Visit to quarters of Mankon to identify PWD and their needs
				Visit to quarters of Chomba to identify PWD and their needs

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Social Affairs	Inadequate cultural practices	- Inadequate social centres - Insufficient social workers - Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons - Limited means to acquire needs	- Inadequate care for disables and vulnerable persons - Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons - Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons	Visit to quarters of Mankon to identify PWD and their needs
				Visit to quarters of Mankon to identify PWD and their needs
				Provide 148 psychosocial care workers
				Provide xx psychosocial care workers
				Provide xx psychosocial care workers
				Provide xx psychosocial care workers
				Provide xx psychosocial care workers
				Procurement of (86) wheel chairs
				Procurement of xx wheel chairs for PWDs in Mankon
				Procurement of xx wheel chairs for PWDs in Chomba
				Procurement of xx wheel chairs for PWDs in Mbatu
				Procurement of xx wheel chairs for PWDs in Nsongwa
				Procurement of (86) crutches
				Procurement of xx crutches for PWDs in Mankon
				Procurement of xx crutches for PWDs in Chomba
				Procurement of xx crutches for PWDs in Mbatu
				Procurement of xx crutches for PWDs in Nsongwa
				Procurement of (168) white canes
				Procurement of xx) white canes for PWDs in Mankon
				Procurement of xx) white canes for PWDs in Chomba
				Procurement of xx) white canes for PWDs in Mbatu
				Procurement of xx) white canes for PWDs in Nsongwa
Water and Energy	**<u>Water supply</u>** Acute and unavailability of potable water	- Limited water supply schemes - High rate of contamination of water sources - Poor maintenance of existing drinking points - Limited knowledge and poor enforcement of hygiene and sanitation practices.	- Prevalence of water borne diseases - High expenditure on drugs - Poor health status - Reduced labour force - Low development	Extend existing water supply networks into the urban neighbourhoods of Bamenda
				Sinking (1) Borehole in Alabukam,
				Sinking (1) Borehole in, Alabukom
				Sinking (1) Borehole in Alakoro,
				Sinking (1) Borehole in, Makane,
				Sinking (1) Borehole in Maso,
				Sinking (1) Borehole in Atugh Alah,
				Sinking (1) Borehole in Ntankah I
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Alankie
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Alatakoh
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Atuafon
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Ndzong
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Nching
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Alatah
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Ntumbong II
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Ntankah II
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Ntoh Nsongwa
				Sinking of (1) well equipped with a manual pump in Mambang
				Extend existing network in Ntankah II,

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Water and Energy	**Water supply** Acute and unavailability of potable water	- Limited water supply schemes - High rate of contamination of water sources - Poor maintenance of existing drinking points - Limited knowledge and poor enforcement of hygiene and sanitation practices.	- Prevalence of water borne diseases - High expenditure on drugs - Poor health status - Reduced labour force - Low development	Extend existing network in Nkvurah
				Extend existing network in Atuakom ,
				Extend existing network in Ngomham IV,
				Extend existing network in Banjong
				Extend existing network in Mbefuh ,
				Extend existing network in Nguti II,
				Extend existing network in Matsom
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ntangien
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ntingkag
				Extend water from proposed extension to Kukvung
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ngulung
				Extend water from proposed extension to Upper Atuazire
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ndangh
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ntabukoh
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ndzumafon
				Extend water from proposed extension to Ntakimbari
				Extend water from proposed extension to Akumlam
				Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in Mankon
				Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in Mbatu,
				Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in Chomba
				Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in, Nsongwa,
				Extension of Bamenda MINEE 2017 Giant water Program by (58.170km)
				Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committee in Mankon,
				Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committees in Mbatu,)
				Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committees in, Chomba
				Carry out (04) training of Water Management Committees in Nsongwa
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Alatakoh
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Atuafon
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ndzong
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Mambang
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Afosi
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ndangh
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ntabukoh
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ndzumafon
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ntumbong II,
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Atugh Alah
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ntoh Nsongwa
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ntangien
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Matsam
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Ntankah II
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Kukvung
				Install 3-phase transformers and extend electricity network to Alabukam
				Provide (1 510) scholarship to Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) GBHS

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Bamenda II Council
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alankie
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Nkvurah
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alabukom
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Banjong
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Mbefuh
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Makane
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alatah
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Nguti II
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntankah II
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Akumlam
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntankah I
				Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Matsom
Forestry and Wildlife	Irrational exploitation of the forest	- Uncontrolled Cutting down of trees for fire wood - Absence of zoning and defined land use patterns - Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws - Unavailable means for follow up/ monitoring	- High rate of depletion of natural resources - Loss of biodiversity	Map community forests to ascertain its present state Chomba,
				Map community forests to ascertain its present state, Mbatu,
				Map community forests to ascertain its present state, Mankon
				Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and illegal exploitation in Chomba
				Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and illegal exploitation in Mbatu
				Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and illegal exploitation in Mankon
				Creation of tree nursery with at least 1000 trees to carry out afforestation in the Chomba village
				Creation of tree nursery with at least 1000 trees to carry out afforestation in the Mbatu village
				Creation of tree nursery with at least 1000 trees to carry out afforestation in the Mankon village
				Sensitise and train (3) communities at the Bamenda BII Council on community forest management practices and sustainable livelihood
				Anti-poaching committee put in place in the Chomba community and strategies developed to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation
				Anti-poaching committee put in place in the Mbatu community and strategies developed to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation
				Anti-poaching committee put in place in the Mankon community and strategies developed to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation
				Documentation anti-poaching committee manual for Chomba
				Documentation anti-poaching committee manual for Mbatu

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Documentation anti-poaching committee manual for Mankon
Environment and Nature Protection	High rate of environmental degradation and pollution	- Farming and building in wetlands and catchment areas, - High rate of degradation in inhabited areas - Inadequate knowledge on environmental laws and policies - Poor waste management and disposal	- Unpleasant smell - Poor sanitation Increased incidences of food poison - Poor health	City zoo constructed on the slopes of Jangma, Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks /wetlands protected in Ngomham VI. Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mukwebu , Disney park at Ntanti water catchment, City park and gardens at Mulang wetlands, City Botanic gardens at Ntanti -Mbatu Environmental clubs Supported in GBHS Nitob Environmental clubs Supported in GHS Nekwehne Environmental clubs Supported in GBHS Mbatu Environmental clubs Supported in GTC Bagmande Environmental clubs Supported in GBHS Bamenda Environmental clubs Supported in, GBHS Down Town Environmental clubs Supported in GTHS Chomba, Environmental clubs Supported in GTC Ntankah- Mankon Environmental clubs Supported in GSS Alankie 500 ornamental/trees planted in Bamenda II Council Protection of the escapement at Ntambag 01 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires in Mankon 01 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires inChomba 01 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires in Mbatu 01 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires inNsongwa 01 Creation of a Council tree nursery in Bamenda II Council Environmental inspection missions to the communities by the Bamenda II Council Carry out monthly hygiene and sanitation campaigns clean-up campaign Bamenda II Council Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Mbingfibieh Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Muwatsu Purchase of solid waste collection van and bins for Bamenda II Council Campaign on banned plastics in the municipality Bamenda II Council Follow up of Environmental Management Plans resulting from Environmental Impact Notices (EIN) in Bamenda II Council Supervision and follow-up environmental inspection missions, purchase of solid waste collection van and bins, and campaign on banned plastics in Bamenda II Council Training on improved grazing methods within the Bamenda II Council Quarterly meetings with the Council and stakeholders for the follow up of projects, building permits, analysis of Environmental Impact Notices (EIN) and water catchment protection (for 5years) by the Bamenda II Council
				Land tenure situation in target settlements, and local governance systems and laws that

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Housing and Urban Development	Poor town planning and housing	- Haphazard building of houses - Many houses without toilets - Buildings without registered plans or permits - Poor collaboration between council and related services	- Poor presentation of the towns. - Risks from fire accidents due to clustered building - Health hazard - limited revenue from houses - Crime rates/delinquency - Risky constructions	strengthen or provide a legal basis for town planning made known to the population of Bamenda II Council municipality
				Sensitization of the population and services concerned in the implementation of Bamenda PDU and POS
				Improved basic physical infrastructure (localization of educational institutions) following specified standards in Bamenda II Council
				Improved basic physical infrastructure (localization of health structures) following specified standards in Bamenda II Council
				Evaluation of housing conditions and implementing programs (slums upgrading, infilling etc.) for its amelioration in Ntamulung
				Evaluation of housing conditions and implementing programs (slums upgrading, infilling etc) for its amelioration at Atu-Azire
				Evaluation of demographic profiles of settlers vis-àvis the provision of services in Bamenda II Council municipality
				Construction and tarring of classified urban roads of approximate 160.6km Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Canalisation-primary-streams with 12m wide 16,593m (16.6km) Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Canalisation-secondary-streams with 7m wide (21,800m) (21.8km) Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Canalisation-teriary-streams with 3m wide (26,770m) (26.8km) Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Construction of secondary drainages-primary roads (1.5mx1.5m) 49,748.80m lengthin Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Construction of secondary drainages-secondary roads (1.5mx1.5m) 103,587.00m length in Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Construction of secondary drainages-tertiary roads box (1.5mx1.5m) approximately 131,969.40m in Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Electricity supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban area in Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				CAMWATER supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban areaof Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Provision of off-street parking facilities in all the markets and along the major streets within the CBD of Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Construction of waste collection points in the quarters of Bamenda II Council
				Traffic Lighting System and streets light are installed and maintained Bamenda II Council urban neighbourhoods
				Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to POS and PDU Bamenda II Council
				Regulations with regards to wetlands are implemented and enforcement in Bamenda Town
				Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices in Bamenda Town
				Progressively carry out slums upgrading of Ntamulung quarter

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Progressively carry out slums updrading of Azire quarter
				Construction of offices for the Divisional Delegation of Housing and Urban Development Mezam
				Equipping the office of DDMINHDU-Mezam
				Economies of potentially targeted settlements: types of employment, numbers and types of business (formal and informal) are located appropriately in Bamenda II Council
				The size of tax base and volume of potential property tax in informal settlements are properly localized in Bamenda II Council
State Property and Land Tenure	Inadequate access to land and survey services	- Poor implementation of land tenure laws - Few government and Council residential homes with title deeds	- Land ownership conflicts - Highly dilapidated structures - Overcrowded homes and residential areas	Education of the population on land tenure laws and the importance of the services of State Property and Land Tenure, in workshops organised at Bamenda II Council
				Carry out feasibility studies of state landed property and those of the Bamenda II Council
				Demarcation of state landed property and those of the Bamenda II Council in the municipality
Small and Medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts	Few business ventures	- cumbersome procedure of business creation - Low investment by private sector - Insufficient knowledge and skills on business - few vocational training centres - high taxes - Limited access to credits	- Rural-Urban migration - Unemployment - High rate of youth delinquency - Illegal emigration	Sensitization and information campaigns through radios (Bamenda II Council Community Radio) in all the domains of SMEs, Social economy and Handicraft) in Bamenda
				(15) medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and registered in Bamenda II Council
				Motivation and prize awards to 30 winners annually for 5 years in Bamenda II Council
				02 Capacity building workshops are carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators
				Organization and logistics yearly for 5 years Bamenda II Council
				Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement of artists, craftsmen and innovators in the Bamenda II Council / municipality
				Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions to encourage their investments- Bamenda II Council
				30 Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions to encourage their investments to SMEs Bamenda II Council
Transports	Frequent bus and motor bike accidents	- Some drivers and riders are no well trained - Poor maintenance of vehicles and bikes - Poor road network	- Frequent loss of lives and injuries from bus and motor bike accident - High insecurity of passengers	Construct structures at the Muwatsu Motor park (loading bay and store house, garbage cans, VIP toilets)
				Construct structures at the Nitob Motor park (loading bay and store house, gabage cans, VIP toilets)
				Construct structures at the Ntaturu Motor park (loading bay and store house, garbage cans, VIP toilets)
				Provide off-street parking lots at Ntarinkon market
				Provide off-street parking lots at Bamenda Food market
				Provide off-street parking lots at Nitob market
				Organize motor cycle riders (Okada) sector and sensitization on road safety Bamenda II Council
				Sensitize the syndicate on road safety
				Create, construct and equip a security post in Alabukam to secure and protect goods and people

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Territorial Administration, Security and maintenance of order	Prevalence of conflicts and insecurity	- No security personnel - Inadequate means for proper functioning of security personnel and existing Vigilante groups - Poor collaboration between administration and the population - Insufficient and corrupt law enforcement officials, - Land disputes	- Bribery and corruption - Harassment from law and order personnel - High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc)	Create, construct and equip a security posts in Mile 90 to secure and protect goods and people
				Recruit and post personnel to the two security post of Alabukam
				Recruit and post personnel to the two security post of Mile 90
				A subdivision (Bamenda IV Subdivision) is created in Mbachongwa area out of Bamenda II Subdivision, constructed and equipped at Mile 90
				More sub divisional services are constructed in Bamenda II Council Subdivision
				Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA to organise workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the Bamenda II Council Municipality
Decentralisation and local Development	Inadequate decentralization	- Little information about the council - Slow decentralization process - Absence of skill personnel, - Absence of resident for the Mayor, - Create a quarterly newspaper, - Absense of in-service training programmes	- Difficult and expensive process to obtain ID cards - Difficult and expensive process to establish birth certificates - Absence of information on the council, - Poor and slow work profile	Implement the organisational chart and prepare a detailed job description of personnel for Bamenda II Council
				Elaborate recruitment policy and procedures for some new positions to be advertised in Bamenda II Council
				Prepare advertisement associate with job description- Bamenda II Council
				Regular coordination meetings for all sectors and services within the municipality /Bamenda II Council
				Recruitment of (4) skilled personnel - Bamenda II Council
				Re-evaluate salary scale and advancement criteria for staff of Bamenda II Council
				Prepare policies on behaviour & discipline, terms & conditions of employment, sickness & absence, sanction and reward, disability, health & safety for Bamenda II Council
				Conduct regular training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc. for Bamenda II Council
				Construction of the Mayor's Residence for Bamenda II Council
				Train Store Accountant on modern accounting software for the update of council asset inventory for Bamenda II Council
				Demarcate, prepare technical studies construct Bamenda II Council markets
				Finalize land status of the new Council premises (obtain land certificate) for Bamenda II Council
				Organise regular quarterly meeting of staff for Bamenda II Council
				Reinforce the revenue collection mechanism for Bamenda II Council
				Train workers to exploit the income generating potentials of natural resources in Bamenda II Council
				Recruit or contract a public relation officer to attract potential donors and investors for Bamenda II Council
				Train workers to invest in income generating assets (markets, hotels, oil palm etc) in Bamenda II Council
				Provide incentives for revenue collection agents of Bamenda II Council
				Construction of Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets
				Publishing of monthly financial report on each market of Bamenda II Council

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
Decentralisation and local Development	Inadequate decentralization	- Little information about the council - Slow decentralization process - Absence of skill personnel, - Absence of resident for the Mayor, - Create a quarterly newspaper, - Absense of in-service training programmes	- Difficult and expensive process to obtain ID cards - Difficult and expensive process to establish birth certificates - Absence of information on the council, - Poor and slow work profile	Prepare a procurement policy for Bamenda II Council
				Public advertisement regarding procurement in the council and in the project areas of Bamenda II Council
				Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for Council Executive of Bamenda II Council
				Capacity building for personnel of Bamenda II Council
				Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws (council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance for Bamenda II Council
				Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)of Bamenda II Council
				Apply for some decentralized sub divisional services, vital institutions within the municipality (Transport , tourism etc.) to meet the needs of the population of Bamenda II Council
				Advocacy for autonomy of decentralized local government (direct and control a number of sectors (ministries which have bearings on the day to day lives of the population) of Bamenda II Council
				Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities for Bamenda II Council
				Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on activities for Bamenda II Council
				Create, produce and distribute Quarterly news letter by the Bamenda II Council
				Create and regularly update a website for the for Bamenda II Council
				Organise periodic tour by the Council Exco, Councillors to disseminate information in the Bamenda II Council
				Creation of information/resource centre in the for Bamenda II Council
				Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in Mankon
				Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in Mbatu
				Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in Chomba
				Form a commission to advise on the resolution of Land disputes (conflicts) in Mankon of the municipality
				Form a commission to advise on the resolution of Land disputes (conflicts) in Mbatu of the municipality
				Form a commission to advise on the resolution of Land disputes (conflicts) in Chomba of the municipality
				Administrative logistics to organise partnership with MBOSCUDA on community Dialogue Platform concept in Mankon
				Administrative logistics to organise partnership with MBOSCUDA on community Dialogue Platform concept in Mbatu
				Administrative logistics to organise partnership with MBOSCUDA on community Dialogue Platform concept in Chomba

Sector	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs/ Concern Quarters
				Follow-up implementation in the organization of partnership with MBOSCUDA on workshops on community Dialogue Platform in Mankon
				Lobby to reduce cost and procedure in establishing birth certificates in Bamenda II Council
				Carry out feasibility studies for the creation of Civil status registration centres in Bamenda II Council
				Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC) for 5years Bamenda II Council
				Feasibility studies for a mobile team to establish ID Cards Bamenda II Council
				Feasibility studies for a MoU for the promotion of Ngemba Language in Bamenda II Council
				Partnership with CBC-SEEDP program and Hope for the Orphans to assist the vulnerable and PWD in Bamenda II Council
				Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda
				Provision of micro project support to councillors for envisaged projects in their constituencies in Bamenda II Council
				BIIC cemetery is acquired in Ntankah-Mankon
				BIIC cemetery is acquired in thre, Akumlam
				BIIC cemetery is acquire in Mile 90)

Source: CARD 2019 field Survey

Table 5.3: Matrices-Land use: Problems, constraints, strengths and potentials

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
Soils (coarse grained sandy loam in high land areas, humid in low land areas, organic soils, lateritic, loam and clay soils along river banks.	Found all over the council area	- High potentials - Available every where	- Communities, - Farmers, - Families	- MINADER, - MINEPDED, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	- MINADER, - MINEPDED, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	- low fertility	- Soil erosion as a result of the terain - Heavily leached soils due to grazing, - Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts; - Reduction in fertility, - Landscape exposure,	- Continuous sensitization of the population; - Amendment of the 1974 Land Tenure to suit the local realities - Simplification of procedures on the allocation of land/titles
Pasture area (shrubs, grasslands)	Found Chomba, Mbatu, Alankie, Ndzong, Alamandom and Ntumbong	- High potentials - Available every where	- Grazers - Local communities - Hunters	- MINEPDED MINEPIA - Villages	- Administration - MINEPDED - MINEPIA - 1974 Land Tenure Document	- Exploitation to continue unabated	- Stony landscape - Over grazing on hillside without pasture improvement - Encroachment into farmland - Soil erosion - Uncontrolled wild fires - Frequent croppers /herders	- Sensitization of communities by the administration, - Involvements of VDA and NGOs

							conflicts.	
Hydrography (river, streams : Mezam Rivers)	Mbingfibeh, Ntatruru, Mukwebuh, Ndzong, Maso, Alafrumbi; streams are all over	- High potentials, - Naturally available.	- Communities, - Farmers, - Families	- MINEE, - MINEPDED Communities	- Environmental Law on Water management - Protection by local communities,	- Floods on plains	- Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level Destruction of stream banks - Desertification especially on water catchments - Poor management of streams - Diverse types of pollution	- Mobilization of funds to protect the areas around the streams, - Protection of water catchments areas, - Sensitization of local communities, - Setting out municipal orders to protect and punish defaulters
Natural Timber trees	Chomba and Mbatu forest	- Available - source of wood energy,	- Council - Families/individuals	- The Council take care of the Mungong forest, while the others are not in the other communities	- Municipal orders, - Family decisions,	- Continuous exploitation	- Desertification especially on water catchments - Destruction of river banks - Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level	- Control trees planting along rivers/streams sides - Sensitization of population
Pronus African and other medicinal trees and products	Mankon palace forest, Chomba and Mbatu forest	- Available and promising	- Pharmaceutical companies	- MINFOF, - MINEPDED, - 1974 Land Tenure Document	- Un-sustainable management	- The tree will soon disappear	- Wild exploitation, - Lack of enforcement orders from the administration, - Non respect of traditional injunction on its exploitation	- More of pronus Africana to be nursed and planted, - Sensitization of population, - Administrative and traditional control instruments be enforced.
Quarry (sand pit, laterite and stone quarry)	Mbatu, Ntambeng, Alamandom, Matsam	- High potentials - Much available	- Builders, - Local communities, - Roads construction companies	- None	- None	- Continuous exploitation	- Reductioin of pasture, - Erosion, - Landscape exposure, - Undeveloped quarry - Absence of access roads	- Laws on environmental management (before and after the exploitation) of quarry be enforced on exploiters - Set council rates (taxes or levies) for exploitation of quarry products, - Local communities to benefit from exploitation rates,

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

5.3 Synthesis on the general problems

Globally, Bamenda II Council is located strategically at a junction serving as entry or destination to all the Divisions of the North West Region. The Council is segmented by a number of wetlands constituting some principal constraints to planning particularly road infrastructure.

- Its topography is fairly flat. Although it is auspicious to the construction of high rise buildings,
- It is an urban area in which the anarchy of motorcycles taxi transportation can embarrass at times its attractiveness;
- In the health sector, besides the problem of qualitative and quantitative insufficiency of the facilities, inadequate and qualified personnel were major issues, which could likely contribute to the high mortality of the inhabitants of the town;
- With regard to education, this sector suffers from inadequate infrastructures;
- With regards to administrative facilities, Bamenda Council has few buildings which are insufficient to satisfy the demand of regional, divisional and sub-divisional services,
- In the socio-cultural domain, it lacks infrastructures in virtually all the areas preventing the promotion of activities in this sector;
- Half the populations are badly lodged. The existing dwellings don't conform to the norms concerning decent lodging;
- Concerning sewage and waste management, it doesn't have the necessary infrastructures to manage the liquid and solid waste appropriately;
- As concerns the Council as an institution, she doesn't have the sufficient human, material and financial resources to assume its prerogatives appropriately.

5.3.1 Synthesis of Sectorial problems

In a more specific manner, the analysis of the urban data permitted the following sectorial analysis:

1) At the level of the urbanized zone

- Absence of a system of districts dwellings permitting the general legibility of the urban fabric and the control of the evolution of urbanized areas;
- The implementation of the administrative and residential sectors not permitting an urban functional differentiation;
- Insufficiency of the secondary and tertiary road networks not facilitating the links between the naturally zones separated by the swampy areas.
- Absence of necessity facilities in some extension zones,
- Anarchical occupation of peripheral quarters.

2) At the level of infrastructures

- The general bad state of secondary and tertiary road networks;
- No protection policy developed for the wetland;
- Insufficient supply of electricity and drinking water;
- Insufficiency and lack of maintenance of boreholes,

3) At the level of public and community facilities and services

- General dilapidated public buildings housing some public services;
- Absence of secondary service centers;
- Insufficient sanitary and socio-cultural facilities;
- Absence of lorry/tipper park,
- Inadequate solid waste collection, numerous open garbage dumps sites etc.;
- Absence of public parks and parklands;
- Inadequate sports facilities;
- Absence of Bamenda II communal cemetery;

4) At the level of housing

- Predominance of constructions using temporary materials;

- Low level of equipment and comfort of the housing;
- Problem of hygiene, sanitation and pollution in the open spaces surrounding the houses;
- Inadequate banking and credit facilities;
- Difficulty in the acquisition of land;

5) At the level of resident population

- The population is general youthful, often in search of employment;
- Low levels of incomes limiting the possibilities of investment in the improvement of the housing,

5.4 Logical framework by sector

Table 5.4: Logical framework for Basic Education sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Development, promotion and protection of basic education for all children of school going age in the Republic of Cameroon.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve access to quality basic education such that in three years' time all children of school age should have enough schools to attend within the Bamenda II Municipality	Illiteracy level decreased by 250% in the municipality by 2035	School performance records FSLC results Sequence results sheets, Common Entrances results sheets	Resources are adequately mobilised Political, economic and social stability
	S.o.1: To Improve on the infrastructure of Nursery and primary Schools in Bamenda II Municipality	At least (38) inclusive Nursery and (24) inclusive primary schools are created, constructed and equipped by 2030	Reports of inspectorate of basic education Constructed school Council report.	Resources are adequately mobilised
		At least (65) blocks i.e. 170 classrooms) in public nursery schools are constructed, (485) classrooms are constructed and equipped in primary schools At least (48) Domestic science room are constructed and equipped in public schools within the framework of universal design.	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education - Constructed school - Council report.	Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o. 2: To increase and train personnel in the Nursery and primary Schools of Bamenda II Council	At least inclusive Nursery school teachers are recruited or posted to public schools by 2023 At least primary school teachers are recruited or posted to public schools by 2023	Reports of inspectorate of basic education.	Availability of qualified staff that can be posted
		(191) Nursery school hexagon tables+chairs and (4320) desks are provided in primary schools, (312) Teachers tables+chairs are supplied to schools,	Reports of inspectorate of basic education Council reports	Resources are - adequately mobilised
		(177) Accessible latrines or VIP toilets with 3 squatting holes each, are constructed in other government primary schools (06) boreholes are sunk in the Primary Schools (78) Waste cans are distributed to	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education - Constructed latrines - Council reports	Resources are adequately mobilised

		primary schools (03-each), (208) buckets+cups are distributed to all primary schools (08-each), (130) ICT complete units are procured for GS Bamenda II Council		
	S.o.3: To improve equipment and facilities in Nursery and primary School in Bamenda II Council	Sufficient minimum package that fosters inclusion to **(13)** Nursery and (26) primary Schools in Bamenda II Council by 2025	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education - Council reports - H/M reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
		Sufficient inclusion didactic materials provided to 13 nursery and 26 primary schools in Bamenda II Council by 2025	Reports of inspectorate of basic education Council reports H/M reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
		Assistance for inclusive education to (Bamenda II Council vulnerable children) in educational institution	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports
	R1.1 The infrastructure in newly created and existing Nursery Schools in the Municipality are improved	Atleast (38) inclusive Nursery and (24) primary schools are created, constructed and equipped in the Bamenda II Council	Reports of inspectorate of Basic Education Constructed school, BII Council report.	Resources are adequately mobilised
		Atleast (170) classroom blocks are constructed and equipped within the framework of universal design in gov't nursery schools by 2025 Atleast (485) classroom blocks are constructed and equipped within the framework of universal design in gov't primary schools by 2025 (48) Domestic science room are constructed and equipped within the framework of universal design in puplic primary schools Construction of (04) playgrounds in public primary schools	Reports of inspectorate of basic education.	Availability of qualified staff that can be posted
	R1.2: Number of trained teachers are recruited or posted to Nursery and primary Schools of the Municipality	Atleast (198) teachers are recruited or posted to nurssery schools Atleast (633) teachers are recruited or posted to primary schools	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports
		- Gov't nursery school are provided with (191) hexagonal tables+chairs - (4320) Desks are provided to primary schools - (312) Teachers tables+chairs are supplied to public schools	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports
		- (177) Accessible VIP toilets or latrines are constructed in primary schools by 2025 - (06) Boreholes are sunk public primary schools by 2023 - (130) Computer complete units are procured for PUBLIC primary schools within the municipality by 2023	Inspectorate of Basic Education reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports

	R1.3: Number of equipment and facilities are provided to nursery and Primary Schools in Bamenda II Council	- (78) Waste collections cans are procured and distributed public primary schools in the municipality		
		Sufficient minimum packages are distributed to (13) Nursery and 26 primary schools in Bamenda II Council yearly till by 2025	Inspectorate of Basic Education reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports
		Distribution of didactic materials: - (13) Nursery and 26 primary Schools in Bamenda II Council receive inclusive didactic materials	Inspectorate of Basic Education reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports
		Assistance to pupils and students with disabilities: - Special Needs pupils undergoing Inclusive education are given assistance (financial and material support)	Inspectorate of Basic Education reports; Council report	Inspectorate submits request Delegation reports, Field inspection reports

N°	**Activities**	**Estimated Cost**
1.1.1	Create, construct and equip GNS Matsom	25,000,000
1.1.2	Create, construct and equip GNS Ndzong	25,000,000
1.1.3	Create, construct and equip GNS Alamandom	25,000,000
1.1.4	Create, construct and equip GNS Bagmande	25,000,000
1.1.5	Create, construct and equip GNS Alafrumbi	25,000,000
1.1.6	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntankah I	25,000,000
1.1.7	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntankah II	25,000,000
1.1.8	Create, construct and equip GNS Alabukom	25,000,000
1.1.9	Create, construct and equip GNS Alatakoh	25,000,000
1.1.10	Create, construct and equip GNS Akokikang	25,000,000
1.1.11	Create, construct and equip GNS Nkvurah	25,000,000
1.1.12	Create, construct and equip GNS Nting Munyih	25,000,000
1.1.13	Create, construct and equip GNS Asaba	25,000,000
1.1.14	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntaw Chomba	25,000,000
1.1.15	Create, construct and equip GNS Mbefuh	25,000,000
1.1.16	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntamangu	25,000,000
1.1.17	Create, construct and equip GNS Alakoro	25,000,000
1.1.18	Create, construct and equip GNS Nstuabuh	25,000,000
1.1.19	Create, construct and equip GNS Ndzumambueh	25,000,000
1.1.20	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntangien	25,000,000
1.1.21	Create, construct and equip GNS Chinde	25,000,000
1.1.22	Create, construct and equip GNS Atualakom	25,000,000
1.1.23	Create, construct and equip GNS Atuafor II	25,000,000
1.1.24	Create, construct and equip GNS Mbomasa	25,000,000
1.1.25	Create, construct and equip GNS Upper Atuazire	25,000,000
1.1.26	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntaturu I	25,000,000
1.1.27	Create, construct and equip GNS Nitob IV	25,000,000
1.1.28	Create, construct and equip GNS Alakuma	25,000,000
1.1.29	Create, construct and equip GNS Ngomham IV	25,000,000
1.1.30	Create, construct and equip GNS Alatsu	25,000,000
1.1.31	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntingkag	25,000,000
1.1.32	Create, construct and equip GNS Alabukam	25,000,000
1.1.33	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntumbong I	25,000,000
1.1.34	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntambeng	25,000,000

1.1.35	Create, construct and equip GNS Ngomham I	25,000,000
1.1.36	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntamulung I	25,000,000
1.1.37	Create, construct and equip GNS Nkietstem	25,000,000
1.1.38	Create, construct and equip GNS Ntoh Nsongwa	25,000,000
1.1.39	Create, construct and equip GS Ntamafe	36,000,000
1.1.40	Create, construct and equip GS Ndzong	36,000,000
1.1.41	Create, construct and equip GS Ntankah I	36,000,000
1.1.42	Create, construct and equip GS Akokikang	36,000,000
1.1.43	Create, construct and equip GS Nting Munyih	36,000,000
1.1.44	Create, construct and equip GS Ntaw Chomba	36,000,000
1.1.45	Create, construct and equip GS Ntahti	36,000,000
1.1.46	Create, construct and equip GS Ntangien	36,000,000
1.1.47	Create, construct and equip GS Chinde	36,000,000
1.1.48	Create, construct and equip GS Alasuatom	36,000,000
1.1.49	Create, construct and equip GS Mbomasa	36,000,000
1.1.50	Create, construct and equip GS Upper Atuazire	36,000,000
1.1.51	Create, construct and equip GS Makukuni	36,000,000
1.1.52	Create, construct and equip GS Nitob IV	36,000,000
1.1.53	Create, construct and equip GS Ngomham IV	36,000,000
1.1.54	Create, construct and equip GS Mambang	36,000,000
1.1.55	Create, construct and equip GS Nitob VI	36,000,000
1.1.56	Create, construct and equip GS Alabukam	36,000,000
1.1.57	Create, construct and equip GS Akumlam	36,000,000
1.1.58	Create, construct and equip GS Ntambeng	36,000,000
1.1.59	Create, construct and equip GS Ngomham I	36,000,000
1.1.60	Create, construct and equip GS Ntarinkon I	36,000,000
1.1.61	Create, construct and equip GS Nkietstem	36,000,000
1.1.62	Create, construct and equip GS Mukwebuh	36,000,000
1.1.63	Create, construct and equip GS Betita	36,000,000
1.1.64	Follow-up and supervision for the construction and equipping of new Nursery and primary schools	20,000,000
1.1.65	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Akumlam	22,000,000
1.1.66	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Alamandom	22,000,000
1.1.67	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Alamatsom	22,000,000
1.1.68	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Chomba	22,000,000
1.1.69	Construct and equip (04) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS GMI IIA	22,000,000
1.1.70	Construct and equip (04) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS GMI IIB	22,000,000
1.1.71	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Mbingfibieh	22,000,000
1.1.72	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Nsongwa	22,000,000
1.1.73	Construct and equip (04) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Ntingkag	22,000,000
1.1.74	Construct and equip (04) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Ntoh-Mbatu	22,000,000
1.1.75	Construct and equip (04) classrooms in GNS (1) GNS Ntoh-Mbatu	22,000,000
1.1.76	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Azanah	22,000,000
1.1.77	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Alankie	22,000,000
1.1.78	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Alamatsom	22,000,000
1.1.79	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Alamandom	22,000,000
1.1.80	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Matrufon	22,000,000
1.1.81	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Mbingfibieh	22,000,000
1.1.82	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Nsongwa	22,000,000
1.1.83	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Ntingkag	22,000,000
1.1.84	Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GS Ntoh Mbatu	22,000,000

1.1.85	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Azanah	10,000,000
1.1.86	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Alankie	10,000,000
1.1.87	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Alamatsom	10,000,000
1.1.88	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Alamandom	10,000,000
1.1.89	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Matrufon	10,000,000
1.1.90	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Mbingfibieh	10,000,000
1.1.91	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Nsongwa	10,000,000
1.1.92	Construct and equip domestic science room in GS Ntingkag	10,000,000
1.1.93	Construct a playground in GS Azanah	7,500,000
1.1.94	Construct a playground in GS Matrufon	7,500,000
1.1.95	Construct a playground in GS Ntingkag	7,500,000
1.1.96	Construct a playground in GS Ntoh Mbatu	7,500,000
1.1.97	Carry out Environmental impact notices in the construction of seventy two blocks of classrooms and teacher's office, in public schools	20,000,000
1.1.98	Follow-up supervision and control during construction of classrooms	15,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**2,455,000,000**
1.2.1	(3) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Akumlam	21,600,000
1.2.2	(5) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Alamandom	36,000,000
1.2.3	(5) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Alamatsom	36,000,000
1.2.4	(4) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Chomba,	28,800,000
1.2.5	(14) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school GMI IIA	100,800,000
1.2.6	(8) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school GMI IIB,	57,600,000
1.2.7	(5) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Mbingfibieh	36,000,000
1.2.8	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Nsongwa	14,400,000
1.2.9	(5) Teachers are recruited or posted to gov't Nursery school Ntingkag,	36,000,000
1.2.10	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Azanah	14,400,000
1.2.11	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Alankie	14,400,000
1.2.12	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Alamatsom	14,400,000
1.2.13	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Alamandom	14,400,000
1.2.14	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Chomba	14,400,000
1.2.15	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS GMI Group I	14,400,000
1.2.16	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS GMI Group IIA	14,400,000
1.2.17	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS GBS GMI Group IIB	14,400,000
1.2.18	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS GBS GMI Group IIC	14,400,000
1.2.19	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Matrufon	14,400,000
1.2.20	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Mbingfibieh	14,400,000
1.2.21	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Nsongwa	14,400,000
1.2.22	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Ntingkag	14,400,000
1.2.23	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Ntoh-Mbatu	14,400,000
1.2.24	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS GBS Old Town I	14,400,000
1.2.25	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Mulang	14,400,000
1.2.26	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GS Mulang II	14,400,000
1.2.27	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GBS Old Town II	14,400,000
1.2.28	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GBS Ngomgham I	14,400,000
1.2.29	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GBS Ngomgham IIA	14,400,000
1.2.30	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GBS Ngomgham IIB	14,400,000
1.2.31	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GPS Atuakum	14,400,000
1.2.32	(2) Teachers are recruited or posted to GPS Bamenda	14,400,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**698,400,000**

1.3.1	Provide (10) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Akumlam	250,000
1.3.2	Provide (6) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Alamandom	150,000
1.3.3	Provide (10) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Alamatsom	250,000
1.3.4	Provide (17) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Chomba,	425,000
1.3.5	Provide (47) hexagon tables+chairs GNS GMI IIA	1,175,000
1.3.6	Provide (46) hexagon tables+chairs GNS GMI IIB,	1,150,000
1.3.7	Provide (10) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Mbingfibieh	250,000
1.3.8	Provide (5) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Nsongwa	125,000
1.3.9	Provide (20) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Ntingkag,	500,000
1.3.10	Provide (20) hexagon tables+chairs GNS Ntoh-Mbatu	500,000
1.3.11	Supply (35) desks to GS Azanah	875,000
1.3.12	Supply (42) desks to GS Alankie	1,050,000
1.3.13	Supply (330) desks to GS Alamatsom	8,250,000
1.3.14	Supply (97) desks to GS Alamandom	2,425,000
1.3.15	Supply (110) desks to GS Chomba	2,750,000
1.3.16	Supply (217) desks to GS GMI Group I	5,425,000
1.3.17	Supply (80) desks to GS GMI Group IIA	2,000,000
1.3.18	Supply (80) desks to GS GBS GMI Group IIB	2,000,000
1.3.19	Supply (84) desks to GS GBS GMI Group IIC	2,100,000
1.3.20	Supply (70) desks to GS Matrufon	1,750,000
1.3.21	Supply (77) desks to GS Mbingfibieh	1,925,000
1.3.22	Supply (82) desks to GS Nsongwa	2,050,000
1.3.23	Supply (20) desks to GS Ntingkag	500,000
1.3.24	Supply (30) desks to GS Ntoh-Mbatu	750,000
1.3.25	Supply (101) desks to GBS Old Town I	2,525,000
1.3.26	Supply (75) desks to GS Mulang	1,875,000
1.3.27	Supply (75) desks to GS Mulang II	1,875,000
1.3.28	Supply (105) desks to GBS Old Town II	2,625,000
1.3.29	Supply (125) desks to GBS Ngomgham I	3,125,000
1.3.30	Supply (120) desks to GBS Ngomgham IIA	3,000,000
1.3.31	Supply (100) desks to GBS Ngomgham IIB	2,500,000
1.3.32	Supply (55) desks to GPS Atuakum	1,375,000
1.3.33	Supply (65) desks to GPS Bamenda	1,625,000
1.3.34	Teachers table+chair (12) to GS Azanah	180,000
1.3.35	Teachers table+chair (6) to GS Alankie	90,000
1.3.36	Teachers table+chair (7) to GS Alamatsom	105,000
1.3.37	Teachers table+chair (10) to GS Alamandom	150,000
1.3.38	Teachers table+chair (20) to GS Chomba	300,000
1.3.39	Teachers table+chair (25) to GS GMI Group I	375,000
1.3.40	Teachers table+chair (30) to GS GMI Group IIA	450,000
1.3.41	Teachers table+chair (15) to GS GBS GMI Group IIB	225,000
1.3.42	Teachers table+chair (22) to GS GBS GMI Group IIC	330,000
1.3.43	Teachers table+chair (6) to GS Matrufon	90,000
1.3.44	Teachers table+chair (6) to GS Mbingfibieh	90,000
1.3.45	Teachers table+chair (12) to GS Nsongwa	180,000
1.3.46	Teachers table+chair (12) to GS Ntingkag	180,000
1.3.47	Teachers table+chair (6) to GS Ntoh-Mbatu	90,000
1.3.48	Teachers table+chair (20) to GS GBS Old Town I	300,000
1.3.49	Teachers table+chair (18) to GS Mulang	270,000

1.3.50	Teachers table+chair (15) to GS Mulang II	225,000
1.3.51	Teachers table+chair (12) to GBS Old Town II	180,000
1.3.52	Teachers table+chair (18) to GBS Ngomgham I	270,000
1.3.53	Teachers table+chair (10) to GBS Ngomgham IIA	150,000
1.3.54	Teachers table+chair (8) to GBS Ngomgham IIB	120,000
1.3.55	Teachers table+chair (12) to GPS Atuakum	180,000
1.3.56	Teachers table+chair (10) to GPS Bamenda	150,000
1.3.57	VIP toilets or latrines are constructed in GS Azanah	4,000,000
1.3.58	VIP toilet or latrines are constructed in GS Alankie	4,000,000
1.3.59	VIP toilet or latrines are constructed in GS Alamatsom	4,000,000
1.3.60	VIP toilet or latrines are constructed in GS Alamandom	4,000,000
1.3.61	VIP toilet or latrines are constructed in GS Ntoh Mbatu	4,000,000
1.3.62	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Azanah	7,000,000
1.3.63	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Alankie	7,000,000
1.3.64	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Alamatsom	7,000,000
1.3.65	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Alamandom	7,000,000
1.3.66	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Ntoh Mbatu	7,000,000
1.3.67	(1) Borehole is sunk in GS Ntingkag	7,000,000
1.3.68	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Mbingfibieh	750,000
1.3.69	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Azanah	750,000
1.3.70	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Chomba	750,000
1.3.71	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Nsongwa	750,000
1.3.72	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Ntingkag	750,000
1.3.73	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GBS Old Town I	750,000
1.3.74	(20) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Mulang	750,000
1.3.75	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GS Atuakom	750,000
1.3.76	(10) Complete computer unit are procured for to GPS Bamenda	750,000
1.3.77	(20) Complete computer unit are procured for to GBS Old Town II	1,500,000
1.3.78	(20) Complete computer unit are procured for to GBS Ngomgham I	1,500,000
1.3.79	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Azanah	20,000
1.3.80	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Alankie	20,000
1.3.81	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Alamatsom	20,000
1.3.82	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Alamandom	20,000
1.3.83	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Chomba	20,000
1.3.84	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS GMI Group I	20,000
1.3.85	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS GMI Group IIA	20,000
1.3.86	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS GBS GMI Group IIB	20,000
1.3.87	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS GBS GMI Group IIC	20,000
1.3.88	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Matrufon	20,000
1.3.89	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Mbingfibieh	20,000
1.3.90	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Nsongwa	20,000
1.3.91	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Ntingkag	20,000
1.3.92	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Ntoh-Mbatu	20,000
1.3.93	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS GBS Old Town I	20,000
1.3.94	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Mulang	20,000
1.3.95	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GS Mulang II	20,000
1.3.96	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GBS Old Town II	20,000
1.3.97	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GBS Ngomgham I	20,000
1.3.98	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GBS Ngomgham IIA	20,000

1.3.99	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GBS Ngomgham IIB	20,000
1.3.100	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GPS Atuakum	20,000
1.3.101	Waste collection cans are procured and supplied to GPS Bamenda	20,000
1.3.102	Sensitization on the importance of inclusive education	5,000,000
1.3.103	Provides assistance to Bamenda II Council pupils and students with special needs in inclusive educational institutions	10,000,000
1.3.104	Follow-up implementation the sensitization program on importance of inclusive education in villages of Bamenda II Council	2,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**152,165,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,305,565,000**

Table 5.5: Logical framework for Secondary Education sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: The research, promotion and provision of educational opportunities and conducive atmosphere; all over the entire national territory of the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Children of secondary school going age have access to technical, and grammar schools in Bamenda II Council	Reduction in school drop out by 30%, Reduction of crime wave and delinquency in at least 25% of deviant students	Reports, interviews and end of course results.	Political, economic and social stability
	S.o.1 Provide adequate infrastructure and specialized rooms to secondary general and technical schools in the Bamenda II Council	At least four (04) grammar and three (02) technical colleges are created, constructed and equipped within the framework of universal design by 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
		(298) Accessible classrooms are provided to the various secondary/technical colleges in the Bamenda II Council area, (38) Specialized rooms (science laboratories, domestic science lab, libraries and workshops and its accessories) are provided in secondary/technical colleges in Bamenda II Council by 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
	S.o.2 Improve equipment and facilities secondary general and technical schools in the Bamenda II Council	(2,2870) Tables and desks are supplied to the various institutions as per their needs by 2025	Production receipts School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
		Disability accessible, facilities (16-Library, 6-Canteens, 69-Latrines, 8-Play Grounds, 18-Water points) are provided in grammar and technical colleges within the municipality by 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds

		Assistance to PWD: - Assistance both finanacial and material are provided to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section) susessively till 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
		Improve the services in DDMINESEC: - A befitting and accessible office premises is constructed and equipped for the DDMINESEC by 2025	- DDMINESEC Reports, - Pictures - Receiption reports	- Available funding resources - Enabling environment
	S.o.3 To increase personnel both administrative and teaching staff in the Bamenda II Council area.	Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to public secondary and technical colleges by 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
Results (strategic axes)	**R.1.1** School infrastructures are provided to adequately meet the needs of students	At least (04) inclusive GSS are created, constructed and equipeped in Ntamafe, Mbomassa, Akumlam and Ndzumambueh, also Two (02) inclusive GTCs are created and constructed in Ntarinkon and Mukwebuh	Decision creating schools, School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
		- At least (298) accessible classrooms are contructed and equipped in public secondary and technical colleges by 2030 - (38) accessible laboratories and workshops are constructed in public secondary and technical colleges by 2030 - (16) Accessible libraries are constructed and equipped in public secondary and technical colleges - (69) Accessible latrines are contructed in public secondary and technical colleges	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
	R1.2 School equipment and facilities are provided in terms of quantity and quality to schools in the municipality	(22,870) Tables and benches are procured and distributed to public secondary and technical colleges by 2030	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
		- (1,454) Computer are procured and distributed in public secondary and technical colleges, - (18) Accessible water points or borehole are sunk in public secondary and technical colleges - (8) Accessible Canteens are constructed in public secondary and technical colleges, - (8) Accessible Play Grounds are constructed in public secondary and technical colleges	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds
Results (strategic axes)		**Inclusive education:** Assistance (financial or marterial are provided to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section) successively till 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds

		Improve the services in DDMINESEC: - A permanent premises is demarcated, DDMINESEC office constructed, equiped by 2025	- DDMINESEC reports, - Field visits, - Title deeds	- Available funding resources and engagement of the sector
	R1.3. Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to public secondary and technical colleges	Atleast (203) administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to public secondary and technical colleges by 2025	School records, Delegation Reports Council reports	Request from DDMINESEC, Availability of funds

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Create, construct and equip GSS Ntamafe	100,000,000
1.1.2	Create, construct and equip GSS Akumlam	100,000,000
1.1.3	Create, construct and equip GSS Ndzumambueh	100,000,000
1.1.4	Lobbying, following-up the creation, construction and equipping of GTC Ntarinkon	150,000,000
1.1.5	Lobbying, following-up the creation, construction and equipping of GTC Mukwebuh	150,000,000
1.1.6	Construct and equip (25) classrooms in GBHS Bamenda	275,000,000
1.1.7	Construct and equip (20) classrooms in GBHS Down Town	220,000,000
1.1.8	Construct and equip (25) classrooms in GHS Mankon	275,000,000
1.1.9	Construct and equip (25) classrooms in GBHS Mankon	275,000,000
1.1.10	Construct and equip (13) classrooms in GBHS Mbatu	143,000,000
1.1.11	Construct and equip (15) classrooms in GBHS Nitob	165,000,000
1.1.12	Construct and equip (8) classrooms in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa,	88,000,000
1.1.13	Construct and equip (10) classrooms in GSS Alankie	110,000,000
1.1.14	Construct and equip (10) classrooms in GTHS Alabukam	110,000,000
1.1.15	Construct and equip (12) classrooms in GTHS Chomba	132,000,000
1.1.16	Construct and equip (20) classrooms in GTC Bagmande	220,000,000
1.1.17	Construct and equip (20) classrooms in GTC Ntankah	220,000,000
1.1.18	Construct and equip (40) classrooms in GTC Ntaturu	440,000,000
1.1.19	Construct and equip (40) classrooms in GSS Mulang	440,000,000
1.1.20	(2) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBHS Down Town	30,000,000
1.1.21	(2) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBHS Bamenda	30,000,000
1.1.22	(2) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GHS Mankon	30,000,000
1.1.23	(3) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBHS Mankon	45,000,000
1.1.24	(3) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBHS Mbatu	45,000,000
1.1.25	(5) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBHS Nitob	75,000,000
1.1.26	(2) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GHS Nekwehne	30,000,000
1.1.27	(3) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GBSS Ngomgham	45,000,000
1.1.28	(2) Science laboratory blocks are constructed and equiped in GSS Alankie	30,000,000
1.1.29	(3) Laboratory and workshop are constructed in GTHS Alabukam	75,000,000
1.1.30	(2) Laboratory and workshop are constructed in GTHS Chomba	50,000,000
1.1.31	(1) Workshop is constructed and equipped in GTC Bagmande	25,000,000
1.1.32	(2) Workshops are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntankah	50,000,000
1.1.33	(2) Workshops are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntaturu	50,000,000
1.1.34	(2) Science laboratory are constructed and equipped in GSS Mulang	30,000,000
1.1.35	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBHS Down Town	20,000,000
1.1.36	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBHS Bamenda	20,000,000
1.1.37	(1) Library constructed and equipped in GHS Mankon	10,000,000

1.1.38	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBHS Mankon	20,000,000
1.1.39	(3) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBHS Mbatu	30,000,000
1.1.40	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBHS Nitob	20,000,000
1.1.41	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa	20,000,000
1.1.42	(3) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GBSS Ngomgham	30,000,000
1.1.43	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equiped in GSS Alankie	20,000,000
1.1.44	(3) Libraries blocks are constructed in GTHS Alabukam	30,000,000
1.1.45	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed in GTHS Chomba	20,000,000
1.1.46	(1) Library constructed and equipped in GTC Bagmande	10,000,000
1.1.47	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntankah	20,000,000
1.1.48	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GTC Ntaturu	20,000,000
1.1.49	(2) Libraries blocks are constructed and equipped in GSS Mulang	20,000,000
1.1.50	(4) Latrines are dug in GBHS Down Town	10,000,000
1.1.51	(5) Latrines are dug in GBHS Bamenda	12,500,000
1.1.52	(5) Latrines are dug in GHS Mankon	7,500,000
1.1.53	(5) Latrines are dug in GBHS Mankon	12,500,000
1.1.54	(3) Latrines are dug in GBHS Mbatu	5,000,000
1.1.55	(6) Latrines are dug in GBHS Nitob	15,000,000
1.1.56	(4) Latrines are dug in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa	10,000,000
1.1.57	(5) Latrines are dug in GBSS Ngomgham	12,500,000
1.1.58	(2) Latrines are dug in GSS Alankie	5,000,000
1.1.59	(2) Latrines are dug in GTHS Alabukam	5,000,000
1.1.60	(4) Latrines are dug in GTHS Chomba	10,000,000
1.1.61	(6) Latrines are dug in GTC Bagmande	15,000,000
1.1.62	(4) Latrines are dug in GTC Ntankah	10,000,000
1.1.63	(6) Latrines are dug in GTC Ntaturu	15,000,000
1.1.64	(6) Latrines are dug in GSS Mulang	15,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**4,823,000,000**
1.2.1	Tables+benches (2500) are procure for GBHS Bamenda	62,500,000
1.2.2	Tables+benches (5000) are procure for GBHS Down Town	125,000,000
1.2.3	Tables+benches (300) are procure for GHS Mankon	7,500,000
1.2.4	Tables+benches (900) are procure for GBHS Mankon	22,500,000
1.2.5	Tables+benches (400) are procure for GBHS Mbatu	10,000,000
1.2.6	Tables+benches (1850) are procure for GBHS Nitob	46,250,000
1.2.7	Tables+benches (450) are procure for GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa,	11,250,000
1.2.8	Tables+benches (1500) are procure for GSS Alankie	37,500,000
1.2.9	Tables+benches (4800) are procure for GBHS Ngommgham	120,000,000
1.2.10	Tables+benches (500) are procure for GTHS Alabukam	12,500,000
1.2.11	Tables+benches (450) are procure for GTHS Chomba	11,250,000
1.2.12	Tables+benches (320) are procure for GTC Bagmande	8,000,000
1.2.13	Tables+benches (300) are procure for GTC Ntankah	7,500,000
1.2.14	Tables+benches (600) are procure for GTC Ntaturu	15,000,000
1.2.15	Tables+benches (3000) are procure for GSS Mulang	75,000,000
1.2.16	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GBHS Down Town	25,000
1.2.17	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GHS Mankon	25,000
1.2.18	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GBHS Mankon	25,000
1.2.19	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GBHS Mbatu	25,000
1.2.20	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GBHS Nitob	25,000
1.2.21	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa,	25,000

1.2.22	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GSS Alankie	25,000
1.2.23	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GBHS Ngommgham	25,000
1.2.24	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GTHS Alabukam	25,000
1.2.25	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GTHS Chomba	25,000
1.2.26	Construct a water point (stand tap) in GTC Bagmande	25,000
1.2.27	(2) Construct a water point (stand tap) in GTC Ntankah	50,000
1.2.28	(2) Construct a water point (stand tap) in GTC Ntaturu	50,000
1.2.29	(2) Construct a water point (stand tap) in GSS Mulang	50,000
1.2.30	Construct a canteen in GBHS Bamenda	7,500,000
1.2.31	Construct a canteen in GHS Mankon	7,500,000
1.2.32	Construct a canteen in GSS Alankie	7,500,000
1.2.33	Construct a canteen in GBHS Ngommgham	7,500,000
1.2.34	Construct a canteen in GTC Bagmande	7,500,000
1.2.35	Construct a canteen in GTC Ntankah	7,500,000
1.2.36	Construct a canteen in GTC Ntaturu	7,500,000
1.2.37	Construct a canteen in GSS Mulang	7,500,000
1.2.38	Construct a playground in GBHS Down Town	12,000,000
1.2.39	Construct a playground in GHS Mankon	12,000,000
1.2.40	Construct a playground in GHS Nekwene	12,000,000
1.2.41	Construct a playground in GHS Nsongwa	12,000,000
1.2.42	Construct a playground in GTC Ntankah	12,000,000
1.2.43	Construct a playground in GTC Ntaturu	12,000,000
1.2.44	Construct a playground in GSS Mulang	12,000,000
1.2.45	Construct a playground in GBHS Mankon	12,000,000
1.2.46	Provision of assistance financial or marterial to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section) successively for 5years till 2025	25,000,000
1.2.47	Follow-up land allocation for the permanent premises of the DDMINESEC office for Mezam	1,000,000
1.2.48	Follow-up Land Consultative Board meeting for site selection and demarcation of DDMINESEC-Mezam	2,500,000
1.2.49	Lobby for funding for the construction and equipping of DDMINESEC office Mezam	2,000,000
1.2.50	Construction proper and equipping DDMINESES office Mezam	75,000,000
1.2.51	Suppervision and follow-up logistics during the construction of DDMINESEC office Mezam	6,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**1,411,425,000**
1.3.1	(27) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GBHS Down Town	291,600,000
1.3.2	(15) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GHS Mankon	162,000,000
1.3.3	(31) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GBHS Mankon	334,800,000
1.3.4	(16) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GBHS Mbatu	172,800,000
1.3.5	(42) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GBHS Nitob	453,600,000
1.3.6	(12) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GHS Nekwehne Nsongwa,	129,600,000
1.3.7	(14) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GSS Alankie	151,200,000
1.3.8	(8) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GBHS Ngommgham	86,400,000
1.3.9	(12) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GTHS Alabukam	129,600,000

1.3.10	(37) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GTHS Chomba	399,600,000
1.3.11	(18) Administrative and teaching personnel are recruited or posted to GTC Bagmande	194,400,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**2,505,600,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**8,168,275,000**

Table 5.6: Logical framework for Health sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Quality and accessible health care delivery to all persons in Cameroon without discrimination whatsoever.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Provide and improve health care facilities within Bamenda II Council area	Percentage (75%) of the population that have access to health care services and facilities by 2030, Number of new health units created and existing ones upgraded and a high percent (%) drop in morbidity and mortality rate 2025	- Consultation registers, - District Medical office report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - No natural disasters and epidemics, - Availability of qualified health personnel - Condusive socio-political climate
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To increase and improve infrastructures in existing public health institutions in Bamenda II Council	At least eight (08) health centre and are created, constructed and equipped by 2030, Upgrade Mbachomba Integrated Health Centre into a District Hospital	- District Medical office report, - Council report	- Request District Medical Doctor, - Availability of funds
		Hospital infrastructure buildings of health centres, laboratory, maternities pharmaciesand lodging facilities are constructed by 2025	- District Medical office report - Receiption reports	- Adequate funding and collaboration with the Ministry
	S.o.2: To recruit or post more trained health personnel in public health institutions within Bamenda II Council	At least 21 medical doctors, (99) nurses and laboratory technicians are recuited or posted to health institutions in the municipality,	- District Medical office report - Assumption of duty certificates	- Adequate collaboration with the Ministry
	S.o.3: To provide equipments and facilities in existing public health institutions within Bamenda II Council	Hospitals and health centres are provided with beds, generators and latrines by 2025	- District Medical office report - Purchases receipts	- Adequate funding and collaboration with the Ministry

		Hospitals and health centres are provided with waste disposal units, refrigerators, and water poits or boreholes by 2025	- District Medical office report - Purchases receipts	- Adequate funding and collaboration with the Ministry
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.2:** The number of infrastructure in public health institutions are improved upon	Creation/constructing new health institutions: - Mbachomba IHC is upgraded to a District Hospital by 2025 - At least 08 health centres are created, constructed and equiped in the following areas**:** Upper Atu-azire, Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntangien, Alasuatom, Ntambeng, Mulang, Mukwebuh, Nting Munyih	- Health district records, - Field inspection	- Adequate funding and collaboration from MINSANTE and Council
		- The buildings of Alakuma IHC are constructed and equipped, - At least 05 laboratories are constructed in the health centres - At least 06 marternity sections are constructed in the health centres - At least 06 pharmacies are constructed in the health centres - At least 10 lodging facilities are constructed for the chief of health centres	- Health district records, - Field inspection	- Adequate collaboration and funding from MINSANTE and Council
	R1.3: The number of health personnel of all categories in the municipality increased	- At least 21 medical doctor are posted as following: 1-Military IHC, 5-Mankon IHC/Hospital, 15-Regional Hospital - At least 97 nurses are recuited and posted to public health institutions - At least 18 Lab Technicians are recruited and posted to public hospitals and health centres	- Decision posting heath personnel to heath institutions	- Adequate collaboration and funding from MINSANTE and Council - Trained unemployed medical personnel are available
	R1.3: The provision of equipment and facilities in the health institution increased	- (10) Waste disposal units are constructed for health centres - (10) Generators are procuring for public health institutions - (04) VIP toilets or latrines are constructed in public health institutions - At least (153) hospital beds are obtained for the health institutions, - (12) Delivery beds are procured for public health institutions, - Procure 11 laundry machines for public health institutions	- Receipts, - Pro-forma invoices - Health District reports, - Delivery reports	- Availability of finds - Request from District Medical Doctor - Adequate resources are mobilised
Results (strategic axes)		- Atleast 06 Refrigerators procure for each health unit - At least five 05 water points or boreholes are sunk in some health institutions	- District Medical office report - Purchase invoices,	- Availability of finds - Request from District Medical Doctor - Adequate collaboration with the Ministry
Activities				**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Upgrade Mbachomba IHC to a Distrit hospital			250,000,000

1.1.2	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Ntoh-Mbatu	150,000,000
1.1.3	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Ntangien	150,000,000
1.1.4	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Alasuatom	150,000,000
1.1.5	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Ntambeng	150,000,000
1.1.6	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Mukwebuh	150,000,000
1.1.7	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Upper Atu-azire	150,000,000
1.1.8	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Nting Munyih	150,000,000
1.1.9	Upgrade Mbachomba IHC to a Distrit hospital	250,000,000
1.1.10	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Ntoh-Mbatu	150,000,000
1.1.11	Create, construct and equipe a health centre in Ntangien	150,000,000
1.1.12	Construction and equipping of Alakuma IHC	150,000,000
1.1.13	Construct and equipe laboratory Akumlam IHC	65,000,000
1.1.14	Construct and equipe laboratory Alabukam IHC	65,000,000
1.1.15	Construct and equipe laboratory Alamandum IHC	65,000,000
1.1.16	Construct and equipe laboratory Ntambag IHC	65,000,000
1.1.17	Construct maternity section in Akumlam IHC	75,000,000
1.1.18	Construct maternity section in Alabukam IHC	75,000,000
1.1.19	Construct maternity section in Alamandum IHC	75,000,000
1.1.20	Construct maternity section in Ntambag IHC	75,000,000
1.1.21	Construct maternity section in Alakuma IHC	75,000,000
1.1.22	Construct pharmacy in Akumlam IHC	45,000,000
1.1.23	Construct pharmacy in Alabukam IHC	45,000,000
1.1.24	Construct pharmacy in Alamandum IHC	45,000,000
1.1.25	Construct pharmacy in Ntambag IHC	45,000,000
1.1.26	Construct pharmacy in Ntankah IHC	45,000,000
1.1.27	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Mankon distric Hospital	25,000,000
1.1.28	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Akumlam IHC	20,000,000
1.1.29	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Alabukam IHC	20,000,000
1.1.30	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Alakuma IHC	20,000,000
1.1.31	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Alamandum IHC	20,000,000
1.1.32	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Atuakum IHC	20,000,000
1.1.33	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Mbachongwa IHC	20,000,000
1.1.34	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Mulang IHC	20,000,000
1.1.35	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Ntambag IHC	20,000,000
1.1.36	Construct lodging facilities for the chief of Ntankah IHC	20,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**2,515,000,000**
1.2.1	(15) Doctors are recuited or posted to the Regional Hospital Bamenda	162,000,000
1.2.2	(5) Doctors are recuited and posted to Mankon District Hospital	54,000,000
1.2.3	(1) Doctor is recuited or posted to the Military Hospital annex	10,800,000
1.2.4	(30) Nurses are recruited or posted to Regional Hospital	216,000,000
1.2.5	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Military Hospital annex	36,000,000
1.2.6	(10) Nurses are recruited or posted to Mankon District Hospital	72,000,000
1.2.7	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Akumlam IHC	36,000,000
1.2.8	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Alabukam IHC	36,000,000
1.2.9	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Alakuma IHC	36,000,000
1.2.10	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Alamandum IHC	36,000,000
1.2.11	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Atuakum IHC	36,000,000
1.2.12	(7) Nurses are recruited or posted to Azire IHC	50,400,000
1.2.13	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Mbachongwa IHC	36,000,000

1.2.14	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Mulang IHC	36,000,000
1.2.15	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Ntambag IHC	36,000,000
1.2.16	(5) Nurses are recruited or posted to Ntankah IHC	36,000,000
1.2.17	(5) Lab Technicians are recruited or posted to Regional Hospital	36,000,000
1.2.18	(1) Lab Technicians are recruited or posted to Military Hospital annex	7,200,000
1.2.19	(2) Lab Technicians are recruited or posted to Mankon IHC/Hospital	14,400,000
1.2.20	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Akumlam IHC	7,200,000
1.2.21	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Alabukam IHC	7,200,000
1.2.22	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Alakuma IHC	7,200,000
1.2.23	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Alamandum IHC	7,200,000
1.2.24	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Atuakum IHC	7,200,000
1.2.25	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Azire IHC	7,200,000
1.2.26	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Mbachongwa IHC	7,200,000
1.2.27	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Mulang IHC	7,200,000
1.2.28	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Ntambag IHC	7,200,000
1.2.29	Lab Technician is recruited or posted to Ntankah IHC	7,200,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**1,054,800,000**
1.3.1	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Akumlam IHC	1,500,000
1.3.2	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Alabukam IHC	1,500,000
1.3.3	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Alakuma IHC	1,500,000
1.3.4	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Alamandum IHC	1,500,000
1.3.5	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Atuakum IHC	1,500,000
1.3.6	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Azire IHC	1,500,000
1.3.7	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Mbachongwa IHC	1,500,000
1.3.8	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Mulang IHC	1,500,000
1.3.9	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Ntambag IHC	1,500,000
1.3.10	Construction of an incinerator for waste disposal in Ntankah IHC	1,500,000
1.3.11	Procure generator and supply to Akumlam IHC	450,000
1.3.12	Procure generator and supply to Alabukam IHC	450,000
1.3.13	Procure generator and supply to Alakuma IHC	450,000
1.3.14	Procure generator and supply to Alamandum IHC	450,000
1.3.15	Procure generator and supply to Atuakum IHC	450,000
1.3.16	Procure generator and supply to Azire IHC	450,000
1.3.17	Procure generator and supply to Mbachongwa IHC	450,000
1.3.18	Procure generator and supply to Mulang IHC	450,000
1.3.19	Procure generator and supply to Ntambag IHC	450,000
1.3.20	Procure generator and supply to Ntankah IHC	450,000
1.3.21	VIP toilet/latrine is constructed in Alabukam IHC	4,500,000
1.3.22	VIP toilet/latrine is constructed in Alakuma IHC	4,500,000
1.3.23	VIP toilet/latrine is constructed in Alamandum IHC	4,500,000
1.3.24	VIP toilet/latrine is constructed in Ntambag IHC	4,500,000
1.3.25	Hospital beds (50) are procured and supplied to Regional Hospital	3,750,000
1.3.26	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Military Hospital annex	750,000
1.3.27	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to to Mankon IHC/Hospital	750,000
1.3.28	Hospital beds (5) are procured and supplied to Akumlam IHC	375,000
1.3.29	Hospital beds (8) are procured and supplied to Alabukam IHC	600,000
1.3.30	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Alakuma IHC	750,000
1.3.31	Hospital beds (6) are procured and supplied to Alamandum IHC	450,000
1.3.32	Hospital beds (6) are procured and supplied to Atuakum IHC	450,000

1.3.33	Hospital beds (8) are procured and supplied to Azire IHC	600,000
1.3.34	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Mbachongwa IHC	750,000
1.3.35	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Mulang IHC	750,000
1.3.36	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Ntambag IHC	750,000
1.3.37	Hospital beds (10) are procured and supplied to Ntankah IHC	750,000
1.3.38	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to to Mankon District hospital	500,000
1.3.39	Delivery beds (5) are procured and supplied to Akumlam IHC	250,000
1.3.40	Delivery beds (8) are procured and supplied to Alabukam IHC	250,000
1.3.41	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to Alakuma IHC	250,000
1.3.42	Delivery beds (6) are procured and supplied to Alamandum IHC	250,000
1.3.43	Delivery beds (6) are procured and supplied to Atuakum IHC	250,000
1.3.44	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to Mbachongwa IHC	500,000
1.3.45	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to Mulang IHC	250,000
1.3.46	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to Ntambag IHC	250,000
1.3.47	Delivery beds (10) are procured and supplied to Ntankah IHC	250,000
1.3.48	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to to Mankon District hospital	400,000
1.3.49	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Akumlam IHC	400,000
1.3.50	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Alabukam IHC	400,000
1.3.51	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Alakuma IHC	400,000
1.3.52	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Alamandum IHC	400,000
1.3.53	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Atuakum IHC	400,000
1.3.54	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Mbachongwa IHC	400,000
1.3.55	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Mulang IHC	400,000
1.3.56	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Ntambag IHC	400,000
1.3.57	Laundary machine is procured and supplied to Ntankah IHC	400,000
1.3.58	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Mankon District hospital	600,000
1.3.59	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Alabukam IHC	600,000
1.3.60	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Alakuma IHC	600,000
1.3.61	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Alamandum IHC	600,000
1.3.62	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Ntambag IHC	600,000
1.3.63	Refrigerator is procured and supplied to Ntankah IHC	600,000
1.3.64	Water point (Stand tap) is constructed in Mankon District hospital	150,000
1.3.65	Borehole is sunk in Alabukam IHC	4,500,000
1.3.66	Water point (Stand tap) is constructed in Alakuma IHC	150,000
1.3.67	Borehole is sunk in Alamandum IHC	4,500,000
1.3.68	Water point (Stand tap) is constructed in Ntambag IHC	150,000
1.3.69	Borehole is sunk in Ntankah IHC	4,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**58,625,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,628,425,000**

Table 5.7: Logical framework for HIV/AIDS sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To reduce the HIV related morbidity and mortality, and reduce the socio-economic impact of HIV.in the Republic of Cameroon.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	To reduce the transmission of new HIV infections and to	- Percentage of MSM who are HIV infected - New HIV infections are	- Regional HIV/AIDS Report - Regional/District	- Willingness of the council executive - Adequate

	achieve universal access to prevention services, focusing on most at-risk populations	reduced by 60% by 2022 - A 60% reduction in the HIV related deaths (mortality) - A 50% improvement in the quality of life of persons living with HIV - A 50% increase in the quality of governance on the national response	hospitals Report Council report	collaboration And funding from the Ministry of Health
	S.o.1: Institutional arrangement: The creation of HIV Coordination and response Unit in the Council	- Designate a Focal person for HIV, - Train council focal persons for HIV - Train council focal persons for HIV - Offer ART-free of charge.	- Regional/District hospitals Report - Council report - Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinator - Decision creating HIV Coordination unit	- Adequate collaboration And funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Specific objectives	**S.o.2:** To increase quality of prevention services	Number of condoms distributed annually by public/private sectors	- Regional HIV/AIDS Report - Regional/District hospitals Report Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.3: To increase accurate information of ways to prevent HIV and dispel myths.	Young people age group (15-24) or at risk groups who correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions	- Regional HIV/AIDS - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Availability of qualified staff that can be posted
	S.o.4: To increase access to targeted, age-appropriate HIV prevention services for youths	Young men and women who have had sex before age 15	- Regional HIV/AIDS Report - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.5: To strengthen prevention efforts for CSWs and others engaging in transactional sex	CSWs reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a client	- Regional HIV/AIDS - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.6: To increase the use of the mass media in prevention efforts	Young men & women (15-24) reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner Young men and women who have had sex before age 15	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.7: To prevent or reduced Mother to Child Transmission rate of HIV	- 100% HIV positive pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT, - 100% HIV exposed infants receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce risk of MTCT	- Regional HIV/AIDS Report - District Health Report	- Availability of finds - Request from District Medical Doctor - Adequate collaboration with the Ministry
	S.o.8: To improve care and support for Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC)	- Ratio of current school attendance among orphans aged 10-14 - 100% OVC (boy/girl) under 18 living in households whose households have received a basic external	- MICS – conducted every 5 years by UNICEF. - District Health Report	- Availability of finds - Adequate collaboration with the Ministry

		support package		
Specific objectives	**S.o.9:** To identify cultural influential who can positively shift existing risky cultural norms	100% Young men & women (15-24) reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner 100% Young men and women who have had sex before age 15	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.10: To improve access to and quality of ARV treatment	100% Women, men & children with advanced HIV infection who are receiving antiretroviral combination therapy	- Monthly treatment site reports to the regional surveillance officers	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.11: To improve the diagnostic capacity of the laboratory services.	Number of patients having CD4 tests done Number of patients having VL tests done Number of patients having PCR tests done Number of patients having resistance testing for TB and HIV	- NPHL reports - District Health Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.12: To improve infection control and access to Post Exposure Prophylaxis for Accidentally exposed Health Care Workers.	100% Exposed HCW receiving PEP as per protocol.	- Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinators - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.13: Increase the Low Uptake of HIV treatment	- Financial Barrier-Poverty by on patients - Geographical inaccessibility-long distances, poor road infrastructure - Misinformation, stigmatization and discrimination - Negative propaganda on alternative HIV treatment	- Regional HIV Coordinators report - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.14: 1st 90: 90% of persons living with HIV know their HIV status	- Campaign to create demand for HIV testing and Assisted partner notification - Prevent HIV transmission - Carry out activities to promote male involvement in PMTCT and HIV testing - Carry out activities to promote the use of health services by women in the reproductive age bracket of intervention	- Regional HIV Coordinators report - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Specific objectives	**S.o.15:** 2nd 90: 90% of persons tested positive for HIV are placed on antiretroviral treatment	- Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients - Empowerment of communities especially vulnerable populations	-	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,

	S.o.16: 3rd 90: 90% of persons on ART have suppressed viral load	- Support existing community health workers' psychosocial agents - Provide social and financial support to vulnerable populations - Publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-to stop new infections	- Regional HIV Coordinators report - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports - Regional/District hospital Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1**: HIV Coordination and response unit created at Bamenda II Council	- Designate a Focal person for HIV/training at the Council - Request for community-outreach free HIV testing by the mobile unit - Offer ART-free of charge.	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request Mayor,
	R1.2: Prevention services quality delivery improved	- Build youth-friendly services and train workers in quality of care across sectors including linkages to accreditation processes, - Conduct quality control monitoring of prevention service delivery	- Quarterly Regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinator - District Health Annual Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.3:** Implement public campaigns involving the general population e.g. schools, clubs, churches, etc.	- Recruit influential men (e.g. men on the corners) to lead, design and participate in interventions, - Employ community health works especially in the new sites	- Quarterly Regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinator - District Health Annual Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
	R1.4: Appropriate HIV prevention services for Youths improved	- Facilitate stakeholder consultation (administration, youth, parents, service providers, legal community) - Update/develop policy and legislation to improve access to services and treatment (inclusive of VCT, contraception and disclosure etc.) without parental consent, - Identify best-practice holistic peer education strategies through formative research and program evaluation, - Develop and implement a best-practice structured youth outreach, peer education and support programme. Consider partnering with existing non-HIV peer youth services, - Tailor messages and outreach for youth with disabilities,	- Regional HIV/AIDS Report - District Health Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health Request District medical Doctor,
	R1.5: Prevention efforts for CSWs and others engaging in	- Conduct Formative Research to better understand transactional sex practices	- Regional HIV/AIDS - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the

	transactional sex strengthened	- Develop and implement interventions that focus on the gender issues that inform sex work to empower sex workers - Identify best practice for peer education and scale up.		Ministry of Health District medical Doctor
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.6:** Mass media in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts increased	- Conduct Media Campaign to increase awareness regarding the importance of testing and perception of risk Build capacity in NGOs to capably address barriers to HIV testing. - Reach Vulnerable Populations through peer approaches and their networks and events - Conduct targeted outreach of male youths by partnering with male-focused organizations, and going to heavily populated male events, use champions and role model men - Conduct VCT at sites where young spend time (e.g. Sports venue) - Increase number of confidential areas at testing sites to facilitate counseling and privacy.	- CRTV Radio, - CBC Radio	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
	R1.7: Mother to Child Transmission rate of HIV reduced/prevented	- Retrain Public Health Nurses and Midwives in updated protocol PMTCT+ on an annual basis, - Ensure all women testing positive receive appropriate antiretroviral therapy for prevention of mother to child transmission in accordance with revised PMTCT+ guidelines, - Ensure all points of service delivery must have starter packs of ARVs, - Increase the number of sites offering the HIV testing service, - Use Child Protection Act to assure testing and treatment of mother, - Engage fathers in the delivery of the PMTCT programme by offering testing and providing HIV related information,	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.8:** Care and support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) improved	- Identify a specific agency (e.g. CBC-SEEPD) to be charged with assuring that the needs of OVC are met	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of

		- Employ a Children's Officer to work from the Ministry of Health to liaise with relevant agencies, develop and implement mechanisms to ensure the follow-up of OVC. - Address issues of vulnerability taking into consideration the following special groups: Orphans in Homes; Street Children; Young girls who head households; Boys who have to hustle; Children with disabilities		Health - Request District medical Doctor,
	R1.9: Cultural influential which can positively shift existing risky cultural norms identified	- Provide universal access to long term Family Planning Methods, - Improve information sharing (M&E) between primary, secondary and national levels.	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	-
	R1.10: Access to and quality of ARV treatment improved	- Increase the number of sites at which treatment is available by involving all Primary Care Staff in Treatment and maintaining the current Treatment Centers as Specialist referral sites, - Improve access to CD4 & viral load, - Make existing and new sites 'Youth friendly' by hiring younger people, or involving them as volunteers, and providing holistic, non-judgmental support. - Review "User Fee Policies" to ensure that patients' fees are set appropriately and that treatment is not denied. Assess how User Fee Policies affect access to treatment, - Develop and implement an information tracking system that facilitates effective management of appointments and medication	- Monthly treatment site reports to the Regional surveillance officers	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.11:** Diagnostic capacity of the laboratory services improved	- Expand the capacity of the laboratory services to deal with the increased numbers of persons being tested - Improve the capacity of the laboratories (in the regions also) to diagnose TB, STIs and opportunistic infections. - Expand the lab capacity to include resistance testing for	- Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinators - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised

		Anti TB and HIV drugs. - Improve the capacity of the laboratory to carry out CD4, Viral Loads and other supportive investigation		
	R1.12: To improve infection control and access to Post Exposure Prophylaxis for accidentally exposed Health Care Workers.	- Implementation of an alternative technology for medical waste (including sharps) management - Update and reprint the infection control manual and distribute widely - Training of all levels of health care workers in the management of post exposure prophylaxis.	- Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinators - Quarterly Regional Surveillance Officers reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.13: Uptake of treatment increased	- Provide financial support to Support groups of persons living with HIV to help them do follow up test - Empowerment of communities/ support groups to generate income - publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-communication - Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients - Build a framework of collaboration with vulnerable groups	- Regional/District hospitals Report Council report - Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinator	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.14:** 1st 90: 90% of persons living with HIV know their HIV status	- Broad communication campaign to create demand for HIV testing and Assisted partner notification - Use all communication channels to sensitise on - Practices that prevent HIV transmission/negative practices that promote transmission - Partnership with health units for referral of all HIV positive diagnosed during outreach - Advocacy with private health service providers to accelerate testing and to offer PMTCT services - Carry out activities to promote the use of health services by women in the reproductive age bracket of intervention - Carry out activities to promote premarital testing and enhance health among discordant couples - Organise competition to	- Regional/District hospitals Report Council report - Quarterly regional technical reports by the Regional HIV Coordinator	- Resources are adequately mobilised

		select and provide funding for best practice in delivery to PLWHIV		
	R1.15: 2nd 90: 90% of persons tested positive for HIV are placed on antiretroviral treatment	- Publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-communication - Support existing community health workers and psychosocial agents who are providing services to PLWHIV to improve uptake of ART and retention using SMS reminders, phone calls etc. - Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients - Empowerment of communities especially vulnerable populations	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.16:** 3rd 90: 90% of persons on ART have suppressed viral load	- Support existing community health workers and psychosocial agents who are providing services to PLWHIV to improve uptake of ART and retention using SMS reminders, phone calls. - Provide social and financial support to vulnerable populations and Support groups of persons living with HIV to help them do follow up test - Communication-publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-to stop new infections	- Council health committee reports - Regional/District hospitals Report	- Adequate collaboration and funding from the Ministry of Health - Request District medical Doctor,

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Create, equip and designate a Focal person for HIV/training at the Council	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**5,000,000**
1.2.1	Build youth-friendly services and train workers in quality of care across sectors including linkages to accreditation processes	8,000,000
1.2.2	Conduct quality control monitoring of prevention service delivery	4,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**12,000,000**
1.3.1	Recruit influential men (e.g. men on the corners) to lead, design and participate in interventions,	10,000,000
1.3.2	Employment community health works especially in the new sites	7,200,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**17,200,000**
1.4.1	Develop and implement a best-practice structured youth outreach, peer education and support programme. Considering partnering with existing non-HIV peer youth services,	15,000,000
1.4.2	Identify best-practice holistic peer education strategies through formative research and program evaluation,	6,200,000
1.4.3	Facilitate stakeholder consultation (administration, youth, parents, service providers, legal community)	2,000,000
1.4.4	Tailor messages and outreach for youth with disabilities,	5,200,000

1.4.5	Update/develop policy and legislation to improve access to services and treatment (inclusive of VCT, contraception and disclosure etc.) without parental consent,	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**38,400,000**
1.5.1	Develop and implement interventions that focus on the gender issues that inform sex work to empower sex workers	10,200,000
1.5.2	Conduct Formative Research to better understand transactional sex practices	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.5	**15,200,000**
1.6.1	Conduct Media Campaign to increase awareness regarding the importance of testing and perception of risk Build capacity in NGOs to capably address barriers to HIV testing.	5,000,000
1.6.2	Reach Vulnerable Populations through peer approaches and their networks and events	5,000,000
1.6.3	Conduct VCT at sites where young spend time (e.g. Sports venue)	12,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.6	**22,000,000**
1.7.1	Address issues of vulnerability taking into consideration the following special groups: Orphans in Homes; Street Children; Young girls who head households; Boys who have to hustle; Children with disabilities	6,000,000
1.7.2	Retrain Public Health Nurses and Midwives in updated protocol PMTCT+ on an annual basis,	8,000,000
1.7.3	Ensure all women testing positive receive appropriate antiretroviral therapy for prevention of mother to child transmission in accordance with revised PMTCT+ guidelines,	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.7	**24,000,000**
1.8.1	Identify a specific agency (e.g. CBC-SEEPD) to be charged with assuring that the needs of OVC are met	8,000,000
1.8.2	Employ a Children's Officer to work from the Ministry of Health to liaise with relevant agencies, develop and implement mechanisms to ensure the follow-up of OVC.	7,200,000
1.8.3	Address issues of vulnerability taking into consideration the following special groups: Orphans in Homes; Street Children; Young girls who head households; Boys who have to hustle; Children with disabilities	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.8	**20,200,000**
1.10.1	Increase the number of sites at which treatment is available by involving all Primary Care Staff in Treatment and maintaining the current Treatment Centers as Specialist referral sites,	10,000,000
1.10.2	Make existing and new sites 'Youth friendly' by hiring younger people, or involving them as volunteers, and providing holistic, non-judgmental support.	7,200,000
1.10.3	Review "User Fee Policies" to ensure that patients' fees are set appropriately and that treatment is not denied. Assess how User Fee Policies affect access to treatment,	5,000,000
1.10.4	Develop and implement an information tracking system that facilitates effective management of appointments and medication,	15,000,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.10	**37,200,000**
1.11.1	Expand the capacity of the laboratory services to deal with the increased numbers of persons being tested	10,200,000
1.11.2	Improve the capacity of the laboratories to diagnose TB, STIs and opportunistic infections.	12,000,000
1.11.3	Expand the lab capacity to include resistance testing for Anti TB and HIV drugs.	15,000,000
1.11.4	Improve the capacity of the laboratory to carry out CD4, Viral Loads and other supportive investigation	8,200,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.11	**45,400,000**

1.12.1	Implementation of an alternative technology for medical waste (including sharps) management	15,000,000
1.12.2	Update and reprint the infection control manual and distribute widely	12,000,000
1.12.3	Training of all levels of health care workers in the management of post exposure prophylaxis.	10,200,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.12	**37,200,000**
1.13.1	Provide financial support to Support groups of persons living with HIV to help them do follow up test	20,000,000
1.13.2	Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients	25,200,000
1.13.3	Build a framework of collaboration with vulnerable groups	15,000,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.13	**60,200,000**
1.14.1	Broad communication campaign to create demand for HIV testing and Assisted partner notification	5,200,000
1.14.2	Practices that prevent HIV transmission/negative practices that promote transmission	2,000,000
1.14.3	Partnership with health units for referral of all HIV positive diagnosed during outreach	10,200,000
1.14.4	Advocacy with private health service providers to accelerate testing and to offer PMTCT services	12,000,000
1.14.5	Carry out activities to promote premarital testing and enhance health among discordant couples	16,200,000
1.14.6	Organise competition to select and provide funding for best practice in delivery to PLWHIV	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.14	**55,600,000**
1.15.1	Support existing community health workers and psychosocial agents who are providing services to PLWHIV to improve uptake of ART and retention using SMS reminders, phone calls etc.	20,200,000
1.15.2	Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients	5,000,000
1.15.3	Empowerment of communities especially vulnerable populations	8,200,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.15	**33,400,000**
1.16.1	Support existing community health workers and psychosocial agents who are providing services to PLWHIV to improve uptake of ART and retention using SMS reminders, phone calls	25,000,000
1.16.2	Provide social and financial support to vulnerable populations and Support groups of persons living with HIV to help them do follow up test	15,200,000
1.16.3	Communication-publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-to stop new infections	5,200,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.16	**45,400,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**468,400,000**

Table 5.8: Logical framework for Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To reduce the impact, severity, and resource implications of a large-scale epidemic of COVID-19 in the Council		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	

Global Objective	To reduce the impact, severity, and resource implications of a large-scale epidemic of COVID-19 in the Council	Number of new cases	Government Reports	- Adequate collaboration and funding from MINSANTE - Availability of qualified health personnel - Conducive socio-political climate
	S.o.1: Inclusive strengthen capacity to respond to the epidemic	- Inclusive training of health workers on IPC guidelines, Rapid Response Team, case detection, contact tracing, etc. - Inclusive Training of Laboratory staffs on COVID 19, - Training on laboratory support	- Number of District Hospital and health centres with lab staff trained - Number of laboratories equipped and functional	- Resources sufficiently mobilised
	S.o.2: Provide adequate inclusive case management in Bamenda II Council	- Inclusive Training of health workers on case management of COVID-19, - Provide equipment, PPE and supplies for isolation facilities, - Dissemination of guidelines and modules for clinical management and non-pharmaceutical intervention, - Distribute ambulances for emergency use	- Number of countries that have access to reagents, probes, - Number of countries with health workers trained on case Management - Number of guidelines and modules in African countries - Number of ambulances distributed - District Medical office report	- Adequate funding and collaboration with the Ministry, - Limited protective equipment for health workers - Provisions of adequate equipment's for health workers - Dialogue with countries to ensure adequate provision for equipment's for health workers
	S.o.3: Project management and coordination within Bamenda II Council	Inclusive implementation and management of the project,	- Number of regional meetings organized - Number of technical and financial report on project implementation - District Medical office report	- Adequate collaboration with the Ministry
	R.1.1: Health workers are trained to respond to the epidemic within Bamenda II Council	- Logistical support - Number of health workers are trained on IPC guidelines, case detection, contact tracing, etc., - The surveillance system is enhanced, - Training on laboratory support (reagents, probes etc.)	- Number of District Hospital and health centres with lab staff trained - Number of laboratories equipped and functional	- Resources sufficiently mobilised
	R.1.2: Provide adequate COV-19 management in Bamenda II Council	- Number of health workers on case management of COVID-19, - PPE and supplies for isolation facilities provided, - (2,000) Buckets with cups, - (1,000) Buckets, - (3,500) Bottles sanitizers - (5,000) Face masks, - (50) Cartoons Savon - (1,500) Towels	- Bamenda Regional, and District Hospitals with health workers trained on case Management - Number of inclusive guidelines and modules developed - District Medical office report	- Adequate funding and collaboration with MINSANTE, - Limited protective equipment for health workers - Dialogue with hospitals and health centres to ensure adequate provision for equipment's for

				health workers
Results (strategic axes)	**R.1.3:** COVID-19 management and coordination within Bamenda II Council	Implementation and management of the COVID-19 Dissemination of guidelines and modules for clinical management and non-pharmaceutical intervention,	- Number of meetings organized - Number of technical and financial report on COVID-19 implementation - District Medical office report	- Adequate collaboration with the MINSANTE, BIIC and Bamenda Regional Hospital

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Training of health workers and lab staff;	250,000,000
1.1.2	Logistical support (sensitization meeting) 128-quarter heads	400,000
1.1.3	Transportation-Stakeholders	500,000
1.1.4	Transportation of materials	500,000
1.1.5	Media coverage	500,000
1.1.6	Sensitization - radio announcements	1,500,000
1.1.7	Refresher courses-health personnel on management of COVID-19 pandemic	50,000,000
1.1.8	Enhance the surveillance system;	100,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**403,400,000**
1.2.1	Laboratory support including reagents, primers, probes and other supplies to health centres	150,000,000
1.2.2	Material support (buckets and accessories) to 128 Quarters	5,500,000
1.2.3	Provision of equipment, PPE and supplies for isolation facilities in the District hospitals	65,000,000
1.2.4	Purchase of (2,000) Buckets with cups,	20,000,000
1.2.5	Purchase of (1,000) Buckets	5,000,000
1.2.6	Purchase of (3,500) Bottles sanitizers	7,000,000
1.2.7	Purchase of (5,000) Face masks	2,500,000
1.2.8	Purchase of (50) Cartoons Savon	1,050,000
1.2.9	Purchase of (1,500) Towels	3,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**259,050,000**
1.3.1	Dissemination of guidelines for clinical case management	5,000,000
1.3.2	**Sub-total Activities 1.3**	**5,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**667,450,000**

Table 5.9: Logical framework for Tourism and Leisure sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and protection of tourism potentials/assets, development of tourism sites and contribution to the national economy of the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	To develop and promote tourism within the Bamenda II Council	All tourism sites identified and establishments developed by 2030	- Visitors book - Activity minutes - DDMINTOUR report	- Availability of tourist potentials

Specific objectives	**S.o.1**: To identify and develop touristic sites within Bamenda II Municipality	- 80% of tourist sites in the municipality are identified, - Tourism directory created in accessible format and information boards/location points identified and proposals for its developments done by 2025	- DDMINTOUL - Council Reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Effectively lobbying - The site are sufficiently attractive and unique
	S.o.2: To improve access to touristic sites within Bamenda II Municipality	A number of access roads to touristic sites are identified and maintained	- DDMINTOUR report - Council Reports	- Sufficient collaboration with investors and other stakeholders
	S.o.3: Create and construct a tourism office Bamenda II Council	The centre is constructed and is operational for the study of relics and artefacts collected from all ancient sites and family relics within the municipality	- DDMINTOUR report - Council Reports - Traditional custodians	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with investors
	S.o.4: Provide financial assistance in the promotion Cultural festival and palace museums in Bamenda II Council	Support the organisation of Annual cultural festivals in Mankon, Chomba, Nsongwa and Mbatu fondoms and maintainance of museums	- Council Reports - Traditional Councils reports, - VDA reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Willingness of the VDAs and Traditional Council
	S.o.5: Institutional involment in galvanising tourism activities	The government should provide funding to galvanise tourim activities within the council	- RDMINTOUR - BIIC	- Adequate funding from MINTOUR
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Tourist sites and infrastructure are identified and developed	- An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for their development done by 2023 in Chomba, Mbatu, Nsongwa and Mankon - Meetings organised quarterly to encourage private investors on the importance of standards - A tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	- MINTOUR report - Field visits - Field reports	- Sufficient collaboration with investors and other stakeholders - Touristic sites are appealing to visitors
	R1.2: Access to touristic sites improved.	Identify carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites	- DDMINTOUR report - Council Reports	- Resources mobilised
	R1.3: A tourism office is created and equipped in Bamenda II Council for the promotion of tourism	- The council should design projects for development of any site and propose to MINTOUL, through the Regional Delegate, - Bamenda II Council tourism office is created and equipped with the following 1 television set, 02 ICT complete unit, 1 motor cycle, 01 Tourism technician	- DDMINTOUR report - Council Reports	- The site is sufficiently attractive and unique - The ancient artefacts are collected from families and stored in museum
	R.1.4: Financial assistance mobilised	- At least financial assistance is provided for the organisation of	- Council Reports - Traditional	- Resources are adequately

	in the organisation of Cultural festival and maintenance palace museums in Bamenda II Council	Annual Cultural Festivals in Mankon, Chomba, Nsongwa and Mbatu fondoms, - Provide financial assistance for maintenance of Mankon, Chomba, Nsongwa and Mbatu palace museums	Councils reports, - VDA reports	mobilised - Willingness of the VDAs and Traditional Council
	R.1.5: Institutional involment in galvanising tourism activities	Adequate funding by MINTOUR to external services of MINTOUR to develop at least one touristic site yearly	- RDMINTOUR - BIIC	- Adequate funding from MINTOUR

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Inventorying of the proposed touristic sites in the municipality	2,500,000
1.1.2	Meetings organised quarterly to encourage private investors on the importance of standards	4,000,000
1.1.3	A tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	2,250,000
1.1.4	Logistical support for organizing meetings quarterly to encourage private investors	2,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**8,250,000**
1.2.1	Identification and carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites of the municipality by 2022	25,000,000
1.2.2	Sensitize potential investors	1,500,000
1.2.3	Follow-up execution i.e. to carry out feasibility studies and construct access roads to tourist sites	50,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**76,500,000**
1.3.1	Create and construct Bamenda II Council tourism office	15,000,000
1.3.2	Organise for artefacts and relics to be brought from villages	20,000,000
1.3.3	Procure (02) complete ICT units (computer, printers, scanners and photocopiers)	1,200,000
1.3.4	1 Chief of bureau for touristic sites	3,600,000
1.3.5	1 Chief of bureau for personnel/secretary	1,200,000
1.3.6	1 motor cycle	2,400,000
1.3.7	Yearly Projects proposal for development of tourism site to MINTOUL, through the Regional Delegate successively for 5 years	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**48,400,000**
1.4.1	Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mbatu fondom	4,000,000
1.4.2	Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mankon fondom	6,000,000
1.4.3	Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Chomba fondom	4,000,000
1.4.4	Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Nsongwa fondom	4,000,000
1.4.5	Provision of financial assistance for the maintenance of Mankon palace museum	10,000,000
1.4.6	Provision of financial assistance for the maintenance of Chomba palace museum	5,000,000
1.4.7	Provision of financial assistance for the maintenance of Nsongwa palace museum	5,000,000
1.4.8	Provision of financial assistance for the maintenance of Mbatu palace museum	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**43,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**176,150,000**

Table 5.10: Logical framework for Agriculture sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To assist /ensure the provision of food in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve the living standard of the population by 60% by 2030 within the Bamenda II Council	Production of major crops increases by 25% by 2030	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports.	There is an enabling environment Global natural disaster
	S.o.1: Carry out capacity building to farmers and other stakeholders in the Bamenda II Council	Inclussive training of farmers on crop production and conflict management for framers and grazers.	Sub Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2: To Support crop production activities	Supply of agric inputs and improved varieties to farmers Revitalized farmers' groups Provision of trainings and follow-up farmers on crop production Plan and programme distribution of improved seed varieties to farmers and the confinement of stray animals	SDDMINADER report, Council reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.3: To provide storage facilities for the preservation of crops for food security in the Bamenda II Council	Construction of market hangers and pesticide stores	DDMINADER report, Council reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.4: To support and promote annual Agric shows for farmers in the municipality of Bamenda II Council	Support and assist Annual Agric shows for farmers	SDDMINADER report, Council reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.5: Improve marketing facilities and infrastructure for agricultural products improved in Bamenda II Council	Increase in market structures an access to farming areas	SDDMINADER report, Council reports	Resources are adequately mobilised
Results (strategic axes)	**R.1.1:** Capacity building is carried out to farmers and other stakeholders	Inclussive training of farmers on crop production and conflict management for framers and graziers.	Sub Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.2: Agricultural inputs and improved seeds are supplied to farmers on time	At least 1500 farmers receive and use agric chemical and fertilizers i.e. 5000bags, 800kg fungicides, 500kg nematicide through subvention by 2023	SDD-MINADER Report	Resources are adequately mobilised
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.3:**Intensifying the use of improved planting material through subvention and Post harvest technology	Farmers are provided with at least: -6000 plantain suckers (8000kg) maize seeds	Farmers record, SDD-MINADER Report	Resources are adequately mobilised, The field technicians and farmers are updated on the technologies
	R1.4: Continuous promotion of annual agricultural activities and crop production in the municipality	Mobilisation of the communities (1) Agric show holds per year for farmers	SDD-MINADER Report	Resources are adequately mobilised

	R1.5: Marketing facilities/infrastructure for agricultural production chain is improved	At least (120.2km) of farm to market roads rehabilitated accordingly: ➢ Mbatu fondom 13.6km ➢ Nsongwa fondom 5.4km ➢ Chomba fondom 15.4km ➢ Mankon fondom 85.8km - Constuction of 02 hangers each in Alabukam, Chomba, Nki-Nkeng Mbatu markets, and Ntingkag Junction ***Samneh*** - At least (5) Storage houses are constructed in Bamenda Food market, Muwatsu, Nitob, Alabukam, Chomba markets and farmers are able to process and store their products safely	Council annual report, Field Visits SDDMINADER report	Resources are adequately mobilised

N°	**Activities**	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Training of farmers on crop production	4,500,000
1.1.2	Train farmers on diseases and pest management	2,500,000
1.1.3	Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Mbatu, Chomba, Nsongwa, Alabukam, and Ntingka	8,000,000
1.1.4	Organise 3 workshops for framers and grazers on conflict management using MBOSCUDA Dialogue platform Ndzong, Ntumbong, Mambang-Chomba, Ntoh Nsongwa and Ntoh-Mbatu	4,500,000
1.1.5	Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in 6 zones Ndzong, Ntumbong, Alabukam, Mambang-Chomba, Ntoh Nsongwa and Ntoh-Mbatu	12,000,000
1.1.6	Capacity building (2) workshops yearly of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingka	20,000,000
1.1.7	Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in five zones Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingkag	9,000,000
1.1.8	Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest technology in five zones Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingkag	8,000,000
1.1.9	Follow-up logistics and supervision of training of farmers on crop production	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**116,500,000**
1.2.1	Recruit and post 03 trained personnel to SDDMINADER Bamenda II Council	32,400,000
1.2.2	Lobbying and following-up logistics for the recruitment and posting of personnel to SDDMINADER Bamenda II Council	2,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**34,400,000**
1.3.1	Procure (2) ICT complete units (computer, printers and photocopiers) for DDMINADER Mezam	900,000
1.3.2	Follow-up and supervision the receiption of ICT complete units (computer, printers and photocopiers) for DDMINADER Mezam	200,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**1,100,000**
1.4.1	Plan and programme distribution of improved seed varieties to farmers yearly for 5years	10,000,000
1.4.2	Intensify use of fertilizers through subvention (5000 Bags) for 5years running	17,500,000
1.4.3	Intensify the judicious use of fungicides through subvention (2400kg) for 5years running	8,400,000
1.4.4	Intensify the judicious use of nematicide through subvention (4500kg) for 5years running	11,250,000
1.4.5	Procurement of maize (15,000 kg)	9,000,000
1.4.6	Procurement of 8000 oil palm seedlings and distribute to farmers as subvention	24,000,000

1.4.7	Lobby for funding for the procurement of improved seed varieties to farmers	4,000,000
1.4.8	Follow-up implementation in the distribution of improved seed varieties to farmers	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**89,150,000**
	Lobby for funding for the construction of market hangers in Alabukam, Chomba, Nki-Nkeng Mbatu Markets, and Ntingkag Junction **Samneh**	4,000,000
1.5.1	Constuction of 02 hangers each in Alabukam, Chomba, Nki-Nkeng markets, and Ntingkag Junction **Samneh**	60,000,000
1.5.2	Follow-up and supervision for the construction of hangers in the markets	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.6	**69,000,000**
1.7.1	Lobby for funding to support in the mobilisation and organisation of Agro/pastoral	4,000,000
1.7.2	Support in the mobilisation and organisation of Agro/pastoral show yearly for farmers (5 consecutive years)	20,000,000
1.7.3	Follow-up and supervision the organisation of Agro/pastoral in Bamenda II Council	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.7	**29,000,000**
1.8.1	Lobby for funding for the maintenance of farm to market roads	10,000,000
1.8.2	Yearly maintenance of (120.2km) of farm to market roads within the villages of the municipality	150,000,000
1.8.3	Follow-up and supervision the construction and maintenance of farm to market roads	15,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.8	**175,000,000**
1.10.1	Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in 5-Zones (five zones Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingkag zones) yearly for 5years	5,000,000
1.10.2	Organise (2) workshops yearly of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years in 5-Zones (in 5-Zones (Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingkag zones)	5,000,000
1.10.3	Follow-up and supervision in capacity building for farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices	1,000,000
	Sub-Total Activities 1.10	**11,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**525,150,000**

Table 5.11: Logical framework for Posts and Telecommunications sector of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: Provision of state of the art network coverage/infrastructure to connect all communities within the national territory as well as connecting Cameroon to the global village.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Improved access to information and communication technology within Bamenda II Municipality	Increase in percentage of the population that receive radio and television signals and other information	- The population - MINPOSTEL reports - Field observation	- Adequate funds are mobilized - Strong collaboration exist with partners
Specific objectives	**S.o.1**: To improve access to post and telecommunication facilities and services	- The creation and construction of (2) accessible multimedia centres in the municipality areas with a functional ICT services	- MINPOSTEL reports - Field observations - Testimonies from	- Collaboration with telecommunication

	within Bamenda II Municipality	by 2025, - Charges of mobile telephone networks are reduced	population	companies
	S.o.2: Personnel strength within the sector is increased within Bamenda II Municipality	- Increase trained personnel in both telecommunication and postal service sectors - Charges of mobile telephone networks are reduced	- The population - Post/telecommunication reports - Assumption or resumption certificates - Field observation	- Policies that enable good collaboration with telecommunication companies
		Re-organisation of communication networks and structures - Re-configuration of the entire communication networks using PDU and LUP of Bamenda II Council	- Field observation - Post/telecommunication reports	- Policies and funding MINPOSTEL and CAMTEL
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** To improve access to post and telecommunication facilities and services	- Atleast (02) accessible multimedia centres are created in Ntingkag and Chomba areas with functional ICT services by 2025 - Mobile telephone charges are reduced to affordable rates	- Post/telecommunication reports - Field observations - Testimonies from population	- Collaboration with telecommunication companies
	R1.2: Trained personnel are recuitmented	- Qualified telecommunication personnel are recuited or posted to the postnatal sector	- The population - Post/telecommunication reports - Field observation	- Policies that enable good collaboration with telecommunication companies
	R1.3: Re-configuration of communication networks cables following hierarchical road networks	- Re-configuration of the entire communication networks i.e using PDU and LUP specifications as follows: Trunk, primary, secondary and tertiary communication cables on both sides of the 645.174km road and buried atleast 50cm underground	- Field observation - Post/telecommunication reports	- Policies and funding MINPOSTEL and CAMTEL

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Create (01) multimedia centre in Ntingkag with functional ICT services	65,000,000
1.1.2	Create (01) multimedia centres in Chomba with functional ICT services	65,000,000
1.1.3	Follow-up and implementation for the creation and construction of multimedia	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**135,000,000**
1.2.1	Lobby for the recruitment personnel to work in the postal service sector	2,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**2,500,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**137,500,000**

Table 5.12: Logical framework for Public Works sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To construct, maintain and protect enough suitable road infrastructure and make transportation most impacting on the economy in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	

Global Objective	Improve Freeways so that it is accessible and passable all year round within Bamenda II Council	At least the 75% of the Freeways as specified in the PDU and POS are constructed and regularly maintained by 2030	- Field observations - MINTP reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To foster development through maintenance of classified road within Bamenda II Council	- Atleast 21.08km of the Freeways as specified in the PDU and POS are constructed and regularly maintained	- Field observations - MINTP reports -Council reports	- Financial and technical resources are available - Conducive socio political stability
	S.o.2: Construction of drainage structures, (bridges and culverts) within Bamenda II Council	Bridges, culverts and drainage channels are constructed and maintained	- Field visits, - DDMINTP reports - Council reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
	S.o.3: Improvining institutional and road maintenance politics	Implementing programs enabling long lasting roads works	- Field visits, - DDMINTP reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Construction and maintaining of Freeways within the urban municipality of Bamenda II Council	Atleast **21.08km** of the Freeways are constructed and maintained by 2030	- Field visits MINTP report	- Financial and technical resources are available
	R1.2: Construction of drainage structures along Freeways (bridges and drainages)	Construction of bridge over River Mezam by 2030	- Field visits, - DDMINTP reports - Council reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
	R.1.3: Governance and institutional support-Road maintenance policy, maintenance works and programs improved	Provision of minimum equipment pool for rapid intervention works, and performance based contracts for roads maintenance works.	- Field visits, - DDMINTP reports	- Financial and technical resources are available

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Lobby for the funding for the provision of equipment	5,000,000
1.1.2	Technical studies for the construction and taring of 21.08km of dual carriage Freeways	25,000,000
1.1.3	Construction and taring of 21.08km of dual carriage Freeways	3,276,000,000
1.1.4	Construction of bridge over River Mezam	40,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**3,346,000,000**
1.2.1	Lobby for the provision of equipment	2,000,000
1.2.2	Follow-up supervision and control of project for the construction works	20,000,000
1.2.3	Rehabilitation of the Regional Delegation of Public Works Buildings and provision of office equipments	200,000,000
1.2.4	Equipping the Regional Delegation with Minimum equipment pool - (02) Catapilar Front end loader - (03) Tippers - (02) Catapilar Graders	750,000,000

	- (01) Catapilar D12	
1.2.5	Follow-up supervision and control of project for the construction works	25,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**997,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**4,343,000,000**

Table 5.13: Logical framework for Environment and Nature Protection sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and protection of biodiversity through those of the air, land, sea, and continental and under the water by adopting and implementing policies and actions that preserve and improve God given nature.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Rational and sustainable management of the environment within Bamenda II Council	Number of initiatives to promote environmental sustainability	- Field visits and annual reports	- Environmental laws are respected
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Sustainable Management of biodiversity and the promotion of sustainable development within Bamenda II Municipality	Awareness on good environmental practices and management of natural resources through prevention of farming in wetlands and protected areas (09) School environmental clubs are supported in the Bamenda II Council	- Council report - RDMINEPDED	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2 Sensitization campaigns climate change and high rate of degradation in inhabited areas within Bamenda II Municipality	Sensitization campaigns organized and protection strategies put in place by 2025	- RDMINEPDED	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.3: Fight against pollution and the harmful effects of dangerous and/or harmful chemicals and waste management within Bamenda II Municipality	- Sensitization campaigns organized and protection strategies put in place by 2025 Training on improved grazing methods in Mbatu, Chomba and Ntumbong areas	- RDMINEPDED Reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.4: Improve the level of involvement of young people in the process of management and sustainable protection of the environment	Increase the number of competent young people (including young people with disability) in the management and sustainable protection of the environment	- RDMINEPDED Reports - DDMINEBAS Report - DDMINESEC Report - NGOs report - Schools environmental clubs reports	- Resources are adequately provided - Awarenes campaign carried out

	S.o.5: Construction of Primary drainage channels structures within the urban aereas	Canalisation of primary drainages within a number of quarters	- RDMINEPDED Reports	- Resources are adequately provided
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Biodiversity is conserved and the sustainable management of the environment is ensured in Bamenda II Municipality	- Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Ngomham VI, and Mukwebu. - City zoo constructed on the slopes of Jangma, - Disney park at Ntanti water catchment, - City park and gardens at Mulang wetlands, - City Botanic gardens at Ntanti -Mbatu - 03 Environmental clubs Supported in the following GBHS Nitob, GHS Nekwehne, GBHS Mbatu, GTC Bagmande, GBHS Bamenda, GBHS Down Town, GTHS Chomba, GTC Ntankah Mankon, GSS Alankie, - 500 ornamental/trees planted in Bamenda II Council - Protection of the escapement at Ntambag	- Protected wetlands, marshy areas and stream banks	- Resources are available. - Environmental laws are protected
	R1.2: Sensitization on climate change	- Sensitization campaigns, media and workshop on climate change, - Sensitization campaigns against bushfires, - Creation of a Council tree nursery - Carry out reforestation of community forest in Chomba and Mbatu	- Council reports - RDMINEPDED Reports	- Sufficient funding from MINEPDED
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.3:** Pollution and waste management system put in place and operational	- Densification of waste collection points by creation of more waste disposal points, - Hygiene and sanitation campaigns carried out. - Construction of (03) modern public conviniences (toilets, urinaries, showers etc.) at Ntaturu, Mbingfibieh, Nitob and Muwatsu markets	- RDMINEPDED Reports - Council reports	- Environmental laws are enforced
	R1.4: The number of competent young people in the management and sustainable protection of the environment increased	- Introducing environmental education programs inaccessible format in primary, secondary and teacher training schools. - Design of blueprint for management and sustainable protection of the environment for students and teachers. - Continous awareness of young people about the issues and	- RDMINEPDED Reports - DDMINEBAS Report - DDMINESEC Report - NGOs report - Schools environmental clubs reports	- Resources are adequately provided - Awarenes campaign carried out

		challenges of environmental management and protection, - Strengthening the capacities of youth associations and movements militating for environmental protection.		
	R1.4: Training on improved grazing methods	- Training on improved grazing methods in Mbatu, Chomba and Ntumbong areas, - Follow-up Environmental Management Plans resulting from Environmental Impact Notices (EIN).	- RDMINEPDED Reports - Council reports	- Environmental laws are enforced
	R1.5: Canalasition of Primary drainages	Canalisation of primary drainages (streams) between the following quarters: - Mulang and Foncha street, - Ntarinkon I and Alakuma, - Nitob I and Nitob III, - Alakum, Chinde and Ntarinkon I, - Mulang, Musang & Ngomgham IV	- RDMINEPDED Reports - BCC Reports	- Environmental laws are enforced

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Ngomham VI, and Mukwebu	100,000,000
1.1.2	Bamenda City zoo constructed on the slopes of Jangma,	500,000,000
1.1.3	Disney park constructed at Ntanti water catchment,	500,000,000
1.1.4	City park and gardens constructed at Mulang wetlands,	500,000,000
1.1.5	City Botanic gardens constructed at Ntanti -Mbatu	500,000,000
1.1.6	Support environmental clubs of some educational institutions in Bamenda II Council	19,500,000
1.1.7	Planting of ornamental trees within parks in Bamenda urban areas and water catchments	20,000,000
1.1.8	Supervision and follow-up the protection and rehabilitation of wetlands, construction of a Town Green and planting of ornamental trees	5,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**2,145,000,000**
1.2.1	04 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires	20,000,000
1.2.2	01 Creation of a Council tree nursery	12,000,000
1.2.3	Supervision and follow-up the sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**37,000,000**
1.3.1	Environmental inspection missions to the communities.	2,500,000
1.3.2	Carry out monthly hygiene and sanitation campaigns clean-up campaign	2,500,000
1.3.3	Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu	25,000,000
1.3.4	Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Mbingfibieh	25,000,000
1.3.5	Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Muwatsu	25,000,000
1.3.6	Purchase of solid waste collection van and bins for Bamenda II Council	15,000,000
1.3.7	Campaign on banned plastics in the municipality	1,000,000
1.3.8	Follow up of Environmental Management Plans resulting from Environmental Impact Notices (EIN)	15,375,000
1.3.9	Supervision and follow-up environmental inspection missions, purchase of solid waste collection van and bins, and campaign on banned plastics	5,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**116,875,000**

1.4.1	Training on improved grazing methods within the Bamenda II Council	15,000,000
1.4.2	Quarterly meetings with the Council and stakeholders for the follow up of projects, building permits, analysis of Environmental Impact Notices (EIN) and water catchment protection (for 5years)	20,000,000
1.4.3	Studies, supervision and follow-up on the training on improved grazing methods	5,000,000
1.4.4	Sites selection and feasibility studies on greens space within the urban centre	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**45,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2,343,875,000**

Table 5.14: Logical framework for Youth Affairs and Civic Education sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and protection of the youths, evolution of their well being, their participation on the national and international scene and their equipment with basic skills needed for proper integration into the community within the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable within the Bamenda II Council	Number of economically independent youths. Number of economically independent youths with disability .	- DDMINJEC Mezam	- The council area has diverse activities - The youths take a keen interest in the activities
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Ameliorate the access of youths to remunerated jobs	Ameliorate the conditions for the installation and maintaining of youths in the rural milieu by 2025	- Field observation - Council report - DDMINJEC Mezam	- Favourable political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2: Reduce the consumption of drugs and alcohol among youths	Reinforcement of the grooming of youths in prevention methods, as well-as the usage and abuse of drug consumption	- Field observation - Council report - DDMINJEC Mezam	- Favourable political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised
Specific objectives	**S.o.3:** Promote the access of youths to sporting, cultural, and leisure activities.	Increase the supply of sporting activities for young people, bearing in mind the disabled	- Field observation - Council report - DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.4: Promote the full and effective participation of youths in day to day society life	Ameliorate the implication of youths in the grooming process	- DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports - VDA	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.5: Facilitate the access of youths to specific information and reinforce intergenerational	Promotion and diversification of forms of inter-generational dialogue and development of youth media	- Reports on the number of meetings - DDMINJEC Mezam annual	- Resources are adequately mobilised

	dialogue		reports	
	S.o.6: Ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and freedoms for all youths	Develop the capacities of actors involved in the protection of vulnerable youths and increased consideration of vulnerable youths in social policies	- DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports - MINAS reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.7: Strengthen partnership and cooperation for the benefit of young people	Strengthen regional and sub-regional youth cooperation and enhance exchanges and participation of young people at regional and sub-regional levels	- DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports - BII Council - Reports on visits and exchange programmes	- Resources are adequately mobilised
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Youths in the municipality are sensitized, empowered and assisted	- Develop an information system and reinforce institutional capacities regarding the management of employment offers for youths in public and private structures - 05 sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA) are carried out, - At least 05 functional youth associations created	- Field observation - Council report - DDMINJEC Mezam	- Favourable political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.2: Consumption of drugs and alcohol among youths are reduce	- Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	- DDMINJEC Mezam - BIIC - NGOs reports	- Favourable political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.3: A multipurpose - municipal leisure centre including a library, and ICT centre constructed	- (4) multipurpose leisure centres with a library, and ICT centre with 10 computers are created and constructed in all the POS sectors by 2030, - Office and youth animation equipment supplied 2 Inscription boards, 2 Public Address systems, 1 projector, and 1 compound Generator to the office - Creation, construction and equipment of 02 vocational training centres in the council area Bamenda II Council by 2025	- Field observation - Council report - PV reports - DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.4: Full and effective participation of youths in day to day society life is promoted	- Promotion of a communication platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultation - Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations	- Field observation - Council report - PV reports - DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised

Results (strategic axes)	**R1.5**: Access of youths to specific information and reinforce intergenerational dialogue are improved	- Sensitization against the stigmatization of vulnerable youths, - Inclusion and recognition of vulnerability in the social policy documents, - Raise awareness on the rights of individuals and the persistence of socio-cultural barriers, - Consideration of the specific needs of vulnerable people and the information on social players.	- Field observation - Council report - PV reports - DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.6: Ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and freedoms for all youths	- The ongoing introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula within the municipality - Training of teachers in the teaching of the culture of peace	- DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports - BII Council - Teaching guides	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.7: Partnership and cooperation for the benefit of young people are strengthen	- Development of a partnership framework between public and private sectors as well as development partners and youth organizations	- DDMINJEC Mezam annual reports - BII Council - VDAs	- Resources are adequately mobilised

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Organisation of 05 sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	6,000,000
1.1.2	Creation 04 functional youth associations/groups in Bamenda II Council	4,000,000
1.1.3	Creation, construction and equipment of 02 youth affairs centres in Bamenda II Council	120,000,000
1.1.4	Follow-up implementation for the organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities	500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**130,500,000**
1.2.1	Mobilisation of the communities, identification of sites for the creation and construction of the multipurpose leisure centres within Bamenda II Council	60,000,000
1.2.2	(3) ICT complete units for the multipurpose centres to be created	3,600,000
1.2.3	Office and youth animation equipment (02) Inscription boards,	200,000
1.2.4	Office and youth animation equipment (02) Public Address systems	12,000,000
1.2.5	Office and youth animation equipment (01) over head projector	350,000
1.2.6	Office and youth animation equipment (01) Generator	500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**76,650,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**207,150,000**

Table 5.15: Logical framework for Communications sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion & protect communication link amongst the different socio-cultural and economic components of the Republic of Cameroon and efficient linkage to the global village		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	

Global Objective	Access to information and communication flow is improved through the provision of suitable and appropriate infrastructure/equipment that link all villages of Bamenda II Municipality	At least 75% of the population in the communities are regularly informed and use the infrastructure on a regular basis successfully by 2035	- Testimonies - Services and infrastructur e installed or in place	- Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To improved communication coverage and dissemination of information within the municipality of Bamenda II Council	Atleast the Bamenda II Council News letter is regularly published in accessible format quarterly by 2021	- CDO and CCA reports - Testimonies	- Sufficient budget allocations - Stable political environment
	S.o.2: Reinforce incentive measures for the benefit of youth's access to ICT in the Municipality	Promotion of the use of ICT for the development of youths by 2022	- Council Report,	- Favourable policy framework, - Financial support
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1**: Improved on information and communication coverage	Atleast one (01) weekly radio discuss on council activities; Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter by 2020	- Reception reports, - News letter copies	- Favourable policy framework, - Sufficient funding
	R1.2: Youth's access to ICT in the Municipality is increased	- Atleast (02) Multimedia ICT complexes are created, constructed and equipped in Chomba and Ntingkag by 2025	- Reception reports, - Council Report	- Favourable policy framework, - Stable economic environment

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Weekly radio discuss on council activities;	5,000,000
1.1.2	Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	3,600,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**8,600,000**
1.2.1	A Multimedia ICT complexes are created, constructed and equipped in Chomba	65,000,000
1.2.2	A Multimedia ICT complexes are created, constructed and equipped in Ntingkag	65,000,000
1.2.3	Follow-up supervision and Control during construction of multimedia houses	4,050,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**134,050,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**142,650,000**

Table 5.16: Logical framework for Sports and Physical Education sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promote sports and physical education activities amongst different sectors of the citizens by training, provision of infrastructure, and coordination of sporting activities in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	

Global Objective	Strengthening sports research and centres of excellence, promoting the organization of all types of competitions, improving social safety nets for sportsmen and sports professionals within Bamenda II Municipality	Number of sporting activities organized and number and type of infrastructure available in the municipality by 2035	- MINSEP report	- Enabling sporting environment
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Promote indoors sporting activities within Bamenda II Council Area	- Indoor sport complexes within the municipality are constructed by 2025 - Creation or re-animate youth groups in the villages	- Council report - MINSEP report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2: Provide sporting infrastructural needs to youth groups and educational institutions in the Bamenda II municipality	Sporting infrastructural needs in the youth groups and schools are provided yearly 2025	- Service reports - Schools reports - Youth groups reports	- Good governance in the sport domain
	S.o.3: Promote and organize sports competitions in the municipality of Bamenda II Council	Sports competitions on all categories for youth with disability included in the municipality are organised yearly and prizes awarded between villages	- MINSEP report - Field Reports - Council Reports - DDMINJEC	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Socio political stability
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** The construction and equipment of a sports complex is created	- Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sectors (A, B, I, J, K), in the municipality by 2025 - Acquisition and construction of subdivisional stadium at Mbachomba, - Acquisition and construction of subdivisional gymnasium at Alakoro-Mankon	- Council report - MINSEP report - Field Reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Socio political stability
	R1.2: The Assessment of sports infrastructural needs in youth groups and educational sectors within the Bamenda II Council is carried out	Assess sports infrastructural needs in youth groups and educational institutions and provide assistance	- School reports - Council report - MINSEP report	- Available resources
	R1.3: Hold meetings of meetings and organizing sports competitions in the municipality	- Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes till 2025	- Council report - MINSEP report - Competitions reports	- Available resources - Socio political stability
Activities				**Estimated Costs**

1.1.1	Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sector (A) in the municipality by 2025	150,000,000
1.1.2	Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sectors (B) in the municipality by 2025	150,000,000
1.1.3	Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sectors (I) in the municipality by 2025	150,000,000
1.1.4	Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sectors (J) in the municipality by 2025	150,000,000
1.1.5	Construction and equipment of indoors sports complexes as in POS Sectors (K) in the municipality by 2025	150,000,000
1.1.6	Acquisition and construction of subdivisional stadium at Mbachomba,	1,500,000,000
1.1.7	Acquisition and construction of subdivisional gymnasium at Alakoro-Mankon	500,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**2,750,000,000**
1.2.1	Assess, develop or rehabilitate community playgrounds within the municipality	200,000,000
1.2.2	Creation or re-animate Youth groups within the municipality	45,000,000
1.2.3	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions in the municipality	25,000,000
1.2.4	Preparation/sensitization packages and terms of reference for Youth groups	5,500,000
1.2.5	Construction of a (01) gynernasium in Bamenda II Council	75000000
1.2.6	Construction of sport complex with athletic trace, VB, BB, FB and HB in Bamenda II Council	100,000,000
1.2.7	Recruit more personnel and sport Animators in the Divisional Delegation of Sports and Physical Education	375,000,000
1.2.8	Feasibility studies for all related activities highlighted above	30,000,000
1.2.9	Follow-up contract implementation in the rehabilitation community playgrounds in the villages	6,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**861,500,000**
1.3.1	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition	10,500,000
1.3.2	Purchase of prizes for the competition	10,000,000
1.3.3	Lobby for funding assistance for prizes for inter-village sports competition	750,000
1.3.4	Follow up execution of works inter-village sports competition	1,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**22,250,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,633,750,000**

Table 5.17: Logical framework for Employment and Vocational Training sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and development of job opportunities, placement of job seekers as well as professional preparation of potential job seekers for insertion into the community; on equal and equitable basis in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve on employment through empowerment programs and create more job opportunities for youths within Bamenda II Council	Number of programs, job opportunities and support mechanisms in place created and satisfactorily filled by job seekers including job seekers with disabilities.	- MINEFOP	- Sufficient training provided

Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Promote the acces of youths to a decent employment	- Develop an information system on employment offers in public and private structures, - Ameliorate the recruitment conditions of personnel in the public and private sector	- Reports from the sectoral ministry - BII Council report	- Sufficient training provided - Funding for sector concerned
	S.o.2: Develop auto employment among youths	Implement financing mechanism for the creation of youth enterprises and ameliorate the conditions for the installation and maintaining of youths in the rural milieu 2025	- Reports from the sectoral ministry - BII Council report	- Appropriate funding
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Ameliorate the access of youths to remunerated jobs	Reinforce institutional capacities regarding the management of employment offers for youths in public and private structures through NEF and other state organs	- Reports from delegation of Employment and vocational training, - NEF Report	- Appropriate funding
	R1.2: Auto employment among youths is increased	Implementation of a financing mechanism for the creation of youth enterprises	- Reports from delegation of Employment and vocational training, - NEF Report	- Appropriate funding

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Carrying out of field inspection and feasibility studies for the setting-up of a Vocational Training Centre in Bamenda II Council, assess sporting infrastructural needs in the municipality	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**10,000,000**
1.3.1	Lobbying for the creation, construction and equipment of a Vocational Training Centre within the municipality	100,000,000
1.3.2	Construction (02) BIIC sport complexes with athletic trace VB, BB, FB and HB in Bamenda II Council	60,000,000
1.3.3	Recruit more sport animators in the Divisional Delegation of Sports and Physical Education	7,600,000
1.3.4	Create, construct and equipment of a Vocational Training Centre in the Bamenda II Council	150,000,000
1.3.5	Follow-up contract implementation for the construction and equipment of a Vocational Training Centre	7,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**224,600,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**234,600,000**

Table 5.18: Logical framework for Water Supply sector of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: To make potable water available and adapted to the specific environment to all communities throughout the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Access to portable drinking water within Bamenda II Council	75% of all neighbourhood have good quality potable water supply by 2025	- DDMINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation - CAMWATE/CDE Reports	- Adequate collaboration from the community, and Council

Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Improve access to potable water in neighbourhood of the municipality	The construction of water supply scheme or sinking of boreholes in neighbourhood	- DDMINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation	- Adequate collaboration from the community - Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2: To improve on the protection of water catchments area so as to assure quantity and quality of portable water in the Municipality	Water catchments areas in the communities are protected and demarcated by 2025	- DDMINEE Report - Field visits, - Council's reports - VDAs reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.3: Rehabilitation and extension of water supply water supply networks within Bamenda II Council	Rehabilitate and extension of water supply networks into the urban neighbourhoods and rural communities of Bamenda II Council	- DDMINEE Report - Field visits, - Council's reports - VDA reports	- Community contributions, - Council - VDAs
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1**: The provision of potable water to communities in Bamenda II Council increased (borehole)	- Extend water supply networks in Bamenda II Council as follows: - Sink 07 boreholes and 10wells equipped with manual pumps - Stand taps are constructed or reconnected in the urban neighbourhood - Extension of water supply distribution networks (1600m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (925m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (2500m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (700m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (9300m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (950m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks (980m) - Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps - Construction of (5) fire hydrants	- Field visits, - Council report - DDMINEE reports - CAMWATER Report	- Community contributions - Collaboration from Funding partners
	R1.2: The protection of Water Catchment within the municipality is increased	The protection of water catchments of Chomba, Nsongwa, Mbatu, Muwatsu, Tim-tim water catchment, Bamenda II Council,	- Council reports - DDMINEE - MINEPDED	- Adequate collaboration from the Council and communities concerned

	R1.3: Financial assistance provided for the rehabilitation and extension and management of community potable water supply schemes	- Extention of Bamenda MINEE 2017 Giant water Program by (58.170km) - Provision of technical and financial assistance for the rehabilitation and extension of community potable water supply schemes of Ntoh Mbatu, Nsongwa, and Chomba - At least training of Water Management Committee (WMC) and water caretakers are carried for mending of leakages and broken pipes for continuous flow of water.	- BII Council reports - VDA - VDC	- Resources are adequately mobilised

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Extend existing water supply networks into the urban neighbourhoods	50,000,000
1.1.2	Sinking (1) Borehole in Alabukam	8,000,000
1.1.3	Sinking (1) Borehole in Alabukom	8,000,000
1.1.4	Sinking (1) Borehole in Alakoro	8,000,000
1.1.5	Sinking (1) Borehole in Makane	8,000,000
1.1.6	Sinking (1) Borehole in Maso	8,000,000
1.1.7	Sinking (1) Borehole in Atugh Alah	8,000,000
1.1.8	Sinking (1) Borehole in Ntankah I	8,000,000
1.1.9	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Alankie	8,000,000
1.1.10	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Alatakoh	8,000,000
1.1.11	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Atuafon	8,000,000
1.1.12	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	8,000,000
1.1.13	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Nching	8,000,000
1.1.14	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Alatah	8,000,000
1.1.15	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntumbong II	8,000,000
1.1.16	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntankah II	8,000,000
1.1.17	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntoh Nsongwa	8,000,000
1.1.18	Sinking of (1) well with pump in Mambang	8,000,000
1.1.19	Feasibility studies and lobby for funding extension of existing water supply networks into the neighbourhoods	10,000,000
1.1.20	Follow-up implementation water supply networks into the neighbourhoods	8,000,000
1.1.21	Extend existing network in Ntankah II	15,000,000
1.1.22	Extend existing network in Nkvurah	15,000,000
1.1.23	Extend existing network in Atuakom II	20,000,000
1.1.24	Extend existing network in Ngomham IV	25,000,000
1.1.25	Extend existing network in Banjong	10,000,000
1.1.26	Extend existing network in Mbefuh	15,000,000
1.1.27	Extend existing network in Nguti II	20,000,000
1.1.28	Extend existing network in Matsom	15,000,000
1.1.29	Extend water from proposed extension in Ntangien	30,000,000
1.1.30	Extend water from proposed extension in Matsam	15,000,000
1.1.31	Extend water from proposed extension in Ntingkag	25,000,000
1.1.32	Extend water from proposed extension in Kukvung	10,000,000
1.1.33	Extend water from proposed extension in Ngulung	10,000,000
1.1.34	Extend water from proposed extension in Upper Atuazire	25,000,000

1.1.35	Extend water from proposed extension in Ndangh	15,000,000
1.1.36	Extend water from proposed extension in Ntabukoh	10,000,000
1.1.37	Extend water from proposed extension in Ndzumafon	20,000,000
1.1.38	Extend water from proposed extension in Ntakimbari	18,000,000
1.1.39	Extend water from proposed extension in Akumlam	35,000,000
1.1.40	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Nsongwa (1600m)	32,256,291
1.1.41	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Ntankah (925m)	20,909,584
1.1.42	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Akumlam (2500m)	52,462,114
1.1.43	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Fon's Palace Mankon (700m)	11,562,857
1.1.44	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Mankon Fondom (9300m)	141,439,974
1.1.45	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Abango/Upper Atua-azire (950m)	15,169,988
1.1.46	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Atuakom (980m)	15,649,840
1.1.47	Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps in Bamenda II Council	10,000,000
1.1.48	Construction of (5) fire hydrants in Bamenda II Council	20,000,000
	Sub-total 1.1	**871,450,648**
1.1.21	Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Mankon, Nsongwa, Chomba and Mankon)	30,000,000
1.1.22	Technical studies and follow-up implementation for the protection of Water catchments	8,000,000
	Sub-total 1.2	**38,000,000**
1.1.24	Studies for the extention of Bamenda MINEE 2017 Giant water Program by (58.170km)	0
1.1.25	Carry out (04) training of Water Management Committees in (Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa)	10,000,000
1.1.26	Technical and logistical supports to Water care takers (basic tools)	5,000,000
1.1.27	Follow-up activities by MINEE and Council	3,500,000
	Sub-total 1.3	**18,500,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**484,500,000**

Table 5.19: Logical framework for Energy Supply sector of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: To make energy systems available and adapted to the specific environment to all communities throughout the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Access to sufficient energy in the Bamenda II Council municipality	75% of the communities are electrified	- DDMINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation - ENEO Reports	- Adequate collaboration from the community, - ENEO and Council
	S.o.1: Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality	- At least 75% of the communities of the municipality are electrified with ENEO grid	- DDMINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation	- Adequate collaboration from ENEO - Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.2: Increase electricity infrastructure and equipment within the municipality	- Approriate increase in infrastructure to match the rapid growing of the town and demand from clients	- ENEO reports - Field visits	- Sufficient funding,

	S.o.3: Institutional support from the electricity service provider	- Reduce bureaucratic hurdles on clients on request and supply of electricity	- ENEO reports - Clients testaments	- Willingness from ENEO, - MINEE policy
	R1.1: To ensure most of the communities of the municipality are connected to ENEO high tension grid	- The extension of ENEO electricity grid to cover the entire municipality by 2027	- Field visits, - Council report - DDMINEE reports - ENEO reports	- Community contributions - Council supports - Collaboration from Funding partners
	R1.2: Increased in ENEO infrastructure and equipment	- High voltage transformers are installed in some communities, - Extension of electricity grid are carried out,	- ENEO reports - Reports from clients	- Willingness from ENEO, - MINEE policy
	R1.3: Reduced bureaucratic hurdles in ENEO services to clients	- ENEO services to customers are improved	- ENEO reports - Reports from clients	- Willingness from ENEO, - MINEE policy
Activities				**Estimated Costs**
1.2.1	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Alatakoh			8,000,000
1.2.2	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Atuafon			8,000,000
1.2.3	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Ndzong			8,000,000
1.2.4	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Mambang			8,000,000
1.2.5	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Afosi			8,000,000
1.2.6	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Ndangh			8,000,000
1.2.7	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Ntabukoh			8,000,000
1.2.8	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Ndzumafon			8,000,000
1.2.9	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Ntumbong II			8,000,000
1.2.10	Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity network in Atugh Alah			8,000,000
1.2.11	Install (01) transformer and extend electricity network in Ntoh Nsongwa			8,000,000
1.2.12	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntangien			15,000,000
1.2.13	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Matsam			15,000,000
1.2.14	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntankah II			15,000,000
1.2.15	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Kukvung			15,000,000
1.2.16	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alabukam			15,000,000
1.2.17	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alankie			15,000,000
1.2.18	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Nkvurah			15,000,000
1.2.19	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alabukom			15,000,000
1.2.20	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Banjong			15,000,000
1.2.21	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Mbefuh			15,000,000
1.2.22	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Makane			15,000,000
1.2.23	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Alatah			15,000,000
1.2.24	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Nguti II			15,000,000
1.2.25	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntankah II			15,000,000
1.2.26	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Akumlam			15,000,000
1.2.27	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Ntankah I			15,000,000
1.2.28	Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Matsom			15,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2			**343,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL			**343,000,000**

Table 5.20: Logical framework for State Property and Land Tenure sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion & protection of housing development for safe habitation for all classes of citizens in Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Access to and security over land and property is guaranteed within the Bamenda II Council Municipality	Increase in the percentage of the population that has access and security over land	- DO Prefectorial orders - Land registry/land certificate records - Survey Dept; records	- Collaboration of state officials with local population is cordial
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To create awareness on the importance of the services of State Property and Land Tenure within Bamenda II Municipality	Increase awareness on land Tenure issues	- DO Prefectorial orders, - Land consultative board records - Land registry/land certificate records	- The population is willing to own land titles - The cost of obtaining a land certificate is affordable
	S.o.2: To make land registration affordable within Bamenda II Municipality	Simplified procedures and cost for the acquisition of land titles	- Land registry/land certificate records - Applicants, - Prefectoral order	- Lands and Surveys Dept, - D.O Bamenda II Council Subdivision - The population is willing to work with the services
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Sensitization of population on land tenure laws and procedures ensured	Education of the population on land tenure laws and the importance of the services of State Property and Land Tenure, in workshops and followed by monitoring of the population to assess the impact of the sensitization	- DO Prefectorial orders, - Land consultative board records - Land registry/land certificate records	- Lands and Surveys Dept, - D.O Bamenda II Council Subdivision
	R1.2: Land registration procedures simplified and affordable	- Procedures and cost of land registration simplified, - Over heads charges levied by land related services reduced	- Report of the Divisional Delegation of Lands and State Property, - Land registry - Prefectorial orders	- The cost of obtaining a land certificate is affordable

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Education of the population on land tenure laws and the importance of the services of State Property and Land Tenure, in workshops organised at Bamenda II Council	10,000,000
1.1.2	Follow-up of assessment of the impact of education on the population	2,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**12,500,000**
1.2.1	Carry out feasibility studies of state landed property and those of the Bamenda II Council	5,000,000
1.2.2	Demarcation of state landed property and those of the Bamenda II Council in the municipality	30,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**35,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**47,500,000**

Table 5.21: Logical framework for Forestry and Wildlife sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Improvement and protection of forest and wildlife patrimony and related habitat within the confines of the Republic of Cameroon; for the benefit of all mankind		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	To sustainably manage forest and wildlife resources within Bamenda II Municipality	90% reduction in deforestation and poaching	- Annual report from MINFOF structures in the municipality. - NGOs intervening in the sector reports	- Laws and regulations satisfactorily used
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Collaborate with MINFOF to implement forest laws within Bamenda II Council	- Mapping, protection and management of community forest, - Recruit/hire a forestry technician in the management of community forest	- Reports - Field visits	- Enough land - All stakeholders adhere
	S.o.2: To develop and ensure sustainability of community and communal forest within Bamenda II Council	- Existing community and communal forests are protected and restored, - Create communal forest - (01) Tree nurseries established and communities trained on forest management practices	- Reports - Field visits	- Provided sufficient funds allocation - All stakeholders adhere
	S.o.3: Preservation and protection of wildlife diversity and promotion of reforestation within Bamenda II Council	- Anti-poaching committee put in place in the communities with natural forest in order to identify and develop strategies to check against poaching - Encourage and support reforestation, - Tree planting convention signed between the Council and MINOF	- Reports - Field visits	- Enough land - All stakeholders adhere
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** The mapping, protection and management of natural forests and all protected areas assured	- Community forests in Chomba, Mbatu and Mankon and protected areas mapped out, - The protection measures and anti-poaching committee put in place	- Field reports - Reports from forest control post and traditional Council	- Regulations are enforced - Resources mobilised
	R 1.2: Community forest reserves, protected and properly managed	- The Community forests are protected and re-afforested - (4) tree nurseries with at least 5000 trees each are created - Sensitise and train communities on community forest management practices and sustainable livelihood	- Project documents, field visits and reports from the villages concerned	- Provided sufficient funds allocation - Collaboration from the local population
	R 1.3: Endangered wildlife and forest species protected	- Anti-poaching committee put in place in the communities in order to identify and develop strategies to check against poaching, - Strategies are developed to check poaching and prevent	- MINFOF report - Committee report	- Proper collaboration from the local population - Willingness of Communities concerned

		illegal exploitation - Reforestation is supported in three (03) villages		
Activities				**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Map of Chomba community forest to ascertain its present state			10,000,000
1.1.2	Map of Mbatu community forest to ascertain its present state			10,000,000
1.1.3	Map of Mankon Palace community forest to ascertain its present state			10,000,000
1.1.4	Supervision and follow-up of the mapping of community forest to ascertain its present state			5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1			**35,000,000**
1.2.1	Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and illegal exploitation			3,000,000
1.2.2	Creation of (1) tree nursery with at least 2000 trees each in Chomba to carry out afforestation in the village			5,000,000
1.2.3	Creation of (1) tree nursery with at least 2000 trees each in Mbatu to carry out afforestation in the village			5,000,000
1.2.4	Creation of (1) tree nursery with at least 2000 trees each in Mankon to carry out afforestation in the village			5,000,000
1.2.5	Sensitise and train (3) communities (Mbatu, Nsongwa and Chomba) of the Bamenda II Council on community forest management practices and sustainable livelihood			4,500,000
1.2.6	Supervision cost for the identification and development of strategies to check against poaching			1,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2			**18,250,000**
1.3.1	Anti-poaching committee put in place in the communities and strategies develop to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation			10,500,000
1.3.2	Documentation anti-poaching committee manuals			450,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3			**10,950,000**
	GRAND TOTAL			**64,200,000**

Table 5.22: Logical framework for Trade and Commerce sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To promote and protect trading activities and support the national economy; throughout the Republic of Cameroon and international territory		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers within Bamenda II Council area	Existence of functional and accessible commercial infrastructure, increase income level of the population by 2030	- Reports from the council - DDMINCOMMERCE reports - Market lists	- There are no threats and civil unrests - Enough buyers
Specific objectives	**So.1:** The provision of new commercial structures is increased within Bamenda II Municipality	At least 03 accessible markets are constructed within the municipality by 2025	- Market masters report - Field observation - Sectoral report	- The economic environment is enabling - Available Council resources
	S.o.2: Business registration procedures within the Bamenda II Municipality facilitated	An accessible One stop-shop is set-up for business registration in the municipality	- DDMINCOMMERCE	- Resources are adequately mobilized

	S.o.3: To increase level of income generation through improved market infrastructure within Bamenda II Municipality	The number of standard market infrastructure increase, cattle, and rumminant markets and slaughter and sale slabs constructed	- Market report trends - Ministry of Commerce	- Resources are adequately mobilized
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** The provision of new commercial structures increased	- Studies for the construction of (03) markets in Ntaturu, Chomba and Alabukam - 02 ruminant markets are created in at Mile 90 and Muwastu, - (3) warehouses are constructed at Muwastu, Nitob and Ntarinkon markets and Bamenda Food Market - 03 neighbourhood markets are created and hangers constructed at Nstubuh or Mukwebu, Atuakom and Ntingkag and Mile 90 - Acquisition of BIIC trade fair grounds in Mulang flood plains,	- Market masters report - Field observation - Sectoral report	- The economic environment is enabling - Available Council resources
	R1.2: Business registration procedures within the municipality is facilitated	An accessible One stop-shop is set-up for business registration in the municipality is created by 2020	- Sector report	- Resources are adequately mobilized
	R1.3: Construction of market structures	- Construction of market hangers Alabukam-2 market hangers, Chomba-2 market hangers, Ntaturu -2 market hangers, Nitob-2 market hangers, - (01) slaughter houses is constructed in at Muwatsu, - Construction of sales slab in Muwatsu and Nitob markets	- Council report - Market master report - DDMINCOMMERCE reports	- Resources are adequately mobilized

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Creation and construction of Mile 90 ruminant (small aninimals markets)	20,000,000
1.1.2	Creation and construction of Muwastu ruminant (small aninimals markets)	20,000,000
1.1.3	Creation and construction (01) warehouse/parking store at Muwatsu market	12,000,000
1.1.4	Creation and construction (01) warehouse/parking store at Nitob market	12,000,000
1.1.5	Creation and construction (01) warehouse/parking store at Ntarinkon market	12,000,000
1.1.6	Creation and construction (02) warehouse/parking store Bamenda Food Market	25,000,000
1.1.7	Supervision and control of the construction of warehouses/parking store	5,000,000
1.1.8	Creation and construction of neighbourhood market at Ntsubuh or Mukwebu	25,000,000
1.1.9	Creation and construction of neighbourhood market at Atuakom	25,000,000
1.1.10	Creation and construction of neighbourhood market at Ntingkag	25,000,000
1.1.11	Creation and construction of neighbourhood market at Mile 90	25,000,000
1.1.12	Create and construct a BIIC (01) slaughter house at Muwatsu	100,000,000
1.1.13	Development of BIIC trade fair grounds in Mulang flood plains	500,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**806,000,000**

1.3.1	Studies and construction of additional market sheds at Muwastu market/park	100,000,000
1.3.2	Studies and construction of (02) market hangers in Nitob market	20,000,000
1.3.3	Studies and construction of (02) market hangers in Chomba	20,000,000
1.3.4	Studies and construction of (02) market hangers in Alabukam	20,000,000
1.3.5	Studies and construction of (02) market hangers in Ntaturu market/park	20,000,000
1.3.6	Construction of sales slab in Muwatsu markets	7,500,000
1.3.7	Construction of sales slab in Nitob markets	7,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**195,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,001,000,000**

Table 5.23: Logical framework for Labour and Social Security sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and protection of workers' rights, employee-employer relationship and good working conditions; for all categories of work/labour in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Ensure that the rights of employees and employers are protected and operate respecting the labour code within Bamenda II Council	- Increase in number of legally constituted trade unions - Increase in job satisfaction and output of employees - 50% of workers and pensioners in the council area receive appropriate treatment 2030	- Labour and social security reports	- Appropriate political, institutional, legal and statutory framework
Specific objectives	**S.o.1**: Sensitize the population on labour code rules and regulation within Bamenda II Municipality	03 sensitisation workshops on and labour code rules and regulation are carried out yearly for the next 3 consecutive years 2020-2023	- Labour and social security reports - Sector reports	- Potential labour force - Available professionals
	S.o.2: Ensure regular inspection tours within Bamenda II Municipality	Annual regular inspection tours are put in place in the municipality by 2023	- DD Labour and security report - Social security centres	Organizations are available and ready to provide such services
	S.o.3: Ensure decent work project in all working place within Bamenda II Municipality	Decent work projects in all working place is assured	- DD-Labour and security report - Social security centres	- Organizations are available and ready to provide such services
Results (strategic axes	**R1.1:** The awareness of the population on the labour code rules and regulations is increased	Carrying out of 02 sensitisation workshops on the Labour code rules and regulations in Bamenda II Council	- DD Employment and Vocational training.	- Available jobs. - Available jobseekers
	R1.2: Regular inspection tours are increased	Carrying out of 03 regular inspection tours in Bamenda II Council	- DD Labour and security report - Social security centres	- Available jobs.

	R1.3: Decent work environment are provided	Augmentation of the decent work environment in all working places in Bamenda II Council	- DD Labour and Social Security annual statistics.	- Organizations are available and ready to provide such services
Activities				**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Carry out (02) sensitisation workshops on the Labour code rules and regulations in (Bamenda II Council)			12,500,000
1.1.2	Carry out sensitisation workshop on child labour			5,000,000
1.1.3	Follow-up sensitisation workshops on the Labour code rules and regulations			500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1			**18 000 000**
1.2.1	Carrying out of 03 regular inspection tours in (Bamenda II Council)			5,000,000
1.2.2	Follow-up i.e. carrying out of 03 regular inspection tours in Bamenda II Council			5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2			**10,000,000**
1.3.1	Augmentation of the decent work environment in all working places in Bamenda II Council			5,000,000
1.3.2	Follow-up the augmentation of the decent work environment in all working places			2,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3			**7,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL			**35,000,000**

Table 5.24: Logical framework for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promote & protect Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft works by providing financial and technical assistances etc. and publicity through public expositions in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Provide an enabling environment that promotes initiatives for local craft production and transformation to boast employment creation around SMEs and private enterprises within the Bamenda II Council	The number of persons who invest in small and medium sized industries increases	- Statistics from council, MINPMEESA and taxation services	- Collaboration with local population - Business persons are willing to declare their activities
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To facilitate procedures for the registration of enterprises within the municipality of Bamenda II Council	- 80% of operators are informed through radio and other media on the registration procedures of SME 2022 - 90% of activities in the sector are identified and registered	- Reports - Workshop attendance	- Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	S.o.2: Propose projects to actors by motivation and financial support to artist, crafts men and innovators within Bamenda II	At least 15 medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and promoted in the municipality by	- Field observations - MINPMEESA Report	- Collaboration with the population

	Municipality	2023		
	S.o.3:Organize annual exhibitions and encourage artist, crafts men and innovators within Bamenda II Municipality	Annual exhibitions hold with motivation and financial support given to at least 100 artists, crafts men and innovators.	- Field observations - Mayor's report - MINPMEESA Report	- Collaboration with the population
	S.o.4: To carry out 2 trainings on business skills and provide necessary assistance within Bamenda II Municipality	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	- Field observations - Mayor's report - MINPMEESA Report	- Collaboration with the population
	S.o.5: Provide institutional support to the service and lobby for financial institutions that can support the promotion of small and medium sized enterprises within Bamenda II Municipality	Provide Services and facilities Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions	- Field observations - Council report - DDMINPMEESA Report	- Collaboration with DDMINPMEESA - Banks and credit institutions
Results (strategic axes)	**R.1.1:** Procedures for the registration of enterprises and the organization, training for the craftsmanship enterprises within the municipality facilitated	- 80% of small operators are sensitized and informed in all the domains of SMEs, Social economy and Handicraft) - 90% of activities in the sector are identified and registered	- Reports - Level of production - Meeting, minutes - Attendance sheets	- Resources are available - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	R.1.2: Investors are motivated and financial support to artist, crafts men and innovators	At least (15) medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and registered	- Field observations - DDMINPEMEESA Report - Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	R.1.3: At least annual exhibitions are organized and price winning trophies are awarded to competitors	At least an annual exhibition is organized and price winning trophies are awarded to competitors at the end of the show to at least 3 winners for 10 crafts	- Field observations - DDMINPEMEESA Report - Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	R.1.4: Capacity building on business skills is carried out	04 Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	- Field observations - Mayor's report - DDMINPMEESA Report	- Collaboration with the population
	R.1.5: Institutional support to the service and lobby for financial institutions that can support the promotion of small and medium sized enterprises within Bamenda II	Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions to encourage their investments. Information and services are provided	- Banks - Council report - Credit institutions	- Financial institutions willingness - Council Exco\

	Municipality is provided Contacts meeting with banks and credit institutions are carried out			
Activities				**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Sensitization and information campaigns through radios (Bamenda II Council Community Radio) in all the domains of SMEs, Social economy and Handicraft)			2,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1			**2,500,000**
1.2.1	(15) medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and registered			20,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2			**20,000,000**
1.3.1	Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement of artists, craftsmen and innovators in the municipality			10,000,000
1.3.2	Motivation and prize awards to 30 winners annually for 5 years			15,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3			**25,000,000**
1.4.1	02 Capacity building workshops are carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators			5,000,000
1.4.2	Organization and logistics yearly for 5 years			2,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4			**7,500,000**
1.5.1	Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions to encourage their investments			5,000,000
1.5.2	30 Contacts meetings are held with Banks and credit institutions to encourage their investments to SMEs			5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.5			**10,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL			**65,000,000**

Table 5.25: Logical framework for Women Empowerment and the Family of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: Women Empowerment and the Family Promote and protect the woman and the girl child in the society; all over the national territory of the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Indicators**	**Source of verification**	
Global Objective	Adequately empowered women to enjoy their cultural, social, economic and political rights within Bamenda II Council	- 75% of women (including women with disabilities) have acquired new skills and undertaking profitable ventures for the household, - 75% of women (including women with disabilities) who recognize discriminatory practices and are trained to eliminate them through protection of their rights and carrying out of economic actions	- List of negative /discriminatory practices - Economic project Reports	- The population is adequately involved
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To Organized seminars within Bamenda II Municipality on women's right and the girl child	Seminars are organised and women behaviour and rights (including the rights of women with disability) are respected in the villages of the municipality	- Reports, - Observation - Council report - DDMINPROFF	- Resources are adequately mobilized

	S.o.2: Promote empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child within Bamenda II Municipality	- Periodic training sessions are carried out in the centres that address the skilled needs of women in IGAs, sewing and artisanal production of some basic material needs for the home - Organize mass marriages to legalised and improve families ties and union	- Reports, - Observation - Council report - DDMINPROFF	- Resources are adequately mobilized, - Commits a budget allocation for construction
	S.o.3: Provide institutional infrastructure for the empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child within Bamenda II Municipality	- Creation of (03) women's centres and structures at Sectors I, J and K areas as proposed in the POS of Bamenda II Council to train and sensitize women and girls, - Construct, equip and staff the centres.	- Reports, - Observation - Council report - DDMINPROFF - Photographs	- Resources are adequately mobilized, - Commits a budget allocation for construction
	S.o.4: Reconstruction and re-equiping of the Bamenda Womens' Empowerment Centre	- At least the destroyed BWEC is reconstructed and rehabilitated for effective use by women and girls of the municipality and environs	- Observation - Council report - DDMINPROFF - Photographs	- Resources are adequately mobilized, - Commits a budget allocation for construction
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Women groups and networks are promoted and assisted	- Identifying active women groups (including groups of women with disability) in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa and assess their needs by 2021, - At least 03 networks are operational, - Atleast (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities are assisted - Assistance for the commemoration and celebration of Women's Day occasions	- Report from Divisional Delegation - Field visits	- Enabling environment - facilities put in place
	R1.2: Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	- At least (4) capacity building workshops are organised in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa to sensitize and educate women on projects proposals to be submitted by 2022, - Mass marriages are organize to legalised and improve families ties and union in the (02) civil status registration centres	- Field reports - Council - Divisional delegation of women - Sensitization reports	- Enabling environment - facilities put in place
	R1.3 : Institutional infrastructure for the empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child within Bamenda II Municipality	- At least three (03) accessible women's centres and structures are created at Bamenda POS Sectors I , J and K areas as proposed in the POS of Bamenda II Council to train and sensitize women and girls, - The three centres are constructed equipped and staffed.	- Reports, - Observation - Council report - DDMINPROFF - Photographs	- Resources are adequately mobilized, - Commits a budget allocation for construction
Activities				**Estimated Costs**

1.1.1	Identifying active women groups and networks in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa of the municipality	10,000,000
1.1.2	Assistance to (05) well organised women groups actively engaged in economic activities	20,000,000
1.1.3	Logistics, follow-up implementation the identification active women groups and networks and provide assistance.	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**35,000,000**
1.2.1	Organise (4) capacity building workshops are organised in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa to sensitise and educate women on projects writing	9,000,000
1.2.2	Mass marriages are organize to legalised and improve families ties and union in the two civil status registration centres of Bamenda II Council	8,000,000
1.2.3	Assist in the organization of International Women's Day yearly	15,000,000
1.2.4	Follow-up the capacity building workshops in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa	3,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**35,000,000**
1.3.1	Re-construct and equipe the burnt women's empowerment centre of Bamenda II Council	75,000,000
1.3.2	Create , construct and equip 3 new Women Empoweerment Centres after detailed studies in Bamenda II Council	225 000 000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**300,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**370,000,000**

Table 5.26: Logical framework for Higher Education sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and Protection of the pursuit of knowledge at higher levels in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve enrolment in the higher educational sector	At least 75 % of "A" Level holders are enrolled in higher education within the region and at national level by 2023	- Results analysis from MINSEC - Higher education enrolment reports and registration lists	- There is an enabling educational environment with students studying to make good results.
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Create awareness, sensitize and educate the population on the importance of higher education	At least 75 % of the population of the municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2021	- Meeting reports and attendants lists	- A campaign team is put in place including Secondary education
	S.o.2: Encourage students to pursue educational specialities in existing institutions of the health, agriculture and other specialities of interest within and outside North West Region	At least 60% of the students of the municipality are admitted into higher institutions by 2030	- Council report - MINISUP	- A follow-up committee is put in place at council level

	S.o.3: Make higher education affordable to the rural population within Bamenda II Municipality	- Reduce educational cost for those persuading higher educational institution by 2023 - Acquisition and demarcation of university campus land at Ntumbong	- MINISUP reports - Students in higher educational institutions - Parents	- Available resources
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Population informed, sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered	- least 80 % of the population of the municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered by 2021 - More students undertake studies in different specialities	Meeting reports and attendants lists	- A campaign team is put in place including secondary education - An enabling environment with good policies and strategies
	R1.2: Students number entering into higher educational institutions is increased	- More than 50% of students completed from high schools are admitted into higher educational institutions - Scholarship to increase the participation of children with disabilities from Bda II municipality is introduced.	Schools end of year reports, Students reports	An enabling environment with good policies and strategies
	R1.3: Many students are admitted in higher educational institutions	- At least parents can send many more children into higher educational institutions - Acquisition and demarcation of university campus land at Ntumbong by 2021	- Parents testimony - Students reports	- Adequate financial resources - Goodwill of parents

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Organize 2 workshops and sensitize the population on the importance of higher education in	10,500,000
1.1.2	Follow-up and implementation of workshop	3,050,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**13 550 000**
1.3.1	Financial assistance/scholarships to indigenes studying in higher educational institutions	25,000,000
1.3.2	Acquisition and demarcation of university campus land at Ntumbong	1,500,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**1,525,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,538,550,000**

Table 5.27: Logical framework for Mines, Industries and Technological Development of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Exploration, evaluation and exploitation of the mineral wealth of the nation, Promote and protect property rights and promote technological development of the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	

Global Objective	To promote and support Social Economy organisation (CIGs and cooperatives) within Bamenda II Council	The number of S.E.O are supported	- Delegation reports	- Financial, material and human resources available
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Promote quarrying & mining activities for road works and construction of industries in the Bamenda II Council area	Quarrying and mining activities within the Council area are increased and developed by 2035	- DDMINDT Reports - Field observations	- New mining sites discovered, - Effective artisanal and industrial activities are carried out
	S.o.2: To improve quarry exploitation and management within the municipality	Access to quarries sites are developed and exploiters trained on sustainable quarry management practices	- DDMINDT Report	- Effective Industrial and artisanal activities are carried out in the municipality
	S.o.3: To create access to potential quarry sites within Bamenda II Municipality	- Quarry sites are accessed by 2023	- DDMINIDT Report	- Adequate support is received from the council and central government.
	S.o.4: To Sensitize and train the population on sustainable quarry management practices within Bamenda II Municipality	- Population is sensitized and trained on sustainable quarry management practices by 2023	- DDMINIDT Report - MINMEESA	- Financial resources available
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:**Quarry& mining sites are identified	Identification of all quarry sites and potential industrial areas in the municipality	- Field observation - Activity reports - DDMINIDT Reports	- Financial, material and human resources available
	R1.2: The sensitization of all potential investors in the municipality is improved	Carrying out the sensitization of all potential investors in the municipality	- Report from DDMINIDT	- Effective Industrial and artisanal activities are carried out in the municipality
	R1.3: Access to all potential quarry sites are improved	Improvement on the access roads to quarry sites in the municipality	- Field observation - Activity reports - Pictures - DDMINIDT Report	Financial, material and human resources are available
	R1.4: Sensitization and training on sustainable quarry management practices is increased	Organization of sensitization and training workshops in 03 localities on sustainable quarry management practices (Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa)	- Field observation - Activity reports - Pictures - DDMINIDT Report	- Financial, material and human resources are available

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Inventory on all exploitable mines and quarrying sites in the municipality	10,000,000
1.1.2	Carry out feasibility studies for the development mines and quarry sites	25,000,000

1.1.3	Supervision and follow-up for the inventory on all exploitable mines and quarrying sites	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**40,000,000**
1.2.1	Identify access to quarry sites requiring maintenance	2,000,000
1.2.2	Sensitise quarry exploiters on sustainable quarry management practices	5,000,000
1.2.3	Organise annual technological exhibition and encourage inventors and innovators for a period of five years	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**17,000,000**
1.3.1	Rehabilitate access roads leading into quarry sites in the municipality	75,000,000
1.3.2	Lobby for funding and follow-up implementation for the rehabilitation of access roads leading into quarry sites	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**80,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**137,000,000**

Table 5.28: Logical framework for Territorial Administration and Maintenance of Order of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: To bring administration closer to the population, ensure peace and order in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Ensure participatory governance, security, accountability and good governance within Bamenda II Council	The citizens are satisfied with the benefits of the institutions	- SDO's report - DO's report - Various security Reports	All actions compete to the improvement of the conditions of life of the populations
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To reduce the dysfunctions at the level of Bamenda II Council	Number of the legal acts	- SDO's report - DO's report	The civil state system is mastered
	S.o.2: To improve the security of goods and people within Bamenda II Council	Attain 75% degree of security of goods and people in the municipality	- SDO's report - DO's report - Security reports	Conducive environment void of political turbulence
	S.o.3: To improve the set-up of infrastructure and the administrative service within Bamenda II Council	- Creation of administrative units - Quality of the delegations at all levels	- SDO's report - DO's report	The state support the improvement of infrastructures
	S.o.4: Improve resolution of conflicts in time and space within Bamenda II Council	State mechanism for the resolution of conflicts (land disputes and farmer grazers) made efficient	- DO's report, - Land commission report	Conducive environment void of political turbulence and corruption
	R1.1: The dysfunctions of the civil state centers are reduced	Number of the legal acts enacted	- SDO's report - DO's report	The civil state system is mastered

Results (strategic axes)	**R1.2:** The security of goods and people is improved	02 security posts are created in Mile 90 and Alabukam to secure and protect goods and people	- SDO's report - DO's report - Security services reports	Government willingness
	R.1. 3: More administrative services and infrastructure are created and set-up in the municipality	- Bamenda IV Council is created, constructed and equipped, - More sub divisional services are constructed in Bamenda II Subdivision by 2022,	- SDO's report - DO's report	The state support the devolution of services
	R.1.4: The resolution of land and farmer grazers improved	Land commission speedily resolves (land disputes and farmer grazers)	- DO's report, - Land commission report	Conducive environment void of political turbulence and corruption

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.2.1	Create, construct and equip a security posts in Alabukam to secure and protect goods and people	75,000,000
1.2.2	Create, construct and equip a security posts in Mile 90 to secure and protect goods and people	75,000,000
1.2.3	Recruit and post personnel to the two security posts	14,400,000
	Subtotal 1.2	**164,400,000**
1.3.1	A subdivision (Bamenda IV Subdivision) is created in Mbachomba area out of Bamenda II Subdivision, constructed and equiped	400,000,000
1.3.2	More sub divisional services are constructed in Bamenda II Council Subdivision	500,000,000
	Subtotal 1.3	**900,000,000**
1.4.1	Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA to organise workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the Bamenda II Council Municipality	10,000,000
1.4.2	Follow-up the implementation organization of partnership with MBOSCUDA	2,000,000
	Subtotal 1.5	**12,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,076,400,000**

Table 5.29: Logical framework for (Support Program) CID of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: To bring administration closer to the population, and empower the council to take greater charge of their own development (decentralization) in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Ensure effective local governance and development within Bamenda II Council	At least 100% of local development endeavours are conceived, programmed and implemented by local council	- Council and committee's reports - Various sectors reports	- Available Expertise - NGOs - Governmental institutions - Highly motivated council personnel

Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To implement council organisational charts, job description and human resource policy within Bamenda II Municipality	- The organisational charts is operational by 2020	- The complete document is available	- Expertise is gotten from LSO and/or elsewhere - The document is in accordance with the state law
	S.o.2: To improve working condition to ensure efficient and effective output within Bamenda II Council	- All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and necessary infrastructures are put in place by 2020/2021	- Documentation is available - List of council patrimony (assets)	- Expertise is gotten from NGOs - The document is in accordance with the state law - Management is competent
	S.o.3: To strengthen the financial situation within Bamenda II Council	Increase in revenue collection by 75% by 2020/2021	Administrative account of the council	- Improve collection mechanism - New revenue sources are identified
	S.o.4: To have a transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services within Bamenda II Council	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2021	Documentation	Willingness of the Council executive
	S.o.5: To empower the Executive leadership of the council of Bamenda II Council	All Executives of the council get the necessary capacity for management by 2021	Type and quality of training received	Willingness of the council executive
	S.o.6: To increase accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens within Bamenda II Council	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2021	Type and quality of training received	Willingness and ability of the councillor
	S.o.7: To improve the functioning of institutions within Bamenda II Council	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each department or section are effectively implemented by the year 2021	- Manuals Institutional procedure - Attendance sheets	- Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions
Specific objectives	**S.o.8:** To promote cohesion of administrative procedures and communication within Bamenda II Council	- A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2021	- Procedure manual in place - Public Opinion	- Ability of head of institutions to implement the procedures - Availability of funds

	S.o.9: Redress existing conflicts at village level and those of farmers/grazers within Bamenda II Council	- Most of the village conflicts redressed, workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflict are organised	- Reports at the Divisional officer's office - Traditional councils, - Workshop reports - MBOSCUDA reports	- Village heads are comprehensive - Willingness of local administration
	S.o.10: Create more service centres and revitalised cooperation with partners charged with PWD	- Increase the number of accessible civil status registration centres within the municipality and revitalised partnerships with CBC-SEEPD programme	- DO Reports - BIIC Report	- Willingness of BIIC - Availability of funds
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1**: The validated organisational chart is implemented	- Job description outlined - Vertical and horizontal communication flow channels cleared, - Work flow and human resource policy put in place	- The complete document is available	- The document is in accordance with the state law
	R1.2: Working condition of council personnel improved, efficient & effective output realized	- All the policy and procedure are put in place, implemented and the staff is competent by 2020/2021	- Document available	- The document is in accordance with the law - Management is competent
	R1.3: Financial situation in the council strengthened	Increase in revenue collection by 50% by 2020/2021 - Recruit or contract a public relation officer to attract potential donors and investors - Train workers to invest in income generating assets (markets, guest houses, hotels, oil palm seedlings, etc) - Construct market hangers in Alabukam and Chomba weekly markets	Administrative account of the council	- Improve collection mechanism - New revenue sources are identified
	R1.4: Transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services put in place	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2021	Documentation	- Willingness of the council executive
	R1.5: The Executive of Bamenda II Council is empowered	- All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for management of collective patrimony by 2021 - Capacity building for council personnel	Type and quality of training received	- Willingness of the council executive
	R1.6: Accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens increased	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2020/2021	Type and quality of training received	- Willingness and ability of the councillor exist

Results (strategic axes)	**R1.7:** The functioning of institutions improved	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each institution in place and are effectively implemented by the year 2020	- Institutional procedure manuals - Attendance sheets	- Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions
	R1.8: Cohesion of administrative procedures and communication in the municipality improved	- A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2021	- Procedure manual in place, - Public Opinion	- Ability of head of institutions to implement the procedures, - Availability of funds
	R1.9: Existing conflicts at village and farmer/grazers redressed	Most of the village conflicts redressed, workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts are organised	Reports at the divisional officer's office	Village heads are comprehensive
	R1.10: Structures are created to improve services	- 01 Civil status registration centre created in "**POS Sector I"** increase in the establishment of birth certificates - Re-vitalise partnership with CBC-SEEDP programme as concern PWD within the municipality - Provide financial assistance to GBHS Bamenda and Teen Mission providing education to children with disabilities - BIIC cemeteries are acquire in three areas (Ntankah-Mankon, Akumlam and Mile 90	- Council report - Civil status reports - Court's registry - Schools report - SEEDP Report	- Willingness of Council, - Available resources

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Implement the organisational chart and prepare a detail job description of personnel	4,500,000
1.1.2	Elaborate recruitment policy and procedures for some new positions to be advertised	2,000,000
1.1.3	Prepare advertisement associate with job description	500,000
1.1.4	Regular coordination meetings (for all sectors and services within the municipality)	500,000
1.1.5	Recruitment of (4) skill personnel	192,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**199,500,000**
1.2.1	Re-evaluate salary scale and advancement criteria	1,000,000
1.2.2	Prepare policies on behaviour & discipline, terms & conditions of employment, sickness & absence, sanction and reward, disability, health & safety	2,000,000
1.2.3	Conduct regular training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc.	6,000,000
1.2.4	Construction of the Mayor's Residence	25,000,000
1.2.5	Train Store Accountant on modern accounting software for the update of council asset inventory	1,000,000
1.2.6	Demarcate, prepare technical studies construct Bamenda II Council markets	25,000,000
1.2.7	Finalize land status of the new Council premises (obtain land certificate)	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**65,000,000**
1.3.1	Organise regular quarterly meeting of staff	1,000,000
1.3.2	Reinforce the revenue collection mechanism	900,000
1.3.3	Train workers to exploit the income generating potentials of natural resources	1,800,000
1.3.4	Recruit or contract a public relation officer to attract potential donors and investors	3,600,000
1.3.5	Train workers to invest in income generating assets (markets, hotels, oil palm etc)	1,800,000
1.3.6	Incentives for revenue collection agents	10,500,000

1.3.7	Construction of Bamenda II Council neighbourhoods market	200,000,000
1.3.3	Publishing of monthly financial report in the Council on each market	360,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**219,960,000**
1.4.1	Prepare a procurement policy	1,000,000
1.4.2	Public advertisement regarding procurement in the council and in the project areas	360,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**1,360,000**
1.5.1	Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for Council Executive	6,000,000
1.5.2	Capacity building for council personnel	6,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.5	**12,500,000**
1.6.1	Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws (council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance	6,000,000
1.6.2	Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.6	**16,000,000**
1.7.1	Apply for some vital institutions within the municipality (Transport etc.)	2,000,000
1.7.2	Advocacy for autonomy of decentralised local governments (direct and control a number of sectors (ministries which have bearings on the day to day lives of the population)	3,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.7	**5,000,000**
1.8.1	Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities	1,500,000
1.8.2	Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	3,000,000
1.8.3	Create, produce and distribute Quarterly news letter by the council	3,000,000
1.8.4	Create and regularly update a website for the council	2,000,000
1.8.5	Organise periodic tour by the Council Exco, Councillors to disseminate information	2,000,000
1.8.6	Creation of information/resource centre in the council	5,600,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.8	**17,100,000**
1.9.1	Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the municipality	6,250,000
1.9.2	Form a commission to advise on the resolution of chieftaincy conflicts in villages of the municipality	5,250,000
1.9.3	Administrative logistics to organise partnership with MBOSCUDA on community Dialogue Platform	5,000,000
1.9.4	Follow-up implementation in the organization of partnership with MBOSCUDA on workshops on community Dialogue Platform	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.9	**21,500,000**
1.10.1	Lobby to reduce cost and procedure in establishing birth certificates	2,000,000
1.10.2	Carry out feasibility studies for the creation of Civil status registration centres	1,000,000
1.10.3	Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC) for 5years	5,000,000
1.10.4	Feasibility studies for a mobile team to establish ID Cards	5,000,000
1.10.5	Feasibility studies for a MoU for the promotion of Ngemba Language	10,000,000
1.10.6	Partnership with CBC-SEEDP program and Hope for the Orphans to assist the vulnerable and PWD	10,000,000
1.10.7	Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda	10,000,000
1.10.8	Subsidies and grants to schools	30,000,000
1.10.9	Provision of micro project support to councillors for envisage projects in their constituencies	40,000,000
1.10.10	BIIC cemeteries are acquire in three areas (Ntankah-Mankon, Akumlam and Mile 90)	80,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.10	**193,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**750,920,000**

Table 5.30: Logical framework for Scientific Research and Innovation sector of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: Animate, coordinate and control all scientific research and innovation activities in all domains for the promotion of socio-cultural and economic development in Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Make available and improve access to and utilization of research results and innovations in domains relevant to the population within Bamenda II Council	Increase output in relevant domains; Expansion in the scales of production of crop and animals	- Activity reports from the Regional Delegation of Scientific Research and innovation - Activity reports IRAD Mankon	- Availability and utilization of useful research results - Resources are adequately mobilised
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To bring nearer to the population scientific research institutions and structures within Bamenda II Council	Scientific research institute (IRAD-Mankon) organise yearly to sensitize the population on the activities centre	- Activity reports IRAD Mankon - Regional Delegation of Scientific Research	- Resources are mobilised, - Willingness of the administrative structure
	S.o.2: The results of scientific research are disseminated to the population of Bamenda II Council	Number of research findings disseminated to various categories of users and a number of farmers benefiting from the research findings	- IRAD Mankon reports - Delegation of Scientific Research and Innovation - Council Reports	- Favourable government policy - Resources are adequately mobilised
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Population is sensitized on the activities of IRAD and other Scientific research institutions within the region	- (01) Sensitization workshop is organised yearly by IRAD Mankon and other institution to show-case their activities	- IRAD Reports - Field visit reports	- Stable socio political and economic environment
	R1.2: Optimum utilization of research results and innovations especially in the domains of agriculture, livestock and building materials is increased	- At least (01) workshop is held yearly to present research findings to the population, - More than 60% of the BIIC farmers benefit from research results by 2025	- Activity reports - Reports from MINADER and MINEPIA - IRAD Report	- Available funds, - Available researchers, - Farmers ready to use research results

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Organisation of sensitization workshop yearly by IRAD Mankon and other research institution to show-case their activities	15,000,000
1.1.2	Supervision and logistical support for the organization of scientific research workshop at the Bamenda II Council	45,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**60,000,000**
1.2.1	Yearly scientific presentation aimed at vulgarisation of available agricultural scientific research results (improved seed varieties, scientifically sound farming methods, treatment of animal and crop diseases, etc.) in workshops at the Bamenda II Council	60,000,000
1.2.2	Supervision cost/logistical support for the yearly scientific presentation aimed at vulgarisation of available agricultural scientific research results	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**65,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**125,000,000**

Table 5.31: Logical framework for Arts and Culture sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promotion and protection of the cultural diversity of all communities of the national territory; for the benefit of all generation in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Adequate improvement of infrastructure, organization and support to cultural activities to improve the participation of the population in upholding cultural values and practices within Bamenda II Council	At least 75% of the cultural values and norms of the Ngemba people are re-established, preserved and upheld by the population by 2030	- Traditional council records - Sectoral Reports, - Cultural groups	- No threats to cultural practices - Available resources - There is an enabling environment
	S.o.1: To re-establish missing cultural values, tradition and norms in the villages within Bamenda II Council	75% of cultural values, traditions and norms are re-established by 2030 acquisition of BIIC official ceremonial and grounds, library and museum	- Documentaries - Write ups	- There is an enabling cultural environment
Specific objectives	**S.o.2**: Promote cultural activities of the municipality through cultural exhibition of artefacts, arts and cultural display of different dances within Bamenda II Council	- Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions in Bamenda II Municipality - Support the teaching of Ngemba language - A cultural center is constructed in Bamenda II Council prescient for the organization of cultural festivals after two years	- Documentaries - Write ups - Council socio-cultural committee - Village Reports	- There is an enabling cultural environment
	S.o.3: Provide assistance for the galvanisation and preservation of cultural activities within Bamenda II Council	At least minimum assistance is given to fondoms for the construction of palaces, museums and community halls	- VDA reports - Council reports	- Willingness of the population - An enabling environment
	S.o.4: Comemorating the international day of mother within Bamenda II Council	- In partnership with MINCULT commemorate the World Book Day every 23rd April and equally celebrate the International World Music Day to showcase and revive the talents of musicians within the municipality	- Council socio-cultural committee report - Sectoral reports - VDAs and Cultural groups	- Available budget allocation, - Willingness of Council - No cultural threats and socio-political upheavals
	R1.1: The culture is promoted by re-organising gender-based cultural groups and the re-construction of abandoned	At least (04) fondoms and cultural groups receive assistance for the re-organisation and preservation of cultural arts yearly	- Documentaries - Write ups - Pictures - VDA reports	- No cultural threats and no upheavals - Available of resources

	cultural structures	- Acquisition of BIIC official ceremonial grounds - Construction of BIIC library at Mbingfibieh - Construction of BIIC Arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh		
	R 1.2: The promotion and preservation of cultural heritage increased	- Partnership agreement sign with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of Ngemba language - Organization of Ngemba cultural activities festivals after two years according to its respective 04 Fondoms (Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa) - (1) handicraft center is Created and constructed in Bamenda II Council for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	- Documentaries - Write ups, - MoU with language translation organisation	- Willingness of Council, - Collaboration of population
	R 1.3: Assistance are given to the villages in preservation and promotion of cultural activities	- At least minimum assistance given to fondoms in the construction of palaces in (Bamenda II Council), - Assistance given to communities in the completion/construction of community halls - Assistance given to the construction/renovation of (4) museums (Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa) of the municipality	- Documentaries - VDA reports - Report from language society. - Council reports - BII Council socio-cultural committee report	- No cultural threats and no upheavals - Available of resources
	R 1.4: The celebration of the international day of mother tongue in collaboration with the delegation of Arts and Culture	- The creation of accessible Communal library to improve on education and research, - Partner with institutions and organisations that donate educational materials e.g. Elsenvi Book Aid International - Organisation of activities to commemorate World Book Day every 23rd April - Celebrate the International World Music Day to showcase and revive the talents of musicians in partnership with the delegation of Arts and Culture	- Council socio-cultural committee report - Sectoral reports - Cultural groups	- Available budget allocation, - Willingness of Council - No cultural threats and socio-political upheavals

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Mankon palace	40,000,000

1.1.2	Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Chomba palace	15,000,000
1.1.3	Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Mbatu palace	15,000,000
1.1.4	Assist in the construction of cultural halls or related cultural structures in Nsongwa palace	15,000,000
1.1.5	Acquisition of BIIC official ceremonial grounds	200,000,000
1.1.6	Construction of BIIC library at Mbingfibieh	100,000,000
1.1.7	Construction of BIIC Arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh	200,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**585,000,000**
1.2.1	Partnership agreement with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of Ngemba language	10,000,000
1.2.2	Organization cultural activities and festivals of arts after every two years	25,000,000
1.2.3	Created and constructed in Bamenda II Council a handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	45,000,000
1.2.4	Supervision and follow-up logistics - handicraft center	5,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**85,500,000**
1.3.1	Assistance given to four villages in the construction of palaces in Bamenda II Council (Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa)	25,000,000
1.3.2	Assistance to communities in the completion/construction of community halls	60,000,000
1.3.3	Assist in the construction of Mankon Palace Museum	15,000,000
1.3.4	Assist in the construction of Nsongwa Palace Museum	8,000,000
1.3.5	Assist in the construction of Mbatu Palace Museum	10,000,000
1.3.6	Assist in the construction of Chomba Palace Museum	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**128,000,000**
1.4.1	In collaboration with the fondoms create a Communal library at Bamenda II Council Chambers to improve on education and research of Ngemba culture/traditions	30 000 000
1.4.2	Partner with institutions and organisations that donate educational materials e.g. Elsenvii Book Aid International	5 000 000
1.4.3	Organization of activities to commemorate World Book Day every 23rd April	2 000 000
1.4.4	Celebrate the International World Music Day to showcase and revive the talents of musicians in partnership with the delegation of Arts and Culture	10 000 000
1.4.5	Awards prizes for cultural displays and dance groups during Agric shows	10 000 000
1.4.6	In collaboration with the four Fondoms VDA assist in Village Annual festivals and promotion of cultural dance groups at Regional and National levels	20 000 000
1.4.7	Supervision and follow-up logistics yearly for 5years in respect of village Annual festivals and promotion of cultural dance groups in the fondoms of the municipality	2 500 000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**79,500,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**878,000,000**

Table 5.32: Logical framework for Social Affairs sector of Bamenda II Council

Strategy: Promotion & protection of the social situation of citizens; irrespective of their physical and mental states, sex, age and ethnicity within the Republic of Cameroon.		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Protection and promotion of children's rights, Promotion, protection of	Various vulnerable groups are adequately taken care of in the Council area by 2030	- DDMINAS report - BIIC Report - SEEPD report	- Existence of the political will and policies and the engagement

	PWD and fight against social exclusion within Bamenda II Council			of the sector
	S.o.1: Identification and registration of the vulnerable and their needs in the municipality	At least 01 visit is conducted to quarters in the municipality by 2021; and a list of PWD established by 2021 and a number of vulnerable and needs identified by 2021	- DDMINAS report - Pictures - Field reports - Support forms - Delivery reports	- Available funding resources - Enabling environment
	S.o.2: To provide assistance to the identified vulnerable groups within Bamenda II Council	- Assistance is given to the vulnerable identified in the whole council area, - Provide visual impair with accessories (white canes), - Provide Hope Social Union for the Visually Impaired (HSUVI) Association with Labtop computers installed special speech softwares or screen readers (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access). - Provide assistance to Association for the Empowerment of the deaf and Vulnerable Persons (AEDVP) Group through capacity building (income generating, and business management), - Provide start-up capital for members of AEDVP Group,	- Field reports and support forms - Pictures - PVs	- Request from vulnerable, - Available funding resources
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** The PWD are identified and their needs assessed	At least 01 visit are conducted to quarters of the municipality by 2021 and the needs of the PWD identified	- Pictures - List of PWD - Council report	Available resources mobilised
	R1.2: To provide assistance to PWD Groups	- Procure (2) labtop computers installed special speech softwares or screen readers (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access), - Assistance to Association for the Empowerment of the deaf and Vulnerable Persons (AEDVP) Group through capacity building (income generating, and business management), - Provision of (86) wheel chairs - Provision of (86) crutches - Provision of (168) white canes - Provide scholarship to Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), - Provide start-up capital for members of AEDVP Group,	- DDMINAS report - Vulnerable register - Delivery reports - Project proposals submitted. and filed reports	- Adequate personnel available - Available resources - Engagement of the sector

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Visits to quarters of the municipality to identify PWD and their needs	8,000,000
1.1.2	Supervision and follow-up for the identification of PWD	3,000,000

	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**11,000,000**
1.2.1	Provide 148 psychosocial care workers	10,000,000
1.2.2	Supervision and follow-up for the provision psychosocial care workers	2,000,000
1.2.3	Procure (2) labtop computers installed special speech softwares or screen readers (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access) for HSUVI Group	800,000
1.2.4	Assistance to Association for the Empowerment of the deaf and Vulnerable Persons (AEDVP) Group through capacity building (income generating, and business management),	2,500,000
1.2.5	Provision of (51) white canes to AEDVP) Group Bamenda	2,040,000
1.2.6	Provide start-up capital for 10 members of AEDVP Group	350,000
1.2.7	Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(15)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability) income generating - **Traditional embroidery**)	750,000
1.2.8	Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(4)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group) income generating **Cane weary)**	250,000
1.2.9	Assistance- capacity/empowerment of (**10)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group) income generating-**Beads works)**	500,000
1.2.10	Provision through start-ups to assist (30) disable women and girls through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group)	1,200,000
1.2.11	Procurement of (86) wheel chairs	12,900,000
1.2.12	Procurement of (86) crutches	4,300,000
1.2.13	Procurement of (117) white canes	4,680,000
1.2.14	Provide (1,510) scholarship to Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)	10,000,000
1.2.15	Supervision and follow-up for procurement of the facilities wheel chairs	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**57,270,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**68,270,000**

Table 5.33: Logical framework for Housing and Urban Development sector of Bamenda II Council

Sector Strategy: Provision and development of a conducive livable environment in the rural, towns and cities of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve and integrate dwellers into mainstream society through the provision of basic, physical infrastructure which is connected to main city networks and to improve the socio-economic conditions of dwellers.	Existing planning documents of the town including: Bamenda PDU and Bamenda II Council POS,SMUAL	- DDMINDUH reports - BCC Building permits register - Council	- Enabling sector policies - Aqequate sensitization - Finances for Iimplementation
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Urban development policy, legal and regulatory frameworks provided	Map, legal and regulatory frame works and identify constraints and opportunities, Identify and locate on maps the legal status of land occupancy and ownership in different types of settlements Legal and political viability of land tenure regularization.	- DDMINHDU Mezam reports - PDU Report 2012 - POS Report 2014	- Sufficient budget allocation, - Enabling sector policies - Aqequate sensitization

	S.o.2: Improve socio-economic conditions and characteristics of dwellers	Atleast 75% of the population are integrateed into mainstream society through the provision of basic and physical infrastructure	- Town planning reports - Council report - Minutes of meetings	- Collaboration with council - Sensitization of populations - Reduction of unwarranted charges
	S.o.3: Improve on technical and environmental options within the rural and urban areas	- Atleast deficits in overall networks infrastructure coverage is determined and ameliorated upon by 2025? - Atleast 75% public spaces and protected environmental areas are mapped out and protected by 2027, - Location of settlements vis-à-vis risk areas, conservation areas, water sources, environmental protection areas, catchment areas, etc. are identified and protected by 2025	- MINHDU report - BCC and BIIC reports, - CAMWATER/CDE report - ENEO Report	- Collaboration within councils (BCC and BIIC) - Available PIB allocations
	S.o.4: Improve on land use management within the urban area	- Housing programmes and upgrading improved upon by 2027 - Activities of urban agriculture regulated, - Wetlands management re-enforced	- MINHDU report - BCC and BIIC reports, - CAMWATER/CDE report - ENEO Report	- Collaboration within councils (BCC and BIIC) - Available PIB allocations
	S.o.5: Improve on governance and institutional support within Bamenda II Council	- Stakeholders involved with planning in the city, their size, mandate, activities, and experience, - Institutional capacities and deficiencies - DDMINHDU Mezam office constructed and personnel recruited or posted, - BCC and BIIC Town Planning services recruit skill personnel - Divisional and subdivisional prescient properly managed	- DDMINHDU Mezam reports - Assumption of duty certificates.	- PIB allocation
	S.o.6: Economic base of the municipality improved	- Atleast the main economic activities strengthen, investment plans and effect on the economy improved by 2027	- BIIC report - MINCOMERCE	- Willingness by authorities - Adequate funding
	R1.1: Improve urban development policy, legal and regulatory frameworks within Bamenda II Council	- Land tenure situation in target settlements, - Local governance systems and laws that strengthen or provide a legal basis for the programme - By-laws applicable to building materials and construction. - Planning (PDU, POS) and environmental laws known and applied by 2027	- DDMINHDU - PDU document - POS document	- PIB allocation - Availability of resources by BCC and BIIC

Results (strategic axes)	**R1.2:** Improved basic physical infrastructure and social services for individuals and the community	- **Education:** overall educational levels; number of educational establishments (primary, secondary and tertiary), - **Health:** overall health levels and morbidity; number of health establishments and other forms of provision (clinics, hospitals, doctors, nurses, midwives, preventative services). - **Housing conditions:** quantitative and qualitative deficits, conditions of the physical environment, tenure patterns (home ownership, rental, shared, etc.), occupancy rates (persons per room), - **Socio-economic data:** should be aggregated for the population - Demographic profiles of settlements,	- Town Planning reports - Attendance sheets - Field observation	- Collaboration with the council, - DDMINHDU and population
	R1.3: The state of roads and networks infrastructure are increased and maintained	- Classified urban roads of approximate 160.6km are constructed and tarred, - Primary drainages are canalised - Existing secondary drainage networks 32.8km and structure are rehabilitated and approximately 546.8km of roads without drainages are constructed - Electricity supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban area, - CAMWATER supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban area, - Off-street parking facilities are provided in all the markets and along the major streets within the CBD, - Waste collection points are extended into the quarters, - Traffic Lighting System and streets light are installed and maintained appropriately, - Canalisation of primary drainage networks (65.8km), - Construction or secondary drainage networks (285.3km)	- MINHDU report - BCC and BIIC reports, - CAMWATER/CDE report - ENEO Report - Hysacam Report	- Collaboration within councils (BCC and BIIC) - Available PIB allocations
	R1.4: Land use management within Bamenda Town and rural milieu is improved	- Land use regulations as prescribed in the PDU and LUP is implemented by 2027, - Activities of the informal sector is regulated,	- MINHDU report - BCC and BIIC reports, - CAMWATER/CDE report	- Collaboration within councils (BCC and BIIC) - Available PIB allocations

		- Activities of inter-urban travel agencies are regulated - Regulations with regards to wetlands are enforced, - Negative urban agricultural practices are regulated, - Progressive carry out slums updrading of Ntamulung and Azire quartters	- ENEO Report	
	R 1.5: Governance and institutional support within Bamenda II Council increased	- Profiles of local government administrations relevant to urban planning (staff size, skills and budget), - Local government powers (e.g. designing and implementing local development plans). - DDMINHDU Mezam office constructed and personnel recruited or posted to it by 20217 - BCC and BIIC town planning service staffed with skill personnel	- DDMINHDU Mezam reports - Council (BCC, BIIC) reports - Assumption of duty certificates	- PIB allocation
	R 1.6: The economy of the municipality is improved upon	- Economies of potentially targeted settlements: types of employment, numbers and types of business (formal and informal) located appropriately, - Size and importance of informal sector economic activities at settlement level (e.g. home enterprises, local industry, etc.), - Land and housing property market: values, prices, trends; including the informal property market and both the rental and sales market known by 2027, - The main lending institutions, their lending policies and conditions improved by 2027 - Size of tax base and volume of potential property tax situated in informal settlements increased by 2027	- BIIC report - MINCOMERCE - DDMINHDU	- Willingness by authorities - Adequate funding

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Land tenure situation in target settlements, and local governance systems and laws that strengthen or provide a legal basis for town planning made known to the population	5,000,000
1.1.2	Sensitization of the population and services concerned in the implementation of Bamenda PDU and LUP	10,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**15,000,000**
1.2.1	Improved basic physical infrastructure (localization of educational institutions) following specified standards	15,000,000
1.2.2	Improved basic physical infrastructure (localization of health structures) following specified standards	10,000,000
1.2.3	Evaluation of housing conditions and implementing programs (slums upgrading,	25,000,000

	infilling etc) for its amelioration	
1.2.4	Evaluation of demographic profiles of settlers vis-à-vis the provision of services	25,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**75,000,000**
1.3.1	Construction and tarring of classified urban roads of approximate 160.6km	24,090,000,000
1.3.2	Canalisation-primary-streams with 12m wide 16,593m (16.6km)	0
1.3.3	Canalisation-secondary-streams with 7m wide (21,800m) (21.8km)	33,790,000,000
1.3.4	Canalisation-teriary-streams with 3m wide (26,770m) (26.8km)	41,493,500,000
1.3.5	Construction of secondary drainages-primary roads (1.5mx1.5m) 24,874m length	18,655,800,000
1.3.6	Construction of secondary drainages-secondary roads (60cmx60cm) 51,793m length	25,896,750,000
1.3.7	Construction of secondary drainages-tertiary roads box (40cmx40cm) approximately 65,984m	32,992,350,000
1.3.8	Electricity supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban area,	Logframe Energy
1.3.6	CAMWATER supply networks extended according to road hierarchy in the urban area	Logframe Water
1.3.7	Provision of off-street parking facilities in all the markets and along the major streets within the CBD	0
1.3.8	Construction of waste collection points in the quarters	0
1.3.9	Traffic Lighting System and streets light are installed and maintained	0
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**0**
1.4.1	Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to POS and PDU	5,000,000
1.4.2	Implement regulations with regards to wetlands are its enforcement	15,000,000
1.4.3	Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices	30,000,000
1.4.4	Progressive carry out slums updrading of Ntamulung and Azire quarters	250,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**300,000,000**
1.5.1	Construction of offices the Divisional Delegation Housing and Urban Development Mezam	75,000,000
1.5.2	Equipping the office	18,000,000
1.5.3	Lobby for recruitment or deployment of trained personnel to DDMINHDU Mezam	3,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.5	**96,500,000**
1.6.1	Economies of potentially targeted settlements: types of employment, numbers and types of business (formal and informal) are located appropriately	45,000,000
1.6.2	The size of tax base and volume of potential property tax in informal settlements are properly localised	30,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.6	**75,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**561,500,000**

Table 5.34: Logical framework for Transport sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: To promote and protect road, maritime and air transportation networks in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	
Global Objective	Ensure efficient and adequate transport services to the public, Control and maintain order within the transport sector and Ensure the security of	90% of the entire Council area with road transport facilities all year round by 2030	- Delegation of Transport reports - Field observation	- Favourable socio economic environment - Political stability

	travellers and property within Bamenda II Municipality			
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** To improve transport infrastructure within the municipality	Feasibility studies for the creation of transport infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones within the municipality by 2023	- RDMINTRANSPORT reports, - Construction sites.	- Availability of funds.
	S.o.2: Provision of basic facilities in the motor parks within Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council motor park are constructed and equipped	- RDMINTRANSPORT reports, - Construction site - Bamenda II Council	- Availability of funds
	S.o.3: To organize motorcycle riders (Okada) transport syndicate in the Bamenda II Municipality and sensitization on the use of helmets by riders	An umbrella transporters union for motor cycle riders is formed at the Council level	- BCC and BIIC reports - Reports of the Delegation of Transport	- Collaboration of OKADA transporters
	S.o.3: Extortion from passengers by law enforcement officers is stopped within Bamenda II Council	Organise sensitisation campaigns on the subject matter and sanction defaulters	- Field report from enforcement officer office	- Socio-economic stability
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.1:** Transport infrastructure and facilities within the municipality are increased and improved upon	- Motor parks are constructed in Nitob, Ntaturu and Muwatsu, by 2025 and equiped with garbage cans, store and public toilets - Atleast three (03) motor parks are constructed and equipped with appropriate infrastructure and facilities	- Field reports - Council report - RDMINTRANSPORT reports,	- Enabling environment - Availability of funds
	R1.2: To re-organise the Motor cycle transporters' union and sensitize the syndicate on road safety	An umbrella transporters union for motor cycle riders is formed Syndicate sensitize on road safety	- Council report - RDMINTRANSPORT reports,	- Collaboration of OKADA transporters
	R1.3: All actors in the transport sector collaborate to reduce the number of check points in the municipality	- Control and check points are reduced by 2021 - Corrupt officials are sanctioned	- Field reports - RDMINTRANSPORT reports, - MINAT	- Socio-economic stability

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Construct structures at the Muwatsu Motor park (loading bay and store house, gabage cans, VIP toilets)	25,000,000

1.1.2	Construct structures at the Nitob Motor park (loading bay and store house, gabage cans, VIP toilets)	25,000,000
1.1.3	Construct structures at the Ntaturu Motor park (loading bay and store house, gabage cans, VIP toilets)	25,000,000
1.1.4	Provide off-street parking lots at Ntarinkon market	1,000,000
1.1.5	Provide off-street parking lots at Bamenda Food market	1,000,000
1.1.6	Provide off-street parking lots at Nitob market	800,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**77,800,000**
1.2.1	Organize motor cycle riders (Okada) sector and sensitization on road safety	2,500,000
1.2.2	Sensitize the syndicate on road safety	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**7,500,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**85,300,000**

Table 5.35: Logical framework for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Promote and protect animals/fishery biodiversity to contribute to the national economy and put proteins on the tables of every household in the Republic of Cameroon		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	Improve livestock and fishery production within Bamenda II Council	Increase in number and quality of livestock and its products by 2030	- DDMINEPIA Mezam - Bamenda II Council reports	- Ability of the local population to adopt innovations, - Available services, facilities and support to improve on production
Specific objectives	**S.o.1:** Provide institutional support and creation and construction of structures within Bamenda II Council	At least 02 drug store constructed in the municipality by 2023 Feed mill factory constructed	- Annual Report - Certificate of reception - Assumption certificates	- Availability of credits
	S.o.2: To Support Livestock, Fisheries and Animal production activities within Bamenda II Council	Supply of improved animal breeds, improved pastures e.g guatamala and organize training on livestock production for rearers	- DDMINEPIA Mezam - Bamenda II Council reports - Farmers reports	- Availability of credits
	S.o.3: To construct animal production infrastructure in the municipality	Animal production is enhanced through the construction of cattle crutches, dips and drinking points in the municipality by 2025	- DDMINEPIA Mezam - Bamenda II Council reports - Farmers reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	S.o.4: To Carry out annual promotion activities for	Support and promote Annual Pastoral shows for farmers till 2025	- SDM DDMINEPIA Mezam - Bamenda II	- Resources are adequately mobilised

	livestock production in the municipality		Council reports	
	S.o.5: Application of alternative strategy in the resolution of farmer/grazers conflicts within Bamenda II Council	Dialogue Platform is established and used as an effective method in resolving farmer/grazer conflicts.	- Annual DDMINEPIA Report, - MBOSCUDA reports - Traditional council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.1: Institutional support is provided	- Atleast animal 02 drug store is created and constructed in the Bamenda II Council - At least (02) transport logistics (motor cycles) are procure for DDMINEPIA - At least 02 veterinary technicians are recruited and posted to DDMINEPIA Mezam	- DDMINEPIA Report, - Certificate of reception - Assumption certificates	- The credits are available and disbursed
	R1.2: Pasture and fisheries production activities is improved upon	At least the following are provided to farmers on yearly basis till 2025: - 8,000 piglets, - 1,000 cattle drugs - 10 meetings organised and 500 farmers sensitized on animal rearing and farming methods - 6 trainings organised for fish farmers - 10,000 fingerlings are provided to 100 farmers - Support poultry farmers through subventions - Pasture improvement fields (guatamala) created in Ntumbong, Mbatu, Chomba and Alankie by 2023. - Continuous training on modern animal production to cattle groups in (Mbatu, Chomba and Mankon)	- Annual DDMINEPIA Report, - Council reports - Farmers - Pasture improvement fields	- Resources are adequately mobilised
Results (strategic axes)	**R1.3:** Livestock infrastructure and inputs are adequately provided in the Bamenda II Council	- 07 cattle crutches are constructed in the following communities: 02 Mbatu, 02 Chomba, 03 Mankon, - At least 05 vaccination fences are constructed in 1-Chomba, 1-Mbatu and 3-Mankon (Alankie, Ntumbong and Ndzong) - At least 05 cattle drinking points are constructed in the following communities: 01 Chomba, 01 Mbatu, 03 Mankon (Alankie, Ntumbong and Ndzong), - Provision of Medicines for foot cow and goat illnesses	- DDMINEPIA Report, - Council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	R1.4: Continuous promotion of annual pastoral activities and livestock production	- Support and promote Bamenda II Council agro-pastoral show within the municipality	- DDMINEPIA Report, - Council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised

	in the municipality			
	R1.5: The reduction of farmer/grazers conflict	- Dialogue Platform is established and used as an effective method in resolving farmer – grazer conflicts. - Training of livestock groups	- Annual DDMINEPIA Report, - MBOSCUDA reports - Traditional council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Conducive socio political stability

Activities		**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Construction of animal drugs store at Mbachomba zone	40,000,000
1.1.2	Construction of animal drugs store at Muwastu	40,000,000
1.1.3	Procurement of (04) ICT complete unit (computer, printers and photocopiers)	2,000,000
1.1.4	Recruit or postings (3) livestock, fisheries and animal technicians to the created Zoo technical and Veterinary control centres	10,800,000
1.1.5	At least (02) transport logistics (motor cycles) are procure for DDMINEPIA Mezam	5,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.1	**97,800,000**
1.2.1	Procure 8000 piglets for farmers	60,000,000
1.2.2	Provide grazers with drugs	15,000,000
1.2.3	Organised meetings with farmers and sensitized on animal rearing and farming methods	5,000,000
1.2.4	Built capacity of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming Trainings workshops at the Bamenda II Council	5,500,000
1.2.5	Provide (10,000) fingerlings to at least 50 farmers	3,000,000
1.2.6	Train cattle grazing communities on pasture improvement techniques	10,000,000
1.2.7	Encourage farmers to plant and use improved fourage species (3000kg)	1,500,000
1.2.8	Train and carry out pasture improvement programmes (create (02) pilot plots for planting of guatemala, braceria) in appropriate designated areas	30,000,000
1.2.9	Support to poultry farmers through subventions in the Bamenda II Council area	20,000,000
1.2.10	Supervision and follow-up cost for the provision of graziers with 8000 piglets	5,500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.2	**155,500,000**
1.3.1	Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Mbatu	14,000,000
1.3.2	Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Chomba	14,000,000
1.3.3	Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Alankie	14,000,000
1.3.4	Construction of (02) cattle crutches in Ntumbong area	14,000,000
1.3.5	Construction of vaccination fence in Ntumbong area	20,000,000
1.3.6	Construction of vaccination fence in Alankie	20,000,000
1.3.7	Construction of vaccination fence in Mbatu	20,000,000
1.3.8	Construction of vaccination fence in Chomba	20,000,000
1.3.9	Construction of cattle drinking points in Ntumbong area	5,000,000
1.3.10	Construction of cattle drinking points in Alankie	5,000,000
1.3.11	Construction of cattle drinking points in Mbatu	5,000,000
1.3.12	Construction of cattle drinking points in Chomba	5,000,000
1.3.13	Intensify use of improved and adapted breeds for increased livestock production through subvention	4,500,000
1.3.14	Supervision and follow-up the construction of cattle crutches	5,000,000
1.3.15	Construct a modern poultry market and processing unit at the Bamenda Food market	30,000,000
1.3.16	Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market	20,000,000
1.3.17	Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	20,000,000
1.3.18	Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Muwatsu market	100,000,000
1.3.19	Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Bamenda Food market	150,000,000

1.3.20	Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Ntarinkon market	100,000,000
1.3.21	Construct a cold house for preservation of beef at Nitob market	100,000,000
1.3.22	Construction of a feed mill	150,000,000
1.3.23	Construct a slaughter house for for pigs and ruminants	150,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.3	**985,500,000**
1.4.1	Support and promote annual agro/pastoral shows to farmers for 5 consercutive years	20,000,000
1.4.2	Supervision cost/organisational logistics to support and promote annual agro/pastoral shows to farmers	6,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.4	**26,000,000**
1.5.1	Workshop on the farmer/grazers conflict resolutions using local conflict management committees and Dialogue Platform methodology at the Bamenda II Council	5,750,000
1.5.2	Logistical arrangements for the workshop on the farmer/grazers conflict resolutions	500,000
1.5.3	Supervision and follow-up the workshop on the farmer/grazers conflict resolutions	500,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.5	**6,750,000**
1.6.1	Vaccination of (500) pets against rabies	1,000,000
	Sub-total Activities 1.6	**1,000,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,272,550,000**

Table 5.36: Logical framework for Local economy sector of Bamenda II Council

Sectorial Strategy: Creation of wealth, design and increase jobs in the formal and informal sectors		**Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification**		**Assumptions for Realisation**
Level of Planning	**Formulation**	**Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of verification**	
Global Objective	To restore the role of infrastructure in achieving economic and social development objectives of the Municipality	Percentage improvement in the living standards of the population	- D.O.s Reports - DDMINADER Report - DDMINEPIA Report - DDMINCOMERCE	- Availability of funds - Political will - Socio-political stability
Specific Objectives	**S.o. 1:** To modernize the production system through improvement of the local technology industries (wood processing, quarries, mechanics, motor bike repairs etc) agricultural, livestock, fisheries production and productivity	Number of modernizes system production system through improvement of the local technology industries in the Municipality	- DDMINADER Report - DDMINEPIA Report - Testimonies - Field observation - Council Report	- Socio-political stability - Availability of funds - Political will
	S.o. 2: To improve on the efficiency and profitability of the local craft and social economy for wealth and job creation in the Municipality	Number of local jobs created yearly until 2022	Report of DD MINADER Testimonies Field observation Council Report	Socio-political stability Availability of funds Political will
	S.o.3. To improve agribusiness in the Municipality	Percentage of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products processed before sales by 2025	- Report of DD MINADER - Testimonies - Field observation	- Socio-political stability
	S.o.4. To improve on the farm-to-market roads in the	Number of farm-to-market roads maintained, rehabilitated and constructed	- DDMINADER Report - Reports of DD	- Socio-political stability - Availability of

	Municipality		MINTP - Council Report	funds
	S.o.5. To improve on transport facilities in the Municipality	Number of motor parks in the municipality by 2025	Reports of DD MINT Transport Council Report	Socio-political stability Availability of funds
	S.o. 6. To improve on market infrastructure in the Municipality	Number of new market infrastructure constructed by 2025	Council reports Report of MINCOMMERCE	Socio-political stability Availability of funds
Results (Strategic Axes)	**R.1.1:** Access to modern technological industries, agricultural, livestock and fisheries techniques are improved	- Number of modern agricultural machine such as tractors present in the Municipality - Number of agricultural technicians in the Municipality increased by 2025 - Number of farming group receiving agricultural inputs every year - Number of new cooperatives and CIGs created in village of the Municipality by 2025 - Number of trade fairs/agricultural shows organized every year - Number of medium and large-scale farms in the Municipality by 2025 - Number of cooperatives and CIGs which obtain credits for agricultural activities	- Council Reports - Report of DD MINADER, - Report of DDMINEPIA	- Availability of funds to recruit Agricultural technicians - Availability of trained agricultural technicians willing to live in rural areas.
	R.1.2: Efficiency and profitability of the local craft and social economy for wealth and job creation in the Municipality increased by 2027	- Number of cooperatives and CIGs trained in collective and group entrepreneurship, - Number of informal and formal economic activities within the municipality increased by 2025 - Existence of Vocation training centers increased	- DDMINADER Report - DDMINCOMERCE Report - Field observations	- Socio-political stability - Availability of funds - Political will - Willingness of informal sector to participate
	R.1.3: Industrial base of the municipality improved upon	- Industrial zones (large and medium scale) demarcated and open up for business - Increase agro-business-cassava processing/transformation unit is constructed in Mankon, Chomba and Mbatu - A modern BIIC slaughter house is constructed by 2025	- Council Report - DDMINADER reports	- Availability of funds - Political will
	R.1.4: Market outlets and drainage structures are constructed or rehabilitated on in the Municipality	- Construction of urban classified road networks (primary, secondary, tertiary) cumulatively totaling approximately (160.6km) - (112.6km) of farm-to-market roads within the municipality maintained,	- Council Public Works report. - Council Public Works report.	- Planned sensitization activities are realized - Availability of funds to provide road maintenance tools to quarters

		rehabilitated and constructed, - Communities are sensitized on organization of community work on road maintenance and equipped with road maintenance tools, - Drainage channels and structures (culverts and bridges) constructed - Number of rain gates constructed		of the villages of the municipality
	R.1.5: Transport facilities are constructed and improved on in the Municipality	- A Motor park having the necessary facilities is constructed, - Parking lots are created and constructed in Bamenda Food market and Ntarinkon, Ntaturu, and Muwatsu parks are constructed, - Travel Agency parking facilities are regulated, - Public conveniences are constructed in Nitob, Muwatsu and Mbingfibieh neighbourhoods - Motor cycle transportation (OKADA)'s activities are regulated	- Council Annual report - Annual Reports of DD for Transport. - Union of Transportation, - Travel Agencies report, - MINT	- Availability of funds - Mainstreaming in council's budget
	R.1.6: Market infrastructure in the Municipality increased	The number of markets needing infrastructure constructed in the following areas by 2027: - Market hangers, - Modern closed shed and two blocks of toilets/urinary, - Lock up sheds - A warehouse/storage unit is built	- Council annual Reports - Report of the DD Trade	- The municipality is economically active

	Activities	**Estimated Costs**
1.1.1	Equipping of the Agriculture with modern agricultural machines	Logframe MINADER
1.1.2	Increase trained personnel in DDMINADER Mezam	Logframe MINADER
1.1.3	Organization of trainings for farmers and farming groups on improved farming techniques	Logframe MINADER
1.1.4	Recruitment and deployment of additional agricultural personnel in the municipality	Logframe MINADER
1.1.5	Provision of transportation equipment Motor bikes for extension activities to the agricultural technicians	Logframe MINADER
1.1.6	Organization of workshops on use of pesticides, disease control and management	Logframe MINADER
1.1.7	Organization of workshops on farm practices, crop storage and transformation and machinery in agriculture	Logframe MINADER
1.1.8	Support to farmers' groups with agricultural equipment for crop storage and transformation	Logframe MINADER
1.1.9	Organization of 40 workshops on use of farm inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers etc)	Logframe MINADER
1.1.10	Organization of workshops to train grazers on improved pasture techniques	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.11	Organization of workshop to train Fish farmer in the Municipality on quality fish production.	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.12	Construction and equipment of vaccination dips in the Municipality	Logframe MINEPIA

1.1.13	Construction of a cattle market in Bamenda II Council	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.14	Provision of improved animal breeds 1500 (cattle)	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.15	Construction of (08) cattle crutches in the municipality	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.16	Construction of (04) cattle drinking points in the Municipality	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.17	Construction of a modern slaughter house in Bamenda II Council	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.18	Organization of workshop to train cattle farmers on pasture improvement and management	Logframe MINEPIA
1.1.19	Organization of workshops to upgrade the technical knowledge of operators in the mining (quarry, sand extraction etc.) subsector	Logframe DDMINDT
1.1.20	Organization of workshops to upgrade the technical knowledge of operators in the transformation industries (wood processing, food processing and transformation) sub sector	Logframe DDMINDT
1.1.21	Organization of workshops to upgrade the technical knowledge of operators in the technology (motorbike repairs/assembly, vehicle repairs etc.) sub sector	Logframe DDMINDT
1.1.22	Organization of fairs/agricultural shows every year	Logframe DDMINDT
1.1.23	Support to farming groups with farm inputs at 500,000 per group	Logframe MINADER
1.1.24	Training and support of local improved seeds multipliers	Logframe MINADER
1.1.25	Support to farming groups with pesticides and disease control chemicals.	Logframe MINADER
1.1.26	Organization of annual trade fair in the Municipality	50,000,000
1.1.27	Organization of annual agricultural show	50,000,000
1.1.28	Support to five (05) medium-size farms and one (01) large scale farm owned by Youths	15,000,000
1.1.29	Creation and operation of a local farmer's micro-finance institution	200,000,000
	Sub-total Activity 1.1	**315,000,000**
2.1.1	Organization of training workshop to train cooperatives and CIGs on collective and group entrepreneurship	25,000,000
2.1.2	Organization of training workshop to train craft workers (carpenters, hairdressers, mechanics, etc.) in Municipality on social economics and sustainable business management	10,000,000
2.1.3	Construction of a cassava transformation units	75,000,000
2.1.4	Vocation training centers increased	Logframe MINEFOP
	Sub-total Activity 1.2	**110,000,000**
3.1.1	Development of heavy and light industrial zone	Logframe MINCOMER
3.1.2	Increase agro-business-cassava processing/transformation unit is constructed in Makon, Chomba and Mbatu	Logframe MINCOMER
3.1.3	Construction of a modern Bamenda II Council slaughter house	Logframe MINEPIA
	Sub-total Activity 1.3	**0**
4.1.1	Organization of workshops to sensitize the population on the importance of community work in order to maintain roads in the municipality	Logframe MINTP
4.1.2	Provision of road maintenance tools (wheel barrows, spades, dig axes, hoes etc) to the quarters of municipality	Logframe MINTP
4.1.3	Maintenance of (160.6km) of classified roads within the Urban area	Logframe MINTP
4.1.4	Maintenance of (112.6km) of farm-to-market roads within the municipality maintained, rehabilitated and constructed	Logframe MINTP
4.1.5	Construction of drainage channels and structures along all roads in the Urban and rural areas	Logframe MINTP
4.1.6	Rehabilitation and management of rain gates along farm-to-market roads	Logframe MINTP
	Sub-total Activity 1.4	**0**
5.1.1	Construction of motor park facilities and infrastructures	Logframe MINT

5.1.2	Construction of motor park facilities (parking lots, stores toilets etc.)	Logframe MINT
5.1.3	Creation and construction of parking lots at the Bamenda Food market and Ntarinkon, Ntaturu, and Muwatsu parks	Logframe MINDEVELL
5.1.4	Travel Agency parking facilities are regulated	Logframe MINT
5.1.5	Public conveniences are constructed in Nitob, Muwatsu and Mbingfibieh neighbourhoods	Logframe MINT
5.1.6	Motor cycle transportation (OKADA)'s activities regulated	Logframe MINT
	Sub-total Activity 1.5	
6.1.1	Construction of modern open sheds and closed shed and two blocks of toilets/urinaries	Logframe Council
6.1.2	Construction of lock up sheds in the markets	Logframe Council
6.1.3	Market hangers Alabukam, Chomba, Nitob and Muwatsu markets	Logframe Council
6.1.4	Construction of warehouse/storage unit in Bamenda Food market, Alabukam, Chomba, Nitob and Muwatsu markets	Logframe Council
	Sub-total Activity 1.6	**0**
GRAND TOTAL		**425,000,000**

5.4.1 Estimated Cost of Investment by Sectors in the Bamenda II Council

The Council Development Plan estimated investment for all the sectors if resources were available stand at **Thirty-seven billion three hundred and sixty-four million nine hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty-eight Francs (37,364,920,648)** excluding taxes. The logframes carry the detailed activities and costings per sector as seen in Table 5.37 below.

Table 5.37: Cumulative cost for all 33-Sectors

ID	SECTOR	ESTIMATED COSTS
1	Basic Education	3,305,565,000
2	Secondary Education	8,168,275,000
3	Public Health	3,628,425,000
4	HIV/AIDS Logframe Bamenda II Council	468,400,000
5	COVID-19 Logframe	667,450,000
6	Tourism and Leisure	176,150,000
7	Agriculture and Rural Development	525,150,000
8	Posts and Telecommunications	137,500,000
9	Public Works	4,343,000,000
10	Environment and Nature Protection	2,343,875,000
11	Youth Affairs and Civic Education	207,150,000
12	Communications	142,650,000
13	Sports and Physical Education	3,633,750,000
14	Employment and Vocational Training	234,600,000
15	Water Supply	871,450,648
16	Energy Supply	343,000,000
17	State Property and Land Tenure	47,500,000
18	Forestry and Wildlife	64,200,000
19	Trade and Commerce	1,001,000,000
20	Labour and Social Security	35,000,000
21	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft	65,000,000
22	Women Empowerment and the Family	370,000,000
23	Higher Education	1,538,550,000
24	Industries and Technological Development	137,000,000
25	Territorial Administration and Maintenance of Order	1,076,400,000
26	Decentralization and Local Development (Council)	750,920,000
27	Scientific Research and Innovation	125,000,000
28	Arts and Culture	878,000,000
29	Social Affairs	68,270,000
30	Housing and Urban Development	561,500,000
31	Transport	85,300,000
32	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	425,000,000
33	Local economy logframe Bamenda II Council	939,890,000
	GRAND TOTAL	**37,364,920,648**

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

5.5 Determination of Access level of Basic Social services

Planning requires two bench marks i.e. knowing the initial situation and secondly the expected attainment. With the limited resources, if the access level of the provision of service is known, addition to the initial situation can be projected. This is expected to be the basis upon which sectorial services operate. Unfortunately, this is usually not the case. Demands are made without taking into account sectorial norms and at times are politically motivated.

For the Bamenda II Council, there are already existing urban planning norms for the provision of services and facilities published by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (2018).

In order to estimate the needs, the MINHDU national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda II Council by 2025 at 304,300 inhabitants.

1) Provision of Educational Facilities

a) Nursery school/Kindergartens

Norms in the estimation of needs by 2025

In order to estimate the needs, the national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda II Council by 2025 at 304,300 inhabitants is as follows:

1) *First option:*
   - *1 Nursery school for a population of 10,000 inhabitants*
   - *1 Nursery school for a surface area of 2,500m²*
2) *Second option:*
   - *Traveling distance of nursery school pupils at 500m (0.5 km)*

b) Primary School

Norms and estimation of needs by 2025

The national grid stipulates as follows:

First Option :
- *1 Primary School for 8,000 inhabitants*
- *1 Primary School for a surface area of 5,000 m²*

Second option :
- *Traveling distance of 1.5 km*

c) Secondary Education

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms for the provision of secondary schools is as follows:

1) First option:
- *1 GSS for 30,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 30,000 m²*
- *1 Government High school for 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 45,000m²*

2) Second option:
- *Traveling distance of 2.5km for students to travel from their neighbourhoods*

Table 5.38: Deficits in the provision and projection of Educational Institutions

Specific Facilities	Number of units /population	Existing Number facilities	Projected Number of Facility	Travel Distance	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m^2)
Kinder gardens	1/3,500	0	30	-	10	30	30,000
Nursery school	1/10,000	113	31	500	37	39	97,500
Primary school	1/8,000	131	126	1,500	23	24	120,000
Secondary School (GSS)	1/30,000	3	10	2,500	7	7	210,000
Technical College (GTC)	1/30,000	3	11	2,500	8	8	224,000
Technical High school (GTHS)	1/50,000	2	7	2,500	5	5	275,000
High school / General	1/50,000	21	7	2,500	13	14	630,000

Specific Facilities	Number of units /population	Existing Number facilities	Projected Number of Facility	Travel Distance	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m^2)
education GHS)							
Teacher Training College (GTTC)	1/250,000	0	1	-	1	1	10,000
University Schools	1/1,000,000	1	1	-	1	1	500,000
Youths Civic Center	1/50,000	0	6	-	6	6	6,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

Provision of infrastructure, equipment and facilities in existing institutions

- *Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (64) classrooms in existing nursery and primary schools;*
- *Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (298 classrooms) secondary grammar and technical colleges,*
- *Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (15) domestic science room in existing public primary schools,*
- *Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (38) Laboratories and workshops in public secondary schools;*
- *(16) Libraries are constructed and equipped*
- *Provide sufficient equipment (desks, tables) in existing educational institutions*
- *Provide facilities (toilets, water points, etc.) in public educational institutions*
- *Inclusive education: assistance (financial or material are provided to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section),*

d) University of Bamenda

Given the land requirement and infrastructural development for eleven faculties of University of Bamenda, the Bambili campus cannot carter for 35,000-40,000 students and staff population when the university will grow to its full-capacity. In order to ensure balance development and to avoid excessive pressure on facilities in Bambili, three other campuses were sited elsewhere including **Ntankah** in Mankon.

2) Health Facilities

There are 57 health institutions with 13 pharmacies distributed within the municipality. There are 28 clinics and health centres owned by private and lay private organisations. There is a regional hospital and 16 health centres owned by the state. Health facilities and personnel are inadequate to meet up with services required by the population. The objective of Cameroon vision 2035 in the health sector is to evolve from 7 medical doctors for every 100,000 people to 70 medical doctors for every 100,000 people.

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms provided for by the national grid on urban facilities in Cameroon are as follows:

- *2^{nd} category Reference Hospital 1,000,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100,000m^2;*
- *3^{rd} category Hospital (Regional hospital and assimilated) 1,000,000 inhabitants 60,000m^2;*
- *1 District Hospital for a population of 250,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m^2;*
- *1 Integrated Health Centre for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m^2;*
- *1 Pharmacy for 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 300 m^2*
- *Regional Laboratory for 500,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m^2*
- *Traveling distance of 5km to the nearest Health Centre*

Table 5.39: Summary on the deficit and projected health facilities

Health Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facilities /number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Traveling Distance (km)	Surface area (m^2)
District Hospital	1/250,000	2	7	1	1	-	10,000
Integrated Health Centre	1/20,000	15	10	5	5	5	50 000
Ambulance Centre	1/20,000	15	1	13	14	-	20 000
Pharmacy	1/20,000	15	13	3	3	-	9,00

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

3) Security Services

Norms in the estimation of needs

The urban planning grid in Cameroon stipulates the following:

- *1 Central Police Station for a population of 100,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m^2*
- *1 Sub-divisional Police Station for a population of 50,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 1000 m^2*
- *1 Police Post for a population of 10,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100 m^2*
- *1 Gendarmerie Brigade for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 20,000 m^2*
- *Army rescue (Fire fighting Service) for a population of 100,000 for a surface area 7,000m^2*

Table 5.40: Summary on the deficit and projected security facilities

Security Services	Unit number/ population	Projected number of facility	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m^2)
Central Police Station	1/100,000	3	3	0	0	0
Sub-divisional Police Station	1/50,000	4	2	2	2	2,000
Police Post	1/10,000	60	1	56	59	5,900
Gendarmerie Brigade	1/20,000	8	4	4	4	80,000
Army rescue - Fire fighting Service	1/100,000	3	1	1	1	7,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

4) Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms in the area of sports facilities are as follows:

- *1 Municipal stadium for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 20,000 m^2*
- *1 Sports Complex for a population of 25,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 50,000 m^2*
- *1 Sports field for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 10,000 m^2*

Table 5.41: Summary on the deficit and projected Sports and Recreational *Facilities*

Sports Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m^2)
Semi Olympic pitches	1/250,000	1	0	1	1	2,500
Proximity sport Platform	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	600
2nd category Parcours Vita	1/500,000	1	1	0	0	100,000
Municipal stadium	1/20,000	4	0	4	4	80,0000
Sports fields	1/10,000	8	1	7	7	70,000
Infants playground	1/2,000	40	0	38	40	40,000
Toddlers playgrounds	1/1,000	80	0	76	80	64,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

5) Social and Cultural Facilities

Norms and estimation of needs by 2025

In order to be able to satisfy the needs by the year 2025, the following facilities will have to be programmed:

- *Women Empowerment Center for a population of 25,000 inhabitants*
- *Theater and show room for a population of 50,000 inhabitants*
- *District Hall for a population of 50,000 inhabitants*
- *Public library for a population of 50,000 inhabitants*
- *Cemetery for a population of 200,000 inhabitants*

Table 5.42: Summary on the deficit and projected social and cultural facilities

Socio-Cultural Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area (m^2)
District Hall	1/100,000	3	1	2	2	1,000
Public library	1/50,000	6	1	5	5	12,000
Women Empowerment Center	1/25,000	6	1	5	5	5,000
Music school	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	2,000
Cemetery	1/200,000	2	0	1	1	125,000
Cultural house	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	28,000
Handicap Center	1/500,000	1	0	1	1	15,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6) Economic, Commercial and Industrial Facilities

Table 5.43: Summary on the deficit and projected Commercial and Transport facilities

Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities number 2025	Surface Area (m^2) required
Main Market	1/2,000,000	1	1	0	0	40,000
Tertiary market	1/22,500	14	3	6	6	60,000
Motor park	1/50,000	6	1	1	1	60,000
Slaughter house	1/2,000,000	6	2	4	4	20,000
Public toilets	1/1,500	202	5	187	197	2,955
Lorry park	1/150,000	2	0	1	1	2,000
Ruminant market	-	-	0	0	2	3,000
Warehouses/Stores	-	-	0	2	3	1,500
Poultry Market	-	-	1	2	2	10,000
Industrial zone	/	1	0	1	1	/

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

7) Parks, Playfields and gardens

Norms and deficits to be realized by 2025

As such the norms in Cameroon provide the following:

- *A leisure park for a population of 30,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 7,500m^2*
- *A leisure complex for a population of 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 25,000 m^2*
- *Developed green spaces and playgrounds for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 2,000 m^2*
- *Leisure establishments of 1st category for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 350 m^2*

- *Leisure establishments of 2nd category for a population of 1500 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 200 m²*
- *Classified lodging establishments for a population of 100,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 6500m²*
- *Unclassified lodging establishments for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 900m²*
- *A botanical garden for 0,5m²/inhabitants*

Table 5.44: Summary on the deficit and projected Tourism and Leisure Facilities

Leisure Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility /number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities pprogrammed by 2025	Surface area (m^2) Required
Leisure Park	1/30,000	10	0	10	10	75,000
Leisure complex	1/50,000	6	0	6	6	150,000
Developed green spaces and playgrounds	1/10,000	30	0	29	30	60,000
1st category Leisure Establishment	1/20,000	15	0	14	15	5,250
Classified lodging establishments	1/100,000	3	21	0	0	6,500
Unclassified lodging establishments	1/20,000	15	7	8	8	7,200
A botanical garden	0,5m^2/habitants		/		/	50,971

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

VI PLANNING

CHAPTER SIX: PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Vision and Objectives of the CDP

From Vision 2035, the development vision of the government is to make Cameroon an emergent nation. As a key step to realising this vision, the government adopted the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper which aims at significantly improving the livelihood of the population by 2035. The laws on decentralization transfer powers to local councils to make them able to initiate, implement and follow-up projects for their local development. To attain this vision, planning and programming of different projects is necessary.

The global vison and objective of the CDP is to capture the development aspirations of the municipality into a reference document that projects the council's vision and will enable the municipality become an emerging council area by 2035. This is done by supporting the council cope with the transfer of competences to it in the domains of planning and programming and to enhance its ability to update its Annual Investment Plan subsequently. The global objective therefore is to give the council a development vision elaborated from a participatory process

The objectives of the CDP greatly align with the national vision highlighted above in the growth and employment strategy paper of the Country. The implementation of the social and economic infrastructure and services within the council area will go a long way to achieve the development goal of the Country.

Specifically, it aims to;

- Realise the Council's monograph
- Carry out a participatory diagnosis of quarters
- Elaborate a planning strategy for the Council
- Elaborerate technical programs for short and medium term plans;
- Propose a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CDP

6.1.1 Bamenda II Council (CDP) Vision

The vision is the representation of the future needed for the municipality. It forms the basis of coherent interventions for the implementation of a common ambition. This is a global picture that indicates where the municipality wants to be in the short and medium-term planning 2025 horizon.

The CDP's vision for Bamenda II Council is as follows: **"In spite of the existing largely unplanned urban development, it could be planned, upgraded and systematically extended to play its strategic role within the region and offer a beautiful, healthy, safe, secured, comfortable, convenient, inclusive and functional living environment which provides equitable opportunities to all its inhabitants and visitors".** The vision hinges on the results of past and present studies, identified by the needs of the population's aspirations and the ambitions of politicians.

6.1.2 General Orientation

A vision is a commitment of the council to act, it made it possible to determine specific axes, objectives and concrete actions. Thus, these axes and objectives flew from the vision statement.

The general orientations, on the other hand, engage the vision on the various strategic and objective axes. The approaches used were:

- To value the council's strong points;
- Overcome the weaknesses;
- Seize the opportunities offered;
- Harmonize the constraints that hinder the development of the municipality.

The three pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) used in the preparation of the Bamenda II Council CDP are seen in the table below.

Table 6.1: The three pillars of the (SDGs) in the preparation of CDP

SDGs Orientations	Specific orientation
Basic urban services orientation ➢ Improve in accessibility and spatial distribution	- Improve on spatial distribution of basic services (education, health, water supply, electricity supply, public lighting, sanitation, drainage, ...) through the use of population threshold, distance range and planning standards - Improve on road infrastructure through road network connectivity plan will promote transport and businesses thus establishing a strong nodal hub in the region
Economic orientation ➢ An establishment of industrial sector	- Encourage the Creation of solar and wind energy will generate enough power for industrial development, - Encourage the processing industry (such as food, logistics platform, crafts, ecological tourism) will increase economic base of the council , generate employment, high income thus improve standard of living and purchasing powers
Land occupancy and Social orientation ➢ Establishing sustainable and livable urban environment	- Improvement on the quality and quantity of housing supply that will ensure adequacy - Establish social housing that will cater for low income households - Establish building code and regulation that will ensure development control - Establish land use plan and zoning that will control urban growth and expansion
Environmental orientation ➢ Improve the city's resilience to natural hazards and to anthropogenic threats	- Minimize pollution and environmental degradation through development control; - Control the risks associated with, erosion and landslides through land use zoning and development control - Protect the water resource through land use zoning and development control - Preserve and strengthen the landscape quality of the town through land use zoning; - Preserve natural areas (wetlands, green areas, wooded areas, ...) through land use zoning

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.3 Bamenda II Council (LUP) Development Option

The CDP adopted the Bamenda II Council (LUP) development option which seeks a balance between urban sprawl and consolidation by ensuring systematic urban expansion, gradually infilling vacant plot and high rise buildings. This option was developed when elaborating the Bamenda II Council LUP (2014) insured:

- The systematic conversion, planning and rational development lands in fringe urban areas to minimise urban sprawl and anarchical land development and construction in peripheral zones;

- The progressive infilling of vacant plots in inner areas and the middle belts and;
- The encouragement of the construction of high rise buildings where and when necessary.

The option is more rational as it makes use of the advantages of consolidation and leaves room for socio-cultural evolution without disadvantaging the poor and disadvantaged.

In this option clear hierarchies of road networks shall be developed providing choices of routes from all directions and reducing traffic through the city centre. In addition, a coherent hierarchy of urban spatial structure with service centres shall be developed to minimise the need to travel to the city centre.

6.1.3.1 Framework of the LUP Spatial Structure

Urban areas come into existence as a product of and focal points in the economic life of a community that has reached a certain stage of economic development. Urban location pattern and planning attempts to encourage a rational pattern of land use based on community objectives rather than on individual profit-and satisfaction-maximizing ones. The land use plans have much in common with economic principles and specialization, zoning and density controls. The conceptual views are built on central place theory and Agust Losch theory (1954).

There are several researches on the location of public facilities but with no generally acceptable theory, it is however, agreed that certain concepts from central place theory and welfare economics provide spring boards for understanding the theory of development and analysis of location of public facilities (Walter, 1981 McAllister 1976). Nevertheless, physical planners overtime has derived strategies in order to meet the challenges of distribution and provision of public facilities using planning standards.

Planning standards provide a common frame of reference for planning and analysing the provision and spatial distribution of public facilities and services. Planning standards are the established guidelines for the conduct of the theory and practice of physical planning. They guide the provision of public facilities and services. Planning standards have been derived from the theories of central place (Lever, 1974). These standards recognized the broad relationship between settlement sizes; inter- settlements, distance and the range of public facilities and services available in settlement of different sizes. The three concepts derived from central place theory for provision and distribution purposes are: threshold population, range of a good and accessibility.

1. Concept of Threshold Population

This is the minimum population necessary to support a facility and service or that makes the provision of a public facility and service worthwhile. The standard derived from this concept consist of estimate of population required to support a primary school, secondary school, maternity centre, health clinic, general hospital etc.

2. Concept of Range of a Facility

This defined the farthest distance the dispersed population is willing to go in order to obtain a facility and service offered at a place. This concept is related to the service radius which refers to the zone of the area been serviced a facility and service.

3. Concept of Accessibility

This relates to the ability of people to overcome the friction of distance to avail themselves of services at fixed points in space or more rarely, the ability of a mobile service to reach a fixed population. The crucial thing about accessibility is that it requires the consideration of issue of centrality where facilities can serve the largest possible number of people.

6.1.4 Bamenda II Council Development Axes

The strategic programs to achieve these objectives are those retained in the elaboration of the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP) which has further been distributed under six development axes as follows:

1) The improvement of local governance:
   - Improvement of municipal revenues;
   - Capacity building of council workers;
   - Development of community services and inter communality;
   - Strengthen relationship with partners and supervisory authorities;
2) Construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and services
   - Road networks;
   - Airport: rehabilitate the Bamenda airport,
   - Distribution of water and electricity;
3) Promotion of economic and exporting activities:
   - Creation of industrial zone;
   - Development of tourist sites.
   - To provide the municipality with an economic structure that goes as far as productivity, production structures and employment, investment, technology and commercial transactions are concerned;
   - Digital access: It measures the overall capacity of people to access and use information and communication technologies. The target shall be increase digital access
   - Construction of economic infrastructures and structural equipment.
4) Environmental protection and climate change
   - Enhancing the protection potential from the harmful effects of climate change, developing strategies aimed at reducing various forms of pollution;
   - Improving drainage and solid waste management systems;
   - The protection and sustainable management of ecosystems (soil, sub-soil, water, fauna, flora, and forests, escarpment ...);
5) Improvement of the living environment:
   - Sanitation;
   - Spaces for relaxation and leisure.
6) Provide and promote inclusive development with Persons with Disability
   - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;

The objectives cited above were identified as some of the areas of intervention on which the specific objectives are to be carried out as follows:

6.1.4.1 Organization of Space

As regards urban spatial structure, one of the strategies of the organization of the municipality resides in the creation of poles of centrality with names of the secondary centers. These are with urban facilities concentrations destined to the centre of the urban area or the residential districts as proposed in the Land use plan (LUP), they have:

- To structure the agglomeration by the creation of small centers destined to decentralize the main center (CBD), to delimit it and prevent massive migrations toward this centre, to avoid the creation of sub-urban underequipped,
- To hierarchize the different spaces of agglomeration that is to say the main principal center deserves secondary poles while those of the peripheral zone or districts deserves those of the quarters,
- To stimulate the development of real estate because of the concentration of facilities and their effect on attraction,

- To bring closer some public services to the population such: health centres, security services e.g. police's station, etc.
- Creation of new administrative units (Bamenda IV Council) for the Mbachomba group. This type of decentralization has as effect of bringing closer the administration to the people.

6.1.4.2 Housing

The following objectives are foreseeable:

- To improve the conditions of hygiene and sanitation at all level of services in the districts of popular or spontaneous habitat. The planning of residential area could by preparing a layout and subdivision into parcels of land with networks;
- To restructure a dense districts and to renovate a spontaneous quarter. This objective calls for the preparation of sectorial restructuring plans or total renovation, central, intermediate or peripheral spontaneous districts;
- To control the urbanization of the lands of extension of the city on the one hand and in the order to facilitate the implementation of (MP) and (LUP) and on the other hand to limit the anarchical development of new urban districts;
- To clear off the land development occupied on non-buildable areas;
- To plan in the periphery by the creation of new districts by welcoming migrant population or populations with low incomes and to develop their infrastructures;
- To acquire and create land reserve;
- To regularize land titles of state private property.

6.1.4.3 Reinforcement of capacities of local institution (Council)

During the CID, it was discovered that the council has a number service (financial, technical etc.). The reinforcement of capacities of the aforesaid institutions returns to the operational plan to be carried out to attain the following objectives:

A. Human Resources

- To define in short, medium and long term policies in human resources.
- To put at the disposal of administrative services different software;
- To put in place a plans for capacity building of council staff;
- To prepare a manual of administrative procedure;
- To prepare career profiles for the council staffs;
- To implement the approved organization charts.
- Develop a comprehensive human resource policy document for the Bamenda II council (staff recruitment, remuneration, advancements, sanctions, motivation etc) and do not depend only on texts from MINDDEVEL
- To equip the technical services with material and data processing software;
- To establish a policy for the follow-up and assessment of local activities (control panels, check list…);
- To recruit skilled personnel.

B. Finance Services

- To prepare accounting procedures plan for the different services;
- To put at the disposal of the store keeper materials and computer software;
- Organize refresher trainings to finance staff to update them on various accounting system, principles and norms
- Develop and implement strategies to increase the investment budget of the Bamenda II council.
- Train workers to exploit the income generating potentials of natural resources
- Build capacity of staff to write and solicit grants and other grants from development partners

C. Council Assets

- Train workers to invest in income generating assets (markets, guest houses, rest houses, municipal halls, water construction machines, etc)
- Train Store Accountant on modern accounting software for the update of council asset inventory
- Improve on digital database management system

D. Management of Relations

- Training on the management of external relations.
- Organize open days to sell the image of the council and to increase dissemination of achievements of the Bamenda II Council (through the media, regular reports, etc),
- Expand the scope of partnerships of the Bamenda II Council

6.1.4.4 Define the spatial economic activities

This aspect is one of the most important in the strategic plan. The specific objectives to reach are:

- To acquire and demarcate lands for industrial activity while taking into account the transition zone;
- To acquire and demarcate land for economic activities;
- To acquire and demarcate land for parks, parklands, cemeteries, etc.

The above land management goal can only be achieved if the following specific land management objectives are realized: -

- Ensure the rational and systematic conversion of rural land into urban land;
- Ensure that urban land is planned, systematically developed before it is occupied and land titles are issued;
- Facilitate access to land for public and community facilities to be located in the right places, on suitable sites with adequate space;
- Facilitate access to suitable lands for the poor and disadvantaged in order to reduce the irregular invasion and occupation of vulnerable sites;
- Promptly and adequately compensate those who lose their rights to occupy or own land;
- Reserve and protect land for future public and community use.

6.1.4.5 Public and Community Facilities

Government land and buildings, health facilities, academic institutions, palaces, places of worship are classified as public and semi-public land uses. The location of any of these facilities depends where the investor acquires the land for development and the pattern does not follow any physical planning principles of proximity to users or compatibility in land uses.

The Mezam Divisional office precinct is sited adjacent to the City Council office precinct on the Mulang plateau. This site is accessible from all directions. It is intended for the progressive regrouping of all Mezam divisional offices and divisional delegations in functional blocks for effective and efficient working environment. On the other hand, the Bamenda II Council office is at its new site Mbingfibieh in Mankon.

The planning objectives for the provision and allocation of public land uses are to:

- Ensure compatibility in land uses
- Ensuring symbiotic relationships of functions and land uses so as to minimize frictions, human and vehicular and their resultant environmental effects
- Ensure comprehensive provision of all necessary uses in the development.

6.1.4.5.1 Educational Facilities

1) Day Care Centres/ Kinder gardens

Presently, there are no Day Care Centres in Bamenda II Council. The growth of the town and demands on the population for alternative ventures and activities will necessitate the opening of Day Care Centres to provide care for children to enable parents carry out other activities. It is recommended that each public office makes provision for an equipped crèche to accommodate the needs of nursing mothers whose babies require more attention, i.e. more frequent breastfeeding than the daily two hours nursing break.

Norms in the estimation of needs by 2025

In order to estimate the needs, the national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda II Council by 2025 at 304,300 inhabitants is as follows:

- *1 Kinder gardens for a population of 10,000 inhabitants is 304,300/10,000 =30*
- *The need for land shall equally be: 30x1,000 = 30,000m²*

2) Nursery Education

As of 2020, Bamenda II Council disposes 113 nursery schools and distributed as follows:

- *13 Nursery schools of the public sector;*
- *100 Nursery schools of the private sector.*

As regards equipment and infrastructures, there is an overwhelming dominance by the private sector over public. **Map 6.2A** shows the spatial location of nursery schools.

Norms in the estimation of needs

In order to estimate the needs, the national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda II Council by 2025 at 304,300 inhabitants is as follows:

1) *First option:*
- *1 Nursery school for a population of 10,000 inhabitants*
- *1 Nursery school for a surface area of 2,500m²*

2) *Second option:*
- *Traveling distance of nursery school pupils at 500m (0.5 km)*

Estimation of needs by 2025

1) *First option:* By the year 2025 and based on the projected population to be 304,300 inhabitants.
   - *The need for nursery schools shall be: 304,300/10,000 = 31,*
   - *The need for land shall equally be: 39x*2,500 = 97,500m²
2) *Second option: Using GIS application, radii of 500m (0.5km) were circumscribed around existing nursery schools to ascertain the 500m walking distance (see Map 7.4). It was established that, in spite of the many existing nursery schools **39** new nursery schools need to be created by 2025 to reduce the distance traveled by pupils from distant neighbourhoods.*

3) Primary School

The national grid stipulates as follows:

First Option :
- *1 Primary School for 8,000 inhabitants*
- *1 Primary School for a surface area of 5,000 m²*

Second option :
- *Traveling distance of 1.5 km*

Norms and estimation of needs by 2025

1) ***First option:*** By the year 2025 and based on the projected population of Bamenda II to be 304,300 inhabitants.
   - *The need for primary schools shall be: 304,300/8,000 = 39,*
   - *The need for land shall equally be: 24x*5,000 = 120,000m²
2) ***Second option:*** *Using GIS application, radii of 1.5km were circumscribed around existing primary school to ascertain the 1.5km walking distance (**See Map 6.2B**). It*

was established that, in spite of the many existing primary schools, majority are confessional i.e. private which are all concentrated within the immediate urba area. Hence using the 1.5km distance travel 24 primary schools need to be created.

4) Secondary Education

Bamenda II Council disposes 36 secondary and technical colleges and distributed as follows:

- *03 Secondary Schools;*
- *21 Secondary High School*
- *03 Technical Colleges*
- *02Technical High Schools*

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms for the provision of secondary schools is as follows:

1) First option:
- *1 GSS for 30,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 30,000 m^2*
- *1 Government High school for 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 45,000m^2*

2) Second option:
- *Traveling distance of 2.5km for students to travel from their neighbourhoods*

Estimation of needs by 2025

Analyses on the provision of secondary schools and technical colleges using the options as presented above.

1) ***First Option:*** By the year 2025 and based on the projected population of Bamenda II Municipality to be 304,300 inhabitants.
   - *The need for secondary schools shall be:* *304,300/30,000 = 10,*
   - *The need for secondary High school shall be:* *304,300/50,000 = 7,*
   - *The need for Technical College shall be:* *304,300/30,000 = 11,*
   - *The need for Technical High School shall be:* *304,300/50,000 = 7,*
   - *The need for land for GSS shall equally be:* *7x*30,000 = 210,000m^2
   - *The need for land for GHS shall equally be:* *14x4*5,000 = 630,000m^2
   - *The need for land for GTC shall equally be:* *8x*28,000 = 224,000m^2
   - *The need for land for GTHS shall equally be:* *5x55*,000 = 275,000m^2

3) ***Second option:*** *Using GIS application, radii of 2.5km were circumscribed around existing secondary and technical schools as per housing location (see Map 6.3). It should be noted 75% ownership are confessional and concentred within the immediate urban area. More colleges need to be created by 2025 to cover the distant neighbourhoods.*

Some of the existing school infrastructure, equipment and facilities are in poor state and will require a certain level of rehabilitation works.

Table 6.3: Summary on the provision and projected Educational facilities

Specific Facilities	Number of units /population	Existing Number facilities	Projected Number of Facility	Travel Distance	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m^2)
Kinder gardens	1/3,500	0	30	-	-	30	30,000
Nursery school	1/10,000	113	31	500	37	39	97,500
Primary school	1/8,000	131	126	1,500	23	24	120,000
Secondary School (GSS)	1/30,000	3	10	2,500	7	7	210,000
Technical College (GTC)	1/30,000	3	11	2,500	8	8	224,000
Technical High school (GTHS)	1/50,000	2	7	2,500	5	5	275,000

Specific Facilities	Number of units /population	Existing Number facilities	Projected Number of Facility	Travel Distance	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m^2)
High school / General education (GHS)	1/50,000	21	7	2,500	13	14	630,000
Teacher Training College (GTTC/ENIET)	1/250,000	0	1	-	1	1	10,000
University Schools	1/1,000,000	1	1	-	1	1	500,000
Youths Civic Center	1/50,000	0	6	-	6	6	6,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

Note: Following urban planning norms, a lot more secondary general and technical colleges need to be created based on the projected population and travelling distance of 2.5km.

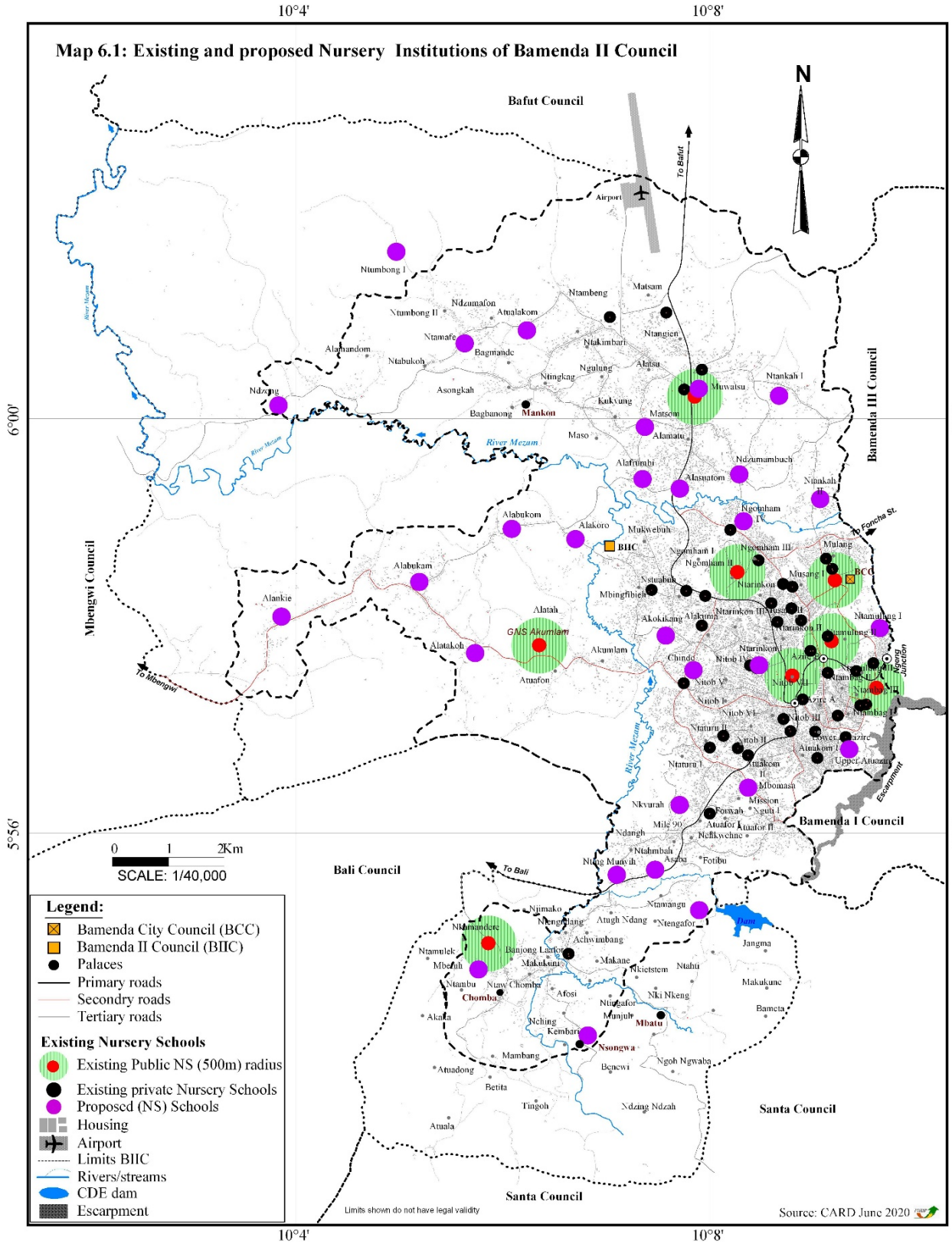
Provision of infrastructure, equipment and facilities in existing institutions

- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (64) classrooms in existing nursery and primary schools;
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (298 classrooms) secondary grammar and technical colleges,
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (15) domestic science room in existing public primary schools,
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (38) Laboratories and workshops in public secondary schools;
- (16) Libraries are constructed and equipped
- Provide sufficient equipment (desks, tables) in existing educational institutions
- Provide facilities (toilets, water points, etc.) in public educational institutions
- Inclusive education: assistance (financial or material are provided to GBHS Bamenda (inclusive education section),

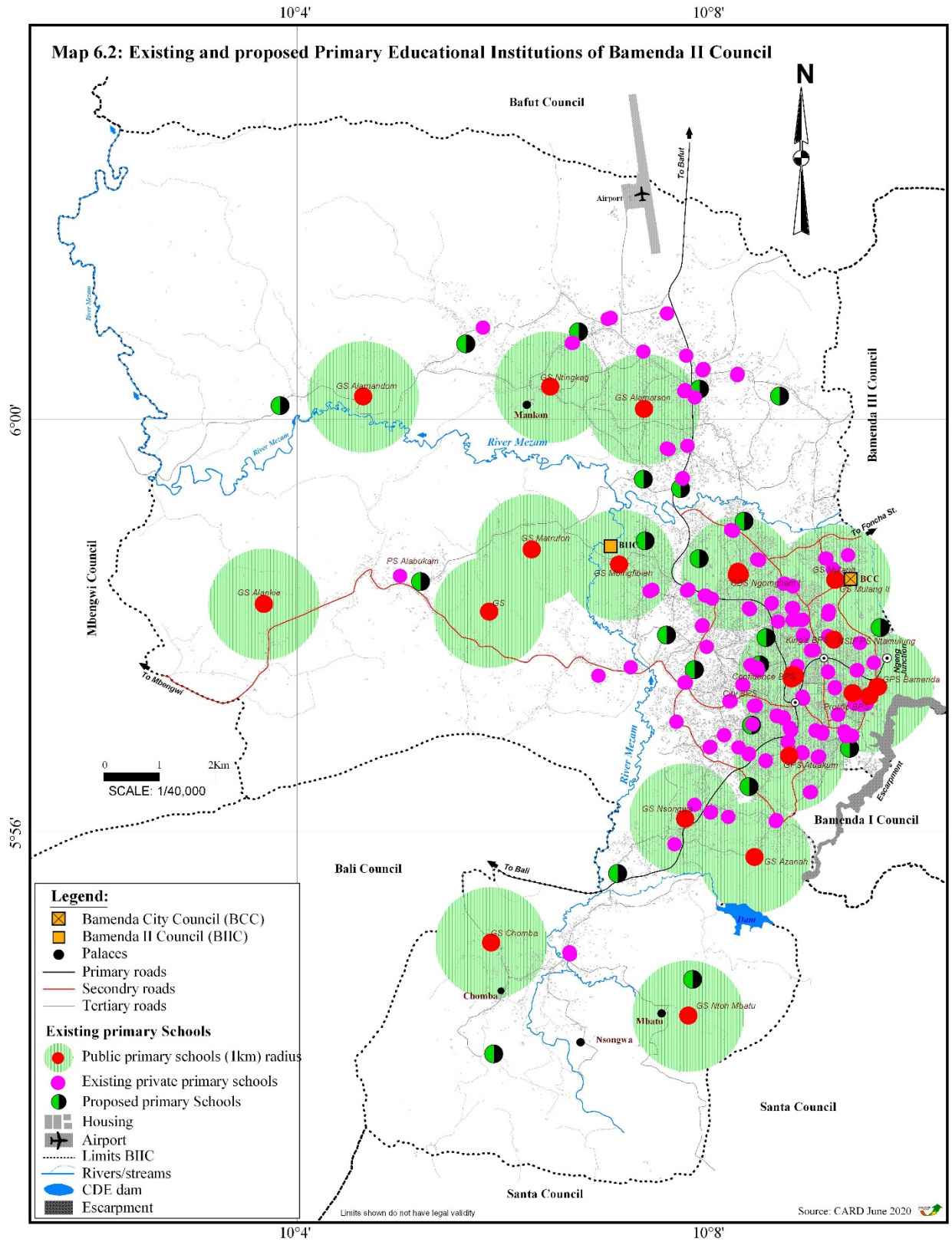
University of Bamenda

Given the land requirement and infrastructural development for eleven faculties of University of Bamenda, the Bambili campus cannot carter for 35,000-40,000 students and staff population when the university will grow to its full-capacity. In order to ensure balance development and to avoid excessive pressure on facilities in Bambili, three other campuses were sited elsewhere including Ntankah in Mankon.

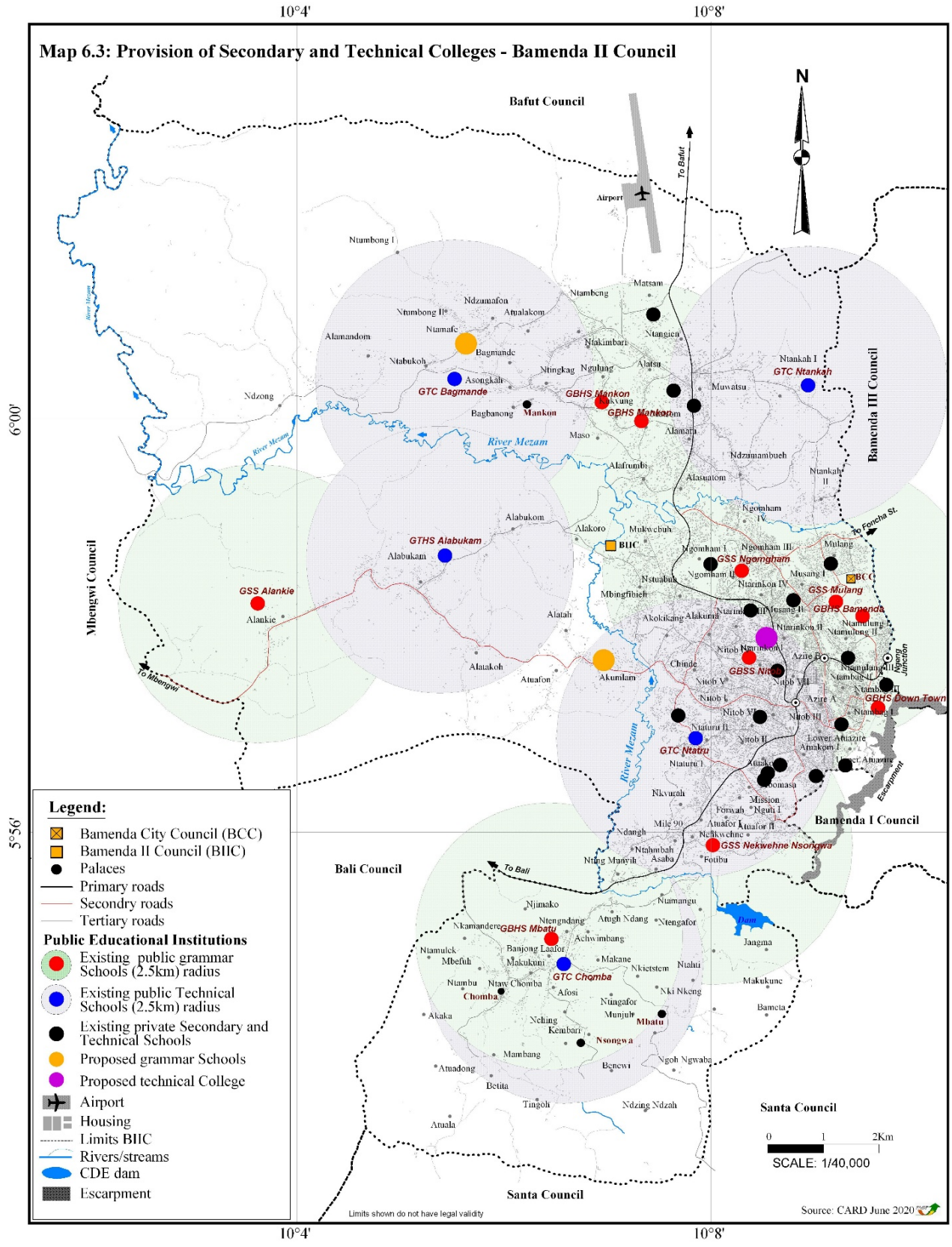
Map 6.1: Existing and proposed Nursery Education Institutions



Map 6.2: Existing and proposed Primary Education Institutions



Map 6.3: Existing and proposed of Secondary Educational Institutions



6.1.4.5.2 Health Facilities

There are 57 health institutions with 13 pharmacies distributed within the municipality. There are 28 clinics and health centres owned by private and lay private organisations. There is a regional hospital and 16 health centres owned by the state. Health facilities and personnel are inadequate to meet up with services required by the population. The objective of Cameroon vision 2035 in the health sector is to evolve from 7 medical doctors for every 100,000 people to 70 medical doctors for every 100,000 people.

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms provided for by the national grid on urban facilities in Cameroon are as follows:

- *2nd category Reference Hospital 1,000,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100,000m²;*
- *3rd category Hospital (Regional hospital and assimilated) 1,000,000 inhabitants 60,000m²;*
- *1 District Hospital for a population of 250,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m²;*
- *1 Integrated Health Centre for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m²;*
- *1 Pharmacy for 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 300 m²*
- *Regional Laboratory for 500,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m²*
- *Traveling distance of 5km to the nearest Health Centre*

Estimation of needs 2025

The estimated needs at the level of the municipality are as follows:

- *Reference Hospital* *304,300/1,000,000 = 1*
- *Regional Hospital:* *304,300/1,000,000 = 1*
- *District Hospital:* *304,300/250,000 = 2*
- *Integrated Health Centre:* *304,300/20,000 = 15*
- *Pharmacy:* *304,300/20,000 = 15*
- *Ambulatory Centre:* *304,300/20,000 = 15*
- *5km Traveling distance* *5000m*

Table 6.4: Summary on the provision and projected Health facilities

Health Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facilities /number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Traveling Distance (km)	Surface area (m²)
District Hospital	1/250,000	2	7	1	1	-	10,000
Integrated Health Centre	1/20,000	15	10	5	5	5	50 000
Ambulance Centre	1/20,000	15	1	13	14	-	20 000
Pharmacy	1/20,000	15	13	3	3	-	9,00

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.4.5.3 COVID-19 and Community-Led Action

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus first detected in Wuhan, China on 31st December 2019. On March 11th the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared that the outbreak could be described as a pandemic1 due to its rapid spread across the globe.

The COVID-19 pandemic threatens not just the health of communities but will also have huge social and economic impact now and into the future. Within the context of Bamenda II Council where most people work in the informal sector, and many live in the urban areas with limited access to water and soap, preventive measures for COVID -19 such as social distancing and hand washing will be challenging. The signs and symptoms of COVID-19

are similar to common respiratory diseases; few people are hospitalised therefore even with strong awareness campaigns people may not react to the outbreak and transmission will go on unchecked and underreported.

Community-Led Action for COVID-19

This approach is centre on the preventive measures to be taken at the Council level lead by the Mayor through stakeholders. Community-Led Action for COVID-19 works well, if it should:

- Be driven by a sense of collective achievement and motivations that are internal to households and/or communities, not by coercive pressure or external payments
- Generate diverse local actions and innovations that support protection of household and communities, especially the most vulnerable and those at high risk.
- Rely on clear accurate two-way information flow that builds trust between communities and health authorities

The Bamenda II Council organised a workshop bring together the following stakeholders namely:

- All the 128 Quarter Heads of the Bamenda II Council,
- Principals and Head teachers of schools,
- Personnel of hospital and health centers within the municipality,
- Travel Agencies,
- Banks,
- Personnel of the Bamenda II Council,
- Drivers Union,
- Parks,
- Press and Media men

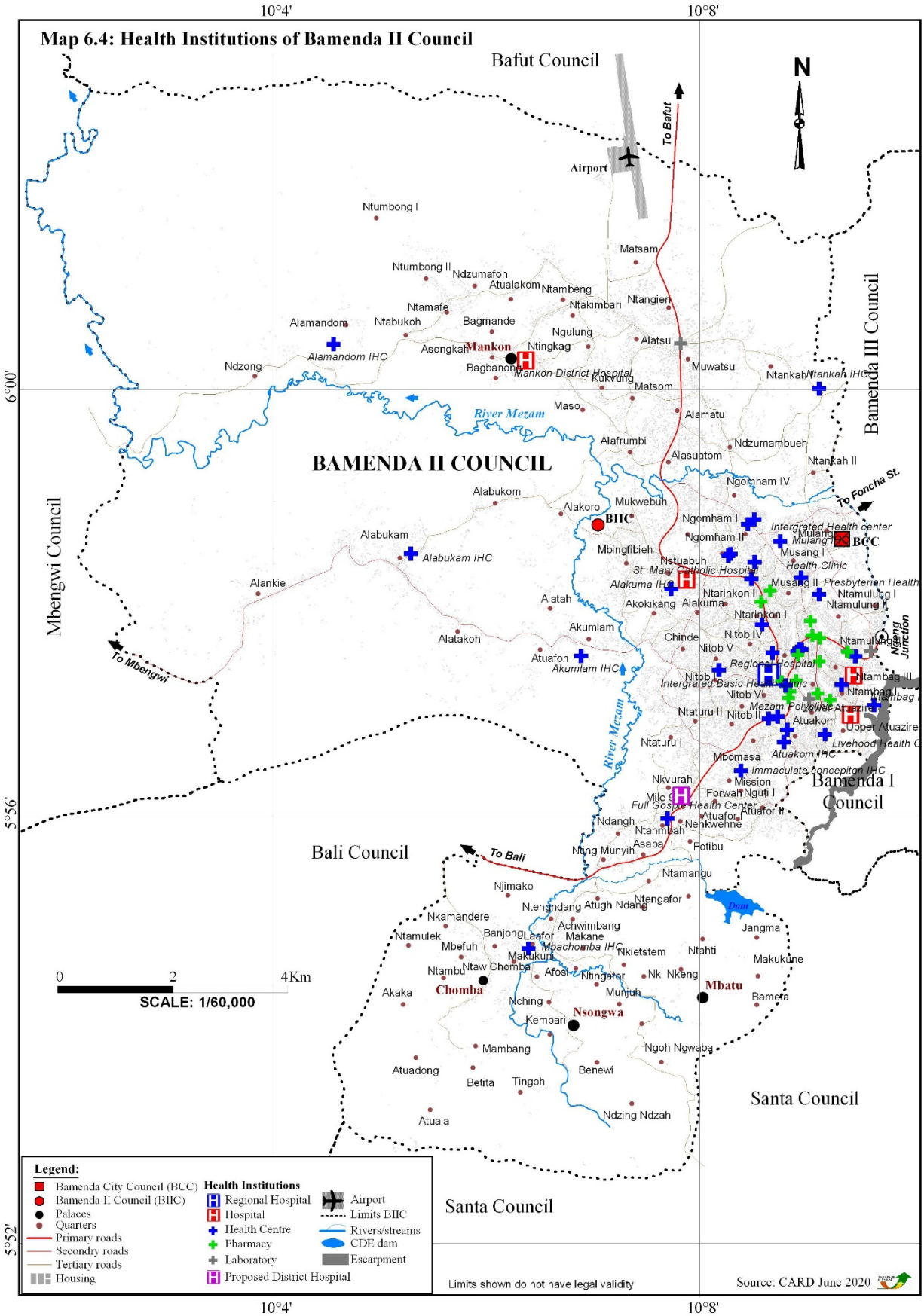
The stakeholders carried out a lot of sensitization using different media outlets, churches, and meetings at the quarter level.

A minimal budget of 12,000,000FCFA was used to purchase the following to be distributed to the stakeholders mentioned above:

- (700) Buckets with cups,
- (400) Buckets,
- (500) Sanitizers
- (1,000) Face masks,
- (2,000) Savon (cubes)
- (2,000) Tissue

The purchased items listed above are grossly insufficient to carter for the population of the municipality. As could be recall, Bamenda II Council is the gate-way in and out of the North West Region and equally the headquarter of the North West Region. The Hotel temporary acting as the quarantine centre for those with COVID-19 was in this municipality. The state need to support the Council to combat this pandemic.

Map 6.4: Provision and distribution of Health Facilities



6.1.4.5.4 Public and Collective facilities

The town planning regulations in forceand in particular those of MAETUR prescribe a ratio of 50/50 between accessible surfaces and surfaces for collective facilities, with 30/100 for superstructures and 20/100 for infrastructures.

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The Council perimeter defined by the local authorities is far beyond the needs of urban growth in the next 5 years. This large capacity makes it possible to control urban growth and set-up an active policy of land reserves. It will above all be a question of preventing the spontaneous and anarchical consumption of new areas, by privileging a rational and methodical occupation of the urbanization fronts and the spaces of the current urban fabric. This is why it will be necessary to define further an immediate facility scope (for the next 5-15 years) to circumscribe the various movements of space consumption.

The Mezam Divisional office precinct is adjacent to the Bamenda City Council office precinct on the Mulang plateau. It is intended for the progressive re-grouping of all Mezam divisional offices and divisional delegations in a functional block for effective and efficient working environment. The area of land remaining within this prescient for future development is small; hence, it's important for more lands to be acquired or alternatively, a municipal secretariat be anticipated to host all state divisional services within the Council. A new subdivision (Bamenda IV Subdivision) is created in Mbachomba area.

6.1.4.5.5 Security Services

Concerning security Services, the Bamenda II Council has five security services as follows:

A. The Police Corps

- The First District Police station situated at Ntambag,
- The second District Police station situated at Ngomgham (former BCC building),
- The 3rd District Police Station situated at Treasury Street,
- 4th District Police Station
- Rapid intervention Brigade (GMI) located opposite the Regional Hospital,
- ESIR

B. **Gendarmerie**

- The Territorial Brigade which is situated at Ntarinkon and carters for Ntarinkon, Ngomham, Nitob and Mbachomba area,
- The gendarmerie brigade at Alamatu which is in-charge of Mankon rural.

C. Civil security

- Army Rescue (Fire Brigade)
- Bamenda City Council Police
- Private security operators

Norms in the estimation of needs

The urban planning grid in Cameroon stipulates the following:

- *1 Central Police Station for a population of 100,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m^2*
- *1 Sub-divisional Police Station for a population of 50,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 1000 m^2*
- *1 Police Post for a population of 10,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100 m^2*
- *1 Gendarmerie Brigade for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 20,000 m^2*

Estimation of needs by 2025

At the 2025 horizon the security facilities to be programmed will be as follows:

- *Central Police Station* *304,300/100,000 = 3*
- *Sub divisional Commissariat* *304,300/50,000 = 4*

- *Police Posts* *304,300/5,000 = 60*
- *Gendarmerie Brigades* *304,300/40,000 = 8*
- *Army rescue - Fire fighting Service* *304,300/100,000 = 3*

The table below presents the deficit and inadequacy of security facilities within the planning area:

Table 6.5: Summary on the provision and projected Security Services

Security Services	Unit number/ population	Projected number of facility	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m^2)
Central Police Station	1/100,000	3	3	0	0	0
Sub-divisional Police Station	1/50,000	4	2	2	2	2,000
Police Post	1/10,000	60	1	56	59	5,900
Gendarmerie Brigade	1/20,000	8	4	4	4	80,000
Army rescue - Fire fighting Service	1/100,000	3	1	1	1	7,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.4.5.6 Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities

The council is devoid of several sports facilities in general. The football, handball and basket ball fields observed in the council are only present in schools which in most cases are not up to standards. Therefore, several sports facilities will be programmed by 2025 such as sports complexes, sports fields, and a municipal stadium.

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms in the area of sports facilities are as follows:

- *1 Municipal stadium for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 20,000 m^2*
- *1 Sports Complex for a population of 25,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 50,000 m^2*
- *1 Sports field for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 10,000 m^2*

Estimation of needs by 2025 horizon

The council not being able to boast of sports facilities of international standards shall require the following by 2035:

- *304,300/20 000 = 4 Municipal stadia on a surface area of 800,000 m^2*
- *304,300/25 000 = 3 Sports complexes on a surface area of 1,200,000 m^2*
- *304,300/10 000 = 8 Sports fields on a surface area of 160,000 m^2*

Table 6.6: Summary on the provision and projected Sports and Recreational Facilities

Sports Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m^2)
Semi Olympic pitches	1/250,000	1	0	1	1	2,500
Proximity sport Platform	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	600
2nd category Parcours Vita	1/500,000	1	1	0	0	100,000
Municipal stadium	1/20,000	4	0	4	4	80,0000
Sports fields	1/10,000	8	1	7	7	70,000
Infants playground	1/2,000	40	0	38	40	40,000
Toddlers playgrounds	1/1,000	80	0	76	80	64,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.4.5.7 Social and Cultural Facilities

Bamenda II Council is a melting pot of local, regional, national and international cultures. It represents a spectrum of all the cultures of North West Region. The Bamenda II Council has loose organizational arrangements for socio-cultural facilities and services. The council has a committee for social welfare without a well-staffed socio-cultural service. Some of the socio-cultural facilities include:

- Women Empowerment Centers
- Orphanages
- Blind centres
- Deaf and dumb centres
- Handicapped centres
- Theater and show room
- Village/palace museums- Mankon, Chomba, Mbatu and Nsongwa
- Cultural centres/houses
- Libraries
- Cemeteries
- Multipurpose leisure

The above mentioned facilities are totally absent or are run by private organisations or individuals in the municipality.

Norms and estimation of needs by 2025

In order to be able to satisfy the needs by the year 2025, the following facilities will have to be programmed:

- *Women Empowerment Centers: 304,300/25,000 = 3*
- *Theater and show room: 304,300/50,000 = 2*
- *District Hall: 304,300/50,000 = 2*
- *Public library: 304,300/50,000 = 2*
- *Cemetery: 304,300/200,000 =1*

Table 6.7: Summary on the provision and projected Social and cultural facilities

Socio-Cultural Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area (m^2)
District Hall	1/100,000	3	1	2	2	1,000
Public library	1/50,000	6	1	5	5	12,000
Women Empowerment Center	1/25,000	6	1	5	5	5,000
Music school	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	2,000
Cemetery	1/200,000	2	0	1	1	125,000
Cultural house	1/150,000	2	0	2	2	28,000
Handicap Center	1/500,000	1	0	1	1	15,000

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.4.5.8 Economic, Commercial and Industrial Facilities

Some of the economic and commercial Facilities include:

A. **Market facilities:** Market facilities are present in almost every locality within the municipality namely (Bamenda Main market, Bamenda Food Market, Ntarinkon, Nitob and Muwatsu markets),
B. **Motor Parks:** There are three motor parks within the municipality (Muwatsu, Ntaturu and Nitob moror parks);
C. **Car Park:** Parking is a temporary storage of vehicles between trips or end of trips. The absence of parking spaces can reduce the capacity of road, cause delays and

accidents. Within the Bamenda II Municipality only the Bamenda Congress, has parking facility;

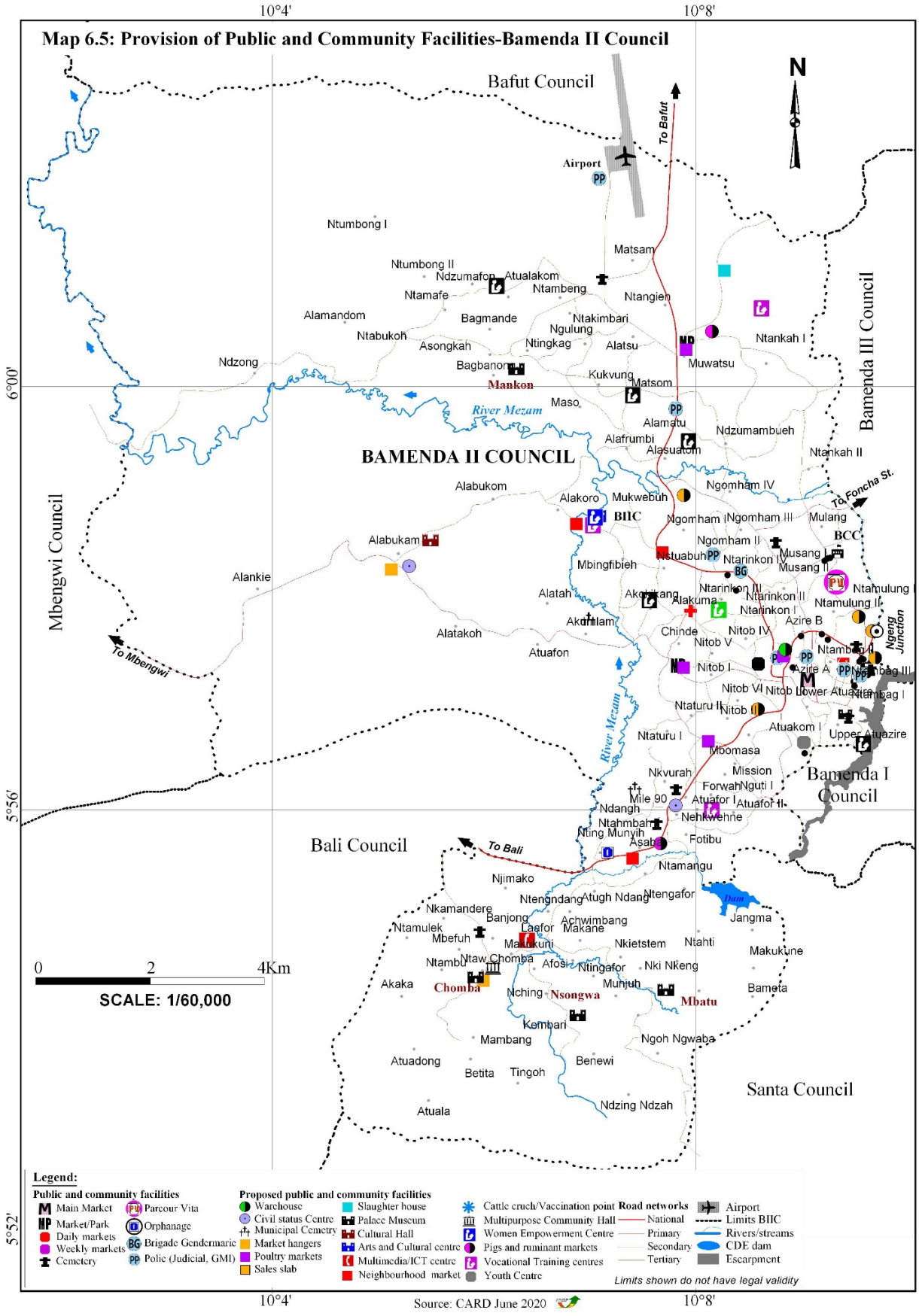
D. **Slaughter Houses:** Bamenda II Council depends entirely on the Bamenda City Slaughter house situated at Mile 4 Nkwen (Bamenda III Council);
E. **Ruminant market:** The municipality does not have ruminant markets,
F. **Warehouses/Stores:** The existing markets lack this facility, rather houses are rented around the makets by business men to store up their goods and merchandise;
G. **Meat Sale slabs:** The five existing markets have meat sale slabs: Their location within the markets is a problem. Butchers can be seen occupying side-walks with wooden constrcted meat slab tables;

Table 6.8: Summary on the provision and projected Commercial and Transport facilities

Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities number 2025	Surface Area (m^2) required
Main Market	1/2,000,000	1	1	0	0	40,000
Tertiary market	1/22,500	14	3	6	6	60,000
Motor park	1/50,000	6	1	1	1	60,000
Slaughter house	1/2,000,000	6	2	4	4	20,000
Public toilets	1/1,500	202	5	187	197	2,955
Lorry park	1/150,000	2	0	1	1	2,000
Ruminant market	-	-	0	0	2	3,000
Warehouses/Stores	-	-	0	2	3	1,500
Poultry Market	-	-	1	2	2	10,000
Industrial zone	/	1	0	1	1	/

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

Map 6.5: Provision and distribution of Public and Community Facilities



6.1.4.6 Road and Networks

6.1.4.6.1 Road Networks and structure

Cameroon Vision 2035 the objective is to increase the length of tarred roads, i.e. increase from the current 10% to 32% by the end of the vision period. The ambitious nature of the goal pursued reveals that special focus should be laid on the development of infrastructure as indispensable industrialization catalysts.

Urban roads in the Bamenda II Council have been classified into: national, primary, secondary, tertiary, access and communal roads.

The objectives for the hierarchy are to:

- Reduce traffic congestion;
- Reduce travel cost and time;
- Provide a balanced distribution of roads;
- Provide a coherent hierarchy of road networks;
- Minimizing road accidents.

To achieve the above objectives, there is a need to construct the proposed hierarchy of roads in Map 6.6. The construction of the roads will increase road capacities and as such reduce traffic congestion. New and quality roads will provide varied road linkages which road users can make choices and mode of travel as such divert traffic from the main stream, decongest the roads, redistribution of the traffic and create opportunity for modal spit. This will however, ensure less travel cost and time and our roads will have minimum road accidents.

Each class of the road is described with detail characteristics and road sections for development. The road hierarchy has been designed and programed for construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

6.1.4.6.1.1 Hierarchy of Urban Roads

To ensure the proper functioning of an urban road network, a coherent hierarchy of roads based on functional classification is absolutely necessary as follows:

- Arterial roads which carry traffic from outside and bring into Bamenda
- Primary roads which carry traffic from arterial roads and distributes to urban districts
- Secondary roads which take traffic from primary roads and distribute within urban districts
- Tertiary roads which take traffic from secondary roads and distribute within neighbourhoods
- Access roads which distribute traffic to individual plots
- Communal roads

The existing state of roads in is characterized by: -

- Incoherent and degraded urban road networks
- Unplanned hierarchy of urban roads
- Poorly designed road networks
- Poorly constructed road networks
- Irregular maintenance of existing Roads

1) Sub-Freeway (Regional roads)

Regional roads provide major access into the urban area and linkages with other regions. They are classified as N6 (Bamenda – Mamfe Road) and N11 the Bamenda Ring road (the segment from Bamenda to Wum) and have been designed for dual carriage way purposes. In the city they act as primary distributor in certain segments of the road and out of the city they maintain their characteristics. The road segment with dual carriage way starts from Nkwen (Finance Junction) through Veterinary Junction through Ayaba Street to Hospital

Roundabout and to Mile 90. While the N11 starts from Hospital Round About to Mile 8 Mankon. Figure 6.1 below shows and example of a Regional road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

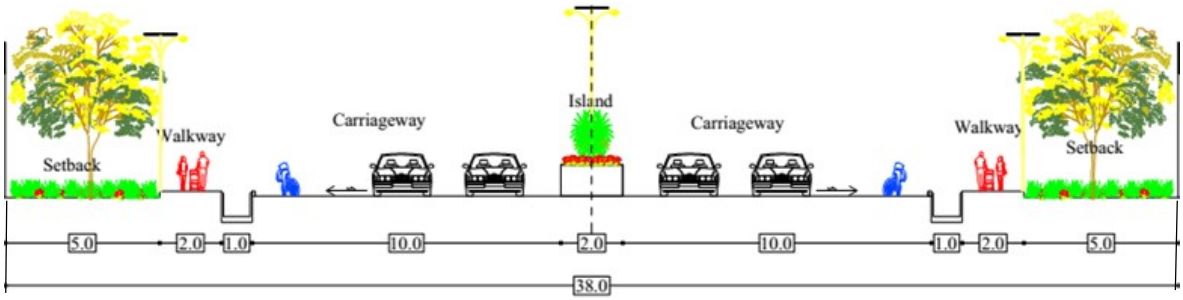


Figure 6.1: Regional Road (Dual Carriage way)

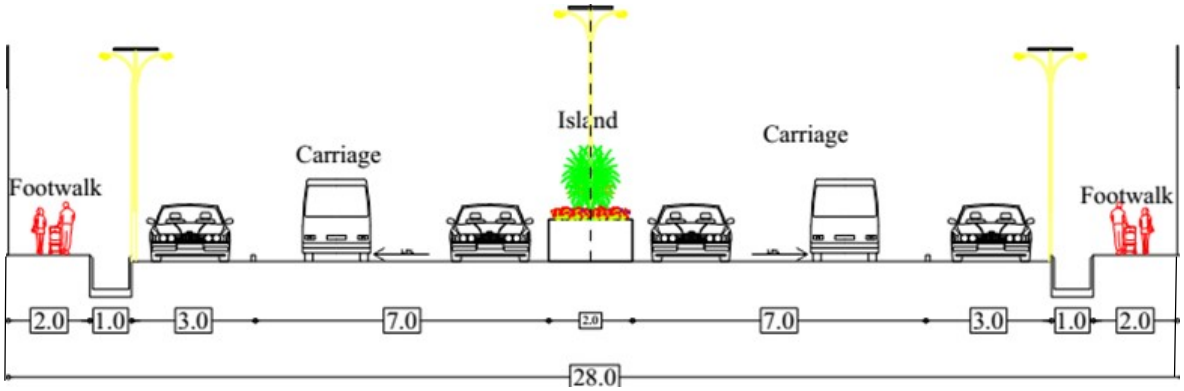


Figure 6.2: Commercial Avenue (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

2) Primary Roads

These are roads conveying traffic from other towns and suburban areas into the city centre. This hierarchy of road distributes traffic to major sectors of the city. They serve as the main conveyor of incoming traffic from secondary roads to the city centre. This category of roads links all the divisional headquarters to Bamenda City. They are designed to have dual carriage way. Figure 6.3 below shows and example of a primary road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

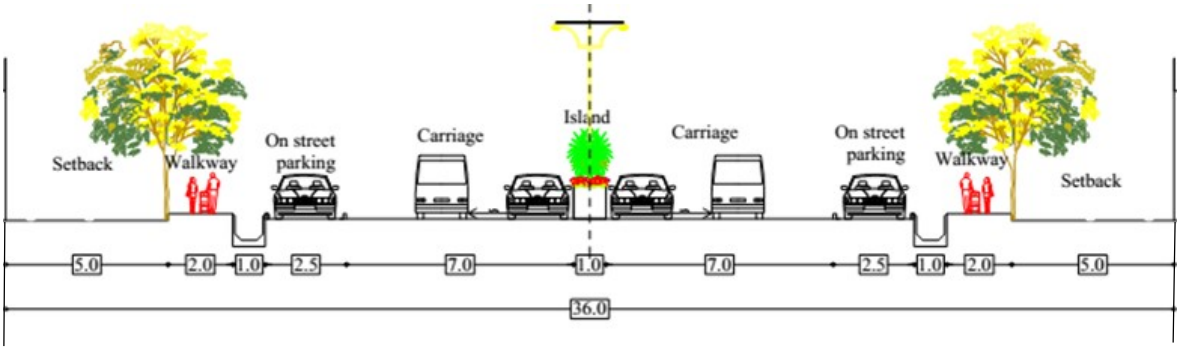


Figure 6.3: Primary road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

3) Secondary Road

These are roads design to take traffic to and from primary distributors and distribute to collectors which serve the neighbourhoods. These roads are 6-7 m wide with side drains. This category of roads links the various Fondoms within the Bamenda II Council area. Figure 6.4 below shows and example of a Secondary road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

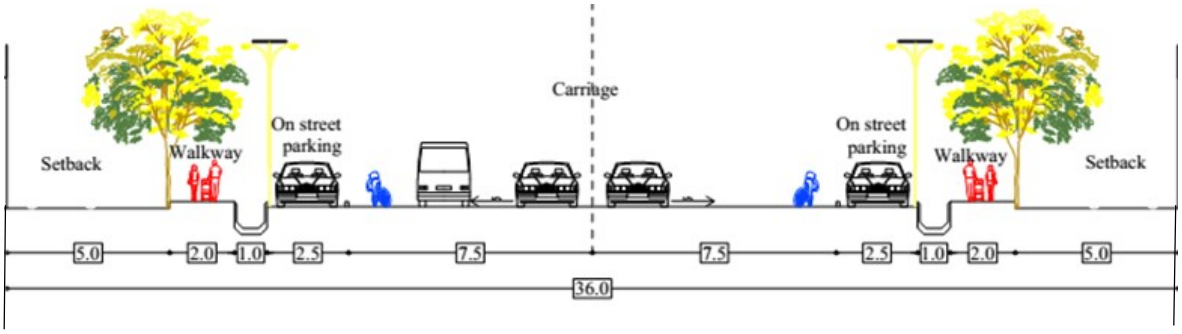


Figure 6.4: Secondary road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

4) Tertiary roads

They take traffic from secondary roads and distributes to specific activities and parcels of land or any human development on land. This category of roads is being programmed to disenclave land parcels within the entire council. It is made up of a public right of way that may vary between 8 and 10m. Figure 6.5 below shows and example of a tertiary road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

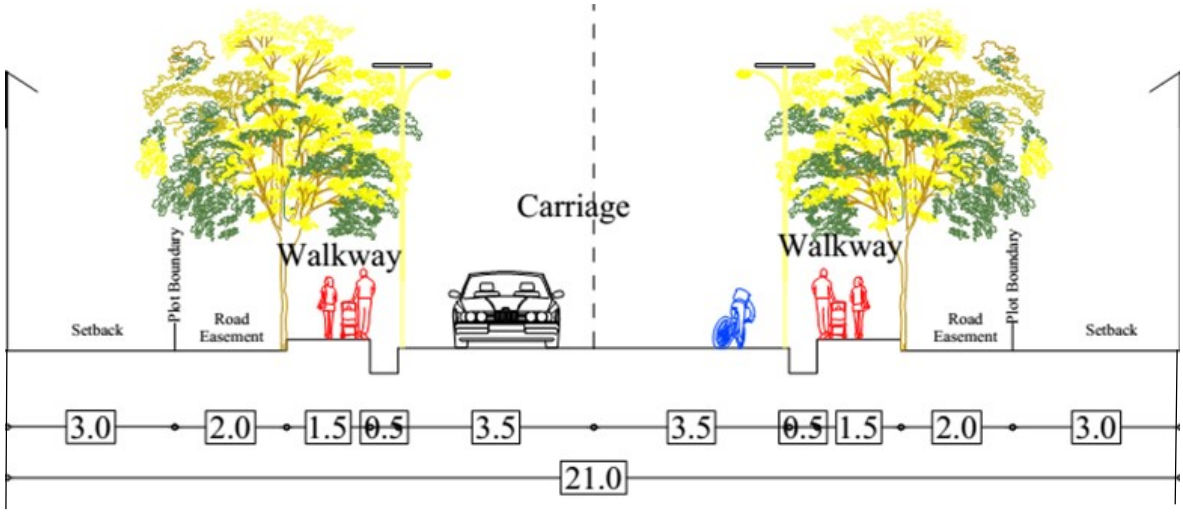


Figure 6.5: Tertiary Road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

5) Access road

Access roads take traffic from tertiary distributors to individual building plots or properties. More than 80% of the access roads found within the municipality have never received any rehabilitation works, and true to say majority of this category of road were created by owners of private properties without any sense of typical characteristics which this road need to have. Figure 6.6 below shows and example of an access road recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

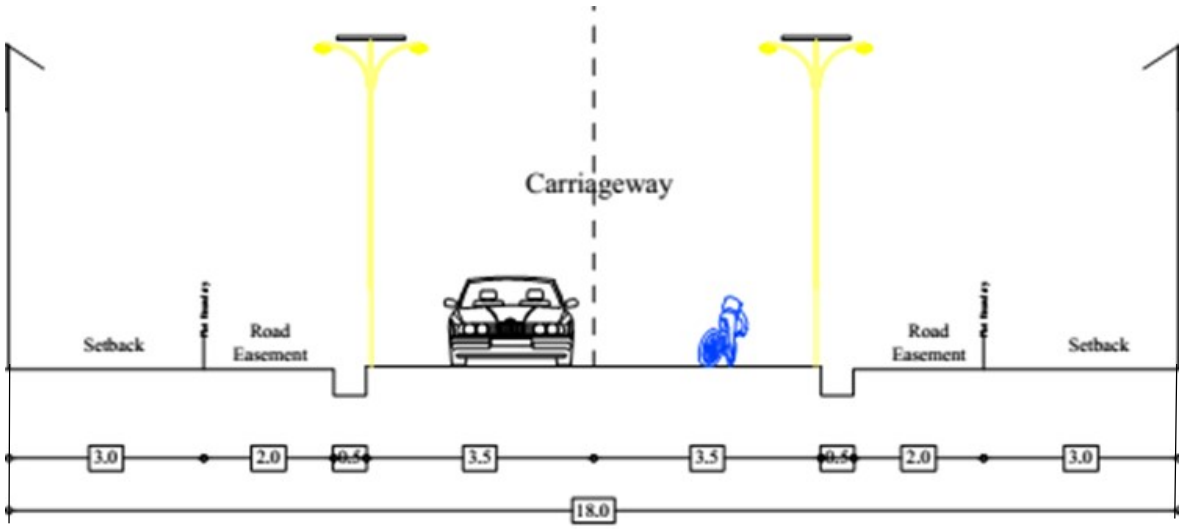


Figure 6.6: Access road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

6) Footpaths

Footpaths: Take traffic from access roads to remote and inaccessible areas. Also serves as links to and between buildings especially in densely residential areas.

Unlike socio-collective services which have specific national urban grids for the provision of those facilities, those of road networks depend on multiple sectorial ministries i.e. Ministries of Housing and Urban Development and Public Works.

Currently, the total length of roads within the Bamenda II Council municipality is approximately ***703.379km***. Due to scare resource and considering that the Bamenda City Council, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Devepment and some funding partners such as C2D usually program road construction works within the urban areas, only **53.77km (7.64%)** of the classified roads have been programmed for 2021-2025 the CDP period, either for rehabilitation or total construction. Trekking is one of those modes of transport used by majority of the population. A merger 3.0km of footpaths found within the municipality have also been programmed**.** Table 6.9 below shows the various distribution of the hierarchized roads programmed for 2021-2025.

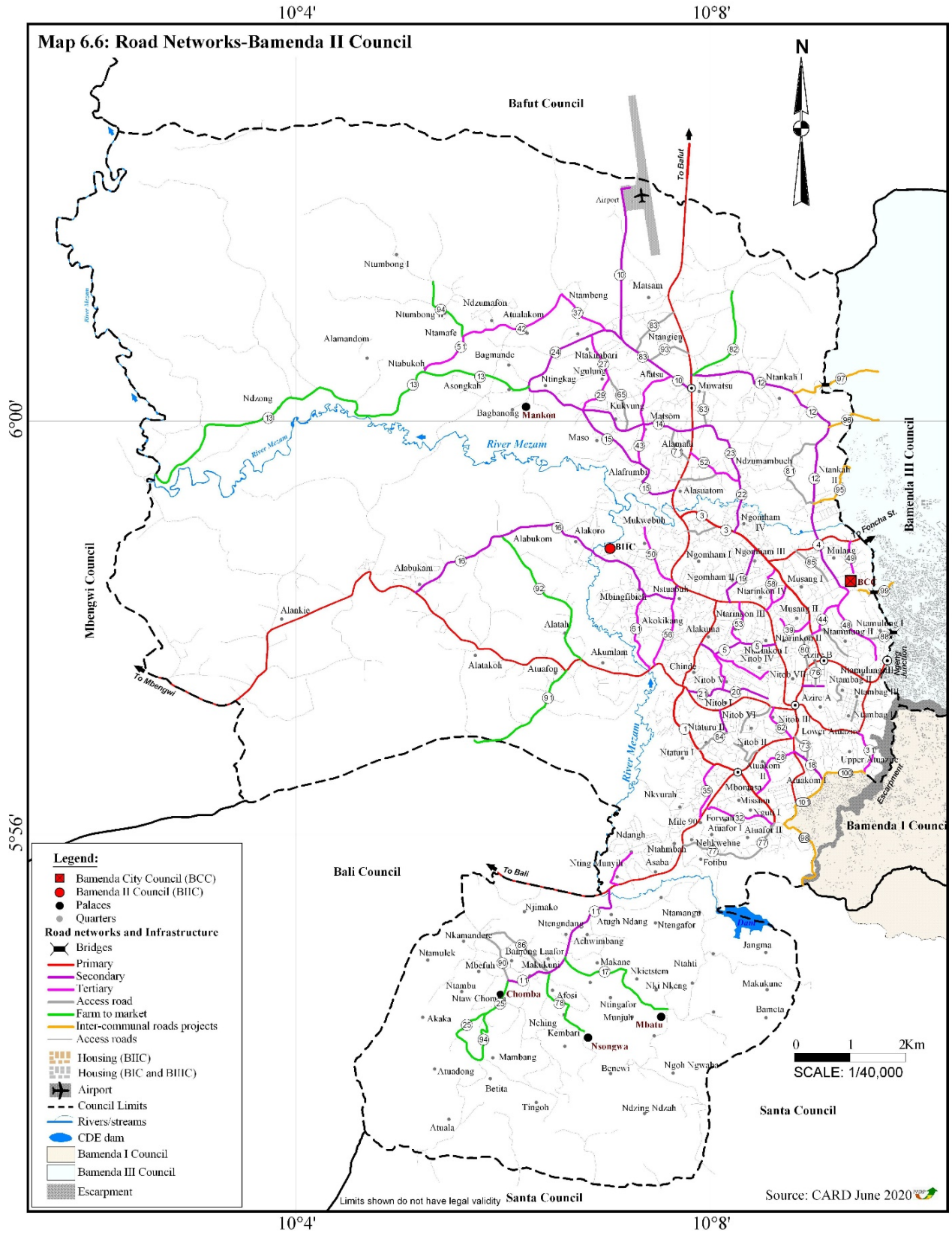
Table 6.9: Road networks programmed for 2021-2025

S/N	Designation	Road_class	Road Length (m)	Road width	Type of road surface	State of road surface	Proposed Action
1	Alamatu-GHS Mankon-Mankon Palace	Primary road	2,205	7	Earth road	Partially Good	Maintenance
	Sub-total: Primary road		**2,205**				
2	Che Str. - Pinyin Quartere-Alakuma	Secondary	1,466	7	Earth road	Eroded	Construction
3	Atuakom Junction-Nacho Junction	Secondary	737	9	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
4	Council Junction-Cow Boy Junction	Secondary	1,164	10	Earth road	Degraded	Construction
5	New Simplicity-End of Tar Longla	Secondary	617	11	Earth road	Totally Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
6	Ntsubu-Akokikang-Mbengwi Road	Secondary	1,299	11	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
	Sub-total: Secondary roads		**5,283**				
7	Nitob V-Nitob Market	Collector	680	8	Earth road	Degraded	Maintenance
8	St. Blaise-Upper Atua Azire	Collector	894	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
9	Noble Man-Catholic Church Alakuma	Collector	717	5	Earth road	Degraded	Total reconstruction
10	Ntaturu-Park-Moghamo Garage	Collector	1,080	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
11	Ben and Bros Street	Collector	692	6	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
12	Community Developpment-Pinyin Quarter	Collector	947	7	Earth road	Eroded	Carry out rehabilitation works
13	Atuakom II-Mbomassa Quarter Road	Collector	431	5	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
14	Azire Old Church-Azire New Church	Collector	737	9	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
15	Buea Bamenda Street	Collector	553	6	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
16	Mancho Street-Back Travellers-	Collector	853	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
17	Back Travellers-Ntaturu II Road	Collector	641	9	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
18	GBHS Junction-Bridge Mugheb	Collector	507	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
	Sub-total: Collector road		**8,732**				
19	Bamenda Mamfe road-Ntaw Chomba	Access road	2,868	8	Earth road	Partially Good	Maintenance
20	Alasuatom-Alafrumbi-Maso-Ntingkah	Access road	3,645	10	Earth road	Partially Good	Maintenance

21	GS Mbingfebieh-Alakoro-Alabukom Alabukam	Access road	4,390	8	Earth road	Partially Good	Maintenance
22	Laafor Quarter-Mbatu Palace	Access road	2,507	8	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
23	Ntakimbari-Ngulung-GHS road	Access road	1,639	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
24	Atuakom II-Mbomassa Quarter Road	Access road	815	5	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
25	Ntambeng-Ntamafe	Access road	1,884	8	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
26	Mbingfibieh-Akokikang-Mbeng road	Access road	1,529	7	Earth road	Totally Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
27	Ntamulung II Road below Longla resident	Access road	716	8	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
28	Atuafor-Nehkwene-Mile 90	Access road	349	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
29	Akumlam-Alatah-Alabukom	Access road	2,904	7	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
30	Vicky Street	Access road	685		Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
31	Atuakom Junction-New Bell-Akaka Junction	Access road	450		Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
32	Teen Mission-Asaba Quarters	Access road	800		Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
	Sub-total: Access road		**25,181**				
33	Ntoh Chomba-Mambang Quarter	Communal road	2,111	8	Earth road	Degraded	Maintenance
34	Mbatu Junction - Nsongwa Palace	Communal road	2,700		Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
35	Chomba Farm to market road	Communal road	1,054	5	Earth road	Degraded	Carry out rehabilitation works
36	Ntankah - PSS Ntasen road	Inter-communal road	983	5	Earth road	Degraded	Construction works
37	Ntankah-Mubang Market	Inter-communal road	1,684	5	Earth road	Degraded	Construction works
38	GBHS Ntamulung - Ndamukong	Inter-communal road	715	5	Earth road	Degraded	Construction works
39	Abangoh-NACHO Junction	Inter-communal road	849	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
40	NACHO Junction-Former CENAJES	Inter-communal road	1,137	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction-tarring works recommended
41	Ntankah II-St. Francis Ntasen road	Inter-communal road	1,137	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction works
	Sub-total: Communal road		**12,370**				
	GRAND TOTAL		**53,771**				

Source: CARD Field work 2020

Map 6.6: Provision and distribution of proposed Roads Networks



6.1.4.6.1.2 Traffic Lighting System

The total absence of traffic lighting system in the Bamenda II Council and (all of Bamenda town) at strategic locations and crossings bring to light the problem of circulation in the town. The importance of traffic lighting system cannot be over-emphasized as it organizes and regulate traffic circulation. Veterinary Junction and city chemist round about need to be provided with traffic lighting system.

6.1.4.6.1.3 Public Lighting

There are very few street lights, concentrated within CBD and along main exist roads. The objective is to at least provide street lights along all the primary, secondary and tertiary roads.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has programmed for 2020 project for streets lighting within Bamenda I, II and III Councils costing 2 billion francs.

6.1.4.6.2 Transport

6.1.4.6.2.1 Transportation of goods

Movement of goods into and out of the city and council area is mainly by articulated vehicles and smaller vehicles, conveying foodstuff, building materials, clothing, fuel, utensils, drinks and so many basic needs. This movement of goods is zigzag and criss-crossing from one location to the other. The Bamenda II Council (LUP) previewed four lorry parks at Alabukam, Chomba, Mukwebu and Muwatsu-Mankon for these categories of vehicles.

6.1.4.6.2.2 Motor cycle transport

This mode of transportation occupies a very important place in the intra-urban transport because they convey passenger right inside the quarters and on the other hand its rapidity as compared to taxis whose services are along selected roads. Apart from the fact that it does not need much parking spaces, nevertheless the riders have introduced parking points at virtually all road junctions. The sector needs to be regulated.

6.1.4.6.2.3 Taxi and Clandestine vehicles

a) **Taxi:** Transportation by taxi rank second after motor cycle transport facilities. Taxis circulation is limited to pave and other main roads linking major activity centre.
b) **Non-registered vehicles:** The non-registered vehicles (*clandos*) play a significant role in transportation system conveying inter-urban transportation but generate little or no income for government because of its non-recognition. Those transporting persons are parked at un-authorized locations. The councils need to prepare guidelines so as to regulate the activities of this sector.

6.1.4.6.2.4 Inter-urban travel agencies

Bamenda II Council has significant number of transport agencies conveying people in and out of the Council area. The locations of most of these agencies are on temporal rented sites and most of them have not made the requirements for a permanent location according to town planning regulations. They generate a lot of traffic problems and needs policies to guide the municipal authorities on their activities.

6.1.4.6.2.5 The Bamenda Airport

Situated at more than 10 km off the town center, the Bamenda Airport doesn't have the level of equipment that allows it to receive the jet planes and large cargo carrier plane. In spite of the low level of equipment of this airport, Bamenda remains the nodal point, privileged for the influxes of communication from the South and West Regions and even of the neighboring country (Nigeria). It is therefore necessary within the medium or long-term to rehabilitate this airport.

6.1.4.6.3 Other Networks and infrastructure

6.1.4.6.3.1 Water Supply

The responsibility for the supply of potable water in Cameroon lies with the Ministry of Water and Energy. However, potable water is being supplied through community water project and Cameroon water authority (CAMWATER). Unfortunately, a greater percentage of the populations do not have access to potable water but rely on streams which are of doubtful sources. The objective of Cameroon Vision 2035 in this sector is to increase the rate of access to potable water from 50 percent to75 percent with a view that, this will require huge investments in order to curb existing quality deficiencies and improve storage and treatment capacities.

In Cameroon, the standard for average consumption is varying from 80-120 litters of water per day per habitant. This quantity ensures personal and household hygiene and to cover basic domestic needs. Bamenda II Council therefore needs on daily basis 40,000m^3 of water supply for the population. However, daily supply capacity is less than 10,000m^3 for a population of 417,818 in 2011 showing inadequacy in supply.

To ensure adequate water supply every district requires water reservoir in order to maintain regular water supply

Plan for Water Projects

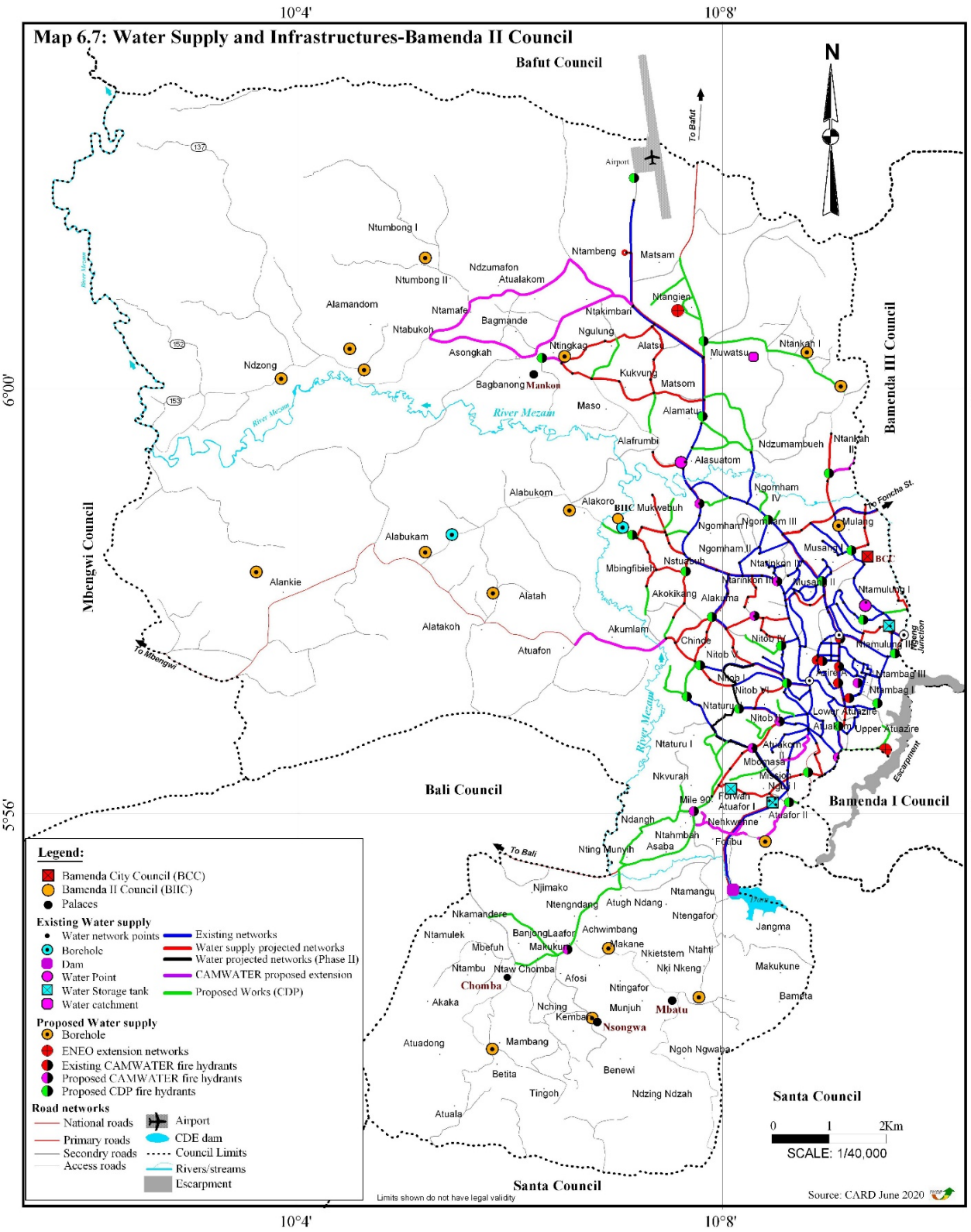
1. An investigation into water supply in the council necessary and should be carry out by the ministry in charge in order to determine future demand.
2. Complete water project which include;
   - Muwatsu, Alafrumbi and Ndzumambueah water project in Mankon
   - Construction of two water catchments in mile 90 Nsongwa
3. CAMWATER water supply extension network as seen in Table 6.10 below.

Table 6.10: CAMWATER Programmed Projects 2020

Action	Activities	Location	Lengths (m)	Cost (FCFA)
Water supply	Extension of distribution networks	Nsongwa	1600	32,256,291
		Ntankah	925	20,909,584
		Akumlam	2500	52,462,114
		Fon's Palace Mankon	700	11,562,857
		Mankon Fondom	9300	141,439,974
		Abango/Upper Atua-azire	950	15,169,988
		Atuakom	980	15,649,840
		Mbatu	750	In view
	Construction and rehabilitation of stand taps	Bamenda II Council	05	10,000,000
	Construction of fire hydrants	Bamenda II Council	05	20,000,000
Total				**319,450,648**

Source: CAMWATER Bamenda 2020

Map 6.7: Provision and distribution of proposed Water Supply



6.1.4.6.3.2 Electricity Supply

In Bamenda II Council, energy is provided by ENEO. The Ntarinkon ENEO sub-station receives 25 megawatts of energy from hydro-electricity from Edea, out of which 22 megawatts is consumed. To supplement the energy, supply a thermal project with a capacity of 18 megawatts was constructed in Ntarinkon. The energy supply is still far from supplying the need of the population. The PQD diagnosis showed that the under mention electricity plan should be carried out.

- Chomba: Atuadong, Atuala, Tingo, Mambang, Akaka, Njimako and Mbefureu
- Nsongwa: Palace, Nching, Nteingafor and other neighbourhoods.
- To promote a policy of streetlight in the quarters,
- To carry out extension and densification of its networks,
- Reduce cost of connections

ENEO programmed the extension of electricity in some neighbourhoods with Bamenda as seen in the table below.

Table 6.11: ENEO Electricity Extension program 2020

Action	Activities	Location	(MT) Lengths (km)	Cost (FCFA)
Energy supply	Extension of distribution networks	Ntagien	2km	15,000,000
		Upper Atua-azire	3km	25,000,000
Total				40,000,000

Source: ENEO Bamenda 2020

To achieve the above stated goal, the following specific objectives need to be realised:

- Upgrade and rehabilitate existing energy supply system to meet short and medium term needs;
- Eventually provide Bamenda with multiple and well managed energy supply sources;
- Ensure that urban expansion programmes are accompanied by durable extension of energy supply networks and infrastructure
- Continuously expand the supply of energy to match growing needs and demands
- Ensure the regular maintenance of energy supply networks and infrastructure

6.1.4.6.3.3 Communication Network and Infrastructures

The main communication networks that exist are:

- Radio and television.
- Telephone networks
- Print media
- Internet facilities
- Other communication systems (military radio signals, company radio signals, etc.)

The terrain of Bamenda II Council is hilly; thus required maximum distance between base stations which should vary from 5 kilometres to 8 kilometres.

In order to eliminate cobweb of overhead electricity connection and frequent digging of road to lay water and optical fibre infrastructures or maintenance of existing infrastructure, a common subsurface network was proposed in the LUP for all the public utilities. To ensure accessibility to users we adopted road hierarchy system for efficient and effective distribution.

6.1.4.6.3.4 Drainages

The existing drainage situation is characterized by: -

- Absence of a storm drainage plan

- Side drains and structures
- Unconstructed and blocked natural drainage channels
- Poor drainage system of private real estate properties

The objective is to continuously provide a coherent and regularly upgraded and maintained storm drainage network and infrastructure by:

a) Providing permanent side drains and infrastructure along all roads;
b) Progressing clearing and constructing natural drainage in built areas;
c) Effectively controlling the provision of drainage facilities on private landed properties.
d) Canalisation of primary drainages
   - Canalisation-natural drainages (rivers 12m wide) = 16,593m (16.6km)
   - Canalisation- natural drainages (streams 7m wide) = 21,800m (21.8km)
   - Canalisation- natural drainages(streams 3m wide) = 26,770m (26.8km)
   - Construction of artificial drainages-primary roads (1.5mx1.5m) = 49,748.80m length
   - Construction of artificial drainages-secondary roads (1.5mx1.5m) = 103,587m length
   - Construction of artificial drainages-tertiary roads box (1.5mx1.5m) approximately = 131,969.40m

6.1.4.6.3.5 Wetlands and Drainage Basins

The lower portion of Bamenda II Council is practically a flat area, which explains the existence of many marshes that occupy large surface areas. Although these zones are considered as sensitive sites, they are exploited in an anarchical for urban agriculture.

Apart of the land being used for agriculture, large portions of lands in Mulang and along Mezam River are swampy. These swampy areas have constituted breeding spot for mosquitoes, refuse dump and urban encroachment. Many private developers do not respect minimum setbacks of streams during building construction. The consequences have far reaching especially lost urban ecology and general destruction of urban ecosystem. In order to cope with the environmental issues and also meet up land demand for building, all marshy areas should be protect.

Both the Bamenda II and City Councils have to define policies for the protection and management of these areas. The policies shall aim at protecting these zones as expected:

- To expel the occupants of the marshes;
- To allocate areas for special activities such as pisciculture and urban agriculture;
- Revitalize the drainage basins through the construction of some works or facilities (parklands, sport facilities…)

6.1.4.6.3.6 Natural drainages - River/streams

The natural drainage network is constituted mainly of the natural hydrographic network (Mezam river and other secondary streams etc.), in which the waters of the run-offs flow. Besides, majority of the concrete gutters facilitate for the evacuation of run-offs are blocked by debris. These drains are directed toward the numerous natural outlets that the river and streams constitute.

The river courses and water catchments are not preserved. These areas suffer from reckless and wanton destructions of scenery and environment. The planning objectives are:

- To preserve water catchments, river/stream courses, flood plains and valleys
- To accentuate the scenery by reclamation or improvement on river courses to serve as parks and green areas

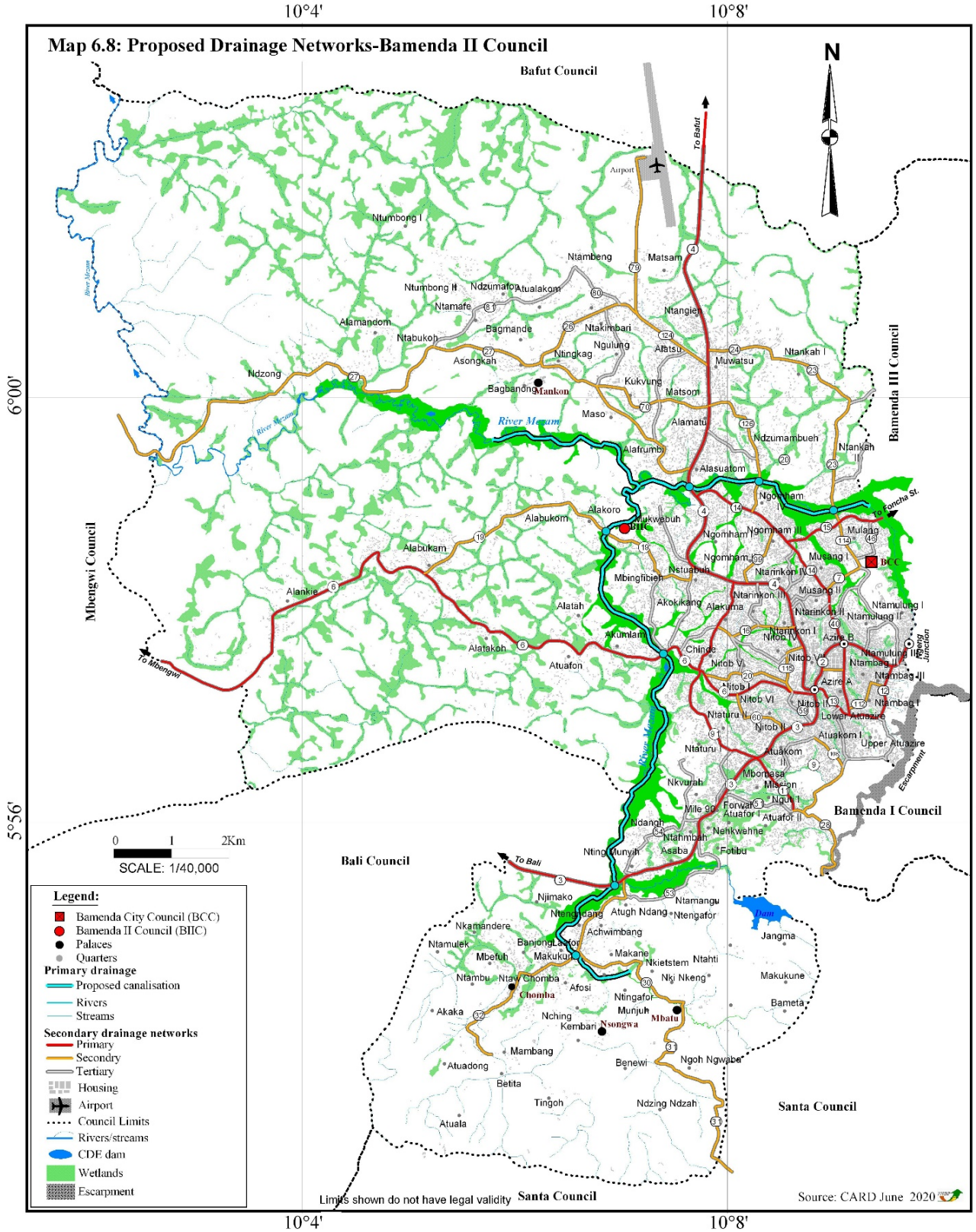
Strategies

- The council should grant building permit when rivers/streams set backs are included in the building plan document for any lot.
- No town planning certificate is issued to a developer unless he or she incorporates rivers/stream setbacks in the building plan document for any lot.
- The setbacks for the following stream order below must be respected

The following specific objectives if realised shall contribute to improving the state of drainage as Bamenda grows and expands: -

- Ensure that each road is provided with an adequate and durable drainage structure
- Progressively construct natural drainage structures to receive runoff water
- Provide coherent drainage networks and regular clearing and maintenance

Map 6.8: Proposed Drainage Structures



6.1.4.6.4 Environment and Nature Protection

6.1.4.6.4.1 Management of Solid Waste

The domestic solid waste in Bamenda II Council is essentially constituted of:

- Plastic matters (bottles and plastic sachets of packing);
- Earth and sand (more of 90% in weight and in volume);
- Plant matters (leaves, remnants and stems of trees) coming from constructions and markets etc.;
- Dung of animals and other house pets who wander on the servitude and the public way;
- Glasses and other metallic waste;

With regard to other type of waste, it is important to note that there are other worth noting:

a) **Carcasses of vehicles and other materials**: Very few wreckages and materials are discharged in the discharges bins;
b) **Waste from slaughterhouses:** Although Bamenda II Council does not have a slaughter house, slaughtering of cows by butchers are carried in neighbourhoods. These local butchers do not usually have standards procedures for the disposal of waste apart of throwing in open.
c) **Hospitals waste**: Some hospitals, health centres (Regional hospital, St Mary…) within the municipality have incinerators for disposing hospital waste (bandages, syringes, etc…).

1. **The Objective:** The objective is, instead of relaying on HYSCAM which is the service contracted by the Bamenda City Council to carry out solid management within the immediate urban area, to develop capacity of the residents in:
    - Pre-collection,
    - Collection, transportation and disposal,
    - Treatment and disposal.

Due to the ongoing Anglophone socio-political crises and the non-collection of solid waste in some designated neighbourhoods, the neighbourhoods concerned brought up a management plan to dispose the uncollected waste which brough in health hazards.

2. **Recommended Projects:** Sensitisation of the population on pre-collection and management of solid waste, selection and development of waste disposal site, acquisition of waste management materials and equipment, and The Bamenda II Council capacity building in solid waste management.

6.1.4.6.4.2 Management of sewage

The present situation of used waters in the Bamenda II Council deserves a serious look considering that there is total absence of sewage networks in the municipality especially in within the urban area. The objective is to develop sewage system and a central treatment plant. Sewage network is best along the natural drainage pattern and the general treatment plant sited down river Mezam. The essence of the network along natural drains is in order to facilitate movement of sewage from various quarters to the central treatment plant by the force of gravity.

Recommended Projects

- Construction of (04) public conveniences in Ntarinkon, Nitob, Muwatsu and Ntaturu areas
- Effective and regular control of private sewage facilities
- Feasibility studies for creation and construction of central sewage system and design of the treatment plant.

6.1.4.6.4.3 Open and green Areas

A town green does not exist in the Bamenda II Council. Proposals were made in the LUP for these sites. There are patches of open areas e.g. End of Tar Longla, which is hardly used.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has programmed for 2020 the development of green spaces within Bamenda II Council costing some 50,000,000FCFA.

There are a number of cemeteries own by religious institutions. The Anglophone socio-political crisis has caused a number of indigenes to turn their farmlands into cemeteries, with little or no knowledge in the management of these facilities. The municipal cemetery, don't offer good possibilities of exploitation i.e. parking lots, resting halls etc.

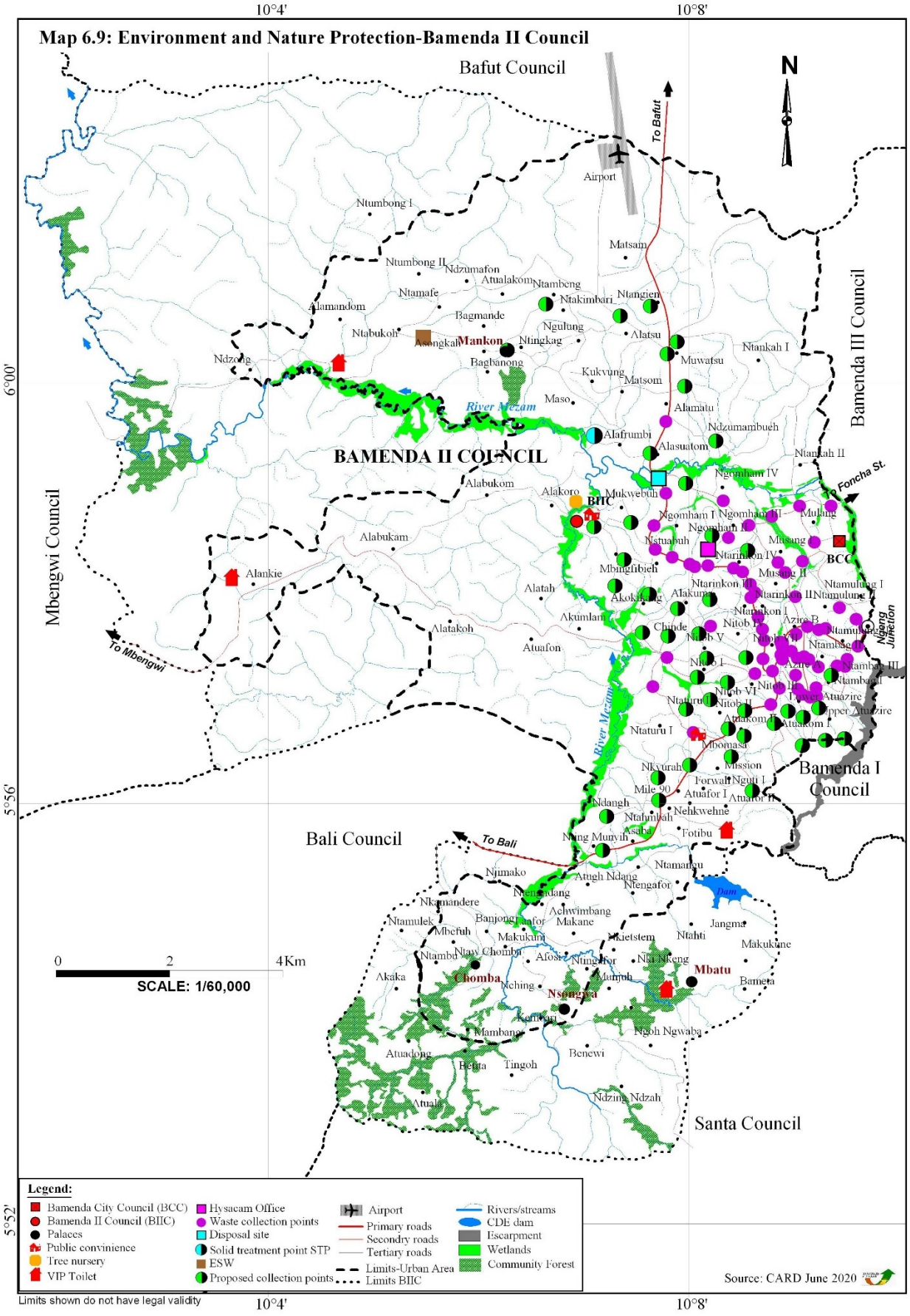
The emphasis here is for the acquisition of land for BIIC cemeteries in the following locations Mankon, Nchualam and Mbatu.

6.1.4.6.4.4 Parks, Playfields

Recreational facilities such as stadium, clubs and sport complexes; zoological and botanical gardens; praying grounds, open spaces and cemeteries are classified as parks, playfield and open spaces. Bamenda II Council has no standard stadium, clubs and sport complex. The only available site for sport created by government is Parcour-Vita located at Ntamulung.

A. Biodiversity is conserved and the sustainable management of the environment is ensured in Bamenda II Municipality
   - Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Ngomham VI, and Mukwebu.
   - Disney park at Ntanti water catchment,
   - City park and gardens at Mulang wetlands,
   - City Botanic gardens at Ntanti -Mbatu
   - 03 Environmental clubs Supported in the following GBHS Nitob, GHS Nekwehne, GBHS Mbatu, GTC Bagmande, GBHS Bamenda, GBHS Down Town, GTHS Chomba, GTC Ntankah Mankon, GSS Alankie,
   - Protection of the escapement at Ntambag

Map 6.9: Environment and Nature Protection



6.1.4.6.4.5 City Zoo

Bamenda City Zoo is situated on the northern part of the Mbatu dam close to Jangman. An estimated 40,000square meters has been allocated base on the request of Ministry of Wildlife and Nature Protection. Bamenda City Zoo can be realized through:

- Evaluation and compensation of the 40,000square meters of land to property owners
- Making the area accessible by road and tracks/footpath
- Construction and establishment of the Zoo

Norms and deficits to be realized by 2025

To be able to tackle the above mentioned problems in the tourism area, several actions can be put in place amongst which are:

- The putting in place of a council tourism office
- Upgrading and improving upon touristic and leisure facilities as well as tourism services,
- Conception and development of various touristic circuits
- The introduction of measures to encourage the improvement of the level of equipment of the existing tourist reception structures and the creation of world-class reception facilities.

At the horizon of the CDP which is 2025, several facilities will be programmed such as; leisure parks, leisure complexes, developed green spaces, play grounds, leisure establishments of 1st category, leisure establishments of 2nd category as well as unclassified lodging establishments. As such the norms in Cameroon provide the following:

- A leisure park for a population of 30,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 7,500m^2
- A leisure complex for a population of 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 25,000 m^2
- Developed green spaces and playgrounds for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 2,000 m^2
- Leisure establishments of 1st category for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 350 m^2
- Leisure establishments of 2nd category for a population of 1500 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 200 m^2
- Classified lodging establishments for a population of 100,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 6500m^2
- Unclassified lodging establishments for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 900m^2
- A botanical garden for 0,5m^2/inhabitants

The deficits to be programmed by the 2025 horizon are illustrated in the table below:

Table 6.12: Summary on the provision and projected Tourism and Leisure Facilities

Leisure Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility /number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities pprogrammed by 2025	Surface area (m^2) Required
Leisure Park	1/30,000	10	0	10	10	75,000
Leisure complex	1/50,000	6	0	6	6	150,000
Developed green spaces and playgrounds	1/10,000	30	0	29	30	60,000
1st category Leisure Establishment	1/20,000	15	0	14	15	5,250
Classified lodging establishments	1/100,000	3	21	0	0	6,500
Unclassified lodging establishments	1/20,000	15	7	8	8	7,200
A botanical garden	0,5m^2/habita		/		/	50,971

	nts					

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) 2020

6.1.4.7 Economy

6.1.4.7.1 Industrial

Bamenda II Council is lacking in the domain of industries. However, government policies towards industrialization can transform the Council to viable economy by making optimum use of available natural resources and opportunities; develop strong corporate investment initiatives; and thus reducing unemployment, poverty. Sub-sectors to be improved on include:

1. Manufacture of inputs into rural production
   - Farm tools
   - Animal feeds
   - Phytosanitary products
   - Fertilizers
   - Others
2. Maintenance Industry
   - Vehicle and mechanical maintenance services
   - Information and communication technology
   - Metal fabrication
   - Others
3. Wood processing and transformation
   - Building components
   - Furniture
   - Use of wood by-products
4. Manufacture of local building materials
5. Ceramic industries
6. Transformation of by-products of livestock
7. Waste recycling industry
   - Glass
   - Plastic
   - Wood
   - Biodegradable waste
8. Handicraft industry

All activities of this nature found within the city centre have to be relocated to along western bypass.

- Alankie and Altakoh areas are suitable for medium and heavy industries. The area is accessible from Mbengwi road, and it is at the outskirts and free from any form of pollution. Site is chosen taking into consideration the wind direction and the population density.

6.1.4.7.2 Tourism

Tourism contributes significantly to world peace, the benefit of mixing - people and cultures; the economy and the fact that tourism is a relatively clean industry is something worth cherishing. Bamenda II Council is blessed with a multiple of tourism potentials ranging from good climate, natural attractions (flora and fauna) and man-made attractions (archaeological and cultural monuments).

Tourism development has as objectives to;

- Protect natural beauty whose conservation constitutes a primordial point of attraction.
- Rehabilitate existing tourism facilities

- Provide the basic facilities and infrastructure to encourage tourism development;
- Ensure facilities are adequate to cater for visitors;
- Ensure tourism development is consistent with the character of the region
- Prepare a tourism development plan for Bamenda
- Facilitate access to credit for tourism development
- Facilitate access to land for touristic facilities
- Directly involve local councils and communities in tourism planning and development

Tourism attractions and protected areas

Secret areas within the three Fondoms have been identified and preserves as cultural heritage. Mining areas need rehabilitation. Flood plains have been design for reclamation and regeneration of the environment. Rivers banks and swamps areas are design for reclamation. To achieve this, it therefore requires studies to be carried out. It also requires acquisition of such lands from the state.

6.1.4.7.3 Urban Agriculture

Bamenda II and City council constitutes both urban and rural settlements. Urban agriculture consists of the cultivation of crops that vary in the amount of space they require.

Plans to develop urban agriculture should consider the following:

- Farming should be prohibited on lands prone to erosion
- Farming should be prohibited in densely populated areas
- Farming should be prohibited on rights-of-way and under utility lines
- Farming activities that result in health risks and environmental degradation should be prohibited
- Farmers should be monitored during application of chemicals. In addition, only specified chemicals should be applied to crops
- Farming along floodplains should have adequate setbacks from the river channel or banks.

To achieve the above urban agriculture goal, the following specific objectives should be realized: -

- Provide simple and realistic rules and regulations for urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries (species not to be grown, species not to be reared, distance of urban agriculture structures from habitations, maintenance methods...)
- Developing and propagating modern techniques and technologies for urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- Assisting in the design of structures and infrastructures suitable for urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- Facilitate access to land for urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- Organising the marketing of produce and products of urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

6.1.4.8 Neighbourhood/Quarter Development Concepts

Urban development studies had been a concept where planners were given the responsibility to carry out diagnosis, identify problems and propose solutions. This is a "***Top-Down Approach",*** a situation where the beneficiaries hardly participate in the diagnoses, problem analysis; neither do they take-part in the proposed solutions nor the execution. The implementations of proposed solutions are hardly successful because they do not at times reflect the wishes of beneficiaries.

The **Neighbourhood development concepts** requires that the Council be broken up into quarters, this will enable the participatory involvement of the beneficiary population in the problems identification, projects prioritisation and the proposed community solutions. When, the neighbourhoods which are parts of the urban space successfully implement their community solutions, the urban space as a "Whole" gets developed. There are also project proposals from sector ministries and socio-professional groups within the urban space which should be handled holistically. These projects are included in the planning process after due consideration and consultation with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

6.1.4.8.1 Participatory Involvement of Beneficiaries

The participatory involvement in the choice, method of execution and monitoring of community solutions of identified projects had to be considered. This approach includes the participation of community members in the execution of their local projects. This process requires the creation of Quarter Development Committees (QDCs) where they do not exist. The Divisional Delegate of Housing and Urban Development whose principal duties are to implement government actions within the urban area shall be the Technical Adviser.

6.1.4.9 Municipal Attractiveness

Most Cameroonian Municipal authorities don't know how to sell the picture of their municipality; however, the notion "**municipal attractiveness**" is very important today concerning municipal development. BCC and BIIC will have to:

- To make a complete inventory of the assets and constraints of the council area;
- To develop policies of territorial marketing of the municipality, in order to make it more visible to the eyes of the visitors and potential investors.

6.1.4.10 Proposed Land use

The proposed land use plan is not different from what was proposed in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan which was aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- To determine land uses before land is subdivided, sold and occupied;
- Gradually segregate land uses in already built and developing areas and;
- Ensure the respect and application of land use control procedures in land transactions, the issue of town planning certificates and building permits;
- Facilitate access to land for community and public facilities and utilities in appropriate locations and on suitable sites.

The existing land use pattern in has largely been determined by informal land transactions between those who own and occupy land and those who need and demand land. Land is largely in the hands of customary and private land owners. Community, municipal and government authorities find it difficult to acquire adequate land in appropriate locations and suitable sites for community and public facilities and utilities. Consequently, most community and public facilities are located largely where land was available.

6.1.4.10.1 Proposed Land Use Categories

The future spatial evolution of Bamenda II municipality should be guided by the following factors:

a) The creation of distinct land uses;
b) The moderate segregation of residential land uses;
c) The distribution of land uses;
d) The removal of service and commercial activities away from major roads by:
   - Creating distinct service centers;
   - Increasing accessibility of land for urban development.

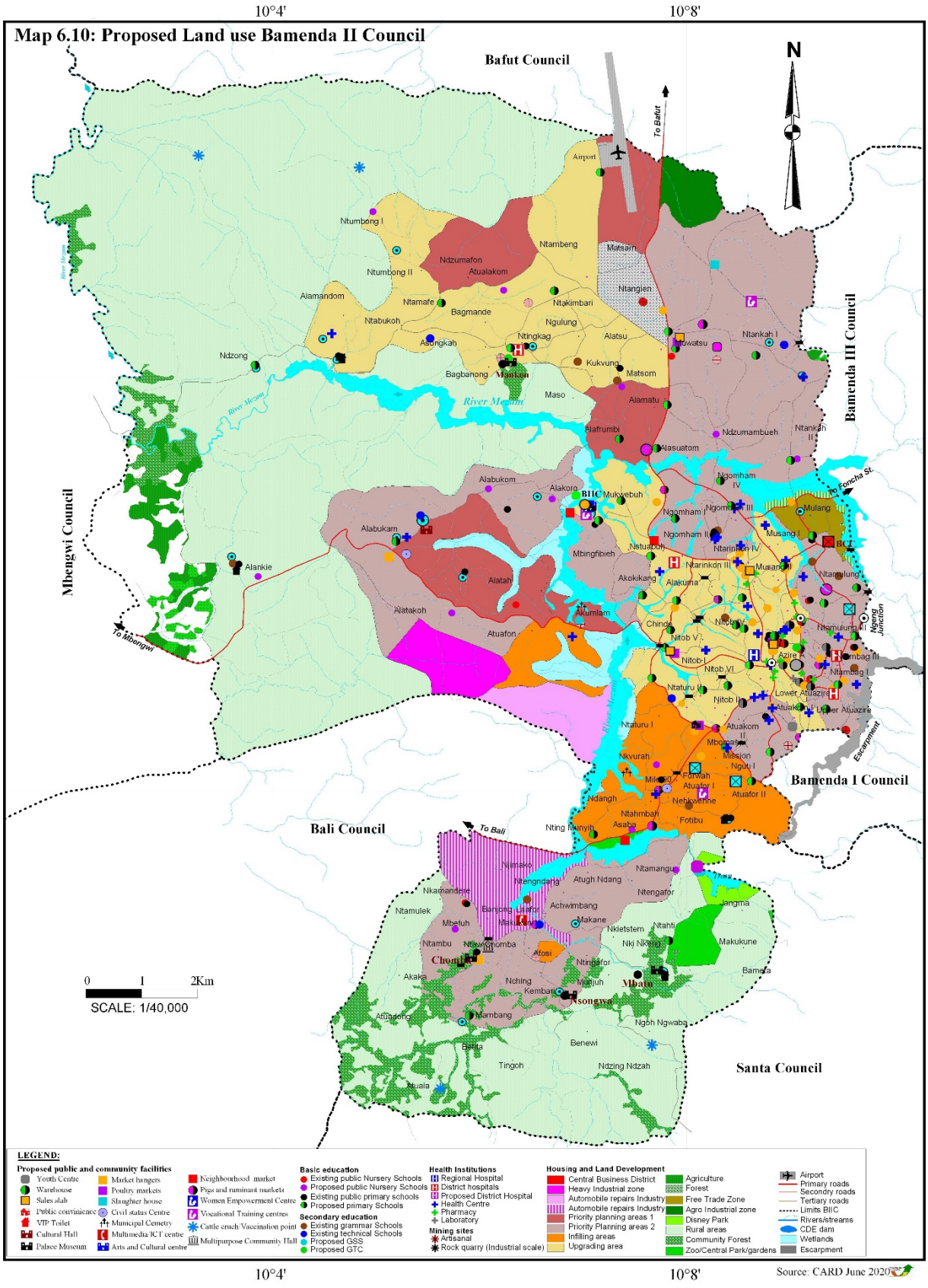
<u>Macro Land Use Categories</u>

1. Commercial
   - Central Business District

- Shopping mall
- Service centre shopping centres

2. Residential
   - Low density high income
   - Medium density medium income
   - High density low income
   - Mixed commercial residential
3. Administrative areas
   - Divisional office area
   - Sub-divisional office area
4. Civic and cultural facilities
5. Protected areas
6. Open spaces
7. Sports and recreation
8. Public and community facilities
9. Industrial land use
   - Heavy industry
   - Agro-industry
   - Maintenance industry
   - Service industry
10. Public utility networks and right-of-ways

Map 6.10: Proposed Land Use Plan of Bamenda II Council



6.2 Framework Elements

The Bamenda II Council comprises 128 quarters in which the participatory quarter diagnoses were carried out. Each of these quarters had workshop on the participatory analysis of their problems and came out with the projects and proposed local solutions they believed would solve their problems.

6.2.1 Consolidation table of priority projects

The participatory diagnosis which took place in all the 128 quarters brought into lime light the problems faced by the neighbourhoods. To stream-line their priorities into the most urgent (15) priority projects was a problem as some of the quarters' problems were enormous and over wheling, because not a single project had ever been carried out in the community by the state or council, whereas adjacent communities had more than enough. Other issues observed were that projects were executed under emergency funding by the state where the population and the Council did not know the selection criteria or have control over the contractor executing it. The program budgeting approach is timely as it shall have a holistic view of development of the communities within council.

The results from the analysis of the 128 quarter (15) priority projects i.e. (5) social, (3) economic (4) environmental, (2) Support to Youth and Civic Education, (01) Culture and (01) sports are as shown in Table 6.13 below.

Table 6.13: Consolidated Priority Projects per Quarter

1. Mankon Village

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
1	Akohkikang	Tar 2km road from Bamenda 2 Council Junction to Council check point Mbemgwi road	Grade 500m quarter street in Street 3	Construct a water point in street 2 Akohkikang	Construct a culvert connecting Akohkikang and Chinde	Extend electricity to Lower Akohkikang	Creat and construct a neighbourhoodmarket in Street 5	Construct a multipurpose hall and equip in Akohkikang	Provide and install a feed meal in Akohkikang	Construct and equip farmers storage Facility	Install (04) waste trash cans in streets 2,4,7 and 8	Widen stream channel (1.2km) from Upper Akohkikang to Lower Akohkikang	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**150,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**
2	Akumlam	Extend CAMWATER portable water pipeline (1.8km) from Chinde to Akumlam quarter	Extend electricity to all the quarters of Akumlam	Construct roads from: Akumlam to Atuafon, Nchualang-Ntimaku, New layout Ntambingo from PC to Ntatijie	Construct (03) bridges below Presbyterian school Akumlm, Ntinaku linking Nchualam and Nchualam liking Alahta	Create, construct, equip and staff a secondary school at Akumlam	Construct a multipurpose community hall in Akumlam	Construct and equip a feed factory and train a factory operator	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and assist Farmers Association	Create waste collections points and provide trash cans	Construct a modern toilet with 04 squatting holes at Akumlam	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**
3	Alabukam	Extend CAMWATER distribution network in Alabukam	Extend electricity from below proposed Park to Ntaghen, GTHS Road to Ntawofi, PS Alabukam to Nzumabaram, GTHS Road to Alatekera	Construct (01) bridge across River Mezam at Ndzimabama and (01) culvert - Ntaghem	Sink (05) modern wells at Major areas in Alabukam	Construct and equip a cultural Hall in Alabukam	Apply for an animal feed store and Veterinary services	Install a cassava transformation machine and palm oil mill	Create, construct and equip an Agricultural Post	Create and assist Farmers Association	Provide (06) trash cans at various stand points with various labels for proper waste disposal	Organize capacity building seminars on environmental management	Organise linguistic Holiday Classes	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**200,000**	**50,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
4	Alabukom	Construct a water supply system in Alabukom	Construct inter quarter roads linking Alakoro sign board, GTHS (4km), GS Matrufon (2km)	Extend of electricity to all parts of the quarter	Create, construct, equip and staff a Health Centre at Alabukom	Create, construct, equip and staff a Governmen t Nursery School at Alabukom	Construct a self-contained multipurpos e hall in Alabukom	Provide a training/de monstration centre for livestock breeding (chicken, pig, goat and fish) and feed production.	Provide and install a cassava processing plant and train two operators	Create and assist Farmers Association	Create 4 garbage collection points and garbage cans with possibility of waste separation	Create 3 public green spaces.	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competatio n	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**75 400 000**	**60 000 000**	**25 000 000**	**100 000 000**	**18 000 000**	**90 400 000**	**35 000 000**	**20 200 000**	**30,000,000**	**75 400 000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**
5	Alafrumbi	Rehabilitat ion of road from limits with Alasuatom to Nkie Ngoh including (5) culverts	Create, construct and equip gov't Nursery and Primary school	Extension of electricity supply line (1000m) to Alongeh and Nkie Ngeh plus streets lights	Create and construct a health centre.	Construct 2km road plus 2bridges from Paul's computer Junction to the bridge separating Alafrumbi and Alasuatom	Construct a multipurpos e hall with electricity supply	Procure and install a kernel mill plus tubar	Assist the creation of a modern poultry farm	Create, construct and equip harvest storage facility	Provide 2000 ornamental frees to be planted by the community	Create waste collection sites and provide cans for sorting of waste	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competatio n	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**65,300,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**
6	Alakoro	Provide portable water by constructin g 02 water sources at Atuankfung and Alakoro	Construct (05) boreholes in five zones in the Quarter	Extend electricity from Atuankfung -Aualine-Futoh (5km)	Create, Construct and equip a health centre in Alakoro	Create, construct and equip a primary school in Alakoro	Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of breeders	Provide farm inputs to farmers	Provide cassava processing mill at Alakoro	Create and assist Farmers Association	Provide 2500 environmen tal friendly trees	Provide of 10 trash cans	Organise linguistic Holiday Classes	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competatio n	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**1,250,000**	**1,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**
7	Alakuma	Tarr (2km) road linking Alakuma and Mbea	Tarr (1km) road linking Alakuma and Nitob	Tarr (2km) street behind St Mary	Construct (02) culverts linking Ntarinkon I and II	Construct a culvert below Alakuma Catholic Church	Construct and equip a multipurpos e community hall in Alakuma	Construct and equip a farmers shop in Alakuma	Set-up a grinding mill for animal feed and a mixer in Alakuma.	Construct and equip ruminants market	Provide seedlings for the planting of medicinal trees in Alakuma	Install 3 garbage cans at Catholic Church Junction behind St Mary and Full Gospel Junction	Organise linguistic Holiday Classes	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competatio n	Organize youths cultural manifesta ti competeti on	Create, construct and equip mini sport complex
	Cost	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**75,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
8	Alamandom	Extension of electricity supply to Alamandom quarter	Construct road from Ntintoh to Atuabu and to Ngiyang	Construct (02) water catchments at Alamandom	Construct a bridge linking Ntabukoh to Atuabu	Construct a maternity section at the Alamandom IHC	Multipurpose Community Hall at Alamandom	Provide closed-sheds at neighborhood market in Alamandom	Construct farm to market roads form Palace to Achueremo	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Construct a public toilet at Alamandom Market	Sensitize population on climate change as against bush burning	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
9	Alamatu	Rehabilitate and tar (3,300 km) roads and 08 culverts: entrance below Catholic Church to Bobo Junction, entrance opposite the Catholic Church to Tsa Mafor Stream	Extend portable water to behind Tam- Tam bar area on both sides of the road up to Afrique Petroleum Station	Extend electricity supply to Ndzumtah and provision of street lights in all the quarter	Protect (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank	Provide a planned drainage network along the quarter roads	Construct a multipurpose community hall with provision of toilets, water, electricity and parking lots.	Construct an animal feed processing factory	Construct an ultra-modern piggery	Construct and equip ruminants market	Provide cans for sorted waste collection at designated places	Plant ornamental trees along all streets	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**41,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
10	Alankie	Construct 02 boreholes at Lower Alankie and at Upper Alankie) construct 06 stand taps	Extend electricity from Upper Alankie to Down River Fusu (2km), Ndzung 500m, Afumbe 400m, and installation 2-phase transformer	Open roads from Junction to Ntahsun 600m, Dr. Suh to Asungang 300m & (01) bridge, Upper Alankie to Ntahsun and Azumazung 1km, from Lower Alankie to Ntahsun by 700m & 01 bridge	Construct and equipe a cultural Hall in Alah-nkie	Renovate and equip GS Alankie	Provide phytosanitary products (pesticides, insecticides, fungicides to farmers	Create and construct an Agricultural Post in Alankie	Create, construct a Veterinary Post in Alankie	Create and assist Farmers Association	Provide (09) trash cans for proper waste disposals	Organize capacity building Seminars on environmental management	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
11	Alasuatom	Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and	Grade and open road from Pauls Computer entrance to	Rehabilitate 2.5km road from PC Junction to	Extend electricity networks into the quarter and	Create, construct and equip a gov't nursery and	Construct a Multipurpose cultural Hall	Procure and install a woodwork machine for the quarter	Construct and equip an animal feed production	Create, construct and equip harvest storage	Create sites and provide (03) waste collection	Provide 1500 ornamental trees to be planted along	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		construct water storage tank	Alafrumbi Junction	PC Church	install street lights	primary school at Alasuatom			factory in the quarter	facility	cans	road sides.	center	competation	works	ground
	Cost	**14,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**3,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
12	Alatah	Sink (05) boreholes in Alatah quarter	Construct (02) culverts linking Alatah and Alakoro and Alatah to Alatakoh	Rehabilitate 3km road passing through the head quarter head (Nchangag Robert) compound to Alakoro	Extend electricity (3km) from Alatah main bridge to other parts of the quarter	Construct and equip a cultural Hall in Alatah	Provide farm imputes (pesticides, insecticides , fungicides) to farmers	Procure and install a cassava processing mill at Alatah	Procure and install a corn mill in Alatah	Create and assist Farmers Association	Provide seedlings for the planting of environmental friendly trees in some areas in Alatah	Organize capacity building seminars on waste management	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize e yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
13	Alatakoh	Install an electrical water pumping machine in the borehole and extend water in the quarter	Construct (02) water catchments, (01) storage tank and (06) stand taps	Extend electricity from Alabukam to Alatakoh about (2km) and install (02) transformers	Create and construct a government Primary School in Alatakoh	Opening of Alatakoh-Alabukam road (2km) including (01) culvert, Alatakoh-Alatak road (2km) & (01) bridge	Provide farm inputs to 100 farmers	Provide improved seeds of corn, beans, cassava, and yams to 100 farmers	Provide farm tools and equipments to farmers	Organize farmers into intensive piggery farmers Association	Provide 06 waste collection cans to the quarter	Provide 2500 environmentally friendly trees to the quarter	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize e yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**600,000**	**1,250,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
14	Alatsu	Construct (03) boreholes in zone 1, 3, and 4 with storage tanks at Alatsu	Extend electricity to all parts of Alatsu	Create, construct, equip a health centre at Alatsu	Create, construct and equip a Social Centre at Alatsu	Provide assistance to persons with diabilities (PWD)	Construct and equip an Animal feed factory. Train a factory operator	Construct a multipurpose community hall	Construct farm to market roads (4km) linking Alatsu-Ngulung Matsam, Matsom & to Ntangien	Create, construct and equip harvest storage facility	Procure and install (02) waste collection in points at Alatsu	Construct a modern public toilet at Alatsu	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize e yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**21,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
15	Asongkah	Sink (02) bore holes in Asongkah quarter	Replace the electricity line and extend electricity to the interior part of Asongkah	Create, construct and equip a public primary school in Asongkah	Rehabilitate (5km) of road from Asongkah to Ntinkag	Construct (02) bridges over R. Mezam linking Asongkah to Alankie and	Create and construct a weekly market in Asongkah quarter	Construct (3km) farm to market road from Ntingala to Asongkah	Provide subsidies to livestock farmers	Construct and equip ruminants market	Provide 500 environmental friendly tree to be planted in theAsongkah	Procure and install (03) waste collection cans in Asongkah	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize e yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
						Ndzong and 01 culvert										
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**6,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
16	Atuafon	Construct 01 water catchment at Ngwankan, 01 storage tank and 04 stand taps	Extend electricity from Ngwankan to; Down the Main road by 01km, Pa Wanchoh to Nting-ako by 1.5km, from GPS-Alamasoh stream by 2km	Rehabilitate Ngwankan-Alatakoh junction, Dzung-Ngwankan road (8km)	Construct 12 culverts along farm to market roads	Construct and equip of a multipurpose cultural Hall in Atuafon	Construct (01) storage or warehouse in Atuafon Quarter	Provide phytosanitary products (pesticides, insecticides, fungicides to farmers	Provide farm tools and equipments to farmers	Assist and build capacity of population in bee farming	Provide 2,000 environmentally friendly trees to the quarter	Procure and install (06) waste collection cans in the quarter	Create and construct and equipe civic education centre	Organize youths competition in indoor games	Assist in organizing a cultural to revitalise domant culture activities	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
17	Atuakom I	Tarr access road (0.75km) from Atuakom Junction to Nacho-Abango	Increase electricity capacity for the whole quarter form one to three phases	Extend CAMWATER from Health centre to Mbomassa Stream	Extend Atuakom Health centre Maternity Section	Create and construct a Technical and General Education School	Construct a neighbourhood market	Construct a multipurpose hall	Construct youth Empowerment center and provide capital for small scale businesses	Create construct and equip piggery market	Construct an incinerator in the quarter	Construct 02 waste collection points	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**
18	Atuakom II	Extend reoads to link (Atuakom II to Mbomassa)	Create and construct a GTC	Create and construct a Youth centre	Construct 03 public taps and reduction of extension taxes	Create and construct a Police Post	Construct community hall	Create and construct a neighborhood market	Create and construct a Youth Empowerment center		Procure and install 05 garbage cans in the quarter	Construct an incinerator in the quarter	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Organise Inter Quarter Holidays sporting competation	Organize yearly holiday classes on craft works	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**300,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
19	Atualakom	Sink (3) boreholes in the quarters	Extend water supply to all the quarter	Rehabilitation of road from Atualakom to Ndinfon quarter (2km)	Rehabilitate (4km) road from Forest Home linking Atualakom and Ntingkoh within a bridge (1km)	Extend electricity into all quarter	Construction of market stalls, toilets in the Mankon Fon's market	Construct a warehouse at the neighbourhood market at Mankon Fon's market	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide environmentally friendly trees (5000trees) for the protection of water catchment	Provide dwarf palms (1000 seedlings) to be planted along the street in the quarter	Create and construct a multipurpose leisure centre	Create, construct and equip a vocational training centre	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**15,600,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**1,300,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,300,000**	**5,300,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
20	Azire "A"	Grade access road from St Frederick to Savannah street	Install street lights from St Frederick to Savannah Junction	Sink 02 boreholes	Construct a Rehabilitation Centre behind Savannah	Provide financial support to the vulnerable group	Construct a neighbourhood market behind Savannah around Ayaba stream	Construct ware houses at the Food Market	Create garden park for recreation	Create and organize farmers into common initiative group	Construct of (02) public toilets	Construct an incinerator in the quarter	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Provide assistance to quarter in the construction of community hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**14,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**8,000,000**
21	Azire "B"	Grade and tar all the streets and access roads in the quarter	Provide street lights on all the streets	Provide (02) public taps	Construct (01) day care centre in the food market	Install (03) public taps in the Food Market area	Construct a Craft centre in Small Mankon	Provide capital for start-up petit traders	Construction of a training centre	Create and organize farmers into common initiative group	Plant environmental trees	Construct (02) public toilets in the quarter	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**500,000**	**50,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
22	Bagbanong	Extend electricity to all the quarters	Extend portable water supply to all the quarters	Provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Museum building in the Palace	Provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the community Grand stand	Sinking of 2 bore holes in the quarter	Rehabilitate (3km) road from Bagbanong to Bangmande with (01) bridge	Construct and rehabilitation of road with a bridge linking Bagbanong to Alabukom (6km)	Construct a multipurpose Purpose hall	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 2500 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to the quarter	Provide (4) public trash cans in the quarter	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Create and construct and equipe civic education centre	Assist in the organisation of yearly cultural festivals	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**75,400,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**90,400,000**	**35,000,000**	**20,200,000**	**5,000,000**	**75,400,000**	**8,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
23	Bagmande	Extend electricity to all parts of Bagmande	Extend pipe borne water to all the quarter	Construct road from Pa Akenji compound down to Pa Tom (Asonka road)	Create, construct, staff and equip a health centre	Create, construct, equipped and staff a nursery and primary school	Construct a multipurpose community hall	Create and construct an animal feed factory, train factory operators.	Construct farm to market road 3km	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Create (02) waste collection points at Bagmande	Create a town green at Bagmande	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize Youths competition in volleyball	Assist in the organisation of yearly cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
24	Chinde	Install a high voltage transformer in Chinde	Create, construct, equip and staff a health centre at Chinde	Extend pipe borne water into all parts of Chinde	Construct a bridge linking Chinde with Nitop 5	Tar 1.4km road linking Alakuma and Mbengwi road	Procure and install a grinding mill for animal feed and a mixer at Chinde	Construct a multipurpose hall in Chinde	Procure and install a cassava grinding mill at Chinde	Train populationon urban horticulture	Install 3 garbage collection cans in Chinde (At Dr Aulasun Junction, Pa Amungwa Junction and Zone 4	Plant environmental friendly trees along the streets in Chinde	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize Youths competition in volleyball	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**2,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
25	Kukvung	Rehabilitate and tar (3.5 km) 07 culverts and 2 bridges linking Kukvung: Matsom, Masoh and Ngulung	Extend water networks into the quarters and construction of (06) stand taps	Extend electricity supply to all parts of Kukvung including street lights	Create, construct, equip a gov't nursery and primary school at Kukvung	Create, construct and equip and a Women empowerment centre at Kukvung.	Construct a multipurpose hall at Kukvung	Create and plant a quarter orchard with provide seeds (guavas, plums, mangoes etc.)	Construct equip and train staff for a mixed livestock farm (poultry, fish pond, piggery and bees)	Train the population on market gardening	Plant ornamental trees along the roads in Kukvung	Provide drainage gutters and channel network for the quarter	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize Youths competition in volleyball	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**77,300,000**	**150,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**46,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
26	Lower Atu-Azire	Provide street lights	Provide (06) public taps	Rehabilitate (01) bridge crossing at Humility and 39-Steps	Create and construct a handicraft centre	Create, construct and equip a school for persons with disabilities	Provide closed-sheds at neighbourhood market	Create, construct and equip a vocational training centre	Provide capital for small scale businesses	Train the population on market gardening	Construct (02) public toilets	Construct an incinerator in the quarter	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize Youths competition in volleyball	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
27	Maso	Construct a portable water supply system with (06) stand taps or sink (02) boreholes	Construct intra-quarter roads in Maso 4km road from Mile 7 Junction and 3km road from PC Alachu Junction to GHS Junction	Extend electricity supply to all parts of Maso and provide street lights	Create and construct a vocational training centre at Maso	Create a training centre in livestock (chicken, Pig and fish) breeding and management with the provision of assistance in start-ups for the community	Create and construct a self-contained multipurpose hall with lodging facilities	Construct a self-contained multipurpose community warehouse	Create and construct a veterinary centre in Maso	Organize farmers into farming Association	Construct (04) VIP latrines and sensitize the quarter on the importance of toilets	Install (04) Waste disposal cans at different spots with possibility of waste sorting	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize Youths competition in volleyball	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75 400 000**	**60 000 000**	**25 000 000**	**100 000 000**	**18 000 000**	**90 400 000**	**35 000 000**	**20 200 000**	**5,000,000**	**75 400 000**	**4,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
28	Matsam	Rehabilitate and extend Ntalamat water supply scheme or connect to CAMWATER from Airport pipeline network	Extend electricity to areas off the Bamenda Airport road	Construct and tarr roads from; Airport Junction to Bafut road (2km) with (2 culverts), BHS Junction to Ngoh 1.5km + 10 bridge	Create, construct, equip and staff one Government nursery and primary school at Matsam	Equip and staff existing veterinary post at Matsam	Purchase, install and train two operators of a cassava transformation mill	Construct and equip a multipurpose cultural hall at Matsam	Construct, equip, train staff from quarter and stock a poultry for quarter economy	Create and construct a storage barn	Create (06) waste collection sites each provided with cans for sorting waste	Provide (500) water friendly tree for the protection of Ntalamat water catchment	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize training to youths on Civic responsibility	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**55,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**105,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
29	Matsom	Construct a spring source at Ntin-Muchii and water catchment at Pa Atanga and distributed to quarter	Rehabilitate and tar roads (4 km), 08culverts and 02 bridges linking Matsom to Kukvung and	Extend electricity supply to all parts of Matsom including street lights	Create, construct, equip a health centre at Matsom	Create, construct and equip and a Women empowerment centre at Matsom	Construct a multipurpose hall at Matsom	Create, train workers and plant of stock seeds in a quarter seed multiplication centre	Construct, equip, stock and train staff for a livestock farm (Piggery and poultry)	Create and construct a storage barn	Provide ornamental trees and flowers for inhabitants to plant along the roads in Matsom	Provide a planned drainage network for the quarter	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize training to youths on Civic responsibility	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		(06) stand taps.	Alamatu													
	Cost	**3,300,000**	**75,200,000**	**50,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**46,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
30	Mbingfibieh	Create construct and equip a health centre in Mbingfibieh	Construct (01) water catchment at zone 2, another in zone 02 + (01) storage tank and (04) public taps	Extend electricity to all the zones in the quarter by 3km	Create, construct and equip a secondary school in Mbingfibieh	Create and construct a Women empowerment centre	Provide phytosanitary products and farming equipment to farmers	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in Mbingfibieh	Construct and equip a multipurpose cultural hall in Mbingfibieh	Create and assist Farmers Association	Provide and install (03) waste collection cans in the quarter	Provide 10,000 environmentally friendly trees seedlings	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize training to youths on Civic responsibility	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
31	Mbomassa	Construct a bridge in Zone 4 Mbomassa	Tar inter quarter streets between Zone 1, 2 and 3	Install a high voltage transformer and street lights in Mbomassa.	Sink (01) borehole in Zone 1	Create, construct, equip and staff a primary school in Mbomassa	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in the quarter	Procure and set-up a feed mill in Mbomassa quarter	Procure, set-up and equip a livestock feed store	Create and assist Farmers Association	Install (3) trash cans at Old CENAJES Junction, Catholic Church Junction and Main road Junction	Provide 5,000 environmentally friendly trees seedlings for planting in all four zones of the quarter	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize training to youths on Civic responsibility	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**16,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**25,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
32	Mukwebu	Rehabilitate and tar (4 km) quarter roads + 04 culverts from-Mukwebuh to Mile 6 bridge over Rivers Nkie	Reconstruct, upgrade and extend spring intake at Atumbvoh and extend the water supply networks to Mile 6 area	Extend electricity supply to Mile 6 and other un-electrified areas in Mukwebuh	Create, construct, equip a Gov't Nursery and Primary School at Mukwebuh	Create, construct, equip and staff a Health centre at Mukwebuh	Construct and equip a multi-purpose Hall at Mukwebuh	Procure and install grinding mills for cereals, tubers, spices, etc.	Create and construct a fish pond in Mile 6 area with 2000fingerlings including capacity building for fish farmers	Create and assist Farmers Association	Protect water catchment by planting 10,000 ornamental trees	Construct drainage networks along the quarter roads and sensitize population on waste disposal and sorting	Organise and award prizes for clean-up campaign	Organize training to youths on Civic responsibility	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**71,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**46,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
33	Mulang	Construct two (02) class rooms at G.S Mulang	Construct a(01) bridge from Street 6 Mulang to Ndamukong quarter	Construct a water storage tank and extend CAMWATER supply to Mulang from Street	Crate, construct, equip and staff a vocational training center in Mulang	Construct one (01) bridge from Street 3 Mulang to the health center at Musang	Construct a multi-purpose hall in Mulang	Crate and construct a neighbourhood market in Mulang	Establish a fish point in Mulang	Organize training for urban agriculture	Construct a drainage structure from Street 1 to 7 in Mulang	Provides more trash cans for waste collection	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
				5 to 6.												
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
34	Musang 1	Rehabilitate 1.5km road from End of tar across the stream through Akenake Junction to Faith Ministry Entrance	Rehabilitate a 1km road from Faith Ministry Entrance crossing over to Mulang quarters	Construct a culvert at the entrance to Street 3 in zone 1	Construct a culvert near Akenake Junction from Faith Ministry Entrance	Rehabilitate 1.5km road from Rendez-Vous Junction to the bridge linking Ntamulung	Construct a multipurpose hall	Create and Construct a commercial neighborhood market	Construct a fish pond with fingerlings near the stream in Musang 1	Organize training for urban agriculture	Provide 6000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings in the water catchment area below Longla gate	Upgrade the Town green at end of tar	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**117,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
35	Musang 2	Rehabilitate the bridge linking Musang 2 and Ntarikon quarter passing through Late Pa Forwajuh and Pa Forcob	Rehabilitate 1.5km road from Muwitogoro Street passing through Bafu Bar to Nyomgoh street crossing to Ntarikon	Rehabilitate one (01) culvert at Nyamgoh street infornt of Late Pa Ananji David	Re-open 02 closed public stand taps at Rendez-vous Junction and at Nyamgoh Zone near Mr Atamja's house	Provide Street Lights along major streets in Musang 2	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and construct a neighborhood market	Construct and equip a feed production and cooperative society	Organize training for urban agriculture	Upgrade the town green at end of tar	Widen water course of the stream between Musang 2 and Ngomgham 3	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**7,200,000**	**7,200,000**	**150,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**70,200,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
36	Muwatsu	Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park.	Create, construct, equipping nursery and primary school at Muwatsu	Extend electricity to zone 2 and 4 and the provision of street lights to zones 1, 2, and 4 Muwatsu Quarter.	Construct a sporting facility, equipped with toilets, changing rooms and shade for spectators behind the Muwatsu motor park.	Create, construct, equip and staffing of a health centre at Muwatsu quarter.	Construct and pave the following roads; Ngoh farm to market road (04km), Muwatsu – Ntankah road (01km) with (01) culverts	Construct a multipurpose community hall equipped with toilets and portable water	Create a community fruit-trees and ornamental plants nursery	Organize training for urban agriculture	Create 06 waste collection points with collection bins at Muwatsu Quarter.	Construct culverts and provide drainage behind the Muwatsu Park.	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**45,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**105,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,500,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
37	Ndzong	Extend electricity from Alankie to	Construct from farm to market road	Provide pipe borne water to the entire	Create, construct, staff and equip a	Create, construct, equip and staff a	Construct a multipurpose community	Construct and equip oil mill	Construct and equip a cassava transformat	Create and organize poultry farmers	Create waste collection points and	Organize trainings on environmental issues	Create, construct and equip Youths	Create construct mini sporting	Organize classes on the mother	Organisation of inter-quarter

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		Ndzong (from Bamenda Mbengwi HT)	Alankie - Atualah – Ndzong	quarter	Health Centre	nursery and primary school in Ndzong	hall		ion plant	Association	provide trash cans		civic rural center	outdoor infrastructure for the youths	tongue and the history of Mankon	holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**125,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**22,500,000**	**60,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
38	Ndzumafon	Construct a pipe borne water supply scheme in the community	Extend electricity toall parts of Nzumafon	Construct road Ndzumafon to: Atualakom, Tinbaniag, Bagmande, Ntamafe and (01) bridge between Ndzumafon and Ntubong I	Create, construct and equip a nursery and primary school in Ndzumafon	Create, construct and equip a health center in Ndzumafon	Create, construct and equip a multipurpose community hall.	Create, construct and equip a gymnasium in Ndzumafon.	Create, construct and equip a cassava transformation plant in Ndzumafon	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Creation of a town green.	Install garbage cans in strategic places in Ndzumafon.	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**18,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
39	Ndzumambueh	Rehabilitate and tar (2.5 km) quarter roads, 01 culvert and 4bridges: GBHS Mankon Junction-Mezam bridge, Ngulang to Ntankah 1, Dr. Fru Clinic – Alamatu	Extend electricity to areas on both sides of the road from Dr. Fru to the GBHS Junction.	Provide potable water from the Atuatong water catchment via a constructed reservoir to the quarter	Create, construct, equip and staff 01 Government Nursery School and Government Primary school at Ndzumambueh	Create construct, equip and staff a health center at Nzumambueh	Construct a multi-purpose Community Hall	Purchase, install and train 2 operators of a set of grinding mills for cereals, spices, tubers	Construct farm to market road Mundama to Ntanka I and Abel Nde residence – Ntankah,	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Create 4 waste collections suites provide with cans for sorted wastes	Acquire , install and train operators of a waste recycling machine for plastics	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**23,400,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
40	Ngomgham 1	Create construct, equip a health centre	Extend the main supply pipe borne water into the quarters	Sink two (2) bore holes in the proposed site	Rehabilitate 1km road from opposite Hotel Resort passing below Sacred Heart linking Ngomgham II	Construct a bridge linking Ngomgham I and Ngomgham IV	Open and construct a fish pond around the marshy area in Ngomgham I	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and construct a neighborhood market	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 6000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings	Provide (3) public trash cans in the quarter	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**132,600,000**	**47,200,000**	**25,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
41	Ngomgham II	Rehabilitate access road from GS Ngomgham to White house through Essoka security back to GSS Ngomgham	Sink 01 borehole at GSS Ngomgham	Construct a bridge below White house linking Ngomgham II and Ngomgham I (6m span)	Extend water supply to zone A,B,C,D, and E.	Install street lights at major Junctions	Create and construct a fish pond around Zone A or C with fingerlings	Create and construct a neighbourhood Market at Cow Boy Junction Ngomgham I, III and IV	Construct a multipurpose hall in the quarter	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide (5) large trash cans at major junctions of the quarter	Create 3 waste collection points in the quarter	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**39,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**2,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
42	Ngomgham III	Rehabilitate Nibeb water catchment	Rehabilitate street (1.5km) behind Catholic Church Ngomgham III - Club 77	Rehabilitate the street from Catholic School Junction down to last pole (1km)	Install street lights along GS Ngomgham to Cow Boy Junction and from Mulang Junction to County School	Construct one (01) bridge below last pole linking Ntafo (7m span)	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in Ngomgham	Construct a multipurpose hall in Ngomgham	Provide a multipurpose grinding mill	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide (05) large waste trash cans in quarters	Plant environmental and water friendly trees in the water catchment area	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**11,700,000**	**7,800,000**	**25,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
43	Ngomgham IV	Provide portable water supply system for Ngomgham IV by provision of 4 public stand taps	Provide 6 street lights at Ngomgham quarters	Construct of (3km) intra-quarter roads from Full Gospel Church entrance to Mulang then from opposite County Bilingual to Ndzumambueah	Create and construct a health Centre in Ngomgham IV	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall	Create a training centre in livestock (chicken, Pig and fish) breeding and management with the provision of assistance in start-ups	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Construct 4 VIP latrines – 2 with water closet (WC)	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Construct an integrated irrigation scheme at the Mulang stream confluence for urban agriculture	Create 03 waste collection points with appropriate garbage cans for waste sorting	Organize cleanup campaign and award prizes for cleaniest quarter	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25 000 000**	**100 000 000**	**25 000 000**	**35 000 000**	**30 000 000**	**117 000 000**	**150 000 000**	**20 000 000**	**5,000,000**	**25 000 000**	**3,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
44	Ngulung	Construct one (01) bridge linking Ngulung to Alatsu	Construct (05) boreholes at Ngulung	Construct access road from Ntingkag (Matrefon stream) to Ngulung stream (boundary with Alatsu 1.5km), Road from quarter hall to Ntakimbari (500m)	Extend electricity to Zone 4 of the quarter	Create. construct, equip and staff a nursery and primary school	Construct and equip a multipurpose community hall	Create, construct and equip a farmers store at Ngulung	Create, construct and equip a cassava transformation plant with 2 trained staffs at Ngulung	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Create (04) waste collection sites with appropriate dust bins for waste sorting	Provide 4000 ornamental trees to be planted along all streets in Ngulung	Protection of water catchment and planting of environmentally friendly trees	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**16,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
45	Nitob I	Rehabilitate 2km road from the Bamenda Mortuary to Nitob market	Extend water supply network into all areas of the quarter	Construct a bridge at Bongam Junction linking Nitob I and Ntatru	Install street lights in Nitob I	Construct a culvert on the road between Colonel Tamabang and family store	Create, construct and equip a farmers' shop in Nitob I	Provide subsidies to livestock farmers	Organize capacity building workshops on livestock production with some start-ups	Construct storage facility at Nitob Market	Install four (4) waste disposal cans in Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Nitob I	Provide 6000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**250,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**500,000**	**4,500,000**	**2,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
46	Nitob II	Construct a bridge linking Nitob II and Ntaturu	Construct a culvert behind Quality Primary School.	Grade (02km) road from Councilor Zone 4 to Tradex entrance.	Grade (02km) road from Colonel Mbanwi's residence to Iron bridge	Sink (01) borehole in Zone 1 Nitob II	Procure and install two (02) grinding mill in Nitob II	Create, construct and equip community feed store in Nitob II	Provide training in livestock breeding and management with start-ups.	Construction of grinding mill	Provide 5 public trash cans of in Zones 1,2,3,4 and 5.	Provide 2,000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
47	Nitob III	Construct a bridge linking Nitob III and VI	Install street lights in 05 strategic areas in the quarter	Open up and maintain the road below Imperial Comprehensive College to the street across Travelers'	Sink two (02) boreholes in Nitob III	Open and tar Mancho Street I (01km)	Create, construct and equip community animal feed store in Nitob III.	Procure and install 01 grinding mill in Mancho street I	Create, construct and equip a farmers' shop in Nitob III	Construction of grinding mill	Install of 10 waste collection cans in Nitob III	Provide 5000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Constuction and equipping of a modern quarter multipurpose hall (500)	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**125,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**4,500,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**8,000,000**
48	Nitob IV	Construct and grade of all quarter Access roads (5km)	Provide street lights in all the roads	Provide 03 public stand taps	Create and construct a handicap and rehabilitation centre	Create and construct playing grounds for children	Construct training centre	Provide financial support	Create job opportunities	Construction of grinding mill	Create and construction 02 public toilets	Construct and incinerator in waste collection points	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Rehabilitation of community hall to a modern hall with toilets, water points	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**8,000,000**
49	Nitob V	Tar 2km road from below the mortuary gate to Nitob market.	Extend CAMWATER water supply network into the quarter	Sink (05) borehole in the quarter	Construct a bridge linking Nitob V and Nitob IV	Construct a culvert below Dr. Corks.	Create, construct and equip a farmers' shop in Nitob V	Provide subsidies to livestock farmers	Organize 10 capacity building workshops on livestock production	Construction of grinding mill	Provide four (4) waste collection cans in Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Nitob V	Construct drainage channels from below mortuary to Nitob market	Creation and equipping of a multipurpose youth and women empowerment centre (home economics, tailoring, dressing)	Supply farming group with improved seeds	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**250,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**75,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**35,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
50	Nitob VI	Construct two (02) bridges linking Nitob VI and Nitob 3 in Ade metal	Construct (02) bridgse linking Nitob VI and Nitob 3 through Mancho Street	Open 01km road from Nitob VI to Nitob III	Construct drainage channels and structure in Zone 2 (Nitob VI)	Install street lights in strategic areas of the quarter	Create community fish pond and provide fingerlings	Create a poultry farm to the Nitob VI community and provide training for 2 technicians	Setting-up of a market garden and training in intensive farming with basic tools	Construction of grinding mill	Provide of 5000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to the community	Provide 04 waste trash cans in all four zones of Nitob VI	Promotion of a communication platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultation	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations	Assist partnership with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of local language	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**40,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**22,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
51	Nitob VII	Construct and rehabilitate quarter roads (3km)	Install transformer and replace rotten electricity poles	Sink 02 boreholes in the quarter	Create, construct and equip a school for persons with disabilities	Create and construct sports facilities	Provide financial assistance to professional and Youths	Construct vocational training centre	Create Jobs opportunity for the youths	Construction of grinding mill	Construct 02 public toilets	Provide (03) waste collection points and cans in the quarter	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
													medium enterprise operators		of locally made arts and artisanal objects	
	Cost	**50,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**78,000,000**	**62,600,000**	**35,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
52	Nkvurah	Construct (01) bridge linking Nkvurah stream and behind Moghamo Garage	Grade 5km inter-quarter roads	Sinking of (01) borehole in Zone 1	Construct drainage structure channel) at Lower Nkvurah	Install a high capacity transformer in the quarter	Create, construct and equip a neighbourhood market	Construct a community farmers' store in Nkvurah	Install two (02) corn mills in Upper and Lower Nkvurah	Construct Public toilets	Install three (03) waste disposal cans in Lower, Central and Upper Nkvurah	Provide 5000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to the quarter	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Create and construct a multipurpose leisure centre	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**40,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**4,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
53	Ntabukoh	Extend pipe borne water network (2.5km) from Bagmande to Ntabukoh	Extend electricity network (2.5km) from Bagmande to Ntabukoh	Grade 4km road from Ntabukoh through Bagmande to Ntumbang	Construct a modern play ground	Provide infrastructure and equipment in public primary school	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Create and construct an animal feed factory	Provide capacity building and tools for artisanal quarry	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Evacuate or treat waste in the dumping site	Provide 1500 environmental friendly trees to be planted along the road	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**
54	Ntakimbari	Extend water from the main CAMWATER pipe linking the Airport to Ntakimbari	Extend electricity to all parts of Ntakimbari	Construct farm to market road Holiday Hotel Junction to Catholic Mission Junction (2.5km)	Create and construct Government Nursery and primary School in Ntakimbari	Create, construct and equip a women empowerment centre in Ntakimbari	Construct and equip an Animal Feed Store	Construct and equip a cassava transformation factory in Ntakimbari	Construct a multipurpose community hall	Create and construct a storage facility	Create (04) garbage collection points with cans in Ntakimbari	Protection of water catchment at Musungong water sanaga	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Train youths on entrepreneurship development and skill building	Construction of a sport complex

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
	Cost	**24,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
55	Ntamafe	Extend electricity into Ntamafe the rest of the quarter	Extend potable water to Ntamafe	Create, construct, equip and staff a (01) public Nursery and Primary school in Ntamafe	Create and construct a multipurpose sport complex in Ntamafe	Construct farm to market roads from Ntamafe to: Forest home (2.5km), Ntambeng (2km), Pa Nkimbag to Pa Anybukam (1km)	Construct a multipurpose community hall at Ntamafe	Construct and equip a cassava transformation factory in Ntamafe	Construct and equip an Animal Feed factory in Ntamafe	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide and planting of 1000 ornamental trees in Ntamafe	Construct of drainage channels in Ntamafe	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**25 000 000**	**4,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
56	Ntambag I	CAMWATER to change pipelines in the existing water distribution networks with larger diameter pipelines and extend networks to all the streets of the quarter, improve poor customer services and poor potable water quality by reduction in the cost of connection of water to households and general high water bill	Improve poor customer services by reduction in the cost of electricity connections to households and general high electricity monthly bill, ENEO to provide new investment in the energy sector, by installing of additional high voltage transformers to prevent current low voltages and electricity interruptions	Improve security in the quarter by installing (15) street lights	Tarring of all streets (1.5km) and construction of side-walks and drainage system of the quarter, sensitization of population on building norms to avoid continual encroachment of houses into existing streets and access roads	Create, construct and equip a government Nursery School in Ntambag I	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in Ntambag I	Create job opportunities to the youths by providing capacity building and financial resources for the start-ups	Create construct and equip a multi-media centre in Ntambag Quarter	Train population on SMS interprises	Densification of waste collection points by creating (03) waste collection points at Bum quarter, Entrance into Ayaba Hotel and Opposite Bali Nyonga Cultural Hall	Reconstruct broken and blocked drainage channels (.5km) along the street from Bum quarter to Central Police station	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**105,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**22,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
57	Ntambag II	Tar and construct gutters of quarter roads totaling 1km from Customary Court-Jubilee Bar, Happy Day Hotel-Jubilee Hotel-Anglo Arabic school, New City Hotel Leading to Jubilee Bar, Junction behind GPS Complex former Jubilee Bar	Install street lights to all the roads in the quarter	Provide six (06) public water stand taps	Construct and equip the Health Centre at Ntambag II	Install (04) waste disposal cans at four locations with possibility of waste separation	Create and construct a multipurpose and multicultural quarter hall at Ntambag II	Construct and equip a self-contained neighbourhood market hanger at the Customary court premises	Construct and equip a public (WC) toilet and a VIP latrines	Train population on SMS interprises	Provide 1500 ornamental trees to be planted along all the streets of the quarter and open spaces	Provide training on the lucrative use of plastic waste	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25 000 000**	**7 200 000**	**7 200 000**	**150 000 000**	**25 000 000**	**20 000 000**	**70 200 000**	**15 000 000**	**4,000,000**	**25 000 000**	**3,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
58	Ntambag III	Rehabilitate streets (3km) and footpaths paths in the quarter	Construct (04) public water stand taps	Extend water supply from water source to (05) stand taps	Provide street lights	Create and construct a rehabilitation centre	Construct and equip a health centre	Construct a neighbourhood market	Provide financial incentives	Train population on SMS interprises	Install (04) waste cans in the quarter	Construct drainage down bush	Create, construct and equip Youths civic rural center	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
59	Ntambeng	Extend CAMWATER networks water to Ntambeng from Airport pipeline	Rehabilitate farm to market roads from: Ntsemulu to the limits with Bafut (2km), and Tantoh - Atualakom and Fomandam family land to Catholic Mission	Create, construct and equip a women empowerment center	Create, construct, equip and staff a public nursery and primary school in Ntambeng	Paving of roads from Airport Junction through Full Gospel Mission to the limits with Bafut (3km) and Airport Junction through Ntambeng to Ntingkag (2.5km)	Construct a multipurpose community hall at Ntambeng	Construct and equip an Animal feed factory at Ntambeng	Construct farmers warehouse at Ntambeng	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 2000 ornamental trees to Ntambeng community	Evaluate the negative environmental effects of industrial stone quarry at Ntambeng	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
60	Ntamulung 1	Create and construct a gov't primary school	Create and construct health centre	Rehabilitate 2km road from Pa Ngwafang through Pa Ntumgia to Cow Street	Rehabilitate 2km road from GBHS Junction to Mugheb Bamenda III	Rehabilitate 1.5km road from Pa Fofang through Pa Nforbang to Ndamukong Street	Construct and equip a feed production and cooperative society	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and construct a neighborhood market at GBHS Junction Ntamulung	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 5000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings for planting	Provide (6) large public waste collection cans in the quarter	Create and construct youth and civic education centre	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**142,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
61	Ntamulung 2	Rehabilitat 2km road from Ntamulung Junction through Quarter head's house to Church centre	Construct 05 public stand taps in the quarter	Rehabilitate 2.5km road from Church Centre Junction to Vatican Garage	Rehabilitate 2km road from Catholic church through Vatican garage to Parcour Vita	Create and construct a health centre	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Create and construct a neighborhood market	Create and construct a commercial Poultry farm in the quarter (5farms)	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 6000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings.	Provide (10) large public waste collection cans in the quarter	Create and construct youth and civic education centre	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**22,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**132,600,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
62	Ntamulung 3	Create and construct a health centre	Sink 03 boreholes (behind Mansfield, above Mondial & behind St Agnes)+ 01 public stand tap at Muna's residence	Rehabilitat 1.5km road from St. Agnes to Ntamulung round about to PC Ntamulung down to Quiferou	Rehabilitate 1.5km road from PC Ntamulung down to Quiferou	Rehabilitate 2km road from Quiferou through Numfor Joseph to Ntambag	Construct and equip a multipurpose Hall	Construct a fish pond and provide fingerlings in Ntamulung 3	Open and create and nursery garden along the banks of the stream	Create and organize poultry farmers Association	Provide 6000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings.	Provide (3) large public trash cans in the quarter	Create and construct youth and civic education centre	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**7,800,000**	**150,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**11,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,800,000**	**5,500,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
63	Ntangien	Provide portable water to Ntangien Quarter from the Airport CAMWATER pipeline	Construct 2 km roads from Kinto Junction to Upper Ntangien and build (01) bridge	Create, construct, equip and staff a gov't Nursery and primary school at Ntangien	Extend electricity supply to all of Ntangien Quarter	Create, construct, equip and staff a Governmen t Health centre at Ntangien	Construct a multipurpose community hall at Ntangien	Construct and equip, train and staff a cassava transformation mill for Ntangien	Develope a touristic site at Upper Ntangien	Create and construct a storage barn	Create and install (04) waste collection sites at Kinto Hotel Junction, Ntangien square, Ndzemako Junction	Provide and plant 1500orninemental trees from Kinto Hotel Junction to Alachu	Organize quarter inter quarter sports competitio in football	Create construct mini sporting outdoor infrastructure for the youths	Organize classes on the mother tongue and the history of Mankon	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**60,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
64	Ntankah I	Rehabilitate and tar (6 km) quarter roads, 09 culvert and 1bridges: Nyamising PC Ntankah I to Ndwumanb ueh to below IRAD Mankon	Develop and construct water catchment at IRAD and connect to a tank to be constructed for distribution to all of Ntankah I	Extend electricity supply to all parts of Ntankah I including provision of street lights	Create, construct, equip and staff a gov't nursery and primary school at Ntankah I	Construct a multipurpos e cultural hall at Ntankah I	Construct, equip and train staff for a cassava processing factory at Ntankah I	Construct equip and train staff for a feed production factory at Ntankah I	Construct equip and train staff for a palm oil production mill at Ntankah I	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Create 03gabage collection sites with garbage cans for sorted wastes at Ntankah I	Plant ornamental trees along the roads in Ntankah I	Sensitizatio n meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportuniti es such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitizatio n and reinforceme nt of a legal and institutional framework against the consumptio n of substances dangerous to health	Constructi on and equippin g of a modern quarter multipurp ose hall (500)	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**71,300,000**	**50,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**8,000,000**
65	Ntankah II	Create, construct, equip and staff one Governmen t nursery and primary school in Ntankah II	Extend electricity supply to all parts of Ntankah II and to Health Centre	Extend of portable water to all parts of Ntankah II and to Health Centre	Construct roads from Mulang Junction to the bridge linking Ntankah II and Ntankah I (06km)	Staff the Health Centre, equip the laboratory and maternity	Construct a multipurpos e community hall	Construct and equip an animal feed factory and train two factory operators.	Provide a modern grinders for cereals, tubers and spices at Ntankah II and train two operators	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Provide (06) waste collection sites provided with cans for sorting waste	Construct a bridge and an embankment on the two sides of river Mezam	Promotion of a communica tion platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultatio n	Training of youths on proper waste managemen t	Provide assistanc e to quarter in the constructi on of communi ty hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**56,000,000**	**120,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**8,000,000**
66	Ntarinko n I	Install (02) street lights at the Entrance to New Apostolic Church and Lower Mbeah to P&T garage.	Grade and rehabilitate inter quarter roads (5km).	Construct a culvert on the road below Pa Nsanigong	Construct a bridge on the road below Pa Kumachi	Create and construct a health centre at former P&T garage space	Construct a community multipurpos e hall	Set-up of a milling centre	Create and construct a community farmers' shop	Creation constructio n and equipping of a women empowerm ent centre	Install (4) waste disposal cans in the quarter	Plant environment ally friendly trees along the streets of the quarter	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Training of youths on proper waste managemen t	Assist the organisati on of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**6,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**125,000,00 0**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,00 0**	**8,000,00 0**
67	Ntarinko n II	Construct roads from Old Simplicity through back-gate	Provide (75) street lights in Ntarinkon II	Provision (06) public taps	Create, construct, equip a multipurpos e empowerm	Create, construct, equip and staff a social rehabilitatio	Construct a multipurpos e community hall at Ntarinkon	Construct and equip an animal Feed factory, train 2	Create a training centre for mushroom and snail production	Creation constructio n and equipping of a women empowerm	Provide (06) modern public toilets at Ntarinkon	Create 02 waste collection points and provide trash cans	Training of youths and interested persons on	Training of youth on tree nursery managemen t provision of	Assist the organisati on of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		Longla through K.Place up to New Simplicity 5km			ent center at Ntarinkon	n center	II	factory operators	in Ntarinkon II	ent centre	II		mushroom production	Financial support to start up nurseries		
	Cost	**39,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
68	Ntarinkon III	Grade and tar the road from Step by step junction to MATGENIE gate (500m), Council junction to ENEO power house gate (250m), Senator Emilia's street behind ENEO power house ending at the stream linking Alakuma quarter (400m)	Provide (03) public stand taps at MATGENIE entrance, formal council junction and Alakuma Junction.	Construct culverts, backfill and grade road linking Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter and behind ENEO power house toward P&T garage	Extend street lights Council Junction to Alakuma Junction & Three at senator street behind ENEO power house	Construct water catchment separating Ntarinkon III and Alakuma and extend water to the entire quarter.	Provide and install a grinding machines for corn, cassava and green spices	Construct, equip and train staff of farmer store at Ntarinkon III	Create, construct, equip and staff a youth empowerment centre at Ntarinkon III	Creation construction and equipping of a women empowerment centre	Create (5) waste collection sites and provide five trash cans at Ntarinkon III	Provide and plant 600 ornamental trees along the streets of Ntarinkon III	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**45,000,000**	**1,200,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**8,500,000**	**3,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
69	Ntarinkon IV	Construct 2km road from behind the market through K-place, to below Alpha Royal through quarter head to Step by Step Junction	Provide 10 street lights	Construct 3 stand taps in the 3 zones	Implement town planning development control as outlined in the POS	Extend water to the entire quarter	Train two factory operators	Create and construct a vocational training centre	Construct and equip an animal feed factory	Creation construction and equipping of a women empowerment centre	Provide (04) waste collection cans in waste collection points	Construct incinerator in waste collection points	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
70	Ntaturu I	Open and grade 1.5km access road from Twin brother through Asamba street to	Open and grade 1km access road from Asamba Street through Pa Wando linking	Open and grade 1.5km access road : Neighbourhood School junction passing	Create and construct a health centre	Construct and equip GTC Ntaturu	Construct and renovate sheds at the Ntaturu market/park	Open a piggery poultry/fishery unit in Ntaturu I quarter	Procure and install a cassava transformation mill plant at Ntaturu I	Construct a public toilet at Ntatru Motor Park	Provide (5) large waste collection cans in Ntaturu I quarter	Provide (5000) environmental friendly trees for planting along the streets in Ntaturu l	Introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities,	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		Presbyterian School Junction and construct 01 bridge	Mbengwi road	through CENAJES in Nkrura and construct 01 bridge										services and opportunities		
	Cost	**11,700,000**	**7,800,000**	**21,700,000**	**100,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**500,000**	**7,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
71	Ntaturu II	Construct and equip Ntatru II health center already created	Construct (04) bridges linking Catholic Church Ntatru II to Mbengwi road Nitob I, Bongam, Nitop I, Nitop II Back Travellers below Cooperative College	Rehabilitate and tarr access roads: Exchange Awas Zone II to Zone III , behind the Catholic Church, Ntatru Park below Cooperative College, Opening Dollars Inn to Atia junction	Extend water supply and construct (03) stand taps, one each in zone I, II and zone III, Sink (03) boreholes, one each in zone I, II and III	Construct (01) culverts on Awa Memorial College to Papa One and (06) (Zone III), Weriwoh George to Ntatru Catholic Church in zone II	Construct a multipurpose community hall in Ntatru II	Provide a corn and cassava mills in Ntatru II	Construct and equip a feed factory for animals	Construct a public toilet at Ntatru Motor Park	Provide (03) waste collection points and trash cans	Provide training on the protection and preservation of the environment	Sensitization against the stigmatization of vulnerable youths,	Raise awareness on the rights of individuals and the persistence of socio-cultural barriers,	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**4,500,000**	**2,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
72	Ntingkag	Construct (03) boreholes (01) at the Market Square, (01) Mankon District Hospital and (01) at Lower Ntingkag	Construct and install a network antenna to boost communication network in the quarter	Construct and equip a government nursery school at Ntingkag	Assist in the construction a community hall in Ntingkag	Create and construct a rehabilitation centre for persons with disabilities	Construct a farm to market road (5km) to Mile 7 Mankon	Construct a training centre in livestock breeding and the provide start-ups	Construct a neighbourhood market at the Mankon Fon s Market square	Construct a public toilet	Provide (04) trash cans, (01) Market Square, (01) Market, (01) Primary school, (01) at Lower Ntingkag	Provide 1500 environmentally friendly to be planted trees along the road sides in Ntingkag	Promotion of a communication platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultation	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**50 000 000**	**20 000 000**	**100 000 000**	**20 000 000**	**20 000 000**	**78 000 000**	**62 600 000**	**35 000 000**	**5,000,000**	**50 000 000**	**3,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
73	Ntsuabuh	Install (04) street lights at Emperor Mujafu, Fonge, and Forba	Construct (05) culvert in Mujafu street and below Angwa	Grade quarter street (2km) from Emperor's entrance to	Provide (03) water stand-taps at Ntsuabuh Junction, Emperor	Sink (02) boreholes at Ntsubuh Junction and Mojafu Street	Create and construct a neighbourhood market at Ntsuabuh Junction.	Provide and install a grinding mill for cereals in the quarter	Create a community farmers shop in the quarter	Construct a public toilet	Install (03) waste trash cans in Mojafu entrance, Ntsuabuh	Provide 1500 environmentally /medicinal trees for planting in	Create and construct a multipurp	Create, construct and equip a vocational training	Assist the organisation of annual cultural festivals	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N°	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		streets.	street	Ghah Clement's residence.	Junction and Zama Street.						Junction and Emperor street.	Ntsuabuh quarter	ose leisure centre	centre		
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**14,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**
74	Ntumbon g I	Construct Ndzemafeg e water catchment and extend water to the quarter and install 04 stand taps	Extend a 2-phase electricity line from Ntambeng to Ntumbong I (4km)	Create, construct, equip a GS in Ntumbong I	Create, construct equip a GNS in Ntumbong I	Create, construct and equip a Governmen t Health centre in Ntumbong I	Construct (03) market hangers in Ntumbong I market Square	Construct warehouse in Ntumbong I	Create and construct a poultry and piggery, and supplies of correspondi ng animal species	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Develop an environmen tal sewage and refuge managemen t system in the quarter ; and provide 04 trash cans and 02 dump sites	Control all building construction works to ensure that population have required documents and build according to specification s	Sensitizatio n meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportuniti es such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitizatio n and reinforceme nt of a legal and institutional framework against the consumptio n of substances dangerous to health	Assist the constructi on of a communi ty Hall	Construct a sporting groung (field in the quarter)
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**
75	Ntumbon g II	Extend electricity from Ntumbong I to Ntumbong II	Develop available spring, pump water to a distribution tank for the quarter	Rehabilitate and tar the road from Ntumbong I to Ntumbong II	Train farmers on pest and disease control	Create and construct Governmen t Primary School at Ntumbong II	Construct a multi-purpose hall at Ntumbong II	Provide a complete set of mill for grinding cereals tubers and spices that are generator	Provide training and improved pasture cultivation and provision of improve seeds	Construct Cattle drinking point	Protect water catchment and plant water friendly trees within the premises	Sensitize and train graziers against bush burning and planting of guatamala grass	Sensitizati on against the stigmatiza tion of vulnerable youths,	Raise awareness on the rights of individuals and the persistence of socio-cultural barriers,	Assist the constructi on of a communi ty Hall	Construct a sporting groung (field in the quarter)
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**55,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**9,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**
76	Upper Atu-Azire	Construct and protect water catchment	Reinforcem ent of electricity to 4 phase to the quarter	Construct school for persons with disabilities	Create and construct a GTC in Upper Atu-Azire	Create and construct a government nursery and primary school	Create and construct a Youth centre	Provide financial support to youths in the quarter for start-ups	Create and construct a neighborho od market	Construct a public toilet	Create and provide (04) waste collection cans at Upper Atu-Azire	Construct (01) public toilet at Upper Atu-Azire	Sensitizatio n meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportuniti es such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and	Sensitizatio n and reinforceme nt of a legal and institutional framework against the consumptio n of substances	Assist the constructi on of a communi ty Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
													ACEFA)	dangerous to health		
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**36,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

2. Mbatu Village

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
1	Achwimbang	Open and construct the road from Achwimbang to Nkietstem to Makane (3.5km)	Construct (01) borehole in Achwimbang	Provide Solar energy in Achwimbang Quarter	Rehabilitate the present quarter waste system	Extend electricity to all the households of the quarter	Promote market gardening in Achwimbang	Train farmers in improved farming methods	Train youths on the job skills needs	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Train the community on various environmental issues (law and aspects of protection)	Train on and establish a nursery for the supply of use for environmentally friendly trees	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Construction of a youth empowerment centre in the quarter
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**
2	Afusi - Mbatu	Extend electricity to Afusi quarter	Construct a borehole in the quarter and eventually connect the quarter to CAMWATER Network	Construct (5km) access roads and drainage channels within the quarter	Create, construct and equip a nursery and primary school	Identify all the persons with Disability and provide Assistance to them	Provide improved seeds and equipment to 100 farmers in Afusi-Mbatu	Sensitize the population on small and medium enterprises for job creation	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Construct a storage facility	Reforestation of quarry areas (sand pits and water catchments)	Plant 500 ornamental trees	Create and construct a multipurpose leisure centre	Create, construct and equip a vocational training centre	Assist partnership with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of local language	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**40,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
3	Atuafor I	Extend CAMWATER to Atuafor 1 quarter upgrade the community water supply from Azana	Extension of electricity supply to unconnected quarter residents provision of high output transformer for the quarter provision of street lights in Atuafor 1	Rehabilitate and tar all roads from Atuafor II to Fowah (1km, 2 culverts) Atuafor II to Mile 90 (1.5km, 1 culverts)	Create and construct a health center in Atuafor 1	Create, construct and equip a nursery and primary school Atuafor 1	Provide a vegetable garden	Construction of a multi-purpose hall	Construct, equip and stock modern breeding of pigs	Provide improve seeds to farmers	Construct a drainage system for the quarter, plant water friendly trees	Protect of water catchment demarcate, plant water friendly trees	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**30,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**70,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,500,000**
4	Atuafor II	Extend CAMWATER supply network into the quarters	Provide assistance for the construction of a water point and the protection of water catchment	Construct (2.1km) access roads and drainage channels within the quarter	Extend ENEO electricity networks into the quarters, and install high voltage transformers to prevent current low voltages and electricity interruptions in the areas with electricity	Create, construct and equip a health centre in Atuafor II to avoid long distance travel by population to nearby health institutions	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in Atuafor II	Construct (1.5km) farm to market road from Atuafor II to Atuafor I	Create construct and equip a multi-media centre in Atuafor II Quarter	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Create two (02) waste collection sites and install waste collection bins	Provide of 2000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**65,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,500,000**
5	Atugh Alah	Construct the community of water storage tank	Extend water supply networks into the quarter	Extend electricity supply into the quarter	Extend electricity supply from Makane to Atugh Alah	Grade and rehabilitate quarter roads	Provide inputs to farmers	Create and construct an animal feed store	Create and construct neighbourhood market	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Educate the population on waste sorting and management	Plant environmental friendly trees in the quarter	Promotion of a communication platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultation	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**500,000**	**1,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
6	Atugh Ndangh	Construct a 3000m^3 storage tank, a treatment centre, 04 stands taps and extension to the quarter	Creation, construct equip and staff GNS and Primary school	Open road (2km) from Atugh Ndangh to Achwigmbang and Ntengh Ndangh	Rehabilitate electricity lines and Extend to Atugh Ndangh (2km)	Creation, construct, equip and staff a pro-pharmacy in Atugh Ndangh	Provide farm tools inputs, seeds and seedlings to farmers	Provide Agric technicians to train farmers	Construct, equip, multipurpose cultural hall in Atugh Ndangh	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Provision of technical support, trainings and sensitizations on climate change issues	Create a dump site and provide 02 waste collection trash cans	Sensitization against the stigmatization of vulnerable youths,	Raise awareness on the rights of individuals and the persistence of socio-cultural barriers,	Provide assistance to quarter in the construction of community hall	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**35,000,000**	**70,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**
7	Bamentah	Construct access roads linking Bamentah to Ntoh and Shu Ntoh to Nki Nkeng (4km)	Extend electricity from Ntoh to Bamentah (4km)	Construct a gravity water supply scheme in Bamentah	Construct and equip a gov't nursery and primary school in Bamentah	Construct and equip a vocational training centre in Bamentah	Create and install a feed factory	Provide exploiting tools with three (3) 20 tons vehicles to artisanal sand quarry exploiters	Create a neighborhood market	Construction of a multi-purpose grinding mill.	Construct drainage channels along the access roads	Protect water catchment areas at Bamentah	Introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula within the municipality	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities	Rehabilitation of community hall to a modern hall with toilets, water points	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**
8	Benewi	Construct one borehole in Banewi	Construct a solar energy plant in the quarter	Open quarter roads, from Banewi to the boundary with Nsongwa	Construct one drainage gutters along the roads and (04) culverts	Create and construct a health centre at Benewi	Construct farm to market road from the stream linking Pa Mkamcham's compound down to the boundary of Nsongwa (2km)	Construct (01) bridge and (01) culvert within Banewi	Sensitize farmers on improved breeding techniques	Create and construct a ruminant market	Create an environmental club for sensitization for the waste disposal in the community	Create an environmental committee for nursing environmental friendly trees	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions	Construction of museum in the Fondom	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
9	Jangma	Extend electricity into Jangma	Sink (02) boreholes in the quarter	Rehabilitate the bridge crossing to Humility and 39 steps	Construction of school for vulnerable	Rehabilitate the Quarter hall and build an office and WC system	Create, construct and equip a Zoo at Jangma for the Bamenda City	Intensive family livestock scheme	Provide (03) 12-tonne trucks for the Sand and stone quarry Association of Jangma	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Protect and rehabilitate the Jangma natural reserve by (delimiting, increasing biodiversity -planting of exotic species)	Protection of the water catchment (demarcation planting of water friendly trees and fencing)	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Constuction and equipping of a modern quarter multipurpose hall (500)	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**75,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**10,000,000**
10	Kembare	Construct roads with drainage gutters and culverts from Mile 90 to Kembare	Opening of inter-quarter roads (04km)	Protection of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water to the entire quarter	Provide and extend electricity to the entire quarter	Create, construct and equip a health centre at Kembare	Construct and equip an Animal feed factory at Kembare	Construct famers warehouse at Kembare	Provide improved tools with 3-20 vehicles for transportation	Create construct and equip storage facility	Protect Mbatu forest deforestation by preserving natural trees	Construct drainage channels and structures	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroom production	Training of youth on tree nursery management provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Create CIGs and support the community groups with incentives	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**45,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
11	Makane	Grading of road from Mile 90 to Fon's Palace and to Nakah bridge (4.5km)	Construct 4000m3 water storage tank at Tisang and extend water network to the whole Makane	Extend electricity supply to the whole Makane quarter	Construct classroom furniture/equipment and didactic materials to public schools	Construct a health centre in Makane	Provide agricultural inputs to Makane farmers	Provide start-up capital and training in livestock keeping	Construct farm to market road from Makane to Makukune (4.5km)	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Train population on environnemental protection issues	Sensitize and enable population to construct and own latrines	Training of youths on plastic paper recycling to produce arts and craft	Sensitization and training of youths and providing financial support to the agricultural	Training of youths on proper waste management	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**13,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**35,100,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
12	Makukuneh	Extend electricity supply to Makukuneh	Develop the Makukuneh biogas scheme	Extend potable water supply to Makukuneh	Create a recreation centre in Makukuneh	Rehabilitate and improve road network within Makukuneh	Provide financial and technical support to Makukuneh land reform and	Set-up family intensive livestock farming scheme	Provide technical and financial assistance to the Makukuneh irrigation	Create construct and equip storage facility	Protect (02) water courses in Makukuneh quarter	Protect Makukuneh sacred site	Creation and equipping of a multipurpose youth and women empowerm	Supply farming group with improved seeds	Construction and equipment of the community hall	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competiti

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
							sustainable farming		project				ent centre (home economics, tailoring, dressing)			on
	Cost	**45,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**7,500,000**
13	Mile 90 Mbatu	Carry out studies on possible new water catchment at Mile 90	Extend electricity supply distribution into the quarter	Create, construct and equip a health centre in Mile 90.	Create, construct and equip a nursery and primary school	Install (04) public stand taps	Create, construct and equip a neighbourhood market in Mile 90 Mbatu	Provide and set-up a community livestock feed store	Provide set-up a farmers shop in Mile 90 Mbatu with inputs and tools	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Install (04) waste collection cans in the quarter	Provide 5,000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**3,500,000**	**25,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,500,000**
14	Mission Quarter	Extend CAMWATER supply network into the quarters	Provide assistance for the construction of a water point and the protection of water catchment	Construct (3km) access roads and drainage channels within the quarter	Extend ENEO electricity networks into the quarters, and install high voltage transformers, equally install street lights	Create, construct and equip a nursery and primary school	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Provide improved seeds and farm inputs to 50 farmers	Sensitize the population on small and medium enterprises for job creation	Create, construct and equip a community poultry house	Create two (02) waste collection sites and install waste collection bins	Provide of 2000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter and protected water courses	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,500,000**
15	Ndzing Ndzah	Construct of pipe borne water in Ndzing Ndzah	Extend electricity supply to Ndzing Ndzah	Construct (03km) road from Ngoh Ngwaba to Ndzing-Ndzah	Construct (01) bridge on the Bamenda to Ndzing Ndzah road	Construct 04 culverts on the Bamenda Ndzing Ndzah-Ngoh Ngwaba road	Provide a cassava transformation machine to the quarter	Train farmers on improved Agricultural techniques	Provide a corn mill for Ndzing Ndzah	Train and support the quarter with a poultry farm for the production of table birds	Plant environmental friendly trees on the hills of Ndzing Ndzah	Train inhabitants on environmental laws and related issues	Construction of a youth empowerment centre in the quarter	Train youths on entrepreneurship development and skill building	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**12,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
16	Ngoh Ngwaba /Munjuh	Construct (02) bridges over Nkie-nkeng and Mbanjah streams	Construct the quarter branch line from the electric line supplying Mbatu Palace	Rehabilitate and tar the Mbatu Palace – Munjuh – Acha (Santa border) road	Construct an intake on the spring source at Munjuh and two (2) boreholes at Ngo-Ngwabah	Construct the Munjuh – Atumabang road (about 3km long)	Construct and equip a multipurpose cultural centre	Provide training in animal husbandry (cows, pigs, sheep and goats)	Construct and equip animal houses	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Demarcate and materialize the nature reserve at Ngoh-Ngwabah	Protect the water catchment at Munjuh	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Sensitization and reinforcement of a legal and institutional framework against the consumption of substances dangerous to health	Assist partnership with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of local language	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**30,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**24,000,000**	**21,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
17	Nguti I	Tar road from Nguti I to Njimafor-Mbatu – Old CENAJES	Extend pipe borne water from Atuafor II to Nguti I Njimafor-Mbatu	Construct (01) bridge below Catholic School Njimafor linking Nguti I to Fowah quarter	Install (15) street lights from Nguti I to former CENAJES	Construct (1.5km) road and 01 bridge from Nguti I to Mission Quarter	Create and construct a neighbourhoodmarket in Nguti I	Provide subsidies on improved animal breeds to livestock breeders (pigs, fowls)	Provide farm inputs and tools to farmers in Nguti I Njimafor-Mbatu	Train farmers on market gardening	Install (02) waste collection cans in Nguti I	Planting of friendly trees (500) in Nguti I roads	Create and construct a multipurpose leisure centre	Create, construct and equip a vocational training centre	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**50,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
18	Nguti II	Rehabilitate and construct access roads from: Njimafor Catholic Church to Nguti II (500m), Nguti II to Forwah quarter (1km + 01bridge and 1culvert)	Construct a water storage tank and distribute into the quarter	Provide high voltage transformer and replace damage electricity poles and extend street lights from Nkwenti's house to the Njiki's	Construct a drainage channel structures in the quarter	Train livestock farmers on improve breeding techniques	Support the allocation of land for the quarter garden	Provide grinding mills for the quarter	Organise and train livestock farmers on improved livestock techniques	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Increase waste collection points from one to two and provide additional waste cans	Plant ornamental trees in Nguti II	Promotion of a communication platform for expression, dialogue and youth consultation	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations	Provide assistance to quarter in the construction of community hall	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**30,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
19	Nkie Nkeng	Grading of road from Nkienkeng to Ntahti (1.5km)	Sink one (01) borehole in Nkienkeng	Extend electricity supply to all the neighborhood of Nkienkeng	Construct a 3m span bridge on the Nkienkeng road	Provide sufficient equiment and staff in the Mbachomba health centre	Install a cassava processing mill in Nkienkeng	Organize (4) training workshop to farmers on improve farming techniques	Provide subsidies to livestock farmers to improve production	Provide Assistants to farmers group in the quarter	Sensitize the population on environmental laws and policies	Install 04 garbage cans in strategic places in the quarter	Sensitization against the stigmatization of vulnerable youths,	Raise awareness on the rights of individuals and the persistence of socio-cultural barriers,	Constuction and equipping of a modern quarter multipurpose hall (500)	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**
20	Nkietstem	Construct 01 water catchment, tank and supply of pipe borne water to all neighborhoods in Nkietstem	Replace the 1-phase electricity line with 3-phase and extend to all neighborhoods	Rehabilitate 01km of road from Nkitstem to Makane and construct (01) bridge, (04) culverts	Create, construct, equip and staff a health centre in Nkietstem	Create, construct, equip and staff a nursery and primary school in Nkietstem	Create, construct and staff an agricultural post in Nkietstem	Provide farm inputs & tools to farmers in Nkietstem	Recruit and post a veterinary technician to Nkietstem	Provide assistance to piggery farming group	Provide 500 environmental friendly trees for planting	Sensitize and educate inhabitants on environmental protection on land slide problems in Nkietstem	Introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula within the municipality	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities	Create CIGs and support the community groups with incentives	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**17,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
21	Ntahmanguh	Construct drainage channels along the roads	Rehabilitate degraded roads (5km)	Create and equip of a pro-pharmacy in the quarter	Construct, equip and staff 03 blocks at GNPS Ntaw Mbatu	Extend electricity to all parts of the Quarter of Ntahmangu h	Construct farm to market road from Ntengfor junction to Ntahti by (2km) and within the Quarter	Support farmers with improved seeds and seedlings	Train farmers on improved breeding techniques	Provide assistance to piggery farming group	Provide and plant (500) environmentally friendly trees	Sensitize population on issues concerning climate change and the environment	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions	Training of youths on proper waste management	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**22,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,500,000**	**2,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
22	Ntahti Mbatu	Extend electricity network into the entire quarter	Sink (01) borehole and construct water source in Ntahti	Create, construct, equip and staff a nursery and primary school in Ntahti	Create, construct and staff a health centre	Construct a 4km road from Ntahti to Mile 90 (Alang mekari)	Create and stock a farmers shop in Ntahti	Construct a 3km farm to market road linking Ntahti and Makukuni	Create, construct and stock an animal feed and drug store in Ntahti	Train farmers on modern farming technics	Create a soil conservation project in Ntahti	Provide 2000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted along valleys	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Construction and equipment of the community hall	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition

N^{O}	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1st
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**7,500,000**
23	Nteng Ndang	Construct (01) large water tank at Nteng Ndang and rehabilitate the existing old one	Extend pipe borne water to neighborhoods Nteng Ndang	Sink (02) boreholes at Nteng Ndang	Grade and tar the major roads (3km) in Nteng Ndang	Create, construct and staff an agric post at Nteng Ndang	Provide and train livestock breeders on the rearing of small ruminants	Construct and equip livestock and Zoo-technical center in Nteng Ndang	Construct and equip a multipurpose hall in Nteng Ndang	Construction of a cassava processing plants	Install (04) waste collection cans in Nteng Ndang	Protect water catchment (provide 5000 environmental friendly trees to be planted within the area)	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroom production	Training of youth on tree nursery management provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**2,500,000**	**3,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**300,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
24	Ntengafor	Extend electricity supply network into the entire quarter.	Construct (01) water storage tank in Ntengafor	Construct (01) bridge linking Ntengafor to Nsongwa	Construct (2km) road from Nsongwa to the stream entering Ntengafor	Construct and equip a women's empowerment centre in Ntengafor	Create and construct a neighbourhood market in Ntengafor.	Create and construct farmers feed store in Ntengafor	Construct and equip a multipurpose cultural hall in Ntengafor	Train farmers on modern piggery farming	Install (04) waste collection cans in strategic areas in the quarter	Provide of 2000 environmentally friendly tree seedlings to be planted in the quarter	Training of youths on plastic paper recycling to produce arts and craft	Sensitization and training of youths and providing financial support to the agricultural	Assist partnership with language translation organisation in the promotion and teaching of local language	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
25	**Ntoh Mbatu**	Increase the electricity Phase of energy supply to Ntoh Mbatu and extend the networks into the community	Create, construct and equip a health centre at Ntoh Mbatu to sustain the population of the following quarters of Ngoh Ngwaba, Munjuh, Makukune Bamentah, Ntahti etc. Absence of a health centre	Provide assistance to complete water supply projects due to insufficient funds and inadequate technology	Provide clarity in the irregular process and procedures of managing community land and its resources	Equip GNS Ntoh Mbatu (Tables+chairs)	Construction of (4.5km) of farm to market road and (04) bridges along along farm to market road linking Ndangh-Munjuh-Ngoh Ngwaba road whose designs are available.	Construction of farm to market road and one (01) bridge from Munju-Mbatu Palace	Control of the unorganized quarrying/uncontrolled quarrying activities (exploitation of sand and stones) and the payment of royalties the village	Create and construct a neighbourhood market	Protection of community forest and carrying out sensitization against deforestation and need for environmental conservation	Sensitization against the exploitation of abandoned ancestral lands	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Construction of museum in the Fondom	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**105,000,000**	**110,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**4,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**10,000,000**

3. Chomba Village

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	_1st	_2nd	_1st	_2nd	1	1
1	Afosi	Extend electricity to Afosi quarter from Laafo	Maintain Laafo-Afosi-Ntoh-Nsongwa road-8 km	Recruit and post trained staff to Laafo health centre	Construct 2 blocks of classrooms at GS Ntamuleh	Construct, equip and staff 2 blocks of classrooms and 5 workshops.	Provide improved seeds and equipment to 100 farmers	Rehabilitate farm to market roads from Afosi to Malah and Afosi to Mambang (6km)	Sensitize the population on small and medium enterprises for job creation.	Construct a public toilet	Reforestation of quarry areas (sand pits and water catchments)	Plant ornamental trees along the streets	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroom production	Training of youth on tree nursery management provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula within the municipality	Sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)
	Cost	**200,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**3,600,000**	**25,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**36,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**
2	Akaka	Construct the road with gutters and culverts from Mbefuh to Akaka to Atuadong 8 km	Extend water supply to all of Akaka quarter	Open and construct inter-quarter roads and bridges from Mbefuh to Akaka (Nki –Takeh) Ntaw to Akaka	Extend electricity to all households of the quarter	Construct a quarter hall in Akaka	Construct a bridge (5m span) on the river between Akaka and Atuadong	Provide farm inputs and training to farmers of the quarter.	Procure and install a cassava plantation and provide equipment and accessories	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Open and Conserve community forest	Plant trees to prevent erosion and landslides	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**72,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**
3	Atuadong	Construct road from Chomba Palace to Atuadong (5km)	Extend electricity supply from Chomba Palace to Atuadong (5km)	Extend the Palace hall in Atuadong	Construction of the water catchment in Atuadong	Construct, equip and staff government Nursery and Primary school Atuaadong	Construct farm to market road from Atuadong to Fumbi, Mandong to Layos (7km)	Provide two (02) cassava processing machines	Provide improved seeds/seedlings and farm inputs to Atuadong farmers	Construct Cattle drinking point	Provide 5000 environmentally friendly trees to be planted in Atuadong forest reserve	Provide 4000 ornamental trees and medicinal plants to be planted in the community forest	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**117,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	_1st	_2nd	_1st	_2nd	1	1
4	Atuala	Rehabilitate Ntaw – Chomba, Atuala, Alatening road (10km)	Extend electricity supply to Atuala from Ntaw – Chomba	Create, construct, equip and staff gov't nursery school at Atuala	Rehabilitate the road Ntaw – Atuadong – Atuala (8 km).	Develop touristic sites at Atuala	Construct a community fish pond and provide fingerlings	Construct a farm to market road from Atuadong to Atuala – Baba II (10 km)	Provide & purchase a cassava processing machine to farming groups in Atuala	Construct Cattle drinking point	Protection of water catchment area and provide environmental education	Construct drainage channels and structures on the roads	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition	Introduction of the culture of peace in school curricula within the municipality	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**85,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
5	Banjong	Maintain and construct (3km) road (6-culvert) and drainage gutters	Recruit and post staff to the MbaChomba Health centre	Re-enforce electricity supply by installing high voltage transformer	Rehabilitate the Chomba water supply scheme	Recruit and post trained teachers to the government primary school Chomba	Provide farm tools and equipments to farmers	Provide cassava processing machine to Banjong community	Construct farm to market road from Banjong to Atuafuh (5km)	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Train population on issues of environmental protection and climate change	Plant (1500) ornamental trees from Chomba Junction to Ntamuleh	Training of youths on plastic paper recycling to produce arts and craft	Sensitization and training of youths and providing financial support to the agricultural	Sensitization and training of youths and providing financial support to the agricultural	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**75,400,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**90,400,000**	**35,000,000**	**20,200,000**	**5,000,000**	**75,400,000**	**4,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**7,500,000**	**7,500,000**
6	Betita	Extend electricity to Betita quarter (3km)	Recruit and post more staff to the health centre Laafo	Maintain (3km) road from Mambang to Betita to Mala	Lobby for the installation of communication transmission antennae	Recruit and post more teachers to the GHS Mbatu	Purchase a small tractor for the farmers of Betita	Provide improved technical training on livestock keeping	Provide an incubator and hatchery to the poultry projects	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Plant (5000) environmentally friendly trees	Provide drainage structures along on the roads	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroom production	Training of youth on tree nursery management provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Constuction and equipping of a modern quarter multipurpose hall (500)	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**132,600,000**	**47,200,000**	**25,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**10,000,000**
7	Laafo	Construct and equip a cultural Hall in Laafo	Rehabilitate the Chomba water supply and construct a water storage tank at Laafo	Extend electricity to all the community of Laafo	Open and construct the access roads (2.5km) of Laafo quarter	Rehabilitate the bridge linking Mbatu to Laafo and provide wings/rails on the bridge for protection	Construct the Laafo Chomba market, equip and provide facilities	Construct farm to market road from lower Laafo to upper Laafo (5km)	Train farmers on improved farming techniques	Construct a public toilet	Construct drainage system in the Laafo new layout	Provide and plant 2000 ornamental trees for the beautification of Laafo quarter	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions	Provide assistance to quarter in the construction of community hall	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	_1st	_2nd	_1st	_2nd	1	1
8	Makukuni	Construct Makukuni – Mambang road and bridge over the Nsimendo stream	Construct Makukuni – Banjong to P.C Chomba Road and culvert situated below Ako Peter's residence and Zac Ndi	Provide small Livestock project to PWD and orphans of Chomba at Makukuni	Provide solar driven borehole at Makukuni	Rehabilitate and tar the road from Nka Junction to Chomba village at Ntaw quarters (12km)	Construct farm to market road from Makukuni to Afosi (4km)	Provide training and resources for God's Grace cooperative and improved seeds and improved breeds of piglets to farmers in Makukuni	Create, train and equip the youth farming cooperative of Makukuni	Construct a public toilet	Construct drainage structures from the round about to Ntoh to the branch going to the Health Centre at Laafo	Open an orchard for Makukuni at Afosi	Training of youths on plastic paper recycling to produce arts and craft	Sensitization and training of youths and providing financial support to the agricultural	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**50,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**90,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
9	Mambang	Construct a bridge (7m span) on th Nki-Afane stream	Construct a bridge (05 span) on the stream Nsimendo from Mambang to Makukuni (near Mme Lydia Muma's house)	Extend electricity supply from Ntaw-Chomba to Mambang quarter	Provide assistance for construction of a community hall at Mambang	Construct the road (3.5) from Ntaw bridge to Malah quarter	Construct (02) culverts and one (01) bridge on the sand pit in Mambang.	Procure and install a cassava processing machine for Mambang	Construct a bridge over R. Muki Fu to Afosi, to the technical school.	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Plant 2000 ornamental trees along the streets of Mambang	Protect water catchment in spring source in Mambang	Creation and equipping of a multipurpose youth and women empowerment centre(home economics, tailoring, dressing)	Supply farming group with improved seeds	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Reinforce the capacity of youths in the management and animation of associative organisations
	Cost	**20,000,000**	**22,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**132,600,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**
10	Mbefuh	Procure a small ambulance for the Mbefuh Community	Extend water supply networks to all of Mbefuh quarter	Open and construct inter-quarter (3km) road and bridge from Mbefuh to Akaka (Nki –Takeh)	Extend electricity to all the community of the quarter	Rehabilitate the bridge at the entrance to Mbefuh quarter by constructing her wing guards	Construct a farm to market road from Awatu to Ntambuto Nkamandere (7km)	Purchase and install a cassava processing machine for Mbefuh situated at Atuafuh	Develop a marketing cooperative for and technical inputs incorporation 'Passing on the gift' model	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Re-channel the stream – (Nki-Mbefuh to have a park and an area for the preservation of various aquatic species	Plant and preserve 2000 ornamental trees from the street entrance to Mbefuh to Atuafuh (5km)	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Training of youths on proper waste management	Organization of sporting competitions and award of prizes
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	_1st	_2nd	_1st	_2nd	1	1
11	Njimako	Extend electricity to Njimako quarter from Laafo to Ntamuleh	Maintain Laafo-Njimako-Ntamuleh road 3km	Recruit and post trained staff to Laafo health centre	Construct a cultural hall at Njimako	Open up streets (5km) in all of Njimako quarter	Construct farm to marker road from Njimako through Ntambu to Atuofuh (10Km)	Promote Eco-touristic site in Njimako	Train farmers in improved farming techniques	Construct a storage facility	Sensitisean d train population on climate change and environmen tal issues	Plant 5000 environmenta lly friendly trees	Construct ion of a youth empower ment centre in the quarter	Train youths on entrepreneu rship developme nt and skill building	Constructi on and equippin g of a modern quarter multipurp ose hall (500)	Promotio n of Youth inter-village sports competiti on
	Cost	**10,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**7,500,000**
12	Nkaman-dere	Rehabilitate the road from Banjong to Nkamander e (2km)	Extend electricity supply to Nkamander e (2km)	Rehabilitate the Nkamander e water supply scheme to provide water to other households	Construct culvert and drainage structures (channel and gutters) linking Ntamuleh to Nkamander ee	Train and sensitize the population on related land issues	Construct farm to market road from Banjong to Nkamander e to Njimtah (7km)	Organize and train livestock farmers on improved livestock techniques	Provide agricultural inputs and equipment to farmers	Construct a storage facility	Sensitize and train population on climate change and environmen tal issues	Plant 5000 environmenta lly friendly trees on the slopes of the Nkamandere hill	Creation and equipping of a multipurpo se youth and women empowerm ent centre(ho me economics , tailoring, dressing)	Supply farming group with improved seeds	Constructi on and equippin g of a modern quarter multipurp ose hall (500)	Train youths on entrepren eurship developm ent and skill building
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**
13	Ntambu	Procure a small vehicle/am bulance for emergencie s	Provide a pressure pump and water storage tank for Ntambu community	Construct the road of about (2km) from Ntafuh to Ntambu	Construct the road from Ntambu to Nkamander e	Plan Ntambu quarter providing streets and networks	Construct a farm to market road from Awatutoh Junction to Ntafuh	Procure and install a cassava processing machine	Assist in the creation of Women organisatio n/group in Chomba to help market their products	Construct a storage facility	Channel, clean, protect Mbefuh stream and construct a recreational park	Plant 1500 ornamental trees in the quarter from Awatutoh junction to Ntafuh	Training of youth populatio n on proper waste managem ent	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Construct ion handicraf t center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Promotio n of Youth inter-village sports competiti on
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**7,200,000**	**7,200,000**	**150,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**70,200,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
14	Ntamuleh	Rehabilitate the road from Banjong to Ntamuleh to Mbefuh	Extend electricity supply from the main road Ntamuleh,	Extend water from the main road Ntamuleh, to all the	Construct and equip two blocks of classrooms GS	Recruit and post staff to GS Ntamuleh	Construct farm to market road Ntamuleh to Nkamander	Provide an enabling environmen t through credit facilities	Train youths on more appropriate skills	Construct a storage facility	Sensitize and train the population on environmen	Keep Ntamuleh clean "Hygiene and sanitation" carry out	Training of youths and interested persons on	Training of youth on tree nursery managemen t provision	Carry out yearly promotio n of culture,	Organisati on and sensitizatio n meetings by the MINJEC

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	_1st	_2nd	_1st	_2nd	1	1
		(4km)	to all parts of the quarter	community	Ntamuleh		e to Ntambu (5km)	for youths			tal issues	regular keep Ntamuleh clean program	mushroom production	of Financial support to start up nurseries	artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	on its activities, services and opportunities
	Cost	**25,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**142,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**
15	Ntaw	Construct road from the bridge below the Palace to Atuadong quarter (3km)	Construct the road from the market in Ntaw to Mambang	Construct two blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba	Rehabilitate the Chomba water supply scheme	Extend electricity to all areas of Ntaw quarter	Construct farm to market road from Ntaw to Atuadong (2km)	Procure and install a cassava processing machine	Train and supply small livestock to farmers (pigs, goats, chicken)	Assistance in the creation of farmers piggery Association	Provide (05)waste disposal containers	Plant 800 environmentally friendly trees around the Ntaw environment	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**100,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,600,000**	**5,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**
16	Tingoh	Construct the road from Ntaw-Atualla-Tingoh (7km)	Extend electricity to Tingoh quarter	Rehabilitate the road from Mambang to Tingoh (6km)	Develop touristic sites in Tingoh	Create and construct a health centre in Tingoh	Support piggery farming in Tingoh	Procure and install a cassava transformation machine in Tingoh	Construct farm to market road from Tingoh to Alateneng (3km)	Construct Cattle drinking point	Protect the water catchment (2nd one)	Construct drainage structures in Tingoh	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Construction and equipment of the community hall	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**7,800,000**	**150,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**11,000,000**	**30,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**150,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**7,800,000**	**12,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

4. Nsongwa Village

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
1	Asaba	Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter	Construct and rehabilitate (04) culverts along the road leading to Asaba	Install 10 street lights in Asaba quarter	Rehabilitate 3km of road from Teen Mission to Asaba Quarter	Replace of (04) broken electricity MT/BT poles in Asaba	Provide farm inputs and tools to farmers in Asaba	Organize 15 capacity building workshops on livestock production for livestock breeders	Organize 12 training workshops on income generating activities for women in Asaba	Provision of farm tools and fertilizers	Provide and plant 50 environmental friendly trees in Asaba	Sensitize and educate Asaba inhabitants on environmental protection issues and climate	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
												change				
	Cost	**2,500,000**	**12,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**900,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**
2	Forwah	Construct a bridge (6m span) linking Alangmuka ra to Fowah quarter	Extend electricity (800m) from Lower Fowah to Upper Fowah	Construct a (3km) access road from Alangmuka ra through Fowah to Atuafor	Extend pipe borne water from Alangmuka ra to Fowah (1km)	Create and construct a GTC in Forwah	Construct a piggery and poultry farms at Fowah quarter	Create and construct a neighbourh ood market in Fowah	Construct a multipurpos e community hall in Forwah.	Provision of farm tools and fertilizers	Create and provide three (3) trash cans for the quarter	Provide 5,000 environm entally friendly tree seedlings to Forwah quarter	Capacity building is carried out to improve on the skills of the small and medium enterprise operators	Training of youths and provision of table birds and inputs	Assist partnership with language translation organisatio n in the promotion and teaching of local language	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**12,500,000**	**150,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**45,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**3,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
3	Fotibu	Create, construct and staff the an Agric Post at Fotibu	Create, construct, equip and staff a health centre in Fotibu	Construct a 1500m3 water storage tank at Fotibu	Install a high capacity voltage transformer in Fotibu	Create, construct and equip a handicap centre in Fotibu	Construct a 3km farm to market road from Mile 90 to Fotibu	Create and construct a livestock market at Fotibu	Procure and install a cassava processing mill in Fotibu	Provision of farm inputs and improve seeds to farmers	Organize five (5) capacity building workshops to sensitize and educate the population on the danger of climate change	Create a waste disposal site in Fotibu	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroo m productio n	Training of youth on tree nursery managemen t provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Provide assistanc e to quarter in the constructi on of communi ty hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**23,400,000**	**5,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**2,500,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**
4	Kumbari	Construct roads linking Ntoh Nsongwa (2km) + bridge and Chomba (6km) + 5culverts	Extend electricity supply from Ntoh Nsongwa to all parts of Kumbari	Construct a potable water supply system	Construct handicraft centre and school for the vulnerable	Construct and equip a community multipurpos e hall with water and electricity	Provide closed-sheds at neighbour hood market	Procure two (02) 12-tonne trucks, two stone crushers and two concrete mixers	Create and equip a feed factory for pigs and chicken and train operator	Provision of farm tools and fertilizers	Provide 15000 water friendly tree for planting along the streets and on the hill	Construct two public toilet	Construct ion of a youth empower ment centre in the quarter	Train youths on entrepreneu rship developme nt and skill building	Construct ion and equipmen t of the communi ty hall	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
											side					
	Cost	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**7,500,000**
5	Nching	Create, construct and equip a primary school in Nching quarter	Sink three (03) boreholes in Nching quarter	Extend electricity from Nsongwa Palace to Nching quarter	Rehabilitate (1km) of road: PC Nching to sand pit 0.5km and from sand pit to Ntengor Junction (0.5km)	Create, construct and equip a health centre in Nching quarter	Install a cassava processing mill in Nching quarter	Organize a training workshop on income generating activities for women in Nching	Allocate a sales point at the Bamenda food market for Nching-Nsongwa	Provision for a grinding mills for cassava and corn	Construct drainages along Nching quarter road	Provide 300 environmental friendly tree seedlings	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Organisation and sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities
	Cost	**50,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**75,000,000**	**95,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,450,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**
6	Ndangh	Sink (02) boreholes In Ndangh quarter	Rehabilitate the Ndangh water supply scheme	Extend electricity supply to all the quarter	Install a 3-phase transformer in Ndangh quarter	Rehabilitate (04km) roads within quarters	Provide farm inputs and tools to farmers	Create, construct a neighbourhood market	Train livestock farmers in Ndangh on improve pasture	Provision of farm tools and fertilizers	Plant environmental friendly trees along the road	Construct drainage structures along the roads	Construction of a youth empowerment centre in the quarter	Train youths on entrepreneurship development and skill building	Carry out yearly promotion of culture, artefacts manifestation and exhibitions	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**15,600,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**25,500,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**
7	Nekwenne	Rehabilitate (1km) road, construct (01) culvert from Fotibu quarter to Nekwenne quarter	Extend electricity to all neighborhoods in Nekwenne quarter	Install three-phased voltage transformer in Nekwenne quarter	Construct of (01) large water storage tank at Nekwenne quarter.	Create, construct and equip a health center in Nekwenne quarter.	Provide subsidies to livestock breeders in Nekwenne	Provide farm inputs and tools to farmers in Nekwenne	Organize5 training workshops on livestock and fishery production to breeders in Nekwenne.	Provision for a grinding mills for cassava and corn	Create and construct a green space in Nekwenne quarter	Construct drainage channels around GBHS Nsongwa	Create and construct a sport leisure centre	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground
	Cost	**7,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**2,500,000**	**45,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**10,000,000**

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
8	Ntambah	Construct five (05) culverts along the road from below Catholic Church to the Main road	Construct four (04) blocks of classrooms at GS Ntambah	Install a high voltage electricity transformer in Ntambah quarter	Create, construct, equip and staff an agric post in Ntambah	Create, construct, equip and staff a veterinary post in Ntambah	Grade 5km farm to market road from below Catholic Church to the main road and Hibum Street	Procure and install a cassava processing mill in Ntambah	Provide improved pasture seeds to livestock farmers	Training of farmers on improved farm techniques	Construct a (5km) drainage channel along the road from below Catholic Church to the main road	Plant (500) environmental friendly trees in Ntambah quarter	Training of youths and interested persons on mushroom production	Training of youth on tree nursery management provision of Financial support to start up nurseries	Construction handicraft center for the collection and sales of locally made arts and artisanal objects	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**7,500,000**
9	Ntingafor	Rehabilitate 3km roads and construct 4 culverts from Ntingafor to Ntoh-Nsongwa and to Nching	Extend electricity from Ntoh-Nsongwa to Ntingafor	Rehabilitate 1.5km of road from Ntoh road to the quarry site in Ntingafor	Sink (02) boreholes in Ntingafor quarter	Rehabilitate and fill with laterite the rocky road linking Ntingafor-Ntoh to Nching	Assist the opening and exploitation of stone quarry (black stones) in Ntingafor	Organize12 capacity building workshops on livestock production for livestock breeders	Provide farm inputs and tools to farmers in Ntingafor	Provision for a grinding mills for cassava and corn	Provide for planting 400 water friendly trees in Ntingafor	Construct an embalment along the rocky road linking Ntingafor-Ntoh-Nching	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Provide assistance to quarter in the construction of community hall	Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions
	Cost	**13,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**4,500,000**	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**4,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**
10	Ntingmungih	Rehabilitate (2km) of road from Orange antenna to Teen Mission-Ntingmungih.	Construct (02) culverts at the two entrances to Teen mission-Ntingmungih	Construct 1000m3 of water storage tank in Ntingmungih	Procure and install three 3-phased transformer in Ntingmungih quarter	Rehabilitate the football field at Teen Mission-Ntingmungih	Create and construct a neighbourhoodmarket at Teen-Mission-Ntingmungih	Provide farm inputs and tools to (03) Common Initiative Groups in Ntingmungih	Organize5 training workshops on income generating activities for women in Ntingmungih	Provision for a grinding mills for cassava and corn	Create and construct a green space in Ntingmungih quarter	Provide 100 environmental friendly trees to be planted by the community of Ntingmungih	Training of youth population on proper waste management	Training of 5 youths on poultry production and provision of 10,000 day old bids	Assist the construction of a community Hall	Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition
	Cost	**6,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**18,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**18,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**8,000,000**	**7,500,000**
11	Ntoh Nsongwa	Rehabilitate and build culverts on the Ntoh to	Extend electricity supply to all of Ntoh	Rehabilitate water storage structures	Build (01) bridge over Nki- Angah stream on	Create, construct and equip Bamenda 4	Train farmers on improved	Create, construct a neighbourhood market	Promote tourism-provide assistance	Training of farmers on improved farm	Plant 2000 water friendly	Protect, preserve Nsongwa Palace	Create and construct a sport leisure	Create and construct a yourth sporting centre	Construction of museum in the	Create, construct and equip a Toddler play ground

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Priority Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youth and Civic Education		Culture	Sport
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1	1
		PC Nsongwa road (2km)	Nsongwa	for the Nsongwa water supply scheme	Ntoh to Kumbari road	Council	agricultural techniques	Nsongwa	in the construction of the palace museum	techniques	trees at Mkiongah	forest shrine	centre		Fondom	
	Cost	**5,000,000**	**35,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**16,000,000**	**60,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**7,500,000**	**10,000,000**

Source: CARD Field Survey 2019

6.2.1.1 Bamenda II Council Priority Projects

During the diagnosis, a number of Council priority projects were identified as seen in Table 6.14 below.

Table 6.14: Bamenda II Council Priority Projects

S/N	Sector	Project Description	Technical Program	Partners
1	Local governance (Planning document)	Implement regulations with regards to wetlands within Bamenda urban	Governance and Local Administration	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
2	Local governance (Planning document)	Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices through sensitization campaign	Governance and Local Administration	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
3	Local governance (Planning document)	Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to LUP and PDU	Governance and Local Administration	Bamenda II Council
4	Public and community facilities (Educational institutions)	Acquisition of sites/rehabilitation of (Kinder gardens, Nursery, Primary, Grammar, Technical, and Youths Civic Center)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINCAF, MINHDU, MINEDUB, BIIC MINESEC, BCC,
5	Public and community facilities (Sports and Recreation)	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Semi Olympic pitches, Proximity sport platform, Municipal stadium, Sports fields, Infants playgrounds and Toddlers playgrounds)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU, MINSPORT
6	Public and community facilities (Social and Cultural)	Acquisition of sites/construction of (District halls, Public library, Women Empowerment Centers, Cemeteries, Cultural houses, Handicap Centers, Semi Olympic pitches)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINCAF, MINHDU, MINAS, BCC, BIIC
7	Public and community facilities (Commercial facilities) council asset base	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Tertiary markets, Motor parks, Slaughter houses, Public toilets, Lorry parks)	Governance and Local Administration	MINCOMMERCE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
8	Public and community facilities (Tourism and Leisure)	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Leisure park, Leisure complex, green spaces, playgrounds, botanical garden)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINEPDED, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
9	Public and community facilities (Tourism and Leisure)	Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	Economic development	MINTOUR, BCC
10	Potable water supply	Carry out studies for upgrading the water supply capacity	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINEE, CAMWATER, CDE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
11	Electricity Supply	Extension and upgrading of existing electricity networks	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINEE, ENEO, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
12	Electricity Supply	Public street lighting	Improvement of Basic Social Services	ENEO, BCC BIC, BIIC, BIIIC
13	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road from Che Street - Pinyin Quarter Alakuma Junction	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC

14	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Ben & Bros Street (Musang) (0.89km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
15	Environment and Nature protection	Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Ngomham VI, and Mukwebu	Environment and Nature protection	MINHDU, BCC, MINPED
16	Youth & Civic Education	Construction of a multipurpose youth Centre equipped with solar panel, computers and other facilities	Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	MINJEC, BCC
17	Commercial	Construction Bamenda trade centre	Economic and Environmental	MINHDU, BCC
18	Primary Road	Construction of the road Nangah Junction - Old CENAJES	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU
19	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Matgeni Junction - ENEO Ntarikon - Alakuma stream (0.95km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
20	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Nacho Roundabout - Old CENAJES	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
21	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Atuakom Junction-Nacho Roundabout	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
22	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road (Street 3) Mulang (0.77km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
23	Tertiary road	Construction of the road End of tar Longla - New Simplicity	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
24	Tertiary road	Construction of the road K Place - Ngomgham	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
25	Access road	Construct road from Atuakom Junction via Atuakom II-Mbomassa (Nangah Street) (1.25km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
26	Access road	Construct Mancho Street to Back Travelers plus a bridge (0.85km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	Nitob III, Back Travelers
27	Access road	Construction of the road Atuakom Junction - Atuakom II-Mbomassa Quarter	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
28	Access road	Construction of the road below Longla Residence Ntamulung	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
29	Access road	Construct street in front of Catholic Church Small Mankon (0.3km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC
30	Access road	Construct and tar road from Mbingfibieh Junction-Akokikang to Mbengwi road (1.53km)	Improvement of Basic Social Services	MINHDU, BCC

6.2.1.2 Bamenda City Council - Giant /Macro projects

1) Short Term (MITEF) 2021-2023

S/N	Sector	Project Description	Partners	Technical Program
1	Local governance (Planning document)	Preparation of Urban District Development Plans	BCC	Governance and Local Administration
2	Local governance (Planning	Preparation of sector Plans in Priority Development Area	BCC	Governance and Local

	document)	(PDA) Ntamulung Quarter		Administration
3	Local governance (Policy document)	Update/preparation of Bamenda City land use rules and regulations	BCC	Governance and Local Administration
4	Local governance (Planning document)	Preparation of Bamenda City parking rules and regulations	MINHDU, BCC	Governance and Local Administration
5	Local governance (Planning document)	Implement regulations with regards to wetlands within Bamenda urban	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Governance and Local Administration
6	Local governance (Planning document)	Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices through sensitization campaign	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Governance and Local Administration
7	Commercial	Preparation of CBD and Urban District Service Centre Plans	BCC	Economic development
8	Road networks	Rehabilitation of tertiary, access and communal roads	MINHDU, BCC and BIIC	Social and Economic development
9	Environment	Design of natural drainage networks	MINEPDED	Economic development and environmental protection

2) Medium Term 2021-2025

S/N	Sector	Project Description	Actors	Technical Program
1	Local governance (Planning document)	Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to LUP and PDU	Bamenda II Council	Governance and Local Administration
2	Local governance (Planning Unit)	Setting up of Bamenda City Planning Authority	Bamenda City Council	Governance and Local Administration
3	Public and community facilities ***(Educational institutions)***	Acquisition of sites/rehabilitation of (Kinder gardens, Nursery, Primary, Grammar, Technical, Teachers Training, University and Youths Civic Center)	MINCAF, MINHDU, MINEDUB, BIIC MINESEC, BCC,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
4	Public and community facilities ***(Health institutions)***	Acquisition of sites/rehabilitation of District Hospital, Integrated Health Centres)	MINCAF, MINHDU, BIIC MINSANTE, BCC,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
5	Public and community facilities ***(Security services)***	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Sub-divisional Police Stations, Police Posts and Gendarmerie Brigades)	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU, MINAT	Improvement of Basic Social Services
6	Public and community facilities ***(Sports and Recreation)***	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Semi Olympic pitches, Proximity sport platform, 2nd category Parcours Vita, Municipal stadium, Sports fields, Infants playgrounds and Toddlers playgrounds)	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU, MINSPORT	Improvement of Basic Social Services
7	Public and community facilities ***(Social and Cultural)***	Acquisition of sites/construction of (District halls, Public library, Women Empowerment Centers, Cemeteries, Cultural houses, Handicap Centers, Semi Olympic pitches)	MINCAF, MINHDU, MINAS, BCC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
8	Public and community facilities ***(Commercial facilities) council asset base***	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Tertiary markets, Motor parks, Slaughter houses, Public toilets, Lorry parks)	MINCOMMERCE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Governance and Local Administration

9	Public and community facilities ***(Tourism and Leisure)***	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Leisure park, Leisure complex, green spaces, playgrounds, botanical garden)	MINEPDED, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
10	Public and community facilities ***(Tourism and Leisure)***	Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	MINTOUR, BCC	Economic development
11	Public and community facilities ***(Tourism and Leisure)***	Prepare projects proposal for development of tourism site to MINTOUL in collaboration with the Regional Delegation of Tourism	MINTOUR, BCC	Economic development
12	Recreation	Construction of city car park	MINHDU, BCC	Economic development and environmental protection
13	Potable water supply	Rehabilitation and regular maintenance of water supply networks and installations	MINEE, CDE CAMWATER,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
14	Potable water supply	Carry out studies for upgrading the water supply capacity	MINEE, CAMWATER, CDE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
15	Electricity Supply	Extension and upgrading of existing electricity networks	MINEE, ENEO, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
16	Electricity Supply	Public street lighting	ENEO, BCC BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
17	Higher Education	Acquire and demarcate University of Bamenda campus at Ntumbong or Ntanka	MINCAF, MINESUP, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
18	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road from Che Street – Pinyin Quarter Alakuma Junction	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
19	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Ben & Bros Street (Musang) (0.89km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
20	Road infrastructure	Construct a (01) bridge between Mulang and Ndamukong quarter	BIIC, BIIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
21	Industry and Technological development	Carry out an industrial and manufacturing base study of Bamenda	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
22	Industry and Technological development	Site acquisition for Bamenda II industrial zone	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
23	Transport	Selection, acquisition and reservation of sites for Council motor and lorry parks	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU	Governance and Local Administration
24	Hygiene and sanitation	Construction of public conveniences in some neighbourhoods	BCC and, BIC, BIIC, BIIIC	Environmental and Nature protection
25	Hygiene and sanitation	Carry out studies for the creation of additional waste collection points within the urban areas	MINHDU, BCC	Environment and Nature protection
26	Environment and Nature protection	Wetlands reclaimed, stream banks and wetlands protected in Mulang, Ngomham VI, and Mukwebu	MINHDU, BCC, MINPED	Environment and Nature protection

3) Long Term 2025-2035

S/N	Sector	Project Description	Actors	Technical Program

1	Residential	Construction of social houses	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
2	Residential	Acquisition of land and construction social houses	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
3	Residential	Upgrading of Ntamulung I slump areas	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
4	Industry and Technological development	Development of Bamenda II Industrial zone	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
5	Transport	Development of a Central Bus Station	MINHDU, BCC	Economic development
6	Youth & Civic Education	Construction of a multipurpose youth Centre equipped with solar panel, computers and other facilities	MINJEC, BCC	Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths
7	Commercial	Construction Bamenda trade centre	MINHDU, BCC	Economic and Environmental
8	Industrial	Provide site and services in the industrial areas	MINIMIDT, (MAGZI)	Economic and Environmental
9	Recreation	Construction of stadium	Councils and partners	Improvement of Basic Social Services
10	Primary Road	Construction of diamond road intersection at Ngeng Junction	MINHDU	Improvement of Basic Social Services
11	Primary Road	Dualisation of Finance Junction-Veterinary Junction to City Chemist Roundabout - Food Market - Hospital Roundabout length) (**3,1** km)	MINHDU and MINTP	Improvement of Basic Social Services
12	Primary Road	Construction of the road Nangah Junction - Old CENAJES	MINHDU	Improvement of Basic Social Services
13	Primary Road	Dualisation of the road Hospital Roundabout - Mile 8 Mankon 11.29km	MINHDU and MINTP	Improvement of Basic Social Services
14	Primary Road	Construction of the road Render Vous-Ngomgham –Wum Road (2.99km)	MINHDU	Improvement of Basic Social Services
15	Primary Road	Dualisation of the road Hospital Roundabout-River Mezam (Mbengwi road) (4.9 km)	MINHDU and MINTP	Improvement of Basic Social Services
16	Primary Road	Construction of the road Nangah Junction - Ntaturu - Mbengwi road	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
17	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Matgeni Junction - ENEO Ntarikon – Alakuma stream (0.95km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
18	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Nacho Roundabout - Old CENAJES	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
19	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Atuakom Junction-Nacho Roundabout	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
20	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Airport Junction - Mankon Palace	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
21	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road (Street 2) Mulang	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
22	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road (Street 3) Mulang (0.77km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
23	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road BCC - Ntamulung Roundabout - Veterinary Junction	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
24	Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction and tarring of T Junction-Hospital Round About	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services

		including sidewalks (0.81km)		
25	Tertiary road	Construct inter-quarter road from K-Place (Ntumaza) to Ngomgham (0.71km)	MINHDU, BCC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
26	Tertiary road	Construction of the road from Che Street - Pinyin Quarter Alakuma Junction (1.47km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
27	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Noble man - Catholic Church Alakuma	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
28	Tertiary road	Construction of the road End of tar Longla - New Simplicity	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
29	Tertiary road	Construction of the road K Place - Ngomgham	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
30	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Council Ntankah II St. Francis Catholic Hospital Ntasen	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
31	Tertiary road	Construction of the road St. Blaise Hospital Big Mankon Cemetery - Upper Atua-Azire	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
32	Tertiary road	Upper Atua-azire - Nacho Roundabout	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
33	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Azire Old Church Junction - Noble man - Family Store - Mbengwi Park	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
34	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Azire Old Church Junction - Symbol of Unity	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
35	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Azire Old Church Junction - below Azire school - Azire New Church	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
36	Tertiary road	Construction of the road Traveler's Junction - Mbengwi road	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
37	Tertiary road	Reconstruct and tar road from Mile 8 Junction to Bamenda Airport (4.4km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
38	Tertiary road	Construct and tar road from Atuakom Junction-Nacho Junction (0.74km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
39	Tertiary road	Construct and tar road from County Bilingual to Ndzumambeuh Junction (0.95km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
40	Road Crossing Structure	Construct pedestrian crossing at Veterinary Junction	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
41	Access Road	Construct Old road Ntaturu-park-Moghamo Garage (1.08km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
42	Access Road	Construct and tar road from Council Junction-Cow Boy Junction (1.16km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
43	Access Road	Construction of the road (Street 5) Mulang (0.57km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
44	Access Road	Construction of road from Saint Blaise Hospital Big Mankon to Upper Atua Azire (0.89km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
45	Access road	Construction and tarring of Veterinary Junction-Ayaba-T Junction road including sidewalks (1.47km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services

46	Access road	Tarring Muwatsu Market IRAD road (0.82km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
47	Access road	Construct road from Atuakom Junction via Atuakom II-Mbomassa (Nangah Street) (1.25km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
48	Access road	Construct Mancho Street to Back Travelers plus a bridge (0.85km)	Nitob III, Back Travelers	Improvement of Basic Social Services
49	Access Road	Construction and tarring of Neba Ngu Garage-Mukwebuh Quarter (1.15km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
50	Access road	Construction of the road Buea Bamenda Street	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
51	Access road	Construction of the road Atuakom Junction - New Bell - Akaka Junction	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
52	Access road	Construction of the road Atuakom Junction – Atuakom II-Mbomassa Quarter	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
53	Access road	Construction of the road Vicky street	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
54	Access road	Construction of the road below Longla Residence Ntamulung	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
55	Access road	Construction of inter-quarter road Ntsubu-Akokikang-Mbengwi road (1.3km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
56	Access road	Construct and tar road Small Mankon-Church Centre-GSS Mulang (0.78km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
57	Access road	Construct street in front of Catholic Church Small Mankon (0.3km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
58	Access road	Construct and tar road from Mbingfibieh Junction-Akokikang to Mbengwi road (1.53km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
59	Access road	Construct and tar road from Army Hospital Annex to Bum Quarter (0.38km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
60	Access road	Rehabilitation of Alasuatom-Alafrumbi-Kukvung road (2.58km)	BCC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
61	Communal road	Construction of the road Mbatu Junction - Mbatu Palace	Bamenda II Council	Economic and Environmental
62	Communal road	Construction of the road Mbatu Junction - Nsongwa Palace	Bamenda II Council	Economic and Environmental
63	Communal road	Construction of the road Mbatu Junction - Chomba Palace	Bamenda II Council	Economic and Environmental
64	Environment	Construction of central sewage system for the city	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
65	Drainage	Canalisation of primary drainages (streams) between the following quarters: - Mulang, Musang & Ngomgham IV (4.4km)	Alakum, Chinde and Ntarinkon I	Environment and nature protection
66	Drainage	Canalisation of primary drainages (streams) between the following quarters: - Musang, Ntamulung and Mulang (4.8km)	Musang, Ntamulung and Mulang	Environment and nature protection
67	Drainage	Canalisation of Mezam river (Mulang wetlands) (4.44km)	Mulang	Environment and nature protection

		Phase 1		
68	Drainage	Canalisation of Mezam river wetlands along (Mbatu Junction, Nkvurah, Ntaturu, Akokikang, Mukwebu) (12.15km) **Phase 1**	Mbatu, Nkvurah, Ntaturu, Akokikang, Mukwebu	Environment and nature protection

6.2.2 Budget Framework Based of CA (over three years)

Table 6.15: Budget Framework Based of CA

Budgetary Year	Administrative Account Amount	Investment	Investment with council's revenue	Observations
2016	357,610,831	206,189,789	113,600,871	PNDP=56,445,809 PIB=36,143,109 94,588,918
2017	422,614,466	210,482,709	51,295,528	PNDP=75,679,281 CDF=16,000,000 PIB=67,507,900 159,187,181
2018	547,054,399	265,470,422	100,413,772	PNDP=12,918,740 CDF=20,000,000 PIB=132,137,900 Forestry= 1,500,000 165,056,650
Total			**265,310,171**	
Average Annual Level of Investment			88,436,724	
Budget previewed over 5 years			442,183,618	
Investment support from MINDDEVEL			500,000,000	
Funding from MINTP for 5 years			135,000,000	
TOTAL INVESTMENT (5 YEaRS)			**1,077,183,618**	

Note: *The Administrative Accounts documents for the period 2014, 2015 were unavailable due to the current socio-political crises. The Council Secretatiate and archive are in-accessible. Henced, the budget previewed for the (5years) was as a function of the average obtained for the periods (2016, 2017 and 2018) as seen in the analysis above.*

The annual yearly investment by the Council (88,436,724FCFA) is low due to the three years running of the socio-political issues which prevented the council from generating income for investment, rather depends soley on the public investment amount as provided by the state.

Therefore, the general approach of finding the average of the council investement for the past three consercutive years so as to get a realistic figure to be used as the basis for projection for the next five years is not attainable within the present circumstances. Rather the investment figure for 2021 (1,111,600,648FCFA) including the 100,000,000FCFA allocation by the Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development and 135,000,000FCFA from Ministry of public works meant purely for investment purposes gives a basis on which approximate attainable figures can be used.

6.2.3 Ranking of quarters according to Funding priority

During the participatory Quarters Diagnosis (PQD), we found out that not all the quarters have the same level of socio economic infrastructure, such as schools, health centres, roads, electricity etc.

It is important for Council Executives and councillors to know the level of provision of services in the 128 Quarters of the municipality. In this light ranking was used to determine the availability of this service in the various quarters or villages of the municipality.

Ranking is the classifying of the quarters of the villages of the Bamenda II municipality (Mankon, Nsongwa, Mbatu, and Chomba), from the least needy to the neediest according to the social infrastructure found within these quarters.

The coding used was based on the availability of this service or it absence in the quarter. If the service exists, or the quarter is at the reach of this service, it is graded one (1), and when it doesn't it is graded zero (0), not depending on the state of this service and considering that its state provision of this service or infrastructure. After a rough classification using national grid of urban facilities these social services (nursery school, primary school, secondary school, potable water, Health Centre, access roads, and electricity), a result was obtained as per quarter of the municipality.

After the classification, many quarters had same marks of different scores, meaning they have same level of development. They were then group into a category of development and need. In a situation of bracket, population of the quarters are used as consensus in which priority is given to the quarter with greater population, but since not all the quarters have population statistics; they were grouped into one result. In the classification of the various villages of the Bamenda municipality; the quarters and their position and level of development were as seen below.

Within the urban area MINHDU (2018) planning guide enable the assessment of the provision of services as a function of:

- Threshold population
- Range of a facility
- Accessibility

In addition, the urban planning regulations and guidelines of the Bamenda Master Plan (MP) and Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP) were also used to avoid conflicts in the land use and new proposals in the provision of public and community facilities. Lastly, proposals for the provision of services took into account other adjoining subdivisional councils i.e. there are networks such as water and electricity supply which cuts across their subdivisional limits.

Table 6.16: Funding order of priority of Bamenda II Council

1. Funding order of priority of Bamenda II Council Mankon Village

1d	Quarter	Nursery School	Primary School	Secondary School	Potable Water	Health Centre	Access road	Electri'ty	Total	Position	Remark
1	Azire A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
2	Azire B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
3	Lower Atuazire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
4	Mbingfibieh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
5	Mbomasa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
6	Mulang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
7	Musang I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
8	Musang II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
9	Ngomham I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
10	Ngomham II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
11	Nitob III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
12	Nitob VII	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy

13	Ntambag II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
14	Ntambag III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
15	Ntamulung I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
16	Ntamulung II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
17	Ntamulung III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
18	Alankie	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
19	Alatsu	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
20	Atuakom I	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
21	Atuakom II	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
22	Atualakom	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
23	Mukwebuh	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
24	Ngomham III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
25	Ngomham IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
26	Nitob I	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
27	Nitob II	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
28	Nitob IV	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
29	Nitob V	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
30	Nitob VI	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
31	Ntambag I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
32	Ntarinkon I	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
33	Ntarinkon II	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
34	Ntarinkon III	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
35	Ntarinkon IV	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
36	Ntsuabuh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
37	Akokikang	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
38	Akumlam	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
39	Alakoro	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
40	Alakuma	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
41	Alamandom	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
42	Alamatu	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
43	Alasuatom	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
44	Alatakoh	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
45	Bagbanong	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
46	Bagmande	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
47	Ngulung	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
48	Ntambeng	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
49	Upper Atuazire	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
50	Alabukam	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
51	Alafrumbi	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
52	Asongkah	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
53	Atuafon	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
54	Chinde	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
55	Kukvung	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
56	Maso	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
57	Matsom	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy

58	Muwatsu	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
59	Ndzumambueh	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
60	Nkvurah	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
61	Ntakimbari	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
62	Ntamafe	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
63	Ntaturu I	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
64	Ntaturu II	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
65	Ntingkag	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
66	Alabukom	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
67	Alatah	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
68	Matsam	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
69	Ntabukoh	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
70	Ntangien	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
71	Ntankah II	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Most Needy
72	Ndzong	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**	6th	Must Needy
73	Ndzumafon	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**	6th	Must Needy
74	Ntankah I	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**	6th	Must Needy
75	Ntumbong I	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	**3**	6th	Must Needy
76	Ntumbong II	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**3**	6th	Must Needy

2. Funding order of priority of Bamenda II Council Mbatu Village

Id	Quarter	Nursery School	Primary School	Secondary School	Potable Water	Health Centre	Access road	Electri'ty	Total	Position	Remark
1	Mile 90 Mbatu	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	1st	Least Needy
2	Atuafor I	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	2nd	Less Needy
3	Mission	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	2nd	Less Needy
4	Nkie Nkeng	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	2nd	Less Needy
5	Ntoh Mbatu	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	2nd	Less Needy
6	Achwimbang	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	3rd	Needy
7	Atuafor II	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	3rd	Needy
8	Nkietstem	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	3rd	Needy
9	Ntahti	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	**5**	3rd	Needy
10	Afusi Mbatu	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	4th	More Needy
11	Atugh Alah	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	**4**	4th	More Needy
12	Atugh Ndang	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	**4**	4th	More Needy
13	Makane	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	**4**	4th	More Needy
14	Ngoh Ngwaba Munjuh	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	**4**	4th	More Needy
15	Nguti I	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	**4**	4th	Most Needy
16	Nguti II	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	**4**	4th	Most Needy
17	Ntengafor	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	**4**	4th	Most Needy
18	Kembari Mbatu	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	**3**	5th	Must Needy
19	Makukune	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	**3**	5th	Must Needy
20	Ndzing Ndzah	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	**3**	5th	Must Needy
21	Ntamangu	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	**3**	5th	Must Needy

22	Nteng Ndang	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	**3**	5th	Must Needy
23	Bamentah	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	6th	Must Needy
24	Benewi	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	6th	Must Needy
25	Jangma	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	6th	Must Needy

3. Funding order of Priority of Bamenda II Council Chomba Village

Id	Quarter	Nursery School	Primary School	Secondary School	Potable Water	Health Centre	Access road	Electricity	Total	Position	Remark
1	Afosi	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**6**	1st	Least Needy
2	Banjong	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**6**	1st	Least Needy
3	Laafor	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	1st	Least Needy
4	Makukuni	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	1st	Least Needy
5	Ntaw Chomba	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	1st	Least Needy
6	Mambang	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	**5**	2nd	Less Needy
7	Nkamandere	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	**5**	2nd	Less Needy
8	Mbefuh	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	**4**	3rd	Needy
9	Njimako	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	**4**	3rd	Needy
10	Ntambu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	**4**	3rd	Needy
11	Ntamulek	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	**3**	4th	More Needy
12	Akaka	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	5th	Must Needy
13	Atuala	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	5th	Must Needy
14	Betita	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	5th	Must Needy
15	Tingoh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	5th	Must Needy
16	Atuadong	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	6th	Must Needy

4. Funding order of priority of Bamenda II Council Nsongwa Village

Id	Quarter	Nursery School	Primary School	Secondary School	Potable Water	Health Centre	Access road	Electri'ty	Total	Position	Remark
1	Asaba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
2	Forwah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**	1st	Least Needy
3	Fotibu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
4	Nehkwenne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	2nd	Less Needy
5	Ndangh	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
6	Ntambah	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**6**	3rd	Needy
7	Nching	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	More Needy
8	Nting Munyih	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	4th	Most Needy
9	Ntingafor	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	**5**	4th	Most Needy
10	Kumbari	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Must Needy
11	Nsongwa Fondom	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	5th	Must Needy

Source: Bamenda II Council 2020

6.2.4 Validation of data based per sector

The data and information obtained during diagnosis came from (a) secondary data obtained from sector heads, NGOs, civil society organisations etc. and (b) primary data from participatory quarter diagnosis. Based on needs per quarter and per sector, logframes were prepared per sector and sent to all the sector heads for verification and observations. During the planning and programming workshop, the sector heads presented their observations during group work.

6.2.5 Resource Mobilisation

In order that the Council can be able to carry out her functions especially that of implementing the projects and activities programmed in the Council Development Plan CDP, she has to source for resources.

The Council has traditional funding institutions which include like CAC, FEICOM, PNDP, the Council herself and other punctual support that they receive. These sources are not enough, the reasons why the Council has to lobby from various stakeholders who can take up some projects for sponsoring.

6.2.5.1 The Traditional Council Sponsors

Sources like the CAC, FEICOM, PIB, PNDP and Government funding come into focus as main sources of funding for projects. Sometimes what is allocated is not fixed and so distorts the amount that can be budgeted each year. This is usually not an easy exercise as sources that were projected from previous years turn out to be much smaller than expected and only confirmed in the operational year. This makes the budgeting difficult.

6.2.5.2 Other sources of Resources

There are other informal sources of funding that can be mobilized through lobbying. These include NGOs, the Village Development Associations (VDA), Churches, External elites, Foundations and interested individuals. The goal or objectives is to raise as much funds as possible to meet the growing needs of the communities to span over the five years planning period. If the council can be able to generate these resources it goes without say that many projects will be realized.

6.2.5.3 Summary of Identified Resources

Table 6.17: Potential Resource Mobilisation Circuit

S/N	Source	Total (FCFA)	Year of Mobilisation		
			2021	2022	2023
1	FEICOM	630,000,000	180,000,000	210,000,000	240,000,000
2	MINDDEVEL	300,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
3	Council Funds	300,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000
4	MINTP	135,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
5	Public Investment Budget	2,100,000,000	500,000,000	700,000,000	900,000,000
6	MINHDU	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0
		650,000,000	650,000,000	0	0
TOTAL		**4,165,000,000**	**1,587,000,000**	**1,137,000,000**	**1,387,000,000**

Source: Bamenda II Council 2020

6.3 Strategic Planning

The Prime Minister's circular n°003/PM of the 27th September 2016, bearing on the orientations of reforms in public finance for the triennial period 2016-2018, prescribed in its (axe 8), the support of Decentralized Local Collectivities (DLC) in the implementation of reforms in public finance. This is the important role given to the DLC in the circular for the preparation of the State budget of the 20th June 2017 which consist:

a) The continuation of the reinforcement and modernization of the mechanism for the collection of land tax, in order to improve on its contribution to council (DLC) and State budgets;
b) At the implementation level, the Council Development Plans (CDP) and the Mid-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) constitute the basis for identification, definition,

formulation, evaluation and the selection of programs to be included in the Public Investment Budget;

c) Regarding transfers to the Councils, the activities included in the project logbook, must adequately reflect the aspirations of the local population (communities) as contained in the Regional Priority Investment Project;
d) The program budgeting is a reform that was institutionalized by the law of the 26th of December 2007; a law which became operational on the 1st of January 2013;
e) At the central level, two (02) program budgeting have been prepared, 2013-2015 and 2016-2018 and the preparation of the 3rd program budgeting 2019-2021 which started in February 2017 and was finalized in April 2018;
f) The ongoing program budgeting 2019-2023 shall be aligned with post-GES.

Aligning the CDP to Program Budgeting

The program budgeting consists of elaborating, presenting and executing the finance law on the basis of a program of actions and it's founded on Results Based Management (RBM). It equally renders flexible the management of public policies notably, the pluriannuality of the budget. The CDP elaboration process embodies all the elements required i.e. communities based participatory problems identification and projects prioritization. Aligning the CDP to the program budgeting is centred on the following:

- The consolidation of priority micro-projects per quarter,
- The elaboration of the four technical programs,
- Synthesizing the current situation and future scenarios

6.3.1 Elaboration of Technical Program

The results from the analysis of the 128 quarters' priority projects are those expected to be invested on within the next five years in the municipality. The socio-political crises have made the average investment for the past four years running to be very low, henced, it cannot act as a bench mark to program future investments as is usual the case.

Realistic budgeting requires that resources should be available for projects earmarked. Consequently, some of the priority of priorities projects shall be carried out after 2025. The weighted technical programs are as seen in Figure 6.7 and Table 6.18 below.

Table 6.18: Weight of the Four Technical Programs

Technical Programs	Amount FCFA	Percent (%)
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	2,741,030,000	55.06%
Program 2: Economic Development and Environmental Protection	1,356,850,648	27.25%
Program 3: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support to Youths	683,625,000	13.73%
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	197,000,000	3.96%
TOTAL	**4,968,815,648**	**100.00%**

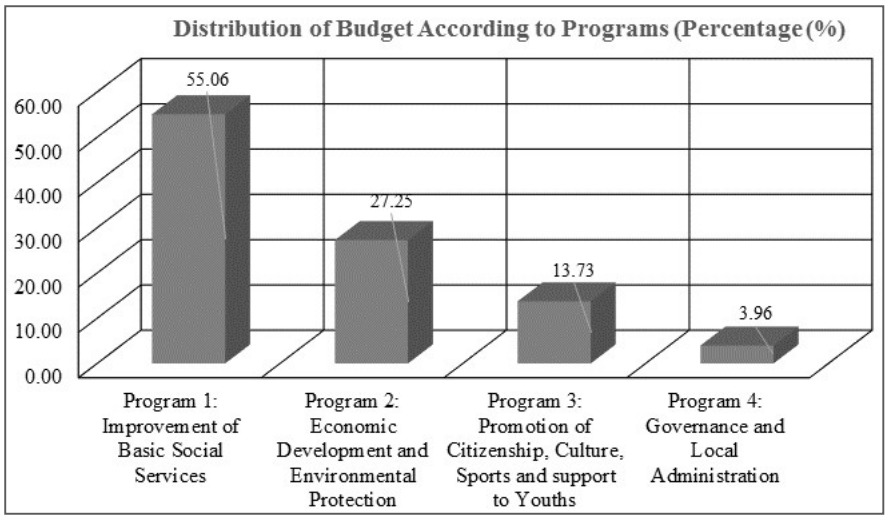


Figure 6.7: Technical Program distribution

Table 6.19: Summary of investments for Technical Programs (2021 – 2025)

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Amount FCFA
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	Public Health	520,000,000
	Water Supply	401,000,000
	Energy Supply	295,000,000
	Social Affairs	50,690,000
	Women's Empowerment & Family Protection	75,000,000
	Basic Education	323,000,000
	Secondary Education	428,000,000
	Scientific Research and Technological Innovations	30,000,000
	Housing and Urban Development (Construction and rehabilitation of urban roads)	524,725,000
	Councl Inter-Communal Projects	93,615,000
	Subtotal: Improvement of Basic Social Services	**2,741,030,000**
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	Trade and Commerce	165,000,000
	CAMWATER	299,450,648
	ENEO	40,000,000
	Agriculture	48,000,000
	Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry	240,500,000
	Tourism	15,000,000
	Public Works; Rehabilitation of Communal roads	399,400,000
	Environment and Nature Protection	129,500,000
	Transport	20,000,000
	Subtotal: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	**1,356,850,648**
Program 3: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support to Youths	Arts and Culture	376,000,000
	Sports & Physical Education	45,500,000
	Youth & Civic Education	45,500,000
	Employment, Professional & Technical	103,125,000

	Subtotal: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	**570,125,000**
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	Improvement of working environment (Management of equipment and assets)	55,500,000
	Identify and implement training and capacity building needs of Council staff	22,000,000
	Manage the civil status	40,000,000
	Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources	26,000,000
	Mobilization and improvement of revenue	38,500,000
	Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness	15,000,000
	Subtotal: Governance and Local Administration	**197,000,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**4,968,815,648**

6.3.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services to Bamenda II Council

Objective: To improve the offer of basic social services

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

Table 6.20: Planning and programming of basic social services (2021 – 2025)

Action 1.1 (Sector Public Health): Provide and improve health care facilities									
Objective: The health sector infrastructural pool increased, sex workers and persons living with HIV/AIDS have a better access to social and health care **Indicators:** Proportion of health districts needs in terms of rehabilitation and construction provided from the national level of 30.0% in 2012 - 90%, and proportion of the health district provided with ARV from 62.3% to 100%. The spread of COVID-19 pandemic reduced.									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
1.1.1 Construct a maternity section at the Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	25,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.2 Construction of Health Centre building of Alakuma IHC	Alakuma	120,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.3 VCT and ART is extended to integrated health centers,	Bamenda municipality	5,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.4 Sensitization campaigns for free HIV screening and VCT is carried out in the entire council area	Bamenda II municipality	10,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.5 Construct and equip laboratory at Akumlam IHC	Akumlam	45,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.6 Construct and equip laboratory at Alabukam IHC	Alabukam	25,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.7 Construct and equip laboratory at Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	25,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.8 Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba	Chomba	50,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.9 Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC	Mulang	45,000,000	PIB						BIIC, MINSANTE
1.1.10 Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC	Atuakom	45,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
1.1.11 Coronavirus relief package	Bamenda II municipality	125,000,000	PIB						MINSANTE
Subtotal: Public Health		**520,000,000**							
Action 1.2 (Sector Water Supply): Improve access to potable water									
Objective: To improve the protection of water catchments, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastructure **Indicators:** Rate of access to potable water in the urban and suburban communities increased from the 29.1% level in 2008 to 75%									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
1.2.1 Protection of (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank	Alamatu	15,000,000	PIB						MINEE

1.2.2 Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and construct water storage tank	Alasuatom	15,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.3 Install an electrical water pumping machine in the borehole and extend water in the quarter	Alatakoh	10,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.4 Construct a 1500m^3 water storage tank at Fotibu	Fotibu	15,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.5 Rehabilitate the Ndangh water supply scheme	Ndangh	15,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.6 Sink (1) Borehole in Alakoro	Alakoro	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.7 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntumbong II	Ntumbong II	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.8 Sink (01) borehole in GS Azanah	Azanah	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.9 Sink (01) borehole in GS Alankie	Alankie	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.10 Sink (01) borehole in Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.11 Sink (01) borehole in Ntankah IHC	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.12 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntoh Nsongwa	Ntoh Nsongwa	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.13 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Mambang	Mambang	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.14 Sink (1) borehole in GS Ntoh Mbatu	Ntoh Mbatu	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.15 Sink (1) borehole in GS Alamandom	Alamandom	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.16 Construct 02 boreholes at Lower Alankie and at Upper Alankie) construct 06 stand taps	Alankie	16,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.17 Rehabilitate and extend Ntalamat water supply scheme or connect to CAMWATER from Airport pipeline network	Matsam	20,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.18 Construct a spring source at Ntin-Muchii and water catchment at Pa Atanga and distributed to quarter (06) stand taps.	Matsom	5,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.19 Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter	Asaba	25,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.20 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in in Makane	Makane	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.21 Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committees/water caretaker in Chomba	Chomba	5,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.22 Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committees/water caretaker in Nsongwa	Nsongwa	5,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.2.23 Technical and logistical supports to Water care takers (basic tools)	Bamenda II Municipality	10,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.2.24 Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park.	Muwatsu	30,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.2.25 Construct of (01) large water storage tank at Nekwenne	Nekwenne	25,000,000	PIB						MINEE

quarter.									
1.2.26 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Alatakoh	Alatakoh	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.28 Construct 01 water catchment at Ngwankan, 01 storage tank and 04 stand taps	Atuafon	20,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.30 Protection and construction of 2 water catchments in Mile 90 Nsongwa	Mile 90 Mbatu	10,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.31 Construct an intake on the spring source at Munjuh and two (2) boreholes at Ngo-Ngwabah	Ngoh Ngwaba /Munjuh	24,000,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.33 Sink (01) borehole in Alabukam IHC	Alabukam	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.34 Sinking of a borehole at Ntankah-Mankon	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.35 Sinking of a borehole at Mulang-Mankon	Mulang	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
1.2.36 Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	Ndzong	8,500,000	PIB						MINEE
Subtotal: Water Supply		**401,000,000**							

Action 1.3 (Sector Energy Supply): Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality

Objectives: Increase construction and development of energy production infrastructure (hydroelectric and thermal plants), rehabilitation/extension of existing networks
Indicators: Regular quantity of power generated (25KVA-630KVA) and distributed

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.3.1 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Mbefuh	Mbefuh	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.2 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Nguti II	Nguti II	15,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE
1.3.3 Install (02) street lights at the entrance to New Apostolic Church and Lower Mbeah to P&T Garage.	Ntarinkon I	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.4 Install (04) street lights at Emperor Mujafu, Fonge, and Forba streets.	Ntsuabuh	4,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.5 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Ndangh quarter	Ndangh	8,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.6 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Atugh Alah	Atugh Alah	8,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE
1.3.7 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Alabukam	Alabukam	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.8 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Nkvurah	Nkvurah	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.9 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Ntabukoh	Ntabukoh	8,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.10 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into	Ntoh Nsongwa	8,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE

Ntoh Nsongwa									
1.3.11 Upgrade existing MT to two or more phase and extend network in Matsam	Matsam	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.12 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Alatakoh	Alatakoh	8,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE
1.3.13 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Atuafon	Atuafon	8,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE
1.3.14 Provision of 6 street lights at Ngomgham IV Quarters	Ngomgham IV	75,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.15 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 2-Phase and extend into Ntankah II	Ntankah II	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.16 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Kukvung	Kukvung	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.17 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend intoAlankie	Alankie	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.18 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Banjong	Banjong	15,000,000	AER/PIB						MINEE
1.3.19 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Akumlam	Akumlam	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
1.3.20 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Matsom	Matsom	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB						MINEE
Subtotal: Energy Supply		**307,000,000**							

Action 1.4 (Sector Social Affairs): Promotion & protection of the social situation of citizens; irrespective of their physical and mental states, se and, age

Objectives: Discriminations towards vulnerable, marginal /marginalised groups are reduced,
Indicators: At least 80% of the various specific social groups-women, disabled/marginalized benefit from access to basic social services

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.4.1 Partnership with CBC-SEEPD program to assist the vulnerable and PWD	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.2 Provision of (20) wheel chairs to cripples if the municipality	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.3 Procure (2) laptops computers installed special speech software or screen readers (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access) for HSUVI Group	Bamenda II Council	1,500,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.4 Provision of (51) white canes to (HSUVI) Group Bamenda	Bamenda II Council	2,040,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.5 Assistance to Association for the Empowerment of the deaf and Vulnerable Persons (AEDVP) Group through capacity building (income generating, and business management),	Bamenda II Council	2,500,000	PIB						MINAS

1.4.6 Provision of (15) white canes to (AEDVP) Group Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	600,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.7 Provide start-up capital for 10 members of AEDVP Group	Bamenda II Council	350,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.8 Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(15)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability) income generating - **Traditional embroidery**)	Bamenda II Council	750,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.9 Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(4)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group) income generating **Cane weary)**	Bamenda II Council	250,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.10 Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(10)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group) income generating-**Beads works)**	Bamenda II Council	500,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.11 Provision through start-ups to assist (30) disable women and girls through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group)	Bamenda II Council	1,200,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.12 Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.13 Financial assistance to Inclusive Education program Bamenda II Council Children in CBC Nkwen School for special needs	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINAS
1.4.14 Provides assistance to Bamenda II Council pupils and students with special needs in inclusive educational institutions	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINAS
Subtotal: Social Affairs		**50,690,000**							

Action 1.5 (Sector Women's Empowerment & Family Protection): Adequately empowered women to enjoy their cultural, social, economic and political rights within Bamenda II Council

Objectives: Promote empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child within the Municipality
Indicators: Creation of (04) women's in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa to train and sensitized women and girls,

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.5.1 Identifying active women groups and networks in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa and provide assistance to the groups	Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa	10,000,000	PIB						MINPROFF
1.5.2 Create and construct a Women empowerment Centre at Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	65,000,000	PIB						MINPROFF
Subtotal: Women's Empowerment & Family Protection		**75,000,000**							

Action 1.6 (Sector Basic Education): Improve access to quality basic education

Objective: To Improve on the infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the Nursery and primary Schools in Bamenda II Municipality
Indicators: (05) Nursery schools are constructed and equipped, (12) blocks of classrooms and (04) latrines or VIP toilets are constructed in primary schools by 2025

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.6.1 Create a nursery school, construct and equip a Block of (02) classrooms at Upper Atuazire	Upper Atuazire	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.2 Createa nursery school, construct and equip (02) GNS classrooms at Alafrumbi	Alafrumbi	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.3 Construct (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba	Chomba	22,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.4 Construct a block of (02) classrooms at GS Ntambah	Ntambah	20,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.5 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Azanah	Azanah	4,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.6 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Alankie	Alankie	4,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.7 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Alamandom	Alamandom	4,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.8 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Ntoh Mbatu	Ntoh Mbatu	4,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.9 Construct and equip (02) classrooms at GS Ntingkag	Ntingkag	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.10 Create a GNS, construct and equip a block (02) classrooms in Akokikang	Akokikang	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.11 Create GNS, construct and equip a block (02) classrooms in Atualakom	Atualakom	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.12 Construct and equip (02) classrooms GNS Ntoh-Mbatu	Ntoh-Mbatu	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.13 Construction and equip (02) classrooms in GS Alamatsom	Alamatsom	22,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.14 Create GNS, construct and equip a block (02) classrooms in Ndzumambueh	Ndzumambueh	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.15 Construct and equip (02) classrooms GNS Akumlam	Akumlam	25,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.16 Construction and equip (02) classrooms in GS Matrufon	Matrufon	22,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
1.6.17 Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and Head Teachers office in Ntamuleh	Ntamuleh	21,000,000	PIB						MINEDUB
Subtotal: Basic Education		**323,000,000**							

Action 1.7 (Sector Secondary Education): Promotion and provision of secondary educational opportunities and conducive atmosphere

Objectives: Improve access and equity in the provision of secondary general and technical education,
Indicators: (13) Classrooms, (08) workshops, (04) libraries and (02) science laboratories are constructed and equipped by 2025

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.7.1 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GSS Alankie	GSS Alankie	22,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.2 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Ntaturu	GTC Ntaturu	22,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.3 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Ntankah	GTC Ntankah	22,000,000	PIB						MINESEC

1.7.4 Constructed and equip science laboratory in GSS Alankie	Alankie	35,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.5 Construct and equip (02) Workshop in GTC Ntaturu	Ntaturu	45,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.6 Construct (01) Science laboratory and equip in GSS Mulang	Mulang	25,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.7 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Bagmande	GTC Bagmande	25,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.8 Construct and equip (02) Workshop in GTC Bagmande	Bagmande	45,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.9 Construct and equip (01) Library block in GSS Alankie	Alankie	20,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.10 Construct and equip (01) Library block in GTC Bagmande	Bagmande	20,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.11 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GSS Mulang	GSS Mulang	22,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.12 Construct and equip (02) Workshop in GTC Ntankah	Ntankah	30,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.13 Construct and equip (02) Workshop in GTC Ntaturu	Ntaturu	30,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.14 Construct and equip (01) Library block in GTC Ntankah	Ntankah	20,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.15 Construct and equip (01) Library block in GSS Mulang	Mulang	20,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
1.7.16 Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande	Bagmande	25,000,000	PIB						MINESEC
Subtotal: Secondary Education		**428,000,000**							

Action 1.8 (Sector Scientific Research and Technological Innovations): Make available and improve access to and utilization of research results and innovations in domains relevant to the population within Bamenda II Council

Objective: The results of scientific research are disseminated to the population of the municipality
Indicators: Number of research findings disseminated to various categories of users and a number of farmers benefiting from the research findings

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
1.8.1 Organisation of workshop in partnership with IRAD Mankon on the vulgarisation of scientific research results (improved seed varieties, treatment of animal and crop diseases,	Bamenda II Council	30,000,000	PIB						IRAD, MINADER & MINEPIA
Subtotal: Scientific Research and Technological Innovations		**30,000,000**							

Action 1.9 (Sector Housing and Urban Development): Improve and integrate dwellers into mainstream society through the provision of basic, physical infrastructure which is connected to main city networks and to improve their socio-economic conditions

Objective: Increase access to housing and urban development services by providing adequate road networks and infrastructure in the Bamenda II Council
Indicators: At least 29.3 km of paved road networks constructed within the urban area of Bamenda II Council, at least 3.41km of Primary roads, 4.5km of secondary and 15.4km Collector road networks rehabilitated or constructed. (01) culvert (05) bridges are constructed.

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
A) Construction of bridges and culverts									
1.9.1 Construct two (02) bridges linking Nitob VI and Nitob 3 in Ade Metal	Nitob VI and Nitob 3	30,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.2 Construct (01) bridge linking Nkvurah stream and behind Moghamo Garage	Nkvurah	15,000,000	PIB						MINHDU

1.9.4 Construct a bridge linking Nitob II and Ntaturu	Nitob II and Ntaturu	15,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.5 Construct culvert, backfill and grade road linking Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter	Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter	15,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
B) Construction of Primary roads									
1.9.7 Rehabilitation of the Alamatu - GHS - Mankon Palace road (3.41km)	Alamatu - GHS -Mankon Palace	35,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
C) Construction of Secondary roads									
1.9.9 Rehabilitation of the road End of tar Longla - New Simplicity	Musang 2	15,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.10 Rehabilitation of the road Ntankah II - St. Francis Catholic Hospital Ntasen	Ntankah II/Ntasen	16,500,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.13 Rehabilitation of road Che Street - Pinyin Quarter-Alakuma Junction (1.47km)	Pinyin Quarter-Alakuma	30,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.14 Rehabilitate inter-quarter road Ntsubu-Akokikang-Mbengwi road (1.3km)	Ntsubu-Akokikang	12,500,000	PIB						MINHDU
D) Rehabilitation and construction of Tertiary roads									
1.9.15 Construction of the road Noble Man - Catholic Church Alakuma	Nitob	55,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.16 Rehabilitate inter-quarter road Azire Old Church Junction - Noble man - Family Store - Mbengwi Park	Nitob I	18,500,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.17 Construction of the road Vicky street	Azire "B"	25,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.18 Rehabilitate inter-quarter road Azire Old Church Junction - below PS Azire - Azire New Church	Nitob III	25,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.19 Rehabilitation of the road below Longla Residence Ntamulung	Ntamulung II	15,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.20 Rehabilitation of the road Buea Bamenda Street	Atuakom I	17,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.21 Construction of the road Atuakom Junction - New Bell - Akaka Junction	Atuakom II	15,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.22 Rehabilitate road Mancho Street to Back Travelers plus a bridge (0.85km)	Nitob	40,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.23 Construction of road from Saint Blaise Hospital Big Mankon to Upper Atua Azire (0.89km)	Upper Atua Azire	20,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.24 Rehabilitation of road Community Development Dept.-Pinyin Quarter road (0.95km)	Ntarinkon III	7,125,000	PIB						MINHDU
1.9.25 Rehabilitation of Old road Ntaturu-park-Moghamo Garage (1.08km)	Ntaturu	8,100,000	PIB						MINHDU

1.9.26 Rehabilitation of road from Atuakom Junction via Atuakom II-Mbomassa (Nangah Street) (1.25km)	Atuakom II/Mbomassa	20,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.27 Rehabilitation of road from Behind Travelers linking Ntaturu II Quarter + bridge (0.64km)	Nitob II, Ntaturu	30,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.28 Rehabilitate road from Teen Mission to Asaba Quarter (0.85km)	Asaba Quarter	10,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
1.9.29 Rehabilitate road from GBHS Ntamulung Junction-Mofor Street (Mugheb)	Ntamulung I	35,000,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
Subtotal: Rehabilitation/construction of urban roads		**524,725,000**							
Total: Improvement of Basic Social Services		**2,741,030,000**							

6.3.1.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Objective: To improve local economy and promote sustainable development

Indicators: Number of enterprises located in the area and activities of promotion of sustainable development

Table 6.21: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection (2021 – 2025)

Action 2.1 (Sector Trade and Commerce): Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers									
Objective: To increase level of income generation through improved market infrastructure within the Municipality **Indicators:** The number of standard market infrastructure increase, (03) warehouses and ruminants' markets, hangers constructed									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
2.1.1 Provide training in animal husbandry (cows, pigs, sheep and goats)	Ngoh Ngwaba /Munjuh	20,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
2.1.2 Creation and construction of Mile 90 ruminant (small animals markets)	Mile 90	20,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
2.1.3 Creation and construction (01) warehouse/parking store Bamenda Food Market	Bamenda Food Market	25,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
2.1.4 Creation and construction of Muwastu ruminant (small animals markets)	Muwastu	20,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
2.2.5 Construction of 01 market hanger in Alabukam markets	Alabukam	20,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
2.2.6 Construction of 01 market hanger in Chomba markets	Chomba	20,000,000	PIB						MINADER
2.1.7 Site acquisition and studies for neighbourhood market in Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	25,000,000	PIB						MINADER
2.1.8 Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement of artists, craftsmen and innovators in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	15,000,000	PIB						MINADER
Subtotal: Trade and Commerce		**165,000,000**							

Action 2.2 (Sector Agriculture): Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers

Objective: To promote and increase agricultural production and productivity in Bamenda II municipality
Indicators: Agricultural products are competitive and are making extra inroads on local, regional and international markets; the contribution of the rural sector to GDP increased

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.2.1 Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Mbatu, Chomba, Nsongwa, Alabukam	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB						MINADER
2.2.2 Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam	Alakoro and Alabukam	20,000,000	PIB						MINADER
2.2.3 Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices through sensitization campaign	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINTP
2.2.4 Train farmers on storage processing and handling of small scale post-harvest technology in five zones Ntoh-Mbatu, Ntoh-Chomba, Ntoh-Nsongwa, Alabukam	Mbatu, Chomba, Nsongwa, Alabukam, Ntingkag	10,000,000	PIB						MINADER
Subtotal: Agriculture		**48,000,000**							

Action 2.3 (Sector Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry): Improve livestock and fishery production

Objective: To construct animal production infrastructure and support livestock, fisheries and animal production activities
Indicators: Animal production is enhanced through the construction of (02) cattle crutches/drinking points, dips and drinking points in the municipality by 2025

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.3.1 Provide training and resources for God's Grace cooperative and improved seeds and improved breeds of piglets to farmers in Makukuni	Makukuni	5,000,000	PIB						MINTP
2.3.2 Built capacity of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming Trainings workshops at the Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	5,500,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.3 Construction of (02) cattle crutches/drinking point in Ntumbong area	Ntumbong area	14,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.4 Construct a slaughter house for pigs and ruminants	Muwatsu	75,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.5 Support to poultry farmers through subventions in the Bamenda II Council area	Bamenda II Council	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.6 Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market	Nitob market	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.7 Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	Muwatsu market	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA

2.3.8 Construction of Construction of (01) cattle crutche/vaccination fence Ngoh Ngwaba-Mbatu	Ngoh Ngwaba-batu	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.9 Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Atualah-Chomba	Atualah-Chomba	14,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.10 Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Ntumbong area	Ntumbong area	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
2.3.11 Construction sales slabs with glass shield at Food market, Ntarinkon and Muwatsu markets	Food market, Ntarinkon and Muwatsu markets	27,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
Subtotal: Livestock production		**240,500,000**							

Action 2.4 (Sector CAMWATER): Improve access to potable water within the urban area

Objective: To improve access to potable water, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastucture
Indicators: Rehabilitate and extension of water supply networks into the urban neighbourhoods and rural communities by 15.52km in the urban area, 05 stand taps constructed.

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.4.1 Extension of water supply distribution networks (1600m)	Nsongwa	32,256,291	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.2 Extension of water supply distribution networks (925m)	Ntankah	20,909,584	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.3 Extension of water supply distribution networks (2500m)	Akumlam	52,462,114	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.4 Extension of water supply distribution networks (700m)	Fon's Palace Mankon	11,562,857	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.7.5 Extension of water supply distribution networks (9300m)	Mankon Fondom	141,439,974	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.6 Extension of water supply distribution networks (950m)	Abango/Upper Atua-azire	15,169,988	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.7 Extension of water supply distribution networks (980m)	Atuakom	15,649,840	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.8 Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
2.4.9 Construction of (5) fire hydrants	Bamenda II Council	20,000,000	CAMWATER						CAMWATER
Subtotal: CAMWATER		**299,450,648**							

Action 2.5 (Sector ENEO): Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality

Objective: Improve access to energy supply in the urban and rural communities of the municipality
Indicators: Increase production rate in KWH and extended by 5km into the rural areas by Rural Electrification Agency (AER), install high voltage transformers

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	

2.5.1 Extension of electricity distribution networks Ntagien (2km)	Ntagien	15,000,000	ENEO						ENEO
2.5.2 Extension of electricity distribution networks Abangoh (3km)	Upper Atua-azire	25,000,000	ENEO						ENEO
Subtotal: ENEO Cameroon		**40,000,000**							

Action 2.6 (Sector Tourism): To promote and protect tourism potentials/assets, development of tourism sites

Objective: To develop and promote tourism within the Bamenda II Council
Indicators: Tourism directory created and information boards/location points identified and proposals for its developments done by 2025

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.6.1 Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINTOUL
2.6.2 Creation of a tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	Council area	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.6.3 Prepare projects proposal for development of tourism site to MINTOUL in collaboration with the Regional Delegation of Tourism	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
Subtotal: Tourism		**15,000,000**							

Action 2.7 (Sector Public Works): To construct, maintain road infrastructure and make transportation most impacting

Objective: Improve and maintain road networks and infrastructure by constructing communal roads
Indicators: At least 48.2km of Communal roads (farm to market road) are rehabilitated or constructed including bridges)

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.7.1 Construction of the Ntambeng-Ntamafe (2.01km)	Ntambeng-Ntamafe	15,075,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.2 Construction of 6m span bridge over river Miesirimandoh linking Makukune in Chomba	Mambang	45,000,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.3 Construction of communal road from Ntaw Quarter – Mambang–Betitah-Tingoh-Atuala-Atuandong Quarters	Mambang – Betitah-Tingoh-Atuala-Atuandong	25,825,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.4 Rehabilitation of Akumlam-Alatah-Alabukom road (2.9km)	Akumlam-Alatah-Alabukom	21,750,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.5 Rehabilitation of the road Mbatu Junction - Mbatu Palace	Mbatu	25,000,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC

2.7.6 Rehabilitation of the road Mbatu Junction - Nsongwa Palace	Nsongwa	15,000,000	PIB						MINHDU
2.7.7 Rehabilitation of the road Mbatu Junction - Chomba Palace	Chomba	10,000,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.8 Construction of Atuafor II-Nehkwene road (1.75km)	Atuafor II-Nehkwene	13,125,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.9 Rehabilitation of Ntahmbah-Fotibu road (0.99km)	Ntahmbah-Fotibu	7,425,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.10 Construction of the Ntakimbari-Ngulung to GHS road (1.63km)	Ntakimbari-Ngulung	12,225,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.11 Rehabilitation of Alasuatom-Alafrumbi-Kukvung road (2.58km)	Alasuatom-Alafrumbi-Kukvung	19,350,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.12 Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong	Akaka and Atuandong	25,000,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.13 Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah	Alangmukara and Fowah	30,000,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.14 Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi	Mukifu & Afosi	46,200,000	PIB						MINTP, BIIC
2.7.16 Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba	Ntaw & Malah	55,500,000	PIB						BCC, MINHDU
2.7.17 Rehabilitation of road from GS Mbingfibieh-Alakoro-Alabukom Alabukam (4.39km)	Mbingfibieh -Alakoro-Alabukam	32,925,000	PIB						MINHDU
Subtotal: Public Works-Rehabilitation of Communal roads		**399,400,000**							

Action 2.8 (Sector Environment and Nature Protection): Rational and sustainable management of the environment within Bamenda II Council

Objective: Improve the embellishment of urban centre including the identification, development and management of hazard-prone areas and protection of watersheds
Indicators: Fact-finding reports available and approved, Mulang, Ngomgham, Ntaturu, Akohkikang and Mukwebuh neighbourhoods benefit from improvement of hazard-prone areas. A proportion of watersheds developed (at least 90% of watersheds developed) by 2025

Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
2.8.1 Installation of 2 garbage cans at Catholic Church Junction behind St Mary and Full Gospel Junction	Alakuma	12,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.2 Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park	Ntaturu	15,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.3 Carry out reforestation of Chomba community forest	Chomba	10,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.4 Carry out reforestation of Mbatu community forest	Mbatu	10,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED

2.8.5 Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Muwatsu) Quarter	Muwatsu	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.6 Assistance for the protection of Chomba Water catchments	Chomba	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.7 Sensitization campaigns, media and workshop on climate change	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.8 Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	25,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.9 Support environmental clubs of GBHS Nitob, GHS Nekwehne, GBHS Mbatu, GTC Bagmande, GBHS Bamenda, GBHS Down Town, GTHS Chomba	Nitob, Nekwehne, Bagmande, Mbatu, Bamenda, Down Town, Chomba	19,500,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.10 Supervision and follow-up the protection and rehabilitation of wetlands, construction of a Town Green and planting of ornamental trees	Bamenda II Council	5,500,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.11 Financial Assistance for the canalization of natural drainages (streams) in Ntarinkon I (1.98km)	Ntarinkon I	8,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.12 Sensitise and train (3) communities at the Bamenda II Council on community forest management practices and sustainable livelihood	Chomba, Mbatu Mankon	4,500,000	PIB						MINEPDED
2.8.13 Creation of (1) tree nursery with at least 1000 trees each in Mankon to carry out afforestation in the Community forest	Mankon	5,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
Subtotal: Environment and Nature Protection		**129,500,000**							

Action 2.9 (Sector Transport): Ensure efficient and adequate transport services to the public, Control and maintain order within the transport sector and Ensure the security of travellers and property

Objective: To improve transport sector by regulating transportation activities
Indicators: The implementation of the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP) planning guide as concern the activities of inter-urban travel agencies

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
2.9.1 Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to LUP and PDU	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						BCC & MINHDU
2.9.2 Implement regulations with regards to wetlands within Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	15,000,000	PIB						BCC & MINHDU
Subtotal: Transport		**20,000,000**							
Total: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection		**1,356,850,648**							

6.3.1.3 Program 3: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support Youths

Objective: To accompany the development of citizenship, culture, sports and support to youths

Indicator: Number of activities organized in relation to culture, sport, taking care of youth socio-economic integration

Table 6.22: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support Youths (2021 – 2025)

Action 3.1 (Sector Arts and Culture): Adequate improvement of infrastructure, organization and support to cultural activities to improve the participation of the population in upholding cultural values and practices within Bamenda II Council									
Objective: Adequate improvement of infrastructure, organization and support to cultural activities to improve the participation of the population in upholding cultural values and practices within Bamenda II Council, **Indicators:** At least all the (04) Fondoms and cultural groups receive assistance for the for the organization of Annual Cultural Festivals and the construction of community halls									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
3.1.1 Assist the construction a cultural Hall in Alabukam	Alabukam	5,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.2 Organization cultural activities and festivals of arts after every two years	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.3 Provide assist in the construction a community hall in Ntingkag	Ntingkag	5,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.4 Provide assist in the construction a community hall	Ndzumambueh	5,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.5 Assist in the renovation of Mankon Palace cultural Museum	Mankon Palace	15,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.6 Assist in the construction of Nsongwa Palace cultural hall/Museum	Nsongwa palace	8,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.7 Assist in the construction of Mbatu Palace cultural hall/Museum	Mbatu palace	10,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.8 Assist in the rehabilitation of Chomba Multipurpose Community Hall	Chomba palace	10,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.9 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mbatu fondom	Mbatu fondom	4,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.10 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mankon fondom	Mankon fondom	6,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.11 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Chomba fondom	Chomba fondom	4,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.12 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Nsongwa fondom	Nsongwa fondom	4,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.13 Provide financial assistance Construction community hall in Alakuma	Alakuma	10,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.14 Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement	Bamenda II	10,000,000	PIB						MINAC

of craftsmen and innovators in the municipality	Council								
3.1.15 Create and construct BIIC arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	75,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.16 Acquire Bamenda II Council cemetery land at (Akumlam)	Akumlam	65,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.17 Acquire Bamenda II Council cemetery land at (Mile 90)	Mile 92	65,000,000	PIB						MINAC
3.1.18 Create (01) multimedia centres in Chomba with functional ICT services	Chomba	65,000,000	PIB						MINAC
Subtotal: Promotion of Arts and Culture		**376,000,000**							

Action 3.2 (Sector Sports & Physical Education): Promote the organization of all types of competitions, improving social safety nets for sportsmen and sports professionals within Bamenda II Municipality

Objective: Promote and organize sports competitions in the municipality of Bamenda II Council
Indicators: At least 2 meetings are held yearly on discussions of inter-quarter sports competitions in the municipality and sporting activities are organised yearly and prizes awarded

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
3.2.1 Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	25,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.2.2 Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition	Bamenda II Council	10,500,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.2.2 Purchase of prizes for the competition	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
Subtotal: Sports & Physical Education		**45,500,000**							

Action 3.3 (Sector Youth & Civic Education): Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable within the Bamenda II Council

Objective: Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable within the Bamenda II Council by creation youth centres and structures
Indicators: Creation, construction and equipment of (04) vocational training centres in the council area (04) sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA) are carried out yearly

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
3.3.1 Registration of youths into National Youth Observatory so as to benefit from various services at reduced cost	Bamenda Council	8,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.3.2 Organisation of 05 sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA)	Bamenda municipality	6,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.3.3 Create and construct a Youth centre	Atuakom II	25,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.3.4 Creation and Studies of 02 vocational training centres in the council area Bamenda II Council	Bamenda Council	15,000,000	PIB						MINJEC

3.3.5 Construction and equipment of 02 vocational training centres in the council area Bamenda II Council	Bamenda Council	100,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
3.3.6 Sensitization meetings by the DDMINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities	Bamenda Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINJEC
Subtotal: Youth & Civic Education		**159,000,000**							

Action 3.4 (Sector Employment, Professional & Technical): Improve on employment through empowerment programs and create more job opportunities for youths within Bamenda II Council

Objective: To improve on infrastrure and ameliorate the access of youths to remunerated jobs
Indicators: Number of vocational training structures benefited from a support from the fund to ameliorate vocational training; multipurpose youth centre is constructed and equipped. (160) youths are offered Summer Holiday period yearly for the next 5 years (2025)

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
3.4.1 Carrying out of field inspection and feasibility studies for the setting-up of a Bamenda II Council Vocational Training Centre, assess sporting infrastructural needs in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINPTT
3.4.2 Construction of a multipurpose youth Centre equipped with solar panel, computers and other facilities	Mile 8 (Muwatsu)	65,000,000	PIB						MINPTT
3.4.3 3.5.3 Employment of youths (800) during the Summer Holiday period	Bamenda II Council	28,125,000	PIB						MINPTT
Subtotal: Employment, Professional & Technical Education		**103,125,000**							
Total Program 3: Culture, Sports and support to Youths		**570,125,000**							

6.3.1.4 Program 4: Support Program (Governance and Local Administration)

Objective: To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program

Indicator: Financial and physical execution rate

Table 6.23: Planning and programming of Governance and Local Administration (2021 – 2025)

Action 4.1 Improvement of working environment (Management of equipment and assets): Improve on employment through empowerment programs and create more job opportunities for youths within Bamenda II Council

Objective: To ensure effective local governance and development within Bamenda II Council through the management of equipment and assets
Indicators: The organizational chart is operational by 2021, Council policy document and procedure are put in place and implemented

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
4.1.1 Implement the organisational chart and prepare a detail job description of personnel	Bamenda II Council	4,500,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.1.2 Provision of micro project support to councillors for	Bamenda II	40,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL

envisage projects in their constituencies	Council								
4.1.3 Design, implement and evaluate leadership training for Council Executive	Bamenda II Council	6,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.1.4 Finalize land status of the new Council premises (obtain land certificate)	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Improvement of working environment		**55,500,000**							

Action 4.2 (Identify and implement training and capacity building needs of Council staff)

Objective: To ensure effective local governance and development within Bamenda II Council through the Development of human resources
Indicators: Number of scholarships and professional trainings granted per sex, (men-women), number of annual follow-up, evaluation and implementation reports available

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
4.2.1 Elaborate recruitment policy and procedures for some new positions to be advertized	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	Council						MINDDEVEL
4.2.2 Refresher course - Store Accountant on modern accounting software for the update of council asset inventory	Bamenda II Council	1,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.2.3 Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws (council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance	Bamenda II Council	6,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.2.4 Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Development of human resources		**22,000,000**							

Action 4.3 Manage the Civil Status

Objective: To improve the functioning of institutions within Bamenda II Council by creating structures to improve services
Indicators: (01) Additional Civil status registration centre is created at Mbachomba area, increase in the establishment of birth certificates, Bamenda II Council assist the establishment of 100 birth certificates to OVC.

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	
4.3.1 Create and construct Second Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area	Laafo	20,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.3.3 Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC)	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Manage the civil status		**25,000,000**							

Action 4.4 Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources

Objective: To improve Information Communication of all Council activities

Indicators: Quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council Newsletter is disseminated in the municipality, at least 80% of the population are informed on council activities									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
4.4.1 Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.4.2 Create and regularly update a website for the council	Bamenda II Council	2,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Plan and manage Information Communication		**7,000,000**							
Action 4.5 Increase of Council asset through the construction of commercial infrastructure									
Objective: To improve infrastructure by the construction of slaughter house and meat sales slab									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
4.5.1 Construction of BIIC slaughter house in Muwatsu and a meat sales slab	Muwatsu	19,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Plan and manage Information Communication		**19,000,000**							
Action 4.6 Mobilization and improvement of revenue									
Objective: To strengthen the financial situation within the Council **Indicators:** Increase in revenue collection by more than 75% by 2025 through: the training of revenue collection workers, invest in construction of income generating assets (markets, and hangers)									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
4.6.1 Conduct regular training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc.	Bamenda II Council	6,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.2 Reinforce revenue collection mechanism and identify and exploit other additional resources	Bamenda II Council	2,500,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.3 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Ntsubuh/Mukwebu	Ntsubuh/Mukwebu	10,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.4 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Mile 90	Mile 90	10,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.5 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Mbomassa	Mbomassa	10,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Mobilization and improvement of revenue		**38,500,000**							
Action 4.7 Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness									
Objective: Redress existing conflicts at village level and those of farmers/grazers within the Council **Indicators:** Most of the village conflicts redressed, workshops on Community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflict are organized									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	

4.6.1 Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.2 Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	Bamenda II Council	3,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
4.6.3 Organise periodic tour by the Council EXCO, Councillors to disseminate information	Bamenda II Council	2,000,000	PIB						MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness		**15,000,000**							
Total: Governance and Local Administration		**4,730,315,648**							

6.4 Evaluative Analysis Programs in relation to attainment of the SDGs of the BIIC technical programs

If the short term programs for (2021-2025) are successfully implemented to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of Bamenda II Council municipality, it would contribution to the attainment of the sustainable development goals and vison 2035 of the Government of Cameroon. The projects that constitute the various programs have been systematically and thoroughly designed using participatory approaches with the communities and the new government technical programs for planning and programming. The programs touch on salient issues affecting the communities and the communities have come up with the programs through which they believe can get them out of poverty. The programs developed in the (CDP) aligns to the following SDGs;

Table 6.24: Sustainable Development Goals SDGs

SDG N^{O}	SDGS	DESCRIPTION
1	End poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	End hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Good health and well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Quality education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Gender Equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Clean water and sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Affordable and clean energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8	Decent work and economic growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9	Industry innovation and infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10	Reduced inequality	Reduce inequality within and among countries
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12	Responsible consumption and production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13	Climate action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14	Life below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Life on land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The tool for analysis of the Sustainable Development (SDG) permitted an evaluation of the Bamenda II Council (CDP) technical programs for a short term (2021-2025) using a tool developed by **Eco-Advising Research** (2012). Five components were used: social, ecological (environmental), economic, ethical and governance all corresponding to the four technical programs and priority

projects expected to be invested within the next five years in the municipality as seen in Table 6.30 below.

6.4.1 Detailed Analysis of attainable Objectives

Weighting the objectives (programs/projects to be attained)
Initially, each objective was weighted relative to its significance within the project or framework. CARD agreed on the relative importance of various project objectives, or specific situation. The facilitators determined the significance of each project or framework objective through a weighting process. The question ***"is this objective essential, necessary or desirable for the success of this type of program"*** applied to every objective. Values of **1 to 3** were used to qualify the significance of a given project objective where:

- ***1*** *- Corresponds to a desirable project objective: achieving this objective is not deemed important, or it has low priority.*
- ***2*** *- Corresponds to a necessary project objective: achieving this objective is deemed important to project or framework success.*
- ***3*** *- Correspond to an essential project objective: achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development, achievement, and even continued existence.*

6.4.2 Evaluation of objectives and Analysis of Results

Once weighted, the objectives were evaluated by answering the question: "**How does the project address this objective?"** Values of 0% to 100% were used to determine project performance with regard to a given objective where:

- ***0% to 10%:*** *An objective that is not considered in the project.*
- ***10% to 25%:*** *An objective on which the project has indirect effects; that are not tied to project outcomes.*
- ***25% to 40%:*** *An objective that is marginally addressed by the project.*
- ***40% to 60%:*** *An objective that is moderately addressed by the project, much like other similar projects, the objective is accorded a certain amount of attention.*
- ***60% to 75%:*** *An objective that is taken into account, but with suggestions for improvement.*
- ***80% to 90%:*** *The project stands out for innovation and the degree of consideration for a given objective and the choices made in that respect.*
- ***90% to 100%:*** *The project or framework is a model of innovation with regard to a given objective.*

6.4.3 Interpretation and Analysis of results using Radar Charts

The Bamenda II Council (CDP) SDG analysis provide an overall assessment of the project in terms of sustainable development. The results were displayed using **radar charts** in the (5) dimensions as seen below:

a) Social dimension
Social dimension addresses social needs and individual aspirations. Ensuring a healthy way of life for all humanity and providing conditions that can lead to personal fulfillment. The pursuit of social objectives promotes personal growth and the search for physical, mental, and social balance among individuals and communities.

b) Economic dimension
Economic dimension addresses material needs. By using various economic mechanisms through human inventiveness. This make sure every human being has sufficient material goods to ensure a healthy lifestyle.

c) Ecological (Environmental) dimension
Ecological (Environmental) dimension addresses the need for quality environments and long-term availability of resources by making the technical choices that preferentially use renewable resources and carefully managing those resources.

d) Ethical Dimension

Ethical Dimension addresses the need for equity, justice, solidarity, and coherence. This can be attained by applying the principles of respect, integrity, coherence, transparency, responsibility/accountability, and solidarity with current and future generations.

e) Governance Dimension

Governance dimension addresses the need for participation, democracy, integration and transparency. Ensuring the sound management of projects and foster the implementation of a coherent, relevant, and transparent approach.

The technical programs and sectors used for the evaluation of the (CDP) is as seen in Table 6.25 below.

Table 6.25: Investments in the Technical Programs (2021 – 2025)

Technical Programs	Sectors/Actions (Sub-programs)
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	Public Health
	Water Supply
	Energy Supply
	Social Affairs
	Women's Empowerment & Family Protection
	Basic Education
	Secondary Education
	Scientific Research and Technological Innovations
	Housing and Urban Development (Construction/maintenance of urban roads)
	Council Inter-Communal Projects
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	Trade and Commerce
	CAMWATER
	ENEO
	Agriculture
	Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry
	Tourism
	Public Works; Rehabilitation of Communal roads
	Environment and Nature Protection
	Transport
Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	Arts and Culture
	Sports & Physical Education
	Youth & Civic Education
	Employment, Professional & Technical
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	Improvement of working environment (Management of equipment and assets)
	Identify and implement training and capacity building needs of Council staff
	Manage the civil status
	Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources
	Mobilization and improvement of revenue
	Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness

Table 6.26: Social Dimension: Addressing social needs and individual aspirations

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
1	**Health conditions for the overall population**									
1.1	Improving or maintaining the health of the overall population	3	29	25	29	28	26	Construction of health center and also specialized units. Equipping existing health institutions	Create and improve health institutions, provide adequate facilities and health equipment	Ongoing in the short term
1.2	Promoting preventive health habits	3						Sensitization campaigns by state institutions and private organizations	There will be added knowledge. Sufficient funding is required	Ongoing in the short term
1.3	Promoting contacts between people and nature	2						Construction of town green and green spaces. The actions were envisaged in the Master Plan and Land use Plan	Leisure and sports will be promoted	Ongoing and long term actions
2	**Safety/security**									
2.1	Creating a feeling of individual and collective safety	3	25	19	18	19	22	Capacity building on the specific issues	Skills gained will improve on this objective	Reaction should be ongoing
2.2	Ensuring effective safety	1						Promotion of self-help safety groups especially with the ongoing Anglophone socio-political crises where there is a break down in security	Cohesion will be built	Ongoing actions needed
3	**Educational standards**									
3.1	Providing functional basic education for everyone	2	7	5	7	10	13	A number of educational institutions have been proposed all over the municipality Provision of infrastructure, facilities etc. staffing of educational institutions	More infrastructure, facilities will improve the learning gained	Ongoing
3.2	Making it possible for people to achieve the level of education they desire	2						Specialize institutions exist. The opening of Uba Mankon Campus shall provide opportunities for different faculties to become operational	More improvements in the quality of education	Short term and long term actions
3.3	Providing access to continuous education and training	2						All levels of education are provided, professional institutions provide different levels and opportunities for continuous education and training	Access needs to be reached by all	Continuous actions
4	**Integration of individuals in society**									

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
4.1	Providing access to employment for everyone	2	8	9	12	11	11	The economic programs proposed in short term (2021-2025) provide access to various employment opportunities.	There will be job creation	Ongoing and in the long term
5	**Individual freedoms and collective responsibilities**									
5.1	Promoting freedom of action, individual expression and pluralism of faiths	3	26	25	30	23	25	Ongoing through government policy only	More exposure will be given as policies are better understood	Ongoing actions needed
5.2	Encouraging access to leisure and relaxation	2						Playgrounds and parks proposed for construction in the urban areas provide leisure and laxation centers	Leisure and sports will be improved	Continuous actions in the short and long term
5.3	Promoting social cohesiveness	3						Quarter Development Committees promote local development through communal priority projects using local solutions	There will be more cohesion, if council support the communities in the realization of projects	Ongoing
6	**Recognition for individuals and engagement**									
6.1	Increasing the sense of belonging	3	44	41	48	46	44	Through communal activities in carrying out local solutions in all the 128 quarters. Priority projects in the quarter provide opportunity for the population to participate in their realization	This will also improve cohesion and solidarity	Ongoing
6.2	Promoting the achievement of performance goals	3						Through reviews and evaluation meetings	The people can continually upgrade their skills in looking critically at issues that concern them	Reactions should be ongoing
7	**Culture**									
7.1	Preserving and promoting cultural heritage	3	7	5	7	10	13	Promotion of annual cultural festivals and exhibitions	A sense of being together is enhanced for all	Maintain action
7.2	Promoting aboriginal cultures	2						Assistance from the Council towards Annual Village Cultural Manifestations	Cultural practices are upheld and improved	Ongoing
7.3	Ensuring the cultural integration of projects	2						Assistance from the Council towards traditional cultural activities	Better organizational skills are acquired and improved	Ongoing action

Source: CARD 2020

Table 6.27: Summary Analysis scoring of Social Dimension

S/N	Objectives	Average Weights	Eval 1 (%)	Eval 2 (%)	Eval 3 (%)	Eval 4 (%)	Eval 5 (%)	Average Weighted (%) scores
1	Health conditions for the overall population	2.5	29	25	29	28	26	68.5
2	Safety/security	2.5	25	19	18	19	22	51.5
3	Educational standards	1.8	7	5	7	10	13	15.12
4	Integration of individuals in society	1.5	8	9	12	11	11	15.3
5	Individual freedoms and collective responsibilities	2.6	26	25	30	23	25	67.08
6	Recognition for individuals and engagement	3	25	30	30	35	28	88.8
7	Culture	2.3	7	5	7	10	13	19.32

This program aims at reaching the objective of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) N°7, i.e. to reduce from 2015 people in proportion without access to lasting potable drinking water and to meaningfully improve the conditions of life such as durable housing (a permanent structure providing protection from extreme climatic conditions); sufficient living area, access to improved water (water that is sufficient, affordable and can be obtained without extreme effort); and access to improved sanitation facilities.

The average weighted score of **Social Dimension is 46.52%.** Seven objectives were evaluated under this section as follows: **Health conditions for the overall population** it has as weight 2.5 i.e. (high priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected for poverty reduction is high, achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development hence scoring an average of 68.5%. This objective is being attained thanks to health partners and private institution. as concern **safety/security** it has as weight 2.5 scoring and average of 51.5%, the score is low showing very little has been programmed for implementation. The socio-political crises have exposed lapses in this sector. As concern the third objective "**Educational standards"** it has as weight 1.8 i.e. (low priority) indicating that programs and action plans are low, hence scoring an average of 15.12%. Here just as is in the health sector, majority of the provider of educational services are private and lay private institutions. In the existing state institutions inadequate infrastructure, facilities and equipment are bound. As seen on the table above the objective in the culture milieu has as weight 2.3 scoring an average of 19.32%. This high score is as a result of emphasis placed on culture by private, VDA and Quarters who promote weekly and yearly cultural activities. The state is making it imperative for the inclusion of culture in the technical programs.

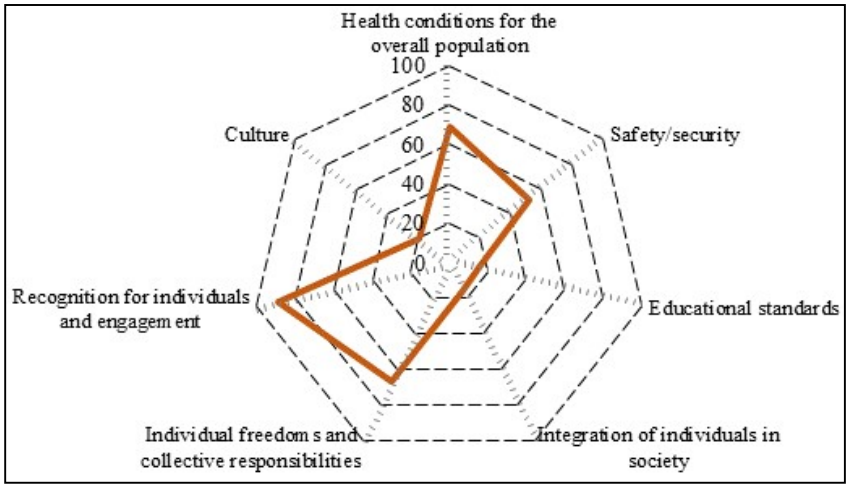


Figure 6.7: Radar graph of Social Dimension

Table 6.28: Interpretation and Analysis of Ethical Dimension

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
1	**Poverty**									
1.1	Implementing actions targeting the neediest within Bamenda II Council	3	12	9	6	11	10	This aspect was incorporated in every aspect of the technical programs. Majority of the projects designed were inclusive. Bamenda II Council, state institutions and NGOs and associations have designed projects targeting the neediest	Develop and promote ethical values by programming inclusive projects in the social areas.	Should be an ongoing process for the short term.
1.2	Implementing actions aiming to reduce inequalities	1						Inter-quarter, inter village and intercommunal projects are foreseen in the plan. Partnership agreements signed with CBC-SEEDP program aiming at letting all council projects to be inclusive	The proposed measures should address the issues of solidarity and access to all members of the communities	Projects are short term
2	**Solidarity**									
2.1	Encouraging individual autonomy	3	11	11	13	12	12	Most projects are priorities of quarters based on Quarter participatory workshops and are for the common good if implemented. Some of the programmed projects shall be financed through contributions from members of the quarters	Projects for local solutions enable the people to work in solidarity	Action is ongoing to uphold the community spirit
2.2	Improving accessibility	3						This aspect has been incorporated in every projects relating public and community facilities using MINHDU 2018 planning guide.	This can be attain through participatory processes provide adequate resources are provided	More cooperation and collaboration needed in institutions and the community to improve accessibility
3	**Restoration and compensation**									
3.1	Planning for the rehabilitation of sites in the design stages of projects	2	5	10	10	8	0	A prerequisite to have environmental impact assessment	To improve on the effects of climate issues, sanitation and hygiene	Ongoing actions in the project implementation process
4	**Originality and innovation**									
4.1	Fostering the potential for innovation	1	3	10	17	12	8	Through the participatory processes	Improvement needed	Continuous action
4.2	Fostering research and development	1						More studies as the projects are implemented	Improvements are more systematic	Ongoing and long-term

Source: CARD 2020

Table 6.29: Summary Analysis scoring of ethical dimension

S/N	Objective	Average Weights	Eval 1 (%)	Eval 2 (%)	Eval 3 (%)	Eval 4 (%)	Eval 5 (%)	Average Weighted (%) scores
1	Poverty	2	12	9	6	11	10	**19.2**
2	Solidarity	3	11	11	13	12	12	**35.4**
3	Restoration and compensation	2	5	10	10	8	0	**13.2**
4	Originality and innovation	1	3	10	17	12	8	**10**

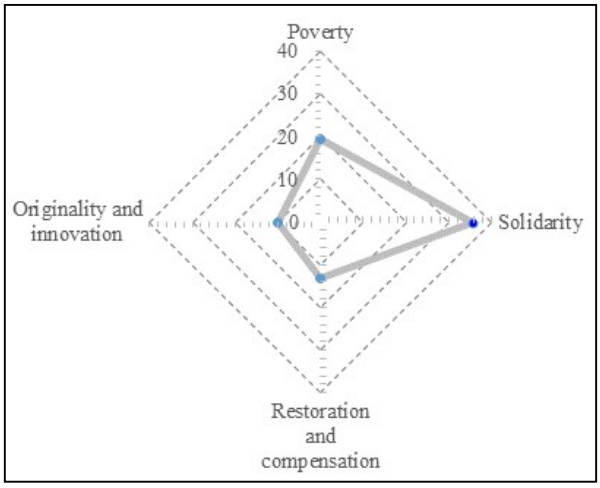


Figure 6.8: Radar graph of Ethical Dimension

The average weighted score of **ethical dimension is 19.45%.** Four objectives were evaluated under this section as follows: under **poverty** it has as weight 2 i.e. (high priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected for **poverty reduction** is high, achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development hence scoring an average of 19.2%, as concern **solidarity** it has as weight 3 scoring and average of 35.4%, relating to issues of **restoration and compensation** it had as weight 2 i.e. (low priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected to issues of restoration and compensation is low, hence scoring an average of 13.2%, **originality and innovation** has as weight 1 with an average score performance of 10%. Detailed analysis is as seen in Table 6.34 above.

As explained earlier, it is difficult to evaluate programmed objectives of the (CDP) designed for 5 years only. Resource are difficult to be obtained to implement more than 50% of the priority projects which will enable appreciable evaluation of envisaged development programs with respect to the SDG goals. This is why the radar graph shows very low average percentage score range in all the four dimensions.

Table 6.30: Economical Dimension: Addressing material needs and wealth creation

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eva 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
1	**Ownership and use of goods and capital**									
1.1	Making it possible to accumulate goods and capital	2	10	15	18	14	10	Maintenance of farm-to-markets roads, construction of livestock infrastructure, Construction of storage facilities in existing markets and construction of market stalls	Increase in funding for the realization of projects, hence ensure that goods and capital is accumulated	Action should be ongoing in urban and neighbourhoods markets
1.2	Making it possible for the many to use individual and collective goods	1						Improve on value chain activities especially in the productive sector	Individual and collective good should be used judiciously to generate more capital	Should be ongoing throughout
2	**Quality of goods and services**									
2.1	Ensuring equivalence between production and needs	2	10	8	5	10	9	Market forces of demand and supply drive this objective, maintenance of farm-to-markets roads makes it possible for goods to reach markets and urban areas	The activity should improve on food self-sufficiency at all times	Ongoing reaction
3	**Wealth creation**									
3.1	Ensuring that human activity creates exchange value	3	5	10	13	8	10	Promotion of Small and Medium size Enterprise through income generating projects. Sponsorship of graduates by National Employment Fund to build capacities in existing organization	Skills acquired and knowledge gained will promote the management of values in people	Ongoing actions
4	**Wealth sharing opportunities**									
4.1	Building a sound redistribution mechanism	3	7	12	13	17	13	A good distribution network in transportation and road infrastructure in foreseen in the programs	a good redistribution system ensures less wastage and loss, Capital is improved	Ongoing
4.2	Making capital accessible	3						The financial institutions are implicated in facilitating the process through loans.	Project implementation will be easier , the success rate will be improved for better satisfaction	Ongoing
5	**Work conditions**									
5.1	Improving work conditions	3	8	10	13	10	9	This is attain through existing labour laws and guidelines	Better understanding for improved performance	Ongoing actions

Source: CARD 2020

Table 6.31: Summary Analysis scoring of Economic Dimension

S/N	Objectives	Average Weights	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)	Score 3 (%)	Score 4 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Average Weighted (%) scores
1	Ownership and use of goods and capital	1.3	16	10	15	18	14	18.98
2	Quality of goods and services	2	10	8	5	10	9	16.8
3	Wealth creation	3	5	10	13	8	10	27.6
4	Wealth sharing opportunities	3	7	12	13	17	13	37.2
5	Work conditions	3	8	10	13	10	9	30

The objective of SDG N°1 is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Cutting the number of people living in extreme poverty. Address the objectives in the economic domain aims at attaining this objective.

The average weighted score of **Economic Dimension is 18.65%.** This evaluation shows that a lot still need to be done to step up activities in this sector. Seven objectives were evaluated under this section as seen in the table above: **Ownership and use of goods and capital** it has as weight 1.3 with an average score of 18.98% i.e. (low priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected for economic dimension is low. An indication of low investment in the economic sector. Bamenda II Council to a certain extend is benefiting because Bamenda being the region Headquarter is in this municipality. as concern **quality of goods and services** it has as weight 2 scoring and average of 16.8%. As concern the third objective "**Wealth creation"** it has as weight 3 scoring an average of 27.6%. As concern the third objective "**Wealth sharing opportunities"** it has as weight 3 scoring an average of 37.2%. The remaining objectives are as shown in table above.

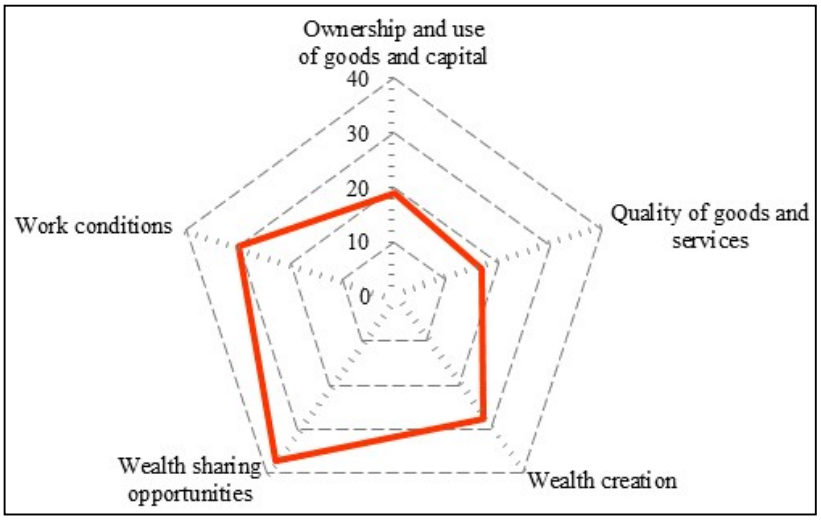


Figure 6.9: Radar graph of Economic Dimension

Table 6.32: Ecological (Environmental) Dimension: Addressing the need for quality environments

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
1	**Use of renewable resources**									
1.1	Prioritizing renewable resources	3	9	8	8	9	13	No actual measures have been programmed in the CDP to address this sector, rather private institutions are involved in sensitization and research	The Council need to be very aggressive in letting its population aware	The Bamenda Master Plan and Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan proposed measures to address this sector
1.2	Planning for judicious use of renewable resources	2						Research and awareness building, forest management and catchment protection	Increased improvement in this area	Medium and long term actions
2	**Use of non-renewable resources**									
2.1	Assessing the potential for alternative resources	2	7	3	10	7	7	Solar energy is progressively use by some households within the urban areas Need for major discussions to be brought up for inclusion in the medium term	Other energy sources are undergoing shortages. There should be attention placed on this for an increase	MINEPDED and Bamenda II Council need to react accordingly
2.2	Reusing and recycling	1						Sensitization and skills training to be provided to the population	The activity is being carried out at a very tiny scale in households	Should be a constant ongoing activity
3	**Use of energy**									
3.1	Planning for judicious energy use	2	10	13	17	13	15	Sensitization and awareness building for the use of available renewable sources presently used at household levels	Improve and increase the activities to more people	This should be an ongoing improved action
4	**Outputs from human activity**									
4.1	Developing our understanding of the withstand capacity of ecosystems	2	16	16	16	12	11	Should be addressed through environmental studies, train on community forest management	Hygiene and sanitation practices in the environment	Ongoing reaction
4.2	Minimizing impacts	2						Promote the use of less toxic products through sensitization and development of skills by MINEPDED	Waste management and rehabilitation of quarries and areas of resource exploitation	Ongoing
5	**Biodiversity**									
5.1	Developing knowledge of biodiversity	3	13	14	16	11	16	MINEPDED to carry out capacity building and support to environmental clubs	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
5.2	Protecting rarefied and	2						Sensitization on the issues and protection	Sensitization through	Ongoing

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
	endangered species							of Mbatu and Chomba community forest	media outs by MINEPDED	
6	**Use of lands**									
6.1	Limiting the impacts on land	3	11	6	10	13	13	Implementation of the Bamenda Land Use Plan and its regulations, Applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
6.2	Maintaining landscape diversity	2						Sensitization and training on the emerging issues by MINEPED and Associations, Implementation of the Bamenda Land Use Plan and its regulations, Applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
7	**Pollutants globally affecting the biosphere**									
7.1	Reducing net GHG emissions and/or those already in the atmosphere	1	8	6	8	8	7	Sensitization and training on the emerging issues by MINEPED and Associations,	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
7.2	Reducing the emission of ozone layer depleting agents	2						Sensitization and training on the emerging issues and applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing

Source: CARD 2020

Table 6.33: Summary Analysis scoring of Ecological (Environmental) Dimension

S/N	Objectives	Average Weights	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)	Score 3 (%)	Score 4 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Average Weighted (%) scores
1	Use of renewable resources	2.7	9	8	8	9	13	**25.38**
2	Use of non-renewable resources	1.5	7	3	10	7	7	**10.2**
3	Use of energy	1.5	10	13	17	13	15	**20.4**
4	Outputs from human activity	1.8	16	16	16	12	11	**25.56**
5	Biodiversity	2.3	13	14	16	11	16	**32.2**
6	Use of lands	2.7	11	6	10	13	13	**28.62**
7	Pollutants globally affecting the biosphere	1.8	8	6	8	8	7	**13.32**

The average weighted score of **Ecological dimension is 22.24%.** Seven objectives were evaluated under this section as follows: **use of renewable resources** it has as weight 2.7 i.e. (high priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected for poverty reduction is high, achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development hence scoring an average of 25.38%. as concern **use of non-renewable resources** it has as weight 1.5 scoring and average of 10.2%, the score is low showing very little has been programmed for implementation. The depletion of forest resources of Mbatu and Chomba, quarry activities etc. As concern the third objective "**use of energy"** it has as weight 1.5 i.e. (low priority) indicating that programs and action plans are low, hence scoring an average of 20.4%. Energy supply has been and continue to be a problem. Some urban and suburban communities are without electricity. The tropical forest is virtually all gone. Biodiversity and pollutants scored respectively 32.2% and 13.32%. Some efforts have been done by the Ministry of Environment and Nature but the Local Council is doing very little. It can be concluded that environment program presents a problem in the SDG requiring attention as seen in the radar graph below.

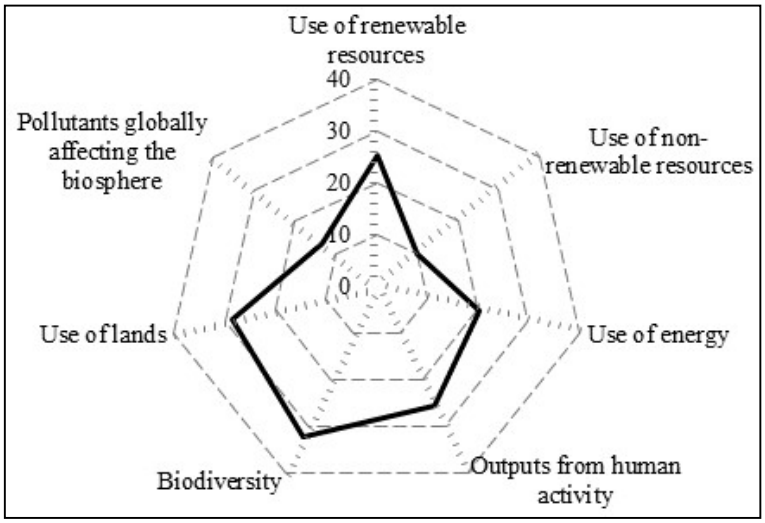


Figure 6.10: Radar graph of Ecological (Environmental) Dimension

Table 6.34: Governance Dimension: Addressing the need for participation, democracy, integration and transparency

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Im
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5		
1	**Management and decision-making processes**								
1.1	Optimizing the use of management tools and processes	3	20	27	25	27	18	Use of proposed organizational chart and job description	Knowle gained
1.2	Improving decision-making processes	3						By putting in place work flow and human resource policy	Improve conditio
1.3	Aiming for continuous improvement	3						Council's Policy document is put in place and implemented, Continuous training of council workers	Improve
2	**Participation and democracy**								
2.1	Encouraging stakeholder participation	3	5	7	6	8	7	Plan and manage information and communication and other technology resources and sharing with stakeholders,	Improve and stak participa
2.2	Ensuring transparent information through appropriate communication mechanisms	3						Internal communicational team meetings	Solidari and tran in every commu
2.3	Promoting democracy	3						Training and improving capacity needs in the institutions and organizations	Improve practice workpla
3	**Monitoring and Evaluation**								
3.1	Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	3	18	27	25	15	23	Implementing CDP M/E tool, Effective Steering Committee, Capacity building on the pertinent issues,	Better u impleme recomm
3.2	Ensuring transparent reporting	3						Improvement of the working environment and capacities through capacity building of Council staffs, regular staff meeting,	More re training seminar
4	**Subsidiarity**								
4.1	Keeping decision-making close to local stakeholders	3	10	13	15	8	13	Build in the spirit of subsidiarity through capacity building and using other participatory tools	Relation improve delegati and mor
5	**Risk management**								

Objectives		Weight	Average Evaluation Percent (%)					Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
			Eval 1	Eval 2	Eval 3	Eval 4	Eval 5			
51	Applying the prevention principle	7	7	8	7	7	7	Build in the system of risk prevention and mitigating any possible negative assumptions in all projects to be implemented	Improve project and program implementation	Action needed before, during and after the project

Source: CARD 2020

Table 6.35: Summary Analysis scoring of Governance Dimension

S/N	Objectives	Average Weights	Score 1 (%)	Score 2 (%)	Score 3 (%)	Score 4 (%)	Score 5 (%)	Average Weighted (%) scores
1	Management and decision-making processes	3	20	27	25	27	18	**70.2**
2	Participation and democracy	3	5	7	6	8	7	**19.8**
3	Monitoring and evaluation	3	18	27	25	15	23	**64.8**
4	Subsidiarity	3	10	13	15	8	13	**35.4**
5	Risk management	3	7	7	8	7	7	**21.6**

The average weighted score of the governance dimension is 42.36%. These was attained by the assessment of (05) objectives: **Management and decision-making processes** (weight of 3, with an average weighted score of 70.2%), the tool with respect to **Participation and democracy** has as weight 3 and scoring 19.8%. The third objective under governance is **Monitoring and evaluation** which has as weight 3 and scoring 64.8%. The fourth objective is **subsidiarity** which has as weight 3 scoring 35.4% and lastly **Risk Management** which equally has as weight 3 with a score of 21.6%.

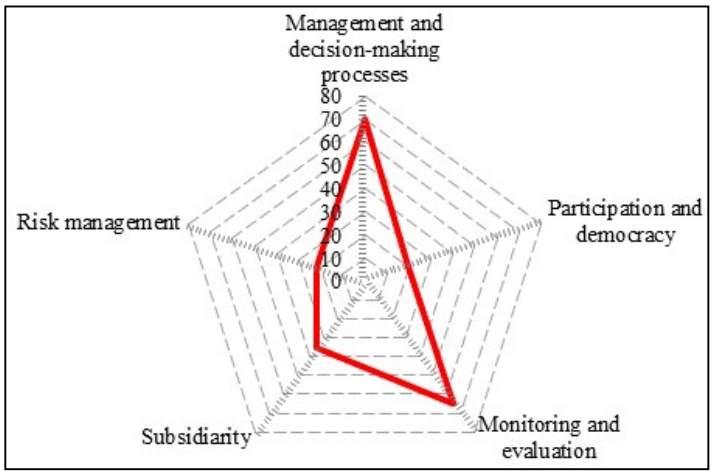


Figure 6.11: Radar graph of Governance Dimension

Remarks on the evaluation

The **Eco-Advising Research** tool use for the evaluation is better appreciated when development programs are evaluated for a Long-term (15 year) as compared to those of the (CDP) programmed for five (5) years. All the five radar graphs show a very low (09%-30%) attainment. The reasons are bound, the Council and state institutions do not have adequate resources to implement programs in all the sectors within short term (5) years so as to visualised a sudden change in the life of the population and a corresponding attainment of the SDGs goals.

6.5 Operational Planning

6.5.1 Triennial programming

Table 6.36: Weight of the Four Technical Programs (2021-2023)

Technical Programs	Amount FCFA	Percent (%)
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	1,195,730,000	39.52%
Program 2: Economic Development and Environmental Protection	1,015,250,648	33.55%
Program 3: Culture, Sports and support to Youths	641,375,000	21.20%
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	173,500,000	5.73%
TOTAL	**3,025,855,648**	**100.00%**

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

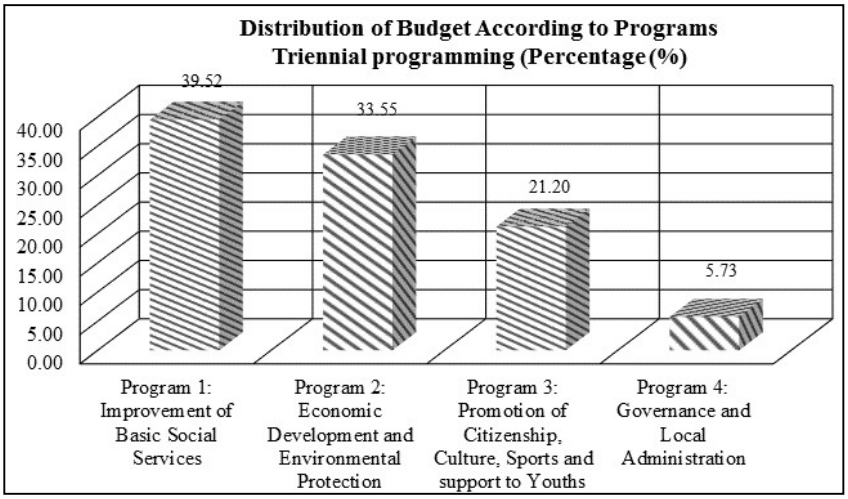


Table 6.37: Weight of the Four Technical Programs (2021-2023)

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Amount FCFA
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	Public Health	460,000,000
	Water Supply	208,500,000
	Energy Supply	82,000,000
	Social Affairs	30,990,000
	Women's Empowerment & Family Protection	10,000,000
	Basic Education	123,000,000
	Secondary Education	160,000,000
	Councils Inter-communal roads and infrastructure	60,620,000
	Housing and Urban Development (Construction and rehabilitation of urban roads)	60,620,000
	Subtotal: Improvement of Basic Social Services	**1,195,730,000**
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	Trade and Commerce	130,000,000
	Agriculture	38,000,000
	Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry	85,000,000
	Tourism	15,000,000
	Public Works; Rehabilitation of Communal roads	308,300,000
	Environment and Nature Protection	79,500,000
	CAMWATER	299,450,648
	ENEO	40,000,000
	Transport	20,000,000
	Subtotal: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	**1,015,250,648**
Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	Arts and Culture	351,000,000
	Sports & Physical Education	45,500,000
	Youth & Civic Education	153,000,000
	Employment, Professional & Technical	91,875,000
	Subtotal: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	**641,375,000**
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	Improvement of working environment (Management of equipment and assets)	49,500,000
	Identify and implement training and capacity building needs of Council staff	22,000,000
	Manage the civil status	25,000,000
	Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources	26,000,000
	Mobilization and improvement of revenue	36,000,000
	Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness	15,000,000
	Subtotal: Governance and Local Administration	**173,500,000**
GRAND TOTAL: Technical Programs		**3,025,855,648**

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

6.5.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services

Table 6.38: Actions and activities for the improvement of Basic and Social Services

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	2022	2023	
Action 1.1 (Sector Public Health): Provide and improve health care facilities							
Objective: To improve infrastructures and equipment in existing public health institutions							
1.1.1 Construct a maternity section at the Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	25,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.2 Construction of Health Centre building of Alakuma IHC	Alakuma	120,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.3 VCT and ART is extended to integrated health centers,	Bamenda II municipality	5,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.4 Construct and equip laboratory at Akumlam IHC	Akumlam	45,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.5 Construct and equip laboratory at Alabukam IHC	Alabukam	25,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.6 Construct and equip laboratory at Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	25,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.7 Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba	Chomba	50,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.8 Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC	Mulang	45,000,000	PIB				BIIC, MINSANTE
1.1.9 Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC	Atuakom	45,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
1.1.10 Corona Virus COVID- relleif pakage	Bamenda II municipality	75,000,000	PIB				MINSANTE
Subtotal: Public Health		**460,000,000**					
Action 1.2 (Sector Water Supply): Improve access to potable water							
Objective: To improve the protection of water catchments, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastucture							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	2022	2023	
1.2.1 Protection of (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank	Alamatu	15,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.2 Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and construct water storage tank	Alasuatom	15,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.3 Install an electrical water pumping machine in the borehole and extend water in the quarter	Alatakoh	10,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.4 Sink (01) borehole in GS Azanah	Azanah	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.5 Sink (01) borehole in GS Alankie	Alankie	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.6 Sink (01) borehole in Alamandom IHC	Alamandom	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE

1.2.7 Sink (01) borehole in Ntankah IHC	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.8 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Ntoh Nsongwa	Ntoh Nsongwa	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.9 Construct a spring source at Ntin-Muchii and water catchment at Pa Atanga and distributed to quarter (06) stand taps.	Matsom	5,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.10 Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter	Asaba	25,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.11 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in in Makane	Makane	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.12 Carry out (01) training of Water Management Committees/water caretaker in Nsongwa	Nsongwa	5,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.2.13 Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park.	Muwatsu	30,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.2.14 Sink (1) well equip with manual pump in Alatakoh	Alatakoh	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.15 Protection and construction of 2 water catchments in Mile 90 Nsongwa	Mile 90 Mbatu	10,000,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.16 Sink (01) borehole in Alabukam IHC	Alabukam	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.17 Sinking of a borehole at Ntankah-Mankon	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.18 Sinking of a borehole at Mulang-Mankon	Mulang	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
1.2.19 Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	Ndzong	8,500,000	PIB				MINEE
Subtotal: Water Supply		**208,500,000**					

Action 1.3 (Sector Energy Supply): Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality

Objective: Increase electricity infrastructure and equipment within the municipality

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
1.3.1 Upgrade existing (MT) electricity supply to 3-Phase and extend into Nguti II	Nguti II	15,000,000	AER/PIB				MINEE
1.3.2 Install (02) street lights at the entrance to New Apostolic Church and Lower Mbeah to P&T Garage.	Ntarinkon I	15,000,000	ENEO/PIB				MINEE
1.3.3 Install (04) street lights at Emperor Mujafu, Fonge, and Forba streets.	Ntsuabuh	4,000,000	ENEO/PIB				MINEE
1.3.4 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Ndangh quarter	Ndangh	8,000,000	ENEO/PIB				MINEE
1.3.5 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Atugh Alah	Atugh Alah	8,000,000	AER/PIB				MINEE

1.3.6 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Ntabukoh	Ntabukoh	8,000,000	ENEO/PIB				MINEE
1.3.7 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Ntoh Nsongwa	Ntoh Nsongwa	8,000,000	AER/PIB				MINEE
1.3.8 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Alatakoh	Alatakoh	8,000,000	AER/PIB				MINEE
1.3.9 Install (01) 3-phase transformer and extend electricity into Atuafon	Atuafon	8,000,000	AER/PIB				MINEE
Subtotal: Energy Supply		**82,000,000**					
Action 1.4 (Sector Social Affairs): Promotion & protection of the social situation of citizens; irrespective of their physical and mental states, se and, age							
Objective: Discriminations towards vulnerable, marginal /marginalised groups are reduced,							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
1.4.1 Partnership with CBC-SEEPD program to assist the vulnerable and PWD	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.2 Provision of (20) wheel chairs to cripples if the municipality	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.3 Procure (2) laptops computers installed special speech software or screen readers (Job Access with Speech) and NVDA (Non-Visual Desktop Access) for HSUVI Group	Bamenda II Council	1,500,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.4 Provision of (51) white canes to (HSUVI) Group Bamenda	Bamenda II Council	2,040,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.5 Assistance to Association for the Empowerment of the deaf and Vulnerable Persons (AEDVP) Group through capacity building (income generating, and business management),	Bamenda II Council	2,500,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.6 Provision of (15) white canes to (AEDVP) Group Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	600,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.7 Provide start-up capital for 10 members of AEDVP Group	Bamenda II Council	350,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.8 Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(15)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability) income generating - **Traditional embroidery**)	Bamenda II Council	750,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.9 Assistance- capacity/empowerment of **(4)** disable women through (Bamenda II Association of Women with Disability Group) income generating **Cane weary)**	Bamenda II Council	250,000	PIB				MINAS
1.4.10 Financial assistance to Inclusive Education program Bamenda II Council Children in CBC Nkwen School for special needs	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINAS
Subtotal: Social Affairs		**30,990,000**					

Action 1.5 (Sector Women's Empowerment & Family Protection): Adequately empowered women to enjoy their cultural, social, economic and political rights within Bamenda II Council

Objective: Promote empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child within the Municipality

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
1.5.1 Identifying active women groups and networks in Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa and provide assistance to the groups	Mankon, Mbatu, Chomba and Nsongwa	10,000,000	PIB				MINPROFF
Subtotal: Women's Empowerment & Family Protection		**10,000,000**					

Action 1.6 (Sector Basic Education): Improve access to quality basic education

Objective: To Improve on the infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the Nursery and primary Schools in Bamenda II Municipality

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
1.6.1 Create a nursery school, construct and equip a Block of (02) classrooms at Upper Atuazire	Upper Atuazire	25,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.2 Construct (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba	Chomba	22,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.3 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Azanah	Azanah	4,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.4 Construct VIP toilets or latrines in GS Ntoh Mbatu	Ntoh Mbatu	4,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.5 Construct and equip (02) classrooms GNS Ntoh-Mbatu	Ntoh-Mbatu	25,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.6 Construction and equip (02) classrooms in GS Alamatsom	Alamatsom	22,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
1.6.7 Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and Head Teachers office in Ntamuleh	Ntamuleh	21,000,000	PIB				MINEDUB
Subtotal: Basic Education		**123,000,000**					

Action 1.7 (Sector Secondary Education): Promotion and provision of secondary educational opportunities and conducive atmosphere

Objective: To improve infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the seconday schools within the Bamenda II Council

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
1.7.1 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GSS Alankie	GSS Alankie	22,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
1.7.2 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Ntaturu	GTC Ntaturu	22,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
1.7.3 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Ntankah	GTC Ntankah	22,000,000	PIB				MINESEC

1.7.4 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GTC Bagmande	GTC Bagmande	25,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
1.7.5 Construct and equip (02) classrooms in GSS Mulang	GSS Mulang	22,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
1.7.6 Construct and equip (01) Library block in GSS Mulang	Mulang	20,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
1.7.7 Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon	Bagmande-Mankon	25,000,000	PIB				MINESEC
Subtotal: Secondary Education		**160,000,000**					
Action 1.9 (Sector Housing and Urban Development): Improve and integrate dwellers into mainstream society through the provision of basic, physical infrastructure which is connected to main city networks and to improve their socio-economic conditions							
Objective: Construction and rehabilitation of urban road networks and infrastructure							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
A) Construction of bridges and culverts							
1.8.1 Construct (01) bridge linking Nkvurah stream and behind Moghamo Garage	Nkvurah	15,000,000	PIB				MINHDU
1.8.2 Construct a bridge linking Nitob II and Ntaturu	Nitob II and Ntaturu	15,000,000	PIB				MINHDU
1.8.3 Construct culvert, backfill and grade road linking Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter	Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter	15,000,000	PIB				MINHDU
C) Construction of Secondary roads							
1.8.4 Rehabilitation of road Che Street - Pinyin Quarter-Alakuma Junction (1.47km)	Pinyin Quarter-Alakuma	30,000,000	PIB				MINHDU
D) Rehabilitation and construction of Tertiary roads							
1.8.5 Rehabilitation of the road below Longla Residence Ntamulung	Ntamulung II	15,000,000	PIB				BCC, MINHDU
1.8.6 Construction of road from Saint Blaise Hospital Big Mankon to Upper Atua Azire (0.89km)	Upper Atua Azire	20,000,000	PIB				MINHDU
1.8.7 Rehabilitation of Old road Ntaturu-park-Moghamo Garage (1.08km)	Ntaturu	8,100,000	PIB				MINHDU
Subtotal: Rehabilitation/construction of urban roads		**118,100,000**					
Total: Improvement of Basic Social Services		**1,195,730,000**					

6.5.1.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Objective: To improve local economy and promote sustainable development

Indicators: Number of enterprises located in the area and activities of promotion of sustainable development

Table 6.39: Action and activities for the Promotion of economic development

Action 2.1 (Sector Trade and Commerce): Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers							
Objective: To increase level of income generation through improved market infrastructure within the Municipality							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
2.1.1 Provide training in animal husbandry (cows, pigs, sheep and goats)	Ngoh Ngwaba /Munjuh	20,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
2.1.2 Creation and construction of Mile 90 ruminant (small animals markets)	Mile 90	20,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
2.1.3 Creation and construction of Muwastu ruminant (small animals markets)	Muwastu	20,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
2.2.4 Construction of 01 market hanger in Chomba markets	Chomba	20,000,000	PIB				MINADER
2.1.5 Site acquisition and studies for neighbourhood market in Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	25,000,000	PIB				MINADER
2.1.6 Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement of artists, craftsmen and innovators in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	15,000,000	PIB				MINADER
Subtotal: Trade and Commerce		**120,000,000**					
Action 2.2 (Sector Agriculture): Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers							
Objective: To promote and increase agricultural production and productivity in Bamenda II municipality							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
2.2.1 Train farmers on the proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in Mbatu, Chomba, Nsongwa, Alabukam	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB				MINADER
2.2.2 Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam	Alakoro and Alabukam	20,000,000	PIB				MINADER
2.2.3 Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices through sensitization campaign	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINTP
Subtotal: Agriculture		**38,000,000**					
Action 2.3 (Sector Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry): Improve livestock and fishery production							
Objective: To construct animal production infrastructure and support livestock, fisheries and animal production activities							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	

2.3.1 Provide training and resources for God's Grace cooperative and improved seeds and improved breeds of piglets to farmers in Makukuni	Makukuni	5,000,000	PIB				MINTP
2.3.2 Support to poultry farmers through subventions in the Bamenda II Council area	Bamenda II Council	20,000,000	PIB				MINEPIA
2.3.3 Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market	Nitob market	20,000,000	PIB				MINEPIA
2.3.4 Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	Muwatsu market	20,000,000	PIB				MINEPIA
2.3.5 Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Ntumbong area	Ntumbong area	20,000,000	PIB				MINEPIA
Subtotal: Livestock production		**85,000,000**					

Action 2.4 (Sector CAMWATER): Improve access to potable water within the urban area

Objective: To improve access to potable water, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastucture

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
2.4.1 Extension of water supply distribution networks (1600m)	Nsongwa	32,256,291	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.2 Extension of water supply distribution networks (925m)	Ntankah	20,909,584	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.3 Extension of water supply distribution networks (2500m)	Akumlam	52,462,114	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.4 Extension of water supply distribution networks (700m)	Fon's Palace Mankon	11,562,857	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.5 Extension of water supply distribution networks (9300m)	Mankon Fondom	141,439,974	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.6 Extension of water supply distribution networks (950m)	Abango/Upper Atua-azire	15,169,988	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.7 Extension of water supply distribution networks (980m)	Atuakom	15,649,840	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.8 Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
2.4.9 Construction of (5) fire hydrants	Bamenda II Council	20,000,000	CAMWATER				CAMWATER
Subtotal: CAMWATER		**299,450,648**					

Action 2.5 (Sector ENEO): Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality

Objective: Improve access to energy supply in the urban and rural communities of the municipality

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
2.5.1 Extension of electricity distribution networks Ntagien (2km)	Ntagien	15,000,000	ENEO				ENEO
2.5.2 Extension of electricity distribution networks Abangoh (3km)	Upper Atua-azire	25,000,000	ENEO				ENEO
Subtotal: ENEO Cameroon		**40,000,000**					

Action 2.6 (Sector Tourism): To promote and protect tourism potentials/assets, development of tourism sites							
Objective: To develop and promote tourism within the Bamenda II Council							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
2.6.1 Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINTOUL
2.6.2 Creation of a tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	Bamenda II Council area	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.6.3 Prepare projects proposal for development of tourism site to MINTOUL in collaboration with the Regional Delegation of Tourism	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
Subtotal: Tourism		**15,000,000**					
Action 2.7 (Sector Public Works): To construct, maintain road infrastructure and make transportation most impacting							
Objective: Improve and maintain road networks and infrastructure by constructing communal roads							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
2.7.1 Construction of the Ntambeng-Ntamafe (2.01km)	Ntambeng-Ntamafe	15,075,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.2 Construction of 6m span bridge over river Miesirimandoh linking Makukune in Chomba	Mambang	45,000,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.3 Construction of communal road from Ntaw Quarter – Mambang–Betitah-Tingoh-Atuala-Atuandong Quarters	Mambang – Betitah-Tingoh-Atuala-Atuandong	25,825,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.4 Construction of Atuafor II-Nehkwene road (1.75km)	Atuafor II-Nehkwene	13,125,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.5 Rehabilitation of Ntahmbah-Fotibu road (0.99km)	Ntahmbah-Fotibu	7,425,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.6 Construction of the Ntakimbari-Ngulung to GHS road (1.63km)	Ntakimbari-Ngulung	12,225,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.7 Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong	Akaka and Atuandong	25,000,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.8 Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah	Alangmukara and Fowah	30,000,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.9 Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi	Mukifu & Afosi	46,200,000	PIB				MINTP, BIIC
2.7.10 Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba	Ntaw & Malah	55,500,000	PIB				BCC, MINHDU

2.7.11 Rehabilitation of road from GS Mbingfibieh-Alakoro-Alabukom Alabukam (4.39km)	Mbingfibieh-Alakoro-Alabukom Alabukam	32,925,000	PIB				MINHDU
Subtotal: Public Works-Rehabilitation of Communal roads		**308,300,000**					

Action 2.8 (Sector Environment and Nature Protection): Rational and sustainable management of the environment within Bamenda II Council

Objective: Improve the embellishment of urban centre including the identification, development and management of hazard-prone areas and protection of watersheds

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
2.8.1 Installation of 2 garbage cans at Catholic Church Junction behind St Mary and Full Gospel Junction	Alakuma	12,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.2 Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park	Ntaturu	15,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.3 Carry out reforestation of Chomba community forest	Chomba	10,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.4 Carry out reforestation of Mbatu community forest	Mbatu	10,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.5 Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Muwatsu) Quarter	Muwatsu	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.6 Assistance for the protection of Chomba Water catchments	Chomba	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.7 Sensitization campaigns, media and workshop on climate change	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.8 Financial Assistance for the canalization of natural drainages (streams) in Ntarinkon I (1.98km)	Ntarinkon I	8,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.9 Sensitise and train (3) communities at the Bamenda II Council on community forest management practices and sustainable livelihood	Chomba, Mbatu and Mankon	4,500,000	PIB				MINEPDED
2.8.10 Creation of (1) tree nursery with at least 1000 trees each in Mankon to carry out afforestation in the Community forest	Mankon	5,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
Subtotal: Environment and Nature Protection		**79,500,000**					

Action 2.9 (Sector Transport): Ensure efficient and adequate transport services to the public, Control and maintain order within the transport sector and Ensure the security of travellers and property

Objective: To improve transport sector by regulating transportation activities

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
2.9.1 Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to LUP and PDU	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				BCC & MINHDU

2.9.2 Implement regulations with regards to wetlands within Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	15,000,000	PIB				BCC & MINHDU
Subtotal: Transport		**20,000,000**					
Total: Promotion of Economic Development and environmental protection		**1,015,250,648**					

6.5.1.3 Program 3: Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support Youths

Objective: To accompany the development of citizenship, culture, sports and support to youths

Indicator: Number of activities organized in relation to culture, sport, taking care of youth socio-economic integration

Table 6. 40: Action and activities for the Promotion of culture

Action 3.1 (Sector Arts and Culture): Adequate improvement of infrastructure, organization and support to cultural activities to improve the participation of the population in upholding cultural values and practices within Bamenda II Council							
Objective: To promote cultural activities of the municipality through cultural exhibition of artefacts, arts and cultural display of different dances							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
3.1.1 Assist the construction a cultural Hall in Alabukam	Alabukam	5,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.2 Organization cultural activities and festivals of arts after every two years	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.3 Assist in the renovation of Mankon Palace cultural Museum	Mankon Palace Museum	15,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.4 Assist in the construction of Nsongwa Palace cultural hall/Museum	Nsongwa palace	8,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.5 Assist in the construction of Mbatu Palace cultural hall/Museum	Mbatu palace	10,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.6 Assist in the rehabilitation of Chomba Multipurpose Community Hall	Chomba palace	10,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.7 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mbatu fondom	Mbatu fondom	4,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.8 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Mankon fondom	Mankon fondom	6,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.9 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Chomba fondom	Chomba fondom	4,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.10 Assistance for the organisation of Annual Cultural Festivals in Nsongwa fondom	Nsongwa fondom	4,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.11 Organization of annual exhibitions and encouragement of craftsmen and innovators in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINAC

3.1.12 Create and construct BIIC arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh	Mbingfibieh	75,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.13 Acquire Bamenda II Council cemetery land at (Akumlam)	Akumlam	65,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.18 Acquire Bamenda II Council cemetery land at (Mile 90)	Mile 92	65,000,000	PIB				MINAC
3.1.14 Create (01) multimedia centres in Chomba with functional ICT services	Chomba	65,000,000	PIB				MINAC
Subtotal: Promotion of Arts and Culture		**351,000,000**					

Action 3.2 (Sector Sports & Physical Education): Promote the organization of all types of competitions, improving social safety nets for sportsmen and sports professionals within Bamenda II Municipality

Objective: Promote and organize sports competitions in the municipality of Bamenda II Council

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
3.2.1 Organisation of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	25,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.2.2 Promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition	Bamenda II Council	10,500,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.2.2 Purchase of prizes for the competition	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
Subtotal: Sports & Physical Education		**45,500,000**					

Action 3.3 (Sector Youth & Civic Education): Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable within the Bamenda II Council

Objective: Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable within the Bamenda II Council by creation youth centres and structures

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
3.3.1 Registration of youths into National Youth Observatory so as to benefit from various services at reduced cost	Bamenda Council	8,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.3.3 Create and construct a Youth centre	Atuakom II	25,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.3.4 Creation and Studies of 02 vocational training centres in the council area Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	15,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.3.5 Construction and equipment of 02 vocational training centres in the council area Bamenda II Council	Bamenda II Council	100,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
3.3.6 Sensitization meetings by the DDMINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINJEC
Subtotal: Youth & Civic Education		**153,000,000**					

Action 3.4 (Sector Employment, Professional & Technical): Improve on employment through empowerment programs and create more job opportunities for youths within Bamenda II Council							
Objective: To improve on infrastrure and ameliorate the access of youths to remunerated jobs							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
3.5.1 Carrying out of field inspection and feasibility studies for the setting-up of a Bamenda II Council Vocational Training Centre, assess sporting infrastructural needs in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINPTT
3.5.2 Construction of a multipurpose youth Centre equipped with solar panel, computers and other facilities	Mile 8 (Muwatsu)	65,000,000	PIB				MINPTT
Subtotal: Employment, Professional & Technical Education		**75,000,000**					
Total: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths		**635,750,000**					

6.5.1.4 Program 4: Support Program - Governance and Local Administration

Objective: To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program

Indicator: Financial and physical execution rate

Table 6.41: Action and activities for the Promotion of governance

Action 4.1 Improvement of working environment (Management of equipment and assets): Improve on employment through empowerment programs and create more job opportunities for youths within Bamenda II Council							
Objective: To ensure effective local governance and development within Bamenda II Council through the management of equipment and assets							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
4.1.1 Implement the organisational chart and prepare a detail job description of personnel	Bamenda II Council	4,500,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.1.2 Provision of micro project support to councillors for envisage projects in their constituencies	Bamenda II Council	40,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.1.3 Finalize land status of the new Council premises (obtain land certificate)	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Improvement of working environment		**49,500,000**					
Action 4.2 (Identify and implement training and capacity building needs of Council staff)							
Objective: To ensure effective local governance and development within Bamenda II Council through the Development of human resources							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	

4.2.1 Elaborate recruitment policy and procedures for some new positions to be advertized	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	Council				MINDDEVEL
4.2.2 Refresher course - Store Accountant on modern accounting software for the update of council asset inventory	Bamenda II Council	1,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.2.3 Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws (council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance	Bamenda II Council	6,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.2.4 Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Development of human resources		**22,000,000**					
Action 4.3 Manage the Civil Status							
Objective: To improve the functioning of institutions within Bamenda II Council by creating structures to improve services							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
4.3.1 Create and construct Seconday Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area	Laafo	20,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.3.2 Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC)	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Manage the civil status		**25,000,000**					
Action 4.4 Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources							
Objective: To improve Information Communication of all Council activities							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	
4.4.1 Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.4.2 Create and regularly update a website for the council	Bamenda II Council	2,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.4.3 Construction of BIIC slaughter house in Muwatsu and a meat sales slab	Muwatsu	19,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Plan and manage Information Communication		**26,000,000**					
Action 4.6 Mobilization and improvement of revenue							
Objective: To strengthen the financial situation within the Council							

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation			Partners
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
4.5.1 Conduct regular training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc.	Bamenda II Council	6,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.5.2 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Ntsubuh/Mukwebu	Ntsubuh/Mukwebu	10,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.5.3 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Mile 90	Mile 90	10,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.5.4 Create and construct Bamenda II Council neighbourhood markets 01-hangers at Mbomassa	Mbomassa	10,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Mobilization and improvement of revenue		**36,000,000**					
Action 4.6 Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness							
Objective: Redress existing conflicts at village level and those of farmers/grazers within Bamenda II Council							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
4.6.1 Organise in partnership with MBOSCUDA workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the municipality	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.6.2 Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	Bamenda II Council	3,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
4.6.3 Organise periodic tour by the Council EXCO, Councillors to disseminate information	Bamenda II Council	2,000,000	PIB				MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Ensure security, tranquility and cleanliness		**15,000,000**					
Total: Governance and Local Administration		**2,937,240,648**					

6.5.2 C2D Program "Regional Capitals" and Bamenda City Council

Action 1 Opening and clearing of Gutters							
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**			**Partners**
				2021	*2022*	*2023*	
1.1 Opening and construction of gutters at Musang road below the Baptist church to link tarred road going to Ntarinkon market	Musang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
1.2 Opening and construction of gutters at 02 road at Azire "B" Mankon	Azire "B" Mankon		C2D				MINHDU, BCC

1.3 Clearing of gutters at Azire "B"	Azire "B" Mankon		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 2: Rehabilitation and opening of communal roads							
2.1 Rehabilitation of road linking Matsom to Alastu	Matsom to Alastu		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.2 Rehabilitation of road linking Ntsubuh through Mukwebuh to Mbingfibieh	Ntsubuh through Mukwebuh to Mbingfibieh		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.3 Rehabilitation of road from Alasuatom to Ntingkag	Alasuatom to Ntingkag		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.4 Rehabilitation of road from Ntingkag to Ntambeng	Ntingkag to Ntambeng		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.5 Rehabilitation of road Ntambeng to Ntamafe to Atubukoh	Ntambeng to Ntamafe to Atubukoh		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.6 Rehabilitation of road from Alamatu to Masoh	Alamatu to Masoh		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
2.7 Muwasu market to IHC Ntankah to link tarred road Mulang Dominion Hotel	IHC Ntankah to Mulang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 3: Installation of culverts							
3.1 Installation of metallic culvert at Ntingkag infront of Napoxite Bar (Fon's round about)	Ntingkag		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
3.2 Installation of metallic culvert at Muwatsu linking Ntankah	Muwatsu/Ntankah		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 4: Construction of Drainage structures							
4.1 At town green Musang	Musang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
4.2 At Second road Azire "B"	Azire "B"		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 5: Construction of bridges of communal roads							
5.1 Bridge linking Njumafon and Ntambeng II	Njumafon and Ntambeng II		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
5.2 Bridge linking Njumafon and Ntamafe quarters	Njumafon/Ntamafe		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
5.3 Bridge linking Ntamafe and Ntumbong I	Ntamafe/Ntumbong I		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 6: Construction of Public Toilets							
6.1 Construction of public toilet at Muwastu Junction	Muwastu Junction		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
6.2 Construction of public toilet at Ntsubuh Junction	Ntsubuh Junction		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
6.3 Construction of public toilet at Rendez-vous Junction Musang	Rendez-vous Junction		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
6.4 Construction of public toilet at Veterinary Junction Ntamulung	Ntamulung		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 7: Constrion of crossings							
7.1 Ntamulung (Finance Building) crossing over to Ntambag II near the Mosque	Ntamulung/Ntambag II		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 8: Constrion of crossings							

8.1 Crossing linking Ntamulung (Finance Building) crossing over to Ntambag II near the mosque	Ntamulung/Ntambag II		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
8.2 Crossing linking Nitob 3-Nitob 7	Nitob 3/Nitob 7		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
8.3 Crossing linking Ntsubuh and Akokikang	Ntsubuh/Akokikang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 9: Waste collection and sanitation							
Removal of household waste at Longla Street Musang	Musang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 10: Manufacture of blocks							
10.1 Manufacture of blocks and other building materials at Alakoro (site to be allocated by Bamenda II Council)	Alakoro		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 11: Agriculture							
11.1 Construction of a slaughter house at Muwatsu	Muwatsu		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
Action 12: Installation of lighting spot at pedestrian bridges constructed							
11.1 Azire "A" (Commercial Avenue) Crossing to Ntambag III	Azire "A"/Ntambag III		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.2 Ntamulung (GBHS Bamenda) Junction crossing over to Cow Street Nkwen	Ntamulung/Cow Street Nkwen		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.3 Oposite Oscar shop Ntarinkon Crossing over to Matgenie	Ntarinkon		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.4 All Saint Church Braseries Junction to Musang	Ntarinkon/Musang		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.5 Opposite Kingdom hall crossing over to Step by Step Primary School	Ntarinkon		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.6 Below Essoka Crossing Over to Last Pole	Ntarinkon		C2D				MINHDU, BCC
11.7 Mukwebuh Junction Crossing to Mbingfibieh	Mukwebuh/Mbingfibieh		C2D				MINHDU, BCC

6.5.2.1 Councils Inter-Communal Projects

Table 6.42: Councils Inter-Communal Projects

Action 1.9 (Sector Housing and Urban Development): Improve and integrate dwellers into mainstream society through the provision of basic, physical infrastructure which is connected to main city networks and to improve their socio-economic conditions									
Objective: Construction and rehabilitation of urban road networks and infrastructure									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
1.1.1 Bridge linking Ntankah I Quarter to Mubang (Span=5m) at 50% cost	Ntankah Mubang	8,500,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.2 Bridge linking GBHS Ntamulung-Ndamukong Street (Span=7m) at 50% cost	Ntamulung-Ndamukong	20,000,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.3 Bridge linking GBHS Junction-Mofor Street (Mugheb)	Ntamulung-	8,500,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC,

(Span=6.5m) at 50% cost	Ndamukong								FEICOM
1.1.4 Upper Atua Azire/Abangoh to Lower Atu-Azire of length 694m, BIIC (50%), BIC (50%)	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC&BIC)	7,500,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.5 Rehabilitate Ntankah Ntasen road of ***length 983.4km***, *BIIC (515.8m), BIIIC (468m)* ***(BIIC=52%)***	Ntankah, Ntasen (BIIC&BIIIC)	7,800,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.6 Rehabilitate Ntankah St Fransicis Hospital of ***length 1137.0m,*** *BIIC (50%), BIC (50%)*	Ntankah II, Ntasen (BIIC&BIIIC)	8,750,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.7 Construction of GBHS Ntamulung-Ndamukong of ***length 714.9km,*** *BIIC (308m), BIIIC (407km)* ***(BIIC=43.00%)***	Ntamulung, Ndamukong (BIIC&BIIIC)	14,620,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.8 Rehabilitate NACHO Junction - Former CENAJES of ***length 1,14km,*** BIIC (50%), BIC (50%)	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC&BIC)	8,750,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
1.1.9 Rehabilitate Ntankah I Quarter-Mubang Market Junction of length 1.74km, *BIIC (640m), BIIIC (1.1km)* ***(BIIC=36.78%)***	Ntankah I, Ntasen (BIIC&BIIIC)	9,195,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIIC, FEICOM
Subtotal		**93,615,000**							

6.5.3 Main potential impacts and mitigation measures

From the micro-projects contained in the MITEF investment plan, the main impacts and socio-environmental mitigation measures are as follow:

1) The main potential impacts and Mitigation measures;
2) The Socio- environmental management plan.

Table 6.43: Potential Socio- environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
1. <u>Health</u> - Construction of a maternity section at the Alamandom IHC, - Construction of Health Centre building of Alakuma IHC, - Construction of a laboratory at Akumlam IHC - Construction of a laboratory at Alabukam IHC, - Construction of a laboratory at Alamandom IHC - Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba, - Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC, - Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC equipment Chomba **2. Basic Education** - Creation and construction of a nursery school, block of (02) classrooms at Upper Atuazire, - Construction of (02) classrooms at GNS Ntoh-Mbatu, - Construction of (02) classrooms in GS Alamatsom, - Construction of (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba, **3. Secondary Education** - Construction of (02) classrooms in GSS Alankie - Construction of (02) classrooms in GTC Ntaturu - Construction of (02) classrooms in GTC Ntankah - Construction of (02)	**Before the project**	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
		- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Inform the affected persons; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
		- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
	During the Project (Construction)	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land. - Re-afforestation in the affected zones; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
		- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles	- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
		- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines	- Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
		- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works.
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
		- Accident risks related to diverse movements and works	- Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
classrooms in GSS Mulang - Construction of (01) Library block in GSS Mulang **Commercial** - Creation and construction of a ruminant market Mile 90 - Creation and construction of a ruminant market Muwastu - Construction of 01 market hanger in Chomba market - Construction of BIIC slaughter house in Muwatsu and a meat sales slab, - Creation and construction of a neighbourhood market 01-hangers at Ntsubuh/Mukwebu - Creation and construction of a neighbourhood market 01-hangers at Mile 90 - Creation and construction of a neighbourhood market 01-hangers at at Mbomassa **4. Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry** - Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Ntumbong area - Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market - Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market, **Arts and Culture** - Creation and construction of Bamenda II Council arts, culture museum at Mbingfibieh, - Creation and construction of (01) multimedia centres in Chomba, **Youth & Civic Education** - Creation and construction a Youth centre - Creation and construction of 02 vocational training		- The increase of revenue within the micro project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
		- Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.	- Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river) - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
	After the Works (Construction)	- Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work.	- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied; - See measures annexe 6 for market wastes; - See measure annexe 5 for hospital wastes;
		- Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)	- Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
		- Improvement in the access to basic services.	- Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
		- Floods and water stagnation risks around the work.	- Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
centres in the council area Bamenda II Council **<u>Employment, Professional & Technical</u>** - Construction of a multipurpose youth Centre at Mile 8 (Muwatsu) **5. Environment and Nature Protection** - Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park, **6. Governance and Local Administration** - Creation and construction Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area			
Hydraulic Micro Projects	**Period**	**Potential impacts**	**Mitigation measures**
a) Water and Energy - Construction of a spring source at Ntin-Muchii - Construction of 01 storage tank at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down - Construction of water storage tank at Tim-Tim - Construction of 1500m^3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter, - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Nsongwa (1600m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Ntankah (925m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks Akumlam (2500m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Fon's Palace Mankon (700m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Mankon Fondom (9300m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Abango/Upper Atua-azire (950m) - Extension of water supply distribution	**Before the project**	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
		- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site.	- Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
		- Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains, etc.
	During the works	- Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	- Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
		- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines	- Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
		- 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) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
		- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-aforestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-aforestation exercise.

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
networks in Atuakom (980m)		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
		- Accident risk emanating from the works.	- Put sign boards at the site; - Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure security at the site
		- The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.	- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO) - Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
		- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit in old borrowed zones.
	After the Works	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
		- 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 tiles or marble stones
		- Perturbation of water quality.	- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.
Constructions of roads, bridges etc	**Period**	**Potential impacts**	**Mitigation measures**
<u>Public Works</u> - Construction of the Ntambeng-Ntamafe access road (2.01km), - Construction of Atuafor II-Nehkwene road (1.75km) - Construction of the Ntakimbari-Ngulung to GHS road (1.63km), - Construction of (01) bridge linking Nkvurah stream and behind Moghamo Garage - Construction of a bridge linking Nitob II and Ntaturu - Construction of culvert, backfill and grade road linking Ntarinkon III and Alakuma quarter, - Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong, - Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah,	**Before the project**	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
		- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
		- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
		- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	- Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
		- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
- Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi, - Construction of a bridge over river Meririmandoh linking Makukuni in Chomba, - Building of a bridge linking Ntankah I Quarter to Mubang (Span=5m) - Building of a bridge linking GBHS Ntamulung-Ndamukong Street (Span=7m) - Building of a bridge linking GBHS Junction-Mofor Street (Mugheb) (Span=6.5m) - Construction of a road linking GBHS Ntamulung-Ndamukong (714.9km		machines	
	During the works	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
		- Accident risks related to works.	- Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
		- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
		- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	After the works	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
		- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
		- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
		- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

6.5.4 Annual Investment Plan (AIP) 2021

Table 6.44: Weight of the Four Technical Programs (AIP) 2021

Technical Programs	Amount FCFA	Percent (%)
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	382,000,000	34.36%
Program 2: Economic Development and Environmental Protection	669,975,648	60.27%
Program 3: Culture, Sports and support to Youths	13,625,000	1.23%
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	46,000,000	4.14%
TOTAL	**1,111,600,648**	**100.00%**

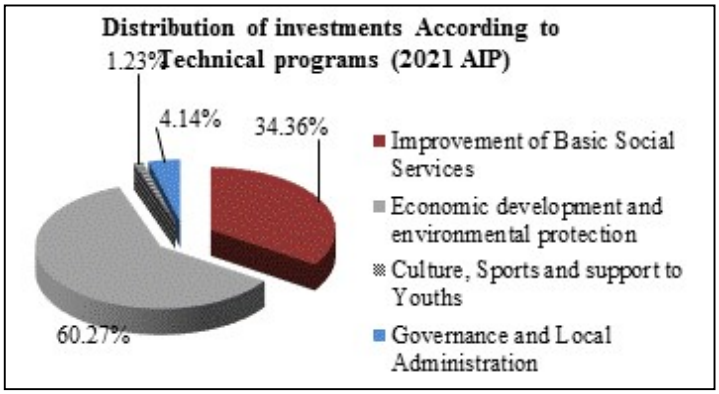


Table 6.45: Distribution According to Technical Programs

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Amount FCFA
Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services	Public Health	165,000,000
	Water Supply	136,000,000
	Social Affairs	16,000,000
	Basic Education	43,000,000
	Secondary Education	25,000,000
	Subtotal: Improvement of Basic Social Services	**382,000,000**
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	CAMWATER	299,450,648
	Agriculture	10,000,000
	Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry	40,000,000
	Tourism	10,000,000
	Public Works; Rehabilitation of Communal roads	201,700,000
	Environment and Nature Protection	28,000,000
	ENEO	40,000,000
	Subtotal: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	**629,150,648**
Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	Youth & Civic Education	8,000,000
	Employment, Professional & Technical	5,625,000
	Subtotal: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	**13,625,000**
Program 4: Governance and Local Administration	Manage the civil status	20,000,000
	Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources	26,000,000
	Subtotal: Governance and Local Administration	**46,000,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**1,111,600,648**

6.5.4.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services

Table 6.46: Actions and activities for the improvement of Basic and Social Services

Action 1.1 (Sector Public Health): Provide and improve health care facilities								
Objective: To improve infrastructures and equipment in existing public health institutions								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T2***	***T3***	***T4***	
1.1.1 Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba	Chomba	50,000,000	PIB					MINSANTE
1.1.2 Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC	Mulang	45,000,000	PIB					MINSANTE
1.1.3 Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC	Atuakom	45,000,000	PIB					MINSANTE
1.1.4 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) relief package	Bamenda II Municipality	25,000,000	PIB					MINSANTE
Subtotal: Public Health		**165,000,000**						
Action 1.2 (Sector Water Supply): Improve access to potable water								
Objective: To improve the protection of water catchments, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastucture								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T2***	***T3***	***T4***	
1.2.1 Protect (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank	Alamatu	15,000,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.2 Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and construct water storage tank	Alasuatom	15,000,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.3 Sink (01) borehole in GS Alankie	Alankie	8,000,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.4 Sink (01) borehole in Ntankah IHC	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.5 Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter	Asaba	25,000,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.6 Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park.	Muwatsu	30,000,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.7 Sink (01) borehole in Alabukam IHC	Alabukam	8,500,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.8 Sinking of a borehole at Ntankah-Mankon	Ntankah	8,500,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.9 Sinking of a borehole at Mulang-Mankon	Mulang	8,500,000	PIB					MINEE
1.2.10 Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	Ndzong	8,500,000	PIB					MINEE
Subtotal: Water Supply		**136,000,000**						
Action 1.3 (Sector Social Affairs): Promotion & protection of the social situation of citizens; irrespective of their physical and mental states, se and, age								

Objective: Protection and promotion of children's rights, promote, protect PWD and fight against social exclusion								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T2***	***T3***	***T4***	
1.3.1 Partnership with CBC-SEEPD program to assist the vulnerable and PWD	Bamenda II Council	8,000,000	PIB					MINAS
1.3.2 Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda	GBHS Bamenda	8,000,000	PIB					MINESEC
Subtotal: Social Affairs		**16,000,000**						
Action 1.4 (Sector Basic Education): Improve access to quality Basic Education								
Objective: To Improve on the infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the Nursery and primary Schools in Bamenda II Municipality								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T2***	***T3***	***T4***	
1.4.1 Construct (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba	Chomba	22,000,000	PIB					MINEDUB
1.4.2 Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and Head Teachers office in Ntamuleh	Ntamuleh	21,000,000	PIB					MINEDUB
Subtotal: Basic Education		**43,000,000**						
Action 1.5 (Sector Secondary Education): Promotion and provision of secondary educational opportunities and conducive atmosphere								
Objective: To improve infrastructure, facilities and equipment in the seconday schools within the Bamenda II Council								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T2***	***T3***	***T4***	
1.5.1 Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon	Bagmande-Mankon	25,000,000	PIB					MINESEC
Subtotal: Secondary Education		**25,000,000**						
TOTAL Improvement of Basic Social Services		**382,000,000**						

6.5.4.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Table 6.47: Action and activities for the Promotion of economic development

Action 2.1 (Sector Agriculture): Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers								
Objective: Improve the living standard farmers through capacity building, and provide inputs by 60% by 2030 within the Bamenda II Council								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	***T1***	***T1***	***T1***	
2.1.1 Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam	Alakoro and Alabukam	10,000,000	PIB					MINTP

Subtotal: Agriculture	**10,000,000**	

Action 2.2 (Sector Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry): Improve livestock and fishery production

Objective: To construct animal production infrastructure and support livestock, fisheries and animal production activities

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period				Partners
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
2.2.1 Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market	Nitob market	20,000,000	PIB					MINEPIA
2.2.3 Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	Muwatsu market	20,000,000	PIB					MINEPIA
Subtotal: Livestock production		**40,000,000**						

Action 2.3 (Sector Tourism): To promote and protect tourism potentials/assets, development of tourism sites

Objective: To develop and promote tourism within the Bamenda II Council

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period				Partners
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
2.3.1 Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB					MINTOUL
2.3.2 Creation of a tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	Council area	5,000,000	PIB					MINEPDED
Subtotal: Tourism		**10,000,000**						

Action 2.4 (Sector Public Works): To construct, maintain road infrastructure and make transportation most impacting

Objective: Rehabilitation of Communal roads

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period				Partners
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
2.4.1 Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong	Akaka and Atuandong	25,000,000	PIB					BIIC
2.4.2 Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah	Alangmukara and Fowah	30,000,000	PIB					BIIC
2.4.3 Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi	Mukifu & Afosi	46,200,000	PIB					BIIC
2.4.4 Construction of a bridge over river Meririmandoh linking Makukuni in Chomba	Makukuni	45,000,000	PIB					BIIC
2.4.5 Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba	Ntaw & Malah	55,500,000	PIB					BIIC
Subtotal: Public Works-Rehabilitation of Communal roads		**201,700,000**						

Action 2.5 (Sector CAMWATER): Improve access to potable water within the urban area

Objective: To improve access to potable water, rehabilitate and extend water supply networks and infrastucture

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period				Partners
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
2.5.1 Extension of water supply distribution networks (1600m)	Nsongwa	32,256,291	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.2 Extension of water supply distribution networks (925m)	Ntankah	20,909,584	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.3 Extension of water supply distribution networks (2500m)	Akumlam	52,462,114	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.4 Extension of water supply distribution networks (700m)	Fon's Palace Mankon	11,562,857	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.5 Extension of water supply distribution networks (9300m)	Mankon Fondom	141,439,974	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.6 Extension of water supply distribution networks (950m)	Abango/Upper Atua-azire	15,169,988	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.7 Extension of water supply distribution networks (980m)	Atuakom	15,649,840	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.8 Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps	Bamenda II Council	10,000,000	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
2.5.9 Construction of (5) fire hydrants	Bamenda II Council	20,000,000	CAMWATER					CAMWATER
Subtotal: CAMWATER		**299,450,648**						

Action 2.6 (Sector ENEO): Improve access to energy supply in the communities of the municipality

Objective: Increase electricity infrastructure and equipment within the municipality

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period				Partners
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
2.6.1 Extension of electricity distribution networks Ntagien (2km)	Ntagien	15,000,000	ENEO					ENEO
2.6.2 Extension of electricity distribution networks Abangoh (3km)	Upper Atua-azire	25,000,000	ENEO					ENEO
Subtotal: ENEO		**40,000,000**						

Action 2.7 (Sector Environment and Nature Protection): Rational and sustainable management of the environment within Bamenda II Council

Objective: Provision of waste management structures, provision of drainage structures

2.7.1 Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park	Ntaturu	15,000,000	PIB					MINEPDED
2.7.2 Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Muwatsu) Quarter	Muwatsu	5,000,000	PIB					MINEPDED
2.7.3 Financial Assistance for the canalization of natural drainages (streams) in Ntarinkon I (1.98km)	Ntarinkon I	8,000,000	PIB					MINHDU

Subtotal: Environment and Nature Protection	**28,000,000**
Total Economic Development and Environmental Protection	**629,150,648**

6.5.4.3 Promotion of Citizenship, Culture, Sports and support Youths

Table 6.48: Action and activities for the Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths

Action 3.1 (Sector Sports & Physical Education): Promote the organization of all types of competitions, improving social safety nets for sportsmen and sports professionals within Bamenda II Municipality								
Objective: Promote and organize sports competitions in the municipality of Bamenda II Council								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
3.1.1 Registration of youths into National Youth Observatory so as to benefit from various services at reduced cost	Bamenda Council	8,000,000	PIB					MINJEC
Employment, Professional & Technical	Bamenda Council	5,625,000	PIB					MINJEC
Subtotal: Youth & Civic Education		**8,000,000**						
Total Culture, Sports and support to Youths		**13,625,000**						

6.5.4.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration

Table 6.49: Action and activities for the Promotion of governance

Action 4.1 Manage the Civil Status								
Objective: To improve the functioning of institutions within Bamenda II Council								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
4.1.1 Create and construct Seconday Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area	Laafo	20,000,000	PIB					MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Manage the Civil Status		**20,000,000**						
Action 4.2 Plan and manage Information Communication and Technology resources								
Objective: To improve Information Communication of all Council activities								
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Period**				**Partners**
				T1	*T1*	*T1*	*T1*	
4.2.2 Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	Bamenda II Council	5,000,000	PIB					MINDDEVEL
Subtotal: Manage Information Communication		**5,000,000**						
Total: Governance and Local Administration		**46,000,000**						

6.5.5 Operational Plan in favour of the marginised population

6.5.5.1 The Mbororos

The operational plan took into consideration the needs of the marginalized and especially that of the Mbororos. They also fall in the traditional sectors like that of the mainstream society.

Table 6.50: Planning and programming for the Marginalised Population

Action 1 (Sector Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry): Improve lives of the marginalized – Mborors communities									
Objective: To construct animal production infrastructure and support livestock									
Activities (Projects)	**Location**	**Cost**	**Sources of Funding**	**Year of realisation**					**Partners**
				2021	***2022***	***2023***	***2024***	***2025***	
1.1 Construction of (02) cattle crutches/drinking point in Ntumbong area	Ntumbong area	14,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
1.2 Construction of Construction of (01) cattle crutche/vaccination fence Ngoh Ngwaba-Mbatu	Ngoh Ngwaba-batu	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
1.3 Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Atualah-Chomba	Atualah-Chomba	14,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
1.4 Construction of cattle crush and drinking point in Ntumbong area	Ntumbong area	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
Subtotal : Marginised population		**68,000,000**							

6.5.6 Environmental Management Summary Plan Framework AIP 2021

Organic Law No. 96/12 of 5th August, 1996 on Environmental Management in Cameroon stipulates in chapter 11, Article 17, that the promoter or owner of any project which may endanger the environment owing to its dimension, nature or impact of its activities on the natural environment, shall carry out an impact assessment, in conformity with the prescriptions of the specifications. This assessment shall determine the direct and indirect incidence of the said project on the ecological balance of the area where the project is located, the physical environment and quality of life of the population, and the impact on the environment in general. To this effect, a subsequent text of application, Ministerial Order No. 0070/MINEP of 22nd April 2005, specifies the categories of projects liable to either a detailed or a summary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The environmental aspects are not usually given much attention while preparing development plans. This has led to haphazard and uncontrolled development activities leading to overuse, congestion, incompatible land use and consequently creating high risk environments to the city and rural dwellers. Deterioration of the natural and socio-economic living conditions specifically includes:

- Overcrowding,
- Congestion,
- Lack of sufficient water supply,
- Unhygienic living conditions,
- Air and noise pollution.

The best use of the land needs to be assessed in terms of not only the economic aspects but also in terms of the environmental aspects in order to ensure sustainable developments because the environment constitutes the base on which all activities are carried out.

Lack of proper land use control results in poor land use compatibility with houses being constructed haphazardly on areas such as steep slopes and marshy areas which are highly prone to disaster.

The overall objective of the Council Developmental Plan is to incorporate environmental considerations for improving environmental quality.
The specific objectives are: -

- To map the characteristics and environmental profile so as to identify the environmental pollution hot spots;
- To prepare an environmental management plan that includes rehabilitation and mitigation measures; and
- To recommend guidelines for environmentally compatible land use planning.

6.5.6.1 Main potential impacts and mitigation measures

From the micro-projects contained in the MITEF investment plan, the main impacts and socio-environmental mitigation measures are as follow:

3) The main potential impacts and Mitigation measures;
4) The Socio- environmental management plan.

Table 6.51: Potential Socio- environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
7. <u>Health</u> - Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba, - Construction of a maternity block in		- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
Mulang IHC, - Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC equipment Chomba **8. Basic Education** - Construction of (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba, **9. Secondary Education** - Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon **10. Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry** - Construction of a modern poultry market at Nitob market - Construction a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market **11. Environment and Nature Protection** - Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park, **12. Governance and Local Administration** - Creation and construction of Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area	**Before the project**	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Inform the affected persons; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
		- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
	During the Project (Construction)	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land. - Re-afforestation in the affected zones; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
		- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles	- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
		- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines	- Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
		- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works.
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
		- Accident risks related to diverse movements and works	- Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security
		- The increase of revenue within the micro project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
		- Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.	- Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river) - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
		- Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work.	- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied; - See measures annexe 6 for market wastes; - See measure annexe 5 for hospital wastes;

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
	After the Works (Construction)	- Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)	- Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
		- Improvement in the access to basic services.	- Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
		- Floods and water stagnation risks around the work.	- Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.
Hydraulic Micro Projects	**Period**	**Potential impacts**	**Mitigation measures**
b) Water and Energy - Construction of 01 storage tank at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down - Construction of water storage tank at Tim-Tim water catchment - Construction of a 1500m^3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter, - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Nsongwa (1600m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Ntankah (925m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks Akumlam (2500m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Fon's Palace Mankon (700m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Mankon Fondom (9300m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Abango/Upper Atua-azire (950m) - Extension of water supply distribution networks in Atuakom (980m)	**Before the project**	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
		- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site.	- Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
		- Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains, etc.
	During the works	- Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	- Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
		- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines	- Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
		- 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) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
		- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-aforestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-aforestation exercise.
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
		- Accident risk emanating from the	- Put sign boards at the site; - Observe basic security rules (wearing the

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
		works.	appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure security at the site
		- The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.	- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO) - Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
		- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit in old borrowed zones.
	After the Works	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
		- 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 tiles or marble stones
		- Perturbation of water quality.	- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.
Constructions of roads, bridges etc	**Period**	**Potential impacts**	**Mitigation measures**
<u>Public Works</u> - Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong, - Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah, - Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi, - Construction of a bridge over river Meririmandoh linking Makukuni in Chomba, - Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba.	**Before the project**	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
		- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
		- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
		- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	During the works	- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	- Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
		- 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) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
		- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.

Construction Projects	Period	Potential impact	Mitigation measures
			- Put bill boards for prevention.
		- Accident risks related to works.	- Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
		- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
		- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	After the works	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
		- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
		- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
		- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

6.5.6.2 Simplified Socio-environmental management Plan

The plan consists of precising for each environmental measure envisaged in the triennial plan, actors (institutional arrangements), periods and follow-up actors.

Table 6.52: Simplified Socio-environmental Management Plan

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow-up Actors	Cost	Observations
Training of Council Development officer and Mayors on environmental issues and on the social and environmental management framework of the PNDP	- Prepare Terms of reference (ToR)	- PNDP	2021-2025	- Delegation MINEPDEP; - Delegation MINAS; - PNDP; - Council	- Incorporated into PNDP budget	-
Use of socio-environmental Screening form for micro projects (during feasibility studies)	- Filling of the screening form by the beneficiary population; - Categorisation of the projects; - Identification of socio environmental impact and mitigation measures	- Beneficiary of the projects - Sectorial MINEPDED - MINAS - Consultant incharge of feasibility studies for microprojects	2021-2023	- Delegation MINEPDEP; - Delegation MINAS; - PNDP; - Councillors; - CDO	- PM (to be decided)	- Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration	- Prepare ToR ;	- PNDP, Council	2021-2023	- Delegation MINEP DEP; - Delegation MINAS ;	- Incorporated into the PNDP budget	-
Provision to carry out environmental impact Notice	- Prepare ToR; - Make sure ToR is approved; - Recruit a consultant; - Carry out the studies	PNDP, Council (municipal Councillors)	2021-2023	- Delegation MINEP DEP; - PNDP; - Council Development officer; - Municipal Councillors	- The cost is negotiable with the consultant - TOR (maximuim cost 50.000) and report (Maximium 100.000)	- In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Provision to compensate displaced persons	- Inventory of displaced persons and goods	Council/ municipal councillors	-	- Council - MINDAF - MINAS	- To be evaluated	- The cost is to be borne by the Mayor

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow-up Actors	Cost	Observations
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors (entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs - Elaborate a follow-up plan of this measures	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2021-2023	- Delegation MINEPDEP; MINAS; - PNDP; - Municipal Councillors	- To be Integrated within the council budget	-
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	- Include the clauses in the Tender document; - Put operational the clause	- Council, PNDP - Entrepreneurs or contractors	-	- Delegation MINEPDEP; - Council development officer; - Municipal Councilors	- PM, (contract award Integrated in the Microproject cost)	-
Reinforce the capacity of the management committee in infrastructure management.	- Ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure at the local level	- Councils, CDOs and contractors	During implementation	- Contractors, CDOs, Sector ministries and PNDP	-	- Train management commitee in the management and maintenance of infrasture

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

6.5.6.3 Contract Award Plan 2021 (AIP)

The preparation of a contract award plan entails stating dates as to when the activities of the projects identified and programme particularly in the AIP are expected to start and to finish. Unfortunately, not all the sectors have been decentralized "financially". Certain projects as seen in the investment plan for the council are awarded at the level of the central administration (Yaoundé), while others are carried out by the Bamenda City Council (BCC). Hence, difficulties in preparing all inclusive all contracts award plan for the council and taking into account all the sectors whose directives are not within the realm of the council. The contract award plans seen below are those specifically for the 2021 AIP.

Table 6.53: Contract Award Plan for the 2021 AIP priority projects

N°	Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
		Start	*End*	*Start*	*End*					*Start*	*End*	*Start*	*End*	*Start*	*End*
	Basic Education														
1	Construct (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINED UB	Call to Tender	22,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
2	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINED UB	Call to Tender	21,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021

	Head Teachers office in Ntamuleh														
	Secondary Education														
3	Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINESEC	Call to Tender	25,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Social Affairs														
4	Partnership with CBC-SEEPD program to assist the vulnerable and PWD	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	BIIC, SEEPD	Sales order	8,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
5	Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	BIIC, GBHS Bamenda	Sales order	8,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Health														
6	Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINSANTE	Call to Tender	50,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
7	Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINSANTE	Call to Tender	45,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
8	Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINSANTE	Call to Tender	45,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Agriculture														
9	Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINADER	Sales order	10,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry														
10	Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	BIIC, MINEPIA	Call to Tender	20,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
11	Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	BIIC, MINEPIA		20,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Water and Energy														
12	Protect (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank- Alamatu	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	15,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
13	Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and construct water storage tank- Alasuatom	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	15,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021

14	Sink (01) borehole in GS Alankie	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
15	Sink (01) borehole in Ntankah IHC	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,500,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
16	Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	25,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
17	Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park.	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	30,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
18	Sink (01) borehole in Alabukam IHC	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,500,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
19	Sinking of a borehole at Ntankah-Mankon	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,500,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
20	Sinking of a borehole at Mulang-Mankon	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,500,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
21	Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	PIB	MINEE	Call to Tender	8,500,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
22	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Nsongwa (1600m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	32,256,291	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
23	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Ntankah (925m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	20,909,584	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
24	Extension of water supply distribution networks Akumlam (2500m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	52,462,114	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
25	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Fon's Palace Mankon (700m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	11,562,857	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
26	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Mankon Fondom (9300m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	141,439,974	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
27	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Abango/Upper Atua-azire (950m)	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	15,169,988	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
28	Extension of water supply distribution networks in Atuakom	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	15,649,840	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021

	(980m)														
29	Construction and rehabilitation of (5) stand taps in Bamenda II Council	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	10,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
30	Construction of (5) fire hydrants in Bamenda II Council	16/4/2021	19/4/2021	22/4/2021	24/4/2021	CAMWATER	CAMWATER	Call to Tender	20,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Public Works														
22	Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	MINTP	Call to Tender	25,000,000	24/5/2021	31/5/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	14/6/2021
23	Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	MINTP	Call to Tender	30,000,000	24/5/2021	31/5/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	14/6/2021
24	Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	MINTP	Call to Tender	46,200,000	24/5/2021	31/5/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	14/6/2021
25	Construction of a bridge over river Meririmandoh linking Makukuni in Chomba	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	MINTP	Call to Tender	45,000,000	24/5/2021	31/5/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	14/6/2021
26	Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	MINTP	Call to Tender	55,500,000	24/5/2021	31/5/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	13/6/2021	14/6/2021
	Environment and Nature Protection														
27	Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council	Call to Tender	15,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
28	Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Muwatsu) Quarter	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	PIB	Council, Muwatsu	Financial disbursement	5,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
29	Financial Assistance for the canalization of natural drainages (streams) in Ntarinkon I (1.98km)	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council, Ntarinkon I	Financial disbursement	8,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Youth & Civic Education														
30	Registration of youths into National Youth Observatory so as to benefit from various services at reduced cost	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	July 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council	Financial disbursement	8,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021

	Tourism														
31	Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council, RDMINTOUR	Financial disbursement	5,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
32	Creation of a tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council, RDMINTOUR	Financial disbursement	5,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
	Decentralisation and Local Development														
33	Create and construct Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council	Call to Tender	20,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021
34	Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	June 2021	PIB	Bamenda II Council	Financial disbursement	5,000,000	24/4/2021	31/4/2021	13/4/2021	13/5/2021	13/5/2021	14/5/2021

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

VII MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1 Composition and Responsibilities of CDP monitoring and Evaluation Committee

7.1.1 Composition of the Follow-up Committee

The implementation of the CDP is a matter for the expertise of the local ministerial services with an adequate program of development/capacities. However, considering the specificity of the plan, the technical support proves to be necessary and the involvement of all local development actors is indispensable.

Initially during the diagnosis, the committee put in place to follow-up the studies was the Council Steering Committee. During the implementation this committee changes to Monitoring and Follow-up Committee. This committee which was put in place by a municipal order is the watchdog of the CDP from its elaboration to the execution phase. It is therefore an organ that will ensure the proper implementation of the CDP. The members of the committee are as seen in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: The members of the Follow-up Committee

S/N	Name	Position
1	TSE Louis ANGWAFO (First Deputy Mayor)	Chairperson
2	Charles T Mbah (Council Development Officer)	Secretary
3	Jannet Lumnwi Aweh (CCA)	Members
4	Ignatius Nche Awah	Members
5	Nche Rene	Members
6	CHEA Andrew	Members
7	NDOH David CHI	Members
8	FRU Atanasuis NDE	Members
9	NJINWI Emmanuel	Members
10	MEYANG Solange	Members
11	TATEH Eric	Members
12	YUBUNWI ABONGE Jacqueline	Members

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

7.1.1.1 Roles and responsibilities of the Follow-up Committee

The Follow-up Committee is mainly responsible for coordinating and managing activities to be undertaken within the quarters, besides acting as liaison between village and development agencies. To do this, they have to:

- Ensure transparency in resource use (present management reports to the assembly of the quarters);
- Ensure proper implementation of actions contained in the Bamenda II Council Development Plan that concern quarters;
- Raise awareness on the contribution (financial, material and human) of the quarters residents;
- Monitor the implementation of micro-projects;
- Evaluate the micro-projects on completion;
- Promote synergies in development activities
- To follow-up the execution of the AIP as contained in the CDP and the environmental social management plan.
- To regularly inform the council's Executives on gaps observed during the execution of the programmed activities as contained in the CDP,
- To be the watch-dog between the installed QDC and the multi-disciplinary actor's platform group,

– To report to the municipal councilors, the state of implementation of the CDP,

7.1.2 CDP Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

After the validation of the CDP, a structure (Monitoring and Evaluation Committee) a consultative organ is set-up by a Municipal Act shall be put in place to follow-up the implementation of the CDP. This committee is responsible for the realization of the objectives of the Council Development Plan (CDP) and shall be made up of the following members:

1. The Council's institutions (representatives of the Committees)
2. The Executive of the Council,
3. The Chairman and Secretary of the follow-up committee,
4. Councilors (10)
5. Parliamentarian
6. Sectors of programs to be implemented,
7. (02) Representatives of economic operator,
8. (02) Representatives of civil society
9. (02) Representatives of Traditional authorities,
10. (01) Representatives of Ardos (minority group),
11. (01) Representatives of religious institutions.

The multi-disciplinary actor's platform shall meet quarterly to evaluate the level of implementation of activities as outlined in the AIP and submit their reports in the general assessment meeting which shall program the coming year's activities as contained in the AIP.

The meetings of the multi-disciplinary actor's platform shall be initiated by the Mayor and convened by the Senior Divisional Officer (SDO). The expenses of this working platform shall be borne by the Council and shall progressively be budgeted for.

7.1.4 Responsibilities of the CDP Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

- To follow-up the execution of the AIP as contained in the CDP and the environmental social management plan.
- To regularly inform the council's Executives on gaps observed during the execution of the programmed activities as contained in the CDP,
- To supervise the execution of the annual programmed activities;
- To follow-up the implementation of the projects and appreciate the level of its realization;
- To contribute in search of solutions in case of stoppages and gaps;
- To lobby for development partners at local, regional, national and international levels,
- To monitor the programmed annual activities as contained in the CDP,
- To facilitate studies and controls of projects due execution;
- To mobilize and source for human, material and financial resource for the realization of the CDP

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

7.2.1 The follow-up of the CDP

The Mayor shall assure the coordination, follow-up and the implementation of the Council's AIP. The follow-up committee in collaboration with the Monitoring and evaluation Committee shall follow-up daily and assessed the progress of the planned activities.
The Council's Follow-up Committee shall meet regularly as seen in the frequency table below to evaluate the level of realization of planned CDP activities and a quarterly report shall be prepared stating clearly the rate of realization of the projects; difficulties encountered and suggested measures in the resolution of problems if any.

7.2.2 Evaluation of the AIP

The Monitoring and evaluation Committee shall assure the follow-up and assessment of the rate progress of planned activities and shall equally assist the sectors concerned or appreciate the results and the level of attainments of the expected objectives. In case of short-comings, shall re-orientate or recommend corrective measures to be taken and proposed themto the Mayor.

The Council (Mayor) shall also allow the committee to communicate with external consultants so as to assess the progress of planned activities. The committee shall associate all sectors concerned during the validation of the results of assessed activities including the re-programming of future programs.

The assessment of planned activities shall be continuous during the implementation of the AIP; a global assessment shall be carried out at the end of the year to permit the evaluation of activities which shall be re-programmed for the following year.

7.2.3 Indicators of the follow-up and Assessment

The CDP being a development vision, it is important that the programming of activities is followed to the later. The following indicators as seen in Table 7.2 have been put in place to facilitate the follow-up of the activities programmed in the 2021 AIP for the Bamenda II Council.

Table 7.2: Indicators of the follow-up and Assessment of 2021 (AIP)

Sector	Activities/Projects	Follow-up and evaluation Indicators
Public Health	Construction of a mother and child care centre in IHC Chomba Construction of a maternity block in Atuakom IHC Construction of a maternity block in Mulang IHC	- Log book-project site, - Mother and child care centre constructed in IHC Chomba - Maternity blocks constructed in Atuakom and Mulang IHCs
Basic Education	Construct (02) blocks of classrooms at the GS Chomba Construction of a block of 2 classrooms and Head Teachers office in Ntamuleh	- Log book-project site, - (4) Classrooms constructed is GS Chomba and Ntamuleh
Secondary Education	Rehabilitation of a block of 5 classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon	- Log book-project site, - (5) Classrooms at GTC Bagmande in Mankon rehabilitated
Water and Energy	- Protect (02) water catchments at Ndzumtah-up and Ndzumtah-down, & the construction of 01 storage tank - Rehabilitate Tim-Tim water catchment and construct water storage tank - Sink (01) borehole in GS Alankie - Sink (01) borehole in Ntankah IHC - Construct 1500m3 water storage tank in Asaba quarter - Complete the partially implemented portable water scheme from Pa Jacob's spring, and rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park. - Sink (01) borehole in Alabukam IHC - Sinking of a borehole at Ntankah-Mankon - Sinking of a borehole at Mulang-Mankon - Sinking of (1) well equip with manual pump in Ndzong	- Log-books project site - (6) Boreholes sung in GS Alankie, Ntankah IHC, Alabukam IHC, Ntankah-Mankon, Mulang and Ndzong - Water storage tank constructed in Asaba quarter - Financial assistance given for rehabilitation of the well at the Muwatsu Motor park
Agriculture	Provide improve animal species and feeds and build capacities of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam	- Improve animal species and feeds and capacity building of ruminants breeders in Alakoro and Alabukam are provided
Livestock Fishery and Animal Industry	- Construct a modern poultry market at Nitob market - Construct a modern poultry market at Muwatsu market	- Log-book project site - Poultry markets are constructed

Social Affairs	- Partnership with CBC-SEEPD program to assist the vulnerable and PWD - Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program in GBHS Bamenda	- SEEPD Program - PWD are assisted
Public Works	- Construction of a 5m span bridge on river between Akaka and Atuandong - Construction of a 6m span bridge linking Alangmukara and Fowah - Construction of a 10m span bridge over river Mukifu to Afosi - Construction of a bridge over river Meririmandoh linking Makukuni in Chomba - Rehabilitation of 6km Communal road from Ntaw through Malah in Chomba	- Log-book project site - State of the road
Tourism	- Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board and equip office - Creation of a tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area	- Bamenda II Council Tourism Board operational - Tourism directory ceated and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area put in place
Environment and Nature Protection	- Construction of a modern public conveniences (toilets, urinary, showers etc.) at Ntaturu Motor Park - Assistance for the protection of Water catchments in (Muwatsu) Quarter - Financial Assistance for the canalization of natural drainages (streams) in Ntarinkon I (1.98km)	- Log-book project site - Modern public conveniences constructed and in use - Water catchment in (Muwatsu) Quarter protected, - Assistance from the Council received by Ntarinkon I canalization of natural drainages (stream)
Youth & Civic Education	Registration of youths into National Youth Observatory so as to benefit from various services at reduced cost	- A number of youths are registered in the National Youth Observatory
Bmenda II Council (Council Institutional Development)	<u>Manage the civil status</u> Create and construct Civil status registration centre Mbachomba area <u>Manage Information Communication and Technology resources</u> Regular quarterly publication of Bamenda II Council News letter	- Civil status registration centre is created and constructed in Mbachomba area - Bamenda II Council News letter are published regularly

Source: CARD (Bamenda II Council CDP) Studies 2020

7.3 Mechanism, tools and reporting Frequencies

7.3.1 Implementation organs

In setting-up of the implementation structures of the CDP at the Council level, two organs were put in place namely:

- The Council Follow-up Committee
- Monitoring and evaluation committee - a multi-disciplinary actor's platform who shall follow-up, coordinate and assess the CDP,

The multi-disciplinary actor's platform shall meet quarterly and holds its planning/programming meeting for the following year at the end of the year before the preparation of the budget of the Council.

In following up the activities, it requires that the structure plan before hand what they shall be following-up. The elements to follow-up vary from project to project and according to their objectives for example:

- The execution task: The realization of planned activities, the respect of the chronogram or calendar of execution, the changes intervened, the realization of the expected results, the use of resources (finances) and the human resource management, the respect of the procedures, the accountability of the finances, the stores, the suppliers, the involvement of the recipients, etc.

As regards the follow-up, the results are presented in different formats such as mission reports, pictures etc. The follow-up report shall contain:

a) The person charge with the follow-up,
b) The objectives the follow-up
c) The period or date of the follow-up,
d) The activities to be followed-up,
e) The degree of realization of the activities,
f) Short-coming or gaps identified,
g) Observations and suggestions

The follow-up is an important activity in the implementation of a project; it permits and also insures that all what is happening is what was planned and on the other hand corrections are made where need be in order to guarantee the attainment of the expected results.

It shall be necessary prior to the commencement of the project to clearly state the indicators expected during the follow-up. The follow-up must be at a close and regular interval to avoid the unpleasant surprises during the implementation of a project.

7.3.2 Follow-up Tools

Table 7.3: Tools for the follow-up of activities

Previewed Activities	Realisation Period	Expected results	Activities realised	Obtained results	Gaps/Short comings	Observations

Table 7.4: Implementation grid

Follow-up Elements	Content
Who is doing what?	
When?	
How often?	
With who?	
The follow-up organ shall depend on what reference before carrying out their exercise?	

Source: CARD (BIIC CDP 2020)

Table 7.5: Contents of the follow-up Report

Contents of the report	Content
Who is following-up?	
Date of the follow-up	
What were the intended objectives of the follow-up	
What was followed-up?	
What was the level of realization of what was followed up?	
Are they gaps between what was planned and that realised?	
What are the reasons of the gaps noted?	
Comments and suggestion	

Source: CARD (BIIC CDP 2020)

Table 7.6: Content of the evaluation report

Elements of the report	Content
Date or period when the mission was carried out	
The team leader and position in the project	
Duration of the mission	
Problems which were resolved?	
Objectives of the project?	
Expected results?	
Results obtained?	
Other issues noted?	
Follow-up remarks and conclusion?	

Source: CARD (BIIC CDP 2020)

7.4 Mechanism for the preparation of AIP and revision of CDP

The local committee and monitoring and evaluation committee charged with the follow-up shall concert with sector heads and put in place a structure/technical group comprising financial and technical partners, economic operators, civil society, NGO, parliamentarian, representatives of religious and etc. This multi-sectorial group shall contribute in proposing lasting development programs and activities.

During the preparation of council budget every year, the Mayor shall present the sources of financing for the investments previewed in the CDP in collaboration with heads of services for inclusion into the AIP. Every year, an evaluation and analysis is carried out on the executed projects and results attained so far. With the new concept of program budgeting the unfinished projects of the past are slided into the following year. The un-executed AIP projects become priority for inclusion in the next AIP.

In the preparation of feasibility studies of projects, it shall be necessary for the follow-up committee to work with the head of sector concerned and a service provider to prepare a technical document in respect of the said project.

The different stages and strategies for the development of this programming tools and budgeting are as follows:

a) In beginning of the year, the SG shall in collaboration with the Mayor put in place strategies for the mobilization of resources.
b) The Mayor shall also prospect for new sources of revenue
c) The activities of the AIP realized within the current year;
d) The ongoing activities of the AIP of the current year whose funds are blocked and sure;
e) The ongoing activities of the current year whose payments are yet to be effected;
f) The unexecuted AIP activities of the current year;

In the last quarter of the year, a workshop shall be organized to evaluate the entire projects realization of the AIP and the MITEF.

During the execution of the projects and follow-up of its realizations, it shall depend on the availability of resources (finance). The procedure for the award of contract shall be in accordance with law enforced and the project shall be executed progressively and the follow-up by the organs put in place.

At the end of the project, a reception committee shall assure that the project(s) is executed in accordance with the term of reference.

7.4.1 AIP Evaluation Scheme

After one (01) year of implementing the CDP it is necessary to evaluate the AIP. The evaluation scheme seen in the Table below can be used.

Table 7.7: AIP Evaluation Scheme

Activities	Starting date		Ending date		Results		Gap	Justification of gaps	Reprogrammed activities
	Projected	Realised	Projected	Realised	Projected	Realised			

During the evaluation scheme of the AIP:

- Select realized activities programmed in the AIP;
- Select AIP programmed activities which have not been realised;
- Identify and analyse the cause of the non realisation of these activities;
- Propose solutions or corrective measures;
- Bring out all non programmed but realised activities by partners and the Council;
- Identify and analyse the causes of the realisation of a new project;
- Update the sectorial logical framework
- Mobilise resources for the realisation of projects for the following year;
- Elaborate the AIP of the following year and update the MITEF by sliding the fourth year of the 5-year Plan.

7.4.2 Criteria for the selection of projects to be included in MITEF/AIP

a) **Criteria of urgency:** urgent matters which require imperative action;
b) **Continuity criteria**: the finalisation of on-going projects at the Council; projects for which studies are available;
c) **Autonomy Criteria:** projects which can be realised without external financial support
d) **Participation criteria:** Projects for which the local population particpation is ensured;
e) Complexity criteria:
   - Projects whose realisation support future ones;
   - projects or microprojects which will be implemented through out the plan duration;

7.4.3 Reviewing MITEF

A workshop shall be organized in which the following shall be examined:

1. Presentation of the state of execution of the AIP of the current year,
2. Presentations of the projects of MITEF corresponding to the current year;
3. Presentation of the summary implementation of the environmental management plan of the updated MITEF
4. Presentation of possible priorities not included in the CDP report,
5. Presentation of available resources for the current year,

6. Presentation of the (AIP) project for the preceding year (next year) in line with the funding order,
7. General discussions on the presentations,
8. Adjustment of AIP project on the basis of consensus
9. Preparation of the reviewed of MITEF

The draft AIP and the MITEF prepared shall be presented to the Council for validation. Prior to the submission of the document for validation the sectorial activities outlined shall be sent to sector concerned for:

- The updating of the logframes by sector
- Integrate new priorities into the CDP
- Incorporate the information of the CDP (by sectors)
- Update of the summary environmental and management plan.

7.4.4 Tools and frequency of the reporting

For an efficient follow-up, the frequency of control has to be permanent. However, considering the limited means, the frequency of control is seen as in Table 7.8 below.

Table 7.8: Tools and Reporting Frequencies

Actors	Tools	Reporting Frequencies	
		Undiluted actors	**Frequency**
- The members of the Local Committee of Follow-up and, - Monitoring and evaluation committee	- Assessment meetings; - Site visits; - Monthly Report production - Quarterly reports for the local committee - Constructional plan or of realization etc.; - Notebooks of load, contract and conventions signed with the beneficiary	- Presidents	- Sites visit once in (2) months
		- Developement agent	- Monthly site visit
		- Representative of the municipal council	- Weekly site visit by experts
		- Representative of the sectors	- Weekly site visit by experts

Source: CARD (BIIC CDP 2020)

VIII COMMUNICATION PLAN

CHAPTER EIGHT: STRATEGY AND LAYOUT PLAN OF COMMUNICATION

Communication occupies an important place in the implementation of the CDP. A good internal and external communication strategy permits a better involvement of the actors in the execution of the CDP plan and also to negotiate the necessary resources with other funders as resources are needed for the financing of the programs.

The CDP is a document that has not been conceived for the drawers. It has been conceived in order to be "sold ". For that to happen, the communication plan has to be put in place with an objective to make it known to development partners, elites, technical ministerial services according to programs identified, potential external and internal financial funders, the populations and local elected officials.

Through communication the council must:

1. Put in operation a process of regular and attractive communication with beneficiary communities,
2. Reinforce the involvement of communities directly benefitting from the investments;
3. The council should set-up billboards in all the communities where activities of the CDP will be posted.
4. The council's internal and external partners need to know what is happening and help propagate the plan far and wide.
5. Contact decentralized cooperation and other funding partners to inform them on what is happening.

8.1 Campaign and Sensitization period

The communication plan of the CDP is a permanent activity which the executive of the council, councillors, and the follow-up committee play a major role in propagating. However, considering the very limited means of the Council, the main activities shall be reported periodically i.e. (semestrail, or annual), through different medias outlets (radio, press releases, mails, etc.). Detail of the communication plan is as seen in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Communication Plan on the implementation of the CDP

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
Internal Communication	To assure a better internal information flow	To create email addresses for every staff	- The service in charge of communication	- Municipal councillors and council personnel	- Internet/Smart phones	January to March 2021	- Every staff has an email address and phone	350,000
		Organize coordination meeting of the services	- The Mayor and all service heads	- Council staffs and or councillors	- Correspondences	1st Monday of every month or as agreed by the team	- Minutes of meetings	500,000
		To institute a tabular information board	The Mayor and all service heads	- Council staffs and or councillors and all users	Billboard	March 2021	- Presence of billboard that is often updated	100,000
		To create a suggestion box	Local actors	- Local actors	Suggestion box	March 2021	- Presence of suggestion box that is regularly opened, read and action taken on suggestions	10,000
Communication with authorities and service heads	Inform regularly National, Regional and local authorities about activities of the council	Produce and diffuse periodic reports of different activities	Secretary General	- Members of government - Sector Heads - SDO, DO	Periodic reports	Trimester	Transmission booklet	500,000
Communication with the population of the municipality	To sensitize the populations on the importance of development activities	To organize a tour to inform and sensitize the quarters	- Mayors - Municipal councillors	Quarters	D.O's tour	Semester	Reports on the tour	1,000,000
	Present the CDP to the population to get them involve in its implementation of the programs to be executed	Restitution meeting of the CDP at the level of the quarters	- Mayors - Municipal councillors - CDO - LSO	Quarters	CDP	Annually	Restitution reports	2,500,000
	Inform the population on the activities to be realised by the council	Press releases on the radios, magazines, TV and newspapers Establish a council newsletter	Council communication service and the municipal executive	General public	- Local media (CRTV, radio, local press,)	Before, during and after every project realisation	Meeting reports	2,000,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	Promote local governance	Alert the population on the budget and administrative account of the council	Mayor and the executive	Quarters	- Local media - Internet site - Meeting with communities, - Council billboard	- After every budgetary session or administrative account	Meeting reports	2,000,000
Communication with the civil society and the private sector	Involve the civil society and the private sector in different development activities programmed	Organise meetings with civil society and the private sector	Mayor	- Civil society and private sector	- Correspondences - Phone calls	- Before, during and after every project realisation	Meeting reports	4,000,000
	Promote local governance	Alert stakeholders on the budget and administrative account of the council	Mayor	Quarters	- Local media - Internet site - Meeting with civil society of the council	- After every budgetary session or administrative account session	Meeting reports	2,000,000
	Prepare a data-bank of all the civil societies and the private sectors	Put in place a directory of all contacts	- Service head in charge of communication	Mayor	- Computers - Internet site	- All year long	- Available directory/index	115,000
	Inform regularly the civil societies and the private sectors on council's activities	Conceive and diffuse quarterly activity reports	- Service head in charge of communication	Civil society and private sectors	- Report of quarterly activities, - half yearly and annual activities - Internet site,	Quarterly	- Despatched list of the distribution of reports	750,000
Communication with technical partners and financiers	Identify partners	Put in place a directory of all contacts of technical partners	Service head in charge of communication	Mayors	- CDP	Transversal activities	Available directory/index	150,000
		Organise a working session and consultation meetings between the council and the partners	Service head in charge of communication	Mayors	- Meeting/ working session	Half yearly	Available report	2,000,000
	Inform partners	Produce and diffuse	- Mayors	- Projects and	Activities reports	Monthly	Report distributed and	200,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	regularly on the execution of the CDP and other activities of the council	activities reports	- Municipal councillors	funders/NGO			publicized	
Communication with external elites and the Diaspora	Identify external elites of the council and those in the Diaspora	Put in place a directory of all males and females of the council living out of the country	Service head in charge of communication	Mayors	- Internet - Mailing	Annually	Available directory/index	75,000
	Sensitize and involve external elites and those in Diaspora on the council development processes	Organize a sensitization and put in place an implementation plan by external elites and actors in the Diaspora	Service head in charge of communication	Mayors	- Information campaign with the CDP as support document	Half yearly	Available report	2,500,000
	Inform external elites and those in the Diaspora on the regular execution of the CDP and other activities of the council	Produce and diffuse activity reports	- Mayors - Municipal councillors	External elites	- Activity reports transmitted through email or available on the web-site of the council	Quarterly	- Reports that have been - publicized and made known	200,000
Mass Communication	Inform the general public on council activities and the implementation of the Council Development Plan (CDP)	Organize radio talk at the council, divisional or at regional level	- Service head in charge of communication	General public	Mass media	Monthly	Number of reports publicized	500,000
		Create a council web-site and regularly update it	- Service heads and the Chief in charge of communication	National and international public	Internet sites	Before, during and after every significant project realisation	Website on-line	1,000,000
		Organise press releases and public hearing (council sessions)	- Service head in charge of communication	Journalists and the population	Press reports or releases	Annually	Number of press releases and public hearings	1,500,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
		Prepare reports and documents on council activities	- Service head in charge of communication	General public	- Television - Press - Radio	Annually	Number of coverage and documentaries prepared	1,000,000
		Create and circulate information in communal news outlet	- Service head in charge of communication	General public	- Radio - Press	Quarterly	Number of publications	500,000
		Organise meetings with sector Heads of (ministerial services)	- Mayor	MINEPAT and other Ministerial services	CDP and its implementation	Quarterly	Number of meetings organised	2,000,000
	Communication with Internal elites and Village Development Associations Diaspora above	Inform them on projects selected from their quarters	Mayor	Village population	PQDs	Annually	Number of meetings	500,000
Advocacy Actions	Carry out research on alternative financing to supplement funding for the CDP	- Continuous sensitization and mobilization of resources in collaboration with: - MACUDA - MBACUDA - NDECA - CHODECA	Mayor	Quarter population	PVDs	Annually	Projects executed	1,000,000
		Organise meetings with funders and other projects and programmes carrying out development works nationally, regional or locally	Mayor	Partners	CDP and its implementation	Half Yearly	Number of meetings organised	2,000,000
		Organise meetings with civil society and the private sector	Mayor	Heads of enterprises	CDP and its implementation	Annually	Number of meetings organised	1,000,000
		Organise meetings	Mayor	Diaspora	- CDP and its	Annually	Number of meetings	4,500,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
		with those in the Diaspora			implementation		organised	
Evaluation with all partners	Assess the degree of implementation	Periodic review with various stakeholders	Council executive	Various actors	- CDP and its implementation	- Quarterly - Half yearly - Annually and - Three yearly	Evaluation reports	4,000,000
TOTAL								**40,450,000**

Source: CARD (BIIC CDP 2020)

IX CONCLUSION

CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

In the process of elaborating this plan, account was taken of the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that abound in the municipality so as to make it realistic and pertinent. Useful information that should guide the council's orientation with respect to the development of the council area was also included. To maximize its impact and influence, there is need therefore to have a council with a dynamic team of competent persons that are capable of exploiting the inherent geographical, political, social and economic potentials of the council area and transform them into productive machinery that is at the service of the public.

The Council Development Plan (CDP) process for Bamenda II Council has been a success, thanks to the collaboration of the various stakeholders involved in the process, right from the day of its launching. The elaboration of this document took into account the socio-economic situation and other development aspects of the Council area, thereby finding means and ways to improve upon them for the wellbeing of the population. It is in this connection that various diagnoses were conducted at different levels (CID, urban space and PQDs) in a participatory manner, and through a SWOT analysis, with the target population and communities. The outcome of the diagnosis revealed a number of setbacks to the development of the Council area. After prioritizing quarter micro projects as identified, it was revealed that social programs such as education, public works (roads), energy and water supply, and health were the top demands by the population in the entire council area.

The plan is composed of an operational plan and a strategic plan for the long term. Technical programs were identified in the social, economic and environmental domains, promotion of citizenship and culture and support programs. The overall cost of the CDP is estimated at **Thirty-seven billion three hundred and sixty-four million nine hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and forty-eight Francs (37,364,920,648) excluding taxes.** The council is expected to provide **One billion one hundred and eleven million six hundred thousand six hundred and forty-eight francs (1,111,600,648) francs CFA** each year for the next five years for the implementation of these technical programd. As regards the Mid Term Expenditure Framework or triennial plan, projects are planned in 16 sectors to the tune of three billion, seventeen million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and forty-eight francs (**3,025,855,648FCFA**).

This plan is to be implemented by the council executive in collaboration with the follow-up committee and other stakeholders. It is necessary for the council to lobby and mobilised funds in order to realise the plan. It is realistic and it is hope that all living forces in the municipality will contribute in terms of financial, human and material resources for its achievement. There are local actions that are to be implemented at quarter level. A Council Community Animator (CCA) was recruited by the Council to follow-up various local initiatives proposed as local solutions at quarter level and report to the follow-up committee and the council.

The plan has a communication component to make it known to various stakeholders for it proper implementation and monitoring. A good internal and external communication strategy permits a better involvement of the actors in the execution of the CDP plan and also to negotiate the necessary resource with other funders as resources are needed for the financing of the programs.

9.2 Capitalisation and Valourisation

The capitalisation and valourisation of the main potentials of the municipality is a great accelerator to the realisation of this plan; thereby making it to attain its objective. The council has to explore the youthful and energetic population in the realisation of various tasks that lie ahead.

The staff and councillor of the council are equally human resources that the council has to explore in the implementation of this plan. It will require capacity building in various domains. the same idea applies to Quarter Development Committees. Most Quarter Development Committee (QDAs) are well structured and have technical organs that will assist in the implementation. In area where there are lapses or they are lagging capacity building exercises will be vital and necessary as a remedy to this potential. Associating quarter community members in implementing projects, just like in the identification and elaboration will lead them in appropriating the projects and render them sustainable.

The physical and climatic resources of the municipality are equally highly valourised in rendering the implementation of the CDP. Fertile soils abound the municipality in both the highlands and lowlands. This favours the cultivation of a wide range of crops; both annuals and perennial. The climate that is cool in the highlands and hot in the lowlands also favours the cultivation of a variety of crops. This forms a big base for industrial products in a wide range of industries in the highlands and lowlands. Livestock breeding is equally thriving well in the peripheries of the municipality and calls for the development of the Animal industries. The development of transformation industries in the Bamenda II Municipality is therefore very feasible and will lead to growth, employment and development. However, some inhibiting factors like the road network development and the exploitation/ development of energy sources will be vital to make it come true and accelerate the general development of the locality.

Bamenda II Municipality is endowed with a great potential of water resources. However, most of it is not portable or has not been harnessed for drinking. With appropriate technology, portable water could be made available to the entire population and freed them of eminent water borne diseases.

Natural resources are also abundant and come to focus when implementation of the plan is concerned. Mining resources like presence of sand and stone quarries are of utmost importance in construction and tarring of roads. There is abundant material in the municipality that can be used for road network development. Water resources are also abundant and include high quality sand for construction and fishes.

Finally, there is huge potential in tourism that if developed will attract visitors and bring hard currency to the municipality. The municipality which doubles as a regional and divisional headquarters, the landscape in itself provides that potential to attract tourist and with draw backs from tourism, the development of associated sectors is eminent.

The CDP has taken into consideration new elements like childhood, climate change issues and COVID-19. The CDP now is a comprehensive document that constitutes the gateway for sustainable development of the Bamenda II Council to meet up with the sustainable developments goals and the vision 2035 of the government of Cameroon. To summarise it:

a) The plan is realistic and is strategic and operational
b) It takes into consideration the aspiration of the population
c) It is a reference document for developmental of the municipality
d) Monitoring and evaluation as well a communication framework are essential elements for the success of the plan

9.2.1 Stregthening the Council's Institutions

Bamenda II Council has 73 workers. From this number 47 are permenent staff, while 26 are temporal staffs. The human resource element of Bamenda II Council is very weak i.e. from the permanent staff 13 are skill representing 27.66% as against 34 unskilled representing 72.34% holders of qualifications ranging from First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) to GCE "A" Level. Some of the staff can be re-deployed and certain capacity building components initiated to enable them to be

productive. However, in order to overcome the identified setbacks, we recommend that the following actions be undertaken:

- Build the capacity of personnel in various components and departments of the council and, why not, increase the staff strength with more qualified staff,
- Build the capacity of the council executive in the proper management of the affairs of the council; flexibility, transparency and accountability should be ensured.
- Build capacity of councilors on the aspects of their roles and responsibilities.

9.2.2 CDP Communication Plan and Resource mobilisation

Communication occupies an important place in the implementation of the CDP. A good internal and external communication strategy permits a better involvement of the actors and partners in the execution of the CDP plan and also to negotiate the necessary resources with other funders as are needed for the financing of the programs.

Through communication the Council must:

a) Let stakeholder like the PNDP who have already pledged some financial resources for the implementation of some actions in the council know what the council equally can do with its population.
b) The council should engage in continues resource mobilisation strategies to take this plan from paper to concrete realisations for the benefit of the population. The council should therefore do a lot of lobbying and fund raising in order to realise the plan.
c) Put in operation a process of regular and attractive communication with beneficiary quarters,
d) Reinforce the involvement of communities directly benefitting from the investments;
e) The council's internal and external partners need to know what is happening and help propagate the plan wide and near.
f) Contact decentralized cooperation and other funding partners to inform them on what is happening.

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ANNEXES

ANNEXES

Note: Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are all contained in a different folder named (ANNEXES) which is attached to the main CDP Report.

Annex 1: Baseline Data Report

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 2: Council Institutional Diagnosis

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 3: Urban Space Diagnosis

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 4: PQD Reports

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 5: Consolidated Report of Diagnosis

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 6: Consolidated Diagnosis in Excel Sheets

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 7: Consolidated Needs in Excel Sheets

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 8: Project Forms 2021 (Presenting the details of projects of the AIP 2021)

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II (Annexes Folder)

Annex 9: LSO Team

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II Council (Annexes Document) Volume II

This Council Development Plan (CDP) Report was realized through contributions from the following:

The population of Bamenda II Council area.

Supervisor: NGEH William Samba
Coordinator: NFI Andoseh Caroline
Town Planner: Dr. CHUO Adamu Nsangu

Bamenda II Council
Lord Mayor: CHENWI PETER

Bamenda II Council (Steering Committee)

- TSE Louis ANGWAFO (First Deputy Mayor): Chairman
- Charles T Mbah (Council Development Officer): Secretary

Members

- Jannet Lumnwi Aweh (Council Community Animator)
- Ignatius NCHE AWAH
- Nche Rene
- CHEA Andrew
- NDOH David CHI
- FRU Atanasuis NDE
- NJINWI Emmanuel
- MEYANG Solange
- TATEH Eric
- YUBUNWI ABONGE Jacqueline

All the concerned state services at the Divisional and Sub-divisional level,
Bamenda II Sub-division

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Bamenda II Council, Mezam Division, Cameroon.

Facilitated by: Cameroon Association for Rural Development (CARD)

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With the Technical and Financial Assistance of:
National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP)

The Bamenda II Council owns this Study. Access to and exploitation of this document is free to all concerned or interested parties.

Annex 10: Attendance Sheet-Launching Workshop of the CDP

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II Council **(Annexes Document) Volume II**

Annex 11: Attendance Sheet-Validation Workshop (COMES) of the CDP

- See Council Development Plan (CDP) for Bamenda II Council (Annexes Document) Volume II

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTERE DE LA DECENTRALISATION ET DU COLLECTIVITEE LOCALE

REGION DU NORD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEZAM

ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA II

COMMUNE DE BAMENDA II

MANKON

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTH WEST REGION
.....
MEZAM DIVISION

BAMENDA II SUB-DIVISION

BAMENDA II COUNCIL

MANKON

Ref:No.BIIC.02 /vol.1/SG/M/2020

Bamenda the: 22 November 2020

*MINUTES OF THE TECHNICAL VALIDATION OF THE **COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN** FOR BAMENDA II COUNCIL BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS*

We, the undersigned steering committee members, serving in Bamenda II Council who have been involved in the process of the **CDP** of the Bamenda II Council Development Plan (CDP) by the Local Support Organization (LSO) known as **Cameroon Association of Rural Development (CARD).**

After having worked with the Local Support Organization (LSO) at various stages of the process and having reviewed the data collected as well as the projections made in our various quarters, we consider pertinent to produce a **Council Development Plan** worthy and acceptable.

Considering that whereas the process of the elaboration of this **Council Development Plan** was carried out in the spirit of participation collaboration with state services; thus involving the entire stakeholder in the development of Bamenda II Council Area and it respected also the PNDP norms,

We therefore append our signatures here-below in validation of the **Council Development Plan** for Bamenda II Council.

SECRETARY

Charles Tarncho Mbah
COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
BAMENDA II COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON

TSE LOUIS ANGWAFO
1ST DEPUTY MAYOR

APPROVED :

MAYOR

Chenwi Peter
MAYOR

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTERE DE LA DECENTRALISATION ET DU COLLECTIVITEE LOCALE

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.....
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BAMENDA II SUB-DIVISION

BAMENDA II COUNCIL

MANKON

Ref:No.BIIC.____/vol.1/SG/M/2020

Bamenda the: 22 November 2020

*LIST OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS SITTING FOR TECHNICAL VALIDATION OF THE **COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN** FOR THE BAMENDA II COUNCIL*

No.	*NAME*	*FUNCTION*	*PHONE NUMBER*	*SIGN*
1	Tse Louis A.	CHAIRPERSON	675117332	
2	Charles Tambah	SECRETARY	679685596	
3	TAIEH CRIC	MEMBER	675267444	
4	MEMBA SOLANGE TERI	MEMBER	678927030	
5	FRU Anthanasius	MEMBER	675828365	
6	Nche Rene	MEMBER	650920454	
7	Ignatius Nche	MEMBER	677322868	
8	Jarret Kumnwi	MEMBER	673855298	
9	Njimoi Emmanuel	MEMBER	676244462	
10	Chia Andrew	MEMBER	674031208	
11	Nange Jacqueline	MEMBER	679662772	
12		MEMBER		
13		MEMBER		
14		MEMBER		

Annex 12: Photo Gallery



Eroded Inter-quarter access road



Canalization of primary drainage at Ntarinkon I



Road construction at Upper Atu-Azire



Community road constructionfrom SNEC to Upper Atu-Azire



Eroded Tarred road at SONAC Street



Fetching of drinking water-local spring



Construction of drainage structures Nitob III



Keeping of environment clean-Musang II Quarter





Poor management of Pit Toilet waste Ntarinkon	Waste disposal in streams
 Flood problems below Foncha/Mulang	 Drainage problem at between Mulang/Below Foncha
 Dry/blocked public stand tap	 Artisanal sand quarry in Mbatu
 Urban agriculture in Mulang	 Meeting of Musang II Quarter
 Chomba Palace invitation House	 Erosion and land slide - Nitob VI

Annex 13: Other Annexes

1. Municipal Order Appointing Members of Steering Committee

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

REGION DU NORD-OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE LA MEZAM

ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA II

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
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NORTH WEST REGION

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E-mail:bamenda2Council@yahoo.com Website: http://www.bamenda2council.org

Ref: No.BIIC.15/vol.1/SG/M/2020

Municipal Order No. 03/2020/BIIC

Appointing new members of the Steering Committee put in place by Municipal Order No. 017/2018/BIIC, for the Bamenda II Council charged with the follow-up of the process for the elaboration of the Council Development Plan for the Bamenda II Council

- MINDFUL of the Constitution;
- MINDFUL OF Law No.2019/024 of 24th December 2019 to institute the General code of Regional and Local Authorities
- MINDFUL of Decree No.77/91 of 25th March 1977 to determine the supervisory powers Over councils, council unions and council establishments and its Subsequent amendments;
- MINDFUL of Decree No.2007/117 of 24th April 2007 creating the Bamenda II Council;
- MINDFUL of Decree No.2008/376 of 12th November 2008 relating to the Administrative organization of the Republic of Cameroon;
- MINDFUL OF Decree No.2008/377 of 12th November 2008 defining the powers, duties and organizing the services of heads of Administrative units and the Organization and functioning of their services;
  MINDFUL Decree No. 2018/190 of 02nd March 2018 completing certain dispositions of Decree No.2011/408of 9th December 2011 bearing of the organization of the Government;
- MINDFUL of Decree No. 2019/536 of 7th October 2019 appointing Mr. Mooh Emile Simon Senior Administrative Officer as Senior Divisional Officer for Mezam.
- MINDFUL of Order No.000282/0/MINDDEVEL/ of 6th March 2020 to establish the Election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayors after the Municipal elections of 9thFebruary 2020 in the Bamenda 2Sub-Divisional Council, Mezam Division, North West Region.

Hereby orders as follows

Article 1: that the Steering Committee in charge of supporting and planning process in view of elaborating a Council Development Plan has been modified in the Bamenda II Council this day 18 June 2020;

Article 2: the steering committee has as mission:

- To define the operating strategy in monitoring the process of the elaboration and update of the Council Development Plan,
- See into the smooth running of the planning process,

- Ensure the effective participation of the population,
- To work in close collaboration with the Local Support Organization; Community Association for Rural Development (CARD) and forward monthly reports to the Mayor throughout the planning process,

Article 3: the mandate of the Steering Committee shall end as soon the Council Development Plan is approved by the Senior Divisional Officer for Mezam;

Article 4: the composition of the Steering Committee members is as follows:

THE CHAIRMAN
TSE Louis ANGWAFO (First Deputy Mayor)
THE SECRETARY
Charles T MBAH (Council Development Officer)
MEMBERS
Jannet Lumnwi Aweh (Council Community Animator)
Ignatius NCHE AWAH
Nche Rene
CHEA Andrew
NDOH David CHI
FRU Atanasuis NDE
NJINWI Emmanuel
MEYANG Solange
TATEH Eric
YUBUNWI ABONGE Jacqueline

Article 5: that any competent person (s) can and following the steering committee's president's, decision be invited to take part in the steering committee's work with a consultative voice. The president can also invite any Municipal Councilor vis-à-vis the planning programme;

Article 6: The Steering Committee shall meet at least once a month upon the convocation of the president. The meetings will be sanctioned by reports and minutes;

Article 7: the services rendered by the committee are free of charge. However, the Mayor shall take all the necessary measures to facilitate the smooth functioning of the committee according to means available as per the signed convention with PNDP;

Article 8: that this municipal decision shall be registered, published and communicated wherever and whenever need arises./.

Bamenda the, _____

CHENWI PETER

Cc:
SDO, Mezam
D.O Bamenda II
PNDP, North West
SG&MT, Bamenda II,
Committee Members
File

2. Municipal deliberation approving the CDP

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTERE DE LA DECENTRALIZATION ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT LOCALE

REGION DU NORD OUEST
DEPARTEMENT DE LA MEZAM

ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA II^{EME}
COMMUNE DE BAMENDA II^{EME}

P. O. BOX 495 MANKON

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTH WEST REGION
MEZAM DIVISION

BAMENDA II SUB-DIVISION
BAMENDA II COUNCIL

P. O. BOX 495 MANKON

REF. N°43___ BIIC/VOL.1/SG/2020

Bamenda, the _____

MINUTES OF THE BAMENDA II COUNCIL 2021 BUDGETARY SESSION HELD ON WEDNESDAY 25TH NOVEMBER 2020 AT THE COUNCIL HALL

1. **OPENING**
   The session was called to order by the Secretary General of the Council Mr. Ntam Victor Chia on the arrival of the Divisional Officer Bamenda II sitting in for the Senior Divisional Officer for Mezam. This was exactly 10.30 a.m.
2. **SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**
   The 1st Deputy Mayor Mr. Tse Louis Angwafo tuned the National Anthem which was sung by all.
3. **PRAYERS.**
   The 2nd Deputy Mayor Mme Njoko Frida led the session in prayers soliciting the Almighty God to come and install more wisdom and collaboration amongst the Councillors for the growth of the Municipality.
4. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM**

   The verification of quorum was conducted by the Secretary General of the Bamenda II Council and it stood at 29 councillors present out of 31. He declared the quorum formed therefore the session could begin.

5. **OPENING ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR**
   The Mayor of the Bamenda II Council Peter Chenwi welcomed all present during the 2021 budgetary session of the Bamenda II Council. Also, he mentioned that the turn out indicates that the various stakeholders have the municipality at heart. He urge the councilors to use reason than emotions so by the end of the day everyone will be proud to have contributed to the wellbeing of the council. More so, he enumerated some projects executed in the Bamenda II Municipality namely; assistance to persons with disabilities, back to school, assistance to schools, construction of block industry, construction of a farm

house at Alankie, equipment of health centers etc. (see copy of speech for details).

6. READING AND CORRECTION OF MINUTES OF LAS SESSION

The councilors perused the minutes of the last session page after page and some corrections were made. With corrections made the minutes were moved for adoption by councilor Aye Valentine and seconded by Councillor Azah Victorine Tibui.

7. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Councilors Nche Rene sought to be clarified on the issue of pest control raise by the other purpose committee in their report. The Secretary General explained that pest control can come in during locust infestation.

Councilor Tasah Godlove inquired to know if a beautiful name has been given to the Other Purpose Committee as requested by some councilors during the last sessdion.

In response the Secretary General enlightened the Councillors that the formation and appellation of council committees is governed by a particular text.

Councillor Ndoh David wished to know if the deliberations taken during the last session were approved by the Supervisory Authority and being executed.

To the above mentioned concern the Secretary General explained that, in the agenda there is an item that will handle report on the execution of council resolutions.

The 1st Deputy Mayor informed the councilors that the Prefectoral Order that banned sporting activities as mentioned in the report of the Other Purpose Committee has been uplifted by a Ministerial Decree.

8. PRESENTATION OF COMMITTEE REPORT

Finance Committee

This committee presented the Draft budget of the Bamenda II Council balancing in Revenue and expenditure at the sum of one billion six hundred million (1.600.000.000Frs.) The committee recommended that the council should buy a heavy duty equipment so as to improve revenue (see report for details).

Works and Transport Committee

The report of the works and transport committee centered on works carried out i9n the municipality and on transportation, they recommended the reorganization of the bike sector and the identification of some roads to be constructed and rehabilitated in the municipality (see report for details).

Social Welfare Committee

The committee pointed out some social activities carried out by the Council which include amongst others the distribution of school material to student and pupils of the municipality, food items to the disarmament and reintegration centre, items to persons with disabilities safety net project etc. (see report for details).

Other purpose committee

The Other Purpose in their report pointed out that some budget heads be increased, council should acquire a piece of land to be used as council cemetery and that the Council should try to encourage young entrepreneurs. This committee also proposed that transport to councilors should be increased from 10,000 FRS. To 20.000 FRS. (see report for details.)

9. REACTIONS TO COMMITTEE REPORTS

Councillor Tasah Godlove requested that instead of refreshment at the end of the session, the council should give them money allocated for refreshment so that individuals can take care of their feeding.

Councilor Chinda Ambrose raised the concern that the Council should invest in arts and culture that events should be organized to promote arts and culture.

The Divisional Officer for Bamenda II in response indicated that when normalcy returns people will dance and that dancing is a joyful act no body for nobody can force someone to dance.

The 1st Deputy Mayor on the issue of number of councilors does not take into consideration the population of Bamenda 1, 2 and 3 because looking at this now they have the same number of councilors.

The Secretary General advised that the request for an increase in the number of councilors be channeled through the Regional Delegate of MINDEVVEL.

On the issue raise by the other purpose committee that transport to councilors living out of the municipality be more, councilor Tasah Godlove pointed out that it is their choice to live out of the municipality because they are supposed to live in the municipality.

Councilor Muzam Damaris pointed out that before now, the community use to cheap in some money for fuel for road rehabilitation but with the crisis that has not been happening so if the budget head for fuel is increased, more roads will be rehabilitated.

10. PRESENTATION OF MEMORANDUM OF THE BUDGETY

The Mayor presented the memorandum of the budget balancing in Revenue and Expenditure at the sum of one billion six hundred million (1.600.000.000Frs.) (see copy of memorandum).

11. PRESENTATION OF COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)

The Council Development Plan was officially handed to the council executive by PNDP and the local support organization (CARD) which was charged with the elaboration of the latter.

12. PRESENTATION OF DELIBERATIONS

- Deliberation No, 001/BIIC/BS/2020, Adopting the Bamenda II Council Budget for 2021, balancing in revenue and expenditure at the sum of ONE BILLION SIX HUNDRED MILLION (1.600.000.000Frs.)
- Deliberation No, 002/BIIC/BS/2020, Adopting the Bamenda II Council QNNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN FOR 2021.
- Deliberation No, 003/BIIC/BS/2020, Fixing burial expenses of Mayor, Deputy Mayors, Councillors and Staff of the Bamenda II Council.
- Deliberation No, 004/BIIC/BS/2020, Allocating Transport allowance to councilors of the Bamenda II Council,
- Deliberation No, 005/BIIC/BS/2020, Authoring the Mayor to source a Health Insurance scheme for councilors/Staff of the Bamenda II Council with BEPH.
- Deliberation No, 006/BIIC/BS/2020, Fixing allowances to the Secretary General, Municipal Treasurer and Service Heads of the Bamenda II Council.
- Deliberation No, 007/BIIC/BS/2020, Bearing on adoption of some projects to carry out feasibility studies through the Bamenda II Council/PNDP CONVENTION.
- Deliberation No, 008/BIIC/BS/2020, Adopting of the **BAMENDA II COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**
- Deliberation No, 009/BIIC/BS/2020, Authoring the Mayor to open Bamenda II Council Account with the National Financial Credit Bank**.**

13. ADOPTION OF BUDGET AND DELIBERATION

All the 31 councillors present unanimously voted and adopted the Bamenda II Council budget for 2021 and all Deliberations presented.

14. REMARKS OF THE MAYOR

The Mayor on his part acknowledge the presence of the Fons of the various Fondoms of the Council area and requested for their blessings. He went ahead to thank the Councillors for their collaboration, and the staff for expertise in handling council business. He proceeded to mention that the 2021 budget will put smiles on the faces of the population of the Bamenda II Municipality. Finally he introduced the new Municipal Treasurer of the Bamenda II Council and wished that collaboration be effective for constructive growth.

The Divisional Officer for Bamenda II on the other hand said he is comforted that the budgetary session went on well that is proof of maturity because in other places it is highly debated. He added that councilors have a primordial

role in the election of Regional Councillors. He therefore called on Councillors to play their civic role to accomplish Decentralization he frowned at the population for collaborating with Amba boys who move around from shed of shed to collect money from traders but these same traders don't pay council taxes and they are not ready to denounce Amba activities.

Again he thanked the Mayor and councilors for executing a budget which was voted by others. He crave the indulgence of the councilors that allocations for health should be more than that for funerals.

More so, he clarified that forest royalties is given to councils where forest is exploited he queried that councilors that he did not hear anything as regards quarry products when there are many quarries in the council area. He advised the Mayor to follow up to ensure council benefits its own share from quarry products. Lastly he called on the councilors to see into it that avenues for revenue collection are exhausted.

The session rose at 1.30p.m. with the refrain of the National Anthem.

MINUTES SECRETARY **CHAIRMAN**

NTAM VICTOR CHIA **CHENWI PETER**

ASSISTED BY: -

- Councillor Chi George Nche
- Attia Geraldine Sirri