

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF DECENTRALIZATION  
AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTH WEST REGION

MEZAM DIVISION

BAMENDA I SUB DIVISION

BAMENDA I COUNCIL



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTERE DE DECENTRALISATION  
ET DEVELOPPEMENT LOCALE

REGION DU NORD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEZAM  
ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA

COMMUNE DE BAMENDA I

# COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BAMENDA I COUNCIL



Participatory Diagnosis in Mubang



Participatory Diagnosis in Ntache II



Poor drainage system in Ahningdo Dilapidated surface dressing Akwena Water tank at Akwena I

Realised with the Technical and Financial Support of the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP)

And Accompanied by  
ANIMBOM CONSULTING

ANC



APRIL 2021

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
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**ARRONDISSEMENT DE BAMENDA I**  
COMMUNE DE BAMENDA I

## **OFFICIALISATION NOTE OF THE BAMENDA I COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)**

### **Context**

The Bamenda I Council created by Presidential Decrees No2007/115 of 13 April 2007 and No 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 No. 2004/017 of 22nd July 2004 on the orientation of Decentralization and Law No. 2004/018 of 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 N°01/2016/NW/PNDP/BIC was signed between the Bamenda I 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 I Council recruited a local support organization (LSO) consulting firm through contract No.002/PNDP/BIIC/BIITB/BISD/MEZAM/18 signed between the Bamenda I Council and the ANIMBOM CONSULT) 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 headed respectively by Mrs. ACHIDI Beatrice Akosheri (Second 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 submitted 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 (ANIMBOM CONSULTING) 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 I Council examined and adopted in plenary session the CDP. This was materialised by Municipal Deliberation No06/05/Del/B1C/AAS/2021 of 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021 bearing on the adoption of the Bamenda I 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 I Council

APPROVAL:

Senior Divisional Officer-Mezam

## Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	13
List of Tables.....	14
List of Maps.....	17
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	18
SYNOPTIX PRESENTATION OF BAMENDA III COUNCIL.....	20
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	25
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....	27
1.1 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION.....	28
1.2.OBJECTIVES.....	29
1.2.1Global Objectives.....	29
1.2.2 Specific Objective.....	29
1.3.STRUCTURE OF REPORT.....	30
CHAPTER II: METHODOLOGY .....	32
2.1 PREPARATORY PROCESS.....	33
2.1.1 Pedagogic Preparation.....	33
2.1.1.1 National Pedagogic Workshop-Bertoua.....	33
2.1.1.2 Bamenda Regional Capacity Building Workshop.....	34
2.1.2 Administrative Preparation.....	34
2.1.2.1 Preparation at the Council Level .....	35
2.1.2.2 Mobilization and sensitization workshop.....	35
2.1.2.2.1 Technical launching by the governor .....	35
2.1.2.2.2 Launching at the council level.....	35
2.2 DATA COLLECTION and TREATMENT .....	35
2.2.1 Primary Data.....	35
2.2.2 Secondary Data.....	36
2.2.3 Baseline Report .....	36
2.2.4 CID Data Collection and analysis .....	36
2.2.5 Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD) .....	36
2.2.6 Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQD) .....	36
2.2.7 Childhood Issues .....	37
2.2 8 Climate Change .....	37
2.3 Consolidation Diagnosis Data and Cartography .....	37
2.3.1 Consolidation of diagnosis data .....	37
2.3.2 Consolidated Cartographic data .....	38
2.3.3 Validation of results by the Steering Committee .....	38
2.4 Resource Mobilization, Planning and Programming .....	38
2.4.1 Preparation of Planning Workshop .....	38
2.4.2 Resource Mobilization .....	39
2.4.3 Planning.....	39
2.4.4 Technical workshop for harmonization of development perspectives.....	39
2.4.5 Workshop with all stakeholders to present the harmonized development perspective .....	39
2.5 Validation of the CDP in the Council session extended to Heads of Services .....	39
2.6 Monitoring Mechanism and the Elaboration of the CDP.....	39
3.6.1 Monitoing and Evaluation levels.....	40
2.7 Communication Plan .....	40
3.1 PRESENTATION OF BAMENDA I SUB-DIVISIONAL COUNCIL.....	42
3.1.1 Location of Bamenda I Council .....	42
3.1.2 Bamenda the Regional Capital .....	42
3.1.3 Historical Urbanization Process .....	43
3.1.3.1 Urban Development during Colonial Era.....	43

3.1.3.1.1 <i>Genesis of the Bamenda Central Town</i> .....	43
3.1.3.1.2 <i>Evolution of the Central Town-Trade Centre</i> .....	44
3.1.3.1.3 <i>Evolution of Bamenda I – Bamenda-Nkwe</i> .....	44
3.1.3.2 <i>Bamenda Master Plan (1985)</i> .....	45
3.1.3.3 <i>The Bamenda Master Plan (PDU) 2012</i> .....	46
3.1.3.4 <i>The Bamenda I Land Use Plan (LUP) 2014</i> .....	46
3.1.3.4.1 <i>Zoning Rules and Regulations</i> .....	46
3.1.3.5 <i>Council Development Plan (CDP) as Complements to (LUP)</i> .....	47
3.1.3.6 <i>Constraints on Urban Development</i> .....	47
3.1.3.7 <i>Spatial Morphology</i> .....	48
3.1.3.7.1 <i>Direction of Urban Expansion</i> .....	48
3.1.3.8 <i>Bamenda I Council Spatial Structure</i> .....	49
3.1.3.8.1 <i>Internal Spatial Structure</i> .....	49
3.1.3.8.2 <i>Existing Hierarchy of Service Centres</i> .....	49
3.1.3.8.3 <i>Existing Administrative and Ecological Structure</i> .....	50
3.1.3.9 <i>Delimitation of Bamenda I Council</i> .....	50
3.2 <i>Biophysical milieu</i> .....	50
3.2.1 <i>Relief and geomorphology</i> .....	50
3.2.2 <i>Drainage</i> .....	50
3.2.3 <i>Climate</i> .....	51
3.2.4 <i>Vegetation</i> .....	51
3.2.5 <i>Soil</i> .....	51
3.2.6 <i>Forest and Fauna</i> .....	53
3.2.7 <i>Protected Areas</i> .....	54
3.2.8 <i>Synthesis on Natural Site of interest to planning</i> .....	55
3.2.9 <i>Topography</i> .....	55
3.3 <i>Demography</i> .....	55
3.3.1 <i>Population Trend Bamenda I Council (1976-2019)</i> .....	55
3.3.2 <i>Population Distribution and Projection Bamenda I Council</i> .....	56
3.3.3 <i>Population Structure</i> .....	58
3.3.3.1 <i>Hypothesis of the resident population within Urban Space</i> .....	58
3.3.3.2 <i>Resident of the population by origin</i> .....	58
3.3.3.3 <i>Migratory movements</i> .....	59
3.3.3.4 <i>Charaterisation of the Vulnerable Population</i> .....	59
3.3.3.5 <i>Ethnic Groups and Inter-Ethnic Relationships</i> .....	61
3.3.4 <i>Religion</i> .....	61
3.3.4.1 <i>Traditional Religion</i> .....	61
3.3.4.2 <i>Christainity</i> .....	61
3.3.4.3 <i>Islam</i> .....	61
3.3.5 <i>Social Organisation</i> .....	61
3.3.6 <i>Traditional set up and Sacred Societies</i> .....	62
3.3.7 <i>Local Development Actors</i> .....	62
3.3.8 <i>Housing</i> .....	63
3.3.8.1 <i>Patterns and Trends of Demand for Housing in Bamenda I Council</i> .....	63
3.3.8.1.1 <i>Patterns and trends of supply of housing</i> .....	63
3.3.8.1.2 <i>Existing Categories of Housing</i> .....	63
3.3.8.1.3 <i>Classification of Housing Types</i> .....	64
3.3.8.1.4 <i>Producing and Financing Housing</i> .....	64
3.3.8.1.5 <i>Promoting local construction materials</i> .....	64
3.3.8.2 <i>Constraints in Housing Supply</i> .....	65
3.3.8.3 <i>Wellbeing of Residents</i> .....	65

3.3.8.3.1 Availability of Water .....	65
3.3.8.3.2 Energy Supply.....	66
3.3.8.3.3 Drainage.....	67
3.3.8.3.4 Sewage Management .....	67
3.3.9 Land use Pattern and Social Development.....	68
3.3.9.1 Pattern of Land Ownership .....	68
3.3.9.1.2 Public Land.....	68
3.3.9.1.3 National Land .....	69
3.3.9.1.4 Private Land .....	69
3.3.9.1.5 State Private Lands.....	69
3.3.9.1.6 Individual Private Lands .....	69
3.3.9.1.7 Corporate (Community) Private Land.....	70
3.3.9.2 Mode of Land Acquisition in Bamenda I Council.....	70
3.3.9.2.1 Existing Pattern of Land Ownership .....	70
3.3.9.3 Categories of Land Uses in Bamenda I Council .....	72
3.3.9.4 Problems of land management .....	75
3.3.9.4.1 Proposed Land Reforms in the PDU and POS .....	75
3.3.9.4.2 Recommended Strategies for Urban Land Reforms .....	75
Recommendations: .....	75
3.4 Economic Activities.....	76
3.4.1 Agriculture.....	77
3.4.2 Animal Husbandry .....	78
3.4.3 Hunting .....	79
3.4.4 Sylviculture .....	79
3.4.5 Exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Forest Exploitation.....	79
3.4.6 Craftmanship .....	80
3.4.7 Commerce and Trade .....	80
3.4.8 Mines, Industries and Technological Development .....	80
3.5 Gender Profile.....	84
CHAPTER 4.....	88
4.1. SWOT Analyses of Bamenda I Council Institutions.....	89
4.1.1 SWOT analyses of Human Resources.....	89
4.1.2 SWOT analyses of Council Finances .....	91
4.1.3 SWOT analyses of Management of Relationships .....	92
4.1.4 SWOT analyses of Council Assets.....	92
4.1.5 Analyses of Success, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles (SEPO).....	93
4.2 Reference Situation per Sector .....	94
4.2.1. Public and Community Facilities .....	94
4.2.1.1 Provision of Educational Facilities.....	96
4.2.1.2 Educational facilities previewed in the (PDU) and (POS).....	96
4.2.1.3 Existing State in the Provision Educational Services .....	96
4.2.1.3.1 Basic Education-Existing Situation.....	96
4.2.1.3.1.1 Nursery Education .....	96
4.2.1.3.1.2 Primary Education .....	99
4.2.1.3.1.3 Secondary Education .....	102
4.2.1.3.1.4 Tertiary Education .....	103
4.2.1.2 Health Facilities.....	106
4.2.1.2.1 Health provision in the PDU and Land Use Plan (POS).....	106
4.2.1.2.2 Existing Health Institutions .....	106
4.2.1.2.3. Problems encountered in the medical sector .....	106
4.2.1.2.4 Recurrent Problems in the public health sector .....	107

4.2.1.2.5 Gender and HIV/AIDS .....	107
4.2.2 Public Services .....	109
4.2.2.1 Provision of Public Services in the PDU and POS .....	109
4.2.2.2 Administrative Services .....	109
4.2.2.3 Security Services.....	110
4.2.2.3.1 The Police Corps .....	110
4.2.2.3.2 Gendarmerie .....	110
4.2.2.3.3 Civil Security.....	110
4.2.2.3.3.1. Army Rescue (Fire Brigade) .....	110
4.2.2.3.3.2. Bamenda City Council Police .....	110
4.2.2.3.3.3. Private security operators .....	110
4.2.2.3.3.4. Public Street Lights .....	111
4.2.3. Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities .....	111
4.2.3.1 Sports and recreation facilities provision in the (POS) .....	111
4.2.3.2 Existing Sports Infrastructure .....	111
4.2.3 Socio-cultural Facilities.....	111
4.2.3.1 Tourism and Leisure.....	111
4.2.3.1.2 Existing State of Tourism and infrastructure .....	112
4.2.3.1.3 Lodging Structure (Hotels).....	113
4.2.4.1.4 Problems in the Tourism Sector .....	113
4.2.4.1.5 Synthesis of Tourism needs.....	114
4.2.5 Networks, Infrastructures & Transport.....	114
4.2.5.1 Road networks and structure.....	114
4.2.5.2. Context of road networks previewed in the PDU and Land Use Plan (POS) .....	114
4.2.5.3 State of Existing Road networks and structure .....	115
4.2.5.4 Hierarchy of Roads .....	116
4.2.5.5 Physical State of side-walks .....	116
4.2.5.5.1 Parking.....	116
4.2.5.5.2 Traffic Lighting System .....	116
4.2.5.5.3 Public Lighting .....	117
4.2.6 Transport .....	117
4.2.6.1 The Objective of PDU/LUP in the Transport Sector.....	117
4.2.6.2 Existing situation in the Transport Sector .....	117
4.2.6.3 Modes of Transport .....	118
4.2.6.3.1 Public Mode of Transport.....	118
4.2.6.3.1.1. Regular urban Taxis .....	118
4.2.6.3.1.2. Commercial Motorbikes (OKADA).....	118
4.2.6.3.2 Private modes of Transport .....	118
4.2.6.3.3 Inter-urban Mode of Transport (Travel Agencies).....	119
4.2.6.4 Services linked to Road Transport .....	119
4.2.6.4.1 Motor Parks .....	119
4.2.6.4.2 Filling station.....	119
4.2.6.5 Environmental problems linked to Transport sector .....	120
4.2.6.5.1. Air pollution by exhaust gases .....	120
4.2.6.5.2. Abandoned Vehicles.....	120
4.2.6.5.3 Drainage networks and structure .....	120
4.2.6.5.3.1 Disposition of drainage system in the PDU and LUP .....	120
4.2.6.5.3.2 Existing state of urban drainage networks and structure.....	121
4.2.6.5.4 Types of drainage networks .....	121
4.2.6.5.5 Problems of Drainage Networks and Structures .....	122
4.2.7 Water supply networks and structure .....	124

4.2.7.1 Water Supply as previewed in the PDU and LUP.....	124
4.2.7.2 Existing state of Water supply.....	124
4.2.7.2.1 CAMWATER System.....	124
4.2.7.2.2 Community water supply schemes.....	125
4.2.7.3 Problems of water supply.....	125
4.2.8 Energy Supply Networks and Infrastructure.....	128
4.2.8.1 Electricity supply.....	128
4.2.8.2 Activities previewed in the LUP.....	128
4.2.8.3 Existing electricity supply networks and infrastructure.....	128
4.2.8.3.1 Domestic energy.....	128
4.2.8.4 Problems of Energy Supply.....	128
4.2.10 Communication networks and structure.....	129
4.2.10.1 Existing state of communication networks and structure.....	129
4.2.10.2 Problem in the telecommunication sector.....	129
4.3 SYNTHESIS ON THE VULNERABLE POPULATION.....	131
4.3.1. Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWD).....	131
4.3.2 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).....	133
4.3.2.1 Challenges Faced by IDPs in Bamenda I Council Area.....	133
4.3.2.1.1. Social Challenges.....	133
4.3.2.1.2. Economic Challenges.....	133
4.3.2.2 The Intervening Agencies.....	134
4.3.2.3 Actions undertaken by Bamenda I Council.....	134
4.3.2.4 Feedback and Evaluation.....	134
4.3.2.4 Way Forward.....	134
4.3.3 Synthesis of data on the Mbororos /Fulani.....	134
4.3.3.1 The Mbororos/Fulani community.....	134
4.3.3.2 Mbororo/Fulani culture.....	135
4.3.3.3 Mbororo/Fulani economic activities.....	135
4.4. Problem analysis by sector.....	136
4.5 Main Potentials and Resources of the Council.....	146
4.6 Synthesis on Childhood Issues.....	149
4.7 Environment and Nature protection.....	152
4.7.1 Aspects of the Environment.....	152
4.7.1.1 Protected areas in Bamenda I Council.....	152
4.7.2 Solid Waste Management.....	152
4.7.3 Liquid Waste Management.....	153
4.7.4 Gaseous Waste.....	154
4.7.5 Noise Control.....	154
4.7.6 Visual environment.....	154
4.7.7 Hygiene and Sanitation.....	154
4.8. LOCAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.....	156
4.8.1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.....	156
4.8.2 Institutional Issues in the Management of Commercial Area.....	156
4.8.2.1. Institutional issues regarding planning regulations.....	156
4.8.2.2. Specific Problems linked to Institutional Issues.....	156
4.8.3 Typology of the Resident Population.....	157
4.8.4 Predominant Actors (Day Migrants).....	157
4.8.5 Types and Characteristics of Existing Economic Activities.....	157
4.8.5.1 Primary sector economic activities.....	158
4.8.5.2 Secondary activities.....	158
4.8.5.3 Tertiary activities.....	159



4.8.5.4 Quaternary activities.....	159
4.8.6. Formal Activities .....	160
4.8.7 Informal Activities .....	160
4.8.7.1 Synthesis of the Main economic activities .....	161
4.8.7.1.1 Major socio-economic and environmental problems .....	163
4.8.7.1.2. Social Problems .....	163
4.8.7.1.3 Economic Problems.....	163
4.8.7.1.4 Environmental Problems .....	164
4.8.7.1.5 Infrastructure Problems .....	164
4.8.7.2 Development Informal Activities .....	170
4.8.7.2.1 Types of Informal Activities .....	170
4.8.7.2.2 Location of Informal Activities .....	170
4.8.7.2.3 Environmental problems cause by Informal activities .....	170
4.8.7.3 Localisation of economic activities .....	170
4.8.8. Evalaution of the Strategic Role of the CBD .....	170
4.8.9 Industrial Development .....	171
4.8.9.1 Characteristics of Industrial Activities.....	171
4.8.9.2 Problem of industrial activities.....	172
4.8.10. URBAN AGRICULTURE.....	172
4.8.10.1. Provision of Urban Agriculture in the (POS).....	172
4.8.10.2 Components of Urban Agriculture .....	173
4.8.10.1 Existing situation of Urban Agriculture .....	173
4.8.10.2 Problems of Urban agriculture .....	173
4.9 Synthesis on Climate change.....	174
CHAPTER V: PROBLEM ANALYSES.....	178
5. SWOT ANALYSES.....	179
5.1 SWOT Analyses of Bamenda I Council.....	179
5.2 Main Problems and consolidated identified needs per sector.....	189
5.3 Synthesis on the General Problems.....	210
5.3.1 Synthesis of Sectorial problems .....	210
5.4 LOGICAL FRAMEWORKS PER SECTOR.....	212
5.4.1 Estimated Cost of Investment for Bamenda I Council.....	301
CHAPTER VI - PLANNING.....	302
6.1 Vision and Objectives of the CDP .....	303
6.1.1 Mission Statement of Bamenda I Council.....	303
6.1.1.1 The Vision of Bamenda I Council.....	303
6.1.2. General Orientation .....	303
6.1.3 Bamenda I Council (LUP) Development Option .....	305
6.1.3.1 Framework of the LUP Spatial Structure .....	305
6.1.3.2 Concept of Bamenda I Council Urban Spatial Structure vis-à-vis Bamenda City.....	306
6.1.3.3 The retained LUP Urban Spatial Structure .....	307
6.1.3.3.1 Level of Services .....	307
6.1.4 Bamenda I Council Development Axes .....	308
6.1.4.1 Organization of Space .....	309
6.1.4.2 Housing Plan .....	309
6.1.4.3 Local institutional (Council) Development Plan.....	309
6.1.4.4 Define the spatial economic activities.....	311
6.1.4.5 Public and Community Facilities .....	311
6.1.4.5.1 Educational Facilities .....	311
6.1.4.5.2 Health Facilities.....	313
6.1.4.5.3 Public and Collective facilities.....	314

6.1.4.5.4 Security Services .....	314
6.1.4.5.5 Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities .....	315
6.1.4.5.6 Social and Cultural Facilities .....	316
6.1.4.5.7 Economic, Commercial and Industrial Facilities .....	317
6.1.4.6 Road and Networks .....	317
6.1.4.6.1 Road Networks and structure .....	317
6.1.4.6.1.1 Hierarchy of Urban Roads .....	318
6.1.4.6.1.2 Traffic Lighting System .....	322
6.1.4.6.1.3 Public Lighting.....	322
6.1.4.6.2 Transport .....	322
6.1.4.6.2.1 Transportation of goods .....	322
6.1.4.6.2.2 Motor cycle transport.....	322
6.1.4.6.2.3 Taxi and Clandestine vehicles .....	322
6.1.4.6.2.4 Inter-urban travel agencies.....	322
6.1.4.6.3 Other Networks and infrastructure.....	322
6.1.4.6.3.1 Water Supply .....	322
6.1.4.6.3.2 Electricity Supply.....	323
6.1.4.6.3.3 Communication Network and Infrastructures.....	324
6.1.4.6.3.4 Drainages .....	324
6.1.4.6.3.5 Natural drainages - River/streams.....	324
6.1.4.6.4 Environment and Nature Protection.....	325
6.1.4.6.4.1 Management of Solid Waste .....	325
6.1.4.6.4.2 Management of sewage.....	325
6.1.4.6.4.3 Open and green Areas .....	326
6.1.4.6.4.4 Parks, Playfields.....	326
6.1.4.7. Economy .....	326
6.1.4.7.1. Industrial .....	326
6.1.4.7.2 Tourism.....	326
6.1.4.7.3 Urban Agriculture .....	327
6.1.4.8. Neighbourhood/Quarter Development Concepts.....	327
6.1.4.8.1 Participatory Involvement of Beneficiaries .....	328
6.1.4.9 Municipal Attractiveness .....	328
6.2. Framework Elements.....	328
6.2.1 Consolidation table of priority projects .....	328
6.2.1.1 Bamenda I Council's Inter-Communal Projects .....	345
6.2.1.2 Bamenda I Council's Giant Projects.....	346
6.2.2 Budget Framework based on CA (over three years).....	348
6.2.3. Ranking of quarters according to Funding priority.....	349
6.2.3.1 Introduction to the concept of ranking of villages as per the funding order.....	349
6.2.3.2 Criteria used in the ranking of the communities.....	349
6.2.4. Validation of data per sector .....	352
6.2.5. Determination of the access level to Basic Social Services.....	352
6.3. Strategic Planning .....	357
6.3.1 Elaboration of Technical Program .....	357
6.3.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services.....	360
6.3.1.2..... Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.....	364
6.3.1.3 Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths.....	374
6.3.1.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration.....	376
6.3.1.5 Operational Plan in favour of the vulnerable population.....	378
6.4 Evaluative Analysis Programs in relation to attainment of the SDGs .....	379
6.4.1 Sustainable Development.....	379

6.4.2 Method of evaluation.....	380
6.4.2.1 Description of the evaluation process .....	380
6.4.2.1.1 Weighting the objectives .....	381
6.4.2.1.2 Evaluation of the objectives .....	381
6.4.3 Interpretation and Analysis of results using Radar Charts .....	381
6.4.3.1 Social Dimension .....	383
6.4.3.2 Economical Dimension .....	388
6.4.3.3 Ethical Dimension .....	392
6.4.3.4 Ecological Dimension .....	397
6.4.3.5 Governance Dimension .....	402
6.4.3.6 Overall Performance of the weighted objectives .....	407
6.4.3.7. Improvements and comments.....	407
6.5. Operational Planning.....	408
6.5.1 Triennial programming .....	408
6.5.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services .....	408
6.5.1.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.....	410
6.5.1.3 Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths.....	417
6.5.1.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration .....	419
6.5.2 Councils Inter-Communal Projects.....	421
6.5.3 Annual Investment Plan (AIP) 2021 .....	422
6.5.3.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services .....	422
6.5.3.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection.....	423
6.5.3.3 Culture, Sports and support to Youths.....	424
6.5.3.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration .....	425
6.5.3.5 Environmental Management Summary Plan Framework AIP 2021 .....	427
6.5.3.5.1 Main potential impacts and mitigation measures .....	427
6.5.3.5.2 Simplified Socio-environmental management Plan .....	434
6.5.3.5.3 Contract Award Plan 2021 (AIP) .....	436
CHAPTER VII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM .....	442
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM .....	443
7.1 Composition and Responsibilities of CDP monitoring and Evaluation Committee .....	443
7.1.1 Composition of the Follow-up Committee.....	443
7.1.1.1 Roles and responsibilities of the Follow-up Committee .....	443
7.1.2 CDP Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.....	443
7.1.4 Responsibilities of the CDP Monitoring and Evaluation Committee .....	444
7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators.....	444
7.2.1 The follow-up of the CDP .....	444
7.2.2 Evaluation of the AIP .....	444
7.3 Mechanism, tools and reporting Frequencies.....	444
7.3.1 Implementation organs .....	444
7.3.2 Follow-up Tools .....	445
7.4 Mechanism for the preparation of AIP and revision of CDP .....	446
7.4.1 AIP Evaluation Scheme .....	447
7.4.2 Criteria for the selection of projects to be included in MITEF/AIP.....	449
7.4.3 Reviewing MITEF .....	449
7.4.4 Tools and frequency of the reporting.....	449
CHAPTER VIII : COMMUNICATION PLAN.....	450
8 STRATEGY AND LAYOUT OF COMMUNICATION OF CDP .....	451
8.1 Campaign and Sensitization period .....	451
CHAPTER IX: CONCLUSION. ....	457
9. CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	458

9.1 Conclusion.....	458
9.2 Suggestions and Recommendations.....	458
9.3 Strengthening the Council Institutional Development (CID).....	459
9.4 The Council Community Animator (CCA) .....	459
9.5 CDP Communication Plan and Resource mobilisation .....	460
CHAPTER 10: BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	461
CHAPTER 11: ANNEXES.....	463
Annexes.....	464

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Source of Domestic Water Supply within Bamenda I Council Area .....	66
Figure 2: Source of domestic Energy supply within Bamenda I Council.....	67
Figure 3 : Modes of domestic sewage facilities.....	68
Figure 4: Status of Land ownership within Bamenda I Council.....	71
Figure 5: Modes of land acquisition within Bamenda I council.....	72
Figure 6: Recommended Regional road within Bamenda I Council .....	318
Figure 7: Recommended Regional Road Dual carriage way .....	318
Figure 8: Recommended Primary Road within Bamend I council .....	319
Figure 9: Share of the technical Programs.....	358
Figure 10: Performance of the Social Dimension.....	387
Figure 11: Performance of the Economical Dimension.....	391
Figure 12: Ethical Dimension .....	396
Figure 13: Ecological Dimension .....	401
Figure 14: Improvement on Governance Diamension.....	406
Figure 15: Overall Performance of the weighted objectives .....	407

## List of Tables

Table 1: Major Forest Species within Bamenda I Council .....	53
Table 2: Proportion of forest within Bamenda I Council .....	54
Table 3: Projected Population of Bamenda I Council by 2035 .....	56
Table 4: Population of Bamenda I Council Projected for 2019 .....	56
Table 5: List of Quarters within Bamenda I Council .....	57
Table 6: Estimated population of vulnerable population within Bamenda I Council.....	60
Table 7: List of main crops cultivated within Bamenda I Council Area .....	77
Table 8: Animal Production during 2018 within Bamenda I Council .....	78
Table 9: Bird Production during 2018 within Bamenda I Council .....	79
Table 10: Summary of activities of the inhabitants of Bamenda I Council .....	82
Table 11: SWOT Analysis of Human Resources and Management of Bamenda I Council.....	89
Table 12: SWOT Analysis of Financial Resources of Bamenda I Council .....	91
Table 13: SWOT Analysis of Management of Relationship between Bamenda I council and Partners .....	92
Table 14: SWOT Analysis of Assets of Bamenda I Council.....	92
Table 15: SWOT Analysis of Successes, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles of the Bamenda I Council.....	93
Table 16: Summary Situation of Nursery Schools within Bamenda I Council .....	97
Table 17: Summary of situation of Primary Schools within Bamenda I Council.....	100
Table 18: Summary Situation of Secondary Schools within Bamenda I Council .....	103
Table 19: Health Facilities within Bamenda I Council.....	106
Table 20: Major roads within Bamenda I Council.....	115
Table 21: Public right-of-way and parties responsible for each hierachy of drainage network within Bamenda I Council.....	121
Table 22: Gravity water supply schemes within Bamenda I Council.....	125
Table 23: Situation of vulnerable population within Bamenda I Council .....	132
Table 24: Consolidated Problems analysis per sector within Bamenda I Council .....	136
Table 25: Natural Resources Matrix of Bamenda I Council.....	146
Table 26: Summary of Childhood issues within Bamenda I .....	150
Table 27: Problems and needs of socio-professional groups.....	161
Table 28: Possible jobs opportunities that can be created in Bamenda I Municipality .....	166
Table 29: Summary of problems of Urban Agriculture.....	173
Table 30: Synthesis of problems, constraints and identification of adaptation to Climate Change within Bamenda I council .....	175
Table 31: SWOT Analysis of the Successes, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles of Bamenda I council.....	179
Table 32: consolidated core probles, causes, effects and solutions by sector.....	189
Table 33: Logical Framework for Sports and Physical Education for Bamenda 1 Council .....	212
Table 34: Logical Framework for Basic Education for Bamenda 1 Council.....	216
Table 35: Logical Framework for Secondary Education for Bamenda 1 Council.....	223
Table 36: Logical Framework for Environment and Nature Protection for Bamenda 1 Council.....	227
Table 37: Logical Framework for Forestry and Wild Life for Bamenda 1 Council.....	230
Table 38: Logical Framework for Social Affairs for Bamenda 1 Council .....	233
Table 39: Logical Framework for Labour and Social Security for Bamenda 1 Council .....	235
Table 40: Logical Framework for Arts and Culture for Bamenda 1 Council .....	237
Table 41: Logical Framework for Tourism & Leisure for Bamenda 1 Council .....	240
Table 42: Logical Framework for Women's Empowerment and the Family for Bamenda 1 Council.....	242
Table 43: Logical Framework for Territorial Administration for Bamenda 1 Council .....	244
Table 44: Logical Framework for Scientific Research and Innovation for Bamenda 1 Sub-Divisional Council.....	246
Table 45: Logical Framework for Communication for Bamenda 1 Council.....	247
Table 46: Logical Framework for Agriculture and Rural Developmentfor Bamenda 1 Council .....	248
Table 47: Logical Framework for Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry for Bamenda 1 Council .....	251
Table 48: Logical Framework for Transport for Bamenda 1 Council .....	254
Table 49: Logical Framework for Youth Affairs and Civic Educationfor Bamenda 1 Council.....	256

Table 50: Logical Framework for Trade for Bamenda 1 Council .....	258
Table 51: Logical Framework for Employment and Vocational Training for Bamenda 1 Council .....	260
Table 52: Logical Framework for Higher Education for Bamenda 1 Council .....	262
Table 53: Logical Framework for Housing and Urban Developmentfor Bamenda 1 Council.....	263
Table 54: Logical Framework for State Property and Land Tenure for Bamenda 1 Council.....	265
Table 55: Logical Framework for Industries, Mines & Technological Developmentfor Bamenda 1 Council.....	266
Table 56: Logical Framework for Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft for Bamenda 1 Council.....	267
Table 57: Logical Framework for Post and Telecommunications for Bamenda 1 Council.....	269
Table 58: Logical Framework for Public Health for Bamenda 1 Council.....	270
Table 59: Logical Framework for Public Works for Bamenda 1 Council.....	275
Table 60: Logical Framework for Water Resources and Energy for Bamenda 1 Council .....	279
Table 61: Logical Framework for Energy for Bamenda 1 Council .....	284
Table 62: Logical Framework for Local Economic Development for Bamenda 1 Council .....	289
Table 63: Logical Framework for The Vulnerable Population for Bamenda 1 Council .....	291
Table 64: Logical framework for the Council as an Institution for Bamenda I Council .....	293
Table 65: Logical framework for the HIV/AIDS for Bamenda I Council.....	298
Table 66: Estimate of investment of Bamenda I by sector .....	301
Table 67: The four pillars of SDG in the preparation of the CDP of Bamenda I Council.....	304
Table 68: Population growth of Bamenda I council from 2005 - 2035 .....	306
Table 69: Proposed population sizes of elements of urban spatial structure .....	306
Table 70: Summary on the deficits in the provision of Education within Bamenda I Council .....	313
Table 71: Summary on the deficit and projected health facilities .....	314
Table 72: Summary on the deficit and projected security facilities within Bamenda I Council .....	315
Table 73: Summary on deficit and projected Sport and Recreational facilities within Bamenda I council .....	316
Table 74: Road networks programmed for 2021-2025 within Bamenda I Council.....	321
Table 75: CAMWATER Programmed Projects for 2020.....	323
Table 76: Summary of priority projects per quarter of Bamenda I Council .....	329
Table 77: Inter-Communal Projects for Bamenda I Council .....	345
Table 78: Short Term (MITEF) 2020-2023 .....	346
Table 79: Medium Term 2020-2025.....	346
Table 80: Long Term 2025-2035.....	348
Table 81: Summary of budget of the Bamenda I Council from 2015.....	348
Table 82: Funding order of Quarters of Bamenda I Council .....	350
Table 83: <i>Deficits in the provision and projection of Educational Institutions.....</i>	353
Table 84: <i>Summary on the deficit and projected social and cultural facilities .....</i>	355
Table 85: <i>Summary on the deficit and projected Commercial and Transport facilities.....</i>	355
Table 86: <i>Summary on the deficit and projected Tourism and Leisure Facilities.....</i>	356
Table 87: Weight of the four technical Programs.....	357
Table 88: Summary of investment in the Technical Programs for the period 2021-2025.....	358
Table 89: Actions and Activities for the improvement of Basic Social Services .....	360
Table 90: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Economic Development .....	364
Table 91: Actions and Activities for the Promotopm of Culture, Sports and Support to Youths.....	374
Table 92: Actions and Activities for the promotion of Good Governance and Local Administration .....	376
Table 93: Operational Plan in favour of the Mbororos .....	378
Table 94: Millenium Development Goals.....	380
Table 95: Investments in the Technical Programs (2021 – 2025) .....	382
Table 96: Social Dimention: Addressing social needs and individual aspirations.....	383
Table 97: Summary Analysis Scoring the Social Dimension .....	387
Table 98: Economic Dimension.....	388
Table 99: Performance of the Economical Dimension .....	391
Table 100: Ethical Dimension.....	392

Table 101: Ethical Dimension.....	396
Table 102: Ecological Dimension.....	397
Table 103: Ecological Dimension.....	401
Table 104: Governance Dimension.....	402
Table 105 : Improvement on Governance Dimension .....	406
Table 106: Overall Performance of the weighted objectives .....	407
Table 107:Actions and Activities for the Improvement of Basic Social Services.....	408
Table 108: Action and activities for the Promotion of economic development.....	410
Table 109:Actions and Activities for the Promotion of culture, sports and Support to Youths .....	417
Table 110: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Good Governance and Local Administration.....	419
Table 111: Councils Inter-Communal Projects.....	421
Table 112: Actions and Activities for the Improvement of Basic Social Services.....	422
Table 113:Action and Activities for the Promotion of Economic Development.....	423
Table 114: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Culture, Sports and Support to Youths.....	424
Table 115: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Good Governance.....	425
Table 116: Potential Socio-environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures .....	428
Table 117: Simplified Socio-environmental Management Plan.....	434
Table 118: Contract Award Plan for the 2021 AIP priority projects .....	436
Table 119: Tools for the follow-up of activities .....	445
Table 120: Contents of the follow-up Report .....	445
Table 121: Content of the evaluation report .....	446
Table 122: AIP Evaluation Scheme .....	448
Table 123: Tools and Reporting Frequencies .....	449
Table 124: Communication plan for the Bamenda I Council CDP .....	452



## List of Maps

Map 1: Physical Features of Bamenda I Council Area.....	52
Map 2: Existing pattern of land ownership within Bamenda I Council.....	73
Map 3: Existing landuse pattern of Bamenda I Council.....	74
Map 4: Public and Community Facilities within Bamenda I Council.....	95
Map 5: Nursery and Primary Schools within Bamenda I Council.....	104
Map 6: Secondary Schools within Bamenda I Council.....	105
Map 7: Existing and Proposed Health care Facilities within Bamenda I Council.....	108
Map 8: Road network within Bamenda I Council.....	123
Map 9: Existing and Proposed Water supply Schemes within Bamenda I Council.....	127
Map 10: Communication Network within Bamenda I Council.....	130
Map 11: Sewage network and Biogas Plant within Bamenda I Council Area.....	155
Map 12: Synthesis of problems, constraints and identification of adaptation to Climate Change within Bamenda I council.....	175

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) adopted in April 2003, was aimed at giving the Cameroon nation an orientation for its Political, Socio-cultural and Economic development. The PRSP was reviewed in 2005, however, its orientation was not in the long-term and its implementation strategies had little in common with the real aspirations of Cameroonians. Within the backdrop of these challenges, Cameroon's development Vision for a period of 25 -30 years was developed. This vision reads as follows: **“CAMEROON: AN EMERGING, DEMOCRATIC AND UNITED COUNTRY IN DIVERSITY”**.

The first phase of the implementation of this long-term development Vision covers a period of 10 years. The strategy over this 10-year period is captured in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP). The GESP is an integrated framework of a medium-term sustainable development for Cameroon which describes the country's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the realization of Vision 2035. In a bid to realise this, the law on decentralisation (Law No. 96-06 of January 1996). PNDP is one of the tools the government used to aid it in the implementation of the GESP.

The decentralisation process attributed additional responsibilities to Councils as well as some means to orientate some actions that address the development aspirations of the Council area. This is same for Bamenda I Council which is one of the Councils that make up the Bamenda City Council found in Mezam Division of the North West Region. Its population is estimated to be about 62,305 inhabitants. Bamenda I council before April 2007 part of the Bamenda Urban Council with the present day Bamenda II and III Sub Divisional Councils. Through a presidential decree N°. 2007/115 of 13<sup>th</sup> April 2007 it was made an autonomous Council.

PNDP is one of the institutions through created to implement the decentralisation process. The elaborated CDPs is one of the main achievements of PNDP in all the phases. The elaboration of the Bamenda I CDP falls within the third phase of PNDP activities. In this phase of PNDP activities, some new activities were carried out like (updating) of the CDP of the second generation and the elaboration of the Sub-Divisional Councils CDPs. This was achieved thanks to the technical and financial support of the PNDP and the accompaniment of Animbom Consulting the Local support organization charged with the elaboration of the Bamenda I CDP. The Bamenda I Council (CDP) has as objective to come up with a reference document which defines the vision of development of the local territory for a period of five (05) years (2021 - 2025).

The elaboration process involved several phases like: the preparation and capacity building process, the collection and the treatment of the information done during the Diagnosis of the Local Institution (CID), the participatory Diagnosis of the Urban space using MINH DU (2018) guide lines on urban planning, Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQD) of the 47 quarters of the Bamenda I Sub-divisional Council, various validation workshops and lastly planning and programming workshops of priority actions for short and medium terms.

The CDP elaboration process involved seven stages which started with the preparation of the whole process. There was a capacity building workshop organised by PNDP in Bertoua from the 21<sup>st</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> of October 2018. Participants of the workshop included trainers and LSOs from the Ten Regions retained to carry out the task of elaborating the Sub Divisional CDPs. Another training at the Regional level brought together the staff of the LSOs and Steering Committee members for the three Councils of Bamenda City from the 21<sup>st</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> of November 2018. After the capacity building of staff of Animbom Consulting by PNDP, a restitution of the training took place at the Bamenda I Council for members of the Steering Committee and all the team of Animbom Consulting.

Subsequent stages included the diagnoses stage which involved the CID whose elaboration required the collection, analysis of information related to administrative and financial situation of the Council, human resources, structure and mode of functioning of its various organs, its relations with its development partners, strengths and weaknesses as an institution and management of its assets. The CID ended with the capacity building axes that will assist the Council institution function well as well as perform its role of orientating development. This is one of the key outcomes of the CID.

The **CUSD** was the second diagnosis whose objective was to orientate strategies of the development of the Council's urban space taking into consideration the Town Planning Law N°2004/017 of 22/07/2004. It was done with the intension of aligning the CDP to the Master Plan of Bamenda City and the Bamenda I Land Use Plan. It involved the review of documents starting with the previous MP and LUP OF 1985, 2012 AND 2014. PQDs were elaborated for the quarters carved out as the Bamenda I urban space where developmental problems were identified; the causes and

effects analysed and in a bid to come up with solutions for the problems. The solutions were of two kind; Local and external solutions. Local solutions were those to be implemented by the population and a follow up mechanism put in place for these. Due consideration was given to the population, housing and land use and social development, public/communal facilities, network, infrastructure and transport (roads, drainages, parking, sidewalks, traffic lighting systems, water e.t.c), the economic base of the Municipality as well as environment and nature protection.

Cartographic mapping data was obtained through the use of a GPS and satellite images (Google earth) by the GIS Technician. The data collected was analysed and presented as maps. The CUSD ended with logical frameworks which are a coherent summary of solutions to address the identified problems within each of the sectors within the Municipality. The results of the PQDs were summarised in the Consolidation Report of diagnosis which h also summarised the following reports; The Baseline, CID, CUSD and PQDs were used to guide the development of the log frames. These are projects ideas developed to carry the solutions to the different problems identified. A total of 33 log frames were developed (28 for the different sectors, and one for energy, HIV/AIDS, Governance and Local Economy). These log frames were reviewed and corrected by the Dector Heads and the Steering Committee of the Council.

The 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> stages of the process (**Planning, Programming and Resource Mobilisation**) were done simultaneously, and in a workshop held on the whose objectives was to develop a planning strategy that will emanate from the logical frameworks, prepare a MITEF for 2021-2023 as well as prepare a simplified environmental management plan in the implementation of the AIP. The planning was intended to align the Bamenda I CDP to the program budget as specified by the Prime Minister's circular n°003/PM of the 27th September 2016.

The cost estimate for the implementation of the Bamenda I Council CDP is estimated at **22,991,399,426** (Twenty Tow Billion, Nine Hundred and Ninety One Million, Three Hundred and Ninety Nine Thousand, four Hundred and Twenty Six FRS). This includes a triennial plan (MITEF) and short term plans composed of three (04) operational programs: - **Program 1:** Improvement of the offer of basis social services, the **Program 2:** Promotion of the economic development and protection of the environment, the **Program 3,** Promotion of the culture, the sports and support at youth and **Program 4:** Governance and local Administration. The operational program I include: provision of health (facilities and equipment), hygiene and sanitation, portable water and education. The total for program I is **2,849,837,318** Operational program 2 concerns activities like agriculture, energy, Public Works, transportation and commercial. Expenditure for program 2 amounts to **FCFA 3,663,040,635**. The operational program 3 concerns activities such as Culture, Sport and Youth amounting to **186,000,000** and lastly program 4 concerns the Council as an institution and local governance amounting to **353,000,000**. The four technical programs provided the inspiration for the MITEF and the AIP. The MITEF and AIP are estimated to cost FCFA 1,659,751,252 and FCFA 377, 735,600 respectively.

A monitoring and evalaluation mechanism has been put in place to oversee the implementation of the CDP both at the Council as well as the quarter leve.s. A communication plan is also elaborated in order to inform partners and funders on the CDP to enlist their support in its implementation.

The aspect of inter-communal projects is highlighted since the Council is linked to other Councils around it. There are three projects between Bamenda I and Bamenda II, 1 project between Bamenda I and III. All these inter-communal projects are road network and infrastructure projects.

During the elaboration of the CDP study was cut-up by COVID-19. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus 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 pandemic<sup>1</sup> due to its rapid spread across the globe.

## SYNOPTIX PRESENTATION OF BAMENDA III COUNCIL

<b>Date of creation:</b>	Decree N°. 2007/115 of 13 <sup>th</sup> April 2007
<b>Surface Area:</b>	110 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Projected population 2020:</b>	62,000
<b>Number of villages:</b>	51 Quarters 01 village
<b>Ethnic groups</b>	Ngemba
<b>Economic Activities</b>	<p><b>1. Commercial Activities</b> Bamenda I has one main market which is constructed with stalls and sheds as well as open hangers for users. Unfortunately due to its site, most of the traders do not like getting the sheds. Other makeshift businesses are found around some major junctions within the Municipality.</p> <p><b>2. Agriculture</b> Farming is a major occupation of about 55% of the population of Bamenda I. Agriculture is mostly subsistence farming for mostly household consumption. Crops farmed mostly include plantains, groundnuts, oil palm, cocoa, coffee, corn and vegetable gardening especially along the wetlands.</p> <p><b>3. Animal Husbandry</b> Livestock rearing is one of the main economic activities practiced in Bamenda I. The variety of livestock commonly reared include: cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, and ruminants. Cattle rearing is done mostly at the outskirts where there is enough land. There is also a fish station at Menteh for fish rearing.</p> <p><b>4. Forestry:</b> Forest exploitation is mainly through the exploitation of the eucalyptus plantation used for the burning of charcoal.</p> <p><b>5. Transportation</b> The transport sector in Bamenda I is not organised. It is characterised mostly by moto bike riders. There is the Avene travel agency and a motor park located in the market. There is space located though in Mile One for travel Agencies who have refused to go up there.</p> <p><b>6. Trade:</b> Markets exist in all some quarters of the council. In the markets stalls temporal or permanent.</p> <p><b>7. Local Economy and Transformation Industries</b> 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/ nkang).</p> <p><b>Services</b> <b>Administration:</b> Administrative services within the Municipality include: I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governor's Office</li> <li>• The Senior Divisional Office</li> <li>• Sub Divisional Office</li> <li>• The Police(3<sup>rd</sup> District Mile I, 3<sup>RD</sup> District Special Branch)</li> <li>• The Gendarmes</li> <li>- Research services</li> <li>- Anti –gang services</li> <li>- BMM (Mobile Mixed Bridgade)</li> <li>• Bamenda I Council</li> </ul> <p><b>Other sectoral Ministries implanted within Bamenda I include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Delegations</li> <li>• Divisional Delegation</li> <li>• Divisional Delegation of Public Works</li> <li>• Divisional Delegation of Transport</li> <li>• Sub Delegation of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry</li> <li>• The Social Centre</li> <li>• Youth and Civic Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Local Development Actors</b> There are development programs and other Non-Governmental organisations</p> <p><b>Programs</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNDP</li> <li>• FEICOM</li> <li>• GP-DERUDEP</li> <li>• LIFIDEP</li> <li>• ACEFA</li> </ul> <p><b>Other actors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLAN Cameroon</li> <li>• SHUMAS</li> </ul> <p><b>Contractors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anutemeh Johnson</li> <li>• Bambui Engineering</li> <li>• Big Andre Services</li> <li>• City star</li> <li>• Edge</li> <li>• International Associate Consulting Firm</li> <li>• NPS Enterprise</li> <li>• Royal Divine Enterprise</li> <li>• Forbah and Sons Enterprise</li> <li>• Ets Njin-Cam</li> <li>• Ets Njanka Construction</li> <li>• Solid Foundation International</li> </ul> <p><b>Local Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bike riders union</li> <li>• Buchers</li> <li>• Fruit vendors</li> <li>• Petit-traders</li> <li>• Tailors</li> <li>• Shoe mending</li> <li>• Traders union</li> <li>• Community Based Organisations</li> <li>• Arts and crafts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Social Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Social Infrastructure in Bamenda I includes the Following</p> <p><b>Education: (2018/2019 school year)</b> 25 Nursery schools, 24 Primary Schools, 5 Secondary Schools and 01 Higher Education establishment</p> <p><b>Health infrastructure:</b> Health infrastructure in Bamenda I include the following: 4 Health facilities (2 government and 2 private), a number of unregistered/ registered drug stores</p> <p><b>Water infrastructure:</b> Water in Bamenda I is provided by 02 operators; there are community water schemes, and CAMWATER</p> <p><b>Markets:</b> Bamenda I has 1 organised markets with 2 already constructed and 1 under construction.</p> <p><b>Tourism sites and establishment/facilities:</b> German graves, Centenary Monument, Bamenda Fort, Upstation Landscape, Bamenendakwe Palace and Museum, Pastoral Centre, International Museum and Library ,</p> <p><b>Road Infrastructure:</b> The Municipality is host to National Road N11 which is part of the Trans-African High way Bafoussam-Bamenda-Mamfe. There are other collector roads, primary and secondary roads. Unfortunately, these roads are about 80% untarred and with lots of potholes.</p> <p><b>Transport:</b> Bamenda I has just one authorised Motor Park but with 1 unauthorised park functioning around the Custom’s Junction. There are two travel agencies: Amour Mezam and Nso Boyz</p> <p><b>Telecommunication:</b> There is one government radio and television station in Bamenda I CRTV and a Radio EVANGELUM which is owned and run by the Catholic Mission. The following telephone companies operate in Bamenda I; MTN, ORANGE, CAMTEL and Nexttel. The degree of coverage for these networks is the whole council area though there are always problems with network in some quarters.</p>

	<b>Waste Management:</b> The whole of Bamenda City has just a lone service provider; HYSACAM which is highly inefficient and plagued by insufficient equipment.
<b>Council Staff</b>	The Bamenda I has a staff strength of 40. Of this number, there are 31 permanent staff (14 males and 17 females) and 9 temporary staff (5 males and 4 females)
<b>Municipal Councillors</b>	There were 31 Councillors but 01 died so we had 30 Councillors all of the CPDM party; 11 women and 19 male. ,
<b>Council Assets</b>	<b>Council fixed assets</b> include: Council chambers, market (1), slaughter slabs, cow market, Public toilets, permanent sheds, Temporal sheds, sales slabs <b>Equipment and Material:</b> Variety of office equipment (computers, chairs, tables, mower and other equipment) <b>Movable assets:</b> Concrete mixer, Motor cycle, generator, Toyota surf, Tercel EA95,
<b>Management of Relations</b>	Relation with diverse stakeholders is cordial. 1. <b>Internal relations:</b> Staff, Councillors, VDAs and villagers 2. <b>External relations:</b> Council and technical services, development cooperations, civil society organisations, traditional authorities and Religious organisation as well as other councils
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Human Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of the staff are trained/ skilled</li> <li>• 80% of the staff is youthful</li> <li>• Some staff are assiduous</li> <li>• Available man power</li> <li>• Councillors are literate and committed</li> <li>• 80% of Councillors understand their functions</li> <li>• Majority of the Councillors are in their youthful age</li> </ul> <b>Financial Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available sources of revenue like (Markets , parks, subsidies, revenue from sanitation)</li> <li>• A good water scheme</li> <li>• Voluntary contributions from communities</li> <li>• Public toilet at the Park</li> <li>• Grants from the government through the Public Investment Budget (BIP)</li> <li>• Competent and committed Council staff in the Finance Department</li> </ul> <b>Management of Council Assets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some market sheds are constructed</li> <li>• The existence of an inventory of council assets</li> <li>• Fixed assets like the council building, public Toilet, markets.</li> <li>• The availability of means of transport like vehicles and bikes to serve the council</li> </ul> <b>Management of Relations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available partners working with the Council</li> <li>• Existence of some very fruitful relationships that assist in the development of the Council area</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Human Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some staff are inadequately trained</li> <li>• There is laxity and unprofessionalism on the part of some staff</li> <li>• Lack of work ethics by some staff</li> <li>• Non specialised recruitment</li> <li>• Insufficient in-service training</li> <li>• Absence of a fully developed Human Resource department</li> <li>• Inadequate implementation of recruitment procedure</li> <li>• Demotivated staff who are unwilling to work</li> <li>• Lack of job description for some staff</li> <li>• Some Councillors are always unavailable</li> <li>• Lack of capacity building and training</li> </ul> <b>Financial Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some staff are unskilled</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal loading that is uncontrolled</li> <li>• Lack of motivation for staff</li> <li>• Insufficient working tools</li> <li>• Inadequate training of councillors and staff</li> <li>• Inability to supply water to customers at high altitude-Bad roads, especially during the rainy season.</li> </ul> <p><b>Council Assets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some office assets are outdated</li> <li>• Some bikes and vehicles are non-functional</li> <li>• The value of some Council assets after depreciation is zero and these assets are still in use</li> <li>• The Mile 4 market is not fenced, giving room for tax evasion</li> <li>• Some shops are constructed with temporal material</li> <li>• Other peripheral markets are not developed</li> <li>• Poor maintenance of council assets</li> <li>• Slow exploitation and development of tourist potentials.</li> <li>• Lack of heavy construction/equipment for road maintenance</li> </ul> <p><b>Management of Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some frictions with the supervision of council activities</li> <li>• Meetings not organised regularly</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Human Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The youthfulness of the staff allows for further training and capacity building</li> <li>• Skills of the staff should be exploited as per their job description</li> <li>• Existence of quarries</li> <li>• PNDP provides opportunities of staff assessment and strengthening</li> <li>• Availability of qualified youths in the labour market</li> <li>• Availability of institutions for capacity building of staff like CEFAM and other higher institutions in and out of the region</li> <li>• The availability of technical services (sector ministries) that can support the council when necessary</li> <li>• The willingness of some staff to undergo training</li> </ul> <p><b>Financial Resource</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarries</li> <li>• Underdeveloped and unexploited touristic sites.</li> <li>• Proceeds from Environmental</li> <li>• Impact Notice</li> <li>• Functional but underdeveloped markets</li> <li>• Temporal market at the new Road and Bayelle I Nkwen</li> <li>• Some councillors are financial experts and this facilitates the analyses of budgets and administrative accounts</li> </ul> <p><b>Council Assets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of a stone quarry and sand pits</li> <li>• The council has sources of revenue that can be used to purchase assets</li> <li>• Availability of tourist attractions that have not yet been developed</li> </ul> <p><b>Management of Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential international partners willing to work with the Council</li> <li>• Available sector heads ready to work with the Council</li> <li>• SEEPD ready to collaborate with the Council to work with PLWD</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<p><b>Human Resource</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate qualitative output due to the lack of respect of job descriptions</li> <li>• Some staff are overworked which might lead to diminishing return</li> <li>• Mismanagement of human resource due to the absence of a Human Resource manager</li> <li>• Prolonged socio-political crises may result in a halt of Council activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Financial Resources</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The socio-political situation in the region</li><li>• Tax evasion</li></ul> <p><b>Council Assets</b> Council assets not updated regularly</p> <p><b>Management of Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delay in some actions of the council pending approval of the supervisory authority</li></ul>
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AnC	Anembom Consulting
BAMEDCA	Bamendankwe Development and Cultural Association
BCC	Bamenda City Council
BIC	Bamenda I Council
BIIC	Bamenda II Council
BIIC	Bamenda I Council
BMM	Mixed Mobile Brigade
CAMTEL	Cameroon Telecommunications
CAMWATER	Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation
CBC	Cameroon Baptist Convention
CDE	Camerounaise des Eaux
CDO	Council Development Officer
CDP	Council Development Plan
CEFAM	Local Government Training Centre
CFO	Council Finance Officer
CID	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CNJC	National Council for the Youths of Cameroon
CS	Catholic School
CUSD	Council Urban Space Diagnosis
DDMINSEC	Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education
DMO	District Medical Officer
ENEO	The Energy of Cameroon
FEICOM	Fond d'Equipement Inter-communale
GESP	Growth and Employment Document
GHS	Government High School
GNS	Government Nursery School
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	Government School
GSS	Government Secondary School
GTC	Government Technical School
GTHS	Government Technical High School
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LUP	Land Use Plan
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MINACULT	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
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
MP	Master Plan
PAJER-U	Project for the support of Rural and Urban Youths
PIB	Public Investment Projects
PIFMAS	Project for the insertion of Youths through the manufacturing of sporting material
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Program
PNS	Presbyterian Nursery School
PQD	Participatory Quarter Diagnosis
PS	Presbyterian School
SFPO	Sucessesses, Failures, Potentials and Opportunities
SSI	Semi Structure Interview
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats
UBa	University of Bamenda

# **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

## 1.1 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

Within the framework of Cameroon revised constitution of January 1996, the new laws on decentralization promulgated in July 2004 placed the local authorities at the center of their local development. Section 4 of the law on orientation No 2004 – 17 of 22 July 2004 states: *“the mission of councils or boards shall be to promote economic, social, health, educational, cultural and sports development in their respective areas of jurisdiction”*. Section 70 (2) of the law on orientation No 2004 – 17 Of 22 July 2004.

The decentralization process was reinforced in December 2019 when the parliament approved the legislation on the *‘Special Status’* that will lead to the creation of the Regional Council and House of Chiefs. Hence, the Regional and council development plans as well as regional land development plans shall be drawn up as much as possible in keeping with the national plans. The elaboration of a Council Development Plan, CDP is considered as part of the process of reinforcing the mastery of local development with the assistance of service providers. The decentralization framework of 2004 was put in place following the short coming of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that was adopted in 2003. Though it was aimed giving an orientation of nation’s Socio-political, Cultural and Economic development, it didn’t tie with the long term aspirations of the population during its evaluation. The challenges identified during the evaluation included:

- i. Governance
- ii. Economic growth
- iii. Democracy as a means to promote National Unity
- iv. Demographic growth leading to youth unemployment, Urban Development and Environmental hazards.

Despite these challenges, Cameroon had a development vision for 2035 that has to be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs 2030 which is:

***“CAMEROON: AN EMERGING, DEMOCRATIC AND UNITED COUNTRY IN DIVERSITY”***

The medium term objectives of vision 2035 are:

- To Reduce poverty from 40% in 2005 to less than 10% through the acceleration job opportunities, good policy on income redistribution of social services- health, water, education, road infrastructures etc
- Becoming a medium income country with a growth rate of 10% through diversified economic activities.
- Becoming an industrialized nation through the transformation of primary produce through 2<sup>nd</sup> generation agricultural and industrial activities.
- The evaluation of the PRSP gave birth to the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper (GESP). This program has a lifespan of 10 years, 2010-2020. It is a framework that is streamlined to contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. The goals of the SDGs set by the United Nations aims at improving the livelihood of the world’s population. In essence, the government of Cameroon, through the GESP will attain its objectives by setting and implementing Growth, Employment and Governance strategies.

PNDP is a program put in place by the Cameroon government under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) to support in Local Economic planning and Development. It is one of the tools for the implementation of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper of Cameroon (GESP), which aims at significantly improving the livelihood of the population by 2035. The CDP is therefore a development tool for the councils. It is used to lobby for development projects. Hence, PNDP is acts as a facilitating support to this process.

- The first two phases were executed thanks to internal funds 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 1<sup>st</sup> phase from 2004 – 2009 and was extended to all the 10 Regions of Cameroon at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase which started in 2010. The North West Region benefited from this phase as well.

- These first two phases were run to the satisfaction of the beneficiary population, the donors and the government. The elaboration of the Council Development Plans (CDP) is amongst the achievements of the program till date. It is a tool for local planning and support in the transfer of competencies to Councils, recognized and used since 2012 for the preparation of the Public Investment Budget at the national level.
- Councils are expected to initiate, implement and follow up their development through the Council Development Plan which is directly supervised by PNDP. This involves the elaboration of a short- and medium-term plan and a 1-year operational plan, to be realized through the implementation of micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population.

The CDP process is conducted in the context of switching from Budget of means to Program Budget which lay emphases on the collection of data and analysis. In order to monitor the achievements realized, a reference situation has to be collected. This reference situation, known as Baseline Data Information, helps to formulate indicators that will lead to appropriate design of objectives towards SDGs 2030. Key elements of the baseline situation for update included: the location, history and biophysical milieu, economic activities, potentials of the municipality, baseline situation of the sector services implanted within the Municipality and relevance sector services impacting the Municipality

## **1.2. OBJECTIVES**

### **1.2.1 Global Objectives**

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 Objective**

- The realization of the council monograph
- The Bamenda III Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)
- The Bamenda III Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD)
- Participatory Quarter Diagnosis in all the quarters of Bamenda III Municipality, and the identification of development projects in all the concerned sectors in the quarters.
- Geo-referencing (with a GPS) of the existing infrastructures in the whole council area and the collecting of GPS co-ordinates of the said information.
- Elaborate a planning strategy
- Present resources that can be mobilised by the Council
- Elaborate technical programs for five years
- Elaborate a 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
- Integration of the following transversal aspects:

- The local economic development (LED)
- The management of the socio environmental aspects as well as marginal population's problem
- Improvement of governance at local level
- Gender and vulnerable populations problem
- The HIV/AIDS and its implication

### **1.3. STRUCTURE OF 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 nine sections and nine chapters.

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

#### **Section I: Introduction**

*Chapter One* is the introduction of the Council Development Plan (CDP). This chapter presents the context and justification for the plan and the objectives to be met.

#### **Section 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.

#### **Section 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.

#### **Section 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,

#### **Section V: Problems Analysis**

*Chapter Five:* SWOT Analysis-Problems Identification and Analysis- Information and data parameters are summarized in 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**".

#### **Section 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, 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.

## **Section 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 VIII: Communication Plan of the CDP Report**

**Chapter Eight.** Strategy and layout plan of communication Plan of the CDP Report

## **Section 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**

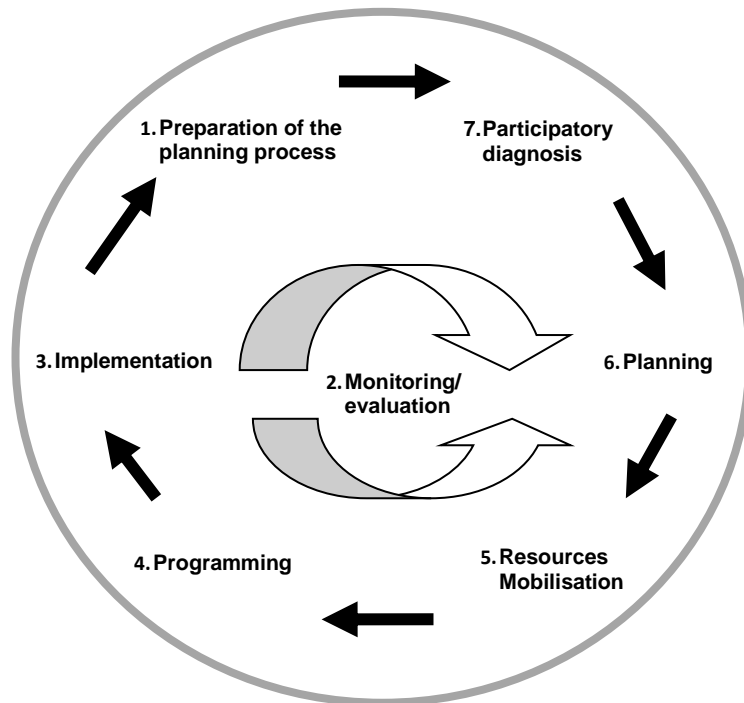
The CDP Annex Report is made up of (8) annexes 1) Baseline Report, 2) Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), 3) Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD), 4) PQD Reports, 5) Consolidated Report of diagnosis, 6) Consolidated Diagnosis Excel sheets, 7) Consolidation Needs Excel sheets and lastly 8) Project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

## **CHAPTER II: ETHODOLOGY**



## 2.1 PREPARATORY PROCESS

The preparation of the CDP process was done at 3 levels viz the pedagogic, Administrative and technical preparations. It was a participatory exercise covering seven different stages as depicted 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.

### 2.1.1 Pedagogic Preparation

The pedagogic preparation was done at 02 levels viz; the National and Regional levels

#### 2.1.1.1 National Pedagogic Workshop-Bertoua

The process of elaborating the CDPs of Sub-Divisional Councils, SDCs started with a one week workshop organized by PNDP from 21<sup>st</sup> -28<sup>th</sup> in Bertoua, East Region. It was facilitated by the National Unit for capacity building and had as participants;

- ✓ The regional Capacity building coordinators
- ✓ Representatives of key stakeholders in Urban planning (MINCAF, MINDHU and MINDEVEL)
- ✓ LSOs involved in the elaboration of CDPs of SDCs

The objective of the workshop was to get the LSOs acquainted to the various stages of the elaboration process of CDPs for SDCs. This could only be achieved only when the LSOs understand the legal framework, context and concepts of CDP for SDCs.

The elaboration process for the Council Development Plans, CDPs Sub-Divisional councils started with a one-week work shop organized by National Office of PNDP in Bertoua from 21<sup>st</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2018. Venue was the East Regional Co-ordination office of PNDP. The participants included all the 10 regional trainers of PNDP and the LSOs concerned with the elaboration of the CDPs of Sub-Divisional councils. Also in attendance for technical support in urban planning were the representatives of ministries of MINCAF, MINDEVEL and MINHDU. The workshop included both theoretical and practical sessions. The objective was to enable the LSO to better understand the procedure and also appreciate the practical field realities. The workshop ended with restitution of the finding of field work and the national launching of the CDPs Sub-Divisional Councils, SDC.



**Bertoua National Workshop of Trainers and LSO**

### **2.1.1.2 Bamenda Regional Capacity Building Workshop**

This workshop constituted the 2<sup>nd</sup> level. It was a 4-day training workshop from 21<sup>st</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> November 2018. It took place at regional delegation of MINEPAT, NWR. The participants included the Divisional Delegates of sector ministries involved in urban planning (MINHDU, MINCAF, MINTP, MINTRANS, MINEE, MINEPDED), the Mayors of Bamenda I, II and III and their steering committee members, Utility providers (ENEO, CAMWATER) and the LSOs. The objective of the workshop was to build the capacities of those involved in the elaboration process and to reinforce the capacities of the LSOs. The restitution of field findings and the launching of the CDPs of SDCs at the region ushered in the launching of the process proper in Bamenda I SDC that took place on December 27<sup>th</sup> 2018.

### **2.1.2 Administrative Preparation**

This phase involved the meeting with the Council executive, sector heads, parastetals, the traditional and religious authorities, local development actors, and the population. All these groups of persons were sensitized on the importance of the process. The objective was to create awareness and to ensure the participation so as to obtain the expected results.

Within same period, the entire LSO team had a restitution workshop on the entire process. The 5-day training enabled the LSO team and the local facilitators to be able to master all the tools to be used during the process.



**Working session with the Regional Delegate of MINEPAT**

### **2.1.2.1 Preparation at the Council Level**

At the level of the council, the preparatory meeting with the executive, traditional, religious and development actors were geared towards

- ✓ Planning of the launching workshop
- ✓ Drafting of tentative meeting dates at the quarters
- ✓ Collection of secondary data at the council level
- ✓ Setting up of steering committee members

### **2.1.2.2 Mobilization and sensitization workshop**

The various stakeholders were mobilized and sensitized through launching workshops

#### **2.1.2.2.1 Technical launching by the governor**

The technical launching had as participants the Regional and Divisional delegates, stakeholders and technical heads of utility providers. The objective of the workshop was to let the different stakeholders understand the CDP process as well as the different activities they will be called upon to intervene. Lastly there was a need to understand their level of awareness and implementation of the town planning documents for Bamenda like the Master Plan (MP) and the Land Use Plans (LUP) for the Sub Divisional Councils.

#### **2.1.2.2.2 Launching at the council level**

The second level of mobilization was at the council level. The participants were all local development actors and authorities (Traditional and Religious, village and quarter development chairpersons). The launching of the process was intended to sensitise the population of the municipality on the raison-d'être of the CDP, enable the different stakeholders understand their role in the process as well as prepare the different communities for the different activities to be carried out in them. On this occasion, the steering committee that had been put in place through a Municipal Decision was also installed.

## **2.2 DATA COLLECTION and TREATMENT**

Data was collected both at the primary and secondary levels. 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**

The primary data for the process was collected using tools provided for by PNDP. Respondents gave direct answers to questions and more collaborative information were gotten through focus group discussions. Some of the forms used are SSI, Socio-economic data form.

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**

Secondary data was collected from existing documents and reports from sectorial services and other development actors. Planning documents consulted included the Bamenda Master Plan and Bamenda Land Use Plan.

### **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 I Sub-Divisional 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 CID Data Collection and analysis**

The CID started with a meeting between Anembom consulting team and all council staff. The objective of the meeting was to present the team to the staff so as to ease the flow of information. This was followed by partitioning of the team into the various departments. The key areas targeted were the human resources department, finance, general affairs, stores accounting, civil status and the communication department. Participatory diagnosis was done in the form of meetings, questions and answers, interviews with council staff. Information was gotten concerning the human resource management, financial viability, council assets and council's management of relationship with other stakeholders and development actors.

All information collected was consolidated into one main document which is the results of CID for the Bamenda 1 council under 04 chapters. Data was critically analysed using the SWOT matrix by looking at the human, financial, and material. The main innovation was the identification of council service to take charge of the follow up of the implementation of Community Local Solutions, the capacity building axes and the action plan to improve on the general situation of the council.

### **2.2.5 Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD)**

The urban space consists of the urban area of Bamenda I Council. The limits of the urban space were based on the characteristics outlined in the Land Use Plan report.

### **2.2.6 Participatory Quarter Diagnosis (PQD)**

The diagnosis phase involved working with the population to come out with the problems of the quarter. This involved the use of different methods and tools. Data collection was done at three levels i.e. local facilitators collected data that was resituated and corrected during the quarter meeting, during the quarter meeting data was collected, and also the GIS data which dealt with collection of coordinates for existing infrastructure in the quarter. Specially designed tools for data collection were used.

Some of the methods used included:

- Direct observation
- Informal discussions
- Guided questions
- Semi structured interviews

Some of the tools used included the following:

- Historical profile
- SSI
- Climate change matrix
- Childhood Matrix

For analysis, the following tools were also used

- Successes, Failure, Potentials, Obstacles (SFPO)
- Problem trees
- Objective trees
- Simple analysis matrix
- Planning tools
- Planning table for community local solutions

### **2.2.7 Childhood Issues**

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

- 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 quarters during the PQD workshops.

### **2.2 8 Climate Change**

Climate change refers to the long term variation in global weather patterns especially increase in temperature and storm activity as a result of global warming. In the elaboration of the CDP, an in-depth analysis was done on some of the causes, effects and mitigating measures of climate change. The methodology used included interviews and physical observations.

### **2.3 Consolidation Diagnosis Data and Cartography**

The consolidated data is the synthesis by sector of diagnosis data realized in the 47 quarters. The results, among others, include:

- Reference situation by sector;
- Geo-referenced data GPS data and those extracted from satellite images.
- Problems and solutions identified by sector and by quarter;
- Transversal solutions identified by sector;
- Matrices of natural resources;
- Thematic map of the natural resources of the council using satellite images as base map;
- Elaboration of thematic maps of (relief, road networks, water/hydraulic networks, health, education, natural resources, electricity, land use etc).

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

Data was collected in 47 quarters of Bamenda I. Each group was made up of 03 facilitators with a local facilitator chosen by the quarter. The diagnosis lasted for 2 days in each quarter.

The programmed dates had been presented and approved during the launching of the process. It is worth noting that, the program was not strictly followed to the letter. The socio-political situation forced the initial program to be changed. Any change of program was well disseminated.

The team presented the objectives of the exercise when they arrive the quarter. The socio-economic data form is filled. Other social infrastructure forms are filled. For 2 days, the facilitators aided by the quarter council and councilors, had discussions that led to the identification of problems. These problems were analyzed to know their causes and effects and hence their solutions that were either local or external. A local solution table was elaborated and their projects prioritized. A follow up committee was set up to follow up the local solutions while the quarter development committee was elected where there was non existing.

### **2.3.2 Consolidated Cartographic data**

The results, among others, include:

- Reference situation by sector;
- Problems reformulated and solutions identified by sector and by village;
- Transversal solutions identified by sector;
- Matrices diagnosis of natural resources consolidated;
- Participatory maps of natural resources of the council;
- Plan draft of the development of the council territory (utilization of land and infrastructure available);
- Global results of diagnosis available;
- Consolidation Excel sheets filled,
- Elaboration of existing maps and potentials (hydraulic, health, education, natural resources, electricity, transport, etc.).

### **2.3.3 Validation of results by the Steering Committee**

Workshops were organized at appropriate time according to the programme for the Steering Committee, Council Executive and some Council personnel to examine and validate the report. It enabled participants to:

- Verify the quality of information of the report,
- To identify the information need and determine those areas which needs to be complemented,

The report was then validated, and all observations incorporated into the final report

## **2.4 Resource Mobilization, Planning and Programming**

The preparation of the resource mobilisation, planning and programming of the CDP for the Subdivisional Councils has a different 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 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 47 quarters;
- Preparation of budget framework, technical programs and sub-programs (social, economic, environmental and support programs)
- A detail needs analyses per sector,
- Preparation of log frames 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 organized on the 11/08/2020 at the MINEPAT Hall-Bamenda to identify potential funders for the projects

#### **2.4.3 Planning**

The planning workshop took place at the Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council conference hall from the 2<sup>nd</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> of September 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.

#### **2.4.4 Technical workshop for harmonization of development perspectives**

A technical workshop to harmonize the development perspectives of the three Sub divisional Councils was organized. Considering that the three CDPs for BIC, BIIC and BIIC were elaborated by three different organizations, it was important for the projects which cut across sub divisional councils to be visualized and understood by the councils involved.

#### **2.4.5 Workshop with all stakeholders to present the harmonized development perspective**

This platform enabled all stakeholders to be presented with the final development perspectives of the three Bamenda Sub divisional 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°06/5/Del/BIC/AAS/2021* validated the Bamenda I Council Development Plan (CDP) during the Council Session extended to Services.

#### **2.6 Monitoring Mechanism and the Elaboration of the CDP**

The implementation of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the CDP was done by different stakeholders. The Bamenda I Council created a Municipal Steering Committee through a Municipal Decision charged with following up of the activities of ANIMBOM Consulting in the process of elaborating the CDP in line with the contractual arrangement. The committee had to monitor and follow up the progress of activities within the given timeframe. At the end of the elaboration of CDP, the follow up committee was transformed into the Follow-up committee for the follow-up of the implementation of the Council Development Plan. Since the work of updating the CDP had other stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation was also done by PNDP and MINEPAT to ensure that the work was well executed as specified in the contract.

### **3.6.1 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

#### **Monitoring at the quarter level**

During the elaboration of PQDs, each of the quarters accepted some activities will be carried out in their quarters to remedy some pressing problems affecting the quarter. These were termed to local solutions. During the monitoring and Evaluation phase in the quarters, the LSO in collaboration with the Council through its CCA and PNDP will evaluate the level of success in the implementation of these local solutions.

**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 follow up committee were all spelt out to avoid conflicts..

### **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.



## CHAPTER III: PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

### 3.1 PRESENTATION OF BAMENDA I SUB-DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

#### 3.1.1 Location of Bamenda I Council

Bamenda I Sub-divisional council is within the territorial limits of the Bamenda nkwe village. It was created by presidential decree no 2007/1171 of 24<sup>th</sup> April 2007. It was created alongside with Bamenda II and III sub-divisions. It is the seat of the regional administration of the North West Region.

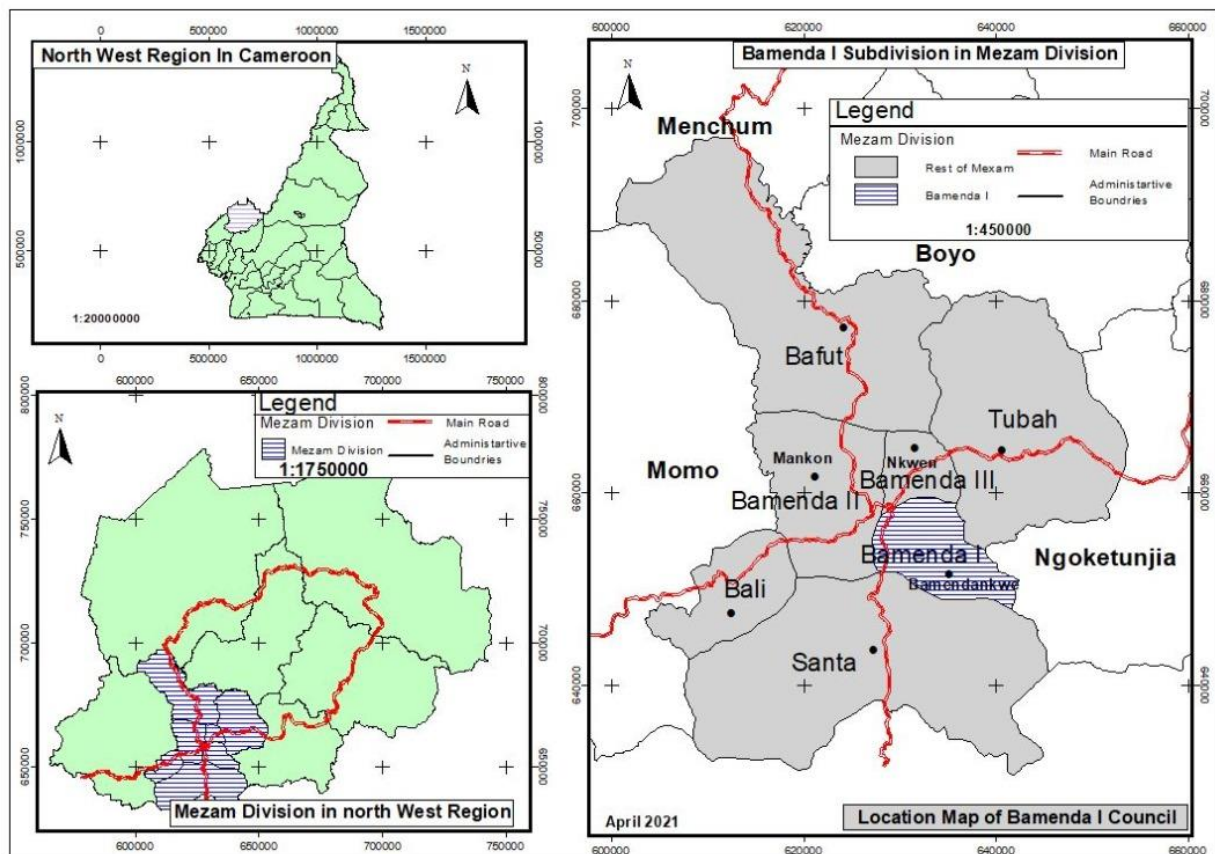
The Bamenda I Sub-division has a total surface area of 2581hectares.

The Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council is bounded to the:

- North by Bamenda I sub-divisional council
- North East by Tubah subdivision
- South by Santa subdivision
- South West by Bamenda II sub-divisional council and
- East by Balikumbat subdivision.

Presently, Bamenda I is the gateway into and out of Bamenda, linking the North West Region to the West Region to other parts of Cameroon.

Map 1: Location map of Bamenda I Council in Mezam Division



#### 3.1.2 Bamenda the Regional Capital

Bamenda is the capital of the North West Region of Cameroon. It is located to the Southeast of the Region and links all the divisions of the Region by road. Bamenda is also connected to the national administrative and commercial capitals of Yaoundé and Douala respectively by road through Bafoussam (the regional capital of the West Region). Bamenda is connected to Nigeria by road through Mamfe in Manyu Division of the South West Region and the porous boundaries of Menchum and Donga -Mantung Divisions.

Bamenda is the economic heartbeat of the North West Region and it distributes goods and services from Yaoundé, Douala, Bafoussam and Nigeria to the Region. It is the main outlet of produce, goods and services from the Region. Bamenda is the melting pot of the rich traditional cultures of the North West Region and provides an environment for the continuous integration of national cultures. It receives an influx of population from the hinterlands of the Region, the West Region and Nigeria. Bamenda is the birth place of historical national political initiatives which have enabled it to play an active role in national politics. These regional influences have contributed significantly to the growth and dynamics of Bamenda.

### **3.1.3 Historical Urbanization Process**

#### **3.1.3.1 Urban Development during Colonial Era**

##### ***3.1.3.1.1 Genesis of the Bamenda Central Town***

The growth of Bamenda main town stems from the influence of the Germans. The opening road network attracted migrant to Bamenda from Mbengwi, Wum, Fundong, Kumbo, Ndop and other part of North West and south west region 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 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 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 arrivals 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 develop them further expand the built environment. The end of 1940s witnessed the influx of Ibos into the town with varied business activities. 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. During this period the 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.

### **3.1.3.1.2 Evolution of the Central Town-Trade Centre**

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 buildings for commercial, administrative and residential uses. Building constructions are with heights varying from (G+1 to G+5). The contrast is very imminent in the peripheral areas of CBD where high density per hectare, is common and buildings are constructed using permanent, non-permanent or semi-permanent materials.

Increase urbanization and urban growth was a driving force which pushed the authorities to elaboration of development plans-the Bamenda Master Plan in 1985, then followed by that of 2011 and then the Bamenda I Council Land Use Plan (LUP) of 2014. A number of sectoral plans were developed at different scales during the studies. Bamenda is witnessing the development of trade, transports and storage facilities. Carefully analyzing the initially concepts of previous urban planning documents before 1985, they were not plans developed except layouts for the benefit of local businessman, but as a transit point and branches of the large firms.

Growth and development of socio-economic activities which to an extent dominated by forces in and outside the region had made the centre of Bamenda, somewhat chaotic at moment; Resulting to districts center functional poles of activities on the edges of the town like (Muwastu, Ntarinkon, Nitob and Ntatu). Within the ambit of the master Plan of Bamenda, the LUP for Bamenda I envisaged the decongestion of the transport sector. An ultra modern park is being previewed for Bamenda I. this owing to the fact that, Bamenda I is being maintained as the Regional administrative headquarters while Bamenda II and III remain the commercial and industrial hub of the city.

### **3.1.3.1.3 Evolution of Bamenda I – Bamenda-Nkwe**

Bamenda-Nkwe happens to be the only town hosting the Bamenda I Council. Bamenda-Nkwe is indeed a historic village and as such a historic component of the Bamenda City Council.

The history of Bamenda-Nkwe is long and winding and stretches over 3 ½ centuries. The Bamenda-Nkwes are of **Tikari** origin, from the locality of Manda, near Bankim in the present Adamawa region. Their emigratory routes took them via Babessi to Kom, present Boyo Division and finally to the present Mezam Division in a locality near the present Nkwen.

The Bamenda-Nkwes were (as they are today) an industrious people- leaders in the smithing industry and in big Game hunting. The present Bamenda-Nkwe site (including the Bamenda station) was a thick forest that attracted the Bamenda-Nkwe people to extend its territory uphill to the present site. The Bamenda-Nkwe settlement here took place in the years 1902-1903. This was principally for the iron industry and the hunting of big animals. By this time, the Germans had already settled in Bamenda.

The Germans decided to move their administrative and military headquarter in the entire Grass field area (the present West and North West regions) from Bali to Bamenda-Nkwe. This was in the years 1906-08, when the Fort was built, principally as a military garrison. Bamenda became the principal German Administrative center in the entire Grassfield area with its seat at present Bamenda-Nkwe.

At the end of the Second World War, the British, after the partition of German Kamerun, decided to maintain Bamenda as the Administrative headquarters of the Region and Division. The hills of Bamenda-Nkwe, lying above the town, are the only source of water for the entire City Council.

### 3.1.3.2 Bamenda Master Plan (1985)

With the population of Bamenda 1976 (48,111 inhabitants), 1987 (110,142 inhabitants), 2005 (201,764 inhabitants) and 2019 (261,285 inhabitants) show 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, (currently Bamenda I)
- b) **Strategies and planning regulations:** The Master Plan was structure 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

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 none industrial were considered as natural 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 ushered 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 present Bamenda I benefitted with the tarring of the road from Governor’s junction to end of tar, GRA. The economic crises which came in the 1990s considerably halted or reduced the renovation process. Unprecedented rate of urbanisation set the stage for the elaboration of the Bamenda (PDU) 2011 and the Bamenda II Council (POS) 2014.

### **3.1.3.3 The Bamenda Master Plan (PDU) 2012**

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

### **3.1.3.4 The Bamenda I Land Use Plan (LUP) 2014**

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.

#### **3.1.3.4.1 Zoning Rules and Regulations**

The Bamenda I Council 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, POS, PS, 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, POS 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.

### **3.1.3.5 Council Development Plan (CDP) as Complements to (LUP)**

There have been persistent disagreements on the position of CDP within the context of urban planning of recent times by ministerial departments and the Town Planning professional body. Studies conducted within the urban area because of its complexity are to be carried out as contained in the Town Planning Law of Law N° 2004/017 of 22/07/2004.

When a town has two or more sub-divisional councils and their CDP studies to be carried out by different organizations as the present scenario within Bamenda, it becomes more complex if the studies are not carried out in synergy by the LSO.

Nevertheless, if the PDU and LUP were carried out and the reports contained their zoning rules, regulations and graphic documents, the CDP rather complement previous town planning reports. The new element CDP brings to focus is the participatory approach, where quarters contribute to the development of their spatial unit by carrying out themselves the following:

1. Problems identification and analysis using basic planning units quarter,
2. Identified local and external solutions of problems of the quarter,
3. Electing a Quarter Development Committee,
4. A separate CID document is prepared to assist the council in its institutional development,
5. Ten Priority projects of the quarter are obtained and forwarded to the council,
6. A Steering Committee and a follow-up committee is created at the council to follow-up the implementation of actions and activities outlined in the planning and programming of AIP, MITEF and medium term,
7. A PROADP tool (an application software) install at the Council and a website create on which all the priority projects of the quarter and investment framework, and database (with a geospatial) component is included and accessible to the public,
8. The CDP helps to identify the degree of the implementation of PDU and POS programmed activities,

It is on this platform that a CDP complements existing urban planning documents in the case of the Sub-Divisional Councils.

### **3.1.3.6 Constraints on Urban Development**

Bamenda I 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.

### **3.1.3.7 Spatial Morphology**

Bamenda I Council has not experience a remarkable growth. This is due to the fact that, the colonial masters had designed Bamenda I Council area to be the administrative headquarters with residential area reserved for the civil servants while the present Bamenda II and III were the commercial hub and residence for the low income earners. The nerve center of Bamenda I, also known as Bamenda Up-station was for the well to do civil servants and high income earners. However, the urban spatial evolution of Bamenda has been influenced by the following historical events.

- The arrival and settlement of the German colonial administration which initiated the urbanization process;
  - The consolidation and expansion of the colonial administration in Bamenda by the British protectorate government;
  - The independence and reunification of Cameroon in 1961 and the establishment of a federal government with a federated state of West Cameroon from 1961-1972;
  - The formation of a United Republic of Cameroon from 1972-1984;
  - The transformation of the United Republic to a Republic of Cameroon in 1984;
  - The national economic crisis from 1985-1990;
  - The birth and evolution of democracy from 1990 until date and;
  - Recent national policies and strategies of decentralization, good governance, poverty reduction, growth and employment and 2035 emergence.
- These historical events contributed to the spatial expansion and structure of Bamenda

The spatial pattern is the core-periphery pattern where the population is centered around the commercial and administrative areas.

#### ***3.1.3.7.1 Direction of Urban Expansion***

The expansion of the urban space of Bamenda I has no definite pattern as planning of the town is not designed. The direction of expansion is influenced by the push and pull factors towards that area. These Pull and Push factors include:

- ✓ Suitability to construct houses
- ✓ Presence of social facilities (schools, hospital, water, electricity, commercial activities, motor parks etc.)
- ✓ Easy access for vehicles throughout the season
- ✓ Cost of purchase of land
- ✓ Presence of administrative offices
- ✓ Easy access to place of work



With the above consideration, the Bamenda I council is expanding from

- ✓ GRA residential area, Alahnting II, towards Alahnting I (Customs) towards Aningdoh I (blue Moon) to Ntanche II passing through Akwonbong (envisaged park for travelling agencies)
- ✓ GRA towards Ntenefor and Ngohngang (Cattle market)
- ✓ Alahnting I (Customs) towards Abumichui (where GTHS is found) passing through proposed market and existing motor park
- ✓ Abangoh towards Ntahsang (towards CENAJES)

### **3.1.3.8 Bamenda I Council Spatial Structure**

#### **3.1.3.8.1 Internal Spatial Structure**

The expansion of the urban space of Bamenda I has no definite pattern as planning of the town is not designed. The direction of expansion is influenced by the push and pulls factors towards that area. These Pull and Push factors include:

- ✓ Suitability to construct houses
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With the above consideration, the Bamenda I council is expanding from

- ✓ GRA residential area, Alahnting II, towards Alahnting I (Customs) towards Aningdoh I (blue Moon) to Ntanche II passing through Akwombong (envisaged park for travelling agencies)
- ✓ GRA towards Ntenefor and Ngohngang (Cattle market)
- ✓ Alahnting I (Customs) towards Abumuchwi (where GTHS is found) passing through proposed market and existing motor park
- ✓ Abangoh towards Ntahsang (towards CENAJES)

#### **3.1.3.8.2 Existing Hierarchy of Service Centres**

At the moment, Bamenda I lacks a clear hierarchy of service centers largely due to its small threshold population which cannot support viable service centre activities. This is also due to the fact that Bamenda I is largely a day time work place for civil servants who commute to Bamenda I and from their places of residence.

However, the land use plan aims at stimulating the growth of Bamenda I to reach a threshold population which can support a sustainable sub-divisional service centre and a number of viable neighborhood centres. It further proposes a shopping centre a Banhshie just outside the limit of Bamenda I which can serve Bamenda I and Ndzah community which is found on the same plateau. It is also recommended that a supermarket and modern grocery be built near the government administrative area which can serve the residents of Bamenda I as well as those who commute to work in Bamenda I.

A service industrial zone has also been proposed at Mile 2 Bamendankkwe for auto repairs and building materials. This shall enable those who live and work in Bamenda I to repair their vehicles and procure their building materials without leaving Bamenda I. More so, it could also serve those passing through or living around Bamenda I

### **3.1.3.8.3 Existing Administrative and Ecological Structure**

Bamenda I Council is one of the 03 administrative and ecological zones of Bamenda City Council made up principally and solely of the Bamendankwe village. The ecological zones include:-

- ✓ The core area dominated by economic and administrative activities
- ✓ High density residential area and
- ✓ Medium density residential areas and beyond low density residential area (Rural areas)

### **3.1.3.9 Delimitation of Bamenda I Council**

The limits of Bamenda I 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 (POS) 2014.

## **3.2 Biophysical milieu**

### **3.2.1 Relief and geomorphology**

Bamenda I is generally hilly bounded in the West by Mbatu Village to the North by Nkwen and Mankon, to the south by Akum and Awing and the East by Nja and Balikumbat.

These hills are attractive touristic sites which if exploited, can generate income to the council. Other high peaks could be found up the hills in the Bafut- Ngemba Forest, which is yet to be exploited. The disadvantage of this topography is the fact that accidents and landslides are inevitable.

The natural site of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- ✓ A dissected gentle sloping plateau which runs to the south east to the north east. This plateau is well drained and stable for urban development.
- ✓ The plateau is flanked to the Southwest by a steep mountain range which serves as a rich source of water for the plateau. This area is too steep for settlement but constitute a vulnerable natural reserve.
- ✓ The Bamenda I plateau is flanked from the Southwest to the Northeast by a steep escarpment which constitutes a natural divide between Bamenda I II and III sub divisions. This constitutes one of the natural assets of Bamenda I.
- ✓ It contains area of low and high altitudes ranging from 940m to 2580m
- ✓ The topography is hilly in nature.

The potentials of its relief and geomorphology is that, it supports infrastructural development like roads and buildings. The major constraint is the high cost of construction as much evacuation and back filling is done before the foundation is laid.

### **3.2.2 Drainage**

The Bamenda I Council area has a number of small and big water ways that flows through the council area and empties itself through various routes in Bamenda I and II into river Mezam. The water courses have their rise from the Bafut-Ngemba forest.

The main water courses are;

- ✓ The Ayaba water passes through Alahting I cuts across mile 1 and behind Tradex filling station and creates a waterfall at Abangoh
- ✓ A water course that goes through Alohsimenting through army camp and comes out at Finance junction.

- ✓ Water course that passes through Achichem, and GRA and creates a water fall at Sisia quarters due to the escarpment of the station hill.

These streams are being exploited as sources for water, extraction of sand and clay

### **3.2.3 Climate**

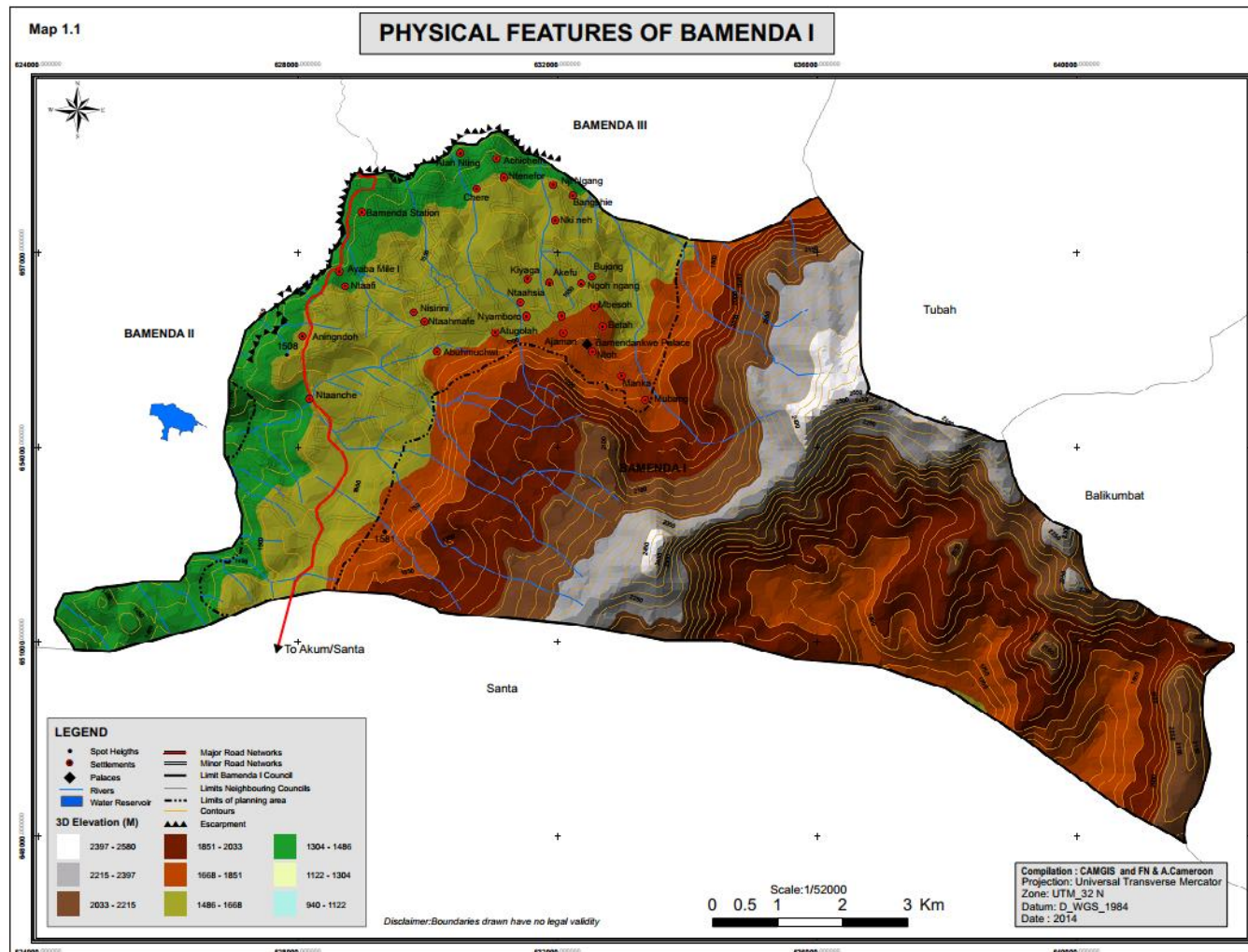
The climate of the Bamenda I Municipality is typically tropical with two seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season. The rainy season begins from about mid-March to sometimes in mid-October. The dry season begins from mid-October to about mid-March. The rainy season is characterized by heavy rains often accompanied by thunderstorms and strong winds, especially during the months of July, August and September. All streams during this period over flow their banks. The dry seasons is characterized by very hot afternoons and very cold mornings and nights, temperature in the dry seasons, sometimes go as high as 38°C during the day and as low as 15°C during the night. In the rainy seasons the temperatures are generally milder with an average daily temperature of about 25°C. Though, the topography of the municipality is generally hilly in nature. These hills bring about noticeable micro climatic differences.

### **3.2.4 Vegetation**

The vegetation of the municipality is same as that common to the North West Region. It is mostly Savanah type vegetable characterised by stunted trees studded in grass, especially *terminalia glaucescens*. This vegetation covers mostly the hilly areas. Few trees could be spotted around the quarters. There is raffia palm where the water courses are available. Also, the planting of eucalyptus trees is predominant where fruit trees were initially planted.

### **3.2.5 Soil**

The municipality has a very rich variety of soils. Generally, the soils are alluvial, humus, loam in some areas, clay and sandy in other areas. These rich soils are exploited for agriculture, especially Banana, maize, Irish potatoes beans and pumpkins.



**Map 2: Physical Features of Bamenda I Council Area**

### 3.2.6 Forest and Fauna

The only natural forest is the Bafut- Ngemba Forest. This is a potential for the promotion of tourism. The natural forest occupies 1778 Ha while registered private forest occupies 24Ha. Total surface area occupied by forest is 1802Ha representing about 16% of total area on Bamenda I.

The natural forest is under threat as illegal exploitation of the forest is being practised with impunity. The forest is exploited for habitat reasons (wood for construction) and for use as energy- fire wood and its derivative, charcoal and wood shavings (used for local brazing and poultry production).

No inventory of the animals in the forest has been made. Stories have been told of the presence of gorillas, antelopes and chimpanzees at the reserve forest but the pressure put on the forest by human have caused the extinction of these animals. However today, artisanal hunting is being practiced. Animals like Cane rats and birds like ‘bush fowls’ are being hunted. Most animals are domesticated for household economic purposes. These include pigs, rabbits, sheep, cattle and goats. Birds kept for same purpose include table birds, ducks and traditional fowls.

**Table 1: Major Forest Species within Bamenda I Council**

N°	Common Names	Scientific Names	Habitat	Uses	Part used
1	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Exotic species	Furniture Building Medication Fuel wood	Wood Leaves
2	Cypress	<i>Cypress spp</i>		Fence Windbreak	
3	Prunus	<i>Prunusafricana</i>		Medication	Bark
4	Callistemon	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>		Ornamental	
5	Pine	<i>Pinuselliotti</i> <i>Pinusspp</i>	Exotic species	Furniture Building	Wood
6	Royal palm			Ornamental	
7	Black fruit	<i>Canariumschweinfurthii</i>	Exotic species	Food Furniture Building	Fruit Wood
8	Voacanga	<i>Voacangaaficana</i>		Food Medication	Fruit
9	Filao	<i>Casuarinaéquisetifolia</i>	Exotic species	Environmental friendly tree Fuel wood Building	
10	Cassia	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Exotic species	Firewood	Wood
11	Gmelina	<i>Gmelinaarborera</i>	Exotic species	Firewood Poles	Wood

**Source: Regional delegation of Forestry, NWR**

N.B: It's difficult to have wild animal within the Bamenda 1 Sub division many of them have been domesticated. Nevertheless some sacred forest (Mendankwen) can have some wild animals but any inventory has not been done to know which types of animals are there and their number.

**Table 2: Proportion of forest within Bamenda I Council**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Type of Forest</b>	<b>Surface area (ha)</b>	<b>Observations</b>
1	Private plantations forest	24	It can be more. Private plantation Owners are reluctant to register
2	Forest reserve (Bafut-Ngemba)	1778	Illegally exploited by farmers and thieves
3	Sacred Forest	/	For traditional purposes
Total		<b>1802</b>	

**Source: Regional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife, NWR**

### **3.2.7 Protected Areas**

The escarpment below Bamenda Station is presently under protection. This is same with the Bafut –Ngemba Forest. However, there is still illegal exploitation for agricultural and economic purposes.

### **3.2.8 Synthesis on Natural Site of interest to planning**

The Bamenda I plateau is well drained and so far sparsely built and occupied. Its main asset is the attractive and panoramic view of Down Town Bamenda and beyond which attracts local as well as external tourists. It also attracts investors in low density residential development for self-occupation or rent. Most low- and medium-income residents are either indigenes or work and live there.

As such, Bamenda I should be planned and developed as a self-contained town which offers opportunities for secured investments in housing to live in or rent; a safe and secured place to live in or visit and a convenient work place.

### **3.2.9 Topography**

The natural site of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- A dissected gentle sloping plateau which runs to the south east to the north east. This plateau is well drained and stable for urban development.
- The plateau is flanked to the Southwest by a steep mountain range which serves as a rich source of water for the plateau. This area is too steep for settlement but constitute a vulnerable natural reserve.
- The Bamenda I plateau is flanked from the Southwest to the Northeast by a steep escarpment which constitutes a natural divide between Bamenda I, II and III sub divisions. This constitutes one of the natural assets of Bamenda I.

## **3.3 Demography**

### **3.3.1 Population Trend Bamenda I Council (1976-2019)**

The growth of the city is stem from the establishment of Bamenda as regional administrative Centre by the colonial leaders. Subsequent establishment: as a regional capital of the North West

According to the 1976 census the population of Bamenda was 48 000. In 1981 according to population projection, the population when up to 58 000, Bamenda Master Plan (1985). Bamenda was the seventh largest town in Cameroon and was made up of the present Bamenda I II and III. The population of Bamenda I council which at that time was referred to as Station – Mendankwe was 5730. According to the Bamenda Master Plan (BMP), in 1981 there was a high percentage of people under the age of 15 with a relative scarcity of employment. The two aforementioned factor reflect a combination of the influence of the provincial environment, a young population and a source of emigration and that of a more active urban environment. After the 1976 census, the population of Bamenda experience an alternation in its growth as the road from Bamenda to Bafoussam was open in 1977. The growth rate of the population was slowed down and the town experience a great drop in the percentage of employment. This made the town of Bamenda to change from a town with a majority male population to a town with predominantly female (BMP 1985). In 1985 Station –Mendankwe was one of the most densely populated areas in Bamenda. The population of Bamenda was very mobile after 1977; the inhabitant of Bamenda moved to other areas like Douala, Yaoundé and South West.

The population of Bamenda gradually increase as the town develops employment potentials. The geographical location of Bamenda and nature of the inhabitants make it a converging point for the inhabitant of the North West Region. This had had so much bearing on the population. The 2005 census showed an increase population of 30824; great increase from the 1981 projections. Today the population of Bamenda I council can be estimated to be 62,000 inhabitants.

### 3.3.2 Population Distribution and Projection Bamenda I Council

As per the 2005 census<sup>1</sup>, the estimated population of Bamenda I stood at 28,359 with 13,797 males and 14,562 females. At the time of the census, the population was drawn from 13 quarters (villages). These villages/quarters were divided under Bamenda urban and Bamenda rural. Also worth noting that, the current Bamenda I Council was under the Bamenda City Council. Overtime, the number of quarters has increased to 51 from 13 in 2005.

Going by the annual growth rate of 06%, the estimated population over the years could be estimated as shown in the table below:

**Table 3: Projected Population of Bamenda I Council by 2035**

Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Estimated Population	28,359	36,867	47,927	62,305	80,997	105,296	136,885

Source: Master Plan for Bamenda City Council,

According to the Administrative Accounts of Bamenda I, the estimated population stands at 62,000 inhabitants.

Just like the national estimate, the young people cover over 60% of the population. This means the Council area has a pool of work force necessary for developmental growth.

The population is distributed into the urban and rural settlement. The table below shows the 2005 population estimate by quarter and its projection for 2019

**Table 4: Population of Bamenda I Council Projected for 2019**

Settlement		2005			2019		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	Abangoh	1092	1131	2223	2009.28	2081	4090
	Abangoh -Ntasah	1339	1247	2586	2463.76	2294	4758
	Abangoh -Ntengang	1591	1598	3189	2927.44	2940	5868
	Achichem	961	1080	2041	1768.24	1987	3755
	Alahnting	1118	1051	2169	2057.12	1934	3991
	Aningdoh	567	662	1229	1043.28	1218	2261
	Ayaba	2372	2236	4608	4364.48	4114	8479
	Nta'afi	107	101	208	196.88	186	383
	Ntanche	100	115	215	184	212	396
	Sub Total	9247	9221	18468	17014.5	16967	33981
	Rural					0	0
Bamendankwe		3678	4378	8056	6767.52	8056	14823
Kenelari		310	363	673	570.4	668	1238
Menka		381	422	803	701.04	776	1478
Ntafebuh		181	178	359	333.04	328	661
Sub Total		4550	5341	9891	8372	9827	18199
					0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	13,797	14,562	28,359	25386.5	26794	52181

Source: National Institute of Statistics: 2005 Population census.

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of statistics



The number of quarters has risen to 51 from 13. This has been done to bring the administration closer to the population. The quarter heads represent the Fon in those various quarters. This has been done by the Fon and approved by the Sub-Divisional Officer. Each quarter is headed by quarter head. The table below shows the list of the quarter and their quarter heads.

**Table 5: List of Quarters within Bamenda I Council**

	Name of Quarter	Name of Quarter Head	Contact
1	Abangoh	Mbong George	677187298
2	Abuhmuchwi	Ndonue Stephen	677387327
3	Abuhmuchwi II	Fundoh Michael Fowah	670361714
4	Achichem I	Nchifor Joseph	677896157
5	Achichem II	Asanbang John	677617554
6	Ajaman	Manjong Martin	675855162
7	Akefu	Nfongoh James	677418053
8	Akwena I	Tita Christopher	677656751
9	Akwena II	Ambe Peter	699877780
10	Akwombung	Atungsiri John Forche	677539509
11	Alahting I	Abamukong Albert	675957844
12	Alahting II	Ngu Scots Michael	677911047
13	Alosemeteng	Forche Ndimah Clement	679651261
14	Anindoh I	Langson Alfred Ndumu	673577677
15	Aningdoh II	Abongwa Stephen	677856902
16	Atugolah	Nforgang Clement	677980947
17	Ayaba I	Abongwa Akenji	677666236
19	Bangshie	Fungoh Zaceus	675266780
20	Bujong I	Asafor Felix	674818435
21	Bujong II	Ngwa Peter	675551372
22	Butah	Munjong Joseph Bufere	679133655
23	Chere	Nuhbong Joseph	698341445
24	Fenoungwu	Muma Martin Bamu	677913723
25	Housa	Forsuh Uba	674106653
26	Kenelare	Ambe George	
27	Keyaka	Takwi Ncha Emaus	679593132
28	Mbaakere	Tantoh Joseph Amabo	677069629
29	Mbesoh	Azeh Joseph	670202894
30	Menka	Njemche Stephen	677084876
31	Mubang	Musah Nkambi	673583900
32	Nesirine	Tangie George	651712721
33	Ngohgang	Tamutana Joseph	675958859
34	Njamboli	Bell Munu Henry	675322888
35	Njiengang	Forsuh Peter	675267316
36	Nkineh	Acho Emmanuel	677770350

37	Ntaache I	Afongang Clement	677622345
38	Ntaache II	Wanka Richard	673317874
39	Ntaafi	Tala Nicolas Tanue	677649468
40	Ntaahsah	Halle John	
41	Ntaasah	Tangie Pius Anyere	675356515
42	Ntaatitoh	Munnah Philip	677821378
43	Ntafubuh	Chefor Christopher	676825142
44	Ntahghang	Fon Che Joseph	697119325
45	Ntahmeligeh	Genjang Atugobu	672520285
46	Ntamafe I	Asangana George	677648840
47	Ntamafe II	Forsuh Samuel	675222253
48	Ntehenefor	Wankah Alfred	677433184
49	Ntenefor	Tanifum Cletus	677869182
50	Ntoh	Mumah Charles	675377084
51	Nyentefor	Tanda Pascal	677042161

Source: Bamenda I Council archive

### 3.3.3 Population Structure

Children from 0-5 years represent 12%, youths of age 05-16 years represent 20%, men from 17 years represent about 30% and women 38% of the total population. The potential for this pattern of population is the availability of skilled and unskilled labour force.

The population of Bamenda I Council is concentrated around the quarters of the urban space (Abangoh, Asana, Anindoh, Blue moon, Ntanche, Abumuchi through Akumbele, Tenefor, Achichem, lower Banche, Fingengu, Nyi- tenefor. This is because of the concentration of many economic activities and most government services are in these quarters. Since these economic activities are concentrated along the main roads, all these quarters are bound to have the nucleated settlement pattern especially around up-station and Ayaba Street which is the administrative head quarter of the region.

#### 3.3.3.1 Hypothesis of the resident population within Urban Space

In principle, the composition of population of Bamenda I is made up of;

- a) An indigenous population of Bamenda-nkwe people
- b) A transient population of workers who are mainly government workers.
- c) Those who have built and are permanently living in their houses due to the attraction of the beautiful and quiet nature of the Bamenda plateau.
- d) A business and school going population who will prefer to live in Bamenda I because of its cool climates, quiet and naturally beautiful topography.

For the past two years, Bamenda I Council has experience a high influx of population as a result of the socio-economic crisis in the North West and South West Regions. The high concentration of administrative structures and the military kept Bamenda I Council safer especially the administrative area. This has caused those within Bamenda and those around the region to find refuge in Bamenda I council.

#### 3.3.3.2 Resident of the population by origin

Bamenda I being an administrative zone, the population by origin are influenced by transfer of civil servants. Consequently, it will not be wrong to say it is a zone that constitutes people from all the regions of the country.

Her receptive citizens have caused some civil servants to erect their retirement homes within the council area. This has a Pull factor as relatives of such individual visit, enjoy the climate and some erect their own permanent residence here. The transformation of the reserve forest behind GRA into residential area also caused the influx of population from different origin to buy pieced of land to develop. There are also councilors from other parts of the country and indication that there is a growing population of tribes from other parts of the country.

### 3.3.3.3 Migratory movements

Within the Bamenda I council, the migratory patterns are work related.

- ✓ **Civil Service Migration:** The transfer of civil servants into and out of Bamenda is the sole reason for this class of migration. This work related migration is not limited only to civil servants. Workers of international bodies and state cooperation fall under this category. Another group of people in this category are the retirees.
- ✓ **Economic Migration:** These sets of migrant are those who leave less developed areas and move to urban settings for job opportunities. There is however a reverse tendency within the Bamenda I council area. Residents consider Bamenda City as better off than Bamenda I, so the movement is towards the city or out of the region
- ✓ **Educational Migration:** They are mostly students who come to seek knowledge. Bamenda as a whole is being described as town whose economy is sustained by the educational sector.

### 3.3.3.4 Charaterisation of the Vulnerable Population

A significant number of vulnerable groups of persons are found within the Bamenda I Council area. These groups of vulnerable persons include: Physically challenged, Visually impaired, Hearing impaired, aged persons, orphans, mentally deranged, Single mother, Child mothers as well as Mbororo minority groups. The CBC through the SEEPD program works with people living with disabilities to economically empowering them. There is a Social center that collects data on the vulnerable population. NGOs which operate in the municipality, closely work with ageing persons to improve their livelihoods.

#### ➤ **The Mbororos**

The Mbororos in Bamenda I Council make up a single ethnic group that speak the same language (Fulani). Within the Council area, the Mbororos are clustered around Hotspot area. They have their own quarter called Hausa Quarter. They have their traditional set-ups that are well organized, with the *ArDOS* being in charge of a handful of Mbororo families (Hamlets or Sares). Unlike in other areas where Mbororo families often settle on the hills, far away from the village settlement, in Bamenda I, they live together with the other population. They intermingle a lot with the indigenous population. The major economic activity of the Mbororos is animal husbandry involving the rearing of cattle, sheep and poultry keeping. The Mbororo men are in full control of the cattle. The women are mainly concerned with the by-products of cattle like milk and butter, which they sell and use the proceeds for the upkeep of their homes. In addition, the women carry out other economic activities like small scale farming. The women are assisted in their activities by their female children while the male children often serve as herdsman alongside their fathers, taking care of the family cattle. This culture of cattle-rearing is the cause of a consistently tensed relationship with the indigenous population (farmers) as they struggle over limited land for their different economic activities. This has led to farmer/grazer conflicts.

Most of the Mbororos are either literate or semi literate. This is because they attach little or no importance to formal education. Most of them acquire an Islamic education to facilitate the practice of their religion and the reading of their holy book –The “Koran”.

Feelings of oppression, marginalization and humiliation of the Mbororos as a social class in Bamenda I are evident in every domain of life. The 15-year old Mbororo Social, Cultural and Development Association (MBOSCUDA) is an answer in efforts to empower them to

develop and exercise rights on their own terms. The efforts of MBOSCUDA are yet to bear desired fruits for the Mbororos are still conspicuously absent from public spheres in the Bamenda I municipality.

➤ **The Aged**

Most of the aged persons in Bamenda I Council area face survival problems. This results from the fact that most of them in their youthful days were farmers with few being civil servants. With the advance in age and physical weakness, they can no longer work hard to fend for themselves. Those who have well-to-do and caring children may have an alleviation of such a situation. For those whose children and family members remain poor, the situation is very deplorable. Even those aged persons who are on retirement, complain of small and sometimes irregular pension. They are often sick, needing regular medical attention which they are not able to afford for most of the time. Even in the families where people are able and willing to care for their aged relatives, the demands of the times often do not provide adequate time to take care. As such some of the very old and dependent persons are frequently abandoned to themselves and they suffer loneliness and its accompanying effects. There is no known organisation specialized with the care of the aged working in the council area.

➤ **Women, widows and orphans**

In Bamenda I Council area, women do not generally inherit property from their parents and husbands. The widow especially suffers double. Firstly, as a woman and secondly as a widow. The widows are rendered more vulnerable as she and her paternal orphaned children are deprived of their rights from late husband and father's property. They face the problem of meeting the basic needs of their offsprings.

➤ **Persons with special needs**

In the Bamenda I Council area, there are several categories of persons with disabilities. These include: the visually impaired, hearing impaired, physically challenged, mentally challenged etc. These categories of persons are involved in economic activities like weaving and embroidery. All these categories of persons suffer from marginalization, stigmatization and discrimination both at family and societal levels. There are limited rehabilitation services for them. All of them have little or no access to their special needs and other facilities that are enjoyed by other community members like education. Some of them like the blind have a support group which serves as a source of psycho-social support to them. On the whole, besides the natural barriers of these categories of persons, they face a lot of social barriers which could be minimized if their living conditions are improved upon.

**Table 6: Estimated population of vulnerable population within Bamenda I Council**

<b>Types of vulnerable population</b>	<b>Number</b>
Disabled	560
Aged or old	725
Orphans	500
Bororos	300
Widows	Not available
Street children	Not available

### **3.3.3.5 Ethnic Groups and Inter-Ethnic Relationships**

There are basically 03 main ethnic groups in the village (Bamendankwe, Bambilikes and Bafut.) Bamendankwe got its origin from Ngemba and this is the main group acting as the host of the council area. Other ethnic groups immigrated into Bamendankwe for either administrative or socio- Economic reasons. The Bamendankwe people share common cultural traits with Nkwen, Mankon, Awing, Akum, Bambili, Chomba, Nsongwa and kedjom ketungo tribes. This inter- ethnic relationship is as a result of the fact that they all have one tribe of origin which is the Tikari tribe.

### **3.3.4 Religion**

As a general principle, almost all areas of the North West Region practice at least 03 religions. The case of Bamenda I council area is not different. They following types of religion are practiced by the inhabitants of this council.

#### **3.3.4.1 Traditional Religion**

The people of Mendankwe have a tradition and believe in their ancestors. Communication with the ancestors in very effective during enthronement and dethronement of a fon. This communication is between the secret house of “*tekeburng*” which is composed of members of the royal family.

There exists a number of traditional doctors and soothsayers who are consulted either to predict the future, getting amulets and fetishes for protection, to find out possible causes of unexpected deaths, to attract love ones or for any other personal reasons.

#### **3.3.4.2 Christinity**

Christianity is the most dominant religion within Bamenda I Council area as Christians represent about 92% of the total population. According to the Christian denominations, the Presbyterian Church is the most dominant followed by the Catholics, Apostolic church, Baptist, Full Gospel and many other Pentecostal churches emerging on daily bases.

#### **3.3.4.3 Islam**

There exist some few Muslim worshippers within the municipality especially around the urban space where some Fulani are based. However, this is not a very strong religion in the municipality. They have a hall of worship-Mosque at Hausa quarters and during prominent feast days like the Ramadan, they join their fellow Muslim brothers in the mosque at old town in Bamenda II Sub- Division.

### **3.3.5 Social Organisation**

Each family within Bamenda I Council has as the closest set up a household made up of husband as the head, wife and children. Each household is attached to a big compound with a compound head that has discretionary powers on each family member of the compound. At the level of the quarters, there are 51 quarter heads that are charged with the responsibility of protecting and representing the quarters at the village level in all matters concerning their quarters respectively. The entire Bamenda-nkwe village is headed by a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Fon and he is the custodian of the village. He is the administrative head of the village and he reaches to every quarter through the members of the traditional council. Most of these members are the quarter heads and some influential men and women within the quarters who are chosen to see into the development issues of the village.

The village has an umbrella development organization known as Bamendankwe Cultural and Development Association, BAMEDCA with the aim of developing the village socially, economically, culturally and politically. It has branches all over the world were

Bamendankwe indigene live and are organised. It is represented at the quarter level by the President of the Quarter Development Association. Structurally, it's the development arm of the quarter. Consequently, it is under the supervision of the quarter head.

### **3.3.6 Traditional set up and Sacred Societies**

The traditional set up of the village is made up of 03 organs; (the Kwifon, the main Tekeburng with the female Tekenbeng as the sub). All have as their meeting houses the Bamendankwe palace.

The "*kwifon*" known as the government of the village is the ruling body of the village. Only male belong to this society. This organ enthrones and dethrones the Fon or any traditional authority of the entire village. This acts as the village traditional council in local administration.

The "*Tekenburng*" is the running arm of the Kwifon. Only relatives from the royal family are members of this secret society. They have as role to;

Choose the Fon the village when the preceding one 'disappears'. It is believed that, the Fon does not die. He disappears.

Take the final decisions on all traditional matters concerning the village.

Agree on the laws taken to the kwifon for implementation.

The female "*Tekenburng*" is a composition of daughters from the royal family. It seeks the interest of all women and passes all decisions in relation to women in the entire village.

There are two traditional festivals (the "*Neufemen*" and the Annual traditional cleansing of the village) celebrated annually mostly at the end of the year.

### **3.3.7 Local Development Actors**

They include the churches, local and International NGOs, Civil Societies, Cultural and Development associations. They partner either with the council or the quarters through the village authorities to carry out development ventures. at the level of the churches, CBC stands out through her Socio-Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities, SEEPD program. Through this program, wheel chairs were distributed and ramps were constructed to facilitate the activities of persons living with disabilities. They have been encouraging inclusive development actions. The Catholic Church too has built the Treasure Center, a school for physically challenged children. Other NGOs and Civil societies who had or are still present in development actions within the Council include Sustainable Humanitarian Service, SHUMAS that has built and equip classrooms and technical workshops, supply medical equipment to health centers, distribution of farm equipments etc, Community Initiative for Sustainable Development, COMISUD, HELVETAS, INADES Formation, Anembom Consulting, AnC, Mother Health Cameroon, MOHCAM, Heifer International, GP-DERUDEP that intervene in Socio-Economic empowerment and infrastructural development.

Another arm of development actors are the Common Initiative Groups, CIGs and Cooperatives. Their main goal is to improve on the Socio-Economic development of their members. They often operate a thrift and loan scheme. Credit Unions also fall within this category.

Of the 1072 CIGs and Cooperatives censured in Mezam Division, 37 are found in the Bamenda I Council area representing 3.5%.

Of the 151 Cooperatives in Mezam Division that have harmonised their basic texts, 10 are found in Bamenda I Council representing 7%.

The tables below show the lists of censured CIGs and Coperatives that have harmonised their basic texts

### 3.3.8 Housing

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has a great impact on the health and welfare and productivity of an individual. Housing constitutes a major problem in most of the urban centres in Cameroon. Urban centres in Cameroon do not possess adequate quality housing to keep up with the population growth arising both from natural increase and the involuntary displacement of thousands of village dwellers who cannot be absorbed by the rural economy and have to migrate to the cities which is unprepared to receive them in terms of providing adequate housing nor have employment opportunities to offer them. In Bamenda city area, the problem is not only restricted to the quantity, but also the poor quality of available housing units and environment. This is as a result of the growing city population and overcrowding in homes and increasing pressure on the infrastructural facilities as well as rapidly deteriorating environment without commensurate housing supply

#### *3.3.8.1 Patterns and Trends of Demand for Housing in Bamenda I Council*

##### *3.3.8.1.1 Patterns and trends of supply of housing*

The first settlement site in Bamenda, in colonial time, was in Bamenda I Council area. The foremost structures in this area were administrative buildings, some of which are still standing the taste of time. The present SDO office the court of first instance, Magistrate Court and the high court are some of the colonial structures that are in use today. As the years goes by the town experience a gradually increase in houses. In 1984 the Station- mendankwe area, like other parts of the town, receives a booster in infrastructural development due to the advent of the Agro pastoral show that took place in Bamenda. Other Sectors like telecommunication and road networks experience boom. The local population, had houses; a few houses could be sported around the Bamendankwe palace.

The Bamenda I subdivision is expanding and new build up areas are springing up. Part of the Bafut-Ngamba forest was earmarked for the construction of new administrative structures. Land for the construction of the Prospected Regional Council office, a Military camp and residential areas were already demarcated and construction work started. The government of Cameroon through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU), in a bit to instil development and solve housing problem in the town, this ministerial department sponsored the construction of 50 low cost housing apartments at Banshie. The structure has been completed and some of them occupied.

Physical barriers to urban growth include: the simple fault line separating the subdivision from the City Centre of Bamenda, numerous streams, swamps and undulating topography.

##### *3.3.8.1.2 Existing Categories of Housing*

The residential areas in Bamenda I Council are not unique in its form. They are mixed-up with other uses in 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 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 area permits mixed commercial and residential activities and mixed residential and services.

### **3.3.8.1.3 Classification of Housing Types**

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

- 1) **Detached House:** 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 mostly GRA
- 2) **Semi Detached House:** 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. Such houses are built for business purposes. They are mostly occupied by civil servants and workers who are starting their careers or those whose family are not with them. They are mostly found in new developed areas like Ntenefor, Alotiminting, mile 1
- 4) **Bungalows:** 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.
- 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 council area.
- 6) **Precarious Traditional Housing:** This housing type 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. Such houses are found at the hinterlands of the council area.

### **3.3.8.1.4 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 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1997 on real estate promotion and Law N° 2001/020 of 18<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

### **3.3.8.1.5 Promoting local construction materials**

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

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.

### **3.3.8.2 Constraints in Housing Supply**

There are several constraints in the supply and construction of housing within the Bamenda I Council area. they range from inadequate finances including difficulties in accessing building loans and high cost of building materials, to cumbersome process in owning land and the acquisition of land titles.

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 merchant 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. Land consultative board remains ineffective. Most of the urban residents live in poor conditions in unplanned settlements, and have no security of tenure.

### **3.3.8.3 Wellbeing of Residents**

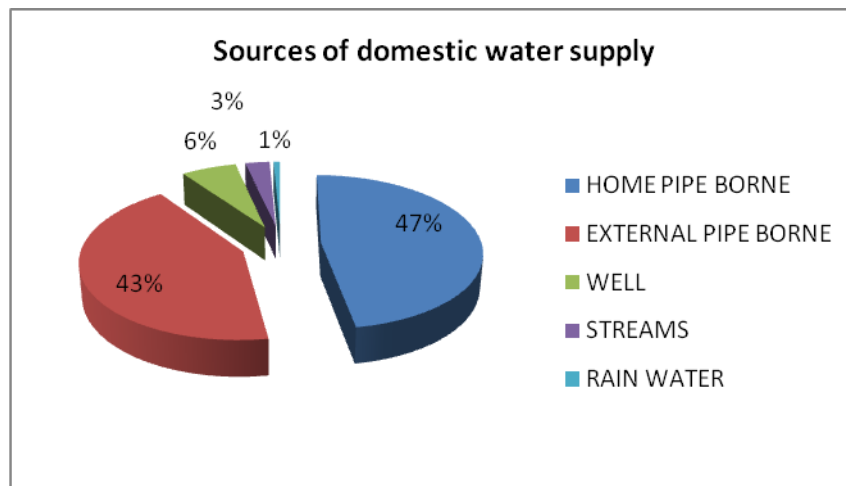
The residents of Bamenda I council live in more secured environment compared to the other subdivisions in Bamenda. The headquarter of military in the North West Region is found in this council area. The Bamenda I council has several medical structures to ensure health. They are future prospects for construction of a Referral Hospital in Ntahfubuh. The council has relaxation sites, around the C bend and beside custom junction.

However, the wellbeing of residents is not only the structure (The house). The wellbeing of residents include the facilities that are attached to the house that makes it convenient to live in. such facilities include the toilets, water and electricity availability.

#### **3.3.8.3.1 Availability of Water**

Bamenda I sub-division has a separate pipe borne water supply source from the Down Town source. The source of Bamenda I water supply is from the highland mountain range and it is harnessed by gravity. Water is supplied both by CAMWATER and Gravity flow managed by the Council. Where treated water is not available, those concerned get it from rain water and

streams. The household survey reveals that 47% of household have pipe borne water in their homes and 43 % have external pipe borne water on their premises.



**Figure 1: Source of Domestic Water Supply within Bamenda I Council Area**

The water supply distribution network is haphazard as it follows no coherent hierarchy. More so, the pipes are either exposed or not deeply buried within the clearly defined public utility easements.

There exist no arrangements for the collective and systematic extension of water supply networks to newly developing areas. This is largely due to the fact that individual demand and bear the cost of extending water supply networks to their plots.

A national water supply authority (CAMWATER) is responsible for the distribution and management of the supply of pipe borne water. The Bamenda I and city councils have no direct responsibility for the supply and distribution of water.

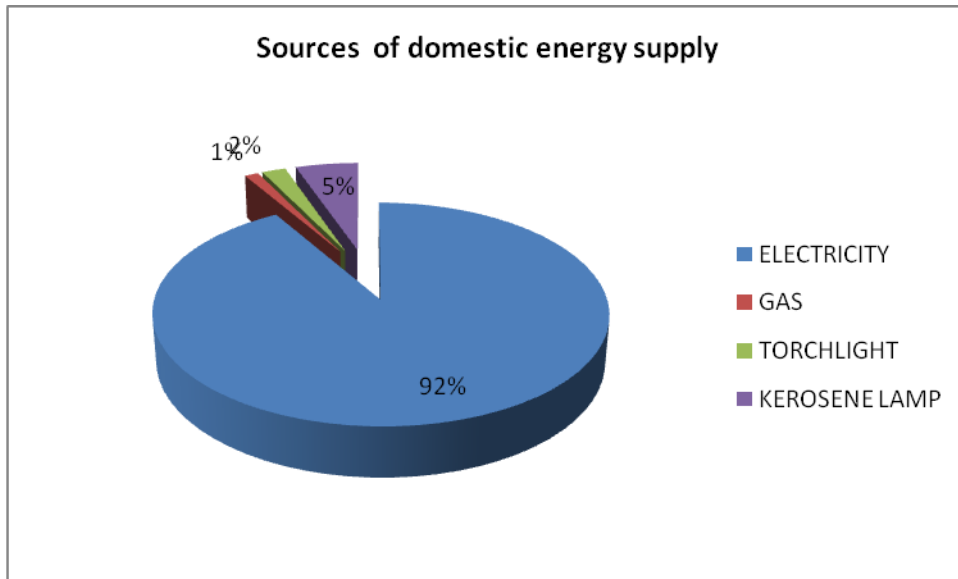
The problems of access to water supply within the Council area include:

- Existing water catchment is not well protected
- Haphazard and irregular reticulation of water supply networks
- High cost of access to pipe borne water supply to land developers and occupants
- Non-durable alignment and reticulation of other water means.

### **3.3.8.3.2 Energy Supply**

The main source of energy supply in Bamenda I is electricity which is supplied by the National Energy Supply Authority called AES-SONEL.

The household survey revealed that 92% of households are connected to electricity supply networks though not necessarily direct. Most of them are connected illegally from friends and neighbours. In spite of the heavy dependence on electricity, the supply of electricity experiences regular disruptions.



**Figure 2: Source of domestic Energy supply within Bamenda I Council**

Electricity supply networks are haphazard as they do not follow well defined public utility easements; more so, the electricity lines are on the surface and haphazardly connected.

There are no arrangements for the collective and systematic extension of electricity networks to newly developing areas. This is largely due to the fact that the onus of demand and payment for the connection of electricity is with the applicant. Nobody has the responsibility to ensure the systematic reticulation of electricity lines before individuals connect to their plots and houses.

Neither Bamenda I Sub-divisional council nor the City Council has direct responsibility for the supply and distribution of energy

The problems of energy supply within the urban space of Bamenda I Council include

- Haphazard and irregular reticulation of electricity supply
- High cost of connections of electricity supply to plots and houses
- Over dependence on electricity supply at the expense of other sources of energy
- Unpleasant and risky surface electrical lines

### **3.3.8.3.3 Drainage**

The state of drainage of storm water in Bamenda I is characterised by: -

- Most buildings have no regular well-built drains around their houses
- Most buildings plots have no well-constructed drains to carry storm water to road side drains
- Most access roads do not have side drains to collect storm water from plots
- Most main roads do not have adequate and well-constructed side drains and structures to collect storm water from plots and access roads
- Water courses and natural drainage channels have not been constructed to collect storm water

At the moment, there is no coherent system of collecting and disposing of storm water within Bamenda I.

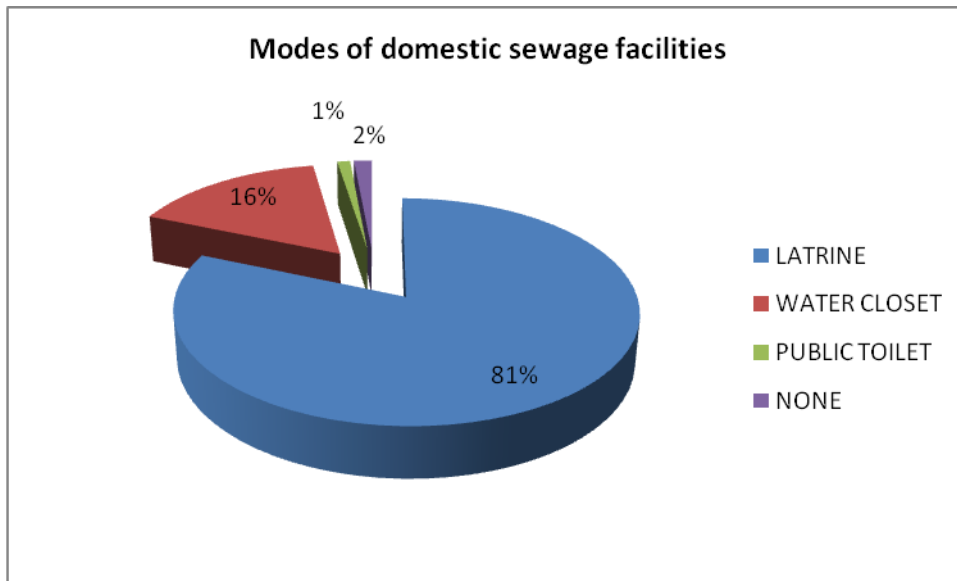
The problems of urban drainage within the urban space include

- a) Uncontrolled soil erosion which degrades the environment
- b) Rapid degradation of road surfaces as a result of storm water erosion

### **3.3.8.3.4 Sewage Management**

The dominant systems of sewage management in Bamenda I is by water closet or pit latrines. The household surveys revealed that 16% of the households use water closets while 81% use

pit latrines. Water closets are usually used by the high income households while the majority of low incomes use pit latrines.



**Figure 3 : Modes of domestic sewage facilities**

Both water closets and pit latrines are provided and managed by individuals and usually require disinfection and eventual evacuation, treatment and disposal.

The effective treatment and disposal of sewers by individuals cannot be guaranteed

The problems of domestic sewage management include

- Poorly constructed water closets and pit latrines
- Poorly managed and maintained water closets and pit latrines
- Full septic tanks and pit latrines are not regularly emptied and sewers treated and disposed properly
- Contamination and pollution of the environment and water course

### 3.3.9 Land use Pattern and Social Development

#### 3.3.9.1 Pattern of Land Ownership

The pattern of land use in Bamenda I is different from Bamenda II and III. This is largely due to the over representation of high income investors and residents in Bamenda I. The attractive view and reserve nature of Bamenda I attracts proportionally more high income investors. The distribution of land is complex in Bamenda I due to land tenure systems and lack of planning. The location of any of these facilities depends where the investor acquires 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 so as to minimize chaos.

However, the pattern of land ownership within Bamenda I Council is in accordance to the following categories of land tenure in Cameroon:

#### 3.3.9.1.2 Public Land

These are lands that 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 palace.

### **3.3.9.1.3 National Land**

National land covers the largest parts of the council area. 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 council area

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> of August 1974. This category of lands can be acquired by grants, through an application for concessions and final concessions.

### **3.3.9.1.4 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.

### **3.3.9.1.5 State Private Lands**

State land, which refers to the **State's** private assets: Land that belong to the **State** and which it holds and manages under the same conditions as goods held by individuals. **Private**, state and local governments and **public** agencies--such as school districts and water districts--can own **land**.

In Bamenda I council, the state has a vast piece of land. The administrative structures are found on the states land. There is also a large reserve land call the Ngemba reserve that partly extend to Santa Subdivision

### **3.3.9.1.6 Individual Private Lands**

Private lands are “lands held or owned by a private individual. It does not include public lands. Land ownership in Bamenda I Council is based on the Cameroon land tenue system. Most top administrative officers own land in this sub division; possibly because of nearness to their place of work. In recent time because of the cheaper cost of land, some business persons and non indigenes do own land and doing construction in Bamenda I council area. Because of the high cost of obtaining a title on a piece of land, most inhabitant most of which are natives, rather prefer to develop the land without and title.

### **3.3.9.1.7 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.

### **3.3.9.2 Mode of Land Acquisition in Bamenda I Council**

Acquisition of land in is in two three ways. Either by buying, applying to have land in the government Residential Area, or by inheritance/gift. After obtaining land in either of the above methods, before one claims legal ownership, the land must be accompanied with a land title. The process of land title starts by applying to the Divisional Officer. Several individuals have got private land in Bamenda I Council.

The above scenario is what is supposed to be as procedure. Unfortunately, there is no land market in the Bamenda I Council. As elsewhere 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

#### ***3.3.9.2.1 Existing Pattern of Land Ownership***

Land ownership around the administrative area is by applying for it at the Ministry in charge of lands. Sometimes the Fon of Mendankwe gives at land for a token to those who are ready to build.

The existing pattern of land ownership which is not well documented consists of the following;

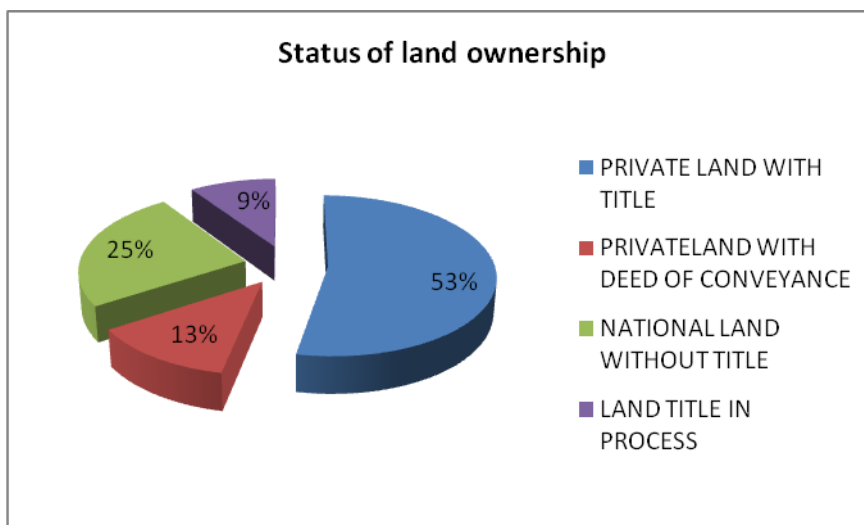
- a) Extensive parcels of customary land in the hands of the indigenous Bamendakwe population which is spontaneously subdivided and transferred to private land owners who acquire land titles;
- b) Large parcel of land originally owned by the government which has been subdivided and allocated to private persons. Most of the urban land has not been built;
- c) Reasonably reduced and fragmented parcels of government land which are inadequate for the growing needs of natural and regional administration;
- d) Slopes of the station escarpments which are still being invaded and constructed upon.
- e) The steep mountainous range to the south east which needs to be protected from human invasion.

Studies carried out in 2012 show that 53% of heads of households who were owners and occupants had land titles through direct applications. 135 by deeds of transfer, 9% had their applications for land titles in progress while 25% occupied national lands without titles. Nowadays, citizens increasingly show lack of interest with respect to land titles and financial institutions have less confidence in them

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.

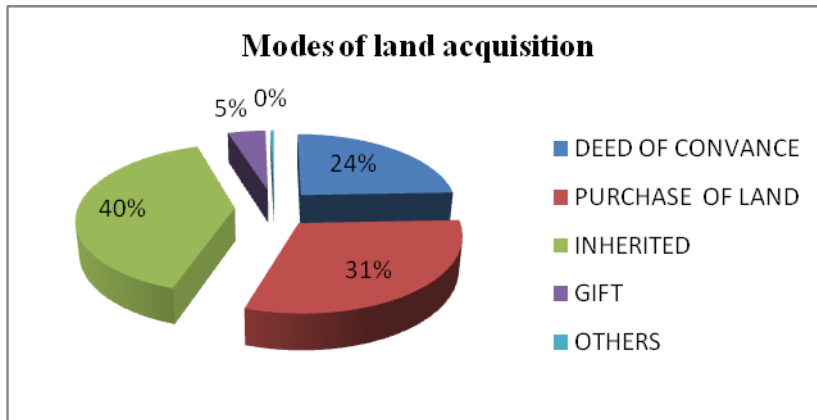
Public institutions are allocated land for development by simple allocation procedure by the Land Consultative Board. Most public institutions lands do not equally have titles. This has led to:

- 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; hence, these risky areas have been transformed into residential and petty commercial area. This is visible at below the escarpment at Aningdoh and Ayaba (Abangoh). This is too precarious to the extent that, the government has created schools in those risky quarters – GSS, GS and GNS Abangoh.



**Figure 4: Status of Land ownership within Bamenda I Council**

Same studies also reveal that, of 405 of those who owned land had through inheritance, 31% by purchase, 245 by deed of conveyance and 5% by gifts.

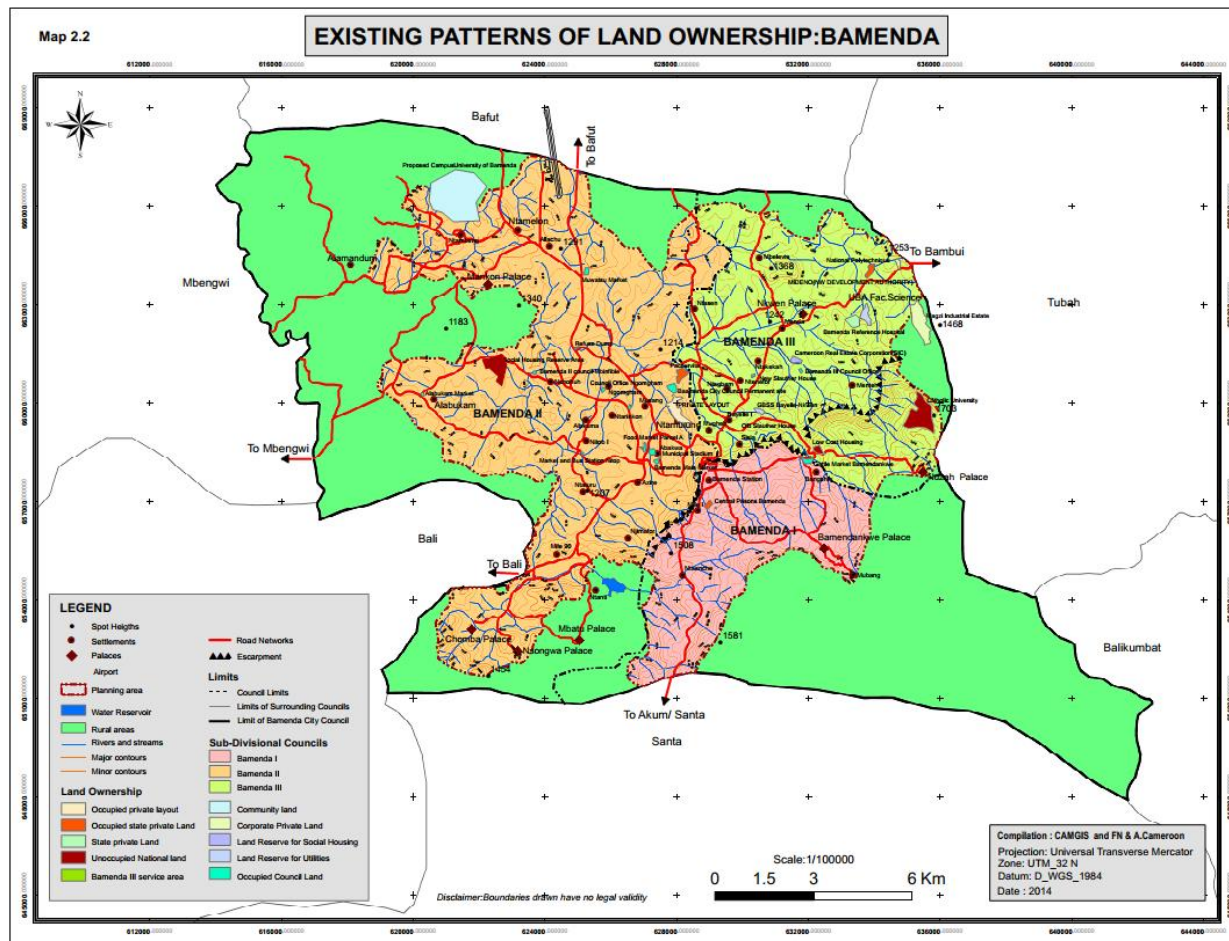


**Figure 5: Modes of land acquisition within Bamenda I council**

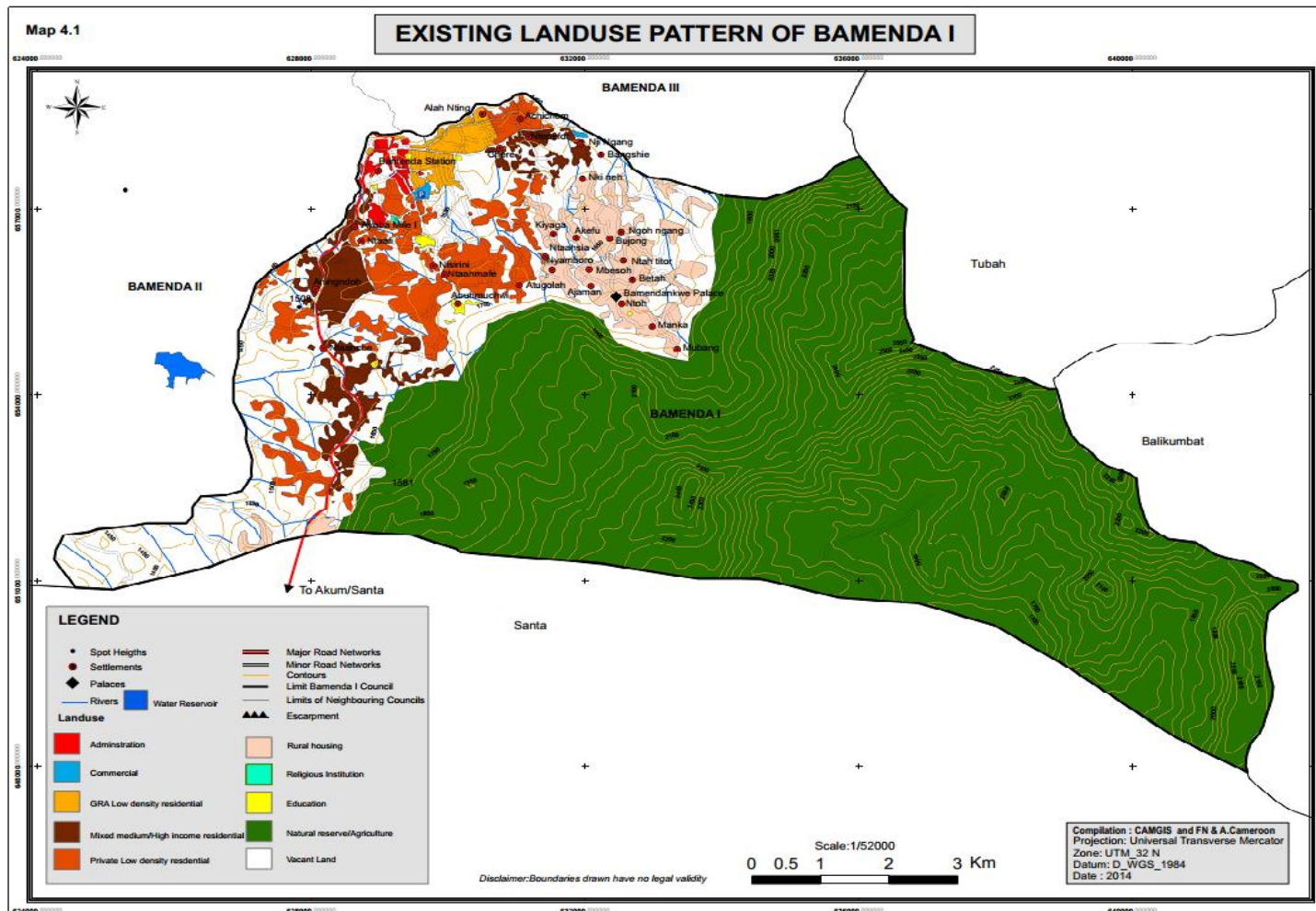
### ***3.3.9.3 Categories of Land Uses in Bamenda I Council***

There are five different types of **land** use in Bamenda I Council: residential, agricultural, recreation, transportation, and commercial. Most of the land is used for agricultural purpose. There is a large reserve, the Ngemba forest reserve, which occupy a large land area in the Bamenda I council land. Several individual now construct at BamendaI for residential. Concerning commercial land use, few commercial areas are found in Bamenda I Council Compare to Bamenda II and III. Land for transportation is for the construction of roads. Bamenda I council does not have an airport, rail way line or land port.





**Map 3: Existing pattern of land ownership within Bamenda I Council**



**Map 4: Existing landuse pattern of Bamenda I Council**

#### **3.3.9.4 Problems of land management**

The management of land in Bamenda I Council as in most areas encounters the following problems which make it difficult for a rational land use pattern to be developed: -

- The Councils and municipal authorities have no say and contributions in the decisions made by the Land Consultative Board since they are not members. This means that they are developers of the Council but they don't manage land.
- The poor and disadvantaged encounter difficulties of acquiring land as such, they are forced to invade and occupy vulnerable sites which should not be built upon;
- The rich and powerful acquire and hoard prime lands and make it difficult for the poor to have access to suitable plots;
- Irregular land subdivisions and the premature issue of land titles precede land use planning and obstruct orderly land use pattern as prescribed in the POS;
- Public and community facilities tend to be located where it is easy to find land rather than where they should rationally be located;
- Occupants of national lands are usually evicted from their land without adequate compensation or permanently resettled elsewhere.

#### **3.3.9.4.1 Proposed Land Reforms in the PDU and POS**

Urban land reforms refer to new ways of managing urban land in favour of common interests without unfairly reducing private interests. It is the reallocation of land rights in order to establish a more equitable distribution of land. It is also a powerful strategy for the promotion of both economic development and environmental quality. The Bamenda I land use plan (POS) recommended land reforms in the next 5 years

#### **3.3.9.4.2 Recommended Strategies for Urban Land Reforms**

Suitable strategies for urban land reforms involve the following strategies:

- Proper mastery of the territory, the area concerned and pattern of land ownership;
- Preparation of neighbourhood and local plans in partnership with community stakeholders and funding partners;
- Prepare legal framework for urban development and sound redevelopment projects;
- Finance and sponsorship of redevelopment projects;
- Be sensitive to gentrification, location and relocation Issues;
- Develop a citywide or a town wide approach to redevelopment projects;
- Make the government to be more effective and efficient as to what concerns developmental projects.

#### **Recommendations:**

- The distribution of land must be suitable for urban development projects;
- Good urban land policies should be put in place that can generate urban benefits

#### **1. Management of Family Estates**

Most large parcels of land in the fringe zone of Bamenda City Planning Area are occupied and owned by families within which each member of the family is entitled and claims part. Family lands are usually subdivided informally into irregular plot shapes and sizes. Some members of the families may have land titles while others do not.

To ensure the regular subdivision of family lands in conformity with an approved land use plan shall require: -

- That irregular subdivision of family land within the declared planning area should stop;
- Each family land within the urban area must be formally subdivided and approved before it is allocated;
- The subdivision of family land must conform to approved land use plans and requirements;
- It must also conform to planning principles and standards;
- From the date of approval of the land use plan all informal, irregular and illegal subdivision of land within the urban area is forbidden.

### **1 Land Pooling**

Urban land pooling is that way of bringing land together. It all involves assembling small land parcels into a larger and more organised and ordered one, providing it with infrastructures and other public utility services in a well-planned manner. Land pooling requires more than the willingness of the various land owners concerned to come together in order to merge their lands. Urban land pooling is an answer to urban disorder and urban anarchy.

### **2 Urban Upgrading**

Upgrading area concerns slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area, who lack one or more of the following:

- Durable housing (a structure providing protection from extreme climatic conditions);
- Sufficient living area;
- Access to improved water,
- Access to improved sanitation facilities
- Secure tenure

Abangoh, Ntahngang, Ntahsang and Ntahsia were identified as ‘slumps’ areas that must be upgraded. Studies should be carried out in these slumps areas.

### **3 Infilling of Vacant Housing Plots**

Several vacant, partially developed and abandoned building plots are found most especially in the urban town. These plots should be identified and necessary measures taken to develop them, and thus make optimum use of land and existing/planned infrastructure and services.

#### **3.4 Economic Activities**

The economic base of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- a) A complete absence of a formal economic sector
- b) A very weak and sporadic informal sectors involving the sale of small scale goods and service at road junctions during the day
- c) A very weak tax base as most residents and workers are civil servants who pay their taxes out of Bamenda I. More so, real estate investors in Bamenda I leave outside and pay their taxes elsewhere. Furthermore, there are few registered businesses and no formal financial institutions in Bamenda I apart from Credit Unions and money remittal institutions
- d) The economic base of Bamenda I is largely ephemeral as money enters and leaves on a daily basis. Huge sums of money enter on cattle market days and leave on the same day.
- e) Small scale agricultural production of potatoes and beans largely for local consumption
- f) Absence of a viable secondary production sector except for the burning and sale of charcoal which is dying out

g) A very weak service sector as most residents obtain their goods and services outside of Bamenda I Council area

h) Absence of a research and technological sector

However, the main economic activity of the indigenes of Bamenda I Council area at the rural level is Agriculture. The main crops cultivated are Irish and sweet Potatoes, Maize, Cow pea, Beans, Yams, Cassava, Plantain, Banana and Vegetables. Fruits such as Mangoes, Pears and Plums are also cultivated.

The informal economic sector is dominated by trades such as bike riding, transporters, tailoring, carpentry, butchers, traditional dress making, telephone call box operators, jewellery, basket weaving, hair dressing, auto and bike mechanics, weltering etc. Most of these trades don't have well organised associations apart from Bike riders, Butchers, Transporters and Hair dressers who have their syndicates to protect their trades.

### 3.4.1 Agriculture

There exists a sub delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development within the Bamenda I Council area.

Bamenda I is a rich production basin for Irish potatoes and maize which is spotted all over the council area. Most of the lands are owned by families and managed by them. They use both organic and inorganic fertilizers and leguminous plants for soil fertility purposes. Most farmers who can afford use phytosanitary products to curb the problems of pests and diseases.

There is no infrastructure for the transformation of agricultural produces and conservation. The commercialization of farm produces is done by individual farmers and others by some existing groups and cooperatives. Soya beans, soya beans milk, transformation is carried out by small scale individual farmers and groups.

There is a warehouse for the storage of farm produces, notably Irish potatoes managed and owned by the Bamenda I council and a regional warehouse by the regional delegation for agriculture.

**Table 7: List of main crops cultivated within Bamenda I Council Area**

S/N	NAME OF CROP	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SCALE OF PRODUCTION	OBSERVATION
1.	Cocoyams (makabo)	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Small scale	Main income generating crop for women especially around the upper zone of the council area.
2.	Taro cocoyams.	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Large scale	Main income generating crop for women
3.	Yams (sweet and Yellow)	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Large scale	Mostly for consumption
4	Maize	<i>Zea Mais</i>	Large scale	Conserved for sale in time of hunger
5	Plantains	<i>Musa paradisiacal</i>	Large scale	Produced mostly for the market
6	Beans	-----	Large scale	Produced twice a year i.e. rainy season and dry season in all the 29 villages within the council area
7	Banana	<i>Musa spp</i>	Large scale	For domestic consumption and the market.
8	Raffia palms	<i>Raphi Hookeri</i>	Large scale	For the market and for traditional festivities
9	Groundnuts	<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Large scale	Mostly for domestic use.
10	Irish potatoes	<i>Impomoea</i>	Large scale	For domestic consumption and for sale

		<i>batatas</i>		
11.	Pineapples and other fruits	-----	Large scale	For the market and for domestic consumption
12	Vegetables		Large scale	For the market and for domestic consumption
13	Coffee		Small scale	For economic purposes only

Source :Field survey 2019

### 3.4.2 Animal Husbandry

There is a sub-divisional delegation in Bamenda I and a zootechnical veterinary center. There is a cattle market with animals coming from the seven divisions of the region and carried out to other regions of the country. There is the existence of small scale transformation of dairy products e.g. pasteurised milk, yoghurt, cheese, butter, etc by some dairy farmers. There is also the transformation of broiler into smoked, grilled and chicken balls. There is a continuous epidemic surveillance at the slab, cattle market and highways and an annual vaccination of dogs, cats and monkeys against rabies.

Fish farmers in the sub-division have required training on the construction of concrete fish ponds, management of pond and feeding.

The animal husbandry sector is made up of local cattle, dairy cattle, fish production, and poultry. The system of production is extensive for local cattle, small ruminants and local fowls and intensive for dairy cattle and pigs. Some small ruminants are semi-intensive.

There is the existence of some producer groups and cooperatives in the council area, notably the Bamenda I livestock farmers cooperative, Bamenda I poultry farmers' cooperative, Bamenda I self-help farmers' cooperative.

The strengths within this sector includes:

- A great potential for all the speculation in the council area
- Existence a cattle market though managed and controlled by the city council
- Existence of a zootechnical and veterinary center
- There is a slaughter slab
- There is one quaternary demonstration plot
- The existence of government programs to boost the Livestock and Fishery production – ACEFA, LIFIDEP and PRODEL

The challenges include:

- Difficulty in accessing feed and feeding fields for cattle and other dairy products
- Frequent disease outbreak such as swine fever, swine erysipelas and newcastel
- Small slab , considering the number of slaughters per day and the possibility of growing
- Problem of irregular water supply at the slab
- Problem of waste management

The tables below show the production statistics of animals and birds for 2018

**Table 8: Animal Production during 2018 within Bamenda I Council**

	Bovine	Dairy cattle	Ovine	Caprine	Porcine	Equine	G. pigs	Rabbits	Canine	Feline
Total current month										
Total previous month	700	75	164	98	785	80	240	178	800	50

Source : Sub Delegation of Livestock Bamenda I

**Table 9: Bird Production during 2018 within Bamenda I Council**

		Broiler	Layers	Local chicken	Duck	Geese	Turkey	Peacock	Quails
1.	Modern production system			500	100	20	46		
2.	Traditional production system								
	Total current month	3130	24050	500	100	20	46		
	Total previous month	7643	17050	657	122	40	80		

Source: Sub Delegation of Livestock, Bamenda I

### 3.4.3 Hunting

The urban nature of Bamenda I has caused hunting to be practiced at the rural settlement of the Council area. Hunting is done around the Bafut- Ngemba Forest using local traps. The animals hunted are, antelopes, cane rats, rock hyraxes and bush pigs. The general tendency is that hunting is done in small scale. Hunted meat is mostly for household consumption. Meat consumed in the council area is mostly cow meat bought from the markets within the municipality. There is no hunter with a hunter's license which therefore implies that hunting is illegal

### 3.4.4 Sylviculture

There exists a natural forest known as the Bafut- Ngemba Forest. Types of trees cultivated include eucalyptus, cypress, pear, mangoes, and *Prunus Africanus* for its highly medicinal and economic value. These trees are cultivated mostly around houses with some areas within the municipality also carved out by individual farmers especially for the cultivation of eucalyptus. These are produced purposely for fuel wood supply and for the construction of houses which is an Income Generation Activity.

### 3.4.5 Exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Forest Exploitation

Non Timber Forest products are not a focus in this council area. The only non timber product in the forest is cola nut though not in great quantities. It is used as complements in the palm wine palour. Few are sold by some farmers to raise income for their households.

Some inhabitants exploit the forest for food crop production and this is gradually turning the forest into a savanna area leading to loss of forest products. This is due to the fact that there is free and uncontrolled access to the forest.

There is a high presence of Eucalyptus trees in all the villages. A forest reserve covering Tubah, Santa and Bamenda I called Bafut-Ngemba forest reserve has a great portion in Bamenda I. 3248 hectares of forest is exploited for the illegal exploitation of charcoal and sporadic controls by forest guards are being carried out to check this exploitation. The forest is also exploited for timber, fuel wood, and for medicinal purposes. More so, since it is the natural habitat of some animal and bird species, it is also exploited by hunters. There is a good quantity of white kola (bitter kola) and red kola that is exploited within the municipality. Most of these products serve as a good source of income for a cross-section of the population of the council area.

There are private tree nurseries and tree seedling producers in the council area. In 2010, a local NGO was financed to set up a tree nursery. There is no official working collaboration with any NGO or even the existence of vigilance committees.

### **3.4.6 Craftmanship**

This involves activities like weaving of baskets (mostly the traditional type), fiber bags, bamboo chairs, benches, ceilings and mats. Design and making of traditional dresses. The few inhabitants involved here are interested in carving and weaving for sale in markets and for domestic use. There are however some 80 inhabitants who are registered at the level of the Council. They often take part in exhibition competitions organised by the ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprises.

### **3.4.7 Commerce and Trade**

Inhabitants are involved in petty trading, provision stores and hawking. This sector is characterised by the informal sector. Makeshift businesses are found at the junctions of major quarters like Ntoh, Akumbele, Ntenefor, Mile I junction, Aningdoh and Customs where there is a pool of population. The fast growing area is the Customs junction. This is due to the concentration of government services. There exist a market with 184 temporal sheds constructed by the Bamenda City Council in 2008. Unfortunately, due to its site, it is not fully exploited as the area is not densely populated. The presence of a motor park for travellers and good to and from the Western Region within the market premises gives a boost to the market. The market/ motor park has the required development points- water, latrine, office, electricity and office.

There is also a cattle market situated at Ntenefor that is controlled by the City Council.

### **3.4.8 Mines, Industries and Technological Development**

Bamenda I council area has enormous potentials in the extractive industry, such as sand mining, rock quarries; both at artisanal and industrial scale. Exploratory studies are required to unveil the presence of other mineral resources such as gold, tin, nickel, etc

A detailed geologic survey is required to map out the areas which could be potentially important in the extractive industry. Basaltic lava flows exist in several localities within the municipality in quantities that can be exploited but these lava flows need to be quantified and qualified for exploitation.

The industrial sector is characterised by numerous non-hygienic and uncomfortable third class establishment such as carpentry workshops, tire repair shops using pressure vessels which are not authorised and very dangerous, a few garage with inappropriate waste disposal mechanism. There are no classified garages, a few classified wood workshops, no classified tire repair shops, etc

#### **Potentials**

- The existence of enormous potentials in the extractive industry, such as sand mining, rock quarries; both at artisanal and industrial scale.
- An industrial quarry complex is being constructed
- Existence of artisanal stone and sand exploiters within the vicinity of the water reservoirs
- Existence of enormous reserves of exploitable basaltic material
- Organisation of regular semester visits to establishment within the municipality

#### **Constraints / problems**

- Existence of numerous non-hygienic and uncomfortable third class establishments such as carpentry and tire repair workshops using pressure vessels which are not authorised and very dangerous.
- Existence of garages with inappropriate waste disposal mechanism
- Recalcitrant operators vis-a-vis tax payment
- Illegal exploitation of both stone and sand quarries by artisanal operators
- The non-respect of the rules governing the sector
- Lack of basic training



- Lack of appropriate working equipment
- Conflicts related to ownership of artisanal quarrel sites
- Refusal by some operators to legalise their operations.

The table below summarises the activities carried out by the inhabitants of Bamenda I Council area

**Table 10: Summary of activities of the inhabitants of Bamenda I Council**

S/N	ACTIVITY	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTHS	MBOROROS	OTHER VULNERABLE
1.	<b>Agriculture</b>	cocoyam, maize, Irish Potatoes, beans, plantains, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, bananas	Cultivation of cocoyam, sweet yams, maize, beans, plantains, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, bananas, Soya beans, cassava, cow peas and pepper and palm oil production	Coffee, cocoa, cocoyam, maize, beans, plantains, , sweet potatoes, bananas, and pepper and palm oil production	Cultivation of maize, beans and cocoyam around grazing lands	-----
2.	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	Goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, , sheep, cattle, horses	Goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, sheep	Goats, cattle, pigs, poultry, , rabbits, sheep	Cattle, sheep, goats, horses	Poultry and pig farming
4.	<b>Hunting</b>	Antelopes, porcupines, birds, rat moles	-----	Antelopes, porcupines, birds, rat moles	-----	-----
5.	<b>Commerce</b>	Goats, sheep, fowls, cattle, kola nuts, beverages, , cosmetics and toiletries, shoes, dresses, slippers, belts, dishes and cutleries, buckets and bowls, plastics, books and Stationeries, bars, palm wine,	Beans, , kennels, corn, Irish potatoes, , Accra, puff-puff, oranges, bananas, fowls, pears, plum, mangoes, Garry, kola nuts, pap, palm oil, , salt, Soya beans, kola nuts, frozen fish, flour, beverages, cosmetics and toiletries, bars, palm wine, spotted call box/credit transfer, vegetables	Bananas, pears, plum, mangoes, Koki, beverages, cosmetics and toiletries, shoes, dresses, slippers, belts, dishes and cutleries, buckets and bowls, plastics	Dairy products, cattle, sheep and goats.	Baskets and fibre bags.
6.	<b>Exploitation of Non-timber forest products</b>	Honey, passion fruits, medicinal plants, kola nuts, Prunus Africana.	-- -----	kola nuts, fruits	-----	-----
7.	<b>Sylviculture</b>	Eucalyptus, , pears, mangoes, and plums, Mahogany, white wood, flowering tree species	Pears, mangoes, and plums	Pears, mangoes, and plums	-----	-----

8.	<b>Craftsmanship</b>	Fibre bags, baskets and wall mats, bamboo chairs, baskets, and benches, caving of frames etc.	Fibre bags, baskets and wall mats and knitting	Fibre bags, baskets, and wall mats, bamboo chairs, baskets, ceilings and benches, caving of frame, masks, mortar/pistils	-----	Weaving of basket, bags, knitting, etc.
9.	<b>Services</b>	Tailoring, commercial transport services, car repairs, building, electronic services, hotel services, credit unions, cooperatives	Sewing, hair dressing, catering, cooperatives hotel services, credit unions, cooperatives,	Sewing, hair dressing, catering, barbing, Cyber cafes, computer secretarial services, tailoring, commercial transport services, car repairs, building, electrical services, hotel services	Transport- 'Achaba' or bike riders and car drivers.	Mbororos are involved in transportation services.

### 3.5 Gender Profile

#### **GENDER PROFILE OF BAMENDA I COUNCIL**

##### **1. JURIDICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF GENDER**

Sociologists and Anthropologists look at gender as having characteristics associated with a certain gender. The term gender refers to the culturally and socially determined characteristics, values, norms, roles, attitudes and beliefs attributed to women and men through constructed identity in a society. Gender as a crosscutting issue, has many actors who are playing various roles in all aspects of development. The main actors are government institutions, private sector, civil society, the church, communities and development partners

- A. **National legal instruments:** There are more than nineteen (19) national legal instruments enacted for gender policy which includes both general texts and those expressly protecting women in specific situations.
- B. **Institutional Framework:** The national mechanism for gender promotion was established in 1975 within the Ministry of Social Affairs which was later transformed into the Ministry of Women's Affairs in 1984. After several transformations it became the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family (MINPROF) on the 8/12/2004. Organised by Decree *N°2005/088 of 29/03/2005 MINPROF* is responsible for drafting, implementing, and evaluating measures relating to gender and protection of the family. It ensures the elimination of all forms of discrimination and guarantees the inclusion of all in political, economic, social and cultural domains.

The institutional framework for implementing the national gender policy is made up of three committees (a) *the Inter-ministerial Committee*, (b) *Technical Committee* and (c) *Technical Secretariat*. The last committee is placed under MINPROF and holds quarterly meetings, and be responsible for: (mainstreaming dialogue with stakeholders, prepare supporting documents for resource mobilisation, participate in programming with the State and development partners, organise steering committee meetings and its secretariat, carry out mid-term and annual evaluation of the implementation of NGP, and propose legislative and statutory measures etc.

##### **1.1 NGO/Associations working on gender issues at the Bamenda I Council level**

A number of international and national NGOs, Associations and CIGs have been endeavouring to integrate gender issues in institutions and in local traditional organisations. These include (PLAN Cameroon, NRC, IRC, WFP, UNHCR, OCHA, INADES, UNDP etc.). As at now the Council has not yet developed a gender policy nor trained her staff and stakeholders on gender issues.

##### **2. GENDER SITUATION PER SECTOR (EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)**

The profile of women and men in the economic field will be appreciated at the domestic, employment and work at formal/informal levels.

###### **A. Home economics**

The division of labour in the quarters within the municipality is almost balanced because of the heterogeneous nature of the municipality, even though there still exist some bias as some women are still confined to reproductive roles, with very limited productive roles, while men are engaged more in productive roles.

###### **B. Employment opportunities**

- a) **Economic activities, level and condition of employment:** The economic crises of the 1980s, 2008 and the Anglophones crises of 2016/2017 went, and are increasing the vulnerability of families. Economic activities are carried out in the Municipality slowed down drastically providing limited employment opportunities for both women and men in the formal and informal sectors but more men in the formal sector.
- b) **Formal and informal sectors:** The formal sector has instruments governing gainful employment, while the informal sector lacks a normative framework despite its productivity.

- **Formal sector-** Public Service General Rules and regulations establish the principle of equality and access to all job market, without gender discrimination and benefits. In the Council area, the rate of promotion of women in the few work places is encouraging though slow, regardless of the grade. Even with the instruments available, women are on the disadvantage with an imbalance which favours men in the distribution of positions held according to socio-economic groups.
- **Informal sector -** The informal sector, both agricultural and non-agricultural, has the bulk of the active population. More women than men perform activities in the informal sector, and which are more dominant in the quarters. This sector also encompasses child labour, situation which refers to young children's productive activities carried out outside their homes especially hoking with or without payment.

### **C. Health**

In the area of health, the population still suffers from endemic diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, typhoid, etc.), due to inadequate access to health, medications and quality drinking water. This is characterized by unfavourable gender disparities particularly in reproductive health. There just 4 health institutions, 4 doctors and 22 nurses in the entire municipality. Many women still loose lives in childbirth as a result of inadequate healthcare services such as:

- Family planning and contraceptive incoherence due to low education and income levels etc.
- Gender-based violence -.Socio-cultural norms, ignorance of their rights and existing remedies, poverty and financial dependence, are factors of gender based violence.
- At economic level, costs and expenses incurred by work absenteeism and incapacitation result in low productivity. Violence prevents female victims from participating in public life and other development activities in the council area and villages.

### **D. Education**

Bamenda I Council operates the two educational systems (English and French systems). In addition there is the non-formal system of education operated by Muslims in Hausa quarter for young girls and boys. There are also denominational systems of education and nothing yet on inclusive education developed for youths with special needs, notably children with disabilities. The various educational systems mentioned are marked by gender disparities in pre-school, primary, secondary and higher educational levels.

- **Nursery and primary levels:** Nursery education in the municipality is found mainly within the urban and semi-urban settlements and just a handful in the interior quarters. During the 2018/2019 school year, enrolments showed a total of 2375 boys as against 2688 girls. In the primary section within the same period, 1758 boys were enrolled against 1944 girls.
- **Secondary education:** In the secondary educational sector, girls are more noticeable than boys, though with a wider disparity. Within the 2018/2019 school year 761 boys were registered as against 1261 girls. This showed an improvement in girls' school enrolment.
- **Vocational Training:** Within the 2018/2019 the lone Technical school, Government Technical High School Bamenankwe did not open its doors.
- **Tertiary Education:** There is one university a tertiary institution in the municipality it was forced to shut in 2017 but it has reopened this 2019/2020 school year.
- **Literacy among men and women:** As concern literacy within the municipality, women are lagging behind men. Literacy rate have improved within the municipality from the older generation to the younger ones due to awareness campaign on the importance of education of the girl child.

The negative disparities in education and training of women could be explained by: socio-cultural factors, family difficulties in meeting the cost of education and training, with preference given for boys to advance more than girls in education, the assignment of girls to households and productive activities, early marriages and pregnancies.

### **E. Productive Sectors**

This covers production activities related to agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture etc.

- **Agriculture:** Agriculture employs most of the population (90%), affecting both sexes who are engaged in this activity. The main crops – maize, beans banana are grown by men and women. In this sector, there are difficulties e.g. access to land, agricultural inputs, credits, grants, and modern agricultural techniques etc.
- **Livestock activities:** Livestock breeding is another activity within the municipality. The gender disparity in this sector is tilted to men while women invest in small scale domestic animal rearing.
- **Trade and handicraft sector:** Trading is the main activity of women “*Bayam sellam*”. They are mostly active in small business and retail while some own stores in the small markets in the municipality others have stores in the Bamenda main market, food market and the Nkwen market (sale of fresh food, cereals, oil, used clothing etc.). With regards to crafts, men are more involve in this sector because of cultural bias.

#### **F. Factor of production (land)**

Land ownership through inheritance is a cultural practice in the Mendankwe area resulting from the patriarchal system (men are favoured than women). This hinders the creation of mortgages, which is the necessary guarantee for the extension of agricultural activities.

#### **G. Provision of Basic facilities (potable water)**

The situation of access to potable water within the municipality differs in all the quarters and affects the activities of families in various ways. Where distances are far from spring sources or water points, irregular water supply, dry taps women and children are responsible for fetching water.

#### **H. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

ICT helps in opening women and men to modern world. This openness depends on the availability of electricity, educational level, and economic power. The digital divide between women and men, which disfavours women is acute in most of the quarters of the municipality which are without electricity. Communities without radio/TV signals, telephone and internet do not facilitate information flow, and is unequal to the disadvantage of women because of their low educational level and lack of financial means.

#### **I. Environment and sustainable development**

Women and men play different roles both in forest development, production enhancement, and community management and wildlife resources. Men are mostly involved in tree felling hunting and rare species exploitation, whereas women depend mostly on farming for daily subsistence of households such as (*maize, beans, cassava, yams etc.*).

### **3. GENDER AND TRANSVERSAL ISSUES**

#### **a) Situation in decision making and governance**

The involvement in decision making is at a number of levels, namely: the family, public affairs and politics.

- **At the Family** - Decision making in the households depends on the issues at stake. Many women who take decisions by themselves are more likely to be single. In most cases, men fully enjoy their status as family head and are at the centre of all major decisions. At the family level, gender disparities are the result of the burden of traditions, the low educational levels of most women, their low economic power and ignorance leading to their lack of self-confidence.
- **Public Affairs and Politics** - The decentralization process advocates that public affairs and politics should be run at the base. This entails participation in the life of political parties and development i.e.
  - ✓ Participation of women and men in the elective arm of government,
  - ✓ Participation of men and women in the legislative arm of government,
  - ✓ Participation of men and women in Public administration,

Out of more than 37 state services, less than 10% are headed by women, and all the semi-public organisations are headed by men. This also applies to defence force and Security

services confirming that there are few women in decision-making positions. This is far from attaining the 30% bench mark advocated at the Beijing Conference.

**b) Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

Family members in the municipality experience one form of violence or the other – be it domestic violence abuse, physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence. Socio-cultural norms lead to and are factors of GBV, which despite their illegality and negative impact on development, are still tolerated in the name of culture.

**c) Gender issues and consequences of HIV/AIDS**

Statistics show that there is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Council Area. Results from a research carried out on pregnant women in the North West Region from January to June 2017 showed that out of the .....pregnant women tested within the Bamenda I health District, ....% (number) were tested positive.

**d) Gender issues in relation to the environment and climate change**

Women and men in the rural communities are the poorest and most disadvantaged groups who depend on climate-sensitive livelihoods e.g. (agriculture). They lack resources needed to weather harsh climatic impacts, forcing them to engage in unsustainable environmental practices. The cumulative effects of poverty, social, economic and political barriers on women will often make it difficult for them to cope with the adverse impacts of the changing climate.

**4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Priority actions to be carried out at the level of the Bamenda I Council include:

- More NGOs should liaise with the council in order to build their capacities,
- Council should attain to reach the 30% bench mark advocated at the Beijing Conference in all spheres
- Gender based violence should be addressed by all stakeholders,
- Empowerment of families through poverty alleviation reduction strategies,
- Increase health education and skills development; this should help address community health issues and recognize the role gender plays in the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS
- The Councils should develop a gender policy document.

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **SYNTHESIS OF BAMENDA I COUNCIL INSTITUTIONS**



## 4.1. SWOT Analyses of Bamenda I Council Institutions

### 4.1.1 SWOT analyses of Human Resources

Table 11: SWOT Analysis of Human Resources and Management of Bamenda I Council

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employees have job descriptions</li> <li>-Service heads are trained in their various fields and coach subordinates on their job</li> <li>-Employees are of youthful working age that give room for capacity building</li> <li>-Existence of few time-conscious staff.</li> <li>-Presence of staff delegated elected according to the stipulated regulations</li> <li>-Regular payment of salaries.</li> <li>-There is enough office space for staff</li> <li>-30% of Councilors are female who could defend projects benefitting women and children.</li> <li>-Staffs are advanced when due</li> <li>-Outstanding staffs are motivated at the end of the year</li> <li>-Good working relationship between the Councilors and the Executive</li> <li>-Councilors have received training on their Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>-More than 70% of councilors are below 59 years. Of this, 30% are less than 45 years, this give a robust team of councilors.</li> <li>- 48% of councilors are economic operators while 14% are civil servants. This gives room for good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bamenda I Council is operating at less than 50% of the stipulated Organizational Chart for Sub Divisional Council</li> <li>-There exists no Strategic Plan of the Council.</li> <li>-Council Building not connected to the CAMTEL network.</li> <li>-Absence of Intra-Telecom system.</li> <li>-Non existence of a Social Media Strategy for the Council.</li> <li>-Non- respect of decisions taken during staff meeting.</li> <li>-Inadequate personnel in the technical services.</li> <li>-There exists no Marketing Plan of the Council.</li> <li>-There exists no Human Resource staff of the Council.</li> <li>-Staff in charge of communication has not been trained on web page management.</li> <li>Council building is fast dilapidating</li> <li>-Inadequate working materials and equipment.</li> <li>-Late supply of working materials</li> <li>- The council does not have a web page and their electronic mail address is not operational. Hence the council lacks visibility to the outside world. Consequently, the council cannot sell its activities.</li> <li>-Some staffs are over worked, hence giving room to counter production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The youthfulness of staff and their willingness to undergo training of the staff could be harnessed and exploited to improve on service delivery.</li> <li>-Presence of CAMTEL and other telecommunication service providers</li> <li>-PNDP provides capacity building opportunities that could be exploited.</li> <li>-Presence of National and International development organizations/programs (Plan, UN Habitat, C2D, CRS, Faith Based-CBC) that could partner with the Council</li> <li>-Presence of Local NGOs within the region that could carry out training needs assessments for the staffs.</li> <li>-The existence of a training institution, CEFAM, specialized in training Council staffs</li> <li>- The existence of recognized vocational training center, IVTC Buea that trains persons on Office Management, Human resources, Public Relations, ICT etc. Staffs could be sent there to improve on their output.</li> <li>-Presence of technical services (government services) that could be approached for advice.</li> <li>-The existence of structures like BEPHA and Life Insurance that give health policies to groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Counter productivity because of over worked staff.</li> <li>-Trained personnel on Councils' budget could go for greener pasture</li> <li>-The prolonged on-going crisis might cause some staff to forcefully relocate to other regions. The activities of the council are already being affected by the crisis.</li> <li>-Administrative boundaries of the Council area has not been completely resolved. The quarters concerned (Nyentenefor and New Layout) stand the risk of not being considered when allocating projects.</li> <li>-There is no permanent Stores Accountant for the direct management of Council property.</li> </ul>

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>deliberations for economic improvement projects</p> <p>-</p>	<p>-There is no health policy for staff</p> <p>-Toilet facilities of Council building not functional.</p> <p>-The construction of the Council building has not taken into consideration People Living with Disabilities(PLWDs)</p> <p>-Inadequate working materials and equipment for staff</p> <p>-There are indications of lack of respect for job description. This promotes laxity and disrespect of the institution.</p> <p>-sanctions are hardly meted out to unprofessional staff so as to deter others.</p> <p>-70% of staff are either FSLC or GCE ‘O’ Level holders. They might not meet the intellectual capacity to meet the modern dispensation of management.</p> <p>-Over 80% of the staff are not computer literate.</p> <p>-Some staffs need capacity building session to meet the exigencies of their jobs.</p> <p>-</p> <p>-90% of the Councilors don’t hold developmental meetings at their constituencies to identify project participatory to defend during council sessions.</p>		

#### 4.1.2 SWOT analyses of Council Finances

**Table 12: SWOT Analysis of Financial Resources of Bamenda I Council**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>-The department is headed by a trained competent staff.</p> <p>-Staffs within the department are committed.</p> <p>-Availability of markets that is main source of indirect tax revenue.</p> <p>-The use of the SIMBA soft ware for accounts tracking</p> <p>-The Council receives grants from government and other structures.</p> <p>-Frequent sensitization of the economic operators on the importance of paying taxes.</p> <p>-A strategy has been put in place where all revenue collectors bring in a minimum from their sectors.</p> <p>-Council Hall is rented out to increase revenue.</p>	<p>-Some staffs need training to improve on their output.</p> <p>-Lack of motivation of staffs that carry out revenue collection exercises.</p> <p>-Absence of security during tax drive has led to the drop in revenue.</p> <p>-Revenue collected has not gone beyond 60% for the last 3 years, hence, the council has not been able to meet her objectives.</p>	<p>-Existence of touristic sites that could be developed to boost revenue.</p> <p>-Presence of forest that could be exploited for revenue</p> <p>-Makeshifts markets sprouting at Akumbele and Ntenefor.</p> <p>-The presence of the Bafut-Ngamba forest reserve found in Bamenda I Sub-Divisional council area. Administrative procedures need to be followed up so that the Council can exploit the reserve for financial gains.</p>	<p>-Conflict between the City Council and the Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council on the collection of taxes and control of space at potential income generating area like Customs</p> <p>-Current socio-political situation that lead to frequent tax evasion.</p> <p>-Sprouting of businesses around Customs controlled by the City Council slows down activities of the market controlled by the Council.</p>

### 4.1.3 SWOT analyses of Management of Relationships

**Table 13: SWOT Analysis of Management of Relationship between Bamenda I council and Partners**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Council is a member of the Union of Council of Cameroon Association, UCCA.</li> <li>-Good working relationships with FEICOM</li> <li>-Good working relationship with government development organizations and programs- like PNDP, ACEFA, PAJER-U, LIFIDEP, GP-DERUDEP, PIFMA etc</li> <li>-Good working relationships with technical services</li> <li>-Cordial relationships with Local and International NGOs, Faith –based Organizations.</li> <li>-Partnerships with CRS, CBC, Plan Cameroon,</li> <li>-Good relationships with Socio-professional groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non existence of neither South-South nor North-South partnership with other Councils.</li> <li>-Conflicts during revenue collections</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Councils for twining</li> <li>-Availability of development organizations and NGOs open for partnerships</li> <li>-Possibilities for exchange visits</li> </ul>	

### 4.1.4 SWOT analyses of Council Assets

**Table 14: SWOT Analysis of Assets of Bamenda I Council**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There is an inventory record for all movable and immovable assets of the Council.</li> <li>-Council infrastructures are frequently maintained.</li> <li>-Some Council property- Council Hall and chairs are rented out for workshops and celebrations to raise revenue for the council.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Council assets are not serially numbered.</li> <li>-Assets don't have depreciation value</li> <li>-Absence of a movable assets (vehicle) of the Council assigned to the Mayor. The mayor uses personal vehicle for Council activities.</li> <li>-Redundant assets are not disposed /auctioned.</li> <li>- Surface area of landed properties are not in records.</li> <li>-No land titles of landed properties</li> <li>-Not all Council materials are serially numbers</li> <li>-Council infrastructures are not protected by a fence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The existence of the service of State Property and Land Tenure to facilitate the issuance of Land Title</li> <li>- Existence of a school of Stores Accountants that can train a Council Staff.</li> <li>-Existing tourist sites could be developed to increase council income.</li> <li>-Availability of financial resources that could buy landed properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unprotected Council infrastructures could easily be vandalized</li> <li>-Untitiled landed property could easily be encroached into.</li> <li>-Council material not property serially numbered could easily be stolen or taken home by dishonest staffs.</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.5 Analyses of Success, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles (SEPO)

Table 15: SWOT Analysis of Successes, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles of the Bamenda I Council

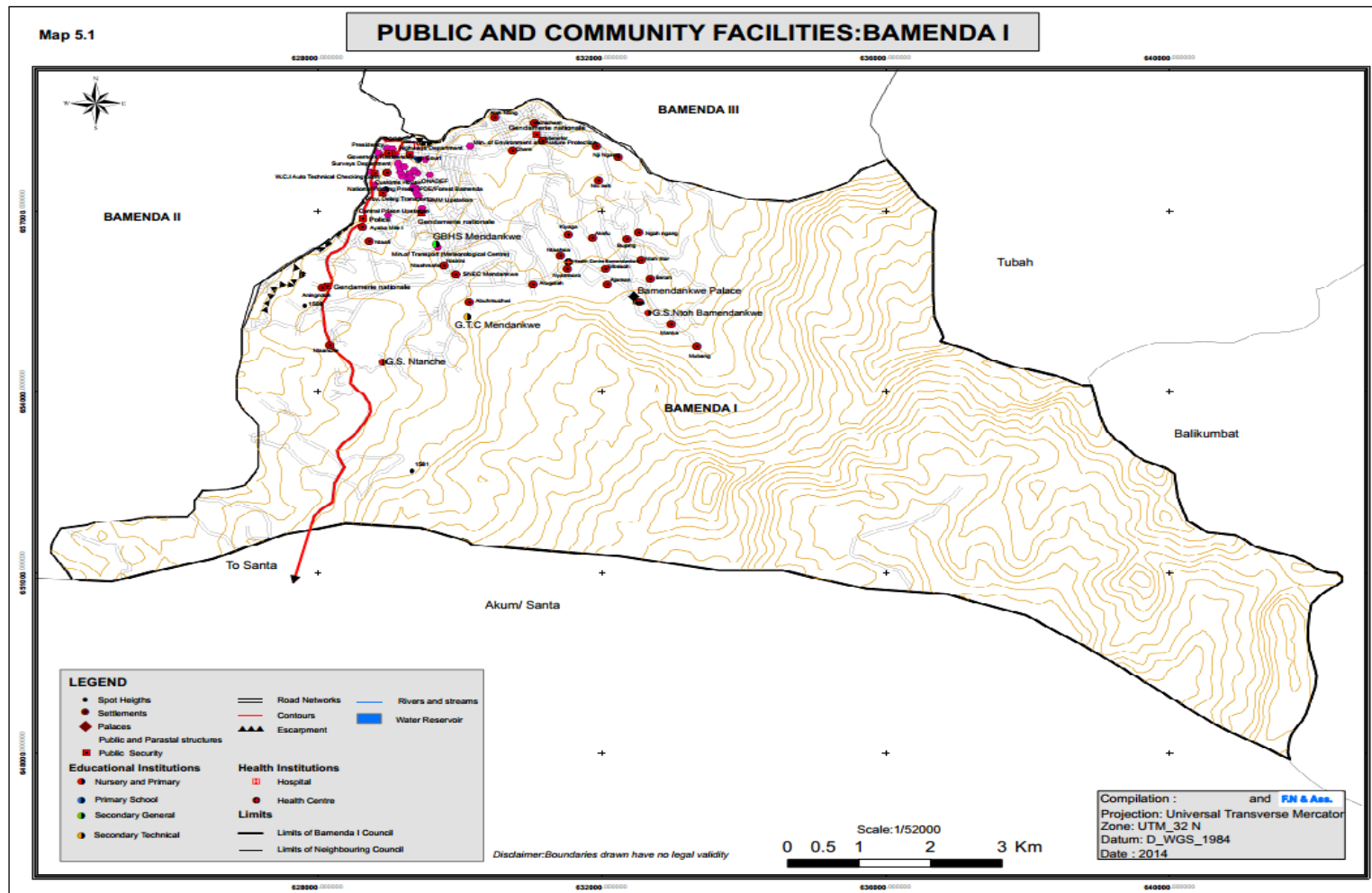
Successes	Failures	Potentials	Obstacles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Good management of the Administrative accounts with a progressive increase despite the prevailing socio-political situation.</li> <li>➤ Elaboration of budgets through the prescribed procedures</li> <li>➤ Existence of a Council Hall through lobbying of loans from FEICOM</li> <li>➤ The construction of markets</li> <li>➤ Management of the gravity water scheme</li> <li>➤ Opening of roads and putting in place of culverts to link quarters.</li> <li>➤ Ability to lobby for funds for investment especially through PIB (BIP).</li> <li>➤ Donation of building materials for classroom construction.</li> <li>➤ Donation of school equipment to schools</li> <li>➤ Creation and construction of a green space for the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Materials for staff are not supplied timely.</li> <li>➤ Recalcitrant staffs are not punished to deter their colleagues.</li> <li>➤ The incompleteness of the Mubang bridge linking Mubang and Ntafibuh quarters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of under developed touristic site.</li> <li>➤ The existence of development organizations and government program whose Partnerships could be exploited.</li> <li>➤ The Mayor is a member of UCCA</li> <li>➤ Some staffs have the capacity for training to improve their out puts.</li> <li>➤ Good working relationships with economic operators, technical services and socio-professional groups , Village and Quarter Development Committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The prevailing socio-political situation hinders the smooth function of the council activities</li> <li>➤ Not all the quarters have access to basic social facilities- lights and water despite promises made</li> <li>➤ Some quarters are apprehensive since they have not benefitted from any project for the past 5 years. They don't collaborate with the Council linking it to political differences</li> <li>➤ Councilors scarcely hold development meeting with their constituencies.</li> <li>➤ Absence of a Strategic Plan of the Council</li> <li>➤ Absence of a Social Media Strategy of the Council</li> </ul>

## **4.2 Reference Situation per Sector**

### **4.2.1. Public and Community Facilities**

Public facilities are provided by government in partnership with Para-public institutions, 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. They are grouped as follows: Educational; Health; Sports, recreational and physical education; Transportation terminals, Civic and Cultural Centers; Cemeteries; Tourism; Parks and gardens; Public Security; Religious; Commercial; Social facilities.

Within the Bamenda I 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.



**Map 5: Public and Community Facilities within Bamenda I Council**

#### **4.2.1.1 Provision of Educational Facilities**

The government of Cameroon is the principal actor in the provision of Educational facilities. Within the organ gram of the state, there are 03 ministries that are responsible for the educational system of the country. These ministries are:

- Basic Education
- Secondary Education and
- Higher Education

In terms of administrative hierarchy, it's only the Ministry of Basic Education that operates at the Regional, Divisional and Sub-Divisional level. They are represented by the Regional and Divisional delegates and Inspector (at the Sub-Divisional Level). The Ministry of Secondary Education operates at the Regional and Divisional levels represented by delegates while Higher Education operates only at the national level. However due to increased need and limited means by the state, other actors come into play. Hence, the provision of educational facilities within the Bamenda I Council area is carried out by;

1. The government
2. Denominational bodies (Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist)
3. Lay private

#### **4.2.1.2 Educational facilities previewed in the (PDU) and (POS)**

To improve on the primary educational facilities within Bamenda I Council area, the PDU and POS previewed the following

- The creation and construction of nursery schools in each quarter
- Creation and construction of 02 primary schools
- Creation and construction of 01 technical secondary school
- Creation and construction of 02 Government Secondary Schools (Bangshie and Mile 1 Station)
- Acquisition of land, creation and construction of infrastructures for a campus of University of Bamenda at GRA

Of the planned projects, a nursery school was created and constructed at Ntanche II, 01 secondary grammar school, GSS was created at Bangshie and infrastructures are being put up progressively. Either by error or design, the nursery, primary and secondary schools were created in Abangoh that had been mapped out as a risky zone and residential and economic activities were supposed to be restricted in the area. This has created a pull factor towards this area and its fast becoming a residential area despite the risk it entails.

#### **4.2.1.3 Existing State in the Provision Educational Services**

##### **4.2.1.3.1 Basic Education-Existing Situation**

##### **4.2.1.3.1.1 Nursery Education**

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

- There are a total of 25 nursery schools of which 06 are state owned (24%), 08 are denominational (32%) and 11 are privately owned (44%)
- In terms of enrolment, there are a total of 1261 pupils with 744 girls and 617 boys representing 59% and 41% respectively.
- There are 82 teachers of which 07 are male and 75 female representing 8.5% and 91.5% respectively.
- There are 26 classrooms and 1005 desks. This gives child: classroom ratio of 1:48, child: desk ratio of 1:2 and pupil: teacher ratio of 1:15.
- All schools have water points and toilets
- All the nursery schools have permanent or temporal play grounds
- In terms of security, only St. Bridgit has permanent fence. The others are of temporal material.

The table below summarizes the existing situation of nursery school in terms of enrolment, teachers, infrastructures and management.



**Table 16: Summary Situation of Nursery Schools within Bamenda I Council**

Name of school	Type	Pub.	Deno.	Priv	Creation	Enrolment			Staffing			Status of Staff			Infrastructures				Funding Source				Management						
						Girls	Boys	Total	M	F	Total	CS	CT	PT	Block	Mud	bricks	Planks	Tables	Desks	Water	Point	VIP Toilet	Dinning	Shed	Gate	Staff	Quarters	Govt
<b>NURSERY</b>																													
P.S Station		0	1	0	2000	8	8	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
C.B.C Nursery School		0	1	0	2014	14	5	19	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Cambridge B.N.P.S		0	0	1	2015	20	17	37	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
B.N.P.S MICHEALANGEL O		0	1	0	2009	99	50	49	2	4	6	0	6	0	0	14	23	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Trust In God P.S		0	0	1	2006	52	38	90	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	15	84	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
C.S Bujong		0	1	0	1986	14	12	26	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Patience Nursery school		0	0	1	2004	30	17	47	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Community N.S Azana		0	0	1	2017	9	6	15	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trust In God Nursery School		0	0	1	2006	33	29	62	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	30	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
ST. Brudget N.S		0	0	1	1997	64	44	108	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Micheal Angelo Nursery School		0	0	1	2009	22	14	36	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bamendankwe Foundation N.S		0	0	1	0	6	12	18	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
C.N.S Ntenefor		0	1	0	1980	37	36	73	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	28	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
P.N.S Bujong		0	1	0	1964	20	28	48	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
P.N.S Mendankwe		0	1	0	1951	9	14	23	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
G.N.S Ntanche		1	0	0	2008	14	18	32	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

E.M Militaire	CAMP	1	0	0	1974	56	73	129	0	5	5	1	4	0	0	1	0	5	16	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
G.B.N.S Abangoh		1	0	0	2010	39	35	74	1	6	7	2	5	0	1	0	0	5	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
G.N.S Station	Bamenda	1	0	0	1998	77	52	129	0	7	7	1	6	0	1	0	0	8	13	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
G.N.S NTOH		1	0	0	1999	30	27	57	0	6	6	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	16	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
C.S Bujong		0	1	0	1986	62	53	115	3	4	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	2	26	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
C.N.S MENDAMKWE		0	1	0	1980	14	17	31	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	22	1	1	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	1	1	
Apostolic B.N.S		0	1	0	2014	10	6	16	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
Angel of Bethany		0	0	1	2010	5	6	11	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
GOD'S Love N.S		0	0	1	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
						<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>126</b>											10	2	2										
						<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>			82	6	76	0				86	05	5	4										

#### **4.2.1.3.1.2 Primary Education**

There are 24 primary schools during the 2018/2019 academic year down from 28 during the 2015/2016 school year. 04 schools were closed due to the socio-political crisis rocking the region that began in 2016, 2 years before the studies were carried out.

- The 24 schools are distributed equitably among the government, denominational and lay private. All of them operate 08 schools each.
- There are a total of 3702 pupils with 1944 girls and 1758 boys representing 52.5% and 47.5% respectively.
- There are a total of 162 teachers with 30 males and 132 female representing 18.5% and 91.5% respectively.
- In terms of infrastructures, there are 24 classrooms and 2360 desks. All schools have water point and toilets though none of the toilets is a VIP latrine.
- In terms of ratios;
  - i. Teacher: Pupil ration is 1:23 pupils
  - ii. Desk: Pupil ration is 1: 1.6
  - iii. Classroom: pupil ratio is 1:154
- In terms of management, all the schools have a PTA and only 01 school has a permanent fence.

The table below is the summary of the existing situation of the primary schools within Bamenda I Council area.

**Table 17: Summary of situation of Primary Schools within Bamenda I Council**

Name of school	Type			Creation	Enrolment			Staffing			Status of Staff			Infrastructures					Management					
	Pub.	Deno.	Priv		Girls	Boys	Total	M	F	Total	CS	CT	PT	Block	Mud bricks	Planks	Tables	Desks	Water Point	VIP Toilet	Dinning Shed	Cnty	PTA	SC
<b>PRIMARY</b>																								
Angel of Betany	0	0	1	2010	28	30	58	1	6	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	17	336	1	1	0	0	1	1
PS Mendankwe	0	1	0	1951	46	51	97	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	7	60	1	0	0	0	1	1
Apostolic Primary School	0	1	0	2014	31	19	50	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	29	1	1	0	0	1	1
G.S Azana	1	0	0	1995	61	56	117	1	6	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	5	26	1	1	0	0	1	1
P.S Bangshie	0	1	0	1989	31	10	41	1	3	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	56	1	1	1	0	1	1
P.S Station	0	1	0	2000	10	16	26	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	75	1	1	1	0	1	1
C.P.S Ntenefor	0	1	0	1980	126	113	239	2	6	8	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Bamendankwe Foundation Primary School	0	0	1	2012	52	47	99	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	10	172	1	1	0	0	1	1
E.P.F Army Camp	1	0	0	1964	200	140	340	3	10	13	4	9	0	1	0	0	12	181	1	1	0	0	1	1
G.S Station	1	0	0	1922	160	102	262	2	11	13	2	11	0	1	0	0	27	125	1	1	0	0	1	1
G.S Abangoh	1	0	0	1989	237	236	473	2	12	14	3	14	0	1	0	0	10	144	1	1	0	0	1	1
G.S Ntanche	1	0	0	1993	76	75	151	1	5	6	1	5	0	1	0	0	6	79	1	1	0	0	1	1
Patience Bil Primary School	0	0	1	2004	88	78	166	2	5	7	0	7	0	1	0	0	10	170	1	1	0	0	1	1
SAMA B.N.P Ntaghang	0	0	1	2008	10	8	18	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	40	1	1	0	0	1	1

Lum Agnes Memorial			1	2013	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	20	1	1	0	0	1	1
Standard BIL Academy N.P.S	0	0	1	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	40	1	1	0	0	1	1	
C.S Mendankwe	0	1	0	1960	75	100	175	1	2	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	6	61	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Juvenile Reformatory	0	0	1	1983	0	40	40	2	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	4	30	1	1	0	0	1	1	
E.P "Les Champion F.C.B	1	0	0	2010	280	260	540	1	11	12	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	148	1	1	0	0	1	1	
G.S Ntoh	1	0	0	1990	156	100	256	2	10	12	3	9	0	1	0	0	5	230	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Cambridge Primary School	0	0	1	2015	55	53	108	2	7	9	0	9	0	1	0	0	16	23	1	1	0	0	1	1	
C.B.C Primary School	0	1	0	2014	29	23	52	0	5	5	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	24	1	1	0	0	1	1	
ST. Bridget Primary School	0	0	1	1997	137	119	256	4	14	18	0	18	0	1	0	0	85	107	1	1	0	0	1	1	
P.S Bujong	0	1	0	1964	56	82	138	2	4	6	0	6	0	1	0	0	10	184	1	1	0	0	1	1	
					<b>1944</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>3702</b>	30	132	162	19	154		24			<b>272</b>	<b>2360</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	2				

*Source: Inspectorate of Basic Education, Bamenda*

#### **4.2.1.3.1.3 Secondary Education**

2 years before this studies and before the crisis, there were 05 secondary schools (04 general and 01 technical. 03 of the schools were forced to close and not operational. 2018/2019 saw the operation of only 02 schools run by the government (GBHS and GHTS Bamendankwe).

- There are a total of 1878 students in the lone general secondary school. Of this enrolment, 1117 are girls while 761 are boys representing 60% and 40% respectively.
- There are 119 teachers, 42 classrooms and 609 desks. This gives the following ratios;
  - i. Teacher: Student ratio of 1:15.35
  - ii. Student: Classroom ratio of 43.5:1 and
  - iii. Student: Desk ratio of 3:1

The table below gives a summary of the existing situation of secondary schools in Bamenda I Council

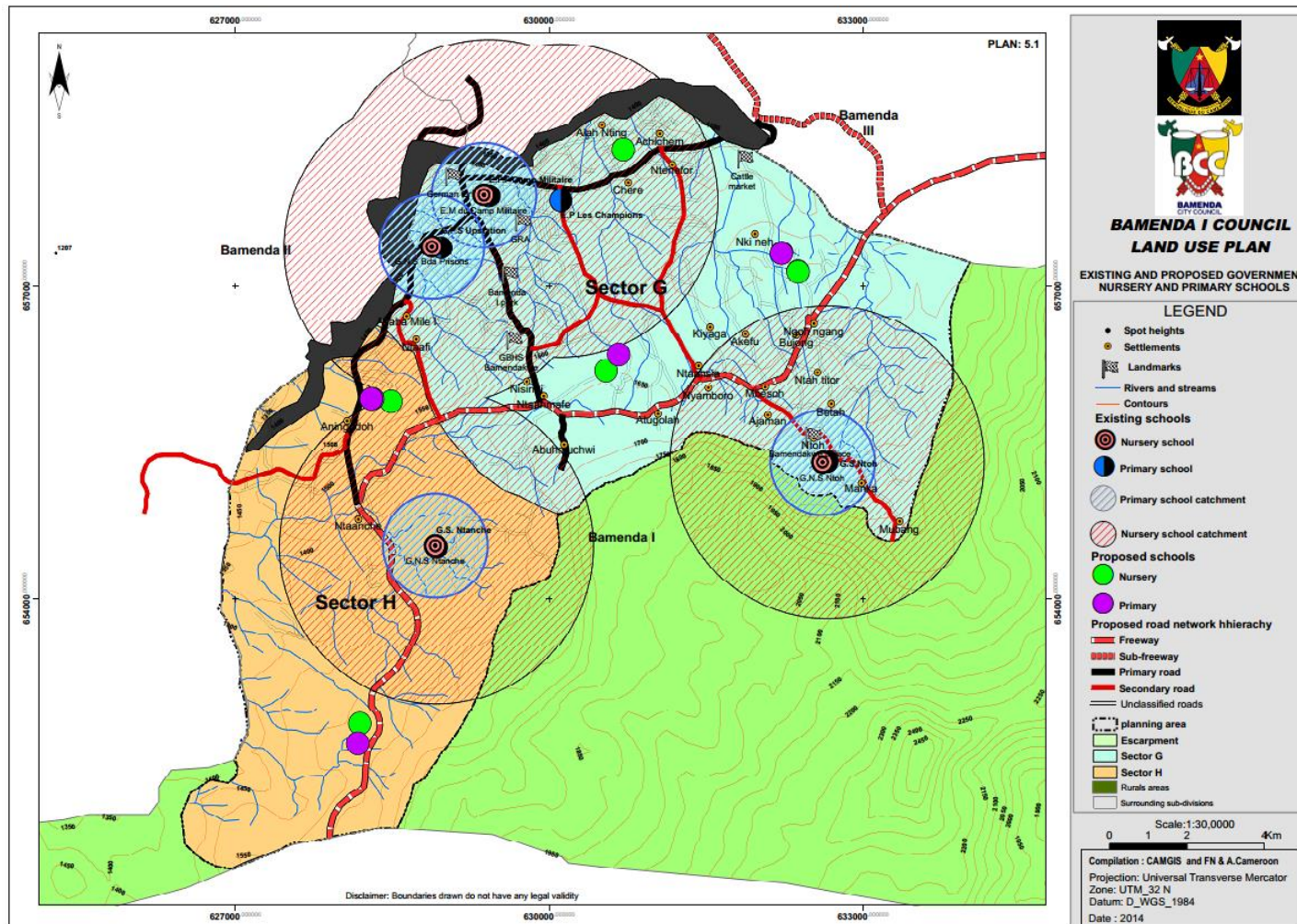
**Table 18: Summary Situation of Secondary Schools within Bamenda I Council**

	Enrolment			Administrative and Academic Staff						Infrastructures					Facilities				
	G	B	Tot	Princi	V.	D	SD	Guida	No of	no of	No	Lab/sh	Libra	Wat	Toil	Gabb	Fen	Play	
				pal	P	M	M	nce	Teach	classro	Des	op	ry	er	ets	age	ce	Ground	
								Counci	ers	oms	ks	es		Poi	Cans				
GBHS Mendankwe	1117	761	1878	1	7	2	5	lor	119	42	609	3	2	0	3	2	2	1	2
GTHS Mendankwe																			

Source: Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education

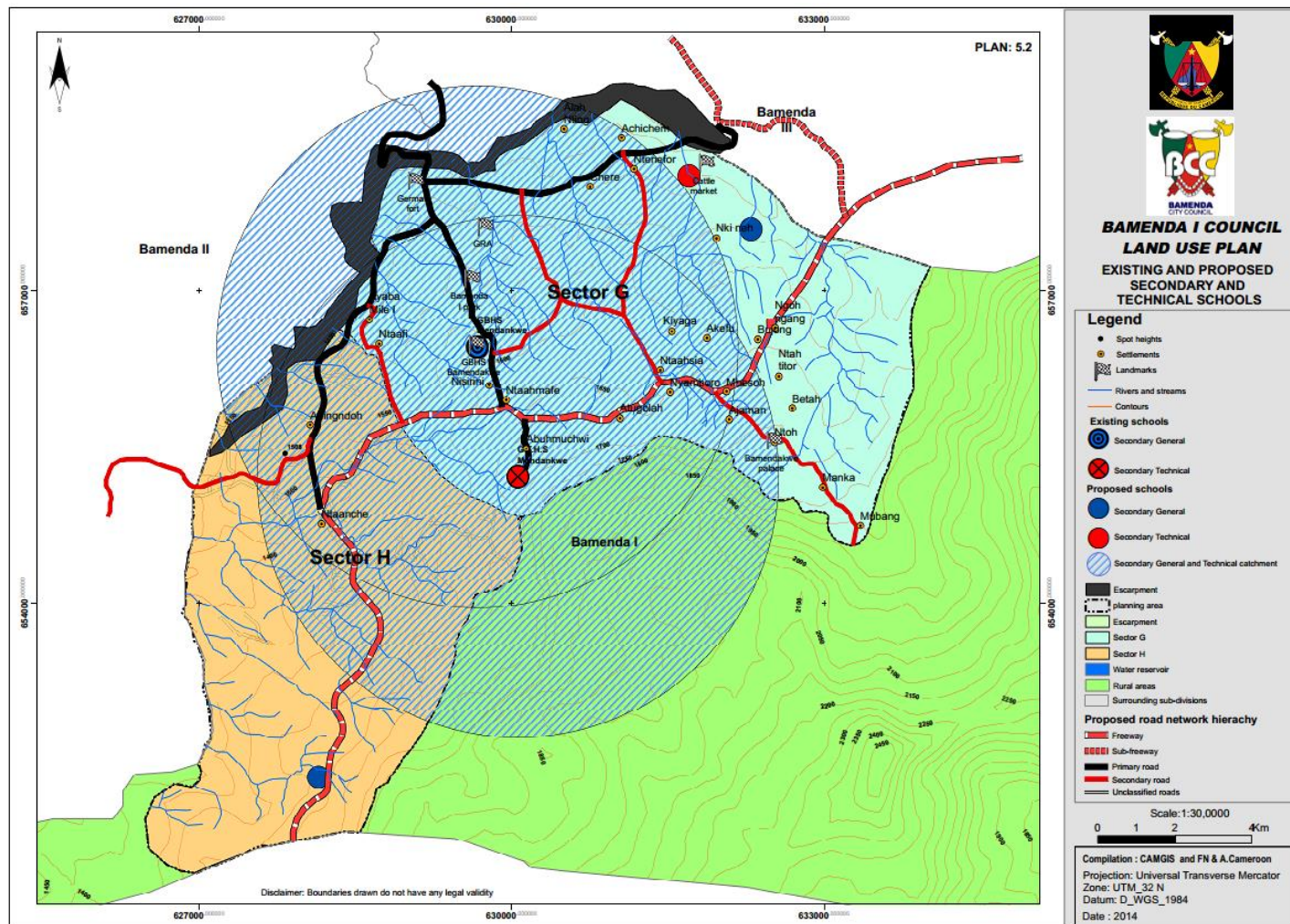
#### 4.2.1.3.1.4 Tertiary Education

In terms of tertiary education, only 01 school, University of Harvard Higher Institution was operating before the 2017/2018 academic year. The higher institute was forced to shut its doors during the 2018/2019 academic year. This was due largely to the Anglophone crisis. There are hopes and plans that the doors will be reopened for the 2019/2020 academic year.



Map 6: Nursery and Primary Schools within Bamenda I Council





Map 7: Secondary Schools within Bamenda I Council

#### 4.2.1.2 Health Facilities

The Council area hosts the military hospital that serve both the military and civilian population. Apart from the military hospital, the only other government health service is the Health Center at Kiyaka. Other privately run clinic are found within the council area. Bamenda I has no medicalised health center.

##### 4.2.1.2.1 Health provision in the PDU and Land Use Plan (POS)

According to the PDU and POS for Bamenda I Council, the following health services were previewed;

- Acquisition of land for the construction of a blood bank at Aningdoh I
- Creation and construction of neighborhood health center
- Creation of a health center at Bangshie and Abangoh.

None of these projects have been implemented. The land for the Blood Bank has been acquisitioned. Administrative procedure for the award of contract is in progress as compensation have been paid. Also, the administration of the primary health care provision is through Health Districts. These health districts do not necessarily follow the administrative limits. Creation of health centers follows population strength and number of people visiting health center services. In this case, a Integrated Health Center, IHC was created in Nkwen (Bamenda I) that covers health issues of the Bangshie zone. Also, another health center was created in Atiakom that covers the Abangoh, Ntahsia and Ntahngang area.

##### 4.2.1.2.2 Existing Health Institutions

There are 04 health facilities within Bamenda I Council. There is the Integrated Health Center that serves the village at Akefu quarter. Another state owned health service is the Military Hospital at the Military camp. Though its a military hospital, it attends to civilians. The other 02 are privately owned. The World Hospital also trains nurses.

**Table 19: Health Facilities within Bamenda I Council**

N0	Health institution	Location	No of Doctors	Pharmacist/Attendant	N0 of nurses	N0 of lab technicians	Microscopes	Maternity	Beds	Laboratories	Latrines	Water points	Incinerators	wards	Theatre
	Military hospital	Army Camp	02	01	10	02	02	0	25	01	01	02	01		0
	Bamendankwe IHC	Akefu	00	01	07	01	01	1	18	01	01	03	01		0
	Bamenda station polyclinic	Alatining	01	01	05	01		0		01	02	04	01		1
	World Hospital	Ayaba	01	01		01									

##### 4.2.1.2.3. Problems encountered in the medical sector

The Bamenda I Council is confronted with some difficulties that are both structural and behavioral attitude of the population.

- **Absence of a Medicalised Health Center:** The presence of a medicalised health center means the presence of a resident medical doctor. Also, it means patients can be admitted for serious illnesses. There is no resident medical doctor in the entire

council area. The only state doctor is the military doctor and the relationship between the military and the civilians are not the best.

- **Inadequate Personnel and Equipment:** The personnel is insufficient to cover about 80% of the entire population. Also, there are very limited logistic means to carry outreach activities. There are just 03 staff at the Integrated Health Center with just 01 mid wife.
- **Reluctance of the populations seeks health care services in hospitals, health centres and pharmacies.** The population of the Bamenda I Council as elsewhere, seek for self-medication. They believe medications are expensive. Most of their cases are sorcery related so they visit traditional healers when faced with any medical situation. They believe more on patent medicine dealers, mobile medicine hawkers than seeking the advice of medical personnel

#### **4.2.1.2.4 Recurrent Problems in the public health sector**

Because of its environment, Bamenda I Council is subject to all tropical illness with malaria remaining the most common with high mortality, followed by typhoid fever, respiratory infections and tuberculosis. To add to the list are:

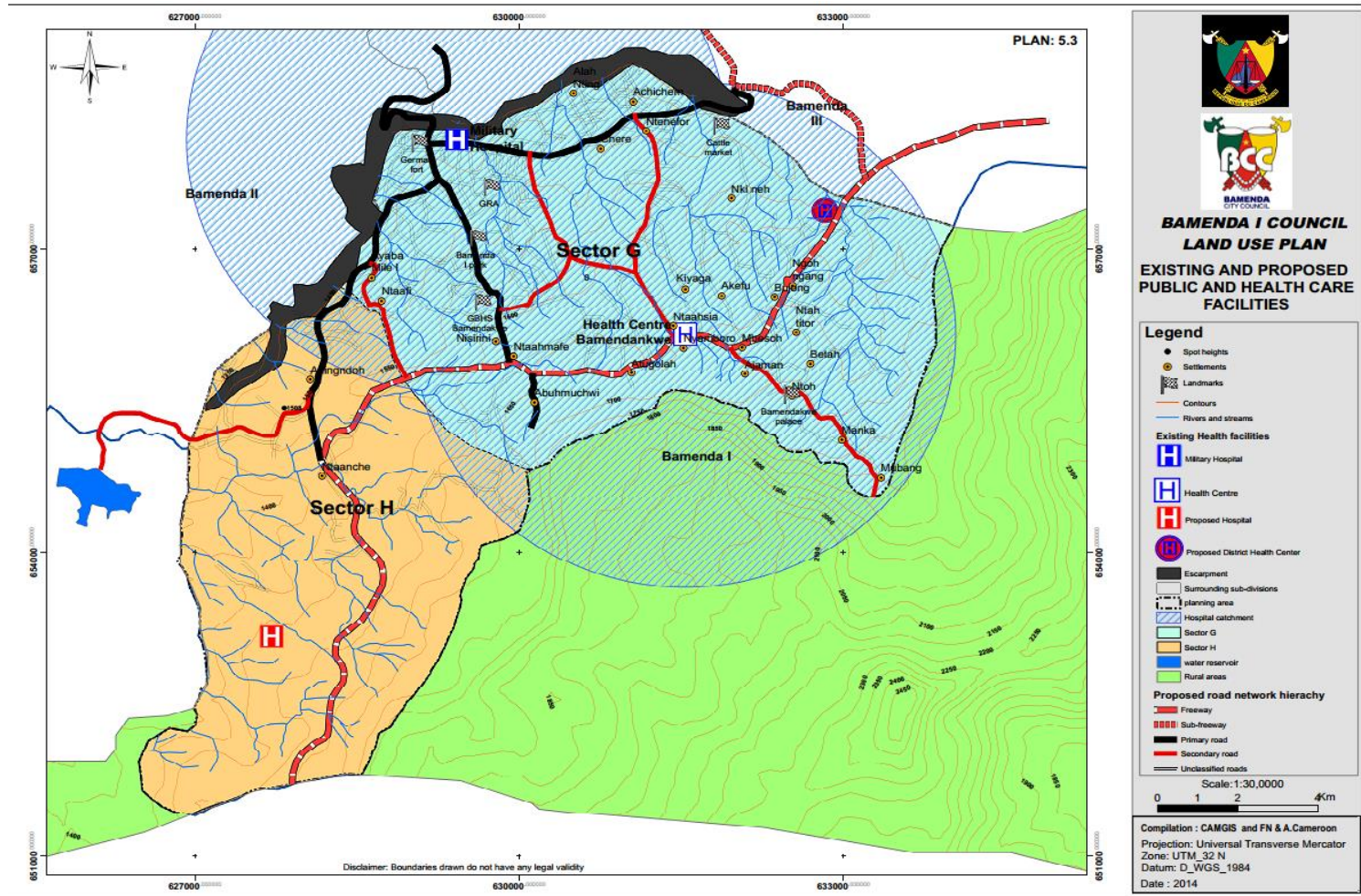
- Anemia;
- HIV/AIDS statistical information is alarming for the Bamenda District area because of the position of the Council in the region and in particular a transit, junction and entry point of the region.
- Water borne diseases;
- In a general manner, poverty and the bad practice of hygiene are important reasons of illnesses or deaths for people living in Bamenda and the entire municipality.

#### **4.2.1.2.5 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 I Council. There is no clear statistics as to the situation as Bamenda I has no treatment center. However, this gives an indication that the core of the Bamenda I 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. None is based within the Council area. 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.



Map 8: Existing and Proposed Health care Facilities within Bamenda I Council

## **4.2.2 Public Services**

Public facilities are generally provided by the government in partnership with local councils and communities for use by the population at different levels. Bamenda I has a peculiar situation where national, regional, divisional and sub-divisional public facilities can be found within its territory.

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.

### **4.2.2.1 Provision of Public Services in the PDU and POS**

Decree No 2008/021 of 17<sup>th</sup> January 2008 created the Bamenda City Council (BCC), which is made of three Sub-Divisional Council Areas. These Sub-Divisional Councils are Bamenda I, Bamenda II and Bamenda I. Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council is made up of Bamendankwe Village, while Bamenda II Sub-Divisional Council is made of Mankon, Nsongwa, Chomba and Mbatu, and the Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council is made of Nkwen and Ndzah.

According to Land Use Plan (POS) of 2014, each sub-divisional council area should further be subdivided into a number of urban districts using the following specifications: -

- Each Sub-Divisional Council should be subdivided into urban districts or sector communities of about 400 hectares for a population of about 50,000-75,000 inhabitants. This gives a gross residential density of *120persons/hectare*.
- The urban district shall further be broken down into residential neighborhoods with a population of about 7,000-10,000 inhabitants.
- Each residential neighborhood community shall be broken into residential clusters of about 2,000-3,000 inhabitants.
- Each residential cluster community shall be broken into residential blocks of a population of about 500 to 1000 inhabitants.
- Each residential block shall be broken into regular plots for low, medium and high income households accordingly

Generally, the provision of public services of Bamanda I Council are not based on population distribution as proposed by the Land Use Plan, but on an ad hock quarter delineation structure as adopted by the fondom based on the bargaining powers of the quarter head and the closeness to the fondom.

The actual ratio per population is not a criterion and the quarter heads do not know their exact population size of their quarters.

### **4.2.2.2 Administrative Services**

#### **Public offices**

- Governor's office at up station
- Government ministries (regional and divisional delegations)
- Senior Divisional Office
- Divisional office, Bamenda I
- Sub-divisional delegations and services
  - MINADER
  - MINEPIA
  - MINAS
  - MINEDUB
  - MINFOF

- MINJEC
- MINSEP
- MINPROFF- Women Center
- Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council office

#### **4.2.2.3 Security Services**

As concerns security, Bamenda I host the regional headquarters of all the security arms of the nation. However, there are other security offices that take charge security issues in Bamenda I.

##### **4.2.2.3.1 The Police Corps**

The Council area host the Regional Delegation of National Security. Other police services whose services go beyond the limits of Bamenda I are:

- Emmi/Immigration services
- Identification services for the delivery of National Identity Cards
- Special Branch of National Security

However, there are police services whose area of jurisdiction is limited to the Bamenda I Council area. These services are;

- The Police 3<sup>rd</sup> District located at Mile 1 in charge of maintaining public
- 3<sup>rd</sup> District Special Branch

##### **4.2.2.3.2 Gendarmerie**

The Regional headquarters (Legion) is located in the Bamenda I Council area. Other services whose services are beyond the Council area are:

- Research services
- Anti-gang services
- BMM (Mobile Mixed Brigade)

However, the service directly responsible within the Bamenda I Council area is the Gendarmerie Brigade located at Aningdoh quarter (Mile 2 up station).

##### **4.2.2.3.3 Civil Security**

###### **4.2.2.3.3.1. Army Rescue (Fire Brigade)**

This service was created in Bamenda in the early 2010. It is an arm of the Ministry of Defence. Its sector command is located at Alahting I (GRA) and a sub station at Mulang. It serves the three Sub-Divisional Councils (Bamenda I, II and II Councils). The service has saved lives and property within Bamenda City. However, no incidence has been recorded in Bamenda I that necessitated their intervention.

###### **4.2.2.3.3.2. 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. Their activities have not been felt within the Bamenda I council area because of relative very low security threat. 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.

###### **4.2.2.3.3.3. Private security operators**

No private security operators exist within the Council area. Organizations and individual who need their services contact their offices that are mainly in Bamenda II council area. Some of

these private security operators are Esoka Security, G4, etc. they keep day and night guard in offices, and individual homes.

#### **4.2.2.3.3.4. Public Street Lights**

Street lights help tremendously to curb crimes especially at night. Street lights are present at major streets on the council area. Such streets include: the station hill, GRA, Customs - the Palace, Monument - Prisons.

#### **4.2.3. Sports, Recreation and Physical Education facilities**

The components of sports, recreation and physical education facilities include: -

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

##### **4.2.3.1 Sports and recreation facilities provision in the (POS)**

The POS for Bamenda I previewed the provision of the following sports and recreational facilities:

- The creation of green space
- Acquire and reserve sites for sports and recreational facilities
- Sub Divisional parks and stadium
- Demarcation and development of Sub Divisional gardens and park
- Define the needs for sports and physical education by age cohorts; <5; 6-15; 16-25; 26-35; 36-50; 51-65

##### **4.2.3.2 Existing Sports Infrastructure**

The provision of sports facilities in Bamenda is grossly inadequate for the fast growing needs of a rapidly growing and youthful population. The main difficulty in providing sports facilities seem to focus on who is responsible for planning, acquiring the site, developing and managing sports facilities within the Council area.

Apart from the Green Place under construction behind GS Bamenda Up station, no previewed provision of sports facilities were realized.

The only sports and recreational facilities found within the Council area is the Lawn Tennis Courts and Table Tennis facilities at Club 58. Club 58 is reserved for members.

Other reserved/private sports and recreational facilities are those of educational institutions and that for the armed forces. Those for the schools are being used by the population for keep fit exercises.

#### **4.2.3 Socio-cultural Facilities**

##### **4.2.3.1 Tourism and Leisure**

Tourism is fast becoming a major source of revenue for the state. This also implies to the Bamenda I Council. Situated about 1500m above sea level, the North West region is highly alleged for its geographic, ethnic and cultural variety of factors which have gone a long way in enhancing the rich tourist potentials of the region thereby making it a tourist marvel. Particularly, these tourists' attractions include the pleasant hilly landscapes and countryside harbouring marvellous forests and game reserves, plains, natural lakes, caves, waterfalls and undulating mountains. All these merge with human effort, architecture and the outstanding palaces of the grass land fiefdoms to make the region an authentic tourist destination.

#### 4.2.3.1.2 Existing State of Tourism and infrastructure

There exist some few tourism sites and infrastructures for tourism and leisure. These are natural or manmade. The natural site of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- A dissected gentle sloping plateau which runs to the south east to the north east. This plateau is well drained and stable for urban development.
- The plateau is flanked to the Southwest by a steep mountain range which serves as a rich source of water for the plateau. This area is too steep for settlement but constitute a vulnerable natural reserve.
- The Bamenda I plateau is flanked from the Southwest to the Northeast by a steep escarpment which constitutes a natural divide between Bamenda I, II and III sub divisions. This constitutes one of the natural assets of Bamenda I.

So far, man has not exerted excessive pressure on the natural site of Bamenda I largely due to the sparse population and restricted land use pattern especially on government land. As such, the man made site of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- a) The Bamendakwe village setting where land is owned on family basis and subdivided for housing and farm plots. In this area, housing has gradually moved from the pure traditional houses to more modern houses with clear access roads and some with light and water. Generally, houses are surrounded by subsistent farms and gardens;
- b) The government office area which was initially reserved for government offices has over time been intermingled with private residence;
- c) The Government Residential Area (GRA) for senior civil servants where government built low density houses for its workers has gradually been invaded by private residences. The reserved character of GRA has reasonably been reduced;
- d) The rapid expansion of private houses on government land has increased the densities of buildings and population;
- e) A motorable road network has developed which serve the following purposes:
  - ✓ Moves people and goods in and out of Bamenda through Bamenda I.
  - ✓ Moves people to work places and back from all over Bamenda
  - ✓ Moves people from Bamendakwe village down to town and back
  - ✓ Moves people within residential areas and work places
  - ✓ Move people to public facilities such as schools and health care services, etc.;
- f) Due to the increasing population, the watercourses in Bamenda I been invaded and some of these water courses are being depleted
- g) Bamenda I used to have an exotic eucalyptus forest reserve which has been destroyed and the area converted to plots.

In Bamenda I man has not yet put excessive pressure on the natural site.

Touristic potential sites include:

- **German graves:** - the site is developed and accessible. This is one of the sites of international interest that is highly visited tourist especially the Germans. Since this is where the missionaries were buried. It is managed by the Bemenda 1 council. The site however needs a cleaner.
- **Centenary Monument-** the site is developed and accessible. It is located at the entrance leading to the prison. It is the statue of an unknown soldier to remember those who have fallen at the warfront.
- **Bamenda Fort:** - It is well developed and accessible and manage by the state. This is a German building that was built in the days Zingraff. Many foreigners will always visit the building as it is the handwork of their elites. Presently the building is used by the state as offices for some regional services. The structures are however dilapidating and needs urgent repairs to maintain its decor.



- **Up Station Landscape:** - It is managed by Bamenda I Council. It is along the road as you move down the station hill to town. This site is exploited by tourist within the country. Many will go to view the town as it has very high points, some for relaxation and others for pictures
- **Bamendankwe Palace and Meseum:** - Not well developed due to finances. The long absence of the annual dance festival. This festival usually attracts tourists. There is need for these sites to be renovated.
- **Pastoral Center:** - the site is developed and accessible. It is owned by the Catholic Mission and located at the Ayaba quarters. It is highly exploited because of its serenity and cleanliness. It provides accommodation, restaurant services. It is mostly used for religious retreats, seminars, meetings, marriages and receptions. It also serves as a training center for missionaries.
- **Internatioanl Museum and Library:** - it is developed and accessible. It if managed and owned by Mr Peter S Atanga. Mostly exploited by students and people interested in traditional objects. The main problem is the financial means to employ someone to manage the museum.

#### 4.2.3.1.3 Lodging Structure (Hotels)

There are 02 identified hotels and several Inns that operate within the Council area. The hotels include the Amiralty Hotel that is a 3-star hotel found along the new GRA road. The other is Hiltop Hotel, a 2-star hotel, situated at the entrance of Gendarmerie head quarters.

A green space is being developed by the council adjacent to the Hiltop Hotel.

There are no standard restaurants but eating houses are quiet numerous. They are found in highly populated areas of the Council area.

#### 4.2.4.1.4 Problems in the Tourism Sector

Bamenda I council was designed to be the administrative headquarters of the region. However, she has some touristic potential but are plagued with the following problems:

- Uncoordinated private initiatives and investment in tourism facilities,
- Insufficient/absent of personnel to take proper care of the sites,
- Unprotected touristic sites and attractions,
- Limited access to information on available tourism facilities,
- Poor quality of existing tourism facilities:
  - Hotels have limited facilities and inadequate security.
  - Independent rrestaurants are nor available. Those of class are attached to the 02 hotels within the Council area. Unfortunately, they don't have wide variety of dishes.
  - Eco-tourism facilities are very limited.
  - Transportation of tourists is difficult due to the bad state of the roads into Bamenda town and Bamenda I being the gate way.
- Inadequate promotion of tourism,
- Sub-divisional councils are not implicated in tourism,
- Limited revenue from tourism,
- Inadequate subventions or revenue to manage the sites and pay curators
- No annual festivals in the villages due to the present-political crises.

#### 4.2.4.1.5 Synthesis of Tourism needs

- The Council in collaboration with the Regional and Divisional Delegations have to create a tourism board to boost tourism in the municipality.
- The government should provide means by which these tourism sites can be developed (construction of roads etc.)
- The State should provide adequate budget allocations that will enable carrying out tourism activities and promotion.
- Development of tourism sites,
- The council should design projects for development of any site and propose to MINTOUL, through the Delegations of Tourism

### 4.2.5 Networks, Infrastructures & Transport

#### 4.2.5.1 Road networks and structure

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.

#### 4.2.5.2. Context of road networks previewed in the PDU and Land Use Plan (POS)

The proposed hierarchy of roads in the PDU and POS were meant to ensure maximum accessibility to all functional urban units and to ease movement of people, goods and services within the town.

The elements of the hierarchy of urban and Council roads as contained in the PDU, POS and others include:

1. **Sub-Freeway (National roads):** These distribute traffic in and out of town and districts. This also plays the role of an arterial road,
2. **Primary:** They serve as the main conveyor of incoming traffic from secondary roads to the urban center
3. **Secondary distributor Roads:** Secondary distributors take traffic from the primary roads and distribute it to tertiary and access roads.
4. **Tertiary distributors:** Tertiary distributors, distribute traffic within neighbourhoods or quarters.
5. **Council (Farm to Market) roads:** These are roads meant to convey persons and goods from the rural communities/agricultural production areas into towns and markets.
6. **Access roads:** Take traffic from tertiary distributors and distributes to specific activities and parcels of land or any human development on land.
7. **Footpaths:** Take traffic from access roads to remote and inaccessible areas. Also serves as links to and between buildings especially in densely residential areas.

A number of roads either to be rehabilitated or requiring complete reconstruction was previewed in the PDU and the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (POS) as follows:

#### 1. Within the Short Term (2012-2015)

- Construction of Collector roads

- Construction of 1.42 Km road from end of tar GRA –Ntenefor-Hotspot
  - Construction of a 2.5Km road from Ayaba Stream-Below Big Mankon Cemetery-Back Our lady of Lourdes-Nacho Round about
  - Construction of road from Customs junction to Palace
  - Construction of road from Moyo Corners-Pastoral center –mile 1
- 2. Medium Term (2012-2017)**
- Construction of secondary distribution roads
  - Construction of a 6.88 Km road from Bamendankwe – Ndzah
- 3. Long Term (2012-2027)**
- Construction of a double carriage way Bypass from Welcome to Bamenda-Akumbele- Alotimeting-GRA-Mile 2

Five (05) of the roads programmed above received partial maintenance (surface dressing) tarred surface.

#### 4.2.5.3 State of Existing Road networks and structure

The proposed road network for Bamenda I is based on minimizing traffic through the main activity areas in general and the government office zone and high income residential zone. People should only come to these areas because they need a service or have something to do there. Those entering Bamenda I should be provided with options to reach their destinations without losing time and cost. It is also necessary to provide a wide range of choices to different destinations within the Bamenda I.

It is on the basis of this that we have proposed the following functional hierarchy of roads for Bamenda I as follows: -

- A freeway which carries traffic from outside Bamenda through Santa and enable exogenous traffic to by-pass Bamenda I to Bambili and eventually to Kumbo and Fundong respectively;
- A sub freeway which carries traffic from the freeway in Bangshie to Mile two Nkwen;
- Primary roads which take traffic from the freeway and sub-freeway to specific communities or activity areas in Bamenda I and to the City centre;
- Secondary distributors which take traffic and distribute within communities or activity areas within Bamenda I;
- Tertiary roads distribute traffic within neighborhoods or local activity areas;
- Access roads provide access to individual property.

Within each urban Sector, tertiary distributors take traffic from secondary roads and distribute to residential clusters. It is recommended that a separate path be created along one side of primary and secondary distributor roads for bicycles and motorcycles with controlled crossing wherever necessary. This shall contribute to increase the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle users. Regular and well-constructed footpaths should lead from neighbourhoods and connect to service centres.

**Table 20: Major roads within Bamenda I Council**

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF ROAD	LENGTH (DISTANCE)
<b>A- Tarred Roads</b>		
1	Bamenda/ Bafoussam stretch of the road	2.5Km
2	BMM, Bamenda Station – Bamendankwe Palace	5.0KM
3	GRA, Bamenda Station- Ntasah	2.0Km
4	Cattle market, Njiengan- Mutangoh Market	3.5KM

S/N	DESCRIPTION OF ROAD	LENGTH (DISTANCE)
5	CENEJES Mankon- Aningndoh (Blue Moon)	4.0KM
6	PMI Nkwen- Bangshie	4.0KM
7	Nacho Junction- Pa Ngohmanji	2.3KM
8	Nacho Junction- Ntaghang	2.0KM
9	St. Blaise Health Centre - Ntaghang	2.2KM
<b>B- Feeder Roads- Earth Roads- Dressing</b>		
1	Check Point( Bamenda/ Bafoussam Road) - Akumbele	3.2 KM
2	Pork Market via Abumuchi - Akumbele	5.5 KM
3	Pastoral Junction – Moyo Corner	2.5KM
4	End of Tar GRA via Pa Achunche – Hot Spot	2.0 Km
5	End of Tar via CS Ntenefor – Hot Spot	2.5 Km
6	Hot Spot, Ntenefor- Bangshie	2.0 KM
7	Bangshie- Bujong	2.5 KM
8	Hot Spot, Ntenefor- Health Centre	3.5 KM
9	Palace- Menka	2.5 KM
10	Palace- Ntafubuh	3.0 KM
11	Cattle market-Bujong-Mutangoh market square	3.5 KM
12	Blue moon – Aningdoh I – Old CENAJES	4.0 KM
13	Nacho Junction – Pa Ngomangi	2.0 KM
14	Ntaghang – St Blaise Health Centre	2.2 KM
15	GBHS Bamendankwe – Pastoral Center	1.25 KM
16	GSS Abangoh – Angel of Bethany	2.25 KM

#### 4.2.5.4 Hierarchy of Roads

There is no clear distinction in the hierarchy of road network in Bamenda I Council. No clear distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary. All the types of roads are used as the various categories.

#### 4.2.5.5 Physical State of side-walks

There are very few sidewalks in Bamenda I council area. Sidewalks are only found along the customs-governor's junction stretch and the governor's Junction-End of tar GRA. The sidewalk between custom's junction to governor's office junction is gradually being 'invaded' by petty traders.

##### 4.2.5.5.1 Parking

Roads tarred within the Bamenda I Council area did not provide parking spaces. This was due to the fact that; no commercial center had been provided in Bamenda I council area. Within the City of Bamenda, parking was provided only at the commercial avenue. However, with the current crisis, internal migration to the custom's area of Bamenda I had increased. With the current situation, parking lot could be created along Custom-Prison junction road. This will bring a bit of sanity in the area.

##### 4.2.5.5.2 Traffic Lighting System

There is total absence of traffic lighting system in the council area. One was installed in 1984 at the governor's office. It served for some years after the Congress of the national party and the Agro-pastoral show. However, Bamenda I does not witness any traffic hold up except poor stationary of vehicles at the custom's junction.

#### **4.2.5.5.3 Public Lighting**

There are some traffic lights on some major roads and strategic streets in Bamenda I. The street lights are notably along the new road to Hot spot from Governor's junction, GRA, Custom's junction to the Fon's palace. There are some street lights along the N11 road – Bamenda- Santa road

#### **4.2.6 Transport**

In many sub-Saharan cities, the relationship between land use and transportation is highly underrated. This situation prevails in Bamenda and is alleged to be the greatest cause of transportation problems in the city. Transportation and land use planning decisions interact. Transport planning decisions affect land use development, and land use conditions affect transport activity. These relationships are complex, with various interactive effects. It is therefore important to understand these in order to integrate planning.

It should be realized that transportation is a function of land use and as the demand to travel depends significantly on the pattern and relationship between land uses. A balanced land use plan can minimize the need and demand to travel long distances to work, school and services.

Bamenda I hosts the regional headquarters of the North West and the gateway into the region from French Cameroon. It is also the link to Bamenda City. 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 to connect destinations within Cameroon and Nigeria.

For the purpose of preparing a land use plan for Bamenda I, the diagnosis of transport and traffic management shall focus on- :

- Pattern of land use and transportation in Bamenda
- Modes of transport
- Inter urban transport
- Intra urban transport
- Traffic management
- Traffic flow
- Accidents

##### **4.2.6.1 The Objective of PDU/LUP in the Transport Sector**

The principal basic concern with regards to the development of transport within the town was to open up main roads as identified in the POS planning reports.

The proposed transportation plan for Bamenda I aims to limit inter urban transport along freeways and sub-freeways to and from well-defined and built transportation terminals.

From the transportation terminals, intra urban transport shall be assured along primary, secondary, tertiary roads, motorcycle and bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways.

Priority should be given to encouraging travel within Bamenda I on foot, two and three wheeled transport facilities and mass transportation.

##### **4.2.6.2 Existing situation in the Transport Sector**

###### **a) Pattern of land use and transportation in Bamenda**

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

- The concentration of government offices Up-station also generates journeys from across the City to work and obtain services from Up-station;
- The concentration of public and community services within the inner area contributes to journeys across the Bamenda I to work and obtain services from the City centre;

- The location of government schools on the periphery means many people move from the inner and middle areas to peripheral zones for work and to school;
- The concentration of higher education facilities along the Bamenda – Bambili corridor contributes to time consuming and costly journeys to and from higher education facilities;
- The unsegregated pattern of residential land uses makes it difficult for people to live near where they work or obtain services;
- Most informal commercial and service industrial services are dispersed across the City and contribute to crisscrossing journeys to and from work to obtain services.

### **4.2.6.3 Modes of Transport**

One of the visible consequences of low income level can be linked to the distribution mode of movement adopted. 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. Observation shows that most people trek or use motorbikes as means of transport.

#### **4.2.6.3.1 Public Mode of Transport**

##### **4.2.6.3.1.1. Regular urban Taxis**

Over 40% of movements in the city (both intra and inter urban) are done by this mode. The working spheres and the organization of this mode of movement is not organised & sectorised and the state of these taxis is fast deteriorating. Taxi transportation within Bamenda is operated by private individuals. By the end of the year 2013, the Bamenda city council had registered 2383 taxis for the city. The survival of this form of transportation within the town is being threatened by the emergence of motorbike transportation coupled with fast deterioration of the roads. The operation of taxis is however limited to tarred roads and selected earth roads with limited access to the depths of the neighborhoods. Since Bamenda I is made up of more earth roads, motor bikes are mostly used by the population.

##### **4.2.6.3.1.2. Commercial Motorbikes (OKADA)**

This mode takes care of about 40% of movements in the city. The scope of this mode is fast growing as it is expected to be the most used mode in times to come. Despite the 2008 prime ministerial decree aimed at controlling and reducing the growth of the motor cycle sector in Cameroon, the activity has simply kept on growing. They pose competition to taxis both on tarred and earth roads and have been identified as being a mode for the youths and adults. Despite the accident risks due to reckless driving and overloading, they are more accessible especially with the untrained and inexperienced riders who put in jeopardy passengers' lives.

#### **4.2.6.3.2 Private modes of Transport**

Private modes of movements refer to those modes of movement not accessible and open to the general public hence of higher cost.

**Buses:** The use of buses for mobility is spearheaded by learning institutions and some public institutes. This mode is reserved only for registered students or pupils of the learning institutions. About 90% of private learning institutions have buses which they use for the transportation of their students. This mode is more secure, economic and sustainable.

**Private cars:** With the growing affluence witnessed in the city, the rate of car ownership is sharply on the rise. It is however difficult to get the exact numbers of private vehicles in the

city but field surveys show that 0 out of 000 households own vehicles for their private use. This increase is due to the introduction of second hand brand cars. Civil servants and some key employees of private and parastatal institutions have service cars which they also use for their mobility.

**Private Motorcycles:** More and more city dwellers have their private motorcycles which they use for their personal mobility. The major reason behind this choice is the high financial cost of having a vehicle. More to this, vehicles cannot access the remote settlements and squatter settlements prevailing in the city.

**Trekking:** The majority of the residents who cannot afford taxi fares and the unpredictable motorcycle fares move on foot regularly. The result of this action is the creation of un planned footpath networks. The MINHUD through the PDUE project has paved and developed some of these footpaths but more than 95% of the prominent ones are still undeveloped. Such footpaths cross difficult ravines and streams with delicate footbridges. An example of a prominent footpath is that linking the old town to the up station neighborhood. This footpath and many others should be developed and made safe given the relative importance they have on the mobility of dwellers with very low monthly incomes.

**Cargo Lorries:** Cargo Lorries are specialized in the transportation of freight and goods. Dominant products transported here include foodstuff and wood transported from peripheral farms to the city markets. Some other Lorries specialise in the transportation of building materials like sand and gravel to the city.

#### **4.2.6.3.3 Inter-urban Mode of Transport (Travel Agencies).**

Bamenda I Council has just 01 transport agency, AVENIR VOYAGES, conveying people in and out of the Council area. It transports person and goods into and out of Bamenda I from Mbouda and Baffousam. It operates at the park. It has no permanent site yet. For the moment, it operates from the Bamenda I Motor Park.

#### **4.2.6.4 Services linked to Road Transport**

Bamenda I is host to the regional capital hence, host the most hierarchy of transport services. We have the Regional Delegation of Transport, Road Safety, gendarme /police, Technical services for mechanical inspection/check of vehicles, insurance companies, transporter association/union etc. These services operate to ensure proper functioning of the transportation system in the North West, Bamenda city, and Bamenda I Council.

##### **4.2.6.4.1 Motor Parks**

There is only 01 motor park operating in the Council area. It's located at Alostimiting, opposite the BMM. Most passengers are those travelling to or from the West Region. However, due to the poorly organized sector and financial hardship, passengers are picked by private and commercial vehicle at customs junction.

##### **4.2.6.4.2 Filling station**

There is only one fuel filling station within the Council area, TRADEX. It is just situated after the centenary monument. Before the crisis, there were 02 filling stations. The crisis has forced CAMOCO, situated opposite the gendarmerie brigade. 02 filling stations are respectively under the control of the Army and Gendarmerie. They serve the military.

#### **4.2.6.5 Environmental problems linked to Transport sector**

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

##### **4.2.6.5.1. 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 dry seasons; the situation will be compounded bringing negative health consequences to the population.

##### **4.2.6.5.2. Abandoned Vehicles**

During the CDP study, it was observed that a number of vehicles have been abandoned within the peripheries of the town and garages. 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 increase rate of imported vehicles coupled with absence of parking, we are bound to witness increase environmental problems as cited above, hence the need to apply Law No 96/12 of 05/08/1996 regarding environmental management.

##### **4.2.6.5.3 Drainage networks and structure**

A coherent drainage network and structures are indispensable for the expected rapidly growing Bamenda I. It shall contribute to the sustainable and durable land development and ensures the conservation of the environment, environmental health and the safety of life and property. In the process of urban development, man disrupts the natural patterns of storm drainage and should replace it with man-made one. Although it is expensive to provide and manage, it is a necessity which cannot be delayed or neglected.

##### **4.2.6.5.3.1 Disposition of drainage system in the PDU and LUP**

Drainage was identified as a problem in both PDU and the POS. It was proposed that a functional drainage network be an integral component of urban infrastructure. The strategies proposed for the realization of the drainage networks were:

- Systematically extend urban drainage networks to match the growth and expansion of town
- Carry out annual routine drainage infrastructure maintenance programmes
- Providing clear organizational arrangements for planning, design, construction, management and maintenance of drainage networks and structures
- Mobilizing resources for the drainage networks and structures
- Creating mechanisms for financing drainage networks and structures
- Streamline roles and responsibilities for urban drainage

Unfortunately, no specific actions and activities were identified and programmed for both the medium and long term. This probably explains why attention was not given to drainage system by the stakeholders concerned.

The overall goal is to continuously provide Bamenda I with a coherent, adequate and durable drainage network to match its growth and expansion over time and space. To achieve this, action should be taken to ensure that each road is provided with an adequate and durable drainage structure; natural drainage channels should be constructed progressively to receive runoff water, each plot and building should be well-drained. There is need to ensure the regular clearing and maintenance of drainage channels.



#### 4.2.6.5.3.2 Existing state of urban drainage networks and structure

The state of the drainage system in Bamenda I is characterised by;

- 1) Most buildings have no regular well built drains around their houses
- 2) Most buildings plots have no well constructed drains to carry storm water to road side drains
- 3) Most access roads do not have side drains to collect storm water from plots
- 4) Most main roads do not have adequate and well constructed side drains and structures to collect storm water from plots and access roads
- 5) Unprotected and undeveloped watercourses which make up the natural channels for storm drainage.

Water courses and natural drainage channels have not been constructed to collect storm water. The earth roads are generally maintained through community works. The community too, create road path that serve them.

The main challenge within this sector is the drainage system. The maintenance, especially on tarred road is very irregular and this leads to the blockage of the drainage system the easily degenerates the road network. There classifications of the roads (National, Secondary and Primary) have different levels of responsibilities. There exist frequent conflicts on who is responsible in the maintenance of the various categories of roads; hence most at times, the maintenance of the roads are abandoned.

Bamenda I has a rich hierarchy of natural drainage channels which include primary watercourses and their tributaries which drain the area. In addition, there exist networks of local natural channels which collect runoff water form road side drains to watercourses. Unfortunately, these natural channels have not been developed to facilitate the flow of runoff water.

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.

#### 4.2.6.5.4 Types of drainage networks

Five types of drainages exist:

- Primary Drainage
- Secondary Drainage
- Tertiary Drainage
- Local Drainage
- Property Drainage

The table below shows the public right-of-ways and parties responsible for each hierarchy of drainage networks.

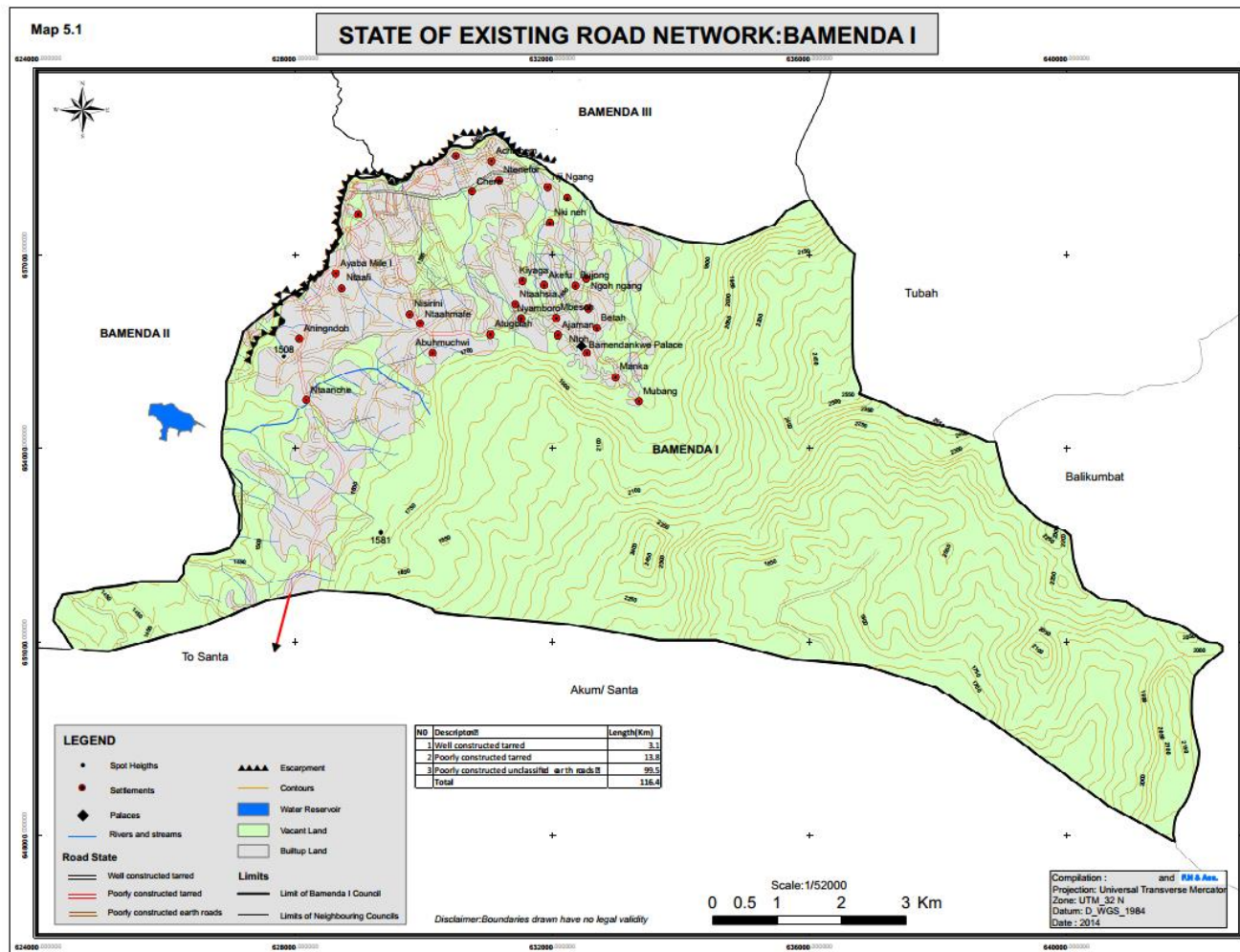
**Table 21: Public right-of-way and parties responsible for each hierachy of drainage network within Bamenda I Council**

S/N	Drainage network	Public Right-of-ways	Setbacks	Responsible Parties
01	Primary collectors	25	5.0	BCC
02	Secondary collectors	20	5.0	BCC
03	Tertiary collectors	15	3.0	Sub-divisional councils
04	Local collectors	10	1.5	Sub-divisional councils
05	Property drainage	5	1.5	Landlords and occupants

#### **4.2.6.5.5 Problems of Drainage Networks and Structures**

The present state of drainage results in entrenching soil erosion, frequent floods, loss of lives and property, rapid and serious degradation of roads, loss of aquatic biodiversity and unsatisfactory environmental health conditions. Most of the drainages provided lack minimum requirements.

Bamenda has a good natural drainage system which surface and subsurface drainage problems can be avoided. The water courses of Bamenda I River Mezam and its tributaries network drain almost the entire municipality.



**Map 9: Road network within Bamenda I Council**

#### 4.2.7 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 the human development. Bamenda II Council has two systems of provision of potable water:

- CAMWATER network;
- Village water supply schemes

##### 4.2.7.1 Water Supply as previewed in the PDU and LUP

The networks for the distribution of pipe borne water need to be restructured to meet the demand of the population. All pipes were to follow the road networks and be buried at least **1m** below the road surface. The pipe sizes were to maintain some degree of **hierarchy** in the distribution. This was to be achieved through:

1. Diagnosis into water supply by the ministry MINEE in order to determine future demand.
2. Extension of water supply and distribution,
3. Extension of water projects:
  - ✓ Extension of water from Menka to Bangshie
  - ✓ Extension of water from Akumbele to Ntanche

The activities in the water sector realised did not match with what was recommended in the PDU and POS respectively either because:

- ✓ The service providers (CAMWATER and CDE) do not have the PDU and POS urban planning documents so as to see what was previewed for the medium and long terms,
- ✓ Very little or no investment in the infrastructural plan by the service providers,
- ✓ Non respect of road network hierarchy plan as contained in the POS by MINEE concerning the implementation the Bamenda Giant potable primary distribution conduit of 2017 spread across the three Bamenda Sub-Divisional Councils.

##### 4.2.7.2 Existing state of Water supply

The current state of water supply in Bamenda I is characterised by: -

- Multiple and disperse sources of water supply
  - ✓ Mendakwe reservoir
  - ✓ Bamendankwe community water
- Inadequate capacities of water supply
- Incoherent water supply networks and infrastructure
- Poorly constructed and installed water supply network
- Unprotected water catchments
- Poorly maintained water supply network and infrastructure
- Doubtful quality of water supply

The supply of potable water in the city is the sole responsibility of the state and its failure in this activity has led to alternative sources of water supply. These sources of water vary from one subdivision to the other and according to physical constraints;

##### 4.2.7.2.1 CAMWATER System

A private utility company, CDE, is responsible solely for the distribution of water to the population. Water is captured from the Bafut-Ngamba forest. A 1000m<sup>3</sup> tank is constructed at Akumbele to support. It was meant to supply water within Bamenda I and environs. Insufficient investment has hampered the supply making water supply to be epileptic.

#### 4.2.7.2.2 Community water supply schemes

The Council has a community water scheme that flows by gravity whose initial project was started by HELVETAS. The gravity system is supported by 12 catchments with none being protected to standard, 10 tanks totalling a capacity of 47000m<sup>3</sup>, and 5 collection chambers. There are 08 catchments that could be exploited to increase the water volume. The pipe network runs for about 18 kms. Of the 53 quarters, 16 are not covered by the water network either by CDE or the gravity water scheme. The quarters concerned are; Abangoh, Achichem II, Ajaman, Akwena II, Alohsemeting II, Chere, Fenougwo, Hausa, Ntafubuh, Ntatikoh, Ntamafeh I, Ntamafeh II, Ntenefor. Due to population pressure, there is a lot of encroachment into the catchment area. Coupled with the climate change, the water table has dropped thus making it difficult for the system to meet the demand. Consequently, water is being rationed. There are 37 public taps but less than 60% are functional.

The table below give the data on the gravity water scheme

**Table 22: Gravity water supply schemes within Bamenda I Council**

Name of Quarter	Operational Catchment	Potential Catchment	Tanks and Capacity	Collecting Chamber
Abangoh				
Abuhmuchwi	1		7000m <sup>3</sup>	1
Ajaman		1		
Akwena I			4000m <sup>3</sup>	
Akwombung			5000m <sup>3</sup>	
Atugolah	2			
Ayaba I			3000m <sup>3</sup>	
Bangshie	2		5000m <sup>3</sup>	1
Menka	4	2	5000m <sup>3</sup>	2
Mubang	1	2	5000m <sup>3</sup>	
Nesirine	1	2		1
Njiengang		1		
Ntaache I			3000m <sup>3</sup>	
Ntaasah			5000m <sup>3</sup>	
Ntafubuh	1			
Ntoh			5000m <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>47000m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>5</b>

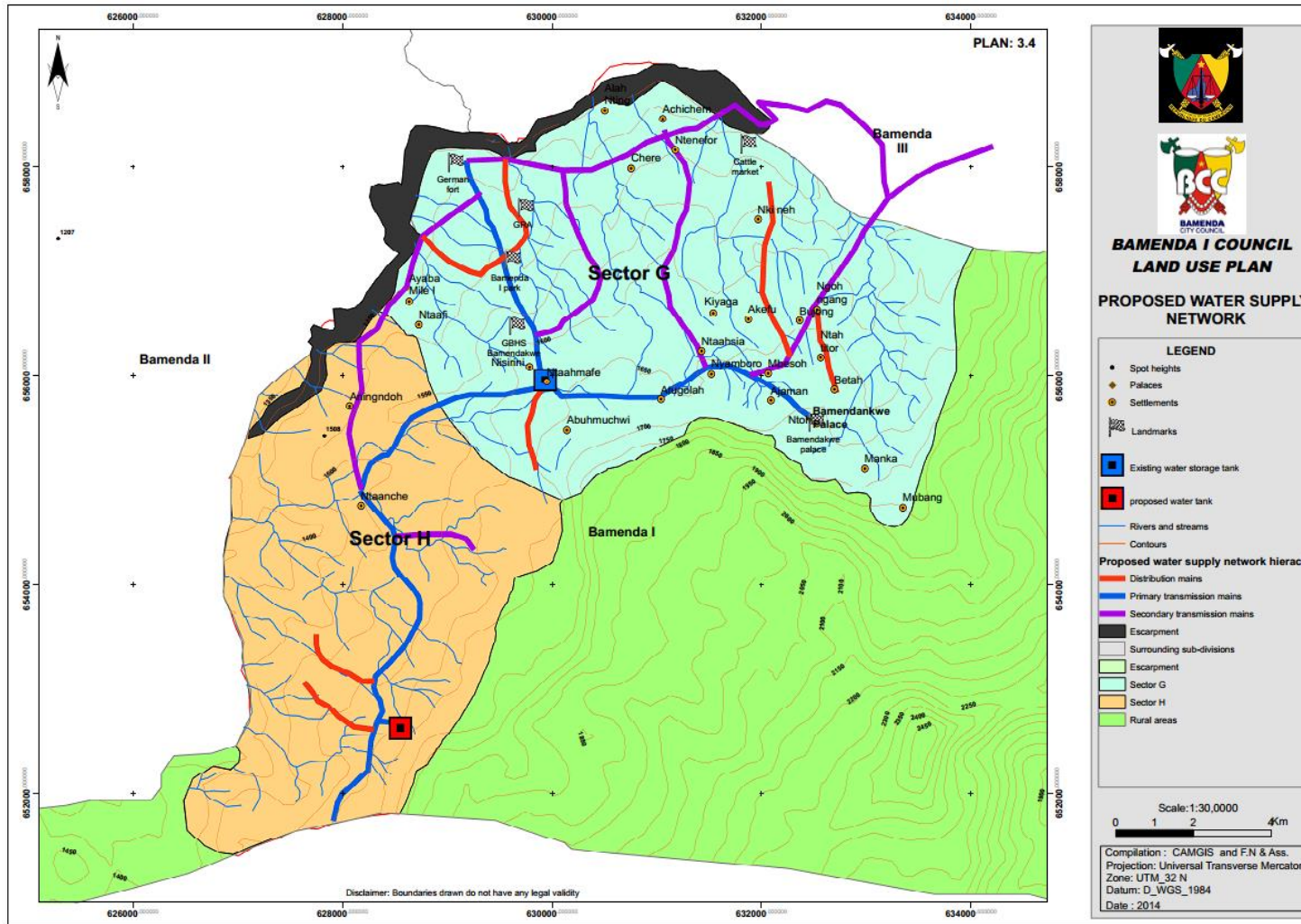
*Source: Bamenda I water management board*

#### 4.2.7.3 Problems of water supply

Some of the causes to the problems of water supply identified during the PQDs studies include:

- ✓ Non extension of water to some quarters,
- ✓ Contaminated water of pipes,
- ✓ No Public stand taps,
- ✓ Dirty and smelling water supply,
- ✓ Inadequate water supply,
- ✓ No supply of quality potable water,
- ✓ Un-constructed spring sources,
- ✓ Poor quality of water,
- ✓ High connection and monthly rates for land developers and occupants
- ✓ Poor services by CAMWATER/CDE,

- ✓ Inadequate capacities of water supply,
- ✓ Incoherent water supply networks and infrastructure,
- ✓ Poorly constructed and installed water supply network,
- ✓ Unprotected water catchments,
- ✓ Poorly maintained water supply network and infrastructure.
- ✓ Poor management of the Water Management Committee, WMC, due to absence of formal training and tool kits for technicians.
- ✓ Existing water catchment are not protected
- ✓ Haphazard and irregular reticulation of water supply networks
- ✓ Non-durable and irregular alignment and reticulation of other water means
- ✓ Dilapidating pipes and exposure of some pipes making it susceptible to damage
- ✓ Leaking tanks



Map 10: Existing and Proposed Water supply Schemes within Bamenda I Council

## **4.2.8 Energy Supply Networks and Infrastructure**

### **4.2.8.1 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 demand are not available for general use. However, some individuals explore solar energy for private use.

### **4.2.8.2 Activities previewed in the LUP**

The goal in the POS was to provide adequate, safe and regular energy supply at affordable cost to all and for all purposes to match the expected rapid growth and expansion. To achieve the above stated goal, the following activities were programmed for the medium and long term (2014-2027):

1. Upgrading and rehabilitate existing energy supply system to meet short and medium term needs;
2. Provide multiple and well managed energy supply sources;
3. Ensure that urban expansion programmes are accompanied by durable extension of energy supply networks and infrastructure
4. Continuously expand the supply of energy to match growing needs and demands
5. Ensure the regular maintenance of energy supply networks and infrastructure.
6. Increase electricity capacity to the level required by various threshold population
7. Extension of electricity supply to proposed industrial zones
8. Studies to transform overhead cabling to underground cabling
9. Extension of electricity in various quarters of the Fondoms specifically in:
  - ✓ Extension of electricity from Bangshie – Menka
  - ✓ Extension of electricity from Bujong – Ntafebouh
  - ✓ Extension of electricity from Ntanche – Akumbele
  - ✓ Extension of electricity from ‘Old Check point’ Akumbele to Palace

### **4.2.8.3 Existing electricity supply networks and infrastructure**

About 50% of the council area is electrified. High tension cables run BMM Bamenda Station to Mutangoh Market covering a distance of about 4.5 KM. The low tension length is 1250m and the average tension length is 50m. The main source of energy supply is AES- SONEL. Solar panels as an alternative to the national grid is gradually becoming popular but for the well to do. Statistics on the number of legal connections are not known.

#### **4.2.8.3.1 Domestic energy**

Domestic energy supply for cooking is by butane. This source is mainly used in the urban setting and affordable by high income earners. Wood fuel is mostly used by the low income earners and mostly in the rural setting.

#### **4.2.8.4 Problems of Energy Supply**

- **High Cost of Connection and Re-Installation of Electricity Supply:** The cost of connection and procedure 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.
- **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.

- ***Over-Dependence on a Single Source of Energy Supply:*** Virtually the whole population of Bamenda I 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 a total doom in business activity and great losses are treated at individual account.
- ***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. Also, this is 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. This also leads to the load shading!
- ***Haphazardly and illegal Overhead Networks Connections:*** All the distribution cables from the substation at Ntarikon to all parts of Bamenda I are overhead distribution cables. These distribution cables do not follow any definite format. They follow the road that leads to the settlement. Also the poles are been used for other purposes by the public. Conspicuous is the cable distributors who use same distribution poles for their cables.

#### **4.2.10 Communication networks and structure**

##### **4.2.10.1 Existing state of communication networks and structure**

The communication network like in most part of the country is provided by CAMTEL, MTN, ORANGE, YOMEE and NEXTEL. Their signals are well covered over the entire Council area. However, none of the service provider has 100% in all the quarters of Bamenda I. Most of the population use mobile phones while a few, especially the top civil servants prerogatives use fixed lines at home and in the office.

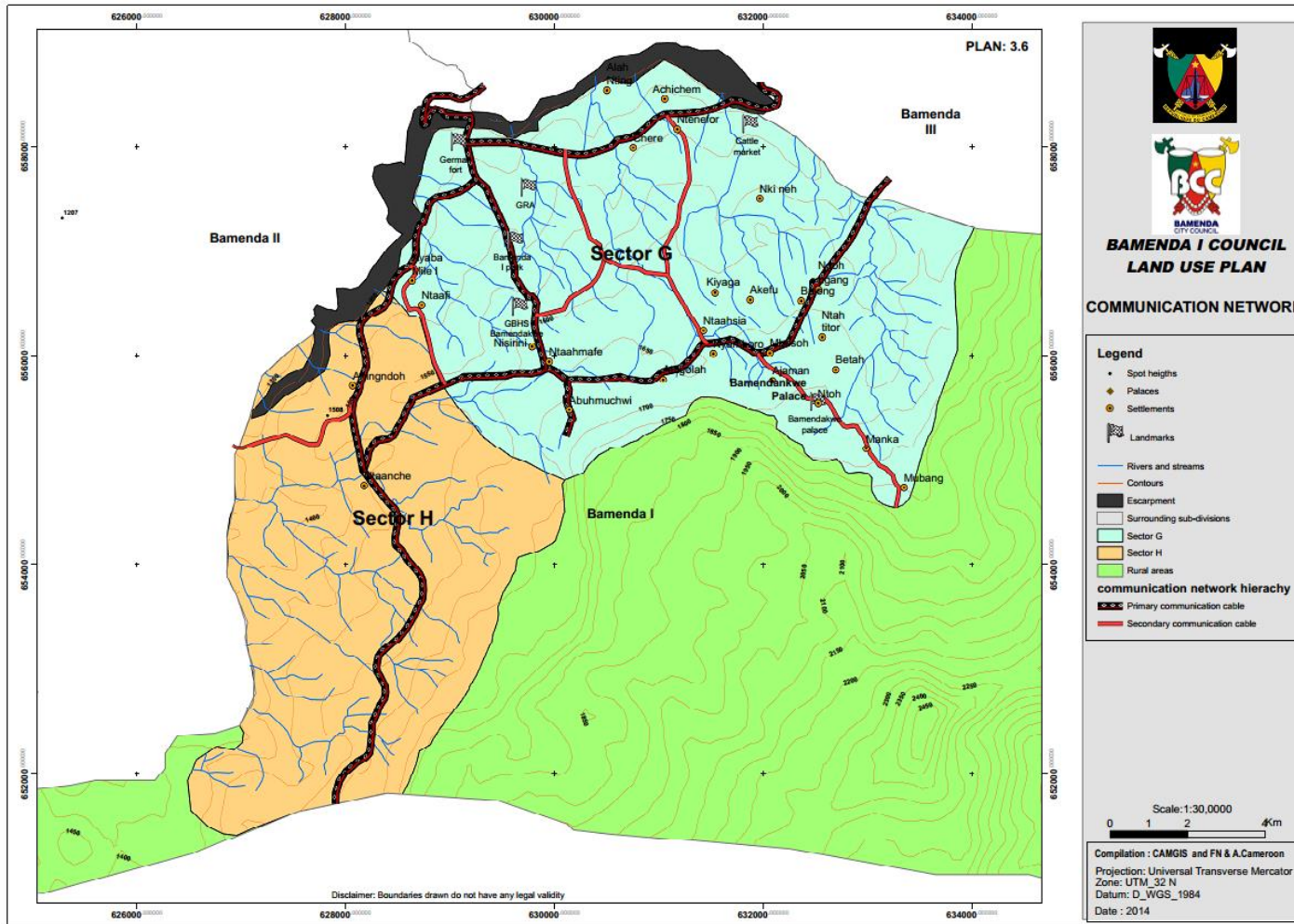
Television images are assured by CRTV signals. The CRTV signals do not cover 100% of the Council area. To make up, some well to do use cable distributors and satellite dishes.

Radio signals are also provided by CRTV and its 100% coverage. No private or community radio exists in Bamenda I council but the population receive radio signals from private stations in town. Prominent amongst them are Radio Evangellum, Radio Hot Cocoa, Afrique Nouvelle, Ndefcam radio who are based in Bamenda II.

There exist a postal service within the Council area. The Post Office also send money and involve in limited banking activities.

##### **4.2.10.2 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 much mobile phone SMS publicity text messages,
- Frauds (cyber crime),
- Non-durable energy supply network and infrastructure,



Map 11: Communication Network within Bamenda I Council

### **4.3 SYNTHESIS ON THE VULNERABLE POPULATION**

The vulnerable people are those who are easily liable to get hurt by virtue of their physical, environmental or mental conditions. This group of people includes those with disabilities, the aged, orphans, single parents. The current Anglophone crisis has ushered in another category of the vulnerable population- Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The main government service in-charge of this group of persons in the Social Affairs ministry. Unfortunately, their annual budget is usually too small to meet the demands of those they have to carter for. For this reason, there are several civil society organizations and International NGOs working for the interest of this group of person. The phenomenon of IDPs has brought in UN agency- UNHCR stationed in Bamenda I Council area. Another NGO present is the NRC, Norwegian Refugee Council.

#### **4.3.1. Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWD)**

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 activities 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, these categories of persons face a lot of social and especially infrastructural inconveniences.

**Table 23: Situation of vulnerable population within Bamenda I Council**

Category	Number	Problems faced vis-à-vis their vulnerability	Strength (vis-à-vis vulnerability)	Needs (vis-a-vis vulnerability)
Aged persons	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with basic needs</li> <li>- Idleness and loneliness</li> <li>- Absence of services to take charge of their concerns within municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can get involved in petty business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capital for petty trading activities</li> <li>- Supply of basic needs and medications</li> </ul>
Physically disable	98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in moving around</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petty business</li> <li>Presence of NGO working with disabilities in council area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- movement gadget (Tricycle)</li> <li>- capital to improve business activities</li> </ul>
Single mothers	258	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stigmatization</li> <li>- sexually exploited</li> <li>- difficulties in meeting needs of children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-some have special skills</li> <li>-petty trading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support to meet needs of children</li> <li>- Start-off capital</li> </ul>
Internal Displaced Persons, IDPs	192	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulties in meeting up with basic needs</li> <li>- Financial pressure on their host</li> <li>- Frequent displacement and hence difficult to do long term planning</li> <li>- Exposed to societal exploitation</li> <li>- Psychological problems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-made up of varied socio-professional groups</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Psycho-social support</li> <li>- Start –off capital</li> </ul>

*Source: AnC Field survey 2019*

### **4.3.2 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

The phenomenon of the internally displaced is a recent concept that has sprung up in Cameroon, the North West Region and Bamenda I 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. Initially, the Bamenda I Council area was a ‘safe heaven’ as it was not affected due to the presence of the military that kept away the armed men.

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 resolve 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. Some 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 Challenges Faced by IDPs in Bamenda I Council Area**

The challenges faced by this new phenomenon of vulnerable population range from social to economic:

##### **4.3.2.1.1. Social Challenges**

###### **Education**

Most of the displaced children who accompany their parents are of school going age and automatically stop their Education

Within the present context, it is not only the **IDP’s** whose Education is disrupted, even children where these **IDP’s** are accepted also have the effect of Educational disruption as they are disturbed from going to school

Even when it is possible that they go to school, the problem of logistics to buy books, pay school fees, and cater for school needs exist. The parents who were the bread winners have lost their sources of revenue and find it difficult to make ends meet

###### **Health**

Health is a big problem confronting the **IDP’s**. Change in environment comes along with other health problems. Malaria is an endemic disease and they have to come to terms with its cure. Diarrhea and other illnesses resulting from bad water and poor sanitation conditions inadequate toilets crop up and have to be looked into.

###### **Lodging**

Many families who hitherto lived comfortable in their homes today find themselves cramped up in rooms not fit to take up even 3 but in tens, some lie on the bare floor and feeding turns to be a matter of survival of the fittest. the need therefore arises to provide facilities, be they tents (modern) such other logistics are blankets, mosquito nets and other materials intended to make life comfortable

##### **4.3.2.1.2. Economic Challenges**

Most of the displaced in the majority are women who practiced subsistent farming. With this, they were able to feed and sell the excess which was used to cater for their daily needs and

those of their children. Today, they find themselves in strange places living with friends and others deprived of their land. In such conditions, they can no longer do farming and have lost all their sources of income

To get them out of this dilemma, they need to be empowered to do other things and not necessarily farming. This becomes very difficult as for the most they were basically illiterate

#### **4.3.2.2 The Intervening Agencies**

The intervening agencies have been mostly the Civil Society Organizations, CSO, the conventional churches (Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian) while the Pentecostal churches have been 'silent'. The IDP phenomenon has ushered in UN agencies and other humanitarian agencies and NGOs.

On her part, the government has created Disarmament Center and a registration center for the IDPs where basic needs are periodically distributed to the IDPs

#### **4.3.2.3 Actions undertaken by Bamenda I Council**

To lessen the plight of the IDPs, the council authorities have taken some actions in providing some basic needs.

1. The Bamenda I Council assisted these **IDP's** through collection and distribution of some food items and toiletries within the Municipality. This went basically to the most vulnerable population of **FULANIS** some from **NJIKWA** and **NKAMBE**
2. The Council has continued to lobby and sensitize the local population on the need to be of assistance to these displaced persons
3. The Council has constituted a data base of this displaced persons with which it has continued to source for assistance for them

#### **4.3.2.4 Feedback and Evaluation**

The periodic distribution of food and non-food items to these IDPs has gone a long way to alleviate the suffering of the IDPs. On the face value, those who have received the item are quite appreciative but more still has to be done to make them comfortable.

#### **4.3.2.4 Way Forward**

The economic and social setback this crisis has caused has made most of the people to wish for a lasting solution to the crisis. Just like in all other crisis and problems, lasting solutions can only be sort when the root causes are properly diagnosed. Until such an initiative is taken the crisis will seem to be far from over.

Notwithstanding, the government has taken certain measures to seek a logical end to the crisis. A National Dialogue has just been organized. The recommendations are get to be transformed into resolutions so that the populace will be able to appreciate to solution strategy by the government.

### **4.3.3 Synthesis of data on the Mbororos /Fulani**

#### **4.3.3.1 The Mbororos/Fulani community**

The Mbororos in Bamenda I Council make up a single ethnic group that speak the same language (Fulani). Within the Council area, the Mbororos are clustered around Hotspot area. They have their own quarter called Hausa Quarter. They have their traditional set-ups that are well organized, with the *ArDOS* being in charge of a handful of Mbororo families (Hamlets or Sares). Unlike in other areas where Mbororo families often settle on the hills, far away from the village settlement, in Bamenda I, they live together with the other population. They intermingle a lot with the indigenous population.

#### **4.3.3.2 Mbororo/Fulani culture**

The Mbororos/Fulani as every other people have a distinct culture that sets them apart from the other inhabitants of the Municipality. They are mainly Muslim by religion as well as polygamous by nature. They tie most of their life around cattle and without cattle they are not considered Fulani/Mbororo. This is why though land is scarce in Bamenda I; most of them still look for ways to keep cattle out of the Municipality. Presently with the integration of the Mbororo/Fulani population into the community, they are now imbibing the customs around and also marrying the indigenous population. Most of the Mbororos are either literate or semi literate. This is because they attach little or no importance to formal education. Most of them acquire an Islamic education to facilitate the practice of their religion and the reading of their holy book –The “Koran”.

Their integration into mainstream activities of the municipality is evident in their desire to live side by side with the population of the Municipality. They are represented by a councilor in this dispensation.

#### **4.3.3.3 Mbororo/Fulani economic activities**

The economic activities of the Mbororo/Fulani community are mainly livestock rearing and agriculture. With limited land to accommodate this activity, most of the Fulanis/ Mbororos rear cattle out of the Municipality. They however rear small ruminants just like the rest of the indigenes but cattle is reared mostly out of the Municipality in large quantities. It is part of their culture to always be with cattle. Without cattle, a Fulani feels incomplete. They are also involved in other supplementary activities involving livestock like processing products from milk. The women are involved in processing cheese, yoghurt and even hair oil. They sell these activities to earn a living.

Agriculture is also a very important activity the Mbororo/Fulanis involve in. They use the manure from cattle, goats and sheep to cultivate food crops like maize and lots of vegetable. These crops are sold in the different markets within the Municipality.

Most Fulani youths are involved in bike riding and transportation businesses. Since most of the youths of Fulani extraction hardly attend school to completion, they tend to ride bikes for income generation.

#### 4.4. Problem analysis by sector

**Table 24: Consolidated Problems analysis per sector within Bamenda I Council**

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
1	Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools</li> <li>- Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools (toilet, water points)</li> <li>- Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>- Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>- Inadequate equipment</li> <li>- Inadequate didactic materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor learning condition</li> <li>- Poor performance in school</li> <li>- Poor results</li> <li>- High rate of school dropouts</li> <li>- Low level of education</li> <li>- High cost of educational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of toilets and drinking points</li> <li>- Supply didactic materials in schools</li> <li>- Recruitment of PTA teachers</li> <li>- Construct classrooms</li> <li>- Provide basic didactic materials/equipment</li> <li>- Identification of pupils without birth certificates;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of more classrooms</li> <li>- Construction of toilets and drinking points</li> <li>- Provision of more desks</li> <li>- Supply didactic materials in schools</li> <li>- Recruitment trained teachers</li> <li>- Create and construct more public schools</li> </ul>
2	Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient establishment of secondary grammar and technical schools</li> <li>- Inadequate school infrastructure (class rooms, workshops, desks, toilets, libraries, water</li> <li>- Poorly equipped laboratories (science, domestic, computer labs),</li> <li>- Insufficient trained teachers</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials</li> <li>- Insufficient recreational facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor academic performance</li> <li>- Poor results</li> <li>- Low level of education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby for the creation and construction of GSS s and GTCs</li> <li>- Supply of didactic materials/equipment</li> <li>- Recruitment of PTA teachers in GTC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of more classrooms</li> <li>- Construction of toilets and drinking points</li> <li>- Provision of more desks</li> <li>- Supply didactic materials in schools</li> <li>- Create more secondary grammar and technical schools</li> <li>- Provision of more desks</li> </ul>
3	Public Health	Inadequate health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient health centres</li> <li>- Limited access to essential drugs</li> <li>- Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc)</li> <li>- Insufficient medical personnel</li> <li>- Long distance to the nearest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor health status</li> <li>- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc</li> <li>- Practice of self-medication</li> <li>- Occurrence of some avoidable deaths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby for more health personnel</li> <li>- Contact with the DMO as regards community educative talks on diverse themes related to health;</li> <li>- Recruit community health staff;</li> <li>- Sensitise population on good health practices</li> <li>- Avoid risky behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve/upgrade the health centre to a district hospital</li> <li>- Create and construct new health centres</li> <li>- Create more pro pharmacies</li> <li>- Equip pro pharmacies</li> </ul>



S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			health centre or hospital	- High cost of health services/drugs	- Create community health fund	with essential drugs - Recruit more health personnel - Provide subsidized essential drugs and control it
4	HIV/AIDS	High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No HIV/AIDS coordination or focal Unit in the Council</li> <li>- Insufficient information on ways to prevent HIV and dispel myths.</li> <li>- Low access to targeted, age-appropriate HIV prevention services for youths,</li> <li>- Insufficient use of the mass media in prevention efforts</li> <li>- Little care and support for Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC),</li> <li>- Continual negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms</li> <li>- Accidentally exposed Health Care Workers.</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> 90: 90% of persons living with HIV know their HIV status not known</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less awareness</li> <li>- Low access to targeted, age-appropriate HIV prevention services for youths,</li> <li>- Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC) are given little or inadequate support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continual sensitization on negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms</li> <li>- Community sensitization and prevention of negative attitudes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create and employ HIV/AIDS focal Unit/staff in the Council</li> <li>- Use mass media to continue sensitization on prevention</li> <li>- Council to provide support for Orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC),</li> <li>- Continue sensitization against negative cultural influential which can shift existing risky cultural norms</li> </ul>
5	Water and Energy Water Supply	Limited and poor access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited water supply schemes</li> <li>- High rate of contamination of water sources</li> <li>- Poor maintenance of existing drinking points</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>- Inadequate extension of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of water born diseases</li> <li>- High expenditure on drugs</li> <li>- Poor health status</li> <li>- Reduced labour force</li> <li>- Low development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of water catchment areas,</li> <li>- Creation or re-organise Water Management Committee (WMC);</li> <li>- Prepared water management committee manuals/rules</li> <li>- Institute water levies for the maintenance of community water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist the rehabilitate existing water schemes</li> <li>- Sink bore-holes</li> <li>- Construct more water points</li> <li>- Create and train management committee/care taker</li> </ul>

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			CAMWATER into the quarters, - Limited standtaps - Non protection of water catchments		supply scheme; - Extend water to quarters - Rehabilitate/replace broken water pipes and extend community water to into quarters - Construct more water stand taps	- Reinforce hygiene and sanitation inspection and sensitization
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,
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 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	- Discomfort due to unpleasant smell - Increase of incidence 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	- Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal - Increase waste collection points, - Remove waste discharge point from the town

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non collection waste</li> <li>- Farming and construction on the escarpment</li> <li>- Noise nuisance by ENEO thermal generators</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non construction on the escarpment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install garbage cans in strategic places</li> <li>- Dispose content of garbage cans regularly</li> <li>- Create a garbage disposal site</li> </ul>
9	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural production and Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under-exploited farmland</li> <li>- Cropper-herder conflicts</li> <li>- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases</li> <li>- Limited access to farm inputs</li> <li>- Poor organization of farmers</li> <li>- Poor farm to market roads</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques</li> <li>- Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment</li> <li>- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor yields</li> <li>- Low income of families</li> <li>- Poor standard of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Family land pooling</li> <li>- Family land use plan</li> <li>- Sensitize population against the straying of animals by construction of fences by planting Jatrophe as boundary crops;</li> <li>- Construction of a storage warehouse</li> <li>- Identification of farmers' needs in terms of material and input (pesticides, fungicide);</li> <li>- Confine animals/undertake intensive livestock farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolve cropper-herder problems</li> <li>- Train farmers on improved farming techniques.</li> <li>- Sensitise farmers on the use of improved planting materials</li> <li>- Train farmers on pests and diseases control</li> <li>- Assign more agricultural extension staff</li> <li>- Effect capacity-building of farmers</li> </ul>
10	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	Low livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to inputs</li> <li>- High prevalence of livestock diseases</li> <li>- Insufficient extension personnel.</li> <li>- Poor organization of livestock farmers</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques</li> <li>- Limited access to improved breed</li> <li>- Under-exploitation of grazing land</li> <li>- Exogenous herders</li> <li>- Animal theft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor livestock management</li> <li>- Poor yields</li> <li>- Low productivity</li> <li>- Low income of families</li> <li>- Poor standard of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize livestock farmers into a cooperative</li> <li>- Provide sand and stones for construction work</li> <li>- Construct animal fences and provide labour for construction works</li> <li>- Lobby for the creation and construction of a ruminant market</li> <li>- Improve pasture</li> <li>- Construction of drinking points and dips</li> <li>- Identification of rearers' needs in material and rearing inputs ;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effect Capacity-building of animal farmers</li> <li>- Construction/equipment of veterinary clinics</li> <li>- Assign veterinary extension workers to follow up livestock production activities and provide technical assistance</li> <li>- Organize livestock farmers</li> <li>- Train farmers on improved breeding techniques</li> </ul>

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
						- Support with improved breads
11	Urban Development and Housing	Poor town planning and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Haphazard building of houses</li> <li>- Many houses without toilets</li> <li>- Some buildings without registered plans</li> <li>- Poor implementation of government planning laws</li> <li>- Poor collaboration between council and ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH)</li> <li>- Degraded urban road networks and drainage structures</li> <li>- No parking lots</li> <li>- Invaded road sides by vendors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor presentation of the town.</li> <li>- Health hazard</li> <li>- limited revenue from houses</li> <li>- High crime rate</li> <li>- High cost of vehicle maintenance,</li> <li>- Frequent repairs of vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the population on available town planning services,</li> <li>- Request for assistance from MINDHU as regards laying out of streets and buildings within the community,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educate community</li> <li>- Ensure all buildings have permits in the urban areas</li> <li>- Control all construction</li> <li>- Organize planning meetings with MINDUH</li> <li>- Construct parking lots</li> <li>- Construct drainage structures</li> </ul>
12	State Property and Land Tenure	Inadequate access to land and survey services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor implementation of land tenure laws</li> <li>- Few government and Council property with title deeds</li> <li>- Reserve more land for public and community facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land ownership conflicts</li> <li>- Highly dilapidated structures</li> <li>- Overcrowded homes and residential areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the population on available MINCAF services,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educate the community on land tenure laws,</li> <li>- Reduce cost of survey of property,</li> <li>- Delimitate state and council private property</li> </ul>
13	Forestry and Wild Life	Irrational exploitation of forest fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uncontrolled cutting down of trees for fire wood</li> <li>- Absence of zoning and defined land use patterns</li> <li>- Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws</li> <li>- Unavailable means for follow up/ monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of depletion of natural resources</li> <li>- Loss of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community to protect the remaining natural forest through the traditional council</li> <li>- Create a subcommittee under the traditional council "gender balance to address the situation of demarcation of forest areas</li> <li>- Create a nurse (trees)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize population on forestry laws</li> <li>- Promote the construction of improved smoking ovens</li> <li>- Promote re-forestation</li> <li>- Reinforce follow-up to track culprits</li> </ul>
14	Territorial Administration and maintenance of Order	High rate of insecurity and corruption by security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor lighting of the municipality</li> <li>- Few security personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate means for proper functioning of security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc)</li> <li>- Fright</li> <li>- Bribery and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low abiding and problems through the Fon/Traditional council to administration</li> <li>- Sensitization of the population on the importance of tradition/values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel</li> <li>- Extend light to the entire municipality</li> <li>- Provision of street lights</li> </ul>

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
		officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>personnel and existing Vigilante groups</li> <li>- Poor collaboration between population and security</li> <li>- Insufficient and corrupt law enforcement officials,</li> <li>- Land disputes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corruption</li> <li>- Harassment from law and order personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set-up a local vigilante group</li> <li>- Settling of disputes by the TC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper identification of building</li> <li>- Create jobs for unemployed youths,</li> <li>- Resolve land and farmer grazer disputes</li> </ul>
15	Higher Education	Limited access to quality higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient higher professional institutions</li> <li>- Poor orientation on higher education</li> <li>- Non creation of University Campuses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few professional employments</li> <li>- Limited technology</li> <li>- Brain drain</li> <li>- Low development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of the population of higher professional educational institutions and related opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create more professional institutions</li> <li>- Orientate students towards professional higher education</li> </ul>
16	Social Affairs	Limited access to social affairs services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate social centres</li> <li>- Insufficient social workers</li> <li>- Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Limited means to acquire needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate care for disables and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify PWD in the quarters</li> <li>- Sensitize the vulnerable about the social benefits</li> <li>- Identification of organizations (NGOs and associations) giving support to the vulnerable population</li> <li>- Support the disable and vulnerable with basic needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create and equip more social centres</li> <li>- Sensitize the population on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Support disabled and vulnerable persons with basic needs</li> </ul>
17	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Non protection and empowerment of women's rights and the girl child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to control over resources</li> <li>- High rate of school drop out</li> <li>- Limited women empowering opportunities</li> <li>- Few women inherit land</li> <li>- Negative traditional practices</li> <li>- Wife battering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women not empowered</li> <li>- Limited means to take care of the family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote education of women and girl child.</li> <li>- Organization of educative talks on early marriages and pregnancies;</li> <li>- Sensitisation of females on women related issues,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discourage negative traditional practices</li> <li>- Create and equip more women empowerment centres</li> <li>- Promote education of women and girl child</li> </ul>
18	Youths Affairs	High rate unemployment among youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient vocational skills</li> <li>- Limited access to professional schools</li> <li>- Unfavourable government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plight of the youth</li> <li>- Under exploitation of youth potentials</li> <li>- High rate of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of the youths on income generating activities;</li> <li>- Lobby for the creation of vocational training centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create multipurpose centres for youth)</li> <li>- Provide more vocational skills</li> </ul>

S/N	Sector	Problem	Causes	Effects	Local Solutions	External Solution
			policies on training	prostitution and infection with HIV/AIDS - High crime wave - Under development		- 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	- Haphazard 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 - Create more parking lots in town
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

22	Small and Medium Size Enterprise	Few business ventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cumbersome procedure of business creation</li> <li>- Low investment by private sector</li> <li>- Insufficient knowledge and skills on business</li> <li>- Few vocational training centres</li> <li>- High taxes</li> <li>- Limited access to credits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural-Urban migration</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> <li>- High rate of youth delinquency</li> <li>- Illegal emigration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby to know service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify procedures to create business</li> <li>- Facilitate access to credit</li> <li>- Reduce taxes</li> <li>- Organise capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and record keeping</li> </ul>
23	Scientific Research and Innovation	Poor access to improved technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Services of IRAD Mankon not felt in the municipality</li> <li>- Limited access to research findings</li> <li>- Poor participatory development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor adoption of innovations</li> <li>- Loss of indigenous technological know-how</li> <li>- low economic benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of local techniques in producing traditional goods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involve stakeholders in research</li> <li>- Revise information dissemination strategies</li> <li>- Monitor information dissemination</li> </ul>
24	Tourism	Under developed Tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under developed tourist sites</li> <li>- No local tourism promotion strategies developed</li> <li>- Non exploitation of tourist facilities</li> <li>- Non creation of tourism Board at the Council level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few tourists</li> <li>- Low income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify tourist sites and inform DDMINTOUR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop tourist sites</li> <li>- Train staff to develop strategies</li> <li>- Facilitate the construction of quality hotels</li> <li>- Maintain and construct roads leading to tourist sites</li> </ul>
25	Culture	Inadequate promotion of cultural values and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient education of youths on cultural value</li> <li>- No public museums and library</li> <li>- Poorly constructed cultural centres</li> <li>- No cultural centres/halls in the quarters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fall in moral values</li> <li>- Insufficient promotion of local culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build a cultural halls and museum</li> <li>- Sensitization of the population on the importance of cultural values</li> <li>- Document the historic profile of the community</li> <li>- Restoration of traditional groups/institutions</li> <li>- Encourage parents and teachers to teach cultural values</li> <li>- Organize annual cultural week</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals</li> <li>- Build and equip cultural centres</li> <li>- Encourage parents to give children cultural education</li> </ul>

26	Industries, Mines and Technological Development	Low Industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un-attractive taxation system</li> <li>- Insufficient capital to invest</li> <li>- No industries</li> <li>- Unfavourable leasing conditions</li> <li>- Cumbersome procedure to establish industries</li> <li>- Un-organise exploitation of sand and stone quarries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under utilization of raw materials</li> <li>- High importation of basic commodities</li> <li>- High rate of unemployment</li> <li>- Poor economic development</li> <li>- Little or no income to community and council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learnt and use local materials in doing crafts work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify procedure to establish industries</li> <li>- Revise tax policy</li> <li>- Simplify leasing conditions</li> <li>- Facilitate access to capital for investment</li> <li>- Monitor implementation of tax policy</li> <li>- Organise artisanal exploitation of sand and stones quarries</li> </ul>
27	Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor market infrastructure</li> <li>- Insufficient capital</li> <li>- High taxes</li> <li>- No space (land) provided for informal economic operators within the CBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction in council revenue</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> <li>- Limited liquidity</li> <li>- Underdevelopment of the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create private businesses</li> <li>- Lobby for the reduction of taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate existing market infrastructures</li> <li>- Construct new structures (Store, slaughter houses, Hangers etc)</li> <li>- Link business operators to credible micro finance institutions</li> </ul>
28	Post and Telecommunication	Poor access to information and postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor telephone network coverage and high mobile phone rates</li> <li>- Few post offices</li> <li>- Inadequate personnel</li> <li>- Inadequate equipment</li> <li>- Limited access to multimedia services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor information flow</li> <li>- Loss of confidence in postal services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request for improve coverage by telephone networks providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Purchase necessary postal equipment</li> <li>- Extend telephone network</li> <li>- Lobby for reduction of telephone bills</li> </ul>
29	Labour and Social Security	High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient employment opportunities</li> <li>- Limited vocational skills for self employment</li> <li>- Poor access to credit for small businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of migration</li> <li>- Juvenile delinquency</li> <li>- High crime wave</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby to know the service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote small businesses</li> <li>- Facilitate creation of vocational training centres</li> </ul>



30	Communication	Inadequate TV and Radio signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Radio and Television signals</li> <li>- Inadequate communication by the council and the population</li> <li>- Poor reading habit of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate information on current events</li> <li>- False information and frequent nemeses</li> <li>- Inadequate information on development issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby for the installation of transmission antenna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lobby for installation of more transmission antennae</li> <li>- Facilitate the establishment of cable operators</li> <li>- Create municipal library</li> <li>- Put in place a public relation structure for the council</li> </ul>
31	Decentralization and Local Development	Inadequate decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little information about the council</li> <li>- Slow decentralization process</li> <li>- Absence of skill personnel,</li> <li>- Absence of resident for the Mayor,</li> <li>- Absence of in-service training programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult and expensive process to obtain ID cards</li> <li>- Difficult and expensive process to establish birth certificates</li> <li>- Absence of information on the council,</li> <li>- Poor and slow work profile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaboration with Council authorities to instill security</li> <li>- Organise Quarter Council into sub-committee responsible for different development issues (water, road etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil special status center's services extended to three communities</li> <li>- Facilitate the procedure for establishment of ID cards</li> <li>- Construction and equipment of Mayor's residence</li> <li>- Recruitment of skilled personnel in the Council</li> <li>- Technical, administrative and environment and sanitation sections</li> <li>- Establish 100 birth certificates yearly for (OVC)</li> <li>- Hold regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities</li> <li>- Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)</li> </ul>

#### 4.5 Main Potentials and Resources of the Council

**Table 25: Natural Resources Matrix of Bamenda I Council**

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
<b>Soils</b> (coarse grained sandy loam in high land areas, humid in low land areas, organic soils, lateritic, loam).	Found all over the council area	High potentials Available everywhere	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
<b>Escapement</b>	Abangoh, Ayaba, Alahting I	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
<b>Pasture area</b> (shrubs, grasslands)	Found all over the council area	High potentials Available everywhere	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	Sensitization of communities by the administration, Involvements

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
							Soil erosion Uncontrolled wild fires Frequent croppers /herders conflicts.	of VDA and NGOs
<b>Hydrography</b> (rivers, streams )	Alahting II, Ayaba, Alahting I, Abangoh	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
<b>Natural Timber trees</b>	Bafut-Ngemba forest reserve	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

<b>Natural Resource</b>	<b>Localization</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Utilizers/ Utilization</b>	<b>Controller</b>	<b>Mode of Management (Access)</b>	<b>Tendency</b>	<b>Constraints/problems</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Pronus African and other medicinal trees and products</b>	Bafut- Ngemba forest reserve	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.

#### **4.6 Synthesis on Childhood Issues**

According to UNICEF, a child is any person between 0-18 years. From projection, this category of persons represents about 40% of the population. The Rights and Protection of the Child's convention has been ratified by the government. Parents are aware of the rights of the child – right to education, health and protection but do not implement them due to financial insecurity.

The vaccination coverage, at time of the studies, stood at an average of 60%. The main reason for the poor coverage is due to the Anglophone crisis- health workers can't access the quarters due to insecurity and the mass relocation of the population. Calculations are based population before the crisis.

There exist no day care or kindergarten structures to cater for early childhood development issues. The state owned nursery and primary schools are largely insufficient and are sparsely located. Most of these services are provided by private individuals with the urban area and the populations, especially those at the fringe of the urban space consider their fees expensive. However, parents make sacrificial efforts to meet the basic need of their children – Education, Health and Protection. The use of mosquito bed nets is hindered by psychological believes. Many people believe sleeping under mosquito bed nets reduces respiratory rates.

As concerns birth registration, there is a civil status registry at the Council office in charge with the delivery of birth certificates. No special civil status exists. However, births are not declared within the stipulated time. The cost of establishing one after the deadline results to having children without birth certificates because parents can't afford the high cost.

There are no street children within the council area. However, the consumption of drugs among young people is still an issue. The current crisis that has forced many schools to shut down and children out of school had increased this vice.

There are no public sports and recreational facilities out of the school premises. All nursery and primary schools have water points. Sanitation facilities exist but none meets the required standards of UNICEF that has been adopted by MINEDUB.

**Table 26: Summary of Childhood issues within Bamenda I**

need according to component age	inventory / diagnosis of the current situation				general objectives	main activities to be carried out	persons in charge and partners for implementation
	total number of children	number of children satisfied the need	gap (number and %)	justification of the gap			
Birth certificates (0 to 18 years)	10,174	9601	573 (16%)	- Ignorance on the importance of birth certificates -Cultural believes- children borne out of wedlock are often victims of squabbles by biological families. -Expensive procedures after the expiration of 3 months grace period.	- Ensure that all children of school going age have birth certificates	- Sensitization - Increase civil status registries	- Council - Civil Status registry - The court - Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs - Parents
Nutrition (0 – 5 years)	5776	5748	28(7.8%)	-Awareness -Financial Sustainability	- Improvement on the nutritional standards of infants	- Sensitize on importance of proper nutrition for infants	- Council - District Health Service - Community Based Organisations, CBOs - QDAs - Plan Cameroon
Vaccination (0 – 5 years)	5776	5711	65 (3.5%)	- Awareness Good conception of the impact of vaccination programs	- Improve upon the health standards of infants & children	- Sensitization on the importance of vaccination on infants and children	- Council - QDAs - Plan Cameroon - District Hospital - -Community Health Workers, CHWs -Community Based Organisations, CBOs
Pre-Nursery Education (0-5years)	5776	5229	547 (38.7%)	- Awareness on the side of parents - Short distance /presence of state owned nursery school Low cost of pre nursery education	Increased access to pre-nursery education	- Sensitization - Construction of pre-nursery schools	-Council -Ministry of Basic Education -parents
Primary Education (6-14years)	4398	3508	890 (39.4%)	- Awareness on the side of parents - Short distance /presence of state	- Increased access to quality basic	- Sensitization - Creation and	- PTA - Councils

need according to component age	inventory / diagnosis of the current situation			general objectives	main activities to be carried out	persons in charge and partners for implementation	
	total number of children	number of children satisfied the need	gap (number and %)				justification of the gap
				owned primary school Low cost of primary education	education	construction of primary schools	- School authorities
Prevention of malaria (0 – 14 years)	10,174	9184	990 (26.3%)	- Misconception about sleeping under mosquito nets - Ignorance - Dirty environment	Eradication of malaria within the quarter	-sensitization of population on the importance preventing malaria	- District Health service - Community Health Workers
HIV / AIDS special protection of children (0 – 14 years)	31	26	5 (19.4%)	-Negligence -Ignorance -Stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS sufferers	-To ensure all children especially the vulnerable are free from HIV/AIDS -All babies delivered by positive mothers are followed up	-Give prophylaxes at birth -Sensitization on the dangers of HIV/AIDS & its prevention	-Parents -Health Units -Ministry of public health
Hygiene and Sanitation (0-14years)	10,174	9930	244 (10%)	Clean environment	- Improved environment	- Sensitization -	- Council - District Health Services - Community Health Workers - QDAs
Children sleeping under treated mosquito nets	10,174	9386	788 (53%)	- Superstitious - Scarcity of mosquito nets - Negligence	- Ensure every child sleeps under mosquito treated bed nets	- Sensitization - Free distribution of mosquito treated bed nets	-District Health Services -Council -Community Based Organizations, CBOs

## **4.7 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.

### **4.7.1 Aspects of the Environment**

The Urban environment also involves all the natural and artificial elements. A diagnosis of the urban environment shows that the urban environment in Bamenda city unhygienic, uncomfortable, unpleasant and disorganized.

Different urban environmental problems have been identified. These include:

- Pollution
- land Degradation /deforestation
- Landslides, Rock falls and erosion
- Encroachments into protected and vulnerable areas
- Darkness and Crime waves
- Urban Agriculture

The following aspects of the urban environment shall be taken into account in the preparation of the Bamenda I Land Use Plan:

Protected areas: These are forest reserves, consisting of plant and animal species. In Cameroon, there are six categories of Protected Areas. These are:

The creation, recovery and management of Protected Areas are currently used to recover and protect the environment

#### **4.7.1.1 Protected areas in Bamenda I Council**

Protected Areas in Bamenda I Council includes:

- **Water Catchments:** Found within settlements.
- **Natural Forest:** Natural forests around the traditional palaces and shrines
- **Escarpement:** The Bamenda escarpment that runs from GRA, SISIA, Ayaba Ntambag, Abangoh, Azana and Atuafor II.

#### **4.7.2 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. Only a few households dispose their solid waste in the Hysacam waste collection containers. Bamenda I council is predominantly rural, most households disposed of their waste in farms or simply behind their houses. Households in the urban area who practice urban agriculture practiced 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 .

Hysacam the waste management organization contracted by the Bamenda City Council have installed limited waste collection bins across the Municipality, 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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:

- 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

#### **4.7.3 Liquid Waste Management**

The present situation of sewage systems in Bamenda I Council, like in other Councils within the Bamenda City 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.

It is not possible to evaluate the volumes of sewage water produced by the inhabitants of Bamenda I 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.

#### **4.7.4 Gaseous Waste**

The entire urban area of the Bamenda I Council experiences poor gaseous waste management. Examples of gases that are released include CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, Chlorofluorocarbon, NO and NO<sub>2</sub>, SO and SO<sub>2</sub>. Gaseous wastes originate from:

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

#### **4.7.5 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

#### **4.7.6 Visual environment**

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

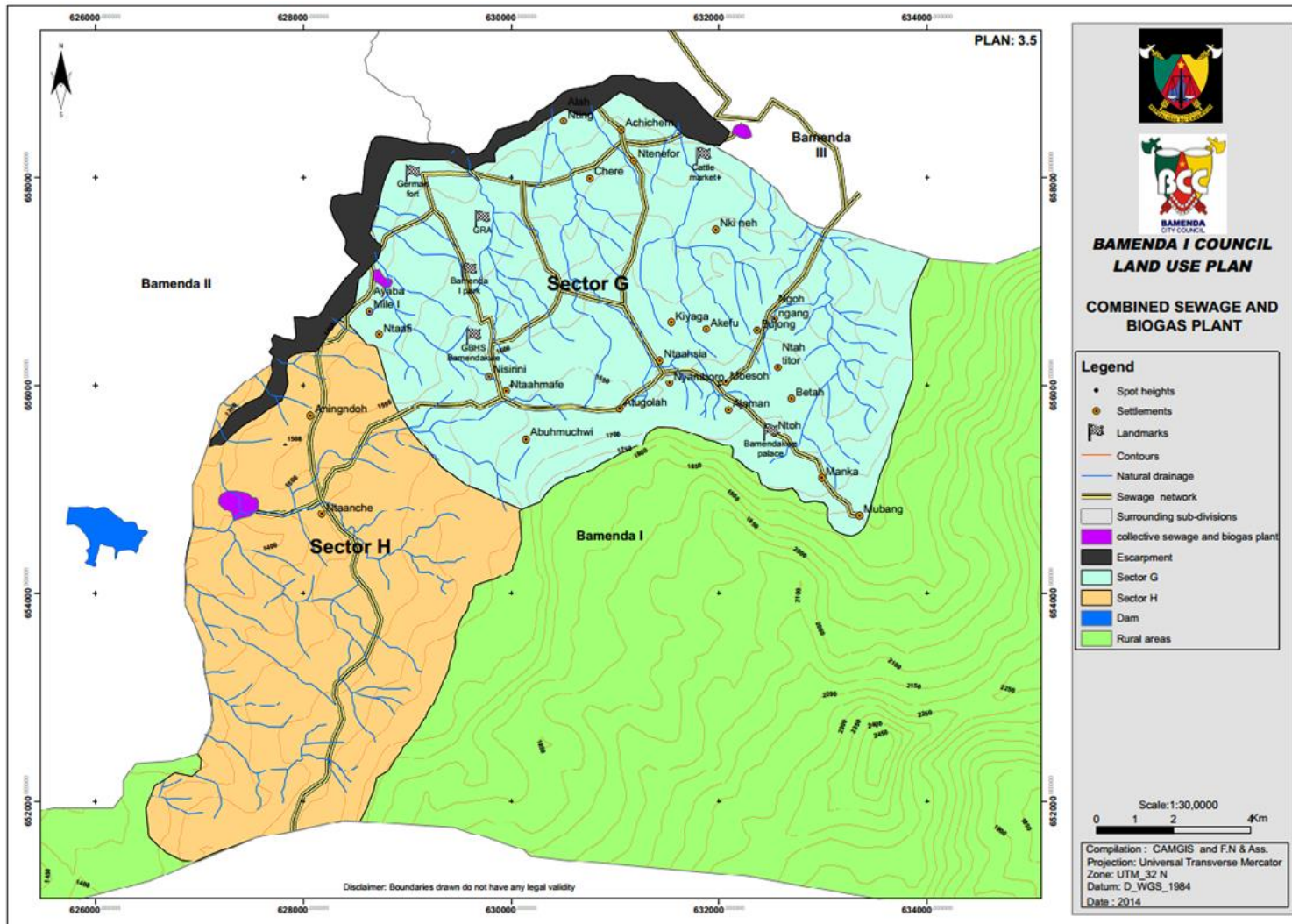
- Attractive/ pleasing natural sites like the Ntoh hill,
- Protected forest;
- Touristic sites,
- Good urban structures;
- Administrative units;

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.

#### **4.7.7 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 diseases 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 chores 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.



Map 12: Sewage network and Biogas Plant within Bamenda I Council Area

## **4.8. LOCAL ECONOMIC SITUATION**

### **4.8.1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**

The economic base of Bamenda I is characterized by a complete absence of a formal economic sector; a very weak and sporadic informal sectors involving the sale of small scale goods and service at road junctions during the day; a very weak tax base as most residents and workers are civil servants who pay their taxes out of Bamenda I. More so, real estate investors in Bamenda I leave outside and pay their taxes elsewhere. They also procure their building materials from elsewhere. Furthermore, there are few registered businesses and no formal financial institutions in Bamenda I. The economic base is extremely weak and unstable and cannot support the growth and development of Bamenda I. Industrial potentials of Bamenda I are extremely limited as there are no significant natural resources and raw materials.

### **4.8.2 Institutional Issues in the Management of Commercial Area**

The following are the statute giving power to the public authorities with regards to the organization and management of commercial areas/centers.

#### **4.8.2.1. Institutional issues regarding planning regulations**

##### **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 informal sector.
- ✓ Following the cited decree above, the street vendors belong to businessmen group II
- ✓ The activities of street vendors is define 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.

##### **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 streets vendors, pedestrians 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 proposition to the government.

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

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

#### **4.8.2.2. Specific Problems linked to Institutional Issues**

Considering the PDU and POS there are certain provisions that have blockages

##### **Subdivision of Administrative limits in the case of Sub-Divisional Councils**

Demarcating the limits of control on commercial centers within the Bamenda I Council area is problematic. A case in point is the Custom's junction. Though its located in the center of Bamenda I, it is controlled by the City Council. The anarchy that reigns there cannot be controlled by the council. The ministerial decisions putting all the markets and commercial centers under the control of the sub divisional council seems to be revisited and given the correct legal and administrative interpretation.

### **Insufficient technical, logistical and financial means**

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

### **4.8.3 Typology of the Resident Population**

There are 03 types of resident population within the Bamenda I Council area

#### **Residents of the 'Commercial Hub'**

The commercial hub is described as the center of most commercial activities. Here, the housing and land usage have mixed characteristics. We have the offices, commercial and residential. The area that suits this purpose is the Custom's junction, mile 1, Ntenefor, Abangoh and the park. This is the main commercial nerve of the council area. Of late, the business that are sprouting are related to leisure (beer parlours and make shift restaurants).

The problems encountered in this area include:

- ✓ Noise coming from beer parlors and vehicles
- ✓ Management of liquid and solid waste
- ✓ Indiscriminate parking during the day

#### **Intermediate Periphery Residents**

They are at the periphery of the commercial centers. Not very active commercial activities are being carried out. The houses mostly are residential with dotted makeshift stores to provide the household needs of the population. The quarters concerned are GRA, Akumbele-Ntoh Aningdoh.

#### **Periphery Residents**

These are the populations that live in the rural setting of the council area. Here they adapt themselves to local activities. Most of their facilities are not yet developed especially housing. Accessibility to these areas are mostly with the bikes and on foot. They may be spotted with some descent houses put up by elites of the village.

### **4.8.4 Predominant Actors (Day Migrants)**

These are commercial actors who live out of the commercial zone and even out of the council area, they come in daily for the economic activities and return to their homes at the end of the business day. They are made up of mostly hawkers and sell mostly chewable, fruits, 2<sup>nd</sup> hand items like shoes, dresses. These hawkers hardly pay taxes as the sector is not organized.

Another category are those who come from Bamenda II or III councils and have stores that they operate. The day migrant has gained popularity as the crisis started and Bamenda I seemed to be a safe haven in terms of security. Day migrants are often seen around the governor's junction, custom's junction and the park.

### **4.8.5 Types and Characteristics of Existing Economic Activities**

The economic base of Bamenda I is characterized by: -

- i) A complete absence of a formal economic sector
- j) A very weak and sporadic informal sectors involving the sale of small scale goods and service at road junctions during the day
- k) A very weak tax base as most residents and workers are civil servants who pay their taxes out of Bamenda I. More so, real estate investors in Bamenda I leave outside and pay their taxes elsewhere. Furthermore, there are few registered businesses and no formal financial institutions in Bamenda I apart from Credit Unions and money remittal institutions
- l) The economic base of Bamenda I is largely ephemeral as money enters and leaves on a daily basis. Huge sums of money enter on cattle market days and leave on the same day.
- m) Small scale agricultural production of potatoes and beans largely for local consumption
- n) Absence of a viable secondary production sector except for the burning and sale of charcoal which is dying out
- o) A very weak service sector as most residents obtain their goods and services outside of Bamenda I Council area
- p) Absence of a research and technological sector

#### **4.8.5.1 Primary sector economic activities**

- ✓ The primary sector is characterized by very limited use of inputs and modern equipment.
- ✓ Production scale, especially in agricultural production is low and not capable of sustaining the secondary sector.
- ✓ Activities in this sector are mainly informal and concentrate around farming, tree planting (mainly Eucalyptus and cypress trees, as well as fruit trees, rearing of small livestock, forestry exploitation, stone and gravel quarries, sand and laetrile exploitation.
- ✓ Activity in the primary sector is often complementary as most families try to augment their meager incomes from the service sector through agricultural and livestock production.
- ✓ Plantains and Bananas, food crops, some cash crops and fruit trees are grown on any free space in between dwellings.
- ✓ Animals are kept where ever it is possible.
- ✓ Quarries are developed around the fringes and sand is equally exploited.

#### **4.8.5.2 Secondary activities**

- ✓ The Secondary Sector is still feeble and clogged with a lot of small scale informal activities.
- ✓ Activities in the sector are mainly artisanal, particularly in the production of simple tools and utensils.
- ✓ Some of the prominent activities are: small scale processing of food items such as cassava into gari and water foofoo, transformation of milk into products like yoghurt, rice hauling, palm oil extraction etc.
- ✓ There is small scale production of animal feed, very small scale and often clandestine production of soaps and body lotions based on palm kernel oil. Etc.
- ✓ Transformation of flour into home fries of puff balls, rolls etc.
- ✓ There is some improvement in the smith or metal works resulting in the production of metal boxes, window frames, doors and gates and other metallic objects.
- ✓ Wood works is an important sector and items of furniture, coffins etc. are produced and displayed for sale.
- ✓ Craft production boosts tourism.

- ✓ There was a soap factory and a dairy industry but both are non-functional now.

#### **4.8.5.3 Tertiary activities**

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

The service providers of the formal sector comprise of:

- ✓ Workers of government departments at Regional, Divisional, sub divisional levels located in Bamenda.
- ✓ Workers of international bodies and NGOs based in Bamenda I. (UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC, INADES, etc)
- ✓ 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 civil services (trade unions etc.)
- ✓ Workers of the financial sector (credit institutions, money transfer agencies,)
- ✓ Workers of the transport sector (inter-urban bus services based in Bamenda I,)
- ✓ Workers of missionary establishments (Priests, catechists and Pastors, presbytery services, counseling 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 centers etc.)
- ✓ Information and télécommunications (Phone services, cybercafés etc.)
- ✓ Providers of repairs services (Mechanical, electrical, electronics and structural repairs.

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.

#### **4.8.5.4 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 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.

#### **4.8.6. 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 Bamenda 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 in Bamenda I (government, NGO, private Companies Missionary bodies, private enterprises etc.) from outside
- ✓ Salaries and wages paid to workers of government and private institutions through financial institutions in Bamenda 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
- ✓ Money paid from outside Bamenda for services provided from Bamenda.
- ✓ Income from purchase of craft items and sales to visiting buyers
- ✓ Payment for hotel and restaurant services by visitors to Bamenda

The formal sends out money from Bamenda through:

- ✓ Remittances paid by residents of Bamenda I to places outside.
- ✓ Payment for inputs and services provided from out of Bamenda I
- ✓ Payment for manufactured goods imported into Bamenda I

Salary workers to external branch offices of Bamenda based establishments or institutions

#### **4.8.7 Informal Activities**

This sector has had predominance throughout. The situation has remained so due to the fact that:

- The economic activities in Bamenda are carried out at very rudimentary and small scale
- Self-employment is common
- the producers rely on personal financing or borrow from informal financial sources (Njangi, thrift & loan meeting houses)
- No formal training in management
- Business procedures are not standard and records are generally not kept.

Activities in the Informal Sector facilitate the circulation of cash within the Bamenda Economy as well as the flow of cash out of Bamenda which occurs from purchases of inputs from outside.

The informal sector facilitates the outflow of cash from the Bamenda economy through:

- ✓ Activities of 'buyamsellams' who spend huge sums in bush markets in order to bring in agricultural and animal products for sale in Bamenda.
- ✓ Hawkers who parade the corridors of the administrative areas selling items got either from the City or mostly from Western Region
- ✓ Local liquor brought in from as far as Batibo



#### 4.8.7.1 Synthesis of the Main economic activities

Being a host to part of the CBD of Bamenda Town gives room to the location of a good number of socio-professional groups. Some of these groups have unions while most of them operate in disorder. Some of the registered ones are seen in the table below:

**Table 27:** Problems and needs of socio-professional groups

S/N	Name	No.	Problems	causes	Effects	Local solution	External solution	Opportunities	Needs
1	Unity veterans up station	32	- Lack of sports infrastructure e.g. playground or constricted play ground. - Limited funds to acquire basic equipments. - Play grounds are allocated around military camps and are out of bounds to civilians	-Activities are slowed down due to limited playing grounds and lack of funds. -Over crowding on limited due to lack physical activities	-Talents are lost or under train -unhealthy environment due to physical activities	Availability of man power to create a sporting infrastructure.	Lobby to the council further provision of sporting facilities and sport infrastructure within the municipality.	Availability of the Bamenda I Council	Provision of land and sporting equipments
2	Barber's Union , Up Station	20	Lack of professionalism in the field, inconsistent activities in the field, improper hygiene and sanitation	Non collaboration, unprofessionalism ignorance in the proper use of shaving equipments	Conflicts, drop in income, spread of diseases	Sensitization, organize training workshops, create an active union	Lobby to the council for legalization of documents, sensitization activities towards hygiene and sanitation	Availability of the Amanda I Council services	Trained barber shaving equipments and disinfectants
3	Drivers Association Bamendank we	40	Bad roads linking the various quarters: Akefu, Ntasia Keyak, Monkah, Bujong, Mjyhang, Cattle market hill Absence of a park non functional of council services e.g. toll gate, high cost paying document fficials.	Little or no maintenance of existing road by the community and council, poor utilization of services in charge and the community e.g. farmland too close to roads.	High rate of accidents, increase death rate, limited life span of vehicles, drop in revenue, high cost of repairs and unemployment.	Organized community labour in communities carry out sensitization campaign, provision of stones, manual labour.	Lobby for the council for the maintenance of roads, creation of a motor park offices and parking store, lobby with the council to reduce the high cost of acquiring vehicle documents.	Availability of the Bamenda I council (collaborate to re-institute the services of a toll gate and other services that will be beneficial to the Bamenda I community.	Collaboration and the technical knowhow of council authorities, provision of tools e.g. spades wheel barrows, cutlasses etc
4	Grassfield inter Urban Transporters Syndicate		Poor method of governance by council authorities laws are imposed, no permanent site allocated for the motor, high payment of council dues, poor maintenance of	Limited inter urban movement of passengers congestion due to limited space low income, high rate of corruption, social conflicts and financial	Drop in daily collection of revenue low income due to low turn up of travelers	Constant maintenance of temporal site i.e. entrance road into the park,	Construction of a permanent site construction of waiting hall for passengers and sanitation facilities		Construct and equip a permanent motor park for Bamenda I municipality.

S/N	Name	No.	Problems	causes	Effects	Local solution	External solution	Opportunities	Needs
		173	the temporal site lack of pipe born water, lack of sanitation facilities, clandestine activities by council staff	constrains of the union.		sensitization on basic rules of the union and park, provision of basic facility e.g. pipe born water			
5	<b>Bike Riders Union</b>	50	-Not properly informed on where and to make their documents -Do not know their parking or working area as such always in problems with the military -Disorder among leaders -Bad quarter roads -Insecurity due to the crises -Not properly sensitized by the council -Do not hold meeting regular	Stubbornness Insecurity due to the crisis Ignorance Military's refusal to recognize legal documents/no license	Low income Fear to send children to school due insecurity Poverty High accident rate	Filling of pot holes and gluers Using of local sticks and blanks as bridges Contribution among riders to help a colleague in need.	Sensitization (seminars) Council should subsidize license Improve on road infrastructures	Availability of riders jackets by council Council organize meeting Council has a warm approach towards riders	Working tools like helmets, jackets, cutlasses Spades Financial support
6	<b>Engine Saw Operators</b>	50	High cost of transporting plank/wood from the Bafut Ngomba forest to delivery points, Harassment from forestry officials/military, seizures of wood/plank by forestry.	Inaccessible road network to exploitation sites. No identification/demarcation of the bolder zone for exploitation by forestry officials	Low income generated from this sector, drop in the standard of living, deforestation, extinction of animals and tree species, increase in temperatures.	Formation of road maintenance committee to carry on works on the roads, palace through Ajaman quarter, place to Manka	Lobby through the council for the forestry to identify bolder zones at the Bafut-Ngembo forest for exploited. Lobby to get authentic document to carry on exploitation	The presence of the regional delegation of forestry and wildlife	Assistance from the Ministry of forestry and wildlife for exploitation right

#### **4.8.7.1.1 Major socio-economic and environmental problems**

##### **4.8.7.1.2. Social Problems**

The main social problems within the Bamenda I like all the Municipalities in the Bamenda City are the consequences of the present socio-political crisis in the Region. This has led to families being fragmented with some parts living in the Council area while others live out for the affluent ones. The consequence is parents' inability to control their kids and thus a high level of juvenile delinquency.

Some of the youths especially the boys have involved themselves in Non State Armed Groups (NSAG) which is a contributing factor in the present crisis. Some are outright bandits terrorising the population of the Municipality through kidnappings for ransom, killings and banditry. The population is terrorised daily thus living in constant fear.

Some of the female youths have gotten pregnant, infected with STI/Ds and thus continue the poverty cycle in most families. Early marriages and rape have also increased in proportion thus putting most families in serious problems as parents are unable to keep their families intact.

Due to the inability of most schools to function especially in the rural areas, parents have to either spend a great proportion of the family's income to send the kids out of the Region as well as feed them there or allow the children at home doing farming or go into petit trading.

Another social problem that has cropped up due to the effect of the COVIC 19 lockdown is domestic violence. With the population forced to limit its activities and stay at home most of the time, most families are witnessing an increase in incidence of violence due to limited means to solve family problems. Unfortunately there are very limited avenues to assist the victims of domestic violence within the Municipality coupled with the fact that some of the issues involved are still considered taboo subjects, the victims are allowed to wallow in the pains they go through in silence.

##### **4.8.7.1.3 Economic Problems**

One of the main economic problems within the Bamenda I Municipality is low returns to industrial/ investments or economic activities. With the present crisis, most economic activities took a nose dive leaving many businesses with just the option of folding up. It is very difficult to carry out economic activities in the midst of a war. This has been compounded by the numerous "ghost towns" (a lock down) situation that causes businesses to close for sometimes up to 3 weeks. Most economic activities that were thriving within the Municipality have been closed due to owner's inability to break even. The COVID situation has also further compounded issues leaving the population in total despair.

One of the activities that use to earn enormous income for some of the inhabitants of the Municipality is tailoring or dress making. Unfortunately, uncontrolled importation of second handed dresses from Europe has stifled the market leaving the local fashion industry with nothing to do. This has further been compounded by the effects of the war which stopped schools from going. The school population had been a big target as uniforms and school wears were made by most of the practitioners. But for four years now with no schools, they have stocks that they prepared for the schools four years ago and cannot sell. Most of these businesses have folded up.

Most economic activities within the Municipality are not organised and are carried out in a haphazard manner. Some of the businesses especially petit trading are run along main roads leading to blockage in traffic or accidents. With the phenomenon of kidnappings by NSAG as a new way of settling problems, most institutions which use to control the chaos are now intimidated to allow the disorder continue to reign. The Municipality like most of the North West Region has continued to witness anarchy in most sectors of live including economic activities. This has resulted in increase in stealing, extortion as well as intimidation of mostly businessmen in the town forcing some influential businesses that were located within the

Municipality to relocate to other Regions. Some of the inhabitants too have relocated thus reducing the buying population.

#### **4.8.7.1.4 Environmental Problems**

The main environmental problems within Bamenda I Municipality stem from waste management. The population as well as HYSACAM (the waste management body) have a part to play in this problem. The population that generates the waste doesn't want to own it in order to manage it thus litter the environment with the waste. HYSACAM on its part does not have a fixed program for waste collection so it is normal to find mountains of refuse dumped in front of homes, streams or even on the roads causing a nuisance to the population. Liquid waste is found running in front of homes exposing the population to diseases that harmful to those exposed to this.

Mixed and conflicting industrial land uses also cause environmental problems. It is common to see industrial activities located just near a home. This generates waste sometimes as well as lots of noise resulting in illnesses. Unfortunately there is no regulation of these activities. Though an industrial zone has been carved for the town in Mile 6 area, no activity is carried out there. All the businesses/ small scale industries are located within the residential causing a nuisance to the population.

There has been a gradual replacement of the natural environment/forest that once occupied most of the land with houses. Due to increase in population, there is high demand for housing as well as financial benefits involved. Most of the population is motivated to construct both living and business quarters thus distorting most of the former state of the environment. All the raffia bushes along streams have been dug up for construction thus resulting in floods during the rainy seasons as the water course has been altered.

Furthermore, erosion problems caused by past and present land uses have greatly degraded most of the council's arable land. Most of the population has little knowledge on land management techniques. In areas where farming is done, it is common to see farming along rather than across contour lines. This inevitably leads to the washing away of valuable soil nutrients from surrounding hilly sides into rivers and streams. Erosion too is common on road surfaces.

The aspect of cutting down trees for charcoal is also another issue that is creating environmental problems within the Municipality.

#### **4.8.7.1.5 Infrastructure Problems**

The Municipality though in the Regional capital, still has issues of poor road network. Transportation of goods and services is not as smooth as it ought to be. Traffic hold ups due to poor road network is a common phenomenon in the Municipality. The roads have also been invaded by business activities which are not regulated thus result in chaos and a distortion of the beauty of the Municipality.

Energy supply is grossly insufficient for most of the economic activities. This is further compounded by the phenomenon of rationing which means that some businesses go for days with no energy supply. Opening any industries with this epileptic energy supply is difficult thus resulting in businesses remaining at the infancy stage year in year out. Alternative sources of energy are also very expensive for average businesses. There is therefore need for a boost in the energy sector; considering that there is already available potential sources of energy in Region, the government should have a will to exploit this in order to boost the business climate of the Region.

Cost of communication within the Municipality is still very high. Though all the operating networks within the country are available within the Municipality, the signal strength for their network is very poor most of the time and there are some areas where you do not find network. With this situation communication that could facilitate the business climate

sometimes is impeded leading to some loss of business opportunity. There is therefore a need to stabilise the network as well as lower the cost involved in communication as well as related activities.

Equipment for most of the industries or activities in the Municipality is very expensive to acquire. Most activities require importation of the equipment they use and this comes at very high custom duties at the port. This has rendered most of these businesses to operate at very rudimentary levels since they are not able to afford the cost of importing the machinery they require. They few who succeed to import, create a monopoly and exploit the population through high cost of their activities or goods and services.

Within the Municipality, there are very few hotels. The situation of sanitation in these places leaves much to be desired. These hotels render very limited services. The Municipality has great tourism potentials that if developed, will yield high income for the population as well as the Council.

**Table 28: Possible jobs opportunities that can be created in Bamenda I Municipality**

Sector	Potential opportunities	Obstacles	Strategic axes	Actions to be undertaken	Possible jobs opportunities
Tourism/Culture	<p>Natural and manmade tourism sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of forest in Ndzaah and a number of good night clubs located within the Municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of promotion strategy for tourist activities;</li> <li>• The present socio-political crisis in the Region</li> <li>• Inadequate trained staffs in the service;</li> <li>• Poor state of roads</li> <li>• High taxes on tourism and leisure activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide supporting structures and rehabilitate tourism sites in order to promote tourism activities so as to create jobs and wealth</li> <li>• To provide lasting solution to the on-going crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage and train youths in tourism profession;</li> <li>• To construct local hotels</li> <li>• Reduction of taxes on tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourist guides</li> <li>• Guards,</li> <li>• Cooks</li> <li>• House attendants</li> <li>• Drivers</li> <li>• Computer experts</li> <li>• Secretaries</li> <li>• Cashiers</li> <li>• Masons</li> </ul>
	<p>Hotel economic pole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term income generation</li> <li>• Continuous employment</li> <li>• Creation/ and maintenance of roads</li> <li>• Creation of school for training of hotel managers and staff</li> <li>• Willingness of people to venture in the business</li> <li>• Can Improve on facility by applying bus services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality services</li> <li>• High taxes</li> <li>• Socio-professional crisis</li> <li>• Low wages</li> <li>• Attack by bandits</li> <li>• Promiscuity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the services and infrastructure of the existing hotels in the council area in order to attract guests, visitors and tourists, thereby creating employment and consumption of local products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization and training in hotel management and caring through the radio houses and Njangi groups</li> <li>• Educating hotel owners on how to apply for funds from financial institutions</li> <li>• Good management</li> <li>• Improve quality</li> <li>• Strong security</li> <li>• Improve transportation</li> <li>• Contact managers</li> <li>• Organize meetings to form an association of hotel unions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business men</li> <li>• Visitors (users)</li> <li>• Staff</li> <li>• Land lords</li> <li>• State</li> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Financial bodies (state, NGOs etc)</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of motorcycle taxi;</li> <li>• Presence of yellow taxis</li> <li>• Presence of travel agencies</li> <li>• Presence of bus transport and cars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited functioning motor park;</li> <li>• Nonexistence of parking lots for motorcycles taxi;</li> <li>• High fuel prices;</li> <li>• Non sensitization on road safety;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop transportation structures to create jobs and wealth</li> <li>• Work with transport unions to harmonise activities of the transport sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize the users on the road safety;</li> <li>• Train transport syndicates on their roles and responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guards,</li> <li>• Transport syndicates;</li> <li>• Vehicle Loaders</li> <li>• Sales of tickets</li> <li>• Management of park</li> </ul>
Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population dynamism;</li> <li>• Varied economic activities: handicraft, agriculture, livestock, fashion, food stuff,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsteady supply of electricity</li> <li>• Little infrastructures in some markets within the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To put in place an auspicious infrastructural development of business activities in order to create</li> </ul>	<p>Construction of 20 close up sheds in Bamenda I market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guards,</li> <li>• Maintenance agents</li> <li>• Businessmen</li> </ul>

Sector	Potential opportunities	Obstacles	Strategic axes	Actions to be undertaken	Possible jobs opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision</li> </ul>	municipality	jobs and wealth		(wholesalers, retailers, bayam sellam etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tradesmen assistants</li> </ul>
Education (Basic, Secondary and Tertiary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available varied educational establishments</li> <li>Available infrastructure</li> <li>Youthful population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing crisis disturbs schooling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To end the present crisis so that most of the children who have dropped out of school can regain their places in the different schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate all educational infrastructure within the Municipality</li> <li>Re-educate pupils and students on the importance of education in their lives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching</li> <li>Nursing</li> <li>Food providers</li> <li>Cleaners</li> <li>Babysitters</li> </ul>
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of many health institutions</li> <li>Available training institutions for nurses</li> <li>Available youthful population to be trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present crisis in the North West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To end the present crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-educate youths to go back to training schools</li> <li>To end the crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursing</li> <li>Midwifery</li> <li>Laboratory Technicians</li> <li>Physiotherapists</li> </ul>
Small and Medium Size Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anxious and dynamic population to take part in economic activities;</li> <li>Presence of raw local materials for handicraft works,</li> <li>Presence of local economic activities,</li> <li>Presence of market for finished products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak or lack of support to youth entrepreneurship,</li> <li>Weak organizational capacities of social economy,</li> <li>Absence of cultural and artistic environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the promotion of small and medium size enterprises for social economy and handicraft works for the creation of jobs and wealth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize cultural and artisanship fair yearly,</li> <li>Allocate resources for the creation of SME,</li> <li>Restructure social and economic sector by the creation of cooperatives,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guards,</li> <li>Blacksmiths</li> <li>Bamboo craftsmen</li> <li>Specialized Basket weavers</li> <li>Specialized Sculptors</li> <li>Dressmakers</li> <li>Shoemakers</li> </ul>
Mines and Technological Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dynamic youthful population</li> <li>Raw materials</li> <li>Demand for finished products</li> <li>Available market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High taxes for practitioners</li> <li>Present crisis in the Region</li> <li>Poor road network to some sites</li> <li>Market not organized</li> <li>Activities not organized</li> <li>Limited equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To organise the sector</li> <li>Training for practitioners</li> <li>Provision of equipment</li> <li>End to present crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable working environment</li> <li>To lower taxes for SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masons</li> <li>Other jobs related to mining and construction</li> </ul>
Agriculture and Rural	Cereal economic pole (maize and beans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpredictable weather conditions (late start of rain)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To massively produce maize and beans for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice on modern methods of farming,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical services</li> <li>Council</li> </ul>

Sector	Potential opportunities	Obstacles	Strategic axes	Actions to be undertaken	Possible jobs opportunities
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available land</li> <li>• Available manpower</li> <li>• Presence of technical services</li> <li>• Available seeds</li> <li>• Available chemicals</li> <li>• Major raw material for the brewery industry – ‘brasseries’, Guinness etc</li> <li>• Major staple of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insects and diseases</li> <li>• Natural damages e.g., wind, flood, erosion</li> <li>• Cattle damage (e.g. by thunder)</li> <li>• Reduced production can lead to famine</li> </ul>	consumption, marketing, transformation and supply to firms and breweries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>harvesting, storage, etc</li> <li>• Give information on market avenues</li> <li>• Allocate land to farmers</li> <li>• Settle land disputes</li> <li>• Supply of farm inputs and other material</li> <li>• Give out loans to farmers to encourage more production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Researchers (students)</li> <li>• Breeders</li> <li>• Buyers</li> <li>• Consumers</li> </ul>
	<p>Legumes economic pole (Vegetable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertile swampy areas where market gardening can be practiced</li> <li>• Available local manure ( fowl droppings, cow dung)</li> <li>• Adequate rivers/streams to supply irrigation during off-season periods</li> <li>• Ready market for products</li> <li>• Equally used for local consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Insects and diseases</li> <li>• Destruction by animals</li> <li>• Unexploited markets</li> <li>• Low yields</li> <li>• No available storage facility</li> <li>• Competition from other councils</li> <li>• Competition with housing needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the Production, transformation/Preservation and marketing of vegetable in Bamenda I Municipality and beyond</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of irrigation schemes, (cans, motor pumps, channels)</li> <li>• Fencing</li> <li>• Amicable settling of dispute</li> <li>• Application of chemicals</li> <li>• Get highly resistant species</li> <li>• Train on value addition, drying, packaging etc</li> <li>• Provide storage means</li> <li>• Apply for loans from financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers</li> <li>• Agric technician</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of the wetlands,</li> <li>• Presence of arable soil;</li> <li>• Presence of labour force;</li> <li>• State-existence of structures to build capacities of farmers,</li> <li>• Human: high population potential interested in the activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult access to arable land for the youth;</li> <li>• Un-electrified communities;</li> <li>• Absence of finance,</li> <li>• Poor state of roads</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate access to land,</li> <li>• Facilitate access to credits schemes</li> <li>• Rehabilitate farm to market roads;</li> <li>• To create production zones;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of farm to market roads</li> <li>• Experts/workforce</li> <li>• Agronomist,</li> <li>• Guards,</li> <li>• Workers,</li> <li>• Sellers of items.</li> </ul>
Fishery Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of rivers and streams,</li> <li>• High demand,</li> <li>• Existence of MINEPIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical construction of modern ponds</li> <li>• Difficult access to alevins</li> <li>• Difficult access to fishery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve pastoral productivity hence increase production and create jobs and wealth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for loans from financial institutions</li> <li>• Develop and submit a project proposal for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal fish pond owners</li> <li>• Producers of feeds</li> <li>• Breeder of alevins</li> </ul>



Sector	Potential opportunities	Obstacles	Strategic axes	Actions to be undertaken	Possible jobs opportunities
	fishery structures	feeds, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theft,</li> <li>• Floods that can destroy sensitive species</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> </ul>		training/financing	
Animal industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of some grazers and production of milk,</li> <li>• Existence of a cattle market</li> <li>• Practice of traditional conservation techniques of breeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to energy</li> <li>• Accept improve methods of cattle rearing,</li> <li>• Provision in dairy products</li> <li>• Access corridors into production zones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To sensitized and trained Grazers on better confinement and improved pastures and hybrid, thus attracting several industrial investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for loans from financial institutions</li> <li>• Develop and submit a project proposal for training/financing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricians</li> <li>• Sensitization agents</li> <li>• Technicians</li> <li>• Milk collectors</li> <li>• Sellers</li> </ul>
	Cattle economic pole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yields revenue</li> <li>• Provides self employment</li> <li>• Source of proteins to the entire community</li> <li>• Source of raw material e.g. horns and skins.</li> <li>• The dung for manure</li> <li>• Sufficient meat to sustain life both in urban and rural area</li> <li>• Available pasture (grazing land)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of sufficient capital</li> <li>• Pest and diseases</li> <li>• Farmer-grazier conflicts</li> <li>• Insufficient grazing area</li> <li>• Lack of improved pastures</li> <li>• Problem of theft</li> <li>• Inadequate technical services</li> <li>• Fluctuating prices of cattle.</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Diseases e.g. trypanosomiasis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To sensitized and trained Grazers on better confinement and improved pastures and hybrid, thus attracting several industrial investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for loans from financial institutions</li> <li>• Develop and submit a project proposal for training/financing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary technicians</li> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Graziers</li> <li>• Consumers</li> <li>• Butchers</li> <li>• Shepherds</li> <li>• Cattle traders</li> <li>• Traditional Authority</li> </ul>
Forest and faune/Environment and nature protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of forest reserves</li> <li>• Abundant labour force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult access to good forest products</li> <li>• High pressure and demand for land,</li> <li>• Non existence of lasting strategy for the management of natural resources,</li> <li>• Destruction of flora and disappearance of fauna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote forest regeneration activities so as to create jobs and wealth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To put in place a local tree nursery;</li> <li>• Reforestation bare zones,</li> <li>• Preserve existing potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurserymen</li> <li>• Guards,</li> <li>• Foresters</li> </ul>

## **4.8.7.2 Development Informal Activities**

### **4.8.7.2.1 Types of Informal Activities**

#### **Basic Sector**

Processed or manufactured goods, assorted inputs and financial resources come in to Bamenda from abroad, Douala, Yaoundé, Bafoussam etc. Agricultural items, craft and other products are brought in to Bamenda on daily basis for sale. This creates employment and profit making activities.

#### **Non Basic Sector**

Bamenda I is in a strategic transit position and much of the products of the Region brought to Bamenda are taken to other towns of Cameroon and abroad. Part of the inputs, processed goods and other resources that come in to Bamenda from other parts of Cameroon end up being taken further to other areas of the Region. These activities equally provide employment and income generation.

### **4.8.7.2.2 Location of Informal Activities**

A great majority of the economic activities within the council area are in the informal sector. This sector is highly disorganized. Consequently, their activities are conducted in makeshift structures, kiosks and in open spaces. They can be seen on sidewalks and junction areas.

### **4.8.7.2.3 Environmental problems cause 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 kiosk
- Increase delinquency, bandits in different forms (theft, dealers, cyber frauds etc.)

### **4.8.7.3 Localisation of economic activities**

From rapid appraisal observation, it was observed that, the economic density activities are not uniform. There is high economic density around Custom's junction, Abangoh and Ntenefor (Hot Spot).

The peripheral zones have low density economic activities. These areas are Mile 1, Akumbele, Mile 2, Blue Moon and Ntoh

## **4.8.8. Evalaution 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. The economic center of Bamenda I Council may be considered to be the area around the Governor's junction, Custom junction and Mile 1 junction. The (LUP) extended the limits of urban spatial districts to xxxx. At this stage certain pertinent indicators need to be highlighted.

#### **a) Areas offering Employment**

Judging from the predominance of administrative services, motor park, commercial houses, informal activities, offers today the highest public and private employment opportunities in the whole of Bamenda I 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 part of 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 I 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 part of economic engine for the whole of Bamenda I Council in particular and North West Region as a whole.

#### 4.8.9 Industrial Development

Bamenda I, over the years have been known for the production of textile works – weaving of traditional regalia and craftsmanship. Unfortunately, with the under development of this sector due to lack of marketing opportunities, those involved in the sector have migrated to central town where they can make some profits.

##### 4.8.9.1 Characteristics of Industrial Activities

The 1985 master plan proposed growth and expansion in Bamenda but Bamenda I was not envisaged in that plan. The Bamenda SMAUL, PDU and POS equally proposed sites for industrial growth but none of those sites (though not yet acquired) is within the jurisdiction of Bamenda I council area.

Despite these shortcomings, there are some activities that could be classified as industrial within the council area:

**Textile and Handicraft:** Traditional regalia from the North West in general has high national and international recognition. Those involved in this trade are based in their homes and go to Bamenda city with the finished products. Annual competition on arts and craft has not been organized for the past 3 years due to the Anglophone crisis. With the lowering of financial gains most of those in the art have relocated to the French zone to continue their business while they get the primary materials from the council area.

**Metal and Aluminum Works:** metal works are gaining fame but the aluminum frames fabrication is growing faster. They are located mostly along the street and within the commercial hub areas. They are found at Governor's and Custom's junctions, Mile 1, Akumbele, Ntenefor zone, Mile 2 and 'Blue Moon' and Ntanche areas

**Building Materials:** Manufactures stores are created where the development of the quarter is expanding. They seem to follow the expansion of the quarters and are normally installed by the road side. They can easily be found at Mile 1, Mile 2, Akumbele, GRA new road and Ntenefor zones. There are some of them dotted in the quarters where the population can easily get basic construction materials.

**Auto and Tyre Repairs:** The increase in economic activities has come along with the pull factor of the population. This has also increased the number of vehicles bikes circulating within the council area. The frequent breakdown of this means of movement has necessitated the emergence of vehicle garages and vulcanizes. These repair services are situated along the major roads especially National Road N<sup>o</sup> 1 that cuts across the council area.

**Wood Processing Works:** the developments of land, leading to the construction of houses have led to the sporadic emergence of saw mills. Wood commonly used for roofing and frames are easily gotten from the Bafut-Ngemba forest that covers a sizeable land space of the council area.

**Local Building Materials:** the most common local building material is the ‘sun-dry’ bricks also known as mud bricks. The locals prefer it to cement blocks. It’s a seasonal activity as it carried out mainly during the dry season. Areas of production are generally located where the development is taking place. The raw material is often extracted from the area in which the construction will take place.

#### **4.8.9.2 Problem of industrial activities**

Industrial activities within the Bamenda I Council are characterised by the following problems.

- Dispersed, unplanned and spontaneous location of industrial land uses,
- Poor disposal of waste especially from garages and bike repair shops, hence the pollution of water and biodiversity.
- Limited and informal scale of industrial development,
- Undeveloped industrial potentials,
- Poorly developed industrial sites,
- Noisy industrial activities,
- Unsightly industrial activities,
- 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.

#### **4.8.10. URBAN AGRICULTURE**

Urban agriculture is an activity widely practiced in our towns by the population for various reasons. Many urban residents are recent migrants from rural areas. 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 supplement the nutritional needs and incomes of poor households and a recreational and past time for the well to do households. However, the objectives of urban agriculture are most of the time not achieved because the sector is not organized and controlled. This diagnosis aims at analysing the existing situation in order to see how it can be improved so as to make modern urban agriculture and integral part of urban land use. It is mostly practiced on public and government undeveloped land.

##### **4.8.10.1. Provision of Urban Agriculture in the (POS)**

The goal of the PDU and POS on urban agriculture was *to promote modern urban agriculture and livestock production by providing necessary rules and regulations, technical, technological and financial assistance wherever and whenever necessary*

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
- Organizing the marketing of produce and products of urban agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

#### 4.8.10.2 Components of Urban Agriculture

The activities of urban agriculture in Bamenda at the moment include: -

- **Crop production**
  - ✓ Food crops
  - ✓ Perennial crops
  - ✓ Fruit trees
  - ✓ Gardening
  - ✓ Floriculture
- **Animal Production**
  - ✓ Dairy Cattle
  - ✓ Ruminants
  - ✓ Pig farming
  - ✓ Poultry production
  - ✓ Non-conventional livestock
- **Fish Farming**
  - ✓ Mud fish
  - ✓ Fresh water fish- tilapia
- **Agro-Forestry**

#### 4.8.10.1 Existing situation of Urban Agriculture

Most residents of Bamenda I are still largely rural people who depend on farming and small livestock rearing to subsidize their income and livelihood. As such, urban agriculture in Bamenda is characterized by: -

- Spontaneous and random farming on vacant lands
- Farming within residential premises for self-consumption
- Farming along water courses for self-consumption or/and commercialization
- Uncontrolled ruminants
- Uncontrolled pets
- Temporary and environmentally unfriendly livestock farming
- Uncontrolled rearing of birds within compounds
- Controlled rearing of birds

#### 4.8.10.2 Problems of Urban agriculture

At the moment, urban agriculture in Bamenda I face the following main problems: -

**Table 29: Summary of problems of Urban Agriculture**

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
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;
Some animals cause nuisances (noise and odours)	- Rearing of animals in densely populated areas - Production units too close	- Inconvenience neighbours leading to complaints - Pollution of the environment

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Consequences</b>
	to living houses	
Straying of some animals	- Bad intention - Accidentally abandoned animals	- Crops destruction and defecation all over the quarter, thus inconveniencing neighbours and passer-bys - 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 the town	- Lack of vision 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
Inadequate marketing channels for produce and products	Non organisation	- High post-harvest losses - Low returns

#### **4.9 Synthesis on Climate change**

The effects as reported by the inhabitants of the municipality are many; decrease in rainfall, rising temperatures, drying off of their brooks (streams), high winds amongst others. Against this backdrop, some efforts are being made by the council, the population and stakeholders to mitigate the effects. For example, the planting of environmental friendly trees, the installation of solar lamps at strategic posts.

**Table 30: Synthesis of problems, constraints and identification of adaptation to Climate Change within Bamenda I council**

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	<b>Wetlands:</b> Drying up of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shortage of water supply to both man and animals</li> <li>- Air pollution</li> <li>- Increased sickness</li> <li>- Low household income from agriculture</li> <li>- Food insecurity (the staple food of the people affected)</li> </ul>	<b>High:</b> Scarcity of vegetables and spices in the market	- Use of indigenous crop varieties with resilient features for crop improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stop river encroachment by farming</li> <li>- Early maturing varieties,</li> <li>- Carry out crop rotation</li> <li>- <b>Diversified farming systems:</b> integration of crops and livestock are more effective at using nutrients from manure,</li> </ul>	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I,
	- Low level of rainfall	<b>Soil:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erosion</li> <li>- Floods</li> <li>- Poor soil fertility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low household income from urban agriculture</li> <li>- Low market prices</li> <li>- Hunger</li> </ul>	<p><b>Low:</b> scarcity of food in households and market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High risk of Low business turn-over</li> <li>- High risk of low income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural or organic manure</li> <li>- Available land</li> <li>- Labour force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiply agric exploitation supervision of farmers, crop rotation, fallow lying</li> <li>- The use of hybrid varieties that can weather adverse environmental conditions, including less rain</li> <li>- Use organic manure in the farms</li> </ul>	- Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II,
	Tornados (strong /whirl winds)	<b>Vegetation:</b> deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of crops</li> <li>- Low household revenue</li> <li>- Destruction of houses</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Washing of top soils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low: scarcity of food in the market</li> <li>- High risk of deforestation</li> <li>- High risk of disappearance of natural herbs</li> <li>- Low risk of poor nutrition</li> </ul>	Available land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practice afforestation</li> <li>- Multiply agric exploitation supervision of farmers, crop rotation, fallow lying</li> </ul>	- Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka
<b>Animal husbandry,</b>	Dryness;	<b>Water :</b> drying up	- High prevalence of animal diseases	- <b>Low:</b> scarcity of cattles in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of grazers</li> <li>- Existence of land</li> </ul>	- Concerted efforts in protecting the wetlands	- Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II,

<b>Sector (exposition unit per agro ecologic zone)</b>	<b>Climatic change Tendencies</b>	<b>Biophysical Effects</b>	<b>Socio-economic Effects</b>	<b>Risk level (high, average, low)</b>	<b>Local potentials to solve /adaptation capacity</b>	<b>Solutions envisaged</b>	<b>Quarters Concerned</b>
<b>fishing and aquaculture</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of cattle production</li> <li>- Fall in production level,</li> <li>- Goats and pigrery,</li> <li>- Birds flow in poultry farming</li> <li>- Insufficient pasture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>market</li> <li>- Low level of dairy products</li> <li>- Slow economic growth</li> <li>- Poor quality animals produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for grazers</li> <li>- Streams are also available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plant improved pasture</li> <li>- Trained livestock breeders on improved breeding method</li> <li>- Incorporation of pasture improvement techniques</li> </ul>	Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyaboro, Nyetenefor
	- Low level of rainfall	- Drying up wetlands and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High death rate of animals</li> <li>- Infertile soil</li> <li>- Reduction in urban agricultural production</li> <li>- Contaminated water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High risk of animals dieing</li> <li>- Low because of a drop in fish production</li> <li>- Low risk of having drought</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of rivers</li> <li>- Existence of fish ponds in some marshy areas</li> <li>- Adjust timing of farm operations to reduce risks of crop failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect the available water sources</li> <li>- Early maturing varieties</li> <li>- Changes in traditional to modern techniques</li> </ul>	- Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi,
<b>Water</b>	Drying up wetlands and streams	- Extinction of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No drinking water</li> <li>- Reduction in urban agricultural production</li> <li>- A drop in household income</li> <li>- Slow economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High risk of contaminated water</li> <li>- High risk of hunger</li> <li>- Low standard of living</li> <li>- Low risk of shortage of water</li> <li>- Low risk of losing of lives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of some streams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plant water friendly trees</li> <li>- Sinking of boreholes,</li> <li>- The run-off water can be stored in home gardens and used for plants during water shortages</li> <li>- Lobby for potable water supply</li> </ul>	- Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi,
<b>Mines and Industrial development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High temperatures</li> <li>- Low rainfall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient water resources</li> <li>- Dryness of catchment areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of water borne diseases</li> <li>- Water shortage for human and animal needs</li> <li>- Frequent power cut</li> <li>- Irrigation challenges</li> </ul>	- Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Afforestation of the environment</li> <li>- Provision of pipe borne water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rationing of water and light</li> <li>- Use of less energy consuming bulbs</li> <li>- Use of other energy sources (solar plants)</li> <li>- Protection of catchment areas</li> </ul>	- Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II,



<b>Sector (exposition unit per agro ecologic zone)</b>	<b>Climatic change Tendencies</b>	<b>Biophysical Effects</b>	<b>Socio-economic Effects</b>	<b>Risk level (high, average, low)</b>	<b>Local potentials to solve /adaptation capacity</b>	<b>Solutions envisaged</b>	<b>Quarters Concerned</b>
<b>Habitat and infrastructure</b>	Tornados (strong /whirl winds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Houses, electrical pylon/poles, crops &amp; trees are blown down</li> <li>- Destruction of habitat (education, residential) houses</li> <li>- Urban infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase cost of re-building housing, infrastructure and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High risk of deforestation</li> <li>- High risk of not having good wood for roofing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitized the people on building code</li> <li>- Rehabilitate damaged habitat and infrastructure</li> <li>- Better and new building and engineering codes, standards, practices</li> <li>- Larger “safety factors”, more redundancy in infrastructure design</li> <li>- Phased adaptation structures</li> <li>- Beams built for additional height/safety</li> </ul>	Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II,
<b>Forestry and wild life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unstable rainfall and sunshine</li> <li>- High/ low temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods</li> <li>- Erosion</li> <li>- Draught</li> <li>- Destruction of plant and wild life species</li> <li>- Drainage difficulties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poor agricultural production</li> <li>- Poor health</li> <li>- Poor animal product</li> </ul>	- Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Afforestation and reforestation</li> <li>- Control burning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure proper drainage system</li> <li>- Avoid deforestation</li> <li>- Increase environmental education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi,</li> </ul>
<b>Environment nature protection and sustainable development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unstable rainfall and sunshine</li> <li>- High/ low temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods</li> <li>- Erosion</li> <li>- Draught</li> <li>- Destruction of beneficiary organisms</li> <li>- Drainage difficulties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor agricultural production</li> <li>- Poor health</li> <li>- Poor animal production</li> </ul>	- Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Afforestation and reforestation</li> <li>- Control burning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure proper drainage system</li> <li>- Avoid deforestation</li> <li>- Increase environmental education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi,</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER V: PROBLEM ANALYSES**

## 5. SWOT ANALYSES

### 5.1 SWOT Analyses of Bamenda I 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.

**Table 31: SWOT Analysis of the Successes, Failures, Potentials and Obstacles of Bamenda I council**

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Physical Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent thermal comfort in most areas;</li> <li>- Very good pluviometry with an annual average of about <i>1500mm</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of the natural environment</li> <li>- Air lands and water pollution</li> <li>- Negligence of eco-touristic potential of the area</li> <li>- Poor hygiene and sanitation in homes: Defecating in streams and in the open and poor toilet construction facilities,</li> <li>- Excessive erosion due to the destruction of the natural vegetation</li> <li>- Cultivation of eucalyptus trees in water catchments,</li> <li>- Farming around water catchments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Watershed – Ground water recharging area and helps to cleanse/purify water by trapping and holding any pollutants in the flooded soil</li> <li>- Favorable areas for parks</li> <li>- Wetlands for moderation of climate of the area,</li> <li>- Favorable landscape for building construction,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of risky zones especially along the escarpments Sisia and Abangoh</li> <li>- Biodiversity: Destruction of the flora and fauna, pollution of surface and underground water,</li> <li>- Wells and latrines dug at close range within the urban area</li> <li>- Drying up of wetlands leading to a drop in water level or supply</li> </ul>

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wetlands: Water courses and marshy areas that maintain ecological balance and serve as urban green areas and potential areas for park and gardens,</li> <li>- Conducive altitude for harnessing of sustainable energy from solar and wind sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- obstructions of water courses and drainage structures</li> <li>- Pollution of streams</li> <li>- Air pollution from dusty roads and the surroundings,</li> <li>- Poor waste management;</li> <li>- Destruction of the natural environment more than most solid waste is released behind houses, posing a threat of pollution within the study area;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good exposure to sunlight as a source of energy,</li> <li>- Favorable areas and conditions for resorts and leisure parks</li> <li>- Satisfactory air circulation to maintain favorable atmospheric pressure,</li> <li>- Recycling of waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exposure to strong winds that spread dust and threaten to remove roofs of houses,</li> <li>- Presence of risk areas such as the escarpment</li> </ul>
<b>Demography</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A very young population</li> <li>- Good schooling rate of heads of households</li> <li>- Diversity of cultures;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low density of the population;</li> <li>- The low income earners</li> <li>- High level of youth unemployment</li> <li>- High level of youth underemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Technical and professional training of young population can accelerate development in the area,</li> <li>- Cultural festivals to boost harmonious co-existence and tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Urbanization of highly rural areas risks losing their identity,</li> <li>- Lack of employment opportunities and low household incomes delays development and progress of the area</li> </ul>
<b>Economy Dynamic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A diversified agriculture with both cash and food crops</li> <li>- Availability of Land for economic transformation of the area,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industrial sector is operating far below its full capacity</li> <li>- Weaker secondary sector which has been the engine of growth and development for many communities and countries production sector.</li> <li>- Weak corporate investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diverse local development actors</li> <li>- Presence of community based organizations</li> <li>- Varied crop production patterns</li> <li>- Agroforestry promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate financial means</li> <li>- Soil erosion</li> <li>- High taxes</li> <li>- Limited service deliveries and outreach</li> <li>- Climate change effect</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of local labor despite strong migratory movements;</li> <li>- Proximity to Nigeria-the economic giant of Africa,</li> <li>- Proximity to French Cameroon market through West Region</li> <li>- Existence of local means of production of drinks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initiatives;</li> <li>- Weak government technical and financial support for economic operators;</li> <li>- Insufficient credits for small, medium and large scale enterprises;</li> <li>- Insufficient advertising and promotion of business ventures in the municipality.</li> <li>- Inadequate and weak financial institutions</li> <li>- Rudimentary practice of agriculture and livestock farming;</li> <li>- Lack of raw materials for the secondary production sector;</li> <li>- Un planned house construction patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The youths form the greatest proportion of the population</li> <li>- Social cohesion amongst inhabitants,</li> <li>- Available primary products for industrial take-off</li> <li>- Diversified handicraft skills</li> <li>- Rich culture in the aspects of dressing; dialect, traditional food</li> <li>- Economic operators in Insurance, telecommunication, available in nearby Bamenda II Municipality</li> <li>- Readily available local building materials</li> <li>- Available land for building construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ravaging HIV/Aids Pandemic is destroying the youths</li> <li>- Rural exodus might cause influx of people into town,</li> <li>- Proliferation of the culture with the western culture</li> <li>- Inadequate coverage of water and electricity supply,</li> <li>- Insufficient basic services,</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis of Land Occupancy</b>	<p><b>A. Spatial Growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practical and Methodological Guide for the Preparation of Urban Planning Documents in Cameroon, (MINH DU 2018) constitutes a chance</li> <li>- Available of planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of appropriate infrastructure to match population growth and expansion of the town;</li> <li>- Lack of statistics for assessing the demand and need for services;</li> <li>- No mechanism for monitoring the growth and spatial evolution of the town;</li> <li>- Lack of harmonious organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of land for spatial growth in all directions if well planned and controlled,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease in vegetation cover due to poor development construction in the urban area;</li> <li>- Anarchical occupation and exploitation of lands in the present urban area,</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	documents and building regulations (PDU and LUP)	of land uses and development		- Difficulty in reversing the arbitrary location of land uses in the planning area.
	<b>B. Land use</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of building Land at relatively low cost especially at the urban peripheries</li> <li>- Predominance of use of local molded bricks for constructions</li> <li>- Available land for agriculture and livestock activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anarchical subdivision of land into urban plots;</li> <li>- Inaccessibility of occupied sites;</li> <li>- Poorly drained sites;</li> <li>- Boundaries of plots are not clear</li> <li>- Lack of an organized land market</li> <li>- Non-existence of cadastral maps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enough land permitting land use planning,</li> <li>- Available land for social housing programme by MINH DU and other partners,</li> <li>- Land use plan to include lands for future expansion to accommodate new services and growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts on land use between farmers and Grazers</li> <li>- Frequent bush fires</li> <li>- Un-budgeted funds for investment both by the state or private sector</li> <li>- Cash flows that do not permit the respect of the provisional timetable necessary to complete governmental projects;</li> </ul>
	<b>C. Habitat</b>			
<b>Analysis of Land Occupancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Predominance of brick construction (local materials).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality of housing units</li> <li>- Inadequate housing for the poor.</li> <li>- Non application of urban planning regulations</li> <li>- Many houses are not connected to basic utilities;</li> <li>- Insufficient decent housing stock</li> <li>- Absence of housing development control.</li> <li>- Uncontrolled and indiscriminate occupation of land.</li> <li>- Remarkable use of temporary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May benefit from government project for the construction of social housing</li> <li>- Law N°2009/010 of July 10, 2009 governing the location-accession to the real estate property</li> <li>- The law n°2010/022 of December 21<sup>st</sup> 2010 relating to the co-ownership of buildings;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land acquisition and land marketing is very slow</li> <li>- Risk of losing the identity of the site still with a strong traditional character;</li> <li>- Cash flows that do not permit the respect of the provisional timetable necessary to complete government funded</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building materials.</li> <li>- Absence of financing for housing development projects.</li> <li>- Uncontrolled and indiscriminate occupation of building land.</li> <li>- Predominance of unplanned urban tissue;</li> <li>- Predominance of housing units constructed with temporal materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Order No.0009/E/2/MINHDU of August 21 2008 setting up standards for social housing.</li> <li>- Local services of MINHDU to sensitize population and organization to exploit the various government texts on housing development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>projects;</li> <li>- Ignorance of provisions in government texts on housing can negatively impact on housing in the town.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis of Land Occupancy</b>	<b>D. Public and Community facilities</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available primary and professional institutions,</li> <li>- Available land for the creation and construction of facilities,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gap exists in the provision of health institutions/personnel</li> <li>- Poorly furnished and equipped public and private services and structures;</li> <li>- Limited capacity in terms of personnel and facilities;</li> <li>- Poor state of infrastructure;</li> <li>- Understaffed confessional schools;</li> <li>- Inadequate recreational facilities;</li> <li>- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS and malaria;</li> <li>- Inadequate funding of projects</li> <li>- Poorly equipped facilities,</li> <li>- Civic and Cultural Facilities: No befitting structure and no adequate facilities in terms of type and quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security-wise: Presence of multiple security services - Gendarmerie Legion, Brigade and Public Security Station etc.</li> <li>- Administratively-host to the Regional Headquarters and related services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate allocation of funds,</li> <li>- Persisting Anglophone socio-political crisis,</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Services</b>	<b>A. Water supply</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bamenda Up-Station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor quality supply of potable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vast and large areas of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous invasion of</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>watershed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional Community Gravity Water Scheme</li> </ul>	<p>water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate network coverage of the community water scheme</li> <li>- Low coverage rate of the CDE network are connected to CAMWATER networks within the urban area,</li> <li>- Inadequate protection of water catchments,</li> <li>- Outdated CDE equipment and material</li> </ul>	<p>wetlands and spring sources to furnish CDE dam with sufficient water for drinking and domestic usage</p>	<p>wetlands for eucalyptus and housing development if no measures are taken to stop the practices,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate financing</li> </ul>
	<b>B. Energy supply</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bamenda I Council is connected to the national electricity grid i.e. ENEO High Tension Grid from Edea via the Bamenda Substation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of connection to electricity supply network;</li> <li>- Poorly maintained networks and infrastructure,</li> <li>- Frequent low voltage supply,</li> <li>- Frequent cuts in electricity supply;</li> <li>- High cost of domestic gas;</li> <li>- Over-dependence on firewood which exerts pressure on the environment.</li> <li>- Absence of a public lighting system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enough sunlight and wind sources that can be harnessed to provide steady energy need of the town,</li> <li>- Available waterfall at the escarpment that could be developed for micro hydro electricity</li> <li>- Available sun shine that could be used to generate solar energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous electricity interruption affects economic production and students performance ,</li> <li>- 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,</li> <li>- Frequent interruptions leads the destruction of many household electrical appliances as the return of electricity usually comes with a</li> </ul>



Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
				very high voltage.
Urban Services	<b>C. Communication</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reception of CRTV signals,</li> <li>- Available private Cable Television Network providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor functioning condition of the telephone communication network: which remains problematic for any investor;</li> <li>- Frequent mobile network communication interruptions,</li> <li>- Frequent electricity interruption,</li> <li>- Absence of private radio station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable energy for communication networks, possible with solar or wind harnessed energy,</li> <li>- Available communication antenna needing only stable energy to be functional,</li> <li>- Altitude advantage for the installation of communication and transmission infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate investment by the state or service providers discourages investors and tourists,</li> <li>- Frequent interruption in communication deprive residents of vital information which is basic for success in the information age.</li> </ul>
	<b>D. Road networks and infrastructure</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable soil and laterite for road maintenance and construction works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unplanned and undeveloped networks,</li> <li>- Lack functional networks,</li> <li>- Absence of classification and hierarchy of road networks;</li> <li>- Absence of routine maintenance of drainage structures and bridges leading to blockage of ditches, certain culverts.</li> <li>- Insufficient connectivity leading to difficulties of movement;</li> <li>- Absence of routine maintenance of the earth roads;</li> <li>- Absence or insufficient sidewalks;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ring road (N11) traverses the council area</li> <li>- Major road out-let to Western region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insecurity</li> <li>- Inadequate budget allocations for urban road networks construction,</li> </ul>
Urban Services	<b>E. Drainage networks and structures</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available natural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stagnation of water along blocked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hilly nature of terrain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non budget allocation</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	drainage	road side ditches and some drainage structures - Lack of maintenance of earth roads and roadside drains - Insufficient drainage structures,	favours drainage	for road construction and drainage structures, - Farmers cultivate right into the drains,
<b>Urban Governance and local finance</b>	<b>A. Human Resources</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of instrument delegating power for the Council Executive,</li> <li>- There are partner organizations that could provide trainings like PNDP</li> <li>- There is skilled and unskilled labour employed in the council</li> <li>- The sharing of roles makes work effective and efficient</li> <li>- Existence of social allowances (CNPS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The level of education range is 0-First 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.</li> <li>- There is poor coordination of labour both in terms of management and administration</li> <li>- There exists no advancement policy within the council</li> <li>- The payment of monthly salaries not regular and de-motivating</li> <li>- No Organizational chart is an indication of no communication</li> <li>- Staff meetings are not organized within the various departments wherein, issue affecting staff and work are not discussed.</li> <li>- Nonexistence of clear job descriptions for each staff,</li> <li>- Organizational of personnel portraying a Top-Bottom Approach which is a hindrance to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There exist many NGOs within the municipality who can offer trainings to executives and staff</li> <li>- The partnership with CBC board fosters inclusive development of projects .</li> <li>- The Council is a member of UCC offering opportunities for council twining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of technical know-how</li> <li>- Insufficient logistics</li> <li>- Employment of unqualified staff to key positions</li> <li>- Loss of staff if in-service trainings are not programmed.</li> <li>- Projects may be difficult to implement and complete because of the inflexible nature of the various committees within the council.</li> </ul>

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		<p>development as it shows a superior and subordinate relationship, especially in terms of communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There exists no career profile for staff</li> </ul>		
<b>Urban governance and local finance</b>	<b>B. Local Finance</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The existence of 03 separate accounts; Administrative, Management, and Stores accounts</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Appropriate logistics are always in place for tax collection</li> <li>- Revenue and expenditures recorded</li> <li>- Existence of market and motor park for internal revenue collection</li> <li>- Growing economic operators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most tax payers are not versed with the tax system, making it difficult to collect taxes.</li> <li>- Surpluses at the end of the financial year are not considered as income as they are not accessible to the council</li> <li>- There is black market as most business men hide a bulk of their goods for fear of taxes</li> <li>- Also, most potential investors complain of high taxes</li> <li>- Orders of budget approval are not also respected</li> <li>- High external debts</li> <li>- Low allocation of finances for reproductive investments</li> <li>- Low rate of realization of income and expenditure</li> <li>- Weak exploitation of revenue heads</li> <li>- Few enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unexploited sources of finance like land, forest, and space to improve on the market shed,</li> <li>- Possibility to create quarter market squares;</li> <li>- Trust worthy and mastery of accounting system by head of council executive (Mayor)</li> <li>- Development of tourism activities , sites and investment</li> <li>- Rich agriculture potentials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inaccessibility of the council to surpluses is a threat as it gives no room for growth</li> <li>- High taxes have forced, and still continue to force investors out of business. This reduces the council's ability to make profit, hence a threat to its development</li> <li>- Insufficient logistics</li> <li>- Poor communication network</li> <li>- Tax evasion</li> </ul>
	<b>C. Cooperation and Management of relations</b>			

Theme	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Varied government and civil society services</li> <li>- Existence of partnerships with services and civil society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of formal instruments between council and local services and civil society,</li> <li>- Lack of PRO for the council to increase the vision/image of the council</li> <li>- Some State services are not collaborative</li> <li>- The link and relationship between the council and civil society / private sector is near absent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential sources for acquisition of services to improve development within the council,</li> <li>- Sources of financing for projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The opportunities are yet to be exploited due to inadequate knowledge or no established networks with the partners concerned.</li> </ul>
Urban governance and local finance	<p><b>D. Council Asset</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are a number of assets available to the council which can generate a lot of income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Landed property don't have certificates</li> <li>- Inventory is not updated.</li> <li>- A poor management maintenance policy is applicable</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many external sources of income to be used to purchase more asset for the council</li> <li>- Vast council lands to be exploited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of a detailed inventory of assets makes it difficult to discover missing items.</li> <li>- This equally makes it difficult to know how much income each asset is giving</li> <li>- Since depreciation rates are not calculated, this increases the risk of using these assets</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Main Problems and consolidated identified needs per sector

**Table 32: consolidated core problems, causes, effects and solutions by sector**

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
1.	Public Works	Poor road networks and drainage structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate maintenance of existing roads</li> <li>- High rate of degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods</li> <li>- Uncontrolled use of roads by heavy trucks</li> <li>- Poor drainage systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of living</li> <li>- High cost of transportation</li> <li>- High cost of basic commodities</li> <li>- Rapid degradation of vehicles</li> </ul>	Rehabilitation of Roads	Abangoh 7km, Abumuchwi 2.5km, Achichem 1km, Akefu 3km, Ahnindoh I 6km, Ahnindoh II 3km, Alahnting I 1.5km, Fenoguo 1km, Mbaakere 5km, Menka 7km, Ngohngan 2.5km, Ntaafi 6km, Ntaasah 1.5km, Ntanche II 2km, Ntenefor 2km, Nyambore 3km,
Construction of Roads					Abangoh: Quarter Head to GSS Abangoh (3Km) and from Catholic church to GS Abangoh(2Km), Abumuchwi: lower Abumuchwi to G.T.H. S, Construction of roads from Abumuchwi to Akwena II (1.5km) and the Construction of roads from G.T.H.S. to Abumuchwi I (1.5km), Akefu (3km), Akwena II: .B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center, Mementah to main road, Atogolah: P.S. road linking Technical School From P.S. passing between the shrine to Nyambore 3km, Bujong I: Bujong I to Akefu with culverts (1.5km), Bujong I to Bujong II (200m), Bujong I to Akefu (300m) Menka: form upper Menka to Nesirini hill, 4 km and upper Menka to Ntaafor 2 km, Njihngang: Njihngang junction through quarter head's compound to cattle market (8km) From Njihngang junction to cattle market (5km) From njihngang junction to Pa Albert (1km),	
Construction of farm to market Roads					Ajaman: Ajaman to the Ngemba forest, Fenoguo: Pa Bamu's entrance down to the farm (5km),	
Maintenance of National road					from limit Santa Council through	

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					(N11) from limit Santa Council through Bamenda 1 to limit Bamenda II Council (- --km),	Bamenda 1 to limit Bamenda II Council
					Resurfacing of roads	Akwena I: Re-surfacing of road from Moyo corner to pastoral centre entrance about 800m),
					- Construction of rain gates	Akefu, entrance to the quarter, Bujong I: entrance of the quarter,
					- Construction of bridges	Abangoh: over the stream in the quarter, below the catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and Ntaasa, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh, Abumuchwi: Construction of a bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II, Akwena I: linking Akwena I, Akwena II and Ntanche,Alahnting I: below the council and the road linking Alahnting I to Ayaba quarters Alahnting II: Anindoh II: linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I, Atogolah: between Atogolah and Ntaasha between Atogolah and Ntamafe I, Bangshei: to G.S.S Bangshie, Menka: on the 3 Rivers flowing in the quarter, Ngohngam: liking Ngohngang and Bangshie, Ntaasah: linking Ntasah to Abangoh (motorable bridge)Bridge below Ngongang Joseph (motorable), Ntaatitoh (02): Linking Mbakere and Ntaatitoh ,Linking Ntaatitoh and Ngongham, Ntahgong: second bridge at Blue Bar junction, Ntamafe I: Ntamafe 1 to Atougolah (6 x 4m), Ntanche I: boundary between Aningdoh II to Ntanche I , boundary

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
						between Akwena I and Ntanche I, Ntenefor: boundary between Ntenefor and Nkineh (5m x 6m) and Ntenefor and kiyag (4m x 3m), Nyambore: between Nyambore stream to Tarkang hotel,
					Construction of culverts	- Achichem (05), Ajaman: Linking Ajaman – Nyambore Ajaman – Ngyemba forest, Alahnting II, Bangshei (04), Bujong I (02), Fenoguo (02), Mbaakere (04), Mbesoh (03), Ngohngam: Bujong 2 and Ngohngang, Ntaasah, (08) from Azani to Angel of Bethany, Azani through Nana poultry to Angel of Bethany from Azani through Asongwe Street to end of Tar, Ntenefor: linking Hausa quarter and Ntenefor (8m long),
2.	Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools</li> <li>- Insufficient facilities in existing schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor learning condition</li> <li>- Poor performance in school</li> <li>- Poor results</li> <li>- High rate of dropout from schools</li> <li>- Low level of education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create, construct and equip (02) primary schools</li> <li>Create, construct and equip of (05)nursery and primary schools</li> <li>Create, construct and equip of a nursery school attached to ecoles des Champions Alosimemting</li> <li>Construct a 02 VIP toilet</li> <li>Provision of 04 teachers</li> <li>Provision of school fence</li> <li>Construction of 08 classrooms</li> <li>Rehabilitation of 05 classrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Menka and Ntaafi</li> <li>Achichem, Ajaman, Akwena II, Chere and Ntaatiton</li> <li>Attach to the Ecoles des Champions in Alosimemting</li> <li>Ecoles des champions Alosimemting, GS Bamenda station</li> <li>GS Bamenda station</li> <li>GS Bamenda Station</li> <li>02 at GS Bamendankwe station and Head teacher's Office, 06 at Ecole Public les Champions - FCB</li> <li>05 classrooms at GS Bamenda Station,</li> </ul>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					Supply of 380 benches	200 at GS Bamendankwe station, 180 at Ecole public des champions, FCB
					Supply of 16 tables and chairs	10 at GS Bamendankwe station, 06 at FCB school des Champions
					Construction of a sports complex( Football pitch, Hand ball pitch, Long and Short jump pitches ) for FENASCO B Games	GS Bamendankwe station
					Provision of 08 waste bins	FCB school des Champions, GS du camp militaire, GS Abangoh, GS Azana, GS Bamenda station, GS Ntoh, GS Ntanche and JRS Prison
					Construction of water point	GS Bamenda station
					Sinking of a Bore Hole	Ecoles des champions Alosimemting
					01 4 wheel vehicle for supervision	Inspectorate of Basic Education
					01 office cleaner	
					Construction and equipment of the Inspectorate of Basic Education	Bamenda I
					Lobby for the recruitment and posting trained personnel	Inspectorate of Basic Education



	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
3.	Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient establishment of secondary and high schools</li> <li>- Inadequate school infrastructure and facilities</li> <li>- Insufficient trained teachers</li> <li>- Inadequate workshops in technical colleges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor academic performance</li> <li>- Poor results</li> <li>- Low level of education</li> <li>- High rate of dropout from schools</li> </ul>	Need of 17 more teachers : 02 Further Mathematics, 03 Physics/ Chemistry, 02 Sports, 02 Literature, 02 French Language, 02 Computer Sciences, 01 Geography, 01 Home Economics/ Food Science and 02 SVT	GBHS Bamendankwe (Alahting II)
Construction of 04 classrooms						
Construction of Administrative block with 03 offices and a staff room						
Rehabilitation of administrative block						
Construction and equipment of a library						
Construction of 2 VIP latrines						
Extension of water supply to offices						
Construction of 02 water points in campus						
Supply of 120 benches						
Supply of 25 computers with accessories for computer lab						
Supply of 06 sets of computer and accessories and printers for Administrative offices						
Supply of 02 photocopier machines						
04 executive chairs for the administration						

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					06 tables for the administration	GTHS Bamendakwe ( Alahting II)
					Supply of 12 waste bin (degradable and non-degradable) collectors	
					Request for 32 teachers: 01 Geography, 02 History, 01 Philosophy, 03 Citizenship, 01 English Language, 02 French Language, 02 Mathematics, 01 Biology, 01 Chemistry, 01 Physics, 03 Clothing, 03 Wood works, 02 Building and Construction, 01 Electricity, 02 Electronics, 01 Accounting and 01 Legislative Law,	
					Construction of 06 classrooms	
					Construction and equipment of 04 workshops/Laboratory ( Wood work, textiles, food science, building and construction)	
					Construction of borehole	
					Construction of a VIP latrine	
					Construction of an Administrative block	
					Supply of a school bus	
					Supply of a generator	

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					Supply of equipments; 05 Sewing Machines, 25 Computers and accessories, 01 Photocopier, 05 Gas Cookers, 02 Oscilloscope, 01 Spindle Moulds and 25 Drawing Tables	
					Supply of 255 desks	
					Supply of 04 waste bin collectors	
4.	Public Health	Inadequate health care infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient Health Facilities</li> <li>- Limited access to essential drugs</li> <li>- Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory etc)</li> <li>- inadequate trained medical personnel</li> <li>- Provide equipment (generators, refrigerators)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor health status</li> <li>- High death rate</li> <li>- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a modern consultation unit with offices</li> <li>Recruit and post of 10 staff to the IHC</li> <li>Provision of equipment for the MIHC</li> <li>06 gov't health centres are created, constructed and equipped</li> <li>12 gov't health posts are created, constructed and equipped</li> <li>Reduction of new HIV infections by 60%, reduction by 60% related deaths (mortality), 50% improvement in the quality of life of persons living with HIV, 50% increase in the quality of governance on the national response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bamendankwe Integrated Health Center</li> <li>Abangoh, Akwena I, Alahting II, Bangshei, Ngohngam and Ntaafi</li> <li>Abumuchwi, Achichem, Ajaman, Akwena II, Ahnindoh I, Ahnindoh II, Njihghang, Ntaasah, Ntaatitoh, Ntahghan, Ntanche I and Ntanche II</li> <li>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang,</li> </ul>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
						Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Sensitization campaigns for free HIV screening and VCT	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Training of community health workers	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
5.	<b>Environment and Nature Protection</b>	High rate of environmental degradation and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming and building in wetlands and catchment areas,</li> <li>- High rate of degradation in inhabited areas</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on environmental laws and policies</li> <li>- No waste management system put in place in the urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discomfort due to unpleasant smell</li> <li>- Increase of incidence of food poison</li> <li>- Poor health</li> </ul>	<p>Support in the Council protection catchments and planting (8500) trees in the water catchment areas.</p> <p>Create an environmental (02) friendly trees nurseries</p> <p>Sensitise communities on importance of water catchment and climate change issues</p> <p>Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices</p>	<p>Mbaakere, Menka, Ngohngam and Ntaasah</p> <p>Abumuchwi and Njihngang</p> <p>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang,</p>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
						Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Set-up (02) environmental clubs in secondary and technical colleges	
					Sensitization against bush fire and ankara burning	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood alternatives	Ntanche II and Alahting I
					Construction of a waste disposal unit	Achichem, Ajaman and 02 in Alahting I
					Construction of a (04) VIP Public Toilet	Ajaman and Ntanche II
					Assist reforestation projects in communities	Achem (04), Akwena II (05), Ahnindoh I (03), Alahting I, Alahting II (05), Alosimenting (05), Banshei (10), Chere (06), Hausa Quarter (10), Mbesoh (15), Ngahngam (05), Njihngang (10), Ntaafi (04), Ntaasah

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
						(05), Ntahgang (05), Ntahmafe I (03), Ntanche I (05)
					Construct a Biodegradable plant	Ntaatitoh
					Creation of (02) Green Spaces and Pleasure Parks	Akefu and Ntahgang,
					Lobby for the recruitment and posting trained personnel in DDMINEP	SDDMINEP Bamenda I
					Construction and equipment of the Sub Divisional Delegation for MINEP	SDDMINEP Bamenda I
6.	Forestry and Wild Life	Irrational exploitation of natural forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uncontrolled cutting down of trees for fire wood</li> <li>- Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws</li> <li>- Unavailable means for follow-up monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of depletion of natural resources</li> <li>- Loss of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and materialise (02) community forest</li> <li>Map out natural forests and protected areas</li> <li>Anti poaching committee put in place in the communities with natural forest</li> <li>(02) tree nurseries with at least 1000 trees created</li> <li>Purchase of (2) transportation logistics (bikes)</li> <li>Construct and equip a sub delegation of forestry and wild life</li> <li>Lobby for the recruitment of forestry and wildlife experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abumuchwi and Ajaman</li> <li>Abumuchwi and Ajaman</li> <li>Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife-Mezam</li> <li>Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife-Mezam</li> <li>Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife-Mezam</li> </ul>
7.	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal	Low livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to inputs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood alternatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine,</li> </ul>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
	Husbandry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of livestock diseases</li> <li>- Insufficient extension personnel.</li> <li>- Poor organization of livestock farmers</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques</li> <li>- Limited access to improved breed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor yields</li> <li>- Low productivity</li> <li>- Low income of families</li> <li>- Poor standard of living</li> </ul>		Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Training on livestock management and support with high resistant animal breed to livestock groups	Akwena I, Akwena II, Aningdoh I, Mbesoh
					Training and capacity building on livestock management	Alahnting II
					Intensify use of improved and adapted breeds for increased livestock production through subvention (acquire 50 000kg)	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
					Facilitate access to fingerlings (10 000)	
					Built capacity of (10) farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming	
					Provision of improved livestock species to breeders	Alosimemting
					Construction and equipment of the SDMINEPIA	Bamenda I
	Lobby for the recruitment of more livestock, fisheries and animal staff	DDMINEPIA Mezam				
8.			- High prevalence of crop pests/diseases		Construction of a warehouse	Akwena I
					Intensify use of fertilizers	Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
	<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	Low Agricultural production and Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to farm inputs</li> <li>- Poor organization of farmers</li> <li>- Poor farm to market roads</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques</li> <li>- Insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment</li> <li>- Farmers/grazers conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor yields</li> <li>- Low income of families</li> <li>- Poor standard of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>through subvention acquisition of 6000bags</li> <li>Provision of improved seeds ( Solanum Potatoes 30000kg, Coco yams, Banana 5000 suckers, Plantains 5000 suckers, maize 15000kg and beans 30000kg)</li> <li>Provision of improved seeds (Soya Beans 5000kg and Cow Pea 5000kg)</li> <li>Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of insecticides</li> <li>Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of pesticides</li> <li>Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques</li> <li>Train producers on storage, processing and handling of small scale post harvest systems to sell when the market prices are good</li> </ul>	I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor
<b>9.</b>	<b>Water and Energy</b>	Limited or no access to electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent electricity cuts</li> <li>- Low voltage</li> <li>- Non extension electricity to all parts of the municipality</li> <li>- High electricity bills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor lighting of communities</li> <li>- Low level of economic activities</li> <li>- Rural exodus</li> <li>- Increased crime wave</li> <li>- High insecurity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1: A three phase electricity network extention to some parts of 13 quarters of Bamenda 1.</li> <li>Phase 2: Extension of street lights to 02 neighbourhoods</li> <li>Increase (MT) electricity lines to 3-phase lines</li> <li>Increase (MT) electricity lines to 2-phase lines</li> <li>Increase (MT) electricity lines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abumuchwi, Akefu, Bongshie, Bujong I, Chere, Hausa Quarter, Mbaakere, Menka, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntamafe I, Ntenefor, Nyambore</li> <li>Abangoh and Akefu</li> <li>Ajaman, Alahting I, Alahting II, Ntaasah, and Ntenefor</li> <li>Akwena I, Akwena II, Ntaghang, Ntanche I, Ntanche II and Nyambore</li> <li>Alosimemting</li> </ul>



	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Core Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Concerned Quarters</b>
	(Electrification)				to 4-phase lines	
					Replacement of broken poles in some neighbourhoods	Njihngang
					Provision of Solar street lights	15 Alahnting I, 5 in Bujong I and 5 in Ntenefor
					Extension of Rural electrification programme	Njihngang
<b>10.</b>	<b>Water and Energy (Water)</b>	Limited or no access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited potable water supply in the communities</li> <li>- High rate of contamination of water sources</li> <li>- Poor maintenance of existing drinking points</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>- Non protection of water catchment areas,</li> <li>- Limited constructed catchments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence of water born diseases</li> <li>- High expenditure on drugs</li> <li>- Poor health status</li> <li>- Reduced labour force</li> <li>- Low development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of Water Management Committee and Water caretakers</li> <li>Extension of pipe borne water to some neighbourhoods/communities</li> <li>Protection and planting (500) trees in the water catchment areas</li> <li>Construction of (23) Stand Taps</li> <li>Increase by 5000m<sup>3</sup> the current capacity of water tank</li> <li>Construction of storage tank</li> <li>Sink (11) bore holes in Bamenda I</li> <li>Construction of a water supply scheme</li> <li>Construction and protection of (13) water catchment areas</li> <li>Repairs and maintenance of water pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All village Water Managment committees</li> <li>Achichem, Akwena II, Ahnindoh II, Alahnting IChere, Fenoguo, Hausa Quarter, Mbesoh, Nghongam and Ntamafe I</li> <li>Abumuchwi</li> <li>Abumuchwi (08), Mbaakere (03), Mbesoh (03), Ntaafi (05) and Ntaasah (05)</li> <li>Abangoh and Alahnting I</li> <li>Abumuchwi, Alahnting II, Ahnindoh I, Atogolah, Bangshei, Fenoguo, Mbaakere and Ntanche I</li> <li>Achichem (02), Akefu (03), Hausa Quarter (01), Ntaafi (04) and Ntenefor (01)</li> <li>Njihngang</li> <li>Ajaman, Akefu, Akwena I, Akwena II, Alahnting II, Alosimemting, Atogolah, Bujong I, Ntaatitoh, Ntahgang, Ntanche I, Ntanche II and Nyambore</li> <li>Atogolah and Ntaasah</li> </ul>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Women</b>	Non protection and	- Limited access to control	- Women not	Create (02) women's	Abumuchwi and Ajaman

	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Core Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Concerned Quarters</b>
	<b>Empowerment and the Family</b>	empowerment of women's rights and the girl child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>over resources</li> <li>- High rate of school drop out</li> <li>- Limited women empowering opportunities</li> <li>- Few women inherit land</li> <li>- Negative traditional practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>empowered</li> <li>- Limited means to take care of the family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>empowerment centres</li> <li>Identifying active women groups in the municipality and assess their needs</li> <li>Creation of 03 networks and at least (10) groups actively engaged in economic activities and to offer assistance</li> <li>Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor</li> </ul>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Employment and Vocational Training</b>	Inadequate employment and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient vocational training centers</li> <li>- Poor orientation of youths towards vocational training</li> <li>- poorly equipped vocational centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of unemployment</li> <li>- High crime wave</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out needs assessment in the communities</li> <li>Develop (5) programmes and projects from the natural potentials found in the municipality</li> <li>Create holiday jobs for 500 students</li> <li>Carry out field inspection and feasibility studies</li> <li>Creation, Construction and equipping of a Vocational Training Center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> <li>Chere</li> </ul>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	Undeveloped tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under developed tourist sites</li> <li>- No local tourism promotion strategies</li> <li>- Insufficient tourist facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few tourists</li> <li>- low income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make an inventory of touristic sites in the municipality and propose development to be carried out</li> <li>Construction of roads to touristic sites</li> <li>Establishment of a tourism directory and a number of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> <li>Bamenda 1 municipality</li> </ul>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					information boards at appropriate location in the Council area showing touristic sites or establishments	Bamenda 1 municipality
					Sensitize potential investors	Bamenda 1 municipality
14.	Trade and Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor market infrastructure</li> <li>- Insufficient capital</li> <li>- High taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction in council revenue</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> <li>- Limited liquidity</li> <li>- Underdevelopment of the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of a commercial centre</li> <li>Construction of market sheds at Memta.</li> <li>Construction of a shopping mall</li> <li>The creation of a community cooperative in the quarter</li> <li>Construction of (02) Market Hangers</li> <li>Putting in place of trash can at the quarter square</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akwena I and Ntangang</li> <li>Akwena II</li> <li>Alahnting II</li> <li>Alosimenting</li> <li>Alosimenting, Aningdoh I, Chere, Njihngang, Ntaafi, Ntamafe I, Ntamaligeh and Ntanche II</li> <li>Ntaatitoh</li> </ul>
15.	Social Affairs	Limited access to social affairs services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate social centres</li> <li>- Insufficient social workers</li> <li>- Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Limited means to acquire needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate care for disables and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified the vulnerable and their needs, especially Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)</li> <li>Carry out an inventory of social affairs institutions , needs and structures</li> <li>Provision of assistance to the vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefer, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefer</li> </ul>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					Construction of (03) Multi Purpose Halls	Achichem I, Achichem II and Akefu
					Creation, construction and equipping of a Civil Status Registry center	Hausa Quarter
					Construction and equipment of a Social center	Bamenda I
					Lobby for the recruitment of more social workers	Bamenda I
16.	Youth Affairs	High rate unemployment among youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient vocational skills</li> <li>- Limited access to professional schools</li> <li>- Unfavourable government policies on training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plight of the youth</li> <li>- Under exploitation of youth potentials</li> <li>- High rate of prostitution and infection with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- High crime wave</li> <li>- Under development</li> </ul>	<p>Carry out feasibility studies and assess youth needs of the various communities</p> <p>Survey youth population in villages, assess youth infrastructural needs</p> <p>Design appropriate programmes and projects for the rural and urban youth</p> <p>Empowering community volunteers for civic and moral education</p> <p>Construction of (02) Multipurpose Youth Animation Centres</p> <p>Training of youths on business start-ups</p>	<p>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Abumuchwi and Ntaafi</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
					Lobby for the creation and construction of a Sub-divisional Delegation of Youth Affairs	Bamenda 1 Municipality
17.	Culture	Inadequate preservations of cultural values and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient education of youths on cultural value</li> <li>- No public museums and library</li> <li>- No cultural centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fall in moral values</li> <li>- Insufficient promotion of local culture</li> </ul>	Assistance to Village Annual festivals and promotion of cultural dance groups	Bamenda 1 Municipality
Construction and equipment of (19) multipurpose halls					Abumuchwi, Ajaman, Akwena I, Akwena II, Alahnting II, Atogolah, Bangshei, Bujong I, Chere, Mbaakere, Menka, Ngohngang, Ntaasah, Ntangang, Ntamafe I, Ntameligeh, Ntanche I, Ntanche II and Nyambore	
Construction and equipping of an Islamic Centre					Hausa Quarter	
Completion of the Community Hall in Ntenefor					Ntenefor	
18.	Sports and Physical Education	Inadequate sport and physical educational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to sporting facilities</li> <li>- Insufficient sport equipment</li> <li>- Insufficient personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low level of recreation</li> <li>- Poor sport development</li> </ul>	Construction of a sports complexes	Achichem I and Achichem II
Hold meetings and Organise inter village competitions					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Carry out feasibility studies					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Lobby for the creation, construction and equipment of a SDD for sport and Physical Education					Bamenda 1	
Lobby for the recruitment of more sports personnel					DD sports and physical education for Mezam	
19.	Transport	Frequent vehicles/motorcycle accidents and control by law enforcements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Motor cycle riders are no well trained</li> <li>- Poor maintenance of vehicles and bikes</li> <li>- Poor road networks</li> <li>- Extortion from drivers/riders by law enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent loss of lives and injuries from vehicles and motor bike accident</li> <li>- High insecurity of passengers</li> <li>- High transportation cost</li> </ul>	Organize motor cycle riders (Okada) sector and sensitization on the use of helmets by riders	Bamenda 1 Municipality
Organise sensitisation campaigns on road safety and sanction defaulters					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Rehabilitation of motor park in Bamenda I						

	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Core Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Concerned Quarters</b>
					Provide basic public facilities in parks	
<b>20.</b>	<b>Small and Medium- Sized Enterprises</b>	Few business ventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cumbersome procedure of business creation</li> <li>- Low investment by private sector</li> <li>- Insufficient knowledge and skills on business</li> <li>- few vocational training centres</li> <li>- High taxes</li> <li>- Limited access to credits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural-Urban migration</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> <li>- High rate of youth delinquency</li> <li>- Illegal emigration</li> </ul>	<p>Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of small and medium enterprises</p> <p>Carry out 2 trainings on business skills and provide necessary assistance</p> <p>Organize annual exhibitions and encourage artist, crafts men and innovators</p> <p>Sensitization and information dissemination campaigns through radios, in all the domains SMEs, Social economy and Handicraft)</p>	<p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Labour and Social Security</b>	High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient employment opportunities</li> <li>- Limited vocational skills for self employment</li> <li>- Poor access to credit for small businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of migration</li> <li>- Juvenile delinquency</li> <li>- High crime wave</li> </ul>	<p>Increase the decent work project in all working place</p> <p>Carry out regular inspection tours</p> <p>Carry out sensitisation workshops on the Labour code rules and regulations</p>	<p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Scientific Research and Innovation</b>	Poor access to improved technological innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to research findings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor adoption of innovations</li> <li>- Loss of indigenous technological know-how</li> <li>- Low economic benefits</li> </ul>	<p>Plan and programme placing research results (improve seed varieties, animal and crop diseases) at reach to the population</p> <p>Creation of (3) demonstration centres in the municipality</p>	<p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p>
<b>23.</b>	<b>State Property and Land Tenure</b>	Difficulty in obtaining land title deed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little or non implementation of land tenure laws</li> <li>- State private property without registered title</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land ownership conflicts</li> <li>- Highly dilapidated structures</li> <li>- Overcrowded homes</li> </ul>	<p>Sensitize the populations about the importance of land certificate and procedures</p> <p>Lobby for the reduction of</p>	<p>Bamenda 1 Municipality</p>

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deed</li> <li>- Many unregistered private lands and property</li> </ul>	and residential areas	costs and delays in the acquisition of land certificates	Bamenda 1 Municipality
24.	Housing and Urban Development	Poor town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Haphazard building of houses</li> <li>- Many houses without toilets</li> <li>- Buildings without registered plans</li> <li>- Non strict implementation of planning guides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor presentation of the town,</li> <li>- Health hazard</li> <li>- Limited revenue from houses</li> <li>- High crime rate</li> </ul>	Preparing building guidelines and setbacks standards for construction in the urban area	Bamenda 1 Municipality
Carry out sensitisation campaigns (radio) on the need of obtaining building permits					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Tarring and maintenance and tarring of the following urban roads					Bamenda 1 Urban area	
Promote the respect of rules of hygiene and sanitation and sanction defaulters					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Preparing building guidelines and setbacks standards for construction in the urban area					Bamenda 1 Municipality	
Rehabilitation of 19.5 km of roads					Aningdoh I 6km, Aningdoh II 3km Achichem 1km, Alahnting I 1.5km, Ntaafi 6km, Ntenefor 2km,	
Construction of 1.5km of road					B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center, and Mementah to main road, in Akwena II (about 1.5km)	
Resurfacing of (about 800m) Of road					Akwena I: road from Moyo corner to pastoral centre entrance.	
					Construction of 4 (5m x 6m): Akwena I: linking Akwena I, Akwena II and Ntanche, Alahnting I: below the council and the road linking Alahnting I to Ayaba quarters Alahnting II, Anindoh II: linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I,	
25.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outlined job description</li> <li>- Establish a clear vertical and horizontal communication flow channels</li> </ul>	

	Sector	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs	Concerned Quarters
	<b>Territorial Administration and Decentralization</b>	High rate of insecurity and corruption by security and administrative officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor lighting of the municipality</li> <li>- Few security personnel</li> <li>- Poor collaboration between population and security</li> <li>- Corrupt law enforcement and administrative officials,</li> <li>- Land disputes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc)</li> <li>- Fright</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human resource policy put in place</li> <li>All the policy and procedure are put in place and implemented</li> <li>- Carry out necessary capacity building workshops for Council Executives on the Council's collective patrimony</li> <li>- Carry out capacity building workshops to all councilors on roles and responsibilities</li> <li>- A well defined and coherent administrative procedure</li> <li>- Improve communication with the population through regular meetings at village levels</li> </ul>	<p>Abangoh , Abumuchwi I, Abumuchwi I, Achichem I, Achichem II, Achichem III, Ajaman, Akwenna I, Akwenna II, Akwobong, Alahthing I, Alahthing II, Alosemeteng, Aningdoh I, Aningdoh II, Atugolah, Ayaba, Bangshie, Bujong I, Bujong II, Buta, Chere, Housa, Kenelare, Keyaka, Mbakere, Mbesoh, Menka, Mubang, Natmafe I, Nesirine, Ngongang I, Ngongang II, Njiengang, Nkineh, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntache I, Ntache II, Ntafubuh, Ntahmeligeh, Ntahsah, Ntahsah, Ntamafe I, Ntamafe II, Ntasia, Ntenefor, Ntoh, Nyamboro, Nyetenefor</p> <p>Bamenda 1 Council</p>
26.	<b>Communication</b>	Inadequate communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate communication between the council and the population</li> <li>- Poor reading habit of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate information on current events</li> <li>- False information and frequent nemeses</li> <li>- -inadequate information on development issues</li> </ul>		Bamenda 1 Council
27.	<b>Industries,</b>	Low industrial	- Un-attractive taxation	- Under utilization of	Carry out sensitization of	



	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Core Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Concerned Quarters</b>
	<b>Mines and Technological Development</b>	development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient capital to invest</li> <li>- No industries</li> <li>- Unfavourable leasing conditions</li> <li>- Cumbersome procedure to establish industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High importation of basic commodities</li> <li>- High rate of unemployment</li> <li>- Poor economic development</li> </ul>	potential investors	Bamenda 1 Municipality
					Identify all quarry sites and potential industrial areas	Bamenda 1 Municipality
28.	<b>Higher Education</b>	Limited access to quality higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor orientation on higher education</li> <li>- Corrupt process for admission into professional institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few professional employment</li> <li>- Limited technology</li> <li>- Brain drain</li> <li>- Low development</li> </ul>	Sensitization of the population on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered	Bamenda 1 Municipality

### 5.3 Synthesis on the General Problems

Globally, Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council is located strategically at the entrance into the Region and host the Administrative Head Quarter of the region.

- Its topography is hilly making it expensive in carrying out construction works as it will require much excavation and back filling.
- 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. There is no resident Medical Doctor present. However, the inhabitants easily go to the Regional Hospital for medical consultation. There is no pharmacy within the municipality.
- With regard to education, this sector suffers from inadequate infrastructures but the gap is being filled by lay and denominational operators whose costs are exorbitant to the population.
- With regards to administrative facilities, Bamenda I Sub-Divisional Council mostly of the Regional and Divisional Services. However most of these buildings are on rented premises and designed for lodging and not for public use. Consequently, they are not friendly to PLWDs.
- 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, it 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;
- Near absence of maintenance of road networks
- No visible development of the escarpment
- Insufficient supply of electricity and drinking water;

##### 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 dump sites etc.;
- Absence of public parks and parklands;
- Absence of sports facilities;
- Absence of a 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;
- Absence of a banking service;
- 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 FRAMEWORKS PER SECTOR

Table 33: Logical Framework for Sports and Physical Education for Bamenda 1 Council

Sectorial Strategy: Consolidating governance in sports, introducing good management rules and providing incentives to enable the private sector to invest sustainably in sports		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Strengthening sports research and centres of excellence, promoting the organization of all types of competitions, improving social safety nets for sportsmen and sports professionals	- Number of inclusive sporting activities organized and number and type of accessible infrastructure available in the municipality by 2024	- Reports from the Delegation of sports and physical education.	- Enabling sporting environment
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To create accessible sporting infrastructure, organize and animate activities in the Bamenda I Council Area	- Creation or re-animate youth groups in the quarters - Promotion of youth activities in the municipality	- Council report - Delegation of Sports and physical education	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To promote inclusive inter-quarter sports competition	Sporting disciplines are organised yearly and prizes awarded between quarters	- Delegation of Sports and physical education - Field Reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Socio political stability
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Improve access to sports and physical education infrastructure in the municipality	Accessible Sports and Physical Education service is constructed, equipped with trained personnel	- Service reports	- Good governance in the sport domain
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Accessible sports infrastructure are provided or rehabilitated and activities animated	- (10) community playgrounds are created or rehabilitated, - Youth groups are formed or re-animated in the (47) quarters of the municipality - (47) quarterstake part in sporting competitive activities - Holiday youth activities and competitions are organized - Construct sport complex with athletic trace, VB, BB, FB and HB fields in Bamenda 1	- Council report - Delegation of Sports and physical education - Field Reports - Reports of competitions reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Socio political stability

	<b>R1.2:</b> The promotion of Youth inter-village sports competition is increased	(2) sporting disciplines are organised yearly and prizes awarded, Hold meetings and inter-village competitions organised	- Delegation of Sports and physical education - Field Reports - Reports of competitions reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Socio political stability
	<b>R 1.3:</b> The services of Sports and Physical Education sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped with trained personnel	A Sports and Physical Education service is constructed, equipped with trained personnel by 2024	- Approval letter, - Supervision report, - Reception report/visits	- Financial resources available
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Creation/rehabilitation of sports infrastructure</b>			
1.1.1	Construction of a Municipal sports complex with an athletic track, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Football and Hand Ball			50,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Achichem I			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Achichem II			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Alahthing II			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Anindoh I			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Ntamafe II			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Bangshie			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Abumuchwi II			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Bujong II			25,000,000
1.1.1	Construction of a playground in Nvetenefor			25,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.1</b>			<b>275,000,000</b>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Re-animation of youth groups in Bamenda I Municipality</b>			
1.2.1	Re-animation of youth groups in Abangoh			3,000,000
1.2.2	Re-animation of youth groups in Abumuchwi I			3,000,000
1.2.3	Re-animation of youth groups in Abumuchwi I			3,000,000
1.2.4	Re-animation of youth groups in Achichem I			3,000,000
1.2.5	Re-animation of youth groups in Achichem II			3,000,000
1.2.6	Re-animation of youth groups in Achichem III			3,000,000
1.2.7	Re-animation of youth groups in Ajaman			3,000,000
1.2.8	Re-animation of youth groups in Akwenna I			3,000,000
1.2.9	Re-animation of youth groups in Akwenna II			3,000,000
1.2.10	Re-animation of youth groups in Akwobong			3,000,000
1.2.11	Re-animation of youth groups in Alahthing I			3,000,000
1.2.12	Re-animation of youth groups in Alahthing II			3,000,000
1.2.13	Re-animation of youth groups in Alosemeteng			3,000,000
1.2.14	Re-animation of youth groups in Aningdoh I			3,000,000
1.2.15	Re-animation of youth groups in Aningdoh II			3,000,000

1.2.16	Re-animation of youth groups in Atugolah	3,000,000
1.2.17	Re-animation of youth groups in Ayaba	3,000,000
1.2.18	Re-animation of youth groups in Bangshie	3,000,000
1.2.19	Re-animation of youth groups in Bujong I	3,000,000
1.2.20	Re-animation of youth groups in Bujong II	3,000,000
1.2.21	Re-animation of youth groups in Buta	3,000,000
1.2.22	Re-animation of youth groups in Chere	3,000,000
1.2.23	Re-animation of youth groups in Housa	3,000,000
1.2.24	Re-animation of youth groups in Kenelare	3,000,000
1.2.25	Re-animation of youth groups in Keyaka	3,000,000
1.2.26	Re-animation of youth groups in Mbakere	3,000,000
1.2.27	Re-animation of youth groups in Mbesoh	3,000,000
1.2.28	Re-animation of youth groups in Menka	3,000,000
1.2.29	Re-animation of youth groups in Mubang	3,000,000
1.2.30	Re-animation of youth groups in Natmafe I	3,000,000
1.2.31	Re-animation of youth groups in Nesirine	3,000,000
1.2.32	Re-animation of youth groups in Ngongang I,	3,000,000
1.2.33	Re-animation of youth groups in Ngongang II	3,000,000
1.2.34	Re-animation of youth groups in Njiengang	3,000,000
1.2.35	Re-animation of youth groups in Nkineh	3,000,000
1.2.36	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntaafi	3,000,000
1.2.37	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntaatitoh	3,000,000
1.2.38	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntache I	3,000,000
1.2.39	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntache II	3,000,000
1.2.40	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntafubuh	3,000,000
1.2.41	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntahmeligeh	3,000,000
1.2.42	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntahsah	3,000,000
1.2.43	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntahsah	3,000,000
1.2.44	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntamafe I	3,000,000
1.2.45	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntamafe II	3,000,000
1.2.46	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntasia	3,000,000
1.2.47	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntenefor	3,000,000
1.2.48	Re-animation of youth groups in Ntoh	3,000,000
1.2.49	Re-animation of youth groups in Nyamboro	3,000,000
1.2.5	Re-animation of youth groups in Nyetenefor	3,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.2</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>

1.3.1	Organization of inter-quarter holiday youth activities and competitions in the municipality	25,000,000
1.3.2	Preparation/sensitization packages and terms of reference for Youth groups	5,000,000
1.3.3	Feasibility studies for all related activities highlighted above	10,000,000
1.3.4	Follow-up contract implementation	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activity</b>		<b>45,000,000</b>
1.4.1	Promotion of Youth inter-quarter sports competition	5,000,000
1.4.2	Purchase of prizes for the competition	5,000,000
1.4.3	Lobby for funding assistance	7,000,000
1.4.4	Follow up execution of works	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>22,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Sports and Physical Education for Bamenda I Council</b>		<b>492,500,000</b>

**Table 34: Logical Framework for Basic Education for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Provide adequate nursery and primary education infrastructures and improve teaching and learning conditions for the students and staff</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions for Realisation</b>
<b>Level of Planning</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve access to Quality education for all in Bamenda 1 municipality	At least 90% of children of school going age have access to quality basic education by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IBE Annual Report</li> <li>- School performance records</li> <li>- FSLC results</li> <li>- Sequence results sheets,</li> <li>- Common Entrances results sheets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised</li> <li>- Political, economic and social stability</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To Increase nursery and primary schools in the Municipality	(06) inclusive of nursery and (07) inclusive primary schools are created, constructed and equipped 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education.</li> <li>- Council report</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve school infrastructure by construction of disability friendly classrooms	(08) Classrooms are constructed within the framework of universal design	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education.	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To improve school infrastructure by rehabilitation of classrooms	(05) classrooms are rehabilitated	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education.	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Improve the services of the Inspectorate of Basic Education by providing permanent office space and equipment	A befitting accessible structure is constructed for the Inspectorate of Basic Education, equipped and trained personnel posted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DDMINBASE Reports,</li> <li>- Pictures</li> <li>- Reception reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available funding resources</li> <li>- Enabling environment</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.5:</b> To improve and increase the number of accessible facilities in schools	Sufficient nursery and primary school H/M offices are constructed within the framework of the universal design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.6:</b> To improve school infrastructure by providing sufficient Tables + chairs and desks in schools	Sufficient number of nursery and primary school kids table + chairs, desks are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.7:</b> To improve accessibility in school facilities (provision of latrines) in schools	Sufficient number nursery and primary school accessible latrines are constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.8:</b> To improve school facilities (sports infrastructures) in schools	Construction of an inclusive sports complex (Football pitch, Hand ball pitch, Long and Short jump pitches) for FENASCO B Games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education</li> <li>- Council reports</li> <li>- SDD for Sports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.9:</b> Provision of minimum package to primary schools	Sufficient minimum packages are distributed taking in to account diversity to all nursery and primary schools within the Bamenda 1 municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of inspectorate of basic education</li> <li>- Council reports</li> <li>- H/M reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised



	<b>S.o.10:</b> To improve the number and quality of Teachers with knowledge in inclusive education in the Bamenda 1 Municipality	(04) inclusive primary school teachers are recruited	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education.	- Availability of qualified staff that can be posted
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Number of accessible Gov. Nursery, primary school created and constructed scholarisation rate increased	- (02) inclusive primary schools (Menka and Ntaafi) - (06) inclusive GPNS are created, constructed and equipped in (Achichem, Ajaman, Akwena II, Chere and Ntaatitoh) by 2024, - (1) Attach to the Ecoles des Champions in Alosimemting	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports; - Council report	- Inspectorate submits request - Delegation reports, - Field inspection reports
	<b>R1.2:</b> Most schools have enough basic infrastructure (classrooms are constructed, rehabilitated and equipped)	- (08) accessible Primary school classrooms are constructed as follows 02 at GS Bamenda station and Head teacher's Office, 06 at Ecole Public les Champions - FCB by 2024 - (05) Classrooms are rehabilitated at GS Bamenda Station,	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports. - Field visit reports	- On condition that adequate resources are mobilised - Inspectorate submits request
	<b>R1.3:</b> Most schools have enough basic infrastructure (Chair+ Table and desks)	- (380) Desks are provided in the following schools: 200 at GS Bamenda station, 180 at Ecole public des champions, FCB - (16) Tables and Chairs in the following schools : 10 at GS Bamenda station, 06 at FCB ecole des Champions	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports. - Field visit reports - Council report	- On condition that adequate resources are mobilised - Inspectorate submits request
	<b>R1.4:</b> Most schools have enough basic facilities (latrines, school fence and playground)	- (02) accessible VIP Latrines are constructed in the following Schools Ecoles des champions Alosimemting, GS Bamenda station by 2024 - (01) school fence in GS Bamenda Station - (01) Playground in GS Bamenda station	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports. - Field visit reports - Council report	- On condition that adequate resources are mobilised - Inspectorate submits request
	<b>R1.5:</b> Most schools have enough basic facilities (Trash Cans)	- Provision of (08) trash cans, that is one each for FCB school des Champions, GS du camp militaire, GS Abangoh, GS Azana, GS Bamenda station, GS Ntoh, GS Ntanche and JRS Prison by 2024	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports. - Field visit reports - Purchase invoices	- On condition that adequate resources are mobilised - Inspectorate submits request
	<b>R1.6:</b> Most schools have enough basic facilities (water points)	- Provision of accessible water point for GS Bamenda station - A Bore Hole for Ecoles des champions	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports. - Workshop reports	- On condition that adequate resources are mobilised

		Alosimemting		
	<b>R1.7:</b> Minimum package to nursery and primary schools increased	Minimum package that fosters inclusion provided every year (Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers,	- Reports of inspectorate of basic education - Council reports - Head teachers report	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>R1.8:</b> The Inspectorate of Basic Education is constructed, equipped and trained personnel recruited	A befitting accessible office structure is constructed, equipped number trained personnel recruited or posted by 2024	- DDMINBASE Reports, - Field visits, - Transfer decisions, - Certificates of Assumption	- Available funding resources and engagement of the sector
	<b>R1.9:</b> Number of teachers in Bamenda I Council area increased	- (04) inclusive Primary school teachers are recruited and posted to GS Bamenda station by 2024	- Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	- Inspectorate submits request - Availability of unemployed trained staff.
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Creation, construction and equipping of a GNS at Achichem			50,000,000
1.1.2	Creation, construction and equipping of a GNS at Ajaman			50,000,000
1.1.3	Creation, construction and equipping of a GNS at Akwena II			50,000,000
1.1.4	Creation, construction and equipping of a GNS at Chere			50,000,000
1.1.5	Creation, construction and equipping of a GNS at Ntaatitoh			50,000,000
1.1.6	creation, construction and equipping of a Nursery section attached to the Ecoles des Champions in Alosimemting			50,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.1</b>			<b>300,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Creation, construction and equipping of a GS in Menka			50,000,000
1.2.2	Creation, construction and equipping of (GS in Ntaafi			50,000,000
1.2.3	Lobby for school creation and funding			40,000,000
1.2.4	Follow-up implementation			5,000,000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>			<b>145,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Recruitment of 1 teacher GBNS Abangoh			4,000,000

1.2.2	Recruitment of 1 teacher GBNS Bamenda Station	4,000,000
1.2.3	Recruitment of 1 teacher GNS Ntoh	4,000,000
1.2.4	Recruitment of 2 teacher G.S Azana	4,000,000
1.2.5	Recruitment of 3 teacher G S Azana	4,000,000
1.2.6	Recruitment of 2 teacher Abangoh	4,000,000
1.2.7	Recruitment of 2 teacher G.S Station	4,000,000
1.2.8	Recruitment of 2 teacher G.S Ntanche	4,000,000
1.2.9	Recruitment of (4) trained teachers for (2) Functional Literacy Centres	8,000,000
1.2.10	Lobby for funding	2,000,000
1.2.11	Follow-up implementation	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>43,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Construction of 02 classrooms at G.S Bamenda Station	15,000,000
1.3.2	Construction of 6 classrooms at Ecole Public les Champions	30,000,000
1.3.3	Construction of a nursery block at Ecole Maternel du Camp Militaire	50,000,000
1.3.4	Construction of a literacy centre in Ntanche	20,000,000
1.3.5	Construction of a Head Master's office at G.S Bamenda Station	20,000,000
1.3.6	Construction of a literacy centre in Bamendankwe	20,000,000
1.3.7	Lobby for funding	7,000,000
1.3.8	Follow-up implementation	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>167,000,000</b>
1.4.1	Provision of 200 benches to GS Bamenda Station	5,000,000
1.4.2	Provision of 180 benches to Ecole public des champions	4,500,000
1.4.3	Provision of 10 tables to G.S Bamenda Station	500,000
1.4.4	Provision of 06 tables to FCB ecole des Champions	300,000
1.4.5	Lobby for funding	1,000,000
1.4.6	Follow-up implementation	500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>11,800,000</b>
1.5.1	Construction of a block of 02 VIP toilets at G.S Azana	3,500,000
1.5.2	Construction of a block of 02 VIP toilets at EPF Army Camp	3,500,000
1.5.3	Construction of a block of 02 VIP toilets at G.S Bamenda Station	3,500,000
1.5.4	Construction of a block of 02 VIP toilets at G.S Abangoh	3,500,000

1.5.5	Construction of a block o f02 VIP toilets at G.S Ntanche	3,500,000
1.5.6	Construction of a block o f02 VIP toilets at G.B.N.S Abangoh	3,500,000
1.5.7	Construction of a block o f02 VIP toilets at G.BN.S Bamenda Station	3,500,000
1.5.8	Construction of a block o f02 VIP toilets at G.N.S Ntoh	3,500,000
<b>Sub Total Activity 1.5</b>		<b>28,000,000</b>
1.6.1	Construction of a fence round G.S Azana	5,000,000
1.6.2	Construction of a fence round EPF Army Camp	5,000,000
1.6.3	Construction of a fence round G.S Bamenda Station	5,000,000
1.6.4	Construction of a fence roundG.S Abangoh	5,000,000
1.6.5	Construction of a fence round GS Ntanche	5,000,000
1.6.6	Construction of a fence round GBNS Abangoh	5,000,000
1.6.7	Construction of a fence round G,B,N.S Bamenda Station	5,000,000
1.6.8	Construction of a fence round GNS Ntoh	5,000,000
<b>Sub Total Activity 1.6</b>		<b>40,000,000</b>
1.7.1	Provision of (08) trash cans to G.S Azana	100,000
1.7.2	Provision of (08) trash cans to EPF Army Camp	100,000
1.7.3	Provision of (08) trash cans to G.S Bamenda Station	100,000
1.7.4	Provision of (08) trash cans to G.S Abangoh	100,000
1.7.5	Provision of (08) trash cans to GS Ntanche	100,000
1.7.6	Provision of (04) trash cans to GBNS Abangoh	100,000
1.7.8	Provision of (04) trash cans to G.B.N.S Bamenda Station	100,000
1.7.8	Provision of (04) trash cans to GNS Ntoh	100,000
1.7.9	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the G.S Azana	100,000
1.7.10	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the EPF Army Camp	100,000
1.7.11	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the G.S Bamenda Station	100,000
1.7.12	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the G.S Abangoh	100,000
1.7.13	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the GS Ntanche	100,000
1.7.14	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the GBNS Abangoh	100,000
1.7.15	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the G.B.N.S Bamenda Station	100,000
1.7.16	Provision of (16) hand washing buckets (2) each and (16) cartons of soap (2) each for the GNS Ntoh	100,000
<b>Sub Total Activity 1.7</b>		<b>1,600,000</b>
1.8.1	Provision of a water point for GS Bamenda station	5,000,000
1.8.2	A Bore Hole for Ecoles des champions Alosimemting	8,000,000
1.8.3	A Bore Hole at Government School Ntanche	8,000,000
1.8.4	Lobby for funding	500,000
1.8.5	Follow-up	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.7</b>		<b>22,500,000</b>
1.9.1	Provision of minimum package to G.S Azana (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000

1.9.2	Provision of minimum package to EPF Army Camp (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.3	Provision of minimum package to G.S Bamenda Station (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.4	Provision of minimum package to G.S Abangoh (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.5	Provision of minimum package to GS Ntanche (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.6	Provision of minimum package to GBNS Abangoh (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.7	Provision of minimum package to G,B,N.S Bamenda Station (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
1.9.8	Provision of minimum package to GNS Ntoh (for 5 years) Typing sheets, white chalk, boxes, colour chalk, boxes renovators, lesson plan books, small envelopes, 80 leave exercise books, weekly record of work, dictionaries, card boards, ledger 404, file folders, large envelopes, blue pens, black pens, red pens, medium envelopes, whistles, carbon papers, paper gum, staplers, bloc notes, pencils, cello tapes, correction fluid, paper clips, highlighters, bold markers, attendance registers etc.	1,000,000
	Follow-up implementation and logistical support	3,000,000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 1.8</b>		<b>11,000,000</b>
1.9.1	Construction of the Inspectorate of Basic Education for Bamenda I	40 000 000
1.9.2	Provision of a computer laboratory at GS Bamenda Station	90,000,000
1.9.3	Equipping the delegation with (4) ICT complete units computer printer and photocopier	1 600 000
1.9.4	Provision of a Library at E.P.F. Camp Militaire	80,000,000
1.9.5	Provision of a Library at GS Bamenda Station	80,000,000
1.9.6	Rehabilitation of GBNS Abangoh affected by wind disaster	5,000,000
1.9.7	Rehabilitation of GNS Ntanche	10,000,000

1.9.8	Creation of a Government Bilingual Primary School attached to E.P.F Bamenda Station	70,,000,000
1.9.9	Procurement of transportation logistics (1) 4X4 vehicle	16 000 000
1.9.10	Lobby for funding	3 000 000
	Follow-up implementation and logistical support	4 000 000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 1.9</b>		<b>399 ,600,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Basic Education</b>		<b>1,169,500,000</b>

**Table 35: Logical Framework for Secondary Education for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Provide adequate secondary education infrastructures and improve teaching and learning conditions for the students and staff</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions For Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To increase the number of accessible Special Rooms (Libraries, Science laboratories, workshops and home economic centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disability accessible facilities</li> <li>- Library infrastructure, equipment and personnel are recruited,</li> <li>- Science laboratory infrastructure, equipment and personnel are recruited or posted,</li> <li>- Workshops and Home Economics Centres buildings are constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School records, Delegation Reports</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request from DDMINSEC</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve school infrastructure and furniture in terms of quantity universal design and quality	- A number of furniture i.e. (classrooms are constructed equipped with desks, tables, chairs, cupboards, shelves, stools, drawing tables and cabinets by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Principal’s reports,</li> <li>- Delegation Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request from DDMINSEC</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Improve access to quality secondary education in Bamenda I municipality	At least 90% of children willing to pursue secondary education in Bamenda I municipality have access to quality secondary education by 2024	- Reports, interviews and end of course results.	- Political, economic and social stability
	<b>S.o.4:</b> To increase the number of Administrative staffs and teaching personnel in the municipality	A number of administrative and teaching staffs in secondary general, technical and teachers training colleges are recruited or posted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School records, Delegation Reports</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request from DDMINSEC</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The provision of sufficient disability inclusion infrastructure in Secondary general and technical colleges by 2024	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contract award documents,</li> <li>- School reports,</li> <li>- Field visits</li> </ul>	- Availability of funds
	<b>R1.2:</b> The provision of sufficient disability friendly infrastructure in Secondary general and technical colleges by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of 03accessible VIP latrines: 02 for GBHS Bamendankwe and 01 for GTHS Bamendankwe</li> <li>- Construction of 02 disability friendly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contract award documents,</li> <li>- School reports,</li> <li>- Field visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are</li> <li>- made available</li> </ul>

	<p>water points in campus for GBHS Bamendankwe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of water supply to offices in GBHS Bamendankwe</li> <li>- Construction of bore Hole for GTHS Bamendankwe</li> </ul>		
<b>R1.3:</b> The provision of Equipment in Secondary general and technical colleges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A school bus is provided for GTHS Bamendankwe</li> <li>- 05 Sewing Machines, 25 Computers and accessories, 01 Photocopier, 05 Gas Cookers, 02 Oscilloscope, 01 Spindle Moulds and 25 Drawing Tables for GTHS Bamendankwe</li> <li>- A generator provided GTHS Bamendankwe</li> <li>- Supply of 16 waste bin (degradable and non-degradable) collectors : 12 for GBHS Bamendankwe and 4 for GTHS Bamendankwe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contract award documents,</li> <li>- School reports,</li> <li>- Field visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
<b>R1.4:</b> Number of secondary school teachers and administrative staff in the municipality increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 17 more teachers : 02 Further Mathematics, 03 Physics/ Chemistry, 02 Sports, 02 Literature, 02 French Language, 02 Computer Sciences, 01 Geography, 01 Home Economics/ Food Science and 02 SVT for GBHS Bamenda</li> <li>- 32 teachers with skills on inclusive education: 01 Geography, 02 History, 01 Philosophy, 03 Citizenship, 01 English Language, 02 French Language, 02 Mathematics, 01 Biology, 01 Chemistry, 01 Physics, 03 Clothing, 03 Wood works, 02 Building and Construction, 01 Electricity, 02 Electronics, 01 Accounting and 01 Legislative Law for GTHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School records,</li> <li>- Delegation Reports,</li> <li>- Assumption duty certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unemployed trained staff are available</li> <li>- Assumption of duties</li> </ul>



		Bamendankwe	
<b>Activities</b>			<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction and equipment of a library for GBHS Bamendankwe/ GTHS Bamendankwe		50,000,000
1.1.2	Construction and equipment of 04 workshops/Laboratory (Wood Works, textiles, food science, building and construction) for GTHS		600,000,000
1.1.3	(02) Personnel are posted in the following libraries: 01 GBHS Bamendankwe and 01 GTHS Bamendankwe.		9,600, 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>			<b>959,600,000</b>
1.2.1	Construction of 04 classrooms in GBHS Bamendankwe		36,000,000
1.2.2	Construction of 06 classrooms in GTHS Bamendankwe		48,000,000
1.2.3	Construction of Administrative block with 03 offices and a staff room in GBHS Bamendankwe		25,000,000
1.2.4	Construction of an Administrative block in GTHS Bamendankwe		25,000,000
1.2.5	Supply of 375 benches to GBHS Bamendankwe		9,375,000
1.2.6	Supply of 255 desks to GTHS Bamendankwe		6,375,000
1.2.7	06 tables for the administration in GBHS Bamendankwe		120,000
1.2.8	04 executive chairs for the administration of GBHS Bamendankwe		240,000
1.2.9	Supply of 31 sets of Computers and accesories : 06 for Administrative offices and 25 for computer lab.of GBHS Bamendankwe		10,850,000
1.2.10	Supply of 02 photocopier machines in GBHS Bamendankwe		1,000,000
	02 Printers for GBHS Bamendankwe		300,000
1.2.11	Lobbying and follow-up logistics		5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>			<b>167,260,000</b>
1.3.1	A school bus is provided for GTHS Bamendankwe		50,000,000
1.3.2	05 Sewing Machines, 25 Computers and accessories, 01 Photocopier, 05 Gas Cookers, 02 Oscilloscope, 01 Spindle Moulds and 25 Drawing Tables for GTHS Bamendankwe		30,750, 000
1.3.3	A generator provided GTHS Bamendankwe and GBHS Bamendankwe		3,52 0,000
1.3.4	Supply of 16 waste bin (degradable and non-degradable) collectors : 12 for GBHS Bamendankwe and 4 for GTHS Bamendankwe		800,000
1.3.5	Lobbying, logistical support and follow-up		2,500, 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>			<b>87,570,000</b>
1.4.1	Construction of 03 VIP latrines: 02 for GBHS Bamenda and 01 for GTHS Bamendankwe		10,500,000
1.4.2	Construction of 02 water points in campus for GBHS Bamendankwe		2,000,000
1.4.3	Extension of water supply to offices in GBHS Bamendankwe		1,000, 000
1.4.4	Construction of Bore Hole for GTHS Bamendankwe		8,000, 000

1.4.5	Allocation of land of land for the construction of the Divisional Delegation for Secondary Education	10,000,000
1.4.6	Construction of a permanent structure for Divisional Delegation of secondary Education	95,000,000
1.4.7	One service car(Hilux) for the DDSE	35,000,000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>	<b>161,500,000</b>
1.5.1	Recruit or post 17 staff to GBHS Bamendankwe	163,200,000
1.5.2	Recruit or post 32 staff to GTHS Bamendankwe	307,200,000
	<b>Sub title activity 1.5</b>	<b>470,400,000</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL for Secondary Education for Bamenda I</b>	<b>1,846,330,000</b>

**Table 36: Logical Framework for Environment and Nature Protection for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: To ensure the sustainable management of natural resources for both the present and future generations and protection of the environment		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions For Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Rational management of the environment	- Number of initiatives to promote environmental sustainability	Field visits and annual reports	- Environmental laws are respected
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Sustainable Management of biodiversity and the promotion of sustainable development.	- Awareness in accessible formats on good environmental practices and management of natural resources	- Council report - Delegation of Environment and protection of Nature	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Fight against climate change and desertification	- Multifaceted sensitization campaigns organized to everyone in the community - Planting trees - Conservation of natural vegetation - Campaign to collect plastic in the environment	- MINEPDED - Reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Fight against Pollution and the harmful effects of dangerous and/or harmful chemicals.	- Information campaigns in accessible formats on harmful effects of plastics, - Environmental inspections carried out	- MINEPDED - Reports	- Resources are made available - Environmental laws are respected
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Governance and institutional support	- Institutional support provided to MINEPDED by Bamenda I Council	- Council reports - MINEPDED Reports	- Resources are made available
	<b>R1.1:</b> Biodiversity is conserved and the Development in Bamenda I municipality is sustainable	- 01 Town Green constructed - 02 Inclusive environmental clubs Supported in secondary schools. - 500 ornamental trees planted	- Protected - wetlands, marshy areas and stream banks	- Resources are Made available. - Environmental laws are protected
	<b>R1.2:</b> Climate Change is mitigated and desertification is greatly reduced.	- 02 sensitization campaigns against bushfires - 01 Council tree nursery created - 04 missions to monitor water catchment areas. - 04 campaigns in accessible formats on control of stray animals	- Council reports - MINEPDED reports - Trees planted	- Resources are Made available.

<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitise population living around the river not drop dirt into the stream by putting in place a board around the with a fine</li> <li>- Put in place trash cans in all the junctions in the streets</li> </ul>		
	<b>R1.3:</b> Pollution is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 04 Environmental inspection missions.</li> <li>- 12 Hygiene and sanitation campaigns carried out to all</li> <li>- 02 accessible VIP toilet constructed</li> <li>- 01 solid waste dumpsite constructed.</li> <li>- 04 missions to follow-up Environmental Management Plans resulting from Environmental Impact Notices (EIN).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MINEPDED</li> <li>- Reports</li> <li>- DO reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental laws are protected</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.4:</b> Information on MINEPDED activities are widely disseminated in accessible formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 39 radio programs organized to reach all the population</li> <li>- 04 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council reports</li> <li>- MINEPDED Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are made available</li> <li>- Environmental laws are respected</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of (02) Greenspaces in Bamenda I Municipality			12,593,800
1.1.2	Support club to 02 Friends of Nature Clubs in secondary schools in Bamenda I Sub Division (for 5years)			1,099,796
1.1.3	Planting of ornamental trees in Bamenda I urban space			1,250,000
1.1.4	Supervision and follow-up costs (for 5years)			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>15,443,596</b>
1.2.1	04 Sensitization campaign on prevention of bushfires (for 5years)			7,775,000
1.2.2	02 Creation of a council nurseries (for 5years)			3,450,000
1.2.3	04 Monitoring of reforestation in the water catchment areas. (for 5years)			8,625,000
1.2.4	02 Campaign on control of stray animals			1,500,000

1.2.5	04 Supervision and follow-up costs (for 5years)	500 000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>	<b>21,850,000</b>
1.3.1	Inspections and control of 25 classified Establishments (for 5years)	2,500 000
1.3.2	Carry out monthly clean-up campaign (for 5years)	20,000,000
1.3.3	Construction of a (02) VIP public toilets in Achichem and Ajaman	9,000,000
1.3.4	Construction of a Biodegradable plant in Ntaatitoh	5,000,000
1.3.5	Follow up of Environmental Management Plans Resulting from Environmental Impact Notices (EIN). (for 5years)	375,000
1.3.6	Supervision and follow-up costs (for 5years)	2,500,000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>	<b>39,375,000</b>
1.4.1	Radio programmes (for 5years)	500 000
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)	1,000,000
1.4.3	Studies, supervision and follow-up costs (for 5years)	5,000,000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Environment and Nature Protection for Bamenda I Council</b>		<b>68,824,796</b>

**Table 37: Logical Framework for Forestry and Wild Life for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Improvement and protection of forest and wildlife patrimony and related habitat</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	To sustainably manage forest and wildlife resources within the 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
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Collaborate with MINFOF to sustainably manage forest and protected areas	- Mapping, protection and management of natural forest,	- Reports - Field visits	- Enough land - All stakeholders adhere
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To develop community, council forests and develop forest plantation in the municipality	- Existing community and communal forests are protected - Trees nurseries established	- Reports - Field visits	- Provided there is enough land - All stakeholders adhere
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Preservation and protection of wildlife diversity	Identifying and develop strategies to check against poaching	- Reports - Field visits	- Enough land - All stakeholders adhere
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The mapping, protection and management of natural forests and all protected areas increased	- At least most natural forests and protected areas are mapped out - Number of protected areas identified, - The protection measures put in place, - Anti-poaching committee put in place in the quarters	- Field reports - Reports from forest control post and traditional Council	- Regulations are enforced - Resources mobilised
	<b>R 1.2:</b> Community and communal forest reserves, created, protected and properly managed	- At least (2) community forest are created, - At least (2) communal forest are protected and re-afforested - (4) tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees created - Sensitise and train all	- Project documents, field visits and reports from communities	- Collaboration from the local population

		community members on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood alternatives		
	<b>R 1.3:</b> Endangered wildlife and forest species protected	- Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation	- Report from the Regional delegate of forestry and wild life and the council	- Proper collaboration from the local population
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Identify and map protected forests to avoid illegal exploitation			5,000,000
1.1.2	Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and ensure illegal exploitation			3,000,000
1.1.3	Supervision and follow-up			1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>9,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Creation or protection of community forest			5,000,000
1.2.2	Protect communal forest and carry out re-afforested			15,000,000
1.2.3	Create a tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees at Abumuchwi			5,000,000
1.2.4	Create a tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees at Ajaman			5,000,000
1.2.5	Create a tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees at Bangshie			5,000,000
1.2.6	Create a tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees at Ntoh			5,000,000
1.2.7	Create a tree nurseries with at least 3000 trees Nyetenefor			5,000,000
1.2.8	Supervision cost			3,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>48,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Sensitise and train the population of Abangoh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood			2,000,000
1.3.2	Sensitise and train the population of Abumuchwi I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.3	Sensitise and train the population of Abumuchwi II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.4	Sensitise and train the population of Achichem I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.5	Sensitise and train the population of Achichem II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.6	Sensitise and train the population of Achichem III quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.7	Sensitise and train the population of Ajaman quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood			2,000,000
1.3.8	Sensitise and train the population of Akwenna I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.9	Sensitise and train the population of Akwenna II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.10	Sensitise and train the population of Akwobong quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.11	Sensitise and train the population of Alahthing I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.12	Sensitise and train the population of Alahthing II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.13	Sensitise and train the population of Alosemeteng quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.14	Sensitise and train the population of Aningdoh I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.15	Sensitise and train the population of Aningdoh II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable			2,000,000
1.3.16	Sensitise and train the population of Atugolah quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood			2,000,000

1.3.17	Sensitise and train the population of Avaba quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.18	Sensitise and train the population of Bangshie quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.19	Sensitise and train the population of Buiong I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.20	Sensitise and train the population of Bujong II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.21	Sensitise and train the population of Buta quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.22	Sensitise and train the population of Chere quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.23	Sensitise and train the population of Housa quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.24	Sensitise and train the population of Kenelare quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.25	Sensitise and train the population of Kevaka quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.26	Sensitise and train the population of Mbakere quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.27	Sensitise and train the population of Mbesoh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.28	Sensitise and train the population of Menka quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.29	Sensitise and train the population of Mubang quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.30	Sensitise and train the population of Natmafe I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.31	Sensitise and train the population of Nesirine quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.32	Sensitise and train the population of Ngongang I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable	2.00.000
1.3.33	Sensitise and train the population of Ngongang II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable	2.00.000
1.3.34	Sensitise and train the population of Niiengang quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.35	Sensitise and train the population of Nkineh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.36	Sensitise and train the population of Ntaafi quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.37	Sensitise and train the population of Ntaatitoh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.38	Sensitise and train the population of Ntache I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.39	Sensitise and train the population of Ntache II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.40	Sensitise and train the population of Ntafubuh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.41	Sensitise and train the population of Ntahmeligeh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable	2.00.000
1.3.42	Sensitise and train the population of Ntahsah quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.43	Sensitise and train the population of Ntahsah quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.44	Sensitise and train the population of Ntamafe I quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.45	Sensitise and train the population of Ntamafe II quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable	2.00.000
1.3.46	Sensitise and train the population of Ntasia quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.47	Sensitise and train the population of Ntenefor quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.48	Sensitise and train the population of Ntoh quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.49	Sensitise and train the population of Nvamboro quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood	2.00.000
1.3.50	Sensitise and train the population of Nvetenefor quarter on natural resource management practices and sustainable	2.00.000
1.3.51	Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and prevent illegal exploitation (logistical arrangements)	1.000.000
	<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>	<b>101.000.000</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL for Forestry and Wild Life for Bamenda I Council</b>	<b>158.000,000</b>



**Table 38: Logical Framework for Social Affairs for Bamenda 1 Council**

Strategy: <b>Promote and extend social security coverage to involve all social groups; with a view to implementing the law that should facilitate the funding principles, institutions and mechanisms that protect all.</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and protect an environment for the marginalized and physically challenged persons in Bamenda I Municipality	At least 75% of the marginalized and physically challenged in the Bamenda Municipality have access to social services by 2024	- DDMINAS report	- Existence of the political will and policies and the engagement of the sector
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Improve the services of social affairs and staffed appropriately	An accessible structure is constructed for the SDDMINAS and trained personnel are recruited.	- DDMINAS report - Pictures - Reception reports	- Available funding resources - Enabling environment
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To identify the vulnerable and their needs	At least 02 visits are conducted to the 54 quarters in the municipality by 2022; and a list of the vulnerable and needs identified by 2024	- DDMINAS report - Pictures	- Available funding resources - Enabling environment
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To organise partnership with organisation supporting the vulnerable and OVCs	At least (02) contact meetings with CBC-SEEPD and Hope for Widows/Orphans are done by 2020	- DDMINAS report - Minutes of the meeting	- Request by Council and DDMINAS
	<b>S.o.4:</b> To provide capacity building and assistance to the vulnerable	A number of vulnerable receive capacity building skills and assistance	- Field reports - Support forms - Purchase receipts - Delivery reports	- Available resources
	<b>S.o.5:</b> To design and implement projects to enforce social work in the municipality	A certain number of inclusive projects proposals are designed, supported and implemented for the vulnerable	- Field reports and support forms	- Request from vulnerable, - Available funding resources
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The social affairs service is constructed and trained personnel recruited	An accessible office structure is constructed, equipped and staffed by 2022	- Reports, - Field visits, - Transfer decisions	- Available funding resources and engagement of the sector
	<b>R1.2:</b> The vulnerable are identified and their needs assessed	At least 02 visits are conducted to the 47 quarters in the municipality by 2022; and a list of the vulnerable and needs identified by 2024	- DDMINAS report - Vulnerable register	- Adequate personnel available - Available resources

	<b>R1.3:</b> Partnership meeting with organisations who assist the vulnerable are organised	At least (2) partnerships agreements are signed with CBC-SEEPD Programme and Hope for Widows/Orphans	- Partnerships papers - Sector reports	- Enabling environment
	<b>R1.4:</b> Social affairs groups and networks are trained and assisted	- A number of network groups receive capacity building skills,	- Field reports and support forms - Purchase receipts - Delivery reports	- Engagement of the sector
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construct Social Affairs centre in Bamenda I			35,000,000
1.1.2	Equip the Social Affairs centre in Bamenda I			10,000,000
1.1.3	Lobby for the recruitment of (3) social affairs workers			21,600,000
1.1.4	Creation, construction and equipment of a civil status registry			15,000,000
1.1.5	Feasibility study cost			2,500,000
1.1.6	Supervision and follow-up			3,500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>87,600,000</b>
1.2.1	Carry out an inventory of (OVC), vulnerable, their needs and structures in all the 54 quarters of the municipality			5,000,000
1.2.2	Organise coordination meetings with existing networks			6,000,000
1.2.3	Lobby for funding assistance			500 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>11,500,000</b>
1.3.1	Organise and sign partnerships with CBC-SEEDP Programme and Hope for Widows and Orphans NGOs			1,000,000
1.3.2	Necessary logistics and contact visits to Mbingo Annex Bamenda			250,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>1,250,000</b>
1.4.1	Carry out capacity building workshops for the needy and vulnerable and able yearly for 5years			5,000,000
1.4.2	Promote craft by handicap persons and construct 03 multipurpose centres where their products can be sold yearly for 5years			35,000,000
1.4.3	Workshop materials/logistics			500,000
1.4.4	Supervision cost			750,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>				<b>41,250,000</b>
1.5.1	Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the vulnerable and disabled groups for 5years			25,000,000
1.5.2	Supervision and follow-up execution			3,000,000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 1.5</b>				<b>28,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Social Affairs for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>169,600,000</b>

**Table 39: Logical Framework for Labour and Social Security for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promotion and protection of workers’ rights, employee-employer relationship and good working conditions; for all categories of work/labor</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promotion and protection of workers’ rights, employee-employer relationship and good working conditions; for all categories of work/labor in the Bamenda I Municipality	80% of activities in the domain are identified, controlled and retired workers benefit social security.	- Labour and social security reports	Appropriate political, institutional, legal and statutory framework
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Provide adequate employment opportunities	- Number of new job opportunities created per sector by 2024	- Labour and social security reports	- Potential labour force - Upgrading semi-skilled to skilled labour - Available professionals
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To promote and protect workers’ rights in Bamenda I municipality	- All workers involved and are registered under social security scheme by 2030	- DD Labour and security report - Social security centres	- Organizations are available and ready to provide such services
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Control and Advise on employer/employee relations and establish Labor Contracts	- 90% of employees having employment contracts by 2030.	- DD Labour and Social Security annual statistics	- Availability of legal personnel to draft contracts - Proper contracts drawn up respected
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The empowerment of population to be self-employed is increased	- (5) Inclusive sensitisation workshop on the Labour code rules and regulations are carried out, - Carry out 20 regular inspection tours of registered organisations;	- DD Employment and Vocational training.	- Jobs are available. - Available jobseekers
	<b>R1.2:</b> 75% of workers are registered with mutual health and CNPS	- 100% of workers registered with the mutual health and the CNPS by 2030	- DD Labour and Social Security annual statistics.	- Organizations are available and ready to provide such services

	<b>R1.3:</b> 80% of the population is aware of the Labor laws	- A number of sensitizations through the radio, other accessible formats and meetings held quarterly every year till 2022	- Divisional Delegation for Labour and social security	- Availability of labour expert to draft contracts
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Carry out (5) sensitisation workshop on the Labour code rules and regulations yearly			5,000,000
1.1.2	Carry out 20 inspection tours of registered organisations			1,000,000
1.1.3	Follow-up execution works			1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>7,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Sensitisation and creating an enabling environment and registration of workers with CNPS			2,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>2,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Sensitize workers on labour laws and regulations and home to have written contracts of employment through the radio			5,000,000
1.3.2	Carry out sensitisation workshop on child labour yearly			5,000,000
1.3.3	Follow-up execution works			1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Labour and Social Security for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>20,000,000</b>

**Table 40: Logical Framework for Arts and Culture for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: Promote and protect the different cultures, upholding values and norms of the culture and prevent the destruction of our cultural heritage		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and protect the cultural diversity of all communities in Bamenda I Municipality	Cultural infrastructures of the communities are improved by at least 30% by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional council records</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Sectorial Reports,</li> <li>- Cultural groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No threats to cultural practices</li> <li>- Available resources</li> <li>- There is an enabling environment</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To Improve the cultural infrastructures of Communities in Bamenda I municipality	Cultural infrastructures of the communities are improved and made accessible by at least 30% by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentaries</li> <li>- Write ups</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is an enabling cultural environment</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Promote the preservation of cultural artefacts, teaching of the local language and review negative traditional customs	Negative traditional customs are identified and eliminated, support the preservation of artefacts and the teaching of local language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of museums created</li> <li>- Lecture notes on local language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the population</li> <li>- An enabling environment</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Promote cultural activities of the municipality	The socio-cultural committee of the Council yearly promote and supervise cultural manifestation in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-cultural committee Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available resources</li> <li>- No cultural threats and no upheavals</li> </ul>
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Improved cultural infrastructures are available in Bamenda I Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural infrastructures of the communities are improved and made accessible by at least 30% by 2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pictures</li> <li>- VDA reports</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No cultural threats and no upheavals</li> <li>- Available of resources</li> </ul>
	<b>R 1.2:</b> The promotion and preservation of cultural heritage increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within the framework of universal design, construct and equipment of (19) multipurpose halls</li> <li>- Construction and equipping of an Islamic Centre</li> <li>- Completion of the Community Hall in Ntenefor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structures</li> <li>- Write ups,</li> <li>- Observation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of Council,</li> <li>- Collaboration of population</li> </ul>
	<b>R 1.3:</b> The continually promotion and preservation of the Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusive cultural (dance groups etc.) competition is organised during the Council annual Agric show yearly,</li> <li>- Sponsorship of best dance groups and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VDA reports</li> <li>- Council socio-cultural committee report</li> <li>- Sectorial reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No cultural threats and no upheavals</li> <li>- Willingness of Council and VDA</li> </ul>

	artefacts at Regional and National levels - Assist at least (5) Village Annual inclusive festivals and cultural by 2024	- Cultural groups	
<b>R 1.4:</b> Create a temporary exhibition hall to display the artifacts and to preserve them	- Identification and enlisting of cultural properties on the Directory of Cultural sites and subsequently proposal to be recognised by UNESCO Convention as a world heritage property	- Council socio-cultural committee report - Cultural groups	- Available budget allocation, - Willingness of Council - No cultural threats and socio-political upheavals
<b>R 1.5:</b> The celebration of the international day of mother tongue in collaboration with the delegation of Arts and Culture	- The creation of a Communal inclusive library to improve on education and research, - Partner with institutions and organisations that donate educational materials e.g. Elsenvii Book Aid International - Celebrate the International World Music Day to showcase and revive the talents of musicians in partnership with the delegation of Arts and Culture. Events should be organized in disability friendly environments	- Council socio-cultural committee report - Sectorial reports - Cultural groups	- Available budget allocation, - Willingness of Council - No cultural threats and socio-political upheavals
<b>Activities</b>			<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Assist in the organisation of cultural arts in 47 quarters of the municipality for 5years		8,500,000
1.1.2	Supervision and follow-up of activities		500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>			<b>9,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Abumuchwi quarter		30,000,000
1.2.2	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Akwena I quarter		30,000,000
1.2.3	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ajaman quarter		30,000,000
1.2.4	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Nyambore quarter		30,000,000
1.2.5	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Akwena II quarter		30,000,000
1.2.6	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Alahnting II quarter		30,000,000
1.2.7	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Atogolah quarter		30,000,000

1.2.8	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Bangshie quarter	30,000,000
1.2.9	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Bujong I quarter	30,000,000
1.2.10	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Mbaakere quarter	30,000,000
1.2.11	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Chere quarter	30,000,000
1.2.12	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Menka quarter	30,000,000
1.2.13	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ngohngang quarter	30,000,000
1.2.14	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntaasah quarter	30,000,000
1.2.15	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntangang quarter	30,000,000
1.2.16	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntamafe I quarter	30,000,000
1.2.17	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntameligeh quarter	30,000,000
1.2.18	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntanche I quarter	30,000,000
1.2.19	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall in Ntanche II	30,000,000
1.2.20	Construction and equipping of an Islamic Centre at Housa quarter	50,000,000
1.2.4	Supervision and follow-up logistics	50,000 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>670,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Prize awards for cultural displays and dance groups during Agric shows for 4years	10,000,000
1.3.2	Assistance to Village Annual festivals and promotion of cultural dance groups at Regional and National levels yearly for	20,000,000
1.3.3	Supervision and follow-up logistics yearly for 5years	2,500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>32 500 000</b>
1.4.1	Identification and enlisting of cultural properties on the Directory of Cultural sites and subsequently proposal to be recognised by UNESCO Convention as a world heritage property	8,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>8,000,000</b>
1.5.1	The creation of a Communal library to improve on education and research,	30,000,000
1.5.2	Partner with institutions and organisations that donate educational materials e.g. Elsenvii Book Aid International	3,000,000
1.5.2	Organisation of activities to commemorate World Book Day every 23rd April	2,000,000
1.5.1	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
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.5</b>		<b>45,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Arts and Culture for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>755,500,000</b>

**Table 41: Logical Framework for Tourism & Leisure for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promotion and development of external and domestic tourism in Cameroon and the Bamenda 1 Council area</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and protect the development of tourism activities in Bamenda I Municipality	At least 50% of tourism activities are promoted and protected by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visitors book</li> <li>- Activity minutes</li> <li>- DDMINTOUR report</li> </ul>	- Availability of tourist potentials
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To identify and develop touristic sites	80% of tourist sites in the municipality identified and proposals for its developments done by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation of Tourism</li> <li>- Council Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised</li> <li>- Effectively lobbying</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To make known all touristic sites and encourage the maintenance of standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly meetings with hotel and related investors organised,</li> <li>- Tourism directory created in accessible format and information boards/location points identified at accessible location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DDMINTOUR report</li> <li>- Council Reports</li> </ul>	- The sites are sufficiently attractive and unique
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To improve access to touristic sites	A number of access roads to touristic sites are identified and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DDMINTOUR report</li> <li>- Council Reports</li> </ul>	- Sufficient collaboration with investors and other stakeholders
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Tourist sites and infrastructure are identified and developed	An inventory of tourist sites is carried out and proposals for its developments done by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MINTOUR report</li> <li>- Field visits, Field reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient collaboration with investors and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Touristic sites are appealing to visitors</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.2:</b> Touristic establishments are encouraged/rehabilitated to maintain standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings organised quarterly to encourage private investors on the importance of standards</li> <li>- A tourism directory and information boards at appropriate location in the Council area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DDMINTOUR report</li> <li>- Council Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of funds</li> <li>- Collaboration between stakeholders</li> </ul>



	<b>R1.3:</b> Access to touristic sites improved	Identification and carry out feasibility studies on access roads to tourist sites of	- DDMINTOUR report - Council Reports	- Resources mobilised
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Carry out inventory of touristic sites in the municipality and propose development to be carried out			2,500,000
1.1.2	Logistical support to touristic sites			2,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>4,500,000</b>
1.2.1	Establishment of a tourism directory and a number of information boards at appropriate location in the Council area showing touristic sites or establishments			1,500,000
1.2.2	Sensitize potential investors			300,000
1.2.3	Follow-up execution of works			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>2,300,000</b>
1.3.1	Identification and carry out feasibility studies on access roads to tourist sites of			10,000,000
1.3.2	Follow-up execution of works			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>10,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Tourism &amp; Leisure for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>16,800,000</b>

**Table 42: Logical Framework for Women's Empowerment and the Family for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sector Strategy: <b>Promotion and protection of the rights of women. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl Child</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and protect a friendly environment for the woman and girl child in Bamenda 1 Municipality	At least 75% of the women and girl children in the Bamenda I Municipality have access to Educative centers by 2024	Reports of the social Centre Council reports	Favourable political and economic environment
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Promote empowerment of the woman and the protection of women's rights and the girl child	2 Accessible women empowerment centres are created, constructed and equipped and X number of trained/sensitized women and girls	- Reports, - Observation - Council report - Delegation of Women Empowerment and the family	- Resources are adequately mobilized Commits a budget allocation for construction
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To design and implement projects to empower the woman and the girl child	(3) Inclusive sensitization and capacity building workshops are organised yearly and projects proposals to empowered the women and girl child in the municipality	- Council report, - VDC reports	- Enabling environment - Available resources
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Infrastructures for education of the woman and girl child are available in Bamenda I Municipality	- (02) Inclusive women's empowerment centres are created in Abumuchwi and Ajaman	- Report from Divisional Delegation - Field visits	- Resources are allocated and made available - Facilities are put in place
	<b>R1.2:</b> Women groups and networks are promoted and assisted	- 100 active women groups in the municipality identified and their needs assessed by 2021 and, - At least 03 networks are operational, - (10) inclusive groups are 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

	<b>R1.3:</b> Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	- t least (4) inclusive capacity building workshops are organised, sensitisation and education of women and projects proposals submitted by 2021 in the municipality	- Field reports - Council - Divisional delegation of women - Sensitization reports	- Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred - Council commits a budget allocation
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Feasibility studies and the construction, equipping of starting of sub delegation of MINPROFF		100,000,000	
1.1.2	Feasibility studies and the construction and equipping of women's empowerment centers in Abumuchwi and Construction and equipment of a shelter home for GBV survivors		100,000,000	
1.1.3	Lobby for the recruitment or transfer of personnel		2,000,000	
1.1.4	Follow up execution of works		3,950,000	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>205,950,000</b>
1.2.1	Identifying active women groups in the municipality and assess their needs		500,000	
1.2.2	Creation of 03 networks and at least (50) groups actively engaged in economic activities and to receive assistance		15,000,000	
1.2.3	Assist in the commemoration and celebration of Women's Day occasions for the next 5years		25,000,000	
1.2.4	Assist at least 20 graduates from WEC to start up business annually		10,000,000	
1.2.5	Follow-up and implementation overhead charges		262,500	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>50,762,500</b>
1.3.1	Carry out (4) Capacity building workshops, design projects and programs to intensify sensitization and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman		2,000,000	
1.3.3	Follow-up and implementation overhead charges		1,500,000	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Women's Empowerment and the Family for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>260,212,500</b>

**Table 43: Logical Framework for Territorial Administration for Bamenda 1 Council**

<b>Sector Strategy: Guaranteeing more respect for individual rights and public freedoms to all; reinforcing public affairs and good management by reinforcing the rule of law and the security of persons and property</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions for Realisation</b>
<b>Level of Planning</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Ensure participatory governance, security, accountability and good governance	The citizens are satisfied with the benefits of the institutions	Prefect's report Various administrative reports	All actions compete to the improvement of the conditions of life of the populations
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To reduce the dysfunctions to the level of the civil state:	Number of the legal acts	- Prefect's report	The civil state system is mastered
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve the security of goods and people	Degree of security of goods and people	- Prefect's report	Conducive environment void of political turbulence
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To improve the management of the disasters	Level of resilience of the populations	- Prefect's report	The structure of management of the disasters of the MINATD is active
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The dysfunctions of the civil state centres are reduced	Number of the legal acts	- Prefect's report	The civil state system is mastered
	<b>R1.2:</b> The security of goods and people is improved	Degree of security of goods and people	- Prefect's report	
	<b>R1.3:</b> The management of disasters is improved	Level of resilience of the populations	- Prefect's report	The structure of management of the disasters of the MINATD is active
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.2.1	Sensitization of the populations on the dangers associate to terrorism and the active collaboration with the administration and strengthening of law and order sector			10,000,000
1.2.2	Sensitization of the executive staff as regards professional ethics			500,000
1.2.3	Sensitization of some state agents in the keeping of order and defense as a necessity to avoid the abuses and rapacity			500,000

1.2.4	Re dynamization of the vigilance in the council through our traditional institutions	22,000, 000
1.2.5	Acquisition of necessary logistics in order to facilitate the interventions of peace keeping to protect the community	100,000,000
<b>Subtotal 1.2</b>		<b>142,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Identification of all types of risks areas in the municipality	5,000,000
1.3.2	Security of the identified risk sites within the municipality	20,000,000
1.3.3	Set-up of a system of alert of natural calamities (1)	500,000
1.3.4	Sensitization of the populations on the what to do in case of disaster (flooding, crumbling, drought)	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total 1.3</b>		<b>30,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Territorial Administration for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>172,500,000</b>

**Table 44: Logical Framework for Scientific Research and Innovation for Bamenda 1 Sub-Divisional Council**

Sector Strategy: <b>Animate, coordinate and control all scientific research and innovation activities in all domains for the promotion of socio-economic and cultural development</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Enhance research and technological development in Bamenda I Municipality	At least 50% of stakeholders are informed and use improved technology	- Research reports	Timeliness and appropriateness of research findings
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	To improve the adoption of research findings and innovations	At least 50% of beneficiaries are aware research findings and innovations	- Regional Delegation of Scientific Research - Council Reports	- Resources are mobilised, - Willingness of the administrative structure
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Access to research findings improve	At least 50% of stakeholders are informed and use improved technology	Research reports	Timeliness and appropriateness of research findings
	<b>R1.2:</b> Optimum utilization of research results and innovations especially in the domains of agriculture, livestock and building materials is increased	At least 20% of beneficiaries accept and adopt innovations and new technology	- Activity reports - Reports from MINADER and MINEPIA	Collaboration of stakeholders
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Sensitize population on research finding			10,000,000
1.1.2	Monitor information dissemination			5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>15,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Involve stakeholders in research			10,000,000
1.2.2	Opening of a trial and demonstration centres			100,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>110,000, 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Scientific Research and Innovation for Bamenda 1 Sub-Divisional Council</b>				<b>125,000, 000</b>

**Table 45: Logical Framework for Communication for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promotion and Increase in information and communication through the channels of radios/TV and non-audio visual/Press Organs in the national territory as well as connecting Cameroon to the global scene</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions for Realisation</b>
<b>Level of Planning</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Enhance information flow in Bamenda I municipality	At least 60% of the population are informed on major issues by 2024	Interviews	Favorable policy framework
<b>Specific objectives</b>	To improve radio and print press communication network in Bamenda I municipality	Information flow reach at least 50 % of the municipality by 2024	Interviews Field observation	Favorable economic conditions
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Improve on information and communication infrastructure	- At least 02 communication relay antennas are installed to increase radio and TV signals.	- Reception reports, - MINCOM Reports - Pictures - Purchase invoice	- Favourable policy framework, - PIB provision
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Feasibility studies in the identification of appropriate sites for the installation of relay antennas			9,000,000
1.1.2	Construction of (2) Communication relay antennas are installed in Ntafubuh and Akwombung quarters			100,000,000
1.1.3	Lobby for funding			2,000,000
1.1.4	Follow-up contract implementation			4,050,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>115,050,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Communication for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>115,050,000</b>

**Table 46: Logical Framework for Agriculture and Rural Development for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Modernisation and mechanisation in agricultural production and productivity</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve agricultural productivity in Bamenda I municipality	Agricultural productivity in Bamenda I municipality is increased by at least 5% yearly	- MINADER sub divisional delegation reports. ACEFA field reports	Favorable environmental conditions
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Carry out capacity building to farmers and pesticides dealers	- Trainings of farmers on crop production, pesticide dealers and follow-up visits to farmers farms are carried out	- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve agricultural extension services in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% of farmers in Bamenda I municipality are practicing improved farming techniques by 2024	- Field Survey - Reports of sub delegation of MINADER	Availability and commitment of extension staff
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To Provide storage facilities and improved planting materials	- Crop Storage house are constructed in 2 villages - Improved planting materials are provided to farmers	- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development - Field visit	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.4:</b> To enhance the marketing of agricultural products in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% of farmer in Bamenda I improve on marketing of their produce by 2024	- Field survey - Reports of sub delegation of MINADER	Favorable economic environment
	<b>S.o.5:</b> To support and promote annual Agric shows for farmers in the municipality	Support and assist Annual inclusive Agric shows for farmers	- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.6:</b> Improve marketing facilities and infrastructure for agricultural products improved	Increase in market structures and access to farming areas	- DDMINADER report, - Council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>R1.1:</b> Capacity buildings workshops to farmers are organized, and follow-up meetings with farmers increased	- At least (20) inclusive trainings carried out with farmers on crop production and 100 follow-up visits made to farmers farms, - At least 75% of all farmers, producers and pesticide dealers increase their productivity capacities yearly by 2024 - Build capacity of all farmers on soil	- Annual Report, - Sectorial reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Farmers are updated on improved farming techniques



		<p>degradation factors and good agricultural practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build capacity of all producers on improved farming techniques</li> <li>- Train and equip brigades which will handle and assist producers on the judicious use of pesticides</li> </ul>		
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.2:</b> Intensifying the use of improved planting material through subvention and Post-harvest technology	Farmers are provided with at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Solanum Potatoes 30000kg, Coco yams, Banana 5000 suckers, Plantains 5000 suckers, maize 15000kg and beans 30000kg)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development</li> <li>- Farmers record,</li> <li>- SDD-MINADER Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised,</li> <li>- The field technicians and farmers are updated on the technologies</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.3:</b> Agricultural Extension services are improved	At least 50% of farmers in Bamenda I municipality are practicing improved farming techniques by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Field Survey</li> <li>- Reports of sub delegation of MINADER</li> </ul>	Availability and commitment of extension staff
	<b>R1.4:</b> Continuous promotion of annual agricultural activities and crop production in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilization of the communities</li> <li>- (1) inclusive Agric Show holds per year for farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.5:</b> Marketing of agricultural produce is enhanced	At least 50% of farmer in Bamenda I improve on marketing of their produce by 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Field Survey</li> <li>- Reports of sub delegation of MINADER</li> </ul>	Favorable economic environment
	<b>R1.6:</b> Marketing facilities for agricultural products improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is an increase in the number of market structures</li> <li>- At least (5km) of farm to market roads rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council annual report,</li> <li>- Field Visits</li> <li>- DDMINADER report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction and equipment of the SDDMINADER in the municipality			66,000,000
1.1.2	Recruit and post 03 Agric extension workers			57,600,000
1.1.3	Provision of transportation logistics (2) motor cycles			5,600,000
1.1.4	Provision of (2) ICT complete unit (computer, printers and photocopiers)			1,300,000
1.1.8	Plan and programme distribution of improved seed varieties to farmers yearly for 5years			5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>135,500,000</b>
1.2.1	Intensify use of fertilizers through subvention (6000 Bags) for 5years running			48,000,000

1.2.2	Intensify the judicious use of fungicides through subvention (500kg) for 5years running	1,250,000
1.2.3	Intensify the judicious use of nematicide through subvention (200kg) for 5years running	500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>49,750,000</b>
1.3.1	Train farmer/grazers on conflicts management	4,250,000
1.3.2	Train seed producers	4,250,000
1.3.3	Train farmers/pesticides dealers	4,250,000
1.3.4	Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques	4,250,000
1.3.5	Train and equip brigades which will handle and assist producers on the judicious use of pesticides	4,250,000
1.3.6	Train farmers on proper use of organic and inorganic fertilizers (2-workshops) yearly for 5years	4,250,000
1.3.7	Build capacity (2) yearly of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices/climate change issues yearly for 5years	4,250,000
1.3.8	Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques	4,250,000
1.3.9	Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of pesticides	4,250,000
1.3.10	Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices in the municipality	4,250,000
1.3.11	Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques in the municipality	4,250,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>46,750,000</b>
1.4.1	Procurement of Solanum Potatoes 30000kg	13,600
1.4.2	Procurement of Coco yams (5000 suckers)	250,000
1.4.3	Procurement of Banana (5000 suckers)	250,000
1.4.4	Procurement of maize (15,000 kg)	18,000,000
1.4.5	Procurement of beans (30,000 kg)	10,200,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>28,713,600</b>
1.5.1	Support in the mobilisation and organisation of Agro/pastoral show yearly for farmers (5consecutive years)	20,000,000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 1.5</b>		<b>20,000,000</b>
1.6.1	Yearly maintenance of at least (5km) of farm to market roads in Ajaman: Ajaman to the Bafut- Ngemba forest,	40,000,000
1.6.2	Yearly maintenance of at least (5km) of farm to market roads in Ajaman: Fenoungwu: Pa Bamu's entrance down to the farm	40,000,000
16.3	Support and equip the section for agricultural statistics and surveys and local radios to collect and diffuse market information for 5 years	25,000,000
<b>Sub-Total Activities 1.6</b>		<b>65,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Agriculture and Rural Developmentfor Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>385,715,600</b>

**Table 47: Logical Framework for Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Improve livestock and fishery production, provision of structures and modern pasture techniques</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Enhance a conducive environment for promotion of livestock/ fisheries activities in Bamenda I Municipality	Livestock production environment in the Bamenda I Municipality is improved by at least 40% by 2024	- MINEPIA sub-divisional delegation reports	- Political Stability - Ability of the local population to adopt innovations, - Available services, facilities and support to improve on production
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To improve zoo technical extension and veterinary services in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% of livestock farmers in Bamenda I have mastery livestock management techniques and are practicing them 2022	- Annual Report of MINEPIA - Field Observations	- Commitment of both supervisory and extension staff - Alignment of the CDP to the Program Budget of MINEPIA
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To facilitate access to basic inputs for production of livestock and fishery in Bamenda I Municipality	At least 50% of livestock and fishery farmers have access to inputs by 2024	- Annual Report of MINEPIA - Field Observations	Commitment of both supervisory and extension staff
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To Carry out annual promotion activities for livestock production in the municipality	Support and promote Annual inclusive Pastoral shows for farmers	- Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Application of alternative strategy in the resolution of farmer/grazers conflicts	- By 2021 land is available for the construction of a SDDMINEPIA for Bda 1 - The application of Dialogue Platform method in the resolution of farmer – grazer conflicts	- Annual DDMINEPIA Report, - MBOSCUDA reports - Traditional council reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised

<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Facilitate access to land for the construction of the service of MINEPIA constructed, equipped and increase number of personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least the SDDMINEPIA office is constructed, equipped and staffed with livestock technicians,</li> <li>- Transportation logistics (4 motor cycles) are procure for field work,</li> <li>- At least (4) ICT complete unit (computer, printers and photocopiers) are procured with software to facilitate access to persons with visual impairment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DDMINEPIA Report,</li> <li>- Certificate of reception</li> <li>- Assumption certificates</li> </ul>	- The credits are available and disbursed
	<b>R1.2:</b> Pasture and fisheries production activities is improved upon	<p>At least the following are provided to all farmers on yearly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8,000 piglets, cattle drugs</li> <li>- 20 meetings organised and 1000 farmers sensitized on animal rearing and farming methods</li> <li>- 6 trainings organised for fish farmers</li> <li>- 100,000 fingerlings are provided to 100 farmers</li> <li>- Support poultry farmers through subventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual DDMINEPIA Report,</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>R1.3:</b> Continuous promotion of annual pastoral activities and livestock production in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and promote inclusive agro-pastoral show within the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>R1.4:</b> The reduction of farmer/grazers conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A least (8) local conflict management committees are created and educated by MBOSCUDA to settle farmer / grazer conflicts using Dialogue Platform methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual DDMINEPIA Report,</li> <li>- MBOSCUDA reports</li> <li>- Traditional council reports</li> </ul>	- Resources are adequately mobilised
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Facilitate access to land for the construction of SDDMINEPIA			10,000,000

1.1.2	Construction of the SDDMINEPIA office	100,000,000
1.1.3	Procurement of transportation logistics (2) motor cycles,	5,000,000
1.1.4	Procurement of (02) ICT complete unit (computer, printers and photocopiers)	1,300,000
1.1.5	Recruit or postings (5) livestock, fisheries and animal technicians	43,200,000
1.1.6	Supervision and follow-up cost	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>		<b>164,500,000</b>
1.2.1	Provide pig farmers with 8000 piglets,	20,000,000
1.2.2	Provide grazers with drugs	12,000,000
1.2.3	Organised meetings with farmers and sensitized on animal rearing and farming methods	2,000,000
1.2.4	Built capacities of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming (6) Trainings workshops	15,000,000
1.2.5	Provision of (100,000) fingerlings to at least 50 farmers	3,000,000
1.2.6	Train and carry out pasture improvement programmes (create (2) pilot plots for planting of guatemala, bracteria	10,000,000
1.2.7	Support to poultry farmers through subventions	25,000,000
1.2.8	6 trainings organised for fish farmers	3,000,000
1.2.9	Supervision and follow-up cost	2,500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>92,500,000</b>
1.3.1	Support and promote annual agro/pastoral shows to farmers for 5 years	20,000,000
1.3.2	Supervision cost/organisation logistics	6,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>26,000,000</b>
1.4.1	Workshop on the farmer/grazers conflict resolutions using local conflict management committees and Dialogue Platform methodology	4,000,000
1.4.2	Create and construct a ruminant market	20,000,000
1.4.3	Construction of pit at the slaughter slab for the destruction of condemned animals	5,000,000
1.4.4	Construction of a well or bore hole to supply water at the slab	5,000,000
1.4.5	Provision of anti-rabies vaccines	10,000,000
1.4.6	Create and construct a modern milk processing unit	300,000,000
1.4.7	Logistical arrangements	500,000
1.4.8	Supervision and follow-up	500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>345,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>628,000,000</b>

**Table 48: Logical Framework for Transport for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Identification and registration of transporters, education of population on various categories of transportation documents, increase campaign on road safety</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions for Realisation</b>
<b>Level of Planning</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve organization of the transport sector in Bamenda I municipality	About 55% of passengers gain confidence in the transport system	Interviews from passengers and the general public	Collaboration of riders and drivers
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To improve access to transport infrastructure within the municipality	Feasibility studies for the creation of transport infrastructure and rehabilitation of existing ones within the municipality by 2024	- MINTRANSPORT reports, - Construction sites. - MINHDU and PUBLIC WORKS	- Availability of funds.
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Provision of facilities in the motor parks	Provide basic public facilities in parks taking into consideration disability inclusion	- MINTRANSPORT report. - Construction site. - Bamenda 1 Council - Public Health(dispensaries and health facilities)	- Availability of funds.
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Transport infrastructure in the Municipality improved	- The Bamenda 1 motor park is rehabilitated and well organised, taking into consideration universal design. - Feasibility studies on the construction of 2parks by 2024	Council report Field observation	- Enabling environment - Availability of funds
	<b>R1.2:</b> The provision of facilities in the motor parks increased	- Garbage cans are provided in motor park at accessible points by 2022	- MINTRANSPORT report - Construction site - Market Master's report	- Availability of funds
	<b>R1.3:</b> To re-organise the Motor cycle transporters' union and sensitize the syndicate of road safety and road security	-An umbrella transporters union for motor cycle riders is formed Syndicate sensitize on road safety measures and sensitization of the bike riders on the importance of acquiring their bike documents. -The constant sensitization of motorists and bike riders on the respect of road signs and the high way code.	- Council report - Reports of the Delegation of Transport - Reports from the forces of law and order	- Collaboration of OKADA transporters - Syndicates of the bike sector

		<p>Constant sensitization of road users on the importance of road safety and security within the Bamenda 1 Municipality.</p> <p>-Bike riders and car owners be sensitized on the importance of acquiring the necessary documents of their cars and bikes at the various delegations of transport. The council on their part on their part should respect the rules they put in place to avoid urban disorder.</p> <p>All bikes and vehicles within the Bamenda 1 municipality be matriculated in order curb crime wave, bike riders must have the identification jackets</p>		
<b>Activities</b>			<b>Estimated Costs</b>	
1.1.1	Rehabilitation of motor park			15,000,000
1.1.2	Feasibility studies for the construction of 2 other motor parks			9,000,000
1.1.4	Supervision logistics			1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>25,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Provision of (4) garbage cans at the Bamenda I motor park			600,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>600, 000</b>
1.3.1	Organize motor cycle riders (Okada) sector and sensitization on road safety measures			250,000
1.3.2	Collaboration and planning meeting			100,000
1.3.3	Supervision			100,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>450,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Transport for Bamenda 1</b>				<b>35,050,000</b>

**Table 49: Logical Framework for Youth Affairs and Civic Education for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Reduce youth unemployment and enhance participation in development within the Council area</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Empowering youths to become intellectual and economically viable	Number of economically independent youths(including youths with disability)	- Delegation of Youth Affairs	- The council area has diverse activities - The youths take a keen interest in the activities
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To empower and assist youth groups of the municipality	- Inclusive sensitization meetings on the delegation and its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS, ACEFA), - Empower 5 youths Associations in the municipality by 2022	- Field observation - Council report - Delegation of Youth Affairs reports	- Favourable socio-political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Accessible Youth centres and structures are created and witnessed in number	(2) Disability friendly Youth multipurpose centres are created and constructed in Abumuchwi and Ntaafi	- Field observation - Council report - Delegation of Youth Affairs reports - VDC reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To Create and equip the Sub divisional delegation and Delegation of MINJEC with infrastructure and facilities are constructed	A Sub-Divisional Delegation of MINJEC is created and constructed and DDMINJE Constructed by 2023	- Council report - Delegation of Youth Affairs	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Empower volunteer groups and youth organization that engage in the promotion of civic education and national integration	Training and capacity building seminars organize by DD MINJEC	- Delegation of Youth Affairs	- Resources are adequately mobilized
	<b>R1.1:</b> Youths in the municipality are sensitized, empowered and assisted	- 10 inclusive sensitization meetings by the MINJEC on its activities, services and opportunities such as (PAJER-U, PIFMAS and ACEFA) are carried out, - Number of meetings are held and number of all youths who attend the meetings registered - At least 10 sensitization meetings hold with at least 5,000 youths brought together by	- Field observation - Council report - Delegation of Youth Affairs reports	- Favourable socio-political environment - Resources are adequately mobilised



		2024, - 5 functional inclusive youth Associations		
	<b>R1.2:</b> Multipurpose -municipal leisure centres, including a library, and ICT centre with 10 computers are constructed	- 02 multipurpose accessible and leisure centres with a library, and ICT centre with 10 computers are created and constructed in Abumuchwi and Ntaafi by 2024, - Accessible Office and youth animation equipment supplied 2 Inscription boards, 2 Public address system sand 2 projectors	- Field observation - Council report - PV reports - Delegation of Youth Affairs reports - VDC reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>R1.3:</b> A Sub-divisional Delegation of Youth Affairs created and constructed with internet facilities	- A Sub-divisional Delegation of Youth Affairs - Youth instructors - Youth animation equipment	- Council report - Delegation of Youth Affairs	- Resources are adequately mobilised
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Preparation of sensitization packages			100,000
1.1.2	Mobilisation of the communities and fix meeting dates and venues			500,000
1.1.3	Carry out sensitisation			3,000,000
1.1.4	Evaluate the events			250,000
1.1.5	Carry out Follow-up			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>4,350,000</b>
1.2.1	Mobilisation of the communities, identification of sites for the construction of the multipurpose leisure centres			250,000
1.2.2	Construction of (2) multipurpose centres in Abumuchwi and Ntaafi			60,000,000
1.2.3	(2) ICT complete units for the multipurpose centres			700,000
1.2.4	Office and youth animation equipment (02) Inscription boards,			100 000
1.2.5	Office and youth animation equipment (02) projector			700,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>61,500,000</b>
1.3.1	Construction of Delegation of Youth Affairs office			30,000,000
1.3.2	Procure equipment and related logistics			10,000,000
1.3.3	Lobby for financial support from external donors			1,000,000
1.3.4	Follow-up contract implementation			1,850,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>				<b>42, 850,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Youth Affairs and Civic Educationfor Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>108,700,000</b>

**Table 50: Logical Framework for Trade for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: Promote and protect commercial activities facilitating business ventures and Structures		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and protect trading activities and support the local economy in the Municipality	- Trading infrastructures and facilities are improved by at least 50% by 2024	- Field observation - Council report	Commitment of resources from different stakeholders is effective.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To improve public merchant infrastructure the Municipality	- At least 8 market hangers are constructed in the municipality by 2024	- Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilized
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve supply of basic amenities in public merchant places the municipality	- The markets in the municipality has water supply, accessible latrines, waste management devices, etc. by 2024	- Market report trends - Ministry of Commerce	- Resources are adequately mobilized
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The provision of new and accessible commercial structures and facilities are increased	- Construction of disability friendly commercial centers in Akwena and Ntahngang, - Construction t sheds at Menka/Akwena II - Alahnting II - Construction of (0of disability friendly marke8) Market Hangers in Alosimenting, Aningdoh I, Chere, Njihngang, Ntaafi, Ntamafe I, Ntamaligeh and Ntanche II,	- Market masters report - Field observation - Sectorial report	- The economic environment is enabling - Available Council resources
	<b>R1.2:</b> The rehabilitation of commercial structures is increased	- Continuous rehabilitation of Bamenda I Park within the framework of universal design - Putting in place of trash can at the quarter square at accessible points	- Market masters - Field observation - Sectoral report	- The economic environment is enabling - Available Council resources
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of commercial centers in Akwena,			50,000,000
1.1.2	Construction of commercial centers in Ntahngang,			20,000,000

1.1.3	Construction of market sheds at Akwena II	30,000,000
1.1.4	Construction of market sheds at Menka	30,000,000
1.1.5	Provision of some shops along the custom junction	30,000,000
1.1.6	Construction of shops at mile 1 junction	40,000,000
1.1.7	Construction of a Hanger at Alosimenting	40,000,000
1.1.8	Construction of a Hanger at Aningdoh I	40,000,000
1.1.9	Construction of a Hanger at Chere	40,000,000
1.1.10	Construction of a Hanger at Njihngang	40,000,000
1.1.11	Construction of a Hanger at Ntaafi	40,000,000
1.1.12	Construction of a Hanger at Ntamafe I	40,000,000
1.1.13	Construction of a Hanger at Ntamaligeh	40,000,000
1.1.14	Construction of a Hanger at Ntanche II,	40,000,000
1.1.15	Supervision and control (5%) project cost	40,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>		<b>560,000,500</b>
1.2.1	Continuous rehabilitation of Bamenda I motor park	15,000, 000
1.2.2	Provision of garbage cans for Ntaatitoh	300,000
1.2.3	Follow-up contract/implementation	2,000, 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>17,300,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Trade Commerce for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>577,300,000</b>

**Table 51: Logical Framework for Employment and Vocational Training for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Provide job opportunities to youths &amp; capacity building in acquiring required skills, as well as their professional preparation for inclusion into the job market</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Promote and development of an enabling environment for youths to gain adequate skills for employment and insertion into society within the Municipality	Employment of youths with adequate skills for jobs increased by at least 5% by 2022	- D Delegation MINEFOF - Inventory of employees	Favorable economic climate
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To improve infrastructures in existing vocational training Centers in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% increase in infrastructures in Vocational schools by 2024	- - Inventory of employees - DDMINEFOF	Favourable economic climate
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Increase in number of qualified Trainers in Vocational Schools	At least 90% of Vocational Centers in Bamenda I municipality have sufficient number of qualified Trainers by 2024	- DDMINEFOF - Staff lists; - Training reports	- Favourable government policy
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Governance and institutional support	Div. Delegation of Employment is constructed and equipped Holiday jobs for students	- Reports from Div. Delegation, proforma invoices and receipts	- Favorable government policy
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Creation of demand oriented and accessible vocational training centre	Improve and develop apprenticeship	- D Delegation MINEFOF	- Favourable government policy
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Infrastructures in Training Centers are improved	At least 50% increase in infrastructures in Vocational schools by 2024	-Increase in the number of trainees - Inventory of employees	Favorable economic climate
	<b>R 2.1:</b> Increase in number of qualified Trainers in Vocational Schools	At least 90% of Vocational Centres in Bamenda 1 municipality have sufficient number of qualified Trainers by 2024	- Staff lists of Vocational Centres	Favourable economic and political environment
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Creation, Construction and equipping of an inclusive Vocational Training Centre in Chere			300,000,000

1.1.2	Develop programmes and projects from the potentials found in the municipality demand base programs	25,000,000
1.1.3	Create holiday jobs for all students	20,000,000
1.1.4	Equip/Upgrade existing Vocational Centres	20,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activity 1.1</b>		<b>365,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Recruit 24 trained personnel in the created Vocational Training Centre	34,459,200
<b>Sub-total 1.2</b>		<b>34,459,200</b>
1.3.1	Construct Sub Div. Delegation Employment and Vocational Training	50,000,000
1.3.2	Purchase of (4) ICT complete unit (computer, printers and photocopier)	1,600,000
1.3.3	Purchase of transportation logistics-vehicle (4X4)	28,000,000
1.3.4	Purchase of motor cycles (2)	4,500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>88,600,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Employment and Vocational Training for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>488,059,200</b>

**Table 52: Logical Framework for Higher Education for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Higher education with a professional focus and specialties that are a priority to development.</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve enrolment in the higher educational sector	At least 80 % of A Level holder are enrolled in higher education within the municipality by 2022	- Results analysis from MINSEC - Higher education enrolment reports and registration lists	- There is an enabling educational environment with students studying to make good results.
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Create awareness, sensitize and educate the population on the importance of higher education	- At least 80 % of the population of the municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2024	- Meeting reports and attendants' lists	- A campaign team is put in place including Secondary education
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Encourage students to pursue educational specialties in existing institutions of the health, agriculture and other specialties of interest	- The number of students in these specialties of interest in the municipality is increased by 75% by 2030	- Council report	- A follow up committee is put in place at council level - Within secondary education
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Population informed sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered	- At least 80 % of the population of the municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered by 2024 - More students undertake studies in specialties that will enable the council area to grow	- Meeting reports and attendants' lists	- A campaign team is put in place including secondary education - An enabling environment with good policies and strategies put in place
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Sensitization of the population on the importance of higher education and different opportunities offered through community radios			250,000
1.1.2	Holding meetings in the municipality/ participate in PTA Meetings			4,250,000
1.1.3	Follow-up/supervision			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Higher Education for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>5,000,000</b>

**Table 53: Logical Framework for Housing and Urban Development for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sector Strategy: <b>Maintaining and rehabilitating urban infrastructure, developing and improving access to basic urban services, controlling land occupation and protecting vulnerable social groups</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of Verification</b>		<b>Assumptions for Realisation</b>
<b>Level of Planning</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve the planning of the Bamenda I urban space and of constructions of buildings	A planning document of the town exists	- DDMINDUH reports - Building permits register - Council	- Enabling sector policies - Adequate sensitization
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> Promote the orderly construction of houses and providing infrastructure following urban planning norms through sensitization	- 75% of constructed houses possess building permit and sensitize the population on available town planning services - 75% of population sensitized on Town Planning services	- Town planning reports - Council report - Minutes of meetings	- Collaboration with council - Sensitization of populations - Reduction of unwarranted charges
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Improve roads networks infrastructure within the urban area and improve on security	At least <b>6 km</b> of the following urban roads are tarred by 2024 and at least 50% of streets are provided with street lighting	- DDMINHDU report - Council reports	- PIB allocation - Collaboration with the council
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Improve on Housing Production	- Low cost housing - Real estate Management - Individual and Public houses	- DDMINHDU	- DDMINHDU
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The sensitization of planning documents and knowledge by the population on various planning documents increased	- The creation of awareness of planning documents done - Understanding by urban managers (Council) and other stakeholders done	- Town Planning reports - Field observation	- Collaboration with the council, - DDMINHDU and population
	<b>R 1.2:</b> The construction of drainages and rehabilitation of access roads increased	- Rehabilitation of 19.5km of road - drainage within the urban area are tarred by 2024	- Field visits, - DDMINHDU reports - Council reports	- PIB allocation - Availability of resources by the Council
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Prepare building guidelines and setbacks standards for construction in the urban area			2,500,000
1.1.2	Carry out sensitisation campaigns (radio) on the need of obtaining building permits			1,000,000
1.1.3	Follow-up implementation			1,000,000

<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>		<b>4,500,000</b>
1.2.1	Rehabilitation of 19.5 km of roads in Aningdoh I 6km, Aningdoh II 3km Achichem 1km, Alahnting I 1.5km, Ntaafi 6km, Ntenefor 2km,	156,000,000
1.2.2	Construction of the road from B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center, and Memtah to main road, in Akwena II (about 1.5km)	12,000,000
1.2.3	Resurfacing of (about 800m) Of road in Akwena I: Re-surfacing of road from Moyo corner to pastoral centre entrance.	16,000,000
1.2.4	Construction of 4 (5m x 6m) in : Akwena I: linking Akwena I, Akwena II and Ntanche, Alahnting I: below the council and the road linking Alahnting I to Ayaba quarters Alahnting II, Anindoh II:linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I.	16,000,000
1.2.5	Lobby for funding from MINHDU	2,000,000
1.2.6	Follow-up execution of works	10,100,000
1.2.7	Street lighting of some quarters in Bamenda 1	957,760,945
1.2.8	Box Culverts	15,000,000
1.2.9	Opening of 1.5km Road and Construction of hydraulic structures along Bujong- Ntafubuh Road	35,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>1,219,860,954</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Housing and Urban Developmentfor Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>1,224,360,954</b>



**Table 54: Logical Framework for State Property and Land Tenure for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Develop a national land tenure management strategy with due regard for property managed by the state and her affiliates</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Access to and security over land and property is guaranteed	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
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To promote and facilitate the process and acquisition of land certificates	- Increase awareness on land certificates 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
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To provide and guide population access to land title deeds	- Low cost land certificate obtaining procedure	- Delegation's reports	- The population is willing to own land titles
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> Sensitization of population on Cameroon land tenure text enforce and related land title deeds procedures	- Decrease in the number of persons who fall victim to violation of land ordinance through sensitization of population	- Delegation - Council Reports - Customary court	- The population on sensitized on the laws - The population cooperate with authorities
	<b>R1.2:</b> The organisation of sensitization meetings to facilitate acquisition of title deeds	- At least (3) sensitization meetings are organized with 3,000 persons, - More people acquire title deeds by 2022	- DO Prefectorial orders, - Land consultative board records - Land registry/land certificate records	- The cost of obtaining a land certificate is affordable
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Sensitization of population on Cameroon land tenure text enforce and related land title deeds procedures			5,100,000
1.1.2	Follow up execution works			250,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>5,350,000</b>
1.2.1	Sensitization meetings to facilitate acquisition of title deeds			5,100,000
1.2.3	Follow up execution works			250,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>5,350,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for State Property and Land Tenure for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>10,700,000</b>

**Table 55: Logical Framework for Industries, Mines & Technological Development for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: Promote technological development, local and industrial mining of products of the soil and industrial safety of activities are enhanced and contribute to the development of the nation		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	To improve industrial development in Bamenda I Municipality	Industrial activities in the municipality is improved by 30% by 2024	- DD MINMIDT - Council report	- Financial, material and human resources available
<b>Specific objectives</b>	To acquire equipment for exploitation of mineral resources in Bamenda I Municipality	At least 50 % of quarries and sand pits in the municipality are exploited with modern standard equipment by 2024	- Council report - inventory of quarries and sand pits	- Collaboration is enhanced with other sectors
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.2:</b> Quarry exploitation and management is improved	At least 3 mining equipment are acquired industrial quarry plant in the Municipality by 2024	- Council report - Field observation	- Collaboration is enhanced with other sectors
	<b>R1.3:</b> Mining equipments are acquired and activities improved	- Improve on the access roads leading to quarries, - Sensitise and train all community members on sustainable quarry management practices	- Report from DDMINDT	- Effective Industrial and artisanal activities are carried out in the municipality
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.4	Creation and equipment of a Council quarry and provision modern exploitation tools.			400,000,000
1.1.5	Supervision and follow-up			650,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>400,650,000</b>
1.2.1	Identify access to quarry sites requiring maintenance			1,000,000
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			5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Industries, Mines &amp; Technological Development for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>442,150,000</b>

**Table 56: Logical Framework for Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promotion of SME, social economy and handicrafts through technical, financial assistance, exhibitions and technical advice</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	To promote small and medium sized enterprises, social economy and handicraft within the framework of strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium sized enterprises , social economy and handicraft in Bamenda I municipality	80% of activities in the domain are identified and controlled.	- Statistics from council, MINPMEESA and taxation services	- Collaboration with local population - Business persons are willing to declare their activities
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o 1</b> : To promote Small and medium size enterprises in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% activities in the municipality are registered and promoted by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	Favorable economic conditions
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Promote projects of actors	- At least 20 medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and promoted in the municipality by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	- Favorable economic conditions
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R.1.1:</b> Small and medium size enterprises are promoted in the Bamenda I Municipality	- At least 50% activities in the municipality are registered and promoted by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	Favorable economic conditions
	<b>R.1.2:</b> Investors’ projects are promoted, exhibited, artist and crafts men innovators encouraged	- At least (20) medium sized enterprises, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and registered, - Annual inclusive exhibitions hold with motivation and financial support given to at least 100 artists, crafts men and innovators.	- Field observations - DDMINPEMEEESA Report - Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of a One-Stop-Shop for protection and promotion of Small Enterprises and Craft work in the Bamenda 1 Council			60,000,000

1.1.2	Consolidation of SME activities	2,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>		<b>62,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Organise (3) training workshops for craftsmen	750,000
1.2.2	Motivation and financial support to artist, crafts men and innovators/projects promotion	5,000,000
1.2.3	Organize annual exhibitions and encourage artist, crafts men and innovators during Agro/pastoral show for five years	30,000,000
1.2.4	Carry out training on business skills and provide necessary assistance to traders	12,500,000
1.2.5	Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of small and medium enterprises	1,500,000
1.2.6	Follow-up logistics	500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>50,250,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>112,250,000</b>

**Table 57: Logical Framework for Post and Telecommunications for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sector Strategy: <b>Increase the telephone coverage percentage of landlines to 45, mobile lines to 65 and provide 40 000 villages with modern means of telecommunication</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improved access to information and communication technology	Telecommunication coverage is improved by at least 30% by 2024	- Field observation - Council report	- Adequate funds are mobilized - Strong collaboration exists with partners
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To improve access to post and telecommunication facilities and services	- Installation of relay antennas, - Creation and construction of (4) multimedia centres in communities of the municipality	- Post/telecommunication reports - Field observations - Testimonies from population	- Collaboration with telecommunication companies
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The quantity and quality of telecom infrastructures are improved on and increased	- Installation of relay antennas - (2) multimedia centres created with a functional ICT service by 2022	- The population - Post/telecommunication reports - Field observation	- Policies that enable good collaboration with telecommunication companies
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of MTN/NEXTEL/ORANGE antennas			90,000,000
1.1.2	Create and construct (2) multimedia centers fully equipped and functional ICT section			100,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>190,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Post and Telecommunications for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>190,000,000</b>

**Table 58: Logical Framework for Public Health for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Ensure access to quality health care provision and services to every citizen</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve health care facilities within the Bamenda 1 Council area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage (%) of the population that have access to health care services and facilities by 2030</li> <li>- High % drop in Morbidity and mortality rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation registers,</li> <li>- District medical report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No natural disasters and epidemics,</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> <li>- Availability of qualified health personnel</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To provide adequate public health institutions and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of a modern consultation unit with offices at the Bamendankwe Integrated Health Centre</li> <li>- Creation, construction and equipping of (6) health centres and 12 Health Posts are created,</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the structure of the existing Bamendankwe IHC</li> <li>- Residential areas are provided for health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Medical office report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request District medical Doctor,</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Increase the staff strength and equipment of MIHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruit and post of 10 staff to the IHC</li> <li>- Provision of equipment for the MIHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Medical office report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request District medical Doctor,</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.3:</b> To provide ART to HIV infected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 60% of infected population are taking ART monthly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health District report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commitment by the patients</li> <li>- Available resources</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Expand health units that can increase VCT coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least health units in 4 zones are established to enable the coverage of HIV/AIDS VCT and offering of ART in the Council area by 2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field zonal report,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
	<b>S.o.5:</b> Provide a HIV response component in the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An HIV response component is created and personnel trained to work in collaboration with the district services within the Council area by 2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council report</li> <li>- Regional Technical group for the HIV response North West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available resources</li> </ul>

	<b>S.o.6:</b> Improve on accessibility and broad communication campaigns	- At least 75% of the population in the council area are informed and are benefiting from the services provided 2024	- Field visit - Health District report	- Ability of head of institutions to implement the procedures - Availability of funds
	<b>S.o.7:</b> Provide a committee in each health unit to monitor PLWHIV on ART	- At least 60% of PLWHIV are monitored and cost of testing put at affordable price to all infected	- Committee report	- Availability of funds
	<b>S.o.8:</b> Organize health education programs on HIV	- At least 90 % of the population is screened and their statuses known before 2024	- No of radio programs - No of persons screened - Field zonal report,	- Availability of funds
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> the number of Government health centres and Health Posts increase	- Construction of a modern consultation unit with offices at the Bamendankwe Integrated Health Centre - 6 accessible Government health centres are created, constructed and equipped in : Abangoh, Akwena I, Alahnting II, Bangshie, Ngohngang and Ntaafi - 12 accessible Government healthposts are created, constructed and equipped in : Abumuchwi, Achichem, Ajaman, Akwena II, Aningndoh I, Aningndoh II, Njihghang, Ntaasah, Ntaatitoh, Ntahghan, Ntanche I and Ntanche II - Rehabilitation of the structure of the existing Bamendankwe IHC	- Decision creating H/C, - Health district records, - Delegation reports, - Field inspection	- Adequate collaboration and request from MINSANTE and Council

	<b>R1.2:</b> Staff strength and equipment increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 Staff: 02 State Registered Nurses, 01 Reproductive Health Nurse, 04 Nurse assistant, 01 Laboratory Technician, 01 Cleaner, 01 Yard man and 01 Security Guard</li> <li>- 10 beds with mattresses and elevation/ 10 bed side cupboards, 01 examination bed, 05 minor surgery kits, 10 dressing kits, 05 delivery kits, 80 forceps, 02 micro-pipette, 01 haemoglobin meter, 10 kidney dishes, 01 screen, and 01 blood pressure apparatus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Medical office report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request District medical Doctor,</li> <li>- Availability of funds</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.3:</b> HIV infections reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New HIV infections are reduced by 60%</li> <li>- A 60% reduction in the HIV related deaths(mortality)</li> <li>- A 50% improvement in the quality of life of persons living with HIV</li> <li>- A 50% increase in the quality of governance on the national response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health District report</li> <li>- Regional HIV report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere</li> <li>- The document is in accordance with the state law</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.4:</b> Reduce low uptake of testing and financial barriers and train personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out regular radio programmes, broad communication campaign in accessible format</li> <li>- Employ community health works especially in the new sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council report</li> <li>- Regional Technical group for the HIV response North West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve collection mechanism</li> <li>- New revenue sources are identified</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.5:</b> Low uptake of treatment due poverty, misinformation, inaccessibility, vulnerable persons (OVC) and poor health seeking behaviours is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Empowerment of all community/ support groups to generate income</li> <li>- Publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-communication</li> <li>- Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients</li> <li>- Make a health education package for the communities using various media (radio)</li> <li>- Build a framework of collaboration with vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council report</li> <li>- Regional Technical group for the HIV response North West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the Council executive</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.6:</b> Monitoring of PLWHIV on ART to assess effectiveness of treatment and to take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide financial support to Support groups of persons living with HIV to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council report</li> <li>- Regional Technical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of the Council executive</li> </ul>



<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	quick decisions on treatment options improve	help them do follow up test - Subsidise cost of viral load done at 5000FCFA to 2500 FCFA	group for the HIV response North West	
	<b>R1.7:</b> The population is aware of HIV AIDS and are tested in the council area	At least sensitization campaigns for free HIV screening and VCT is carried out in the entire council area and 90% of the population know their statuses before 2022	- Council report - Regional Technical group for the HIV response North West	-
	<b>R1.8:</b> The population who are HIV positive have access to VCT and ART	- VCT and ART is extended to all integrated health centres, - ART offered to at least 90% of identified HIV patients before 2022 - Recruit (3 Psychosocial agents, 3 Data collectors, 3 Social workers, 3 Pharmacy attendants) for each health centre.	- Council report - Regional Technical group for the HIV response North West	-
<b>Activities</b>			<b>Estimated Costs</b>	
1.1.1	Construction of a modern consultation unit with offices at the Bamendankwe Integrated Health Center		50,000,000	
1.1.2	Create, construct and equip 06 Government health centres are created, constructed and equipped in : Abangoh, ,		50,000,000	
1.1.3	Create, construct and equip a health Centre at Akwena I,		50,000,000	
1.1.4	Create, construct and equip a health Centre at Alahnting II		50,000,000	
1.1.5	Create, construct and equip a health Centre at Bangshie		50,000,000	
1.1.6	Create, construct and equip a health Centre at Ngohngang		50,000,000	
1.1.7	Create, construct and equip a health Centre at Ntaafi		50,000,000	
1.1.8	Rehabilitation of the structure of the existing Bamendankwe IHC		10,000,000	
1.1.9	Feasibility studies and technical proposals		7,500,000	
1.1.10	Supervision and follow-up		50,000,000	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>			<b>367,550,000</b>	
1.2.1	10 Staff: 02 State Registered Nurses, 01 Reproductive Health Nurse, 04 Nurse assistant, 01 Laboratory Technician, 01 Cleaner, 01 Yard man and 01 Security Guard		59,280,000	
1.2.2	elevation/ 10 bed side cupboards, 01 examination bed, 05 minor surgery kits, 10 dressing kits, 05 delivery kits, 80 forceps, 02 micro-pipette, 01 haemoglobin meter, 10 kidney dishes, 01 screen, and 01 blood pressure apparatus		10,000,000	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>			<b>64,280,000</b>	
1.3.1	Designate a focal person for HIV at the Council and training the persons,		6,000,000	
1.3.2	Mapping of all actors/ resources in the council area		3,500,000	
1.3.3	Organise free HIV testing campaigns and community-outreach free HIV testing by the mobile unit		2,000,000	
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>			<b>11,500,000</b>	

1.4.1	Carry out regular radio programmes, broad communication campaign	1,200,000
1.4.2	Employ (7) community health works especially in the new sites	5,600,000
1.4.3	Construct (4) Waste disposal units for Health centres	6 000 000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>12,200,000</b>
1.5.1	Empowerment of communities/ support groups to generate income	5,000,000
1.5.2	Publicizing the preventative effects of antiretroviral therapy-communication	5,000,000
1.5.3	Support existing CBOs with means of transportation to take ART closest to the clients	5,000,000
1.5.4	Build a framework of collaboration with vulnerable groups	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.5</b>		<b>20,000,000</b>
1.6.1	Provide financial support to Support groups of persons living with HIV to help them do follow up test	5,000,000
1.5.2	Subsidise cost viral load done	1,000,000
1.5.3	Subsidise CD4 costs	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.6</b>		<b>7,000,000</b>
1.6.1	VCT and ART is extended to the following all integrated health centres,	5,000,000
1.6.2	Recruit 03Psychosocial agents, 3Data collectors, 3Social workers, 03 Pharmacy attendants) for each health Centre.	10,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.7</b>		<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Public Health for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>497,530,000</b>

**Table 59: Logical Framework for Public Works for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Improving road infrastructure provision by rehabilitating and maintenance of road networks (classified and farm to market roads)</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Improve the road network in the Bamenda I Municipality	At least 80 % of the communities / neighborhoods are accessible by roads by 2024	- Field observations - MINTP reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To foster development through maintenance of classified roads	At least National road (N11) traversing the council area is maintained by 2022	- Field observations - MINTP reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
	<b>S.o.2:</b> Road networks and infrastructure in the municipality are improved	75% of rural and farm to market roads within the municipality are regularly maintained 2030	- Field observation - Reports	- Adequate collaboration with the community made
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Construction of drainage structures, (bridges and culverts) identified on the farm to market roads	Bridges, culverts and drainage channels are constructed and maintained	- Field visits, - DDMINTP reports - Council reports	- Financial and technical resources are available
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The National and Divisional roads within the municipality are maintained and improved on	Maintenance of National road (N11) from limit Santa Council through Bamenda 1 to limit Bamenda I Council (About 10km),	- Field visits MINTP report	- Financial and technical resources are available
	<b>R1.2:</b> The roads in the municipality are maintained and improved on	- At least (5 km) of farm to market roads are opened-up and regularly maintained as seen below: Ajaman: Ajaman to the Bafut- Ngemba forest, Fenoungwu: Pa Bamu's entrance down to the farm (5km), - At least 33km of roads are constructed in: Abangoh: Quarter Head to GSS Abangoh (3Km) and from Catholic church to GS Abangoh(2Km), Abumuchwi: lower	- Field visits Council reports - MINTP report - Council reports,	- Financial and technical resources are available

	<p>Abumuchwi to G.T.H.S,Construction of roads from Abumuchwi to Akwena II (1.5km) and the Construction of roads from G.T.HS. to Abumuchwi I (1.5km), Akefu (3km, Atogolah: P.S. road linking Technical School From P.S. passing between the shrine to Nyambore 3km, Bujong I:Bujong I to Akefu with culverts (1.5km), Bujong I to Bujong II (200m), Bujong I to Akefu (300m) Menka: from upper Menka to Nesirine hill, 4 km and upper Menka to Ntaafor 2 km, Njihngang:Njihngang junction through quarter head's compound to cattle market (8km)From Njihngang junction to cattle market (5km)From Njihngang junction to Pa Albert (1km),</p>		
<p><b>R1.3.1:</b> The construction of roads drainage structures is increased</p>	<p>- Abangoh: over the stream in the quarter, below the catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and Ntaasah, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh, Abumuchwi: Construction of a bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II, Akwena I: linking Akwena I, Akwena II and Ntanche,Alahnting I: below the Council and the road linking Alahnting I to Ayaba quarters Alahnting II: Aningndoh II:linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I, Atogolah:between Atogolah and Ntaashia between Atogolah and Ntamafe I, Bangshie: to G.S.S Bangshie, Menka: on the 3 Rivers flowing in the quarter, Ngohngang: linking Ngohngang and Bangshie, Ntaasah: linking Ntasah to Abangoh (motorable bridge)Bridge below Ngongang Joseph (motorable), Ntaatitoh (02): Linking Mbaakere and Ntaatitoh ,Linking Ntaatitoh and Ngohngang, Ntahgang: second bridge at Blue Bar junction, Ntamafe I:Ntamafe 1</p>	<p>- Field visits Administrative reports - Council reports - PV reception</p>	<p>- Stable political environment</p>

		to Atougolah (6 x 4m), Ntanche I: boundary between Aningndoh II to Ntanche I , boundary between Akwena I and Ntanche I, Ntenefor: boundary between Ntenefor and Nkineh ( <b>5m x 6m</b> ) and Ntenefor and kiyak( <b>4m x 3m</b> ), Nyambore: between Nyambore stream to Takang hotel,		
	<b>R1.3.2:</b> The construction of roads drainage structures is increased	- Construction of rain gates at : Akefu, entrance to the quarter, Bujong I: entrance of the quarter,	- Field visits Administrative reports - Council reports	- Stable political environment
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Maintenance of National road (N11) from limit Santa Council through Bamenda 1 to limit Bamenda I Council (About 10km),			4,000,000,000
1.1.2	Supervision and control (5%) project cost			20,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>4,020,000,000</b>
1.2.1	<b>Phase 1</b> At least (5 km) of farm to market roads are opened-up and regularly maintained as seen below: Ajaman: Ajaman to the Bafut- Ngemba forest, Fenoungwu: Pa Bamu’s entrance down to the farm (5km),			60,000,000
1.2.2	<b>Phase 2:</b> Construct the road from Quarter Head to GSS Abangoh (3Km)			50,000,000
1.2.3	Construct the road from Abangoh: and from Catholic church to GS Abangoh(2Km)			50,000,000
1.2.4	Construct the road from lower Abumuchwi to G.T.H.S			50,000,000
1.2.5	Construct the road from Abumuchwi to Akwena II (1.5km)			50,000,000
1.2.6	Construct the road from G.T.H.S. to Abumuchwi I (1.5km)			50,000,000
1.2.7	Construct the road from From P.S. passing between the shrine to Nyambore 3km			50,000,000
1.2.8	Construct the road from Atogolah: P.S. road linking Technical School			50,000,000
1.2.9	Construct of a (3km) road at Akefu			50,000,000
1.2.10	Construct the road from Bujong I to Akefu with culverts (1.5km)			50,000,000
1.2.11	Construct the road from Bujong I to Bujong II (200m)			50,000,000
1.2.12	Construct the road from Upper Menka to Nesirini hill			50,000,000
1.2.13	Construct the road from Upper Menka to Ntaafor 2 km			50,000,000
1.2.14	Construct the road from Njihngang junction through quarter head’s compound to cattle market (8km)			50,000,000
1.2.5	Construct the road from Njihngang junction to Pa Albert (1km)			50,000,000
1.2.16	Surface dressing of an 800m of road from Moyo corner to pastoral centre entrance, in Akwena I			350,000,000
1.2.17	Supervision and control (5%) project cost			100,000,000
1.2.18	Lobbying for funds			100,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>1,310,000,000</b>

1.3.1	Construction of a bridge over the stream below the catholic Church Abangoh	40,000,000
1.3.2	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Abangoh and Ntaasah	40,000,000
1.3.3	Construction of a bridge over the stream below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh	40,000,000
1.3.4	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Abumuchwi I and II	40,000,000
1.3.5	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Akwena II and Ntanche	40,000,000
1.3.6	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Alahnting I to Ayaba quarters	40,000,000
1.3.7	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I	40,000,000
1.3.8	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Atogolah and Ntaasha	40,000,000
1.3.9	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Atogolah and Ntamafe I	40,000,000
1.3.10	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Ngohngang and Bangshie	40,000,000
1.3.11	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Ntasah to Abangoh	40,000,000
1.3.12	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Mbaakere and Ntaatitoh	40,000,000
1.3.13	Construction of a bridge over the stream below Ngohngang Joseph	40,000,000
1.3.14	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Ntaatitoh and Ngohngang	40,000,000
1.3.15	Construction of 02 bridges at Ntaatitoh	40,000,000
1.3.16	Construction of a bridge below the Council and the road linking Alahnting II	40,000,000
1.3.17	Construction of a bridge between Atogolah and G.S.S Bangshie	40,000,000
1.3.18	Construction of a second bridge at Blue Bar Junction	40,000,000
1.3.19	Construction of a bridge over the stream linking Ntamafe I to Atougolah (6 x 4m),	40,000,000
1.3.20	Construction of a bridge over the stream at the boundary between Aningdoh II to Ntanche	40,000,000
1.3.21	Construction of a bridge over the stream at the boundary between Akwena I and Ntanche I	40,000,000
1.3.22	Construction of a bridge boundary between Ntenefer and Nkineh (5m x 6m)	40,000,000
1.3.23	Construction of a bridge between Nyambore stream to Takang hotel,	40,000,000
1.3.24	Lobby for funding	60,000,000
	Supervision and control (5%) project cost	50,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>1,030,000,000</b>
1.4	Construction of 4-rain gates and recruit rain gate workers in Akefu, entrance to the quarter, Bujong I: entrance of the quarter,	10,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Public Works for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>6,370,000,000</b>

**Table 60: Logical Framework for Water Resources and Energy for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sector Strategy: <b>Provide potable water and energy resources to the population</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	Access to portable drinking water and sufficient energy by all	- 95% of the quarters have good quality potable water and 75% have steady electricity supply	- MINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation - PVs	- Adequate collaboration from the community, AER and Council - ENEO records
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o.1:</b> To Improve the management of existing water supply systems in the Bamenda I Municipality	- The construction of new water supply schemes, sinking of boreholes and erecting of stand taps	- MINEE Report - Council reports - Field observation - CAMWATER Report	- Adequate collaboration from the community - Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve on the protection of water catchments area so as to assure quantity and quality of portable water in the Municipality	- All water catchments areas in the municipality are protected and demarcated by 2024	- MINEE Report - Field visits, - Council's reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Rehabilitation and extension of water supply schemes	- Rehabilitate and extension of water supply networks into all the neighbourhoods of the municipality	- MINEE Report - Field visits, - Council's reports - QDA reports	- Community contributions, - Council - QDAs
	<b>S.o.4:</b> Improve on the sustainable management of water supply schemes	Quarter water management committee, and water caretaker elected, trained and water levees establish for subscribers, MINEE	- MINEE Report - Field visits, - VDA reports - WMC reports	- QDAs
	<b>S.o.5:</b> Improve access to electricity supply into the communities	At least 75% of the communities of the municipality are electrified 2024	- Field visits, - ENEO reports - MINEE reports - AER reports	- Adequate budget from AER

	<b>S.o.6:</b> Improve on the electricity structures and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase (MT) to two-phase or 3-phase line, and replace low voltage transformers with high performing ones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENEO reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENEO resources are adequately mobilised</li> </ul>
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R1.1:</b> The provision of potable water to communities is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supply schemes is constructed in Njihngang</li> <li>- (11) Boreholes are sunk in (03), Hausa Quarter (01), Ntaafi (04) and Ntenefor (01)</li> <li>- Construction of storage tanks in: Abumuchwi, Alahnting II, Aningndoh I, Atogolah, Bangshie, Fenoungwu, Mbaakere and Ntanche I</li> <li>- Increase 5000m<sup>3</sup> the current capacity of water tanks in : Abangoh and Alahnting I</li> <li>- Erecting of 23 stand taps in Abumuchwi (08), Mbaakere (03), Mbesoh (03), Ntaafi (05) and Ntaashia (05)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field visits,</li> <li>- Council report</li> <li>- MINEE reports</li> <li>- CAMWATER Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community contributions</li> <li>- Collaboration from Funding partners</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.2:</b> The construction and protection of Water Catchment areas in the municipality is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 13 water catchments are constructed, protected (8500) trees planted in the following communities Ajaman, Akefu, Akwena I, Akwena II, Alahnting II, Alosimenting, Atogolah, Bujong I, Ntaatitoh, Ntahgang, Ntanche I, Ntanche II and Nyambore by 2022</li> <li>- Protection and planting (500) trees in the water catchment areas in Abumuchwi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MINEE reports</li> <li>- Council reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate collaboration from the Council and communities concerned</li> </ul>
	<b>R1.3:</b> The rehabilitation of water supply structures and extension of water into neighborhoods is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of pipe borne water to: Achichem, Akwena II, Aningndoh II, Alahnting I Chere, Fenoungwu, Hausa Quarter, Mbesoh,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CAMWATER reports</li> <li>- Council reports</li> <li>- VDA</li> <li>- VDC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources are adequately mobilised</li> </ul>



		Ngohngang and Ntamafe I - Rehabilitation and extension of Atogolah and Ntaashia		
	<b>R1.4:</b> The sustainable management of Water supply schemes is assured	- At least all Water Management Committee (WMC) and Water caretakers are elected and trained by 2022, - Minimum levee for water subscribers instituted	- QDA - VDC	- Villages - VDC
	<b>R1.5:</b> The supply of electricity supply to the communities of the municipality is increased	- A three-phase electricity network extension to some parts of 13 quarters of Bamenda 1: Abumuchwi, Akefu, Bongshie, Bujong I, Chere, Hausa Quarter, Mbaakere, Menka, Ntaafi, Ntaatitoh, Ntamafe I, Ntenefor, Nyambore by 2022 - Extension of street lights to 02 neighbourhoods: Abangoh and Akefu	- Field visits, - Reports from the council and technical services - ENEO reports - MINEE reports - AER reports	- Adequate budget from AER, - Council contribution
	<b>R1.6:</b> The provision and installation of electrical structures and services is increased	- (MT) lines are changed from <b>one-phase</b> to a <b>3-phase</b> : Ajaman, Alahnting I, Alahnting II, Ntaashia, and Ntenefor - (MT) lines are changed from <b>one-phase</b> to a <b>2-phase</b> : Akwena I, Akwena II, Ntaghang, Ntanche I, Ntanche II and Nyambore - Provision of Solar street lights: 15 Alahnting I, 5 in Bujong I and 5 in Ntenefor	- Field visits, - ENEO reports - MINEE reports	- Resources are adequately mobilised by ENEO and AER
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of a portable water scheme by gravity for Njihngang			23,000,000
1.1.2	Construction of Boreholes in 03) in Hausa Quarter			15,000,000
1.1.3	Construction of boreholes in Ntaafi (04)			20,000,000

1.1.4	Construction of boreholes in Ntenefor (04)	20,000,000
1.1.5	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Abumuchwi	30,000,000
1.1.6	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Alahnting II	30,000,000
1.1.7	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Aningndoh I	30,000,000
1.1.8	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Atogolah	30,000,000
1.1.9	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Bangshie	30,000,000
1.1.10	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Fenoungwu	30,000,000
1.1.11	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Mbaakere	30,000,000
1.1.12	Construction and rehabilitation of portable water supply schemes in Ntanche I	30,000,000
1.1.13	Increase 50m <sup>3</sup> the current capacity of a water tank in Alahnting I	12,000,000
1.1.14	Increase 50m <sup>3</sup> the current capacity of water tank in Abangoh	12,000,000
1.1.15	Construction of stand taps in Abumuchwi (08)	4,000,000
1.1.16	Construction of stand taps in Mbaakere (03)	1,500,000
1.1.17	Construction of stand taps in Mbesoh (03)	1,500,000
1.1.18	Construction of stand taps in Ntaafi (05)	2,500,000
1.1.19	Construction of stand taps in Ntaasah (05)	2,500,000
1.1.20	Follow up contract implementation	3,000,000
1.1.21	Erection of 5 stand taps in Bda 1 council neighborhoods (Council to choose location)	10,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>		<b>367,000,000</b>
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Ajaman	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Akefu	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Akwena I	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Akwena II	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Alahnting II	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Alosimemting	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Atogolah,	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Bujong I	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Ntaatitoh	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Ntahgang	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Ntanche I,	10,000,000
	Construction and protection of a catchment in Ntanche II	10,000,000
1.2.1	Construction and protection of a catchment in (8500) Nyambore	10,000,000
1.2.2	Protection and planting (500) trees in the water catchment areas in Abumuchwi	500,000
1.2.3	Follow-up contract implementation	50,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>		<b>180,500,000</b>

1.3.1	Extension of pipe borne water to Achichem	25,000,000
1.3.2	Extension of pipe borne water to Akwena II	25,000,000
1.3.3	Extension of pipe borne water to Ahningndoh II	25,000,000
1.3.4	Extension of pipe borne water Atolahnting I	25,000,000
1.3.5	Extension of pipe borne water toChere	25,000,000
1.3.6	Extension of pipe borne water to Fenoungwu	25,000,000
1.3.7	Extension of pipe borne water to Hausa Quarter	25,000,000
1.3.8	Extension of pipe borne water to Mbesoh	25,000,000
1.3.9	Extension of pipe borne water to Nghongang	25,000,000
1.3.10	Extension of pipe borne water to Ntamafe I	25,000,000
1.3.11	Rehabilitation and extension of water to Atogolah	15,000,000
1.3.12	Rehabilitation and extension of water to Ntaashia	15,000,000
1.3.13	Feasibility studies	5,000,000
1.3.14	Follow-up contract implementation by MINEE and Council	2,500,000
1.3.15	Extension of pipe born water to GBHS Bamendankwe; Distance 450ml –DV 90 PVC Connection point 90	10,368,945
1.3.16	Extension of pipe born water to the Governor’s Residence: Distance1300ml connection point 225	32,547,431
1.3.17	Construction of fire hydrants: 4 new hydrants(council to determine location) –rehabilitation of 1 hydrant at Mkwe mkt	19,200,000
1.3.18	Commissioning of the Akumbele water treatment plant extension and associate infrastructure(100m reservoir Mkwe plc	CAMWATER
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>		<b>349,616,376</b>
1.4.1	Formation and Training of Water Management Committees and Water caretakers of the municipality (4 days workshop)	5,100,000
1.4.2	Technical and logistical supports to Water caretakers (supply of complete maintenance tool box)	12,000,000
1.4.3	Follow-up activities by MINEE and Council	3,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.4</b>		<b>18,100,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Water Resources and Energy for Bamenda 1 Council</b>		<b>915,216,376</b>

**Table 61: Logical Framework for Energy for Bamenda 1 Council**

Strategy of the sector: To make energy systems available and adapted to the specific environment to all communities throughout the Republic of Cameroon		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
Level of planning	Formulation			
Global Objective	Ensure access to Energy supply in Bamenda I Municipality	70% of the population of Bamenda I Municipality have access to sources of energy	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
Specific objective	S.o.1. To improve access to energy in all quarters of the Municipality	Increase number of quarters with energy supply	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	S.o.2. Improve the use of alternative sources of energy	Number of quarters using alternative sources of energy	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	S.o.3 Improve upon the management and sustainability of electrical installations	Electricity supply is well managed and subjected to timely maintenance by 2022	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
Results (Strategic axes)	R.1.1 Provide electricity to communities without light	Number of quarters electrified	-Reports of MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	R.1.2 Extension of electricity to needy quarters	% increase in new connections to the grid	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	R.1.3 Provide good transformers	Number of new transformers implanted in the Municipality	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	R.1.2. Construction of a decentralised electricity system	Number of households using the decentralised electricity system	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	2.1. Installation of solar energy in homes in Bamenda I	Number of solar panels installed in quarters within Bamenda I	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	2.2 Construction of a bio-gas plant	Number of homes connected to the bio-gas grid	-Reports from MINEE - Council Reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated cost (Frs cfa)</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Rural electrification of quarters within the Bamenda I Municipality</b>			
1.1.1	Rural electrification of Njihgang			50,000,000
1.1.2	Rural electrification of Nyambore			50,000,000
1.1.3	Rural electrification of Bujong I			50,000,000
1.1.4	Rural electrification of Bujong II			50,000,000
1.1.5	Rural electrification of Kinetare			50,000,000

1.1.6	Rural electrification of Ntenefor	50,000,000
1.1.7	Rural electrification of Akwena I	50,000,000
1.1.30	Feasibility studies	50,000,000
1.1.31	Lobbying	30,000,000
1.1.32	Tendering	40,000,000
1.1.33	Supervision	50,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.1.</b>	<b>520,000,000</b>
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>Extension of electricity to all the quarter of the Municipality with electricity</b>	
2.1.1	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Abangoh	30,000,000
2.1.2	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Abumuchwi I	30,000,000
2. 1.3	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Abumuchwi I	30,000,000
2. 1.4	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Achichem I	30,000,000
2. 1.5	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Achichem II	30,000,000
2.1.6	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters Achichem III	30,000,000
2.1.7	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ajaman	30,000,000
2. 1.8	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Akwenna I	30,000,000
2. 1.9	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Akwenna II	30,000,000
2. 1.10	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Akwobong	30,000,000
2.1.11	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Alahthing I	30,000,000
2.1.12	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Alahthing II	30,000,000
2. 1.13	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Alosemeteng	30,000,000
2. 1.14	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Aningdoh I	30,000,000
2. 1.15	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Aningdoh II	30,000,000
2.1.16	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Atugolah	30,000,000
2.1.17	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ayaba	30,000,000
2. 1.18	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Bangshie	30,000,000
2. 1.19	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Bujong I	30,000,000
2. 1.20	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Bujong II	30,000,000
2.1.21	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Buta	30,000,000
2.1.22	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Chere	30,000,000
2. 1.23	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Housa	30,000,000
2. 1.24	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Kenelare	30,000,000
2. 1.25	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Keyaka	30,000,000
2.1.26	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Mbakere	30,000,000
2.1.27	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Mbesoh	30,000,000
2. 1.28	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Menka	30,000,000

2. 1.29	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Mubang	30,000,000
2. 1.30	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Natmafe I	30,000,000
2.1.31	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Nesirine	30,000,000
2.1.32	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ngongang I	30,000,000
2. 1.33	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ngongang II	30,000,000
2. 1.34	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Njiengang	30,000,000
2. 1.35	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Nkineh	30,000,000
2.1.36	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntaafi	30,000,000
2.1.37	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntaatitoh	30,000,000
2. 1.38	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntache I	30,000,000
2. 1.39	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntache II	30,000,000
2. 1.40	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntafubuh	30,000,000
2.1.41	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntahmeligeh	30,000,000
2.1.42	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntahsah	30,000,000
2. 1.43	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntahsah	30,000,000
2. 1.44	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntamafe I	30,000,000
2. 1.45	Extension of electric ity to all the sub quarters of Ntamafe II	30,000,000
2.1.46	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntasia	30,000,000
2.1.47	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntenefor	30,000,000
2. 1.48	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Ntoh	30,000,000
2. 1.49	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Nyamboro	30,000,000
2. 1.50	Extension of electricity to all the sub quarters of Nyetenefor	30,000,000
2. 1.51	Feasibility studies	150,000,000
2. 1.52	Lobbying	50,000,000
2.1.53	Tendering	80,000,000
2.1.54	Supervision	200,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 2.1.</b>	<b>1,830,000,000</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Purchase of transformers and stepping up of energy in quarters</b>	
3.1.1	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Alahthing I and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3.1.2	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Alahthing II and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3. 1.3	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Aningdoh I and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3. 1.4	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Aningdoh II and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3. 1.5	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Housa and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3. 1.6	Purchase and Installation of a transformers in Alahthing I and step up of the grid	25,000,000
3.1.14	Feasibility studies	150,000,000
3. 1.15	Lobbying	50,000,000

3. 1.16	Tendering	80,000,000
3. 1.17	Supervision	200,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.3.</b>	<b>630,000,000</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Electrification of streets of Bamenda I Municipality</b>	
4.1.1	Installation of street lights in Abangoh	10,000,000
4.1.2	Installation of street lights in Abumuchwi I	10,000,000
4. 1.3	Installation of street lights in Abumuchwi II	10,000,000
4. 1.4	Installation of street lights in Achichem I	10,000,000
4. 1.5	Installation of street lights in Achichem II	10,000,000
4.1.6	Installation of street lights in Achichem III	10,000,000
4.1.7	Installation of street lights in Ajaman	10,000,000
4. 1.8	Installation of street lights in Akwenna I	10,000,000
4. 1.9	Installation of street lights in Akwenna II	10,000,000
4. 1.10	Installation of street lights in Akwobong	10,000,000
4.1.11	Installation of street lights in Alahthing I	10,000,000
4.1.12	Installation of street lights in Alahthing II	10,000,000
4. 1.13	Installation of street lights in Alosemeteng	10,000,000
4. 1.14	Installation of street lights in Aningdoh I	10,000,000
4. 1.15	Installation of street lights in Aningdoh II	10,000,000
4.1.16	Installation of street lights in Atugolah	10,000,000
4.1.17	Installation of street lights in Ayaba	10,000,000
4. 1.18	Installation of street lights in Bangshie	10,000,000
4. 1.19	Installation of street lights in Bujong I	10,000,000
4. 1.20	Installation of street lights in Bujong II	10,000,000
4.1.21	Installation of street lights in Buta	10,000,000
4.1.22	Installation of street lights in Chere	10,000,000
4. 1.23	Installation of street lights in Housa	10,000,000
4. 1.24	Installation of street lights in Kenelare	10,000,000
4. 1.55	Installation of street lights in Keyaka	10,000,000
4.1.26	Installation of street lights in Mbakere	10,000,000
4.1.27	Installation of street lights in Mbesoh	10,000,000
4. 1.28	Installation of street lights in Menka	10,000,000
4. 1.29	Installation of street lights in Mubang	10,000,000
4. 1.30	Installation of street lights in Natmafe I	10,000,000
4.1.31	Installation of street lights in Nesirine	10,000,000
4.1.32	Installation of street lights in Ngongang I	10,000,000

4. 1.33	Installation of street lights in Ngongang II	10,000,000
4. 1.34	Installation of street lights in Njiengang	10,000,000
4. 1.35	Installation of street lights in Nkineh	10,000,000
4.1.36	Installation of street lights in Ntaafi	10,000,000
4.1.37	Installation of street lights in Ntaatitoh	10,000,000
4. 1.38	Installation of street lights in Ntache I	10,000,000
4. 1.39	Installation of street lights in Ntache II	10,000,000
4. 1.40	Installation of street lights in Ntafubuh	10,000,000
4.1.41	Installation of street lights in Ntahmeligeh	10,000,000
4.1.42	Installation of street lights in Ntahsah	10,000,000
4. 1.43	Installation of street lights in Ntahsah	10,000,000
4. 1.44	Installation of street lights in Ntamafe I	10,000,000
4. 1.45	Installation of street lights in Ntamafe II	10,000,000
4.1.46	Installation of street lights in Ntasia	10,000,000
4.1.47	Installation of street lights in Ntenefor	10,000,000
4. 1.48	Installation of street lights in Ntoh	10,000,000
4. 1.49	Installation of street lights in Nyamboro	10,000,000
4. 1.50	Installation of street lights in Nyetenefor	10,000,000
4.1.57	Feasibility studies	120,000,000
4.1.58	Lobbying	40,000,000
4. 1.59	Tendering	50,000,000
4. 1.60	Supervision	150,000,000
<b>Sub Total Activity 1.4.</b>		<b>860,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total for the Energy Sector in Bamenda I</b>		<b>4,475,000,000</b>



**Table 62: Logical Framework for Local Economic Development for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promotion of Local Economic Development of the Council</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions For Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	To facilitate Local Economic Growth in the municipality in 05 years	Number of persons involved per economic activity per community	- CDO's report - VDCs reports	Communities and council collaborate to promote the local economy
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o 1 :</b> To Promote the Fishery sector in Bamenda I municipality	At least 50% activities in the municipality are registered and promoted by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	Favorable economic conditions
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve on the production and marketing of livestock products in Bamenda 1 Municipality	% increase in the quantity of livestock products produced and marketed	- Report from the council - Reports from MINEPIA	Availability of funds Available land Political stability
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Promote projects of actors	- At least 10fish farmers, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives involved in the sector are set-up and promoted in the municipality by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	- Favorable economic conditions
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R.1.1:</b> The Fishery sector is promoted in the Bamenda I Municipality	- At least 50% activities in the municipality are registered and promoted by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	Favorable economic conditions
	<b>R.1.2:</b> Investors' projects are promoted, fish farmers encouraged	- At least (10), fish farms, small economic organisations, CIGs and cooperatives are set-up and registered, - Annual inclusive exhibitions hold with motivation and financial support given to at least 30 farmers and innovators.	- Field observations - DDMINEPIA Report - Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	<b>R.2.1:</b> 20 cooperatives and CIGs are trained in collective and group entrepreneurship	- Number of cooperatives and CIGs trained in collective and group	- Report of the council - MINEPIA report	Availability of funds

		entrepreneurship		Political stability Willingness of farmers to change
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction of at least (03) fish farms in the Bamenda 1 Municipality			12,000,000
1.1.2	Consolidation of Fishery activities			2,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>14,000,000</b>
1.2.1	Organise (3) training workshops for Fish farmers			750,000
1.2.2	Motivation and financial support to fish farmers and innovators/projects promotion			5,000,000
1.2.3	Organize annual exhibitions and encourage fish farmers and innovators during Agric/pastoral show for five years			30,000,000
1.2.4	Organise sensitizations on Fish Farming in the municipality			1,500,000
1.2.5	Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of Fish Farms			1,500,000
1.2.6	Follow-up logistics			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>				<b>39,250,000</b>
2.1.1	Organization of five (05) training workshop to train 20 cooperatives and CIGs in Bamenda 1 on collective and group entrepreneurship			5,000,000
2.1.2	Follow-up on the activities of the Cooperatives and CIGs			1,000,000
2.1.3	Identifying Financial institutions			100,000
2.1.4	Signing of partnership agreements with institutions to facilitate access to loans			400,000
2.1.5	Granting of loans to individuals and groups annually			-----
<b>Sub-total Activities 2.1</b>				<b>6,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for Local Economic Development for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>24,450,000</b>

**Table 63: Logical Framework for The Vulnerable Population for Bamenda 1 Council**

Sectorial Strategy: <b>Promote and extend social security to the vulnerable population; with a view to implementing the law that should facilitate the funding principles, institutions and mechanisms that protect all.</b>		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions For Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	
<b>Global Objective</b>	To Ensure the Protection and promotion on the rights of the vulnerable population as the law demands	% decrease in people whose rights are being violated	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs	Availability of social experts
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>S.o 1 :</b> To improve on the social infrastructure for the vulnerable in the Bamenda 1 municipality	Number of social infrastructures improved upon (rehabilitated)	- Reports - Field Observations	- Availability of funds - Political stability
	<b>S.o.2:</b> To improve upon access to social services for vulnerable persons	% increase in number of persons benefiting from the services of social affairs double by 2024.	- Report from the Social Centre - Report of SDDMINAS	- Availability of funds - Available land - Political stability
	<b>S.o.3:</b> Protect and promote the rights of the vulnerable population	50% decrease in the violation of the rights of vulnerable persons by 2024	- Reports from SDDMINAS - Field Observations	- Favorable economic conditions
<b>Results (strategic axes)</b>	<b>R.1.1:</b> The Social affairs infrastructures are improved upon in the Bamenda I Municipality	- The Social Center is constructed and equipped by 2024	- Reports - Field Observations	Favorable economic conditions
	<b>R.2.1:</b> the vulnerable population of Bamenda I have access to social services	- At least (01) accessible civil registration office is constructed,	- Field observations - DDMINAS Report - Council report	- Resources are adequately mobilised - Collaboration with individuals of the sector
	<b>R.2.2:</b> The vulnerable population in Bamenda I receive assistance	- Projects to enforce income generation capacity of the Mbororos in Bamenda IMunicipality	- Project proposals and filed reports	- Availability of funds - Political stability

	<b>R.3.1:</b> the rights of the vulnerable are protected	- Number of cooperatives and CIGs trained in collective and group entrepreneurship	- Report of the council - MINEPIA report	Availability of funds Political stability Willingness of farmers to change
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated Costs</b>
1.1.1	Construction and equipment of the Social center in the Bamenda I Municipality			50,000,000
1.1.2	Recruitment of (02) staff for the centre			2,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>				<b>52,000,000</b>
2.1	Creation and construction of a civil status registry in Hausa quarters			5,000,000
2.1.2	Recruitment of a staff for the centre			1,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 2.1</b>				<b>6,000,000</b>
2.2.1	Training of livestock farmers on pasture improvement in Hausa Quarter			5,000,000
2.2.2	Provision of improve breed of cattle to livestock farmers in Bamenda I Municipality			30,000,000
2.2.3	Training on alternative feeding methods for animals			5,000,000
2.2.4	Subsidize drugs and vaccines			20,000,000
2.2.5	Organized meetings with farmers and sensitized on conflict free animal rearing and farming methods			10,000,000
2.2.6	Follow-up logistics			500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 2.2</b>				<b>76,500,000</b>
3.1.1	Organize 5 sensitization workshops for heads of public institutions on the rights of the elderly and their right to priority treatment			5,000,000
3.1.2	Construct and equip a shelter and protection center to the elderly and aged			150,000,000
3.1.3	Set up a health insurance scheme for the elderly			60,000,000
3.1.4	Feasibility studies			7,500,000
3.1.5	Supervision			7,500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 3.1</b>				<b>230,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for The Vulnerable Population for Bamenda 1 Council</b>				<b>358,500,000</b>

**Table 64: Logical framework for the Council as an Institution for Bamenda I Council**

Sector Strategy: Guaranteeing more respect for individual rights and public freedoms to all; reinforcing public affairs and good management by reinforcing the rule of law and the security of persons and property		Indicator by level of strategy & source of Verification		Assumptions for Realisation
Level of Planning	Formulation	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	
Global Objective	Promote the peaceful cohabitation of all people residing in the Bamenda I Municipality and bring Essential services within their reach	At least 80% of the population have essential services within their reach in the municipality by 2024	Council Report	More resources are devolved to the local government
Specific objectives	S.o.1:To prepare and update organisational charts, job description and human resource policy	-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	-All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2020/2021 -The necessary infrastructures are put in place by 2020	-Documentation is available -Work is completed to standard -List of council patrimony (assets)	-Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere -The document is in accordance with the state law -Management is competent
	S.o.3:To strengthen the financial situation in the council	-Increase in revenue collection by 50% by 2020	-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	-All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2020	-Documentation	-Willingness of the council executive
	S.o.5:To empower the executive leadership of the council	-All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for management of collective patrimony by 2020	-Type and quality of training received	-Willingness of the council executive

Specific objectives	S.o.6:To increase accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens	-All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2020	-Type and quality of training received	-Willingness and ability of the councillor exist
	S.o.7:To improve the functioning of institutions	-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
	S.o.8:To promote cohesion of administrative procedures and communication	-A well-defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2020 -At least 80% of the population receives communication signals 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	-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 and facilitate administrative services in the council area.	- Increase in the number of administrative services created	-Report from the Divisional Officer and the Mayor	- Availability of funds and experts
	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	-Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere -The document is in accordance with the state law
	R1.2: Working condition improved, efficient & effective output realized	-All the policy and procedure are put in place, implemented and the staff is competent by 2020/2021	-Documentation is available -Work is completed to standard	-Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere -The document is in accordance with the state law -Management is competent

Results (strategic axes)	R1.3: Financial situation in the council strengthened	-Increase in revenue collection by 50% by 2020	-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 2020	-Documentation	-Willingness of the council executive
	R1.5: The executive leadership of the council is empowered	-All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for manage of collective patrimony by 2020	-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	-Type and quality of training received	-Willingness and ability of the councillor exist
	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
Results (strategic axes)	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 2020 -At least 80% of the population receives communication signals 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 farmer/grazers conflicts redressed	-Most of the quarter conflicts redressed, workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts are organised	-Reports at the divisional officer's office	-Quarter heads are comprehensive
	R1.10: Structures are created to improve services	-1 Civil status registration centre created at Hausa Quarter, increase in the establishment of birth certificates and ID cards -At least (2) workshops are organised in Inclusive Education	-Council report -Civil status reports -Court's registry	-Willingness of Council, -Available resources

		programme	
Activities			Estimated Costs
1.1.1	Finalisation of the validated 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		48,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.1</b>			<b>55,500,000</b>
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
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.2</b>			<b>9,000,000</b>
1.3.1	Organise regular monthly staff meetings		6,000,000
1.3.2	(Logistics) Circulate minutes of meeting to all staff		100,000
1.3.3	Reinforce the revenue collection mechanism		900,000
1.3.4	Identify and exploit other additional resources		1,500,000
1.3.5	Publishing of monthly financial report in the Council on each market		360,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.3</b>			<b>8,860,000</b>
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			<b>1,360,000</b>
1.5.1	Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for Council executive		4,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.5</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>
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		4,000,000



1.6.2	Capacity building for personnel (training refresher courses for Council personnel)	6,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.6</b>		<b>10,000,000</b>
1.7.1	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
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.7</b>		<b>3,000,000</b>
1.8.1	Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities	1,500,000
1.8.2	Hold regular meetings within the quarters for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	3,000,000
1.8.3	Create and regularly update a website for the council	2,000,000
1.8.4	Organise periodic tour by the Council Executive, Councillors to disseminate information	5,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.8</b>		<b>11,500,000</b>
1.9.1	Organise in partnership with NGO and organise workshops on community Dialogue Platform in the resolution of farmer/grazer conflicts in the municipality	3,500,000
1.9.2	Administrative logistics	500,000
1.9.3	Follow-up	500,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.9</b>		<b>4,500,000</b>
1.10.1	Lobby to reduce cost and procedure in establishing birth certificates	1,000,000
1.10.2	Carry out feasibility studies for the creation of Civil status registration centre in Hausa Quarter	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 Card	2,000,000
1.10.5	Feasibility studies for the MoU with CBC-SEEDP program and Hope for the Orphans to assist the vulnerable and the disable	1,000,000
1.10.6	Provision of assistance to Inclusive Education program	500,000
1.10.7	Subsidies and grants to schools	20,000,000
1.10.8	Provision of micro project support to councillors for envisage projects in their communities	20,000,000
<b>Sub-total Activities 1.10</b>		<b>59,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL for the Council as an Institution for Bamenda I Council</b>		<b>165,860,000</b>

**Table 65: Logical framework for the HIV/AIDS for Bamenda I Council**

Strategy of the sector: To reduce HIV/AIDS Prevalence to barest possible minimum		VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR REALISATION
Level of planning	Formulation			
Global Objective,	To reduce mortality rate from HIV related illnesses	Access rate to ARV and related treatments	DMOs report -Mayors report -IHC reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
Specific objective	S.o.1 To reduce the spread rate of HIV/AIDS	% decrease in the spread rate of HIV/AIDS	DMOs report -Mayors report -IHC reports	Availability of funds - Political stability
	2) To facilitate access to ARVs for patients	Access rate Number of patients on ARVs	DMOs report -Mayors report -IHC reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
Results	1.1. Ameliorate services rendered to PLWHA	Access rate to ARVs	DMOs report -Mayors report -IHC reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	1.2. Free retroviral drugs are given to those having HIV/AIDS	% increase in the availability of drugs	DMOs report -Mayors report -IHC reports	-Availability of funds - Political stability
	1.3 Construct infrastructure that facilitates attendance for HIV Patients	Number of infrastructure constructed	DMOs report --IHC reports	- Availability of funds - - Political stability
<b>Activities</b>				<b>Estimated cost</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Organise voluntary counselling and testing</b>			
1.1.1	Organization of voluntary HIV/AIDS free campaigns in the Abangoh			5,000,000
1.1.2	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Abumuchwi I			5,000,000
1.1.3	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Abumuchwi II			5,000,000
1.1.4	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Achichem I			5,000,000
1.1.5	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Achichem II			5,000,000
1.1.6	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Achichem III			5,000,000
1.1.7	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ajaman			5,000,000
1.1.8	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Akwenna I			5,000,000
1.1.9	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Akwenna II			5,000,000
1.1.10	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Akwobong			5,000,000
1.1.11	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Alahthing I			5,000,000
1.1.12	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Alahthing II			5,000,000
1.1.13	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Alosemeteng			5,000,000

1.1.14	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Aningdoh I	5,000,000
1.1.15	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Aningdoh II	5,000,000
1.1.16	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Atugolah	5,000,000
1.1.17	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ayaba	5,000,000
1.1.18	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Bangshie	5,000,000
1.1.19	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Bujong I	5,000,000
1.1.20	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Bujong II	5,000,000
1.1.21	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Buta	5,000,000
1.1.22	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Chere	5,000,000
1.1.23	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Housa	5,000,000
1.1.24	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Kenelare	5,000,000
1.1.25	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Namoh	5,000,000
1.1.26	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Keyaka	5,000,000
1.1.27	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Mbakere	5,000,000
1.1.28	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Mbesoh	5,000,000
1.1.29	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Menka	5,000,000
1.1.30	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Mubang	5,000,000
1.1.31	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Natmafe I	5,000,000
1.1.32	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Nesirine	5,000,000
1.1.33	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ngongang I	5,000,000
1.1.34	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ngongang II	5,000,000
1.1.35	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Njiengang	5,000,000
1.1.36	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Nkineh	5,000,000
1.1.37	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntaafi	5,000,000
1.1.38	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntaatitoh	5,000,000
1.1.39	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntache I	5,000,000
1.1.40	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntache II	5,000,000
1.1.41	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntafubuh	5,000,000
1.1.42	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntahmeligeh	5,000,000
1.1.43	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntahsah	5,000,000
1.1.44	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntamafe I	5,000,000
1.1.45	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntamafe II	5,000,000
1.1.46	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntasia	5,000,000
1.1.47	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntenefor	5,000,000
1.1.56	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Ntoh	5,000,000
1.1.64	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Nyamboro	5,000,000

1.1.64	Organise and carry out free and voluntary counselling and testing in Nyetenefor	5,000,000
1.1.64	Organization of sensitization campaigns on stigmatization in the different churches	15,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 1.1</b>	<b>265,000,000</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Organisation of sensitisation campaigns</b>	
2.1 .1	Organization of 08 HIV/AIDS sensitization campaign	10,000,000
2.1.2	Organization of radio program on stigmatization	5,000,000
	Organization of sensitization campaigns on stigmatization in the different churches	15,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 2.1</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>
3.1.1	Recruit 4 CBOs for the distribution of ARVs	5,000,000
3.1.2	Train partners and local community health assistance to assist in distribution of ARVs	3,000,000
	<b>Sub Total Activity 3.1</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total for HIV AIDS in Bamenda I Municipality</b>	<b>308,000,000</b>

#### 5.4.1 Estimated Cost of Investment for Bamenda I Council

The estimated cost of investment for the Council Development Plan of Bamenda I stands at *Sixteen Billions, one hundred and forty-five millions, fifty thousands three hundred and seven francs CFA.*

**Table 66: Estimate of investment of Bamenda I by sector**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
1	Sports and Physical Education	492,500,000
2	Basic Education	1,169,500,000
3	Secondary Education	1,846,330,000
4	Environment and Nature Protection	68,824,796
5	Forestry and Wildlife	158,000,000
6	Social Affairs	169,600,000
7	Labour and Social Security	20,000,000
8	Arts and Culture	755,700,000
9	Tourism and Leisure	16,800,000
10	Women Empowerment and the Family	260,212,500
11	Territorial Administration and Maintenance of Order	172,500,000
12	Scientific Research and Innovation	125,000,000
13	Communications	115,050,000
14	Agriculture and Rural Development	385,715,600
15	M Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	628,000,000
16	Transport	35,050,000
17	Youth Affairs and Civic Education	108,700,000
18	Trade	877,300,000
19	Employment and Vocational Training	488,059,200
20	Higher Education	5,000,000
21	Housing and Urban Development	1,224,360,954
22	State Property and Land Tenure	10,700,000
23	Mines, Industries and Technological Development	442,150,000
24	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Craft	112,250,000
25	Posts and Telecommunications	190,000,000
26	Public Health	497,530,000
27	Public Works	6,370,000,000
28	Water Supply	915,216,376
29	Energy Supply	4,475,000,000
30	Local economy	24,450,000
31	Vulnerable Population	358,500,000
32	Council Institution	165,500,000
33	HIV and AIDS	308,000,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,991,399,426</b>

## **CHAPTER VI - PLANNING**

## 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 vision 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
- Elaborate technical programs for short and medium term plans;
- Propose a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CDP

### 6.1.1 Mission Statement of Bamenda I Council

The Bamenda I plateau is well drained and so far sparsely built and occupied. Its main asset is the attractive and panoramic view of Down Town Bamenda and beyond which attracts local as well as external tourists. It also attracts investors in low density residential development for self-occupation or rent. Most low and medium income residents are either indigenes or work and live there.

*'The land use vision of Bamenda I is to preserve and enhance its attractive and panoramic view for residents and tourists. Bamenda I should be planned and developed as a garden town with well-arranged buildings which offer each resident or visitor the cherished privacy and an attractive view in a lush natural and well-kempt environment of ornamental and fruit trees reminiscent of the colonial era.'*

As such, Bamenda I should be planned and developed as a self-contained town which offers opportunities for secured investments in housing to live in or rent; a safe and secured place to live in or visit and a convenient work place.

#### 6.1.1.1 The Vision of Bamenda I Council

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 vision of Bamenda I Council is as follows: *An attractive garden municipality with a panoramic view which offers opportunities for inclusive, secured and participatory economic, socio-cultural development.* The vision hinges on results of past and present studies.

#### 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 flow 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 four (04) pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) used in the preparation of the Bamenda I Council CDP are seen in the table below.

**Table 67: The four pillars of SDG in the preparation of the CDP of Bamenda I Council**

SDGs Orientations	Specific orientation
<p><b>Basic urban services orientation</b></p> <p>➤ Improve in accessibility and spatial distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Improve on road infrastructure through road network connectivity plan will promote transport and businesses thus establishing a strong nodal hub in the region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic orientation</b></p> <p>➤ An establishment of industrial sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage the Creation of solar and other alternative sources of energy will generate enough power for industrial development,</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>Land occupancy and Social orientation</b></p> <p>➤ Establishing sustainable and livable urban environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement on the quality and quantity of housing supply that will ensure adequacy</li> <li>- Establish social housing that will cater for low income households</li> <li>- Establish building code and regulation that will ensure development control</li> <li>- Establish land use plan and zoning that will control urban growth and expansion</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental orientation</b></p> <p>➤ Improve the city's resilience to natural hazards and to anthropogenic threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimize pollution and environmental degradation through development control;</li> <li>- Control the risks associated with, erosion and landslides through land use zoning and development control</li> <li>- Protect the water resource through land use zoning and development control</li> <li>- Preserve and strengthen the landscape quality of the town through land use zoning;</li> <li>- Preserve natural areas (green areas, wooded areas, ...) through land use zoning</li> </ul>

Source: AnC field survey 2020



### **6.1.3 Bamenda I Council (LUP) Development Option**

The CDP adopted the Bamenda I 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 I 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 August Losch theory (1954).

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.

##### **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.

##### **Concept of Range of a Facility**

This defines 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 by a facility and service.

##### **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.

The land use planning of Bamenda city is oriented in line with central place theory and August Losch theory (1954) as stated above. However, the planning area, for this document, is limited to Bamenda I Council. Planning area also, depends on the number and type of economic activities and the extent to which specialization is possible within all and some of those activities.

##### **Guidelines for Spatial Evolution**

The spatial evolution should be guided by the following factors: -

The creation of distinct land uses;

The moderate segregation of residential land uses;  
 The balanced distribution of land uses;  
 The removal of service and commercial activities away from major roads by:  
 Creating distinct service centres;  
 Increasing accessibility of land.  
 Elements of the spatial structure

As per the 2005 census<sup>2</sup>, the estimated population of Bamenda I stood at 28,359 with 13,797 males and 14,562 females. At the time of the census, the population was drawn from 13 quarters (villages). These villages/quarters were divided under Bamenda urban and Bamenda rural. Also worth noting that, the current Bamenda I Council was under the Bamenda City Council. Overtime, the number of quarters has increased to 51 from 13 in 2005.

Going by the annual growth rate of 2.5%, the estimated population over the years could be estimated as shown in the table below:

**Table 68: Population growth of Bamenda I council from 2005 - 2035**

Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Estimated Population	28,359	36,867	47,927	62,305	80,997	105,296	136,885

Source: Master Plan for Bamenda City Council,

According to the Administrative Accounts of Bamenda I, the estimated population stands at 62,000 inhabitants.

Just like the national estimate, the young people cover over 60% of the population. This means the Council area has a pool of work force necessary for developmental growth.

The population is distributed into the urban and rural settlement. The population of Bamenda I is estimated to grow up to 80,997 inhabitants, which is equally the lifespan of the CDP.

In principle, the composition of population of Bamenda I is made up of;

- e) An indigenous population of Bamendakwe people
- f) A transient population of civil servants who are likely to be transferred at any time.
- g) Those who have built and are permanently living in their houses due to the attraction of the beautiful and quiet nature of the Bamenda plateau.

The proposed elements of urban structure for Bamenda used in the elaboration of the LUP in 2014 is as shown in table below.

**Table 69: Proposed population sizes of elements of urban spatial structure**

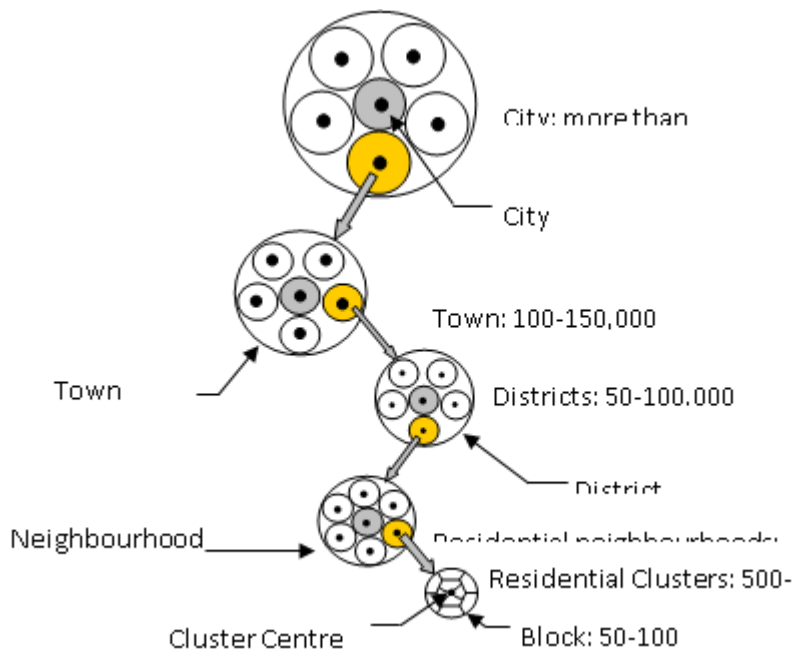
Item	Spatial Structure	Population
01	Bamenda City	200,000 - 500,000
01	Satellite town	100,000 - 200,000
02	District	50,000 - 100,000
03	Neighbourhoods	5,000 - 10,000
04	Cluster	500 - 1,000
05	Blocks	50 -100
06	Plots	Less than 50

Source: Bamenda Master Plan (LUP) 2014

### 6.1.3.2 Concept of Bamenda I Council Urban Spatial Structure vis-à-vis Bamenda City

Based on the above categorization of urban spatial structure, Bamenda I, vis-à-vis with Bamenda City and population, she falls under the category of a District. Consequently, planning of this document will be based on the population of 81,000 inhabitants.

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of statistics



Source: Bamenda Master Plan, Bamenda I Council (LUP) BIIC 2014

### 6.1.3.3 The retained LUP Urban Spatial Structure

Based on the categorization with respect to population, Bamenda I Council falls under district with respect to Bamenda City. The District/ Town provide certain services and opportunities - social and economic and cultural, needed by the population. The town/District is expected to offer economic, social and cultural opportunities and services to its inhabitants who should move to the city centre to obtain those goods and services provided at the scale and level of the whole city. In this way, journeys in and out of towns should be minimized.

#### 6.1.3.3.1 Level of Services

##### City

The facilities and services at the city level include:

- A University;
- A Central market;
- A Cultural/civic centre (Library, Museum, Arts Theatre, Open Spaces);
- A City park and garden;
- Private offices;
- Banks and exchange services;
- Central post office;
- Central police station;
- Fire service;
- Hotels and catering services;
- Pharmacies;
- Central hospital;
- Conference centre;
- Central communication services;
- Penitentiary services;
- Gymnasium;
- Creativity centre (with elements of vocational training);
- Botanical /zoological garden;
- Heavy industrial zone;
- Central Business District (CBD);

##### District

The facilities and services to be provided at the level of each town include:

- ✓ A district market and motor park;
- ✓ A district shopping centre;
- ✓ A district hospital;
- ✓ A Pharmacy
- ✓ A district stadium;
- ✓ A district park and gardens;
- ✓ Public offices at the level of sub divisions;
- ✓ A Post Office.
- ✓ A technical High school
- ✓ A Bilingual High school
- ✓ A bilingual secondary school
- ✓ Primary and Nursery schools
- ✓ A Gendarmerie Brigade
- ✓ A Police station

Each residential district should be broken down into residential neighbourhoods or quarters. The neighbourhood should have a service centre focused on a government primary school, a neighbour grocery and shops, a playground and community hall.

#### **6.1.4 Bamenda I Council Development Axes**

The strategic programs to achieve these objectives are those retained in the elaboration of the Bamenda I Council Land Use Plan (LUP) which has further been distributed under six development axes as follows:

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;

Construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and services

Road networks;

Distribution of water and electricity;

Promotion of economic and exporting activities:

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 to increase digital access

Construction of economic infrastructures and structural equipment.

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 ...);

Improvement of the living environment:

Sanitation;

Spaces for relaxation and leisure.

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.

#### **6.1.4.2 Housing Plan**

The demand for high income housing in Bamenda I is high and increasing. Most of those who invest in high income housing usually have adequate funds and can pay for land, materials and construction services.

On the contrary, the demand for medium and low income housing in Bamenda I is relatively low and unstable. However, there is a real need to increase the supply of medium and low income housing to correct the imbalance between housing supply in Bamenda I.

This imbalance in the supply of low and medium income housing can be redressed by increasing the supply of regular and serviced land in Bamenda I. Further, technical, and credit facilities for low and medium income housing have to be provided.

The land use plan provides for adequate land for low and medium income housing. However, Bamenda I sub-divisional Council in collaboration with the City Council and other partners need to facilitate access to land, credit and building materials for housing. In this respect, the Bamenda I Council should pool, plan and initially develop land for low and medium income housing before allocating it for individuals to build. In this way, the supply, regularity and security of housing land can be assured.

#### **6.1.4.3 Local institutional (Council) Development Plan**

Bamenda I sub-divisional and government services are over dominated by national, regional and divisional government and security services most of which are located in Bamenda I. More so, sub-divisional council and government services are recent and dispersed over space. Most residents do not yet know what these services can offer them.

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:

##### **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.
- ✓ 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.

##### **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
- ✓ Bamenda I Council should be made to obtain its fair share of local revenue in consideration of its population and surface area.
- ✓ Should rationally budget for capital investment on an annual basis. She can increase and diversify its revenue from the sale of council bonds, developing a sustained partnership with land owners and increasing the contribution and participation of local communities in development projects.
- ✓ Should increase and diversify access to government Subsidies and subventions by conforming and respecting current government procedures for budgeting for priority action plans.

#### 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

#### 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 I Council (through the media, regular reports, etc),
- ✓ Expand the scope of partnerships Bamenda I Council
- ✓ So far, the direct participation and contribution of public agencies such as FEICOM, CFC, MAGZI and MAETUR are recent and extremely limited. While on the one hand it is necessary for Bamenda I Council to develop its own capacities in land development, housing, public utilities and public amenities and facilities, it is also important optimum benefits are derived from public utility and land development agencies.

The land use plan of Bamenda I can only effectively be realised in collaboration with Bamenda City Council and neighbouring sub-divisional councils of Bamenda II and III and Tubah and Santa local councils. In this respect, it is necessary to establish a collegial working relationship with these local councils. It is further necessary for Bamenda I Council to develop twinning relationships with other councils over the national territory and outside so as to benefit from their experiences and technical and financial assistance. Bamenda I Council can also benefit from the technical expertise of training institutions in Cameroon and the services of local NGOs and consulting firms.

So far, the direct contributions of international and foreign partners through Bamenda I Councils are limited. Yet, there exist enormous potentials for foreign and international agencies and partners to contribute directly to the development of Bamenda. These include the World Bank, UNESCO, WHO, ADB, UN-HABITAT, Shelter Afrique, Islamic Bank, European Union, French Mission for cooperation, Japanese Government, Chinese government, South African government, FIFA and other international sports bodies, etc.

Commercial Banks can be made to contribute to revenue generating projects which can generate profits. This particularly possible with land development for housing and revenue generating facilities such as markets, parking facilities; shopping centres and industrial site development.

#### **6.1.4.4 Define the spatial economic activities**

The economic base of Bamenda I is characterized by a complete absence of a formal economic sector; a very weak and sporadic informal sectors involving the sale of small scale goods and service at road junctions during the day; a very weak tax base as most residents and workers are civil servants who pay their taxes out of Bamenda I. More so, real estate investors in Bamenda I leave outside and pay their taxes elsewhere. They also procure their building materials from elsewhere. Furthermore, there are few registered businesses and no formal financial institutions in Bamenda I. The economic base is extremely weak and unstable and cannot support the growth and development of Bamenda I. Industrial potentials of Bamenda I are extremely limited as there are no significant natural resources and raw materials.

Little money comes from outside Bamenda I into the local economy. The little money which comes in is usually spent outside the Council area. It is absolutely necessary to reasonably increase the cash flow into Bamenda I and ensure that the cash stays and circulates. Bamenda I needs to be made economically and financially self-contained and sustainable.

The land use plan of Bamenda I aims at increasing the threshold population and providing a wide variety of goods and services at affordable cost to reduce the need to obtain basic goods and services out of Bamenda I. It also aims at attracting local and external tourists and keeping them as long as possible.

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 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**

Day Care Centres/ Kinder gardens

Presently, there are no Day Care Centres in Bamenda I Council. The growth of the council area 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 as most parents work in Bamenda II and III while they reside in Bamenda I. 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 I Council by 2025 at 80,997 inhabitants is as follows:

1 Kinder gardens for a population of 10,000 inhabitants is  $80,997/10,000 = 08$

The need for land shall equally be:  $08 \times 1,000 = 8,000\text{m}^2$

Nursery Education

As of 2019, Bamenda I Council had 25 nursery schools and distributed as follows:

06 state owned

19 denominational/ lay private

Norms in the estimation of needs

In order to estimate the needs, the national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda I Council by 2025 at 80,997 inhabitants is as follows:

First option:

1 Nursery school for a population of 10,000 inhabitants

1 Nursery school for a surface area of 2,500m<sup>2</sup>

Second option:

Traveling distance of nursery school pupils at 500m (0.5 km)

Estimation of needs by 2025

First option: By the year 2025 and based on the projected population to be 80,997 inhabitants.

The need for nursery schools shall be:  $80,997/10,000 = 08$ ,

The need for land shall equally be:  $8 \times 2,500 = 20,000\text{m}^2$

Based on the number of nursery schools, there will be need for 02 more nursery schools by 2025. It is proposed in the zones of Bangshie and Ntenefor

Primary School

The national grid stipulates as follows:

First Option:

1 Primary School for 8,000 inhabitants. Hence there is the need of 10 primary schools by 2025. Consequently, 02 new primary schools has to be created and constructed.

1 Primary School for a surface area of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Secondary Education

Bamenda I Council disposes 04 secondary and technical colleges and distributed as follows:

- ✓ 02 Secondary Schools;
- ✓ 01 Secondary High Schools
- ✓ 01 Technical High Schools

Norms in the estimation of needs

The norms for the provision of secondary school is as follows:

First option:

1 GSS for 30,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 30,000 m<sup>2</sup>

1 Government High school for 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 45,000m<sup>2</sup>

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.

First Option: By the year 2025 and based on the projected population of Bamenda I to be 80,997 inhabitants.



- ✓ The need for secondary schools shall be 03
- ✓ The need for secondary High school shall be 02
- ✓ The need for Technical College shall be 02
- ✓ The need for Technical High School shall be 01

**Table 70: Summary on the deficits in the provision of Education within Bamenda I Council**

Specific Facilities	Number of units /population	Existing Number facilities	Projected Number of Facility	Travel Distance	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m2)
Kinder gardens	1/10,000	0	8	-	-	-	30	
Nursery school	1/10,000	6	8	500	2	0	2	
Primary school	1/8,000	8	10	1,500	2	0	2	
Secondary School (GSS)	1/30,000	2	3	2,500	1	0	1	
Technical College (GTC)	1/30,000	1	1	2,500	0	0	0	
Technical High school (GTHS)	1/50,000	1	1	2,500	0	0	0	
High school / General education (GHS)	1/50,000	1	1	2,500	0	0	0	
Teacher Training College (GTTC/ENIET)	1/250,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
University Schools	1/1,000,000							
Youths Civic Center	1/50,000	0	1	-	1	0	1	6,000

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020

#### University of Bamenda

Given the land requirement and infrastructural development for eleven faculties of University of Bamenda, the Bambili campus cannot cater 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, a campus had been proposed in the Master Plan of Bamenda in GRA-Alahting II to host the faculty of Agriculture.

#### 6.1.4.5.2 Health Facilities

There are 04 health institutions with no pharmacy within the municipality. There are 01 Military hospital, 02 private clinics and 01 Integrated Health Center. Health facilities and personnel are inadequate to meet up with services required by the population. There is no resident medical doctor within the entire Council area. 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 100,000m<sup>2</sup>;

3rd category Hospital (Regional hospital and assimilated) 1,000,000 inhabitants 60,000m<sup>2</sup>;

1 District Hospital for a population of 250,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup>;  
 1 Integrated Health Centre for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup>;  
 1 Pharmacy for 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 300 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Regional Laboratory for 500,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m<sup>2</sup>  
 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 - 0  
 Regional Hospital - 0  
 District Hospital- 0  
 Integrated Health Centre:  $80,977/20,000 = 04$  or more than 5kms from home  
 Pharmacy:  $80,977/20,000 = 04$   
 5km Traveling distance 5000m

**Table 71: Summary on the deficit and projected health facilities**

Health Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facilities /number	Existing number	Facilities program med 2023	Facilities program med 2024-2025	Facilities program med By 2025	Traveling Distance (km)	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> )
District Hospital	1/250,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	10,000
Integrated Health Centre	1/20,000	4	1	1	0	1	5	50 000
Pharmacy	1/20,000	4	1	1	0	1	-	9,00

**Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020**

Despite the fact that the population does not warrant a Sub-Divisional hospital, it is also true that there is no resident medical officer within the council area. The population/Council area merits a resident medical officer. The Integrated Health Center could be upgraded to Medicalised Health Center. Also based on the population, there is need for 4 health centers but considering travelling distance for 5Km, it reduces the need to 2. There is a health center in Atiakom, Bamenda II that caters for patients in the Abangoh zone, Bamenda I.

We propose the upgrading of the Integrated Health Center to a Sub-Divisional Hospital and the creation and construction of a health center in Bangshie.

#### **6.1.4.5.3 Public and Collective facilities**

The town planning regulations in force and 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.

#### **6.1.4.5.4 Security Services**

Concerning security Services, the Bamenda I Council has five security services as follows:

The Police Corps

- ✓ The Regional Delegation of National Security and its regional services
- ✓ The Divisional Service of the Special Branch
- ✓ The third District Police station situated at Mile 1, Ayaba

Gendarmerie

- ✓ Head of the 6<sup>th</sup> Gendarmerie Sector
- ✓ The North West Gendarmerie Legion and Company
- ✓ Territorial Brigade

- ✓ Mixed Mobile Brigade- BMM
- ✓ Gendarmerie Territorial Surveillance brigade

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<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ 1 Sub-divisional Police Station for a population of 50,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 1000 m<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ 1 Police Post for a population of 10,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ 1 Gendarmerie Brigade for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimation of needs by 2025

At the 2025 horizon the security facilities to be programmed will be as follows:

Sub divisional Commissariat  $80,997/50,000 = 1$

Police Posts  $80,997/5,000 = 60$

Gendarmerie Brigades  $80,997/40,000 = 02$

The table below presents the deficit and inadequacy of security facilities within the planning area:

**Table 72: Summary on the deficit and projected security facilities within Bamenda I Council**

Security Services	Unit number/ population	Projected number of facility	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m <sup>2</sup> )
Central Police Station	1/100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-divisional Police Station	1/50,000	1	1	0	0	0	2,000
Police Post	1/10,000	8	0	2	3	3	5,900
Gendarmerie Brigade	1/20,000	4	1	1	1	1	60,000
Army rescue - Fire fighting Service	1/100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020

#### 6.1.4.5.5 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<sup>2</sup>

1 Sports Complex for a population of 25,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>

1 Sports field for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>

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:

$80,977/20\ 000 = 4$  Municipal stadia on a surface area of 80,000 m<sup>2</sup>

$80,977/25\ 000 = 3$  Sports complexes on a surface area of 1,200,000 m<sup>2</sup>

$80,977/10\ 000 = 8$  Sports fields on a surface area of 160,000 m<sup>2</sup>

**Table 73: Summary on deficit and projected Sport and Recreational facilities within Bamenda I council**

Sports Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m2)
Semi Olympic pitches	1/250,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Proximity sport Platform	1/150,000	0	0	0	0	0	600
2nd category Parcours Vita	1/500,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Municipal stadium	1/20,000	4	0	4	0	4	80,0000
Sports fields	1/10,000	8	0	3	4	7	70,000
Infants playground	1/2,000	40	0	15	25	40	40,000
Toddlers playgrounds	1/1,000	80	0	20	60	80	64,000

**Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020**

#### **6.1.4.5.6 Social and Cultural Facilities**

The Bamenda I 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-
- ✓ 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. A women empowerment center has just been constructed and yet to go operational.

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:  $80,997/25,000 = 03$

Theater and show room:  $80,997 /50,000 = 01$

District Hall:  $80,977/50,000 = 01$

Public library:  $80,977/50,000 = 02$

Table 6.7: 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 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area (m2)
District Hall	1/100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000
Public library	1/50,000	2	0	0	2	2	12,000
Women Empowerment Center	1/25,000	6	1	0	0	0	5,000
Music school	1/150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000
Cemetery	1/200,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	125,000
Cultural house	1/150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,000
Handicap Center	1/500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15,000

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020

#### 6.1.4.5.7 Economic, Commercial and Industrial Facilities

Some of the economic and commercial Facilities include:

**Market facilities:** Market facilities/makeshift set ups that are not developed are present in almost every locality within the municipality namely (Bamenda I Market, Akumbele, Ntenefor, Abangoh junction, Blue Moon,),

**Motor Parks:** There is three motor park within the municipality ( Bamenda I motor park);

**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 I Municipality only the recently constructed government offices have parking facility and are meant for the personnel;

**Slaughter Houses:** Bamenda I Council has butchery. The only slaughter house for the entire city is located in Nkwen- Bamenda I Council

**Ruminant market:** The municipality does not have ruminant markets,

**Warehouses/Stores:** The existing markets lack this facility; rather houses are rented around the markets by business men to store up their goods and merchandise;

**Meat Sale slabs:** The Bamenda I market has no meat sale slabs: Butchers occupy available space with wooden constructed meat slab tables;

#### 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 I 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. 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 split. 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 programmed 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
- ✓ Sub-Freeway (Regional roads)

Regional roads provide major access into the urban area and linkages with other regions. They are classified as N4 (Bamenda – Baffousam Road) and has 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 welcome to Bamenda, through Akwena (Moyo Corners) to Akumbele through FCB Ecole des Champions through Ntenefor to Nkwen.(Amour Mezam junction)

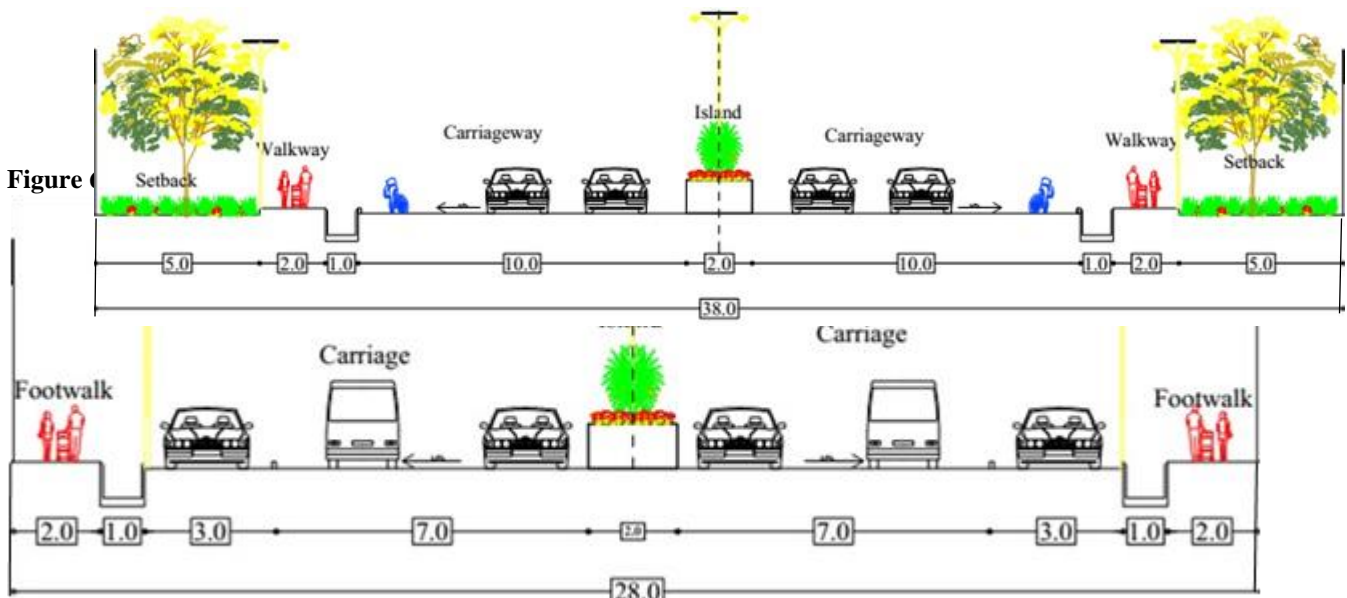


Figure 7: Recommended Regional Road Dual carriage way

#### 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 an example of a primary road as recommended in the Bamenda I Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

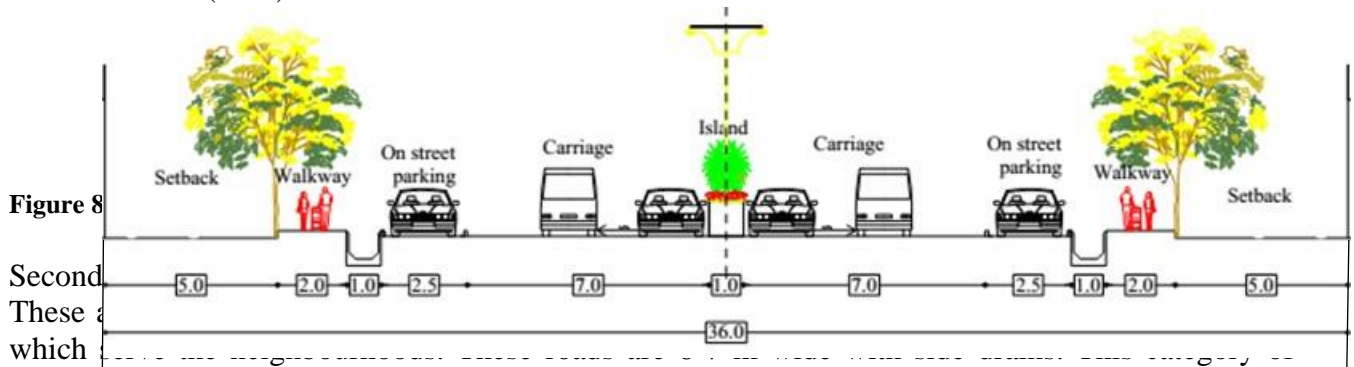


Figure 8

Second  
These  
which

roads links Bamenda I Council area to Bamenda City.

Figure 6.4 below shows an example of a Secondary road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

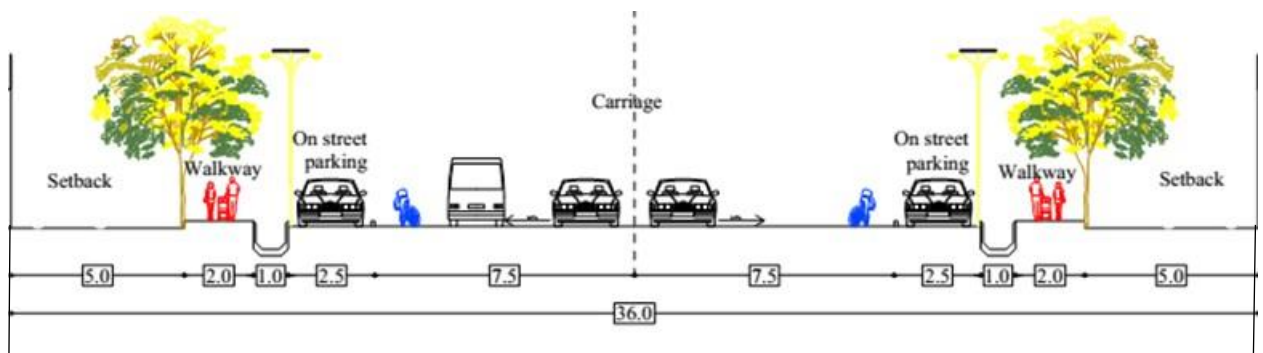


Figure 6.4: Secondary road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

### 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 an example of a tertiary road as recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).

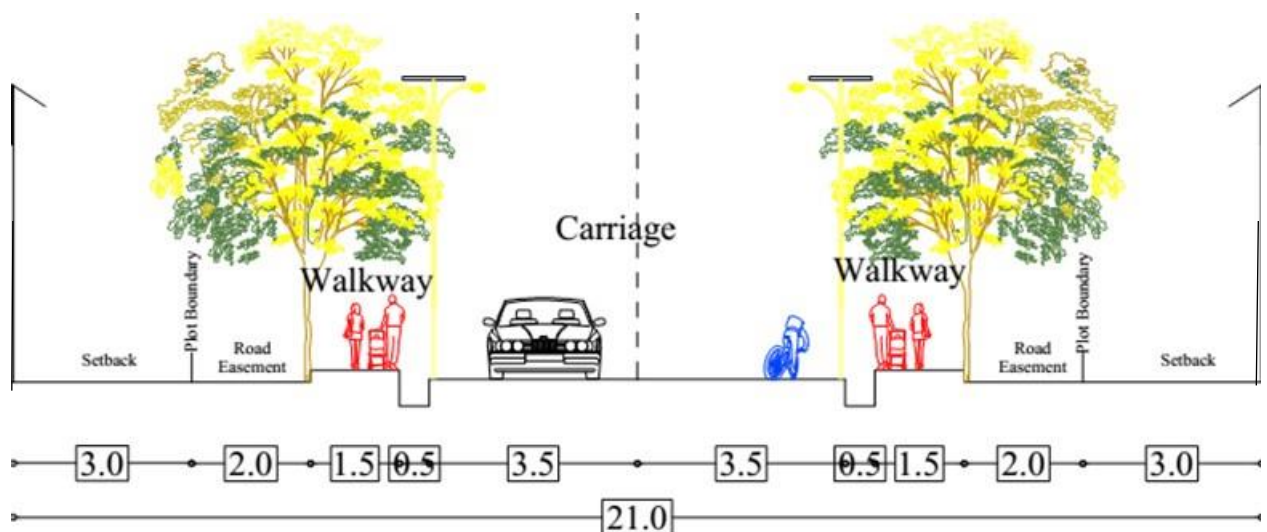
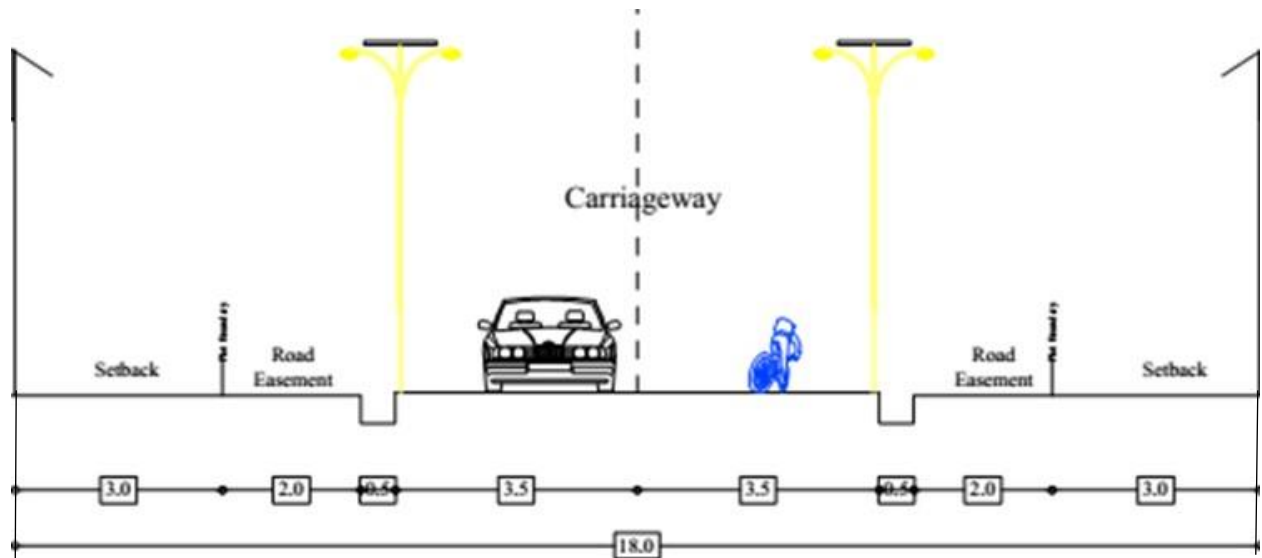


Figure 6.5: Tertiary Road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)

## 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 an example of an access road recommended in the Bamenda II Council Land Use Plan (LUP).



**Figure 6.6: Access road (Source PDU Bamenda 2011)**

## 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 scarce resource and considering that the Bamenda City Council, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and some funding partners such as C2D usually program road construction works within the urban areas, only 138.3km (19.66%) 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 74: Road networks programmed for 2021-2025 within Bamenda I Council**

Road_Id	Designation	Road_class	Road Length (m)	Road width	Type of road surface	State of road surface	Proposed Action
98	Fomer CENAJES-Towards Mendankwe	Inter-communal road	1,644	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction works
100	Abangoh-NACHO Junction	Inter-communal road	849	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction (tarring works recommended)
101	NACHO Junction-Former CENAJES	Inter-communal road	1,137	0	Earth road	Degraded	Construction (tarring works recommended)
Sub-total: Inter-communal road			3,630				

Source: CAMWATER Bamenda and AnC Field work 2020

#### **6.1.4.6.1.2 Traffic Lighting System**

The total absence of traffic lighting system in the Bamenda I 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. Street lights are only seen along the GRA road and the road to the palace from Custom's junction. The traffic lights that once existed at the governor's junction should be rehabilitated.

#### **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 solar 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

##### **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**

**Taxi:** Transportation by taxi rank second after motor cycle transport facilities. Taxis circulation is limited only to the tarred portions of the council area.

**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 unauthorized locations. The councils need to prepare guidelines so as to regulate the activities of this sector. They are mostly seen transporting persons to West Region through the municipality.

##### **6.1.4.6.2.4 Inter-urban travel agencies**

Bamenda I Council has just one transport agency conveying people in and out of the Council area. The agency, Avenir is lodged at the Bamenda I motor park. Most of the transport agencies are located in Bameda II and III council area. These agencies serve the population of Bamenda I, II and III.

#### **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 to 75 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 liters 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<sup>3</sup> of water supply for the population. However, daily supply capacity is less than 10,000m<sup>3</sup> 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

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.

Complete water project which include;

- ✓ Extension of pipe born water to GBHS
- ✓ Extension of water to Alotimesing quarter
- ✓ Increase the capacity of water production

CAMWATER water supply extension network as seen in Table 6.10 below.

**Table 75: CAMWATER Programmed Projects for 2020**

Action	Activities	Location	Lengths (m)	Cost (FCFA)
Increase production capacity and Improvement on the supply of water	Extension of network	GBHS Bamendankwe	450	10,368,945
		Alohsimenting (new layout)	1300	32,547,431
	Erection of stand taps	05 stand taps to be erected at yet to be identified location in Bamenda I neighbourhood	05 taps	10,000,000
	Construction of fire hydrants	05 to be yet identified locations	05 fire hydrants	18,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the fire hydrant at Bamenda I market		1,200,000
	Rehabilitation of tanks	Rehabilitation of the 600m <sup>3</sup> metallic tank at Abangoh		15,000,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>87,116,376</b>

Source: CAMWATER Bamenda 2020

#### 6.1.4.6.3.2 Electricity Supply

In Bamenda I 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.

- ✓ To promote a policy of streetlight in the quarters,
- ✓ To carry out extension and densification of its networks,
- ✓ Reduce cost of connections

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
- ✓ Internet facilities
- ✓ Other communication systems (military radio signals, company radio signals, etc.)

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:

- ✓ Providing permanent side drains and infrastructure along all roads;
- ✓ Progressing clearing and constructing natural drainage in built areas;
- ✓ Effectively controlling the provision of drainage facilities on private landed properties.
- ✓ 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 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

### **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 I 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 is other worth noting:

Carcasses of vehicles and other materials: Very few wreckages and materials are discharged in the discharges bins;

Waste from slaughterhouses: Although Bamenda I 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.

The Objective: The objective is, instead of relaying on HYSACAM 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 brought in health hazards.

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 I 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 I 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.

#### **6.1.4.6.4.3 Open and green Areas**

A town green is being developed adjacent Top Star Hotel. The green space donated by MTN and the station hill is dilapidating and need rehabilitation

#### **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 I Council has no standard stadium, clubs and sport complex. The only available site for sport created by government is the play ground of the Government primary school station. Other sporting arena are privately owned like the lawn and table tennis courts of Club 58. The monument of the military celebration is being transformed into a play ground for children.

#### **6.1.4.7. Economy**

##### **6.1.4.7.1. Industrial**

Bamenda I 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: Manufacture of inputs into rural production

Farm tools

Animal feeds

Phytosanitary products

Fertilizers

Others

Maintenance Industry

Vehicle and mechanical maintenance services

Information and communication technology

Metal fabrication

Others

Wood processing and transformation

Building components

Furniture

Use of wood by-products

Manufacture of local building materials

Ceramic industries

Transformation of by-products of livestock

Waste recycling industry

Glass

Plastic

Wood

Biodegradable waste

Handicraft industry

##### **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 I 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 council area have been identified and preserves as cultural heritage. Unfortunately due to the crisis, one of the shrines is seriously threatened as its being used as dumping site. Mining areas need rehabilitation

#### **6.1.4.7.3 Urban Agriculture**

Bamenda I 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 BIC 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

### **6.2. Framework Elements**

The Bamenda I Council comprises 47 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 47 quarters brought into lime light the problems faced by the neighbourhoods. To stream-line their priorities into the most urgent (10) priority projects was a problem as some of the quarters' problems were enormous and over whelming, 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 47 quarters (10) priority projects i.e. (5) social, (3) economic and (2) environmental are as shown in Table 6.11 below.



**Table 76: Summary of priority projects per quarter of Bamenda I Council**

S/N	Quarter	Social Priority Projects					Economic Projects				Environmental Projects		Support to Youths		Culture	Sports	1 <sup>st</sup> Priority project per quarter
		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1	1	
1	<b>Abumuchwi I</b>	Construction of a bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II	Construction of storage tank around G.T.H.S. and establishment of stand taps (H2O) (8 stand taps)	Extension of electricity from Abumuchwi to every home inside	Maintenance of roads from Akumbele to Abumuchwi I and II and Ntanche to pork meat (2.5km)	Construction of roads from Abumuchwi to Akwena II (1.5km) - Construction of roads from G.T.H.S. to Abumuchwi I (1.5km)	Provision of farm inputs and improve seeds to farmers	Provision of improve specie of livestock to farmers	Construction of a health post at Abumuchwi I	Construction of road from lower Abumuchwi I to GTHS	Protection of water catchment areas in Abumuchwi I	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Train and their civic responsibilities	Create a Youth empowerment Centre	Construction of a community hall in Abumuchwi I	Organise holiday competitions	Construction of a bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II
	Cost of Project	40,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	35,000,000	30,000,000	7,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	500,000	15,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
2	<b>Abumuchwi II</b>	Construction of bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II	Installation of a 100KV step down transformer in the quarter about 3Km from the high tension line in Akumbele	Extension of water to all houses in the quarter	Create, construct and equip a women empowerment centre		Training of farmers' groups on modern techniques and material support	Provision of farm inputs and improve seeds to farmers	Provision of improve specie of livestock to farmers	Create and construct a neighborhood market	Train population on waste management	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Train youths and provide them table 3,000 birds	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the village	Construction of bridge linking Abumuchwi I and II
	Cost of Project	30,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000
3	<b>Achichem I and II</b>	Construction of inter quarter culverts (5)	New stand taps, 5 in Number one at Hot-Spot junction, two at the quarter head's compound,	Extension and maintenance of inter quarter roads: All below Hot-Spot junction and below	Construction of 3 boreholes at the Hot-Spot junction, below the quarter head's compound	Construction and equipping of a women empowerment centre on the land below the	Construction of a multipurpose hall below the quarter head's compound	Construction of 10 council shades at hot spot area below the cattle market	Provision of 5 trash cans all around major quarter areas	Construction of 3 public toilets at Hot-Spot junction, below Hot-Spot junction and	Provision of 5 trash cans	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, carpentry and hair	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Create a sports field in the quarter	
	Cost of Project																

			two below the Hot-Sport junction	the quarter head's compound and towards the cattle market	and one near the cattle market	quarte				below the quarter head's compound				dressing			
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	100,000,000	40,000,000	300,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	35,000,000
4	<b>Ajama n</b>	Construction of culverts (4) - Linking Ajaman – Nyambore - Ajaman – Ngyemba forest	Construction of water catchment	Construction of water catchment	Construction and equipping of a nursery and primary school in Ajaman	Construction of farm to market roads from Ajaman to the Ngyemba forest	Electricity extension of a 3 phase line in Ajaman	Construction of 02 public toilets	Construction and equipping of a health post at Ajaman		Reafforestation scheme in Ajaman (provision of trees, seedlings)	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of culverts (4) - Linking Ajaman – Nyambore - Ajaman – Ngyemba forest
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
5	<b>Akefu</b>	Construction of the major roads that links the whole quarter which is about 3 km roads.	Construction of 4 footpaths: -Linking the quarter to the health centre	The construction of a water catchment tank that will reinforce the water supply of the quarter	The construction of 3 public taps in major junctions of the quarter	The construction of a rain gate at the entrance of the quarter	Extension of electricity to other parts of the quarter and installation of public lights at the 03 main junctions of the quarter	Construction of the road linking the quarter through Ntasia to go to GBHS Bamendankwe	Construction of the road linking the quarter to Catholic School Bujong	Construction of the road linking the quarter to PS Bujong	Decoratio n of road with trees in the entire quarter  Planting of trees along the streets of the quarter	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Training of youths on modern farming methods and provision of improved seeds	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of the major roads that links the whole quarter which is about 3 km roads.
	Cost of Project	40,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	600,000	500,000	4,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
6	<b>Akwena II</b>	Provision of a two-phased transformer	Extension of water to the whole of Akwena II	Training programs to empower women in Akwena II	Construction and equipping a health post in Akwena II	Construction of a support water catchment at Memtah.	Construction of roads from Akwena II to Ntache, G.B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center,.	Training on rearing techniques, provision of improved species and rearing equipment	Training on new farming techniques, provision of improved seeds and farming equipments in Akwena II	Maintenance of the road from Memtah to main road and the bridge linking Akwena II and	Provision of 5 trash cans	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Construction of a multipurpose hall in Akwena II	Create a sports field in the quarter	Provision of a two-phased transformer

								nt.		Ntanche							
	Cost of Project	40,000,000	30,000,000	1,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000	15,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
7	<b>Alahting II</b>	Construction of a suspended 10,000m <sup>3</sup> tank powered with a generator to distribute to 10 stand taps under the Nchoutooh water project Provision of 5 trash cans in the quarter	Installation of three phase transformer at Alahting II	Electrification of streets with 20 street lights	Construction of Bridge, gutter and culverts linking Alahting II to Achichem	Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II (Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Centre)	Construction of 5 public toilets	Training and capacity building on livestock management	Training on new farming techniques, provision of improved seeds and farming equipments	Resurfacing of road from end of tar to New road passing through Quarter Head	Provision of 5 trash cans	Set up a quarter nursery (trees)	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, carpentry and hair dressing	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of a suspended 10,000m <sup>3</sup> tank powered with a generator to distribute to 10 stand taps under the Nchoutooh water project Provision of 5 trash cans in the quarter
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000	203,000,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
8	<b>Alosimenting</b>	Road construction and plotting of a road network on the layout	Construction of toilets and bore holes in the ecole de champions	Construction of a water catchment to increase the volume of water in the community	Installation of a 3-phase transformer in the community	Creation and construction of a nursery school to the existing ecole de champion primary school	Provision of improved livestock species to breeders	Training and provision of farm tools and seeds to farmers	Training on improve fishing methods and fish farming in urban setting and provision of fingerlings	Provision of 5000 table birds to livestock farmers in the quarter	Planting of environmental friendly trees in the quarter	Waste management, the acquisition and provision of trash cans in the quarter	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, carpentry and hair dressing	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Create a sports field in the quarter	Road construction and plotting of a road network on the layout
	Cost of Project	20,000,000	21,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	500,000	300,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
9	<b>Aningdoh I</b>	Construction of a 20000L water storage tanks and ensure the constant flow of water in Aningdoh I. Construction of 2 boreholes in Aningdoh quarter	Creation, construction and equipping of a technical secondary school in Aningdoh I	Creation, construction and equipping of a health post in Aningdoh I quarter	Rehabilitation of the road from Blue Moon to Abangoh, Chigham to Tamue Emmanuel, Express Union to T-Junction and	Maintenance of the road from T-Junction to water fall.	Training on livestock management and support with high resistant animal breed to livestock group in Aningdoh I.	Provision of farm tools to farmers of Aningdoh I	Construction of a market Hanger at the Friday Market in Aningdoh I.	Provision of 5000 table birds to livestock farmers in the quarter	The provision of 3 trash cans to Aningdoh I.	Waste management, the acquisition and provision of trash cans in the quarter	Training of youths on income generating activities especially for the dropouts in Aningdoh I.	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of a 20000L water storage tanks and ensure the constant flow of water in Aningdoh I. Construction of 2 boreholes in Aningdoh quarter

	Cost of Project	20,000,000	75,000,000.	50,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	300,000	300,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
10	<b>Aningdoh II</b>	Grading and opening of gutters from Akwena I through Pa Akemche to CAMOCO (3km)	Street light from Akwena I through Pa Akemche to CAMOCO and Tatsa Junction to Akwena I (4km)	Water extension in the entire quarter (4 stand taps)	Maintenance of road from Pa Akembe, through former mayor (Sambong Ngwa) to Pa Akenji junction.(3Km).	Provision of a health post at upper Aningdoh II	Construction of bridge linking Aningdoh II and Ntanche I	Maintenance of road from Late Sambong Richard to Gendarme brigard (1Km)	Provision of 5000 table birds to livestock farmers in the quarter	Training on improve fishing methods and fish farming in urban setting and provision of fingerlings	Training on waste management and provision of trash cans at major junctions	Planting of environmental friendly trees in the quarter	Training of youths on modern farming methods and provision of improved seeds	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the quarter	Grading and opening of gutters from Akwena I through Pa Akemche to CAMOCO (3km)
	Cost of Project	30,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	25,000,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		500,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000
11	<b>Atogolah</b>	Widening of main tarred road towards the palace	Digging of roads From P.S - Technical School (3km long) -From P.S through the shrine to Nyambere and bridge (1km)	Maintenance of the roads into the quarter from school yard junction toward Apostolic Church and from the lower quarter toward Apostolic Church	Construction of bridges Between Atogolah and Ntaasha Between Atogolah and Ntamafe I (8m wide) Road linking Atogolah and Nsanimukah	Construction of road from tarred to Nyambon passing through Pa AchuoNgwe/Ndayi's plot (1km)	Rehabilitation of water pipeline and the construction of catchment and a 5000m <sup>3</sup> tank	Electrification of the quarter and the provision of street lights	Construction of culverts on the maintained roads	-Digging of road linking Atogolah and Nsanimukah	The provision of 3 trash cans to Aningdoh I.	Waste management, the acquisition and provision of trash cans in the quarter	Training of youths on modern farming methods and provision of improved seeds	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall.	Create a sports field in the quarter	Widening of main tarred road towards the palace
	Cost of Project	200,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	300,000	300,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	200,000,000

12	<b>Ayaba</b>	Construction of 02 Boreholes at Baptist Primary School and Pa Charles Nkwenti's compound	Improvement of 02 speing sources i)Below late Pa Tamfu ii)Below late Pa Kuoah	10 Street lights From mile one junction to Moyo Corner, j From Quarter head to Pa Charles Nkwenti ( 03 street lights)	Construction of culverts i)at mile one junction ii)Behind the clinic (Pa Boniface) iii)Beside Aseh Francis	Construction of 02 cross bridge linking Ayaba and Alahting I	Rehabilitation of road leading to quarter head's compound and out of Pa Charles Nkwenti. 1.5km	Construction of a bridge below late Pa Akumbu h and Besides assistant quarter Head-Ephiscience	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in Ayaba quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Ayaba	Training of community members on waste management +	Provision of waste disposal cans -02 at mile one junction -01 on the road leading to pastoral centre -01 at the junction leading to prof Anoma Ngu	Train youth on tree nursery management and provide support to start up nurseries	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construct a 1000 capacity community hall in Futru 2	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of 02 Boreholes at Baptist Primary School and Pa Charles Nkwenti's compound
	Cost of Project	20,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	300,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
13	<b>Bangshie</b>	Widening of roads -From the main road to P.S. Bangshie 1.5 km And from main road to Ntafubu 2 km	Construction of culverts (4) in Bangshie	Construction and equipping of a health centre	Construction of a bigger water tank for adequate supply of water.	Extension of electricity to the entire quarter of Bangshie	From the main road to G.S.S Bangshie 3km	Construction of bridge to G.S.S Bangshie	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in Bangshie quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Bangshie	Provision of trash cans (10)	Sensitisation of community members on waste management and safe waste disposal	Training of youths on modern farming methods and provision of improved seeds	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a community hall below Quarter Head's compound with 2 VIP toilets, 3 store rooms and 1 office	Create a sports club and provide personnel	Widening of roads -From the main road to P.S. Bangshie 1.5 km And from main road to Ntafubu 2 km
	Cost of Project	30,000,000	2,000,000	60,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000
14	<b>Bujong I</b>	Electricity supply from junction to the end of the quarter (2km)	Construction of 4 culverts in the quarter	Digging of roads: -Bujong I -Akefu with culverts (1.5km)	Construction of water catchment below pa Ategeh's compound	Construction of the road Bujong I-Bujong II with culverts (200m) -Bujong I to Akefu	Installation of solar energy and 05 street lights at the Junction, quarter head and CS	Construction of rain gates at the junction	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in Bujong I quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Bujong I	Provision of trash cans (10)	Sensitisation of community members on waste management and safe waste disposal	Training of youths on modern farming methods and provision of improved	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a community hall below Quarter Head's compound with 2 VIP toilets, 3	Create a sports club and provide personnel	Electricity supply from junction to the end of the quarter (2km)

						with culverts (300m)							d seeds		store rooms and 1 office		
	Cost of Project	20,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
16	<b>Bujong II</b>	Construction of a 5000 m <sup>3</sup> water tank	Construction of culverts between Pa Ngwa linking Pa Ndifon (3m)	Extension of electricity from Pa Tchang junction to Baptist Church		Construction of the road linking Bujong II to Bujong I	Crete and construct a neighbourhood market	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in Bujong II quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Bujong II	Provision of trash cans (10)	Sensitisation of community members on waste management and safe waste disposal	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construction of a 5000 m <sup>3</sup> water tank
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000		30,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
17	<b>Butah</b>	Construct a culvert linking the big road going down to Mr. Charles Atungsiri's compound	A spring water to be constructed below paNformulu's compound	Digging of road from our main road passing through Mr. Charles Atungsiri to Ngohngang	Construction of road from Mr. Stephen Forche to pa Nformulu	Construction of two bore holes in the quarter. One in the quarter head's compound and the other in pa Tangué Tahwih	Crete and construct a neighbourhood market	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in Bujong II quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Bujong II	Provision of trash cans (10)	Provision of 3 trash cans to be placed at pa Nditeti's compound, Pa TanguéT akwi's c and at Pa Tamujong	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Create a sports field in the quarter	Construct a culvert linking the big road going down to Mr. Charles Atungsiri's compound
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	900,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
18	<b>Chere</b>	Grading of roads from the main road to the quarter head's compound 250m.	Provision of Pipes for extension of water in the Quarter to cover a distance of 4km.	Construction and equipment of Nursery and Primary schools besides Pa Super plot.	Extension of electricity supply from Pa Achuche to Pa Khissang George to cover a distance of 300meters	Training of women on income generating activities like making of omo and rubbing oil	Training and capacity building on agricultural techniques. August 2020	Construction of vocational training center below Mr. Talla	Construction of a road from Pa Kissup to Pa Super and back to Orange Antenna 500m.		Planting of water loving trees around the river at Pa Super's farm	Provision of trash cans in major junctions in the Quarter (3)-At Atlantic junction, chairpers on league junction, Adele	Construct a youth empowerment centre	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Construction of a cultural hall besides Mr. Tala's plot	Construction of a gymnasium in	Grading of roads from the main road to the quarter head's compound 250m.

												Samson junction					
	Cost of Project	20,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	130,000,000	20,000,000		2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
19	<b>Fenongwo</b>	Construction of a water tank in Fenongwo .	Extension of community water into the quarter from Ntenefor.	Construction of gutters along the quarter ring road on both sides.	Construction of two culverts along the ring road.	Digging and opening of road from Pa Bamu's entrance down to the farm (5km)	Grading and widening of quarter ring road	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of farm tools and training of farmers of Bujong II	Provision of trash cans (10)	Sensitisation on proper waste management	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Train youths on improved farming methods and provide them with land and seeds	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Provision and installation of indoor sporting equipments	Construction of a water tank in Fenongwo .
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	35,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
20	<b>Hausa Quarter</b>	Construction and grading of roads From junction opposite mosque to new road (3 km)	Extension of pipe borne water from the place to all part of Hausa quarter.	Construction of a bore hole in front of the mosque.	Construction of an Islamic centre in Hausa quarter.	Opening of a civil status register at Hausa quarter.	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Street light from mosque to Queen Mother (2 km).	Construction of the road from new road to queen mother (2 km) From slap to cattle market (800 km)	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of trash cans to the entire Hausa quarter.	Sensitisation on proper waste management	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Train youths on improved farming methods and provide them with land and seeds	Organise dance competition for dance groups in the quarter	Provision and installation of indoor sporting equipments	Construction and grading of roads From junction opposite mosque to new road (3 km)
	Cost of Project	50,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	80,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000
21	<b>Keyaka</b>	Construction of a culvert linking Keyaka to Ntenefor	One Culvert linking Keyaka to Ntasia	One culvert from Keyaka to Akefu	Road maintenance from Trust in God to the End of the quarter (2km)	Training of women on Income generating activities like making of omo	Construct and construct a neighbourhood market	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Provision of farm tools to farmers of Keyaka quarter	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of trash cans to the entire Hausa quarter.	Sensitisation on proper waste management	Create a vocational training centre for youths in sewing, capentry and hair dressing	Train youths on improved farming methods and provide them with land and seeds	Construction of a modern community hall	Provision and installation of indoor sporting equipments	Construction of a culvert linking Keyaka to Ntenefor
	Cost of Project	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	1,000,000

22	<b>Mbake re</b>	Construction of culverts (4) linking GS Ntoh	Construction of 2 water reservoir above the palace of 3000m <sup>3</sup> capacity each and the construction of 03 stand taps	Construction of gutters from palace junction to the end of the quarter (2km)	Construction of gutters from the palace to Menka (2km)	Extension of electricity from palace junction to the boundary with Menka	Grading of roads from palace junction to Ntaatitoh (3km) and from palace junction to Menka (2km)	Training of farmers and provision of farm tools	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of trash cans to the entire Ntoh quarter.	Planting of trees around catchment areas	Training of youths on live skills and provision of start up capital to 20 youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Opening of a library	Provision and installation of indoor sporting equipments	Construction of culverts (4) linking GS Ntoh
	Cost of Project	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	22,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	750,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	80,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000
23	<b>Mbeso h</b>	Extension of water to the quarter	Provision of 2 stand taps in the market	Construction of 3 culverts within the quarter	Provision of Psychosocial assistance to the vulnerable		Construct and construct a neighbourhood market	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of farm inputs and tools	Provision of 5 trash cans	Provision of 6 toilets *3 for men and 3 for women	Provision of land to youths, training and provision of seeds and tools to youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construct and equip a Multi-purpose hall in	Construction of a sports field	Extension of water to the quarter
	Cost of Project	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000		20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
24	<b>Menka</b>	Extension of roads from upper Menka to Nesirini hill 04 km	Grading of all quarter roads in the Menka quarter	Construction of 3 bridges on the 3 Rivers flowing in the quarter	Creation and of a Primary school in Menka	Extension of electricity line from upper Menka to Ntaafor and from upper Menka to Nesirini	Maintenance of the road from upper Menka to Ntaafor 02 km	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of farm inputs and tools	Provision of 5 trash cans	Tree planting at the catchment sites in the quarter	Provision of land to youths, training and provision of seeds and tools to youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construct and equip a Multi-purpose hall lights		Extension of roads from upper Menka to Nesirini hill 04 km and upper Menka to Ntaafor 02 km
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	27,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		10,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
25	<b>Mubang</b>	Grading of 3 Km road from Mubang to the forest	Water extension: From quarter head's compound to	Construction of community hall	Construction of a Nursery and Primary school	Creation, construction and equipment for a health centre	Construct and construct a neighbourhood market	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Provision of farm inputs and tools	Provision of 5 trash cans	Planting of ornamental trees within the quarter	Provision of land to youths, training and provision	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a multipurpose cultural center	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a	Grading of 3 Km road from Mubang to the forest



			Ntameligeh 2km From quarter head's compound to catchment 3km					farming					n of seeds and tools to youths			sports club	
	Cost of Project	30,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000
26	<b>Ngohngang</b>	Replacement of broken poles and cables form Butah, Ntaatitoh to Ngohngang(1km)	Extension of water supply in Ngohngang quarter	Construction of a culvert linking Bujong 2 and Ngohngang	Construction of a bridge linking Ngohngang and Bangshie	Creation and construction of a health centre in Ngohngang quarter	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Train and provide table 2000 birds for livestock farmers in the quarter	Maintenance of roads from Ngohngang to Bangshie and Ngohngang to Ntafubuh (2km)	Provision of farming tools and training on farming techniques in Ngohngang quarter	Provision of 5 trash cans	Provision of trees and trash cans in Ngohngang quarter	Provision of land to youths, training and provision of seeds and tools to youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Completion and equipping of a 100 capacity community hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Replacement of broken poles and cables form Butah, Ntaatitoh to Ngohngang(1km)
	Cost of Project	10,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	500,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	5,000,000	<b>10,000,000</b>
27	<b>Njihngang</b>	Construction of water supply scheme and extension to the whole quarter (4 source of water)	Rural extension of electricity to Njihngang quarter from Bujong II to Njihngang	Extension of road through Njihngang junction through quarter head's compound to cattle market (2km) From	Creation and construction of a health post before Njihngang junction	Creation and construction of a Government Technical Secondary School 200million	Maintenance of the road from Njihngang junction to cattle market (2km)	Rehabilitation of the road from njihngang junction to Pa Albert (1km)	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Organize training of farmers on modern farming techniques and donation of improved seeds and animals	Donation of environmental friendly trees to the quarter	Provision of trash cans to the people of Njihngang	Provision of land to youths, training and provision of seeds and tools to youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Organise dance completion for dance groups and interested youths in the quarter	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of water supply scheme and extension to the whole quarter (4 source of water)
	Cost of Project	35,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	100,000,000			10,000,000	4,000,000	500,000	350,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	35,000,000
28	<b>Ntaafi</b>	Construction of 4 boreholes at Ntaafi.	Creation and construction of a health center at	Construction and equipping of a primary school	Construction of 2 public toilets	Creation of a women empowerment centre	Construction of a market at Ntaafi	Construction of sheds at Akwena junction and	Training of community members on urban fish farming	Training of farmers on modern farming	Provision of a trash can at GBHS Junction,	Provision of trash cans at Akumbele	Provision of land to youths, training and	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Organise dance completion for dance groups	Provision of staff personnel and creation	Construction of 4 boreholes at Ntaafi.

			Ntaafi					Catholic Mission Junction		techniques and provision of seeds		Junction,	provision of seeds and tools to youths		and interested youths in the quarter	n of a sports club		
	Cost of Project	32,000,000	60,000,000	16,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	<b>32,000,000</b>
29	<b>Ntaasah</b>	Increase the capacity of the present catchment at Akum by harnessing nearby springs (replacing old pipes and installing 05 standing taps)	Grading of roads Azani – Angel of Bethany 1000m -Azani through oxygen spot to Angel of Bethany 1000m -Azani to End of Tar through Pa Asongwe’s street 800m -Azani through Nana poultry to Angel of Bethany 3 from Azani through Asongwe Street to end of Tar -Pa Thaddeus – Catholic Church Abangoh 500m.	Provision of a 3 phase transformer to increase electricity supply	Creation and Construction of a health post in Ntaasah quarter	Construction and equipping a multipurpose hall in Ntaasah	Training of livestock farmers on modern farming techniques and support with high resistant animal breeds and encourage the use of ethno veterinary medicines on livestock.	Construction of bridges and culverts -2 bridges linking Ntaasah to Abangoh (motorable bridge) Bridge below Ngongan g Joseph (motorable) Construct 8 culverts 2 from Azani to Angel of Bethany 3 from	Construction of council shades in Ntaasah quarter	and seeds to livestock and farming groups of NTAASAH	Planting of water friendly trees at the water catchments below Abangoh, Ntaasa and C bend below Ngong Simon.	Sensitization of the community on environmental management and provision of trash cans.	Provision of land to youths, training and provision of seeds and tools to youths	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a well equipped multipurpose community hall with a training centre	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Increase the capacity of the present catchment at Akum by harnessing nearby springs (replacing old pipes and installing 05 standing taps)	
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	700,000	50,000,000	1,000,000	35,000/month	15,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	70,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	
30	<b>Ntaatitoh</b>	Construction of water catchment at below Pa Tangi	Creation and construction of a health	Creation and construction of government	Construction of multipurpose community	Organization of training to farmers and	Extension of electricity into the quarter	Construction of bridges Linking Mbakere	Construction of the bridge linking Ntaatitoh	Provision of 2000 table birds to	Planting of environmentally friendly	Putting in place of trash can at the	Creation and construction of vocation	Training of youths in entrepreneurial	Complete construction of the community hall of	Provision of staff personnel and	Construction of water catchment at below Pa Tangi	

		compound and extension into the quarter of Ntaatitoh	post in Ntaatitoh quarter	nt primary , nursery school with one block building at Ntaatitoh quarter	y hall / women empowerment + young hall in Ntaatitoh	provision of farm input / tools	from the main line	and Ntaatitoh and	and Ngonghang	livestock farmers in the quarter	trees within the quarter	quarter square	al training center at Ntaatitoh quarter	skills	2000 capacity	creatio n of a sports club	compound and extension into the quarter of Ntaatitoh
	Cost of Project	15,000,000	100,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	10,00,000	5,000,000	200,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
31	<b>Ntahngang</b>	Construction of a water catchment below Pa Forbah with a capacity of 500m <sup>3</sup> and extension of the quarter	Constructio n and grading of the road from :  Below Our Lady of Lourdes to Blue Bar Junction (2km)	Creation and constructi on of a governme nt technical school in Ntahghan g	Installatio n of a two phase transform er at Ntahghan g Quarter	Creation of health post at Ntahghan g quarter	Constructio n of second bridge at Blue Bar junction	Provisio n of 2000 table birds to livestock farmers in the quarter	Organizatio n of training for farmers donation or improved seeds and hybrid animals	Construct ion of the road from Blue Bar to Nacho Junction (1.5 km) and from SNEC to Ntahgha ng Junction (6 km)	Planting of environm entally friendly trees within the quarter	Placeme nt of a waste disposab le cans and planting of trees and flowers to create green space at Ntahgha ng	Construct ion of a youth empowe rment centre	Provisio n of land for youths to take up agricultu re	Construct ion and equipping of Multi-purpose hall	Provisi on of staff person nel and creatio n of a sports club	Construction of a water catchment below Pa Forbah with a capacity of 500m <sup>3</sup> and extension of the quarter
		30,000,000	100,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	45,000,000	10,00,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	12,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000		5,000,000	30,000,000
32	<b>Ntamafe I</b>	Extension of water from Ajaman catchment to Ntamafe I. and the construction of water catchment below CCM Secondary school	Constructio n of inter quarter roads from P.C. Junction to Pa Stunche 250m and from Akumbele to Pa Stunche 3km.	Constructi on of a bridge from Ntamafe 1 to Atougolah (6 x 4m)	Extension of electricity to some parts of Ntamafe (From P.C. Junction to Pa Stunche (250 km) and from Akumbele to Pa Stunche (300km)).	Opening of road from Rose Bih's compound to CCM (150 km) and from Pa Wancham abi to Pa Joe Asangana (300 km).	Constructio n of a public market at Akumbele.	Training of livestock farmers and provisio n of improve d species, training and other accessori es	Constructio n and equipping of a multi-purpose cultural hall at PC Junction	Training of populati on on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Planting of environm entally friendly trees within the quarter	Provisio n of trash cans (3 trash cans) in Ntamafe quarter	Construct ion of a youth empowe rment centre	Provisio n of land for youths to take up agricultu re	Construct ion and equipping of Multi-purpose hall	Provisi on of staff person nel and creatio n of a sports club	Extension of water from Ajaman catchment to Ntamafe I. and the construction of water catchment below CCM Secondary school

		20,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	20,000,000	4,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	300,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
33	<b>Ntamafe II</b>	Construction of a water catchment below Samuel Ndoye Forsuh's compound	Construction of eight (04) culverts linking Magistrate court Mendankwe park Mendankwe park junction	Construction of bridges linking Ntamafe II to Atogolah	Create and equip a health post in Ntamafe II	Construction of a bridge linking Ntamafe II to Ntaasia  Ntamafe II to Alahting	Construction of 04 culverts linking Americaine junction Under GBHS Mendankwe Opposite GBHS Mendankwe	Training of livestock farmers and provision of improved species, training and other accessories	Training of farmers on improved farming techniques and provision of farm tools	Training of farmers on improved farming techniques and provision of farm tools	Place waste disposal cans in strategic junctions	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Training of youths on civic responsibilities	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of a water catchment below Samuel Ndoye Forsuh's compound
		20,000,000	3,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
34	<b>Ntanche I</b>	Construction of bridge of 8m by 5m at the boundary between Aningdoh II to Ntanche I	Construction of a bridge of 10m by 5m at the boundary between Akwena I and Ntanche I.	Grading and drainage of the road from Aningdoh II to G.S. Ntanche.-1km	Construction of a water tank at Ntanche I (10.000m <sup>3</sup> ).	Installation of a 3 phase transformer at Ntanche I and installation of 10 street light poles	Construction of a health post at Ntanche I.	Construction of a new water catchment at Akum Forest and Nesirinie	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall at Ntanche I	Training of livestock and Agric farmers and material and equipment support	Place waste disposal cans in strategic junctions	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Training of youths on civic responsibilities	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipment of a community hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of bridge of 8m by 5m at the boundary between Aningdoh II to Ntanche I
		40,000,000	45,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	20,000,000	75,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
35	<b>Ntanche II</b>	Maintenance of quarter road of 2km from Carrefour Pork Meat round the quarter of Ntanche II	The construction of a water catchment on a water reserve tank at Ntanche II	Construction of a health post at Ntanche II	Installation of a two phase transformer and reinforcement of a power line at Ntanche II	Creation and construction of a government secondary school	Construction of a quarter market at Ntanche II	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Training on livestock management, farming and preservation techniques and support with high resistant animal breed	Sensitisation on proper waste management and recycling of waste	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Construction of waste disposal pit at Ntanche II	Training of youths on civic responsibilities	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a 500 capacity modern cultural hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Maintenance of quarter road of 2km from Carrefour Pork Meat round the quarter of Ntanche II
		40,000,000	25,000,000	60,000,000	35,000,000	100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000

36	<b>Ntasha</b>	Grading the stretch of road from Nsanimuka to Ntenefor-Ntaasia Junction to the stream bordering Alohseminin quarter	Construction of two culverts along the roads from Nsanimuka to Ntenefor	Construction of a bridge linking Ntaasia and Alugolah cost estimate	Installation of a 3 phase transformer in Ntaasia to increase electricity supply.	Creation and construction of a government primary ad nursery school in Ntaasia	Organization of a training to farmers on the use of modern farming techniques	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Creation and construction of a vocational training center in Ntaasia	Construction of a road and bridge linking Ntaasia with Kiyaka	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Placement of a bigger trash can at Ntaasia quarter junctions , Nsanimuka, and lower Ntaasia.	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a youth empowerment centre quarter	Construction of Ntaasia quarter Hall at Ntaasia quarter junction cost estimate	Construction of a sport complex	Grading the stretch of road from Nsanimuka to Ntenefor-Ntaasia Junction to the stream bordering Alohseminin quarter
		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
37	<b>Ntenefor</b>	Increase water supply from the health centre to the water tank (2km)	Construction of a borehole in Ntenefor circumference 1m	Extension of electricity and planting of poles	Install a 3-phase transformer and the extension of electricity and planting of poles	Construction of a bridge at the boundary between Ntenefor and Nkineh (5m x 6m) and Ntenefor and kiyag (4m x 3m).	Construction of culvert linking Hausa quarter and Ntenefor (8m long)	Building of gutters from hotspot to upper Ntenefor	Completion of community hall	Construction of public toilets	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Placement of a trash can at major junctions ,	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipment of a quarter hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Increase water supply from the health centre to the water tank (2km)
		15,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
38	<b>Ntoh</b>	* Grading of roads from the palace to Menka (2km) * Grading of roads from the palace to Butah (1km)	Renovation and equipment of five (05) dilapidated classrooms in G.S Ntoh.	Repair of a broken bridge linking Ntoh and Menka	One culvert linking Ntoh and Menka near G.S Ntoh.	Installation of 4 Street lights	02 Public toilet in the palace plaza	Provision of farming tools to farmers of the quarter	Training of livestock farmers on improve animal breeding and provision of 5000 table birds	Training on modern fish farming	Planting of ornamental trees in the quarter	Placement of a trash can at major junctions ,	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipment of a quarter hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	* Grading of roads from the palace to Menka (2km) * Grading of roads from the palace to Butah (1km)
		30,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	600,000	300,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000

39	<b>Nyambore</b>	Construction of a water catchment uphill around pa Ndifor Musa and extend water supply to quarter with the provision of 4 stand taps.	Extension of electricity into Nyambore quarter through a 100KV stepdown transformer from high tension at Metangoh junction to quarter (4Km)	Installation of a two phased transformer in Nyambore quarter	Construction of a bridge between Nyambore stream to Tarkang hotel	Resurfacing of the road from Nyambore stream to Tarkang hotel	Training of Agric and Livestock farmers and provision of improved seeds and hybrid animals.	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Provision of 5000 table birds to livestock farmers	Creation and construction of a neighborhood market	Training of community on waste management systems and provision of 03 waste collection bins	Placement of a trash can at major junctions ,	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Sensitisation of youths on their civic responsibilities	Construction of a multipurpose community hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of a water catchment uphill around pa Ndifor Musa and extend water supply to quarter with the provision of 4 stand taps.
		10,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	45,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	80,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
40	<b>Akwena I</b>	Construction of water catchment at the Bafut-Ngamba forest (4Km) increases the water supply to tank at Akwena I	Installation of two phased step down transformer at Akwena I from High Tension at Akumbele junction.	Construction of bridge linking Akwena I, Akwena II and Ntanche	Widening of road from Pa for Mbororo to former Mondial (1Km)  From Pa Gatoh through Benjamin Nchotu to behind prisons	Widening of the road from Moyo corner to bridge linking Akwena I, Ntanche I and Abumuchwi I	Training on farming and preservation techniques for farming groups of Akwena I and provision of improved seeds	Construction of a commercial centre at Moyo Corner Akwena I ( 10 sheds).	Construction of a warehouse at Akwena I	Sensitization of drivers and bike riders on the respect of highway code.	Training of community on waste management systems and provision of 03 waste collection bins	Placement of a trash can at major junctions ,	Training of youths on business start-ups	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multi-purpose hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of water catchment at the Bafut-Ngamba forest (4Km) increases the water supply to tank at Akwena I
		20,000,000	25,000,000	45,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000	50,000,000	400,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
41	<b>Abangoh</b>	The construction of a permanent bridge over the stream in the quarter, below the	Creation and construction of a Technical Collage	Improve on the current water catchment and Construct a water	The extension of street lights from Lower Abangoh to	Creation and construction of a Health Center	Construction of road from: i)Quarter Head to GSS Abangoh ( 3km)	Rehabilitation of roads i)GSS Abangoh to Abangoh junction	Rehabilitation of the road from Abangoh junction to Catholic church(3Km) and	Training of population on urban fish farming and	Training of community on waste management systems	Placement of a trash can at major junctions ,	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Training of youths on their civic responsibilities and	Construction of a multipurpose community hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports	The construction of a permanent bridge over the stream in the quarter, below the

		catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and Ntaasa, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh		tank of 5000m <sup>3</sup> capacity and extend water supply network	Catholic Church and from Pa Asangana to Pa Mathias and from the Catholic Church to GSS Abangoh		ii)Catholic church to GS Abangoh		from GSS Abangoh to True church of God(3Km	opening of 10 ponds	and provision of 03 waste collection bins			against drug use		club	catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and Ntaasa, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh
		40,000,000	80,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	80,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
42	<b>Nkineh</b>	Extension of portable water to quarter from Cattle market road – 1 km with 05 stand taps	Extension of electricity from cattle market through Baptist church for a distance of about 3 Km	Maintenance of roads I) Nkineh to Ntenefor (1Km)	Creation and construction of primary school	Creation and construction of a health post	Construction of community market through the construction of 10 sheds	Maintenance of the road from Nkineh to Njiengan g (1Km)	Construction of culverts i)Nkineh ceter below Quarter Head's compound	Construction of culverts from Nkineh II linking Baptist and Apostolic Churches	Training of community on waste management systems and provision of 03 waste collection bins	Planting of environmental protection trees and forest nurseries	Training of youths on their civic responsibilities and against drug use	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equipping of a multipurpose community hall of 1000 capacity	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Extension of portable water to quarter from Cattle market road – 1 km with 05 stand taps
		20,000,000	15,000,000	35,000,000	18,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
43	<b>Alahting I</b>	Construction of a 4m wide by 5 m long bridge behind the Bamenda I Council below Pa Jing Adamu	Construction of a 4m by 5m long bridge below Pa Ndi linking Alahnting I and Ayaba quarter.	Improve the water catchment below Councilor Adamu and construct a 5000m <sup>3</sup> capacity water tank and supply Alahnting I and Ayaba quarters	Rehabilitation of 1.5km road from GBHS campus A to Bamenda I Council and Prisons	Change the transformer at GBHS campus B from 2-phase to 3-phase	Provision of solar street lamps from: BMM to prisons (800m) From GBHS campus A to Bamenda I Council and Prisons (1.5km)	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Construction of 02 public toilets ; 01 at Governor's junction 01 at Custom's junction	Creation and construction a neighborhood market	Provision of waste collection points at Governor's junction Behind Prison, Behind Council	Provision of waste collection points at: GBHS Campus A, GBHS Campus B, BMM junction, Custom's junction, GS station	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Training of youths on their civic responsibilities and against drug use	Construction of a 2000 seater community hall	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of a 4m wide by 5 m long bridge behind the Bamenda I Council below Pa Jing Adamu

		25,000,000	25,000,000	45,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
44	<b>Akwonbong</b>	Construction of a storage tank of 5000m <sup>3</sup> and installation of 3 public taps in the quarter	Construction of an 8m span bridge linking quarter head's compound and LAFTA	Rehabilitation of : -2 Km road from Credit Union to Mr Asobo Gregory	Rehabilitation of a 2 Km road from former Mondial to Mr Niba Tamasang	Training of women on income generating activities like the making of omo and rubbing oil	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Provision of farm tools and inputs to farmers and farming groups in the quarter	Provision of 10000 table birds to livestock farmers	Creation and construction of a neighborhood market	Training of community on waste management systems and provision of 03 waste collection bins	Provision of 03 waste collection bins at i) Entrance to former Mondial ii) Entrance to Brigade iii) Blue moon junction	Training of youths on their civic responsibilities and against drug use	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Construction and equip a multipurpose Community Hall of 2000 capacity including a library and information centre	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Construction of a storage tank of 5000m <sup>3</sup> and installation of 3 public taps in the quarter
		20,000,000	45,000,000	18,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
45	<b>Nesirine</b>	Rehabilitation of a 1.5 Km road from Nesirine to Abuhmuchwi I with the provision of a drainage	Construction of a 5000 m <sup>3</sup> tank in the quarter	Construction of another catchment below the present catchment	Construction of a 7m X 3m bridge	Training of women on income generating activities	Training of population on urban fish farming and opening of 10 ponds	Provision of farm tools and inputs to farmers and farming groups in the quarter	Provision of 10000 table birds to livestock farmers	Creation and construction of a neighborhood market	Training of community on waste management and provision of waste collection bins	Planting of ornamental trees within the village	Construction of a youth empowerment centre	Training of youths on their civic responsibilities and against drug use	Organise dance competition for all the dance groups in the quarter	Provision of staff personnel and creation of a sports club	Rehabilitation of a 1.5 Km road from Nesirine to Abuhmuchwi I with the provision of a drainage
	Cost of Project	40,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	3,000,000	80,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000



### 6.2.1.1 Bamenda I Council's Inter-Communal Projects

During the diagnosis phase of the CDP elaboration, some inter-Council projects were identified. These were projects that cut across two or three Councils as well as with the City Councils and could be implemented with funds from the two councils. Some of these projects identified include:

**Table 77: Inter-Communal Projects for Bamenda I Council**

S/N	Projects	Location	Partners
<b>Bamenda I Council/Bamenda II Council</b>			
1	Upper Atua Azire/Abangoh to Lower Atua-Azire of length 694m,	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC & BIC)	BIIC, BIC, FEICOM
2	Rehabilitate NACHO Junction - Former CENAJES of <i>length 1,14km</i>	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC & BIC)	BIIC, BIC, FEICOM
3	Bridge linking Atuakom and Abangoh Quarter just after NACHO Junction (Span = 5m)	Ntamulung-Ndamukong	BIIC, BIIC, FEICOM
<b>Bamenda I and Bamenda III Council</b>			
1	Construction of 5 culverts linking Banja-Bangshie		
2	Construction of the road Transport - Bamendankwe – Ndzah	Bamendankwe – Ndzah	Bamenda I, III, City Council and MINHDU
<b>Bamenda I, II and III Councils in collaboration with the Bamenda City Council</b>			
1	Resettlement of people living in risky zones at Sisia and Abango	Sisia and Abango	Bamenda I, II, III, City Council and MINHDU
2	Construction of dual carriage way on the segment of the trans-African highway from mile 1 station to Mile 90 Nsongwa	Mile 1 Station, Mugheb, Nsongwa	Bamenda I, II, III, City Council and MINHDU
3	Upgrading of Atua-azire, Ntabang, Mugheb and Ntamulung slump areas	Atua-azire, Ntabang, Mugheb	Bamenda I, II, III, City Council and MINHDU
4	Construction of diamond road intersection at Ngen Junction	Mugheb & Ntamulung	Bamenda I, II, III, City Council and MINHDU
5	Resettlement of people living in risky zones at Sisia and Abango	Sisia and Abango	BIIC, BIC & City Council

### 6.2.1.2 Bamenda I Council's Giant Projects

**Table 78: Short Term (MITEF) 2020-2023**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Technical Program</b>
Local governance (Planning document)	Preparation of Urban District Development Plans	BCC	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Planning document)	Preparation of sector Plans in Priority Development Area (PDA)	BCC	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Policy document)	Update/preparation of Bamenda City land use rules and regulations	BCC	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Planning document)	Preparation of Bamenda City parking rules and regulations	MINHDU, BCC	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Planning document)	Implement regulations with regards to wetlands within Bamenda urban	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Planning document)	Regulate the negative urban agricultural practices through sensitization campaign	MINHDU, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Governance and Local Administration
Commercial	Preparation of CBD and Urban District Service Centre Plans	BCC	Economic development
Road networks	Rehabilitation of tertiary, access and communal roads	MINHDU, BCC and BIC	Social and Economic development
Environment	Design of natural drainage networks	MINEPDED	Economic development and environmental protection

**Table 79: Medium Term 2020-2025**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Technical Program</b>
Local governance (Planning document)	Regulating activities of inter-urban travel agencies according to LUP and PDU	Bamenda I Council	Governance and Local Administration
Local governance (Planning Unit)	Setting up of Bamenda City Planning Authority	Bamenda City Council	Governance and Local Administration
Public and community facilities ( <b>Educational institutions</b> )	Acquisition of sites/rehabilitation of (Kinder gardens, Nursery, Primary, Grammar, Technical, Teachers Training, University and Youths Civic Center)	MINCAF, MINHDU, MINESEC, BIC, MINESEC, BCC,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Public and community facilities ( <b>Health institutions</b> )	Acquisition of sites/rehabilitation of District Hospital, Integrated Health Centres)	MINCAF, MINHDU, BIC, MINSANTE, BCC,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Public and community facilities ( <b>Security services</b> )	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Sub-divisional Police Stations, Police Posts and Gendarmerie Brigades)	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU, MINAT	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Public and community facilities ( <b>Sports and Recreation</b> )	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Semi Olympic pitches, Proximity sport platform, 2 <sup>nd</sup> category Parcours Vita, Municipal stadium, Sports fields, Infants playgrounds and Toddlers playgrounds)	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU, MINSPO	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Public and community	Acquisition of sites/construction of (District	MINCAF,	Improvement of

facilities ( <b>Social and Cultural</b> )	halls, Public library, Women Empowerment Centers, Cemeteries, Cultural houses, Handicap Centers, Semi Olympic pitches)	MINHDU, MINAS, BCC, BIIC	Basic Social Services
Public and community facilities ( <b>Commercial facilities</b> ) council asset base	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Tertiary markets, Motor parks, Slaughter houses, Public toilets, Lorry parks)	MINCOMMERCE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Governance and Local Administration
Public and community facilities ( <b>Tourism and Leisure</b> )	Acquisition of sites/construction of (Leisure park, Leisure complex, green spaces, playgrounds, botanical garden)	MINEPDED, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Public and community facilities ( <b>Tourism and Leisure</b> )	Creation of Bamenda II Council Tourism Board end equip office	MINTOUR, BCC	Economic development
Public and community facilities ( <b>Tourism and Leisure</b> )	Prepare projects proposal for development of tourism site to MINTOUL in collaboration with the Regional Delegation of Tourism	MINTOUR, BCC	Economic development
Recreation	Construction of city car park	MINHDU, BCC	Economic development and environmental protection
Potable water supply	Rehabilitation and regular maintenance of water supply networks and installations	MINEE, CDE CAMWATER,	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Potable water supply	Carry out studies for upgrading the water supply capacity	MINEE, CAMWATER, CDE, BCC, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Electricity Supply	Extension and upgrading of existing electricity networks	MINEE, ENEO, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Electricity Supply	Public street lighting	ENE0, BCC BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Higher Education	Acquire and demarcate University of Bamenda campus at Ntumbong or Ntanka	MINCAF, MINESUP, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road from Che Street – Pinyin Quarter Alakuma Junction	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Secondary Distribution Roads	Construction of the road Ben & Bros Street (Musang) (0.89km)	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Road infrastructure	Construct a (01) bridge between Mulang and Ndamukong quarter	BIIC, BIIC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Industry and Technological development	Carry out an industrial and manufacturing base study of Bamenda	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
Industry and Technological development	Site acquisition for Bamenda II industrial zone	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
Transport	Selection, acquisition and reservation of sites for Council motor and lorry parks	MINCAF, BCC, MINHDU	Governance and Local Administration
Hygiene and sanitation	Construction of public conveniences in some neighbourhoods	BCC and, BIC, BIIC, BIIC	Environmental and Nature protection
Hygiene and sanitation	Carry out studies for the creation of additional waste collection points within the urban areas	MINHDU, BCC	Environment and Nature protection

**Table 80: Long Term 2025-2035**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Technical Program</b>
Residential	Construction of social houses	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Residential	Acquisition of land and construction social houses	MINHDU, BCC	Improvement of Basic Social Services
Industry and Technological development	Development of Bamenda I Industrial zone	MINIMIDT, BCC	Economic development
Transport	Development of a Central Bus Station	MINHDU, BCC	Economic development
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
Industrial	Provide site and services in the industrial areas	MINIMIDT, (MAGZI)	Economic and Environmental
Recreation	Construction of stadium	Councils and partners	Improvement of Basic Social Services
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
Primary road	Construction of the road end of tar GRA - Ntenefor - Hot Spot	MINHDU and MINTP	Improvement of Basic Social Services

**6.2.2 Budget Framework based on CA (over three years)****Table 81: Summary of budget of the Bamenda I Council from 2015**

<b>Budgetary Year</b>	<b>Administrative Account Amount</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Investment with council's revenue</b>	<b>Observations</b>
2013	285,857,156	161852435	64,740,974	
2014	298,609,676	185728631	74,291,452	
2015	372,077,682	227150442	90,860,176	
2016	479,698,318	219374193	87,749,677	
2017	454,247,796	199,990,838	79,996,335	
<b>Total</b>			<b>397,638,614</b>	
Average Annual Level of Investment			79,527,722	
Budget previewed over 5 years			397,638,610	
Investment support from MINDDEVEL			500,000,000	
Funding from MINTP for 5 years			135,000,000	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT (5 Years)</b>			<b>1,112,166,332</b>	

A look at the above analysis of the Administrative Accounts for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 shows the investment carried out with Council funds for this period stands at **397,638,614 (Three Hundred and Ninety Seven Million, Seventy Six Hundred and Thirty Eight Hundred, Six Hundred and Fourteen Frs )** This means the that the Bamenda I Council spends averagely 79,527,722 yearly on investment. A projection of this amount was done for the next five years to come out with an estimate of what the Council can spend on investment. This gave a total sum of 397,638,610 plus what will come in from MINDDEVEL for the next five years (500,000,000) and the road fund. This gives a total of 222,433,266 yearly for investment. This amount was thus used to come out with the programming of development activities for the next five years.

### **6.2.3. Ranking of quarters according to Funding priority**

Ranking of quarters is a tool used to determine the neediest quarters in the Bamenda I Municipality. This is done using an agreed criterion that is described below. The ranking of quarters was then presented in a Council Session and validated by the Councillors of Bamenda I Council in a Council session on Thursday, 17<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

#### **6.2.3.1 Introduction to the concept of ranking of villages as per the funding order**

The 47 quarters in Bamenda I Council have diverse problems plaguing them. During quarter meetings held in all the quarters of the municipality, these problems were brought out and a diagnosis of the auses, effects, solutions and what is needed to solve them was highlighted. Some of the problems in the different quarters might be the same, availability of some social amenities differentiate their keep them ahead of others who have little or no amenities. There was therefore need to determine which quarters are more needy than others. Funding will start from the most needy quarters and progress to those who already have some level of social amenities also. The ranking is meant as a guide for the Councillors selecting projects for funding.

#### **5.2.3.2 Criteria used in the ranking of the communities**

A criterion was developed and agreed upon for the ranking of quarters. This included: Access to basic social amenities like portable water, electricity, education, health institutions, good road network and access to development projects in the last 5 years. The population size was also considered as a determining criterion, especially where two or more quarters had the same score. In such a situation, the quarter with the higher population figure is considered first. Based on information available from different sources like council documents, field visits, participatory quarter diagnoses, the Steering committee used the objective criteria and made a proposal with respect to this ranking of quarters. This proposal was submitted to the council session for validation and adoption. The table below presents the process and the results of the ranking of quarters according to funding order.

**Table 82: Funding order of Quarters of Bamenda I Council**

S/N	Quarter	Population	Access road	Has a Health Centre or one within 5 km radius	Has a water supply scheme	Has electricity supply	Has a Nursery school	Has a Primary School	Has a Secondary School	Has a QDA/VD A	Had Received Development Assistance	Has a Community Hall	Total	Rank
1	Ajaman		5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	42	1
2	Akefu		4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	42	2
3	Kenelare		4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	42	3
4	Ntamelegih		4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	42	4
5	Hausa Quarter		5	5	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	5	41	5
6	Mbesoh		5	4	4	4	5	4	5	2	3	5	41	6
7	Mubang		4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	38	7
8	Abumuchwi II		5	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	37	8
9	Achichem I	3755	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	36	9
10	Achichem II		5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	36	10
11	Akwombong		4	5	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	36	11
12	Ntahfubuh	661	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	35	12
13	Butah		5	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	35	13
14	Chere		4	5	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	35	14
15	Fenongwu		3	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	35	15
16	Mbakere		4	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	35	16
17	Menka	1478	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	35	17
18	Ngohngang		4	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	4	35	18
19	Ntamafe I		4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	35	19
20	Ntanche I		4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	35	20
21	Ahningdoh I		4	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	34	21

22	Akwena I		4	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	34	22
23	Akwena Ii		3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	34	23
24	Ntamafe Ii		3	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	34	24
25	Nyambore		4	4	4	3	5	3	4	2	2	3	34	25
26	Ayaba	8479	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	31	26
27	Bangshie		4	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	31	27
28	Bujong I		3	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	31	28
29	Bujong Ii		2	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	31	29
30	Njihngang		4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	31	30
31	Nkineh		3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	31	31
32	Ntaafi	383	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	31	32
33	Ntatitoh		3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	31	33
34	Ntoh		4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	3	31	34
35	Aningdoh Ii		3	2	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	30	35
36	Atogolah		4	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	30	36
37	Nesirine		4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	30	37
38	Ntaghang		3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	30	38
39	Ntenefor		4	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	30	39
40	Abumuchwi I		5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	29	40
41	Ntaasia		3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	27	41
42	Ntasah	4758	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	27	42
43	Alosimenting		3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	26	43
44	Ntanche II	396	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	26	44
45	Abangoh	4090	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	22	45
46	Kyaka		3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	22	46
47	Alahnting I	3991	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	21	47
48	Alahnting Ii		2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	48

#### **6.2.4. Validation of data 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 Council Institutional Diagnosis, Urban Space Diagnosis and 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. Determination of the access level to Basic Social Services**

Before any planning is done, two things need to be taken into consideration:

- The initial situation and
- The expected situation

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 I 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 projecting the needs, the MINH DU national grid on urban facilities and using projected population for Bamenda I Council by 2025 is 80,997 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 I Council by 2025 at 80,997 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 2,500m<sup>2</sup>
- 2) Second option:
  - Travelling 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 m<sup>2</sup>

###### Second option :

- Travelling 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 m<sup>2</sup>
  - 1 Government High school for 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 45,000m<sup>2</sup>
- 2) Second option:
  - Traveling distance of 2.5km for students to travel from their neighbourhoods



**Table 83: 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 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area per unit (m <sup>2</sup> )
Kinder gardens	1/10,000	0	8	-	-	-	8	8,000
Nursery school	1/10,000	25	9	500	37	2	11	27,500
Primary school	1/8,000	24	10	1,500	11	1	12	30,000
Secondary School (GSS)	1/30,000	2	3	2,500	0	1	3	90,000
Technical College (GTC)	1/30,000	1	2	2,500	0	1	3	90,000
Technical High school (GTHS)	1/50,000	1	2	2,500	0	2	3	150,000
High school / General education GHS)	1/50,000	1	1	2,500	0	1	2	100,000
Teacher Training College (GTTC/ ENIET)	1/250,000	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
University Schools	1/1,000,000	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Youths Civic Center	1/50,000	0	2	-	2	0	2	6,000

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020

**Provision of infrastructure, equipment and facilities in existing institutions**

- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (30) classrooms in existing nursery and primary schools;
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (15 classrooms) secondary grammar and technical colleges,
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip of 06) domestic science room in existing public primary schools,
- Provide infrastructure i.e. construct and equip (10) 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 Bamendakwe (creating an inclusive education section),

**2) Health Facilities**

There are 2 health institutions within the municipality. There are 2 clinics and health centres owned by private individuals. 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<sup>nd</sup> category Reference Hospital 1,000,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100,000m<sup>2</sup>;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> category Hospital (Regional hospital and assimilated) 1,000,000 inhabitants 60,000m<sup>2</sup>;
- 1 District Hospital for a population of 250,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup>;
- 1 Integrated Health Centre for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup>;
- 1 Pharmacy for 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 300 m<sup>2</sup>
- Regional Laboratory for 500,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 5000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Traveling distance of 5km to the nearest Health Centre

: Summary on the deficit and projected health facilities

Health Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facilities /number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Traveling Distance (km)	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> )
District Hospital	1/250,000	2	7	1	0	1	-	10,000
Integrated Health Centre	1/20,000	4	2	2	0	4	5	40 000
Ambulance Centre	1/20,000	4	0	2	1	2	-	20 000
Pharmacy	1/20,000	3	1	2	0	3	-	9,00

Source: AnC (Bamenda I 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<sup>2</sup>
- 1 Sub-divisional Police Station for a population of 50,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 1000 m<sup>2</sup>
- 1 Police Post for a population of 10,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>
- 1 Gendarmerie Brigade for a population of 20,000 inhabitants for a surface area of 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Army rescue (Fire fighting Service) for a population of 100,000 for a surface area 7,000m<sup>2</sup>

Table 6.18: Summary on the deficit and projected security facilities

Security Services	Unit number/ population	Projected number of facility	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m <sup>2</sup> )
Central Police Station	1/100,000	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sub-divisional Police Station	1/50,000	2	1	0	0	0	2,000
Police Post	1/10,000	8	1	8	0	8	5,900
Gendarmerie Brigade	1/20,000	8	4	4	0	4	80,000
Army rescue - Fire fighting Service	1/100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: AnC (Bamenda I 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<sup>2</sup>
- 1 Sports Complex for a population of 25,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- 1 Sports field for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Table 6.19: 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 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area required (m <sup>2</sup> )
Semi Olympic pitches	1/250,000	0	0	1	0	0	2,500
Proximity sport Platform	1/150,000	0	0	0	0	0	600
2nd category Parcours Vita	1/500,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Municipal stadium	1/20,000	4	0	4	0	4	80,0000

Sports fields	1/10,000	8	1	7	0	7	70,000
Infants playground	1/2,000	40	0	8	2	8	10,000
Toddlers playgrounds	1/1,000	80	0	5	5	5	4,000

Source: AnC (Bamenda I 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 Centre 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 84: 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 2024-2025	Facilities programmed By 2025	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> )
District Hall	1/100,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Public library	1/50,000	1	0	1	0	1	5,000
Women Empowerment Centre	1/25,000	1	0	1	0	5	5,000
Music school	1/150,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Cemetery	1/200,000	1	0	1	0	1	125,000
Cultural house	1/150,000	0	0	0	0	0	28,000
Handicap Center	1/500,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 2020

## 6) Economic, Commercial and Industrial Facilities

**Table 85: Summary on the deficit and projected Commercial and Transport facilities**

Facilities	Unit number/ population	Projected facility/ number	Existing number	Facilities programmed 2023	Facilities programmed 2024-2025	Facilities number 2025	Surface Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) required
Main Market	1/2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Tertiary market	1/22,500	4	1	3	0	4	60,000
Motor park	1/50,000	1	1	1	0	1	60,000
Slaughter house	1/2,000,000	0	1	4	0	1	20,000
Public toilets	1/1,500	202	5	187	10	197	2,955
Lorry park	1/150,000	2	0	1	0	1	2,000
Ruminant market	-	-	0	0	0	2	3,000
Warehouses/Stores	-	-	0	2	1	3	1,500
Poultry Market	-	-	1	2	0	2	10,000
Industrial zone	/	1	0	1	0	1	/

Source: AnC (Bamenda I 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<sup>2</sup>
- A leisure complex for a population of 50,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 25,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Developed green spaces and playgrounds for a population of 10,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Leisure establishments of 1<sup>st</sup> category for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 350 m<sup>2</sup>
- Leisure establishments of 2<sup>nd</sup> category for a population of 1500 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 200 m<sup>2</sup>

- *Classified lodging establishments for a population of 100,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 6500m<sup>2</sup>*
- *Unclassified lodging establishments for a population of 20,000 inhabitants and for a surface area of land of 900m<sup>2</sup>*
- *A botanical garden for 0,5m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitants*

**Table 86: Summary on the deficit and projected Tourism and Leisure Facilities**

<b>Leisure Facilities</b>	<b>Unit number/population</b>	<b>Projected facility /number</b>	<b>Existing number</b>	<b>Facilities programmed 2023</b>	<b>Facilities programmed 2024-2025</b>	<b>Facilities programmed by 2025</b>	<b>Surface area (m<sup>2</sup>) Required</b>
Leisure Park	1/30,000	2	0	1	1	1	15,000
Leisure complex	1/50,000	1	0	1	0	6	15,000
Developed green spaces and playgrounds	1/10,000	30	0	4	4	8	40,000
1 <sup>st</sup> category Leisure Establishment	1/20,000	4	1	3	0	14	5,250
Classified lodging establishments	1/100,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,500
Unclassified lodging establishments	1/20,000	8	7	0	7	8	7,200
A botanical garden	0,5m <sup>2</sup> /habitants		/			/	50,971

Source: AnC (Bamenda I Council CDP) 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

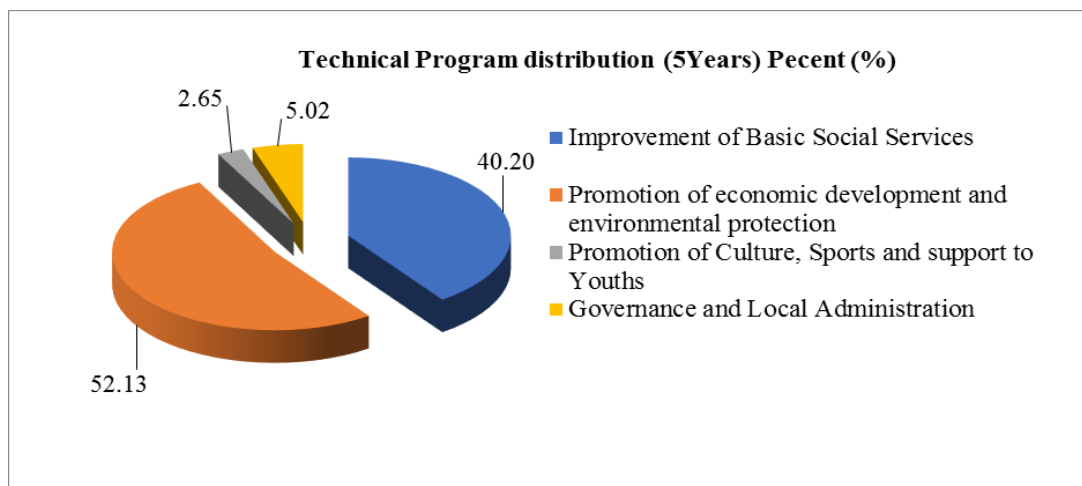
#### **6.3.1 Elaboration of Technical Program**

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 6.16 below.

**Table 87: Weight of the four technical Programs**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Amount FCFA	Percent (%)
Programme 1	Improvement of Basic Social Services	2,824,466,517	40.20
Programme 2	Promotion of economic development and environmental protection	3,663,040,635	52.13
Programme 3	Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	186,000,000	2.65
Programme 4	Governance and Local Administration	353,000,000	5.02
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,026,507,152</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Figure 9: Share of the technical Programs**

**Table 88: Summary of investment in the Technical Programs for the period 2021-2025**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Amount FCFA
<b>Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services</b> <b>Objective:</b> To improve the offer of basic social services	Health	22,000,000
	Water Supply	301,655,563
	Basic Education	48,050,000
	Secondary Education	244,000,000
	Women's Empowerment & Family Protection	0
	Social Protection	3,000,000
	Housing & Urban Development	2,205,760,954
	<b>Subtotal Basic and social services</b>	<b>2,824,466,517</b>
<b>Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection</b> <b>Objective:</b> To improve local economy and promote sustainable development	Agriculture	39,000,000
	Livestock	31,000,000
	Trade and Commerce	111,204,582
	Energy Supply	1,286,571,506
	Mines and Industries	750,000
	Public Works	1,804,689,175
	Transport	190,000,000
	Environment	133,825,372
	Tourism and Leisure	41,000,000
	Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises	25,000,000
	<b>Subtotal: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths</b>	<b>3,663,040,635</b>
<b>Program 3: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths</b> <b>Objective:</b> To accompany the development of culture, sports and support to youths	Culture	113,000,000
	Sports & Physical Education	13,000,000
	Youth & Civic Education	15,000,000
	Employment, Professional & Technical	45,000,000

	<b>Subtotal: Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths</b>	<b>186,000,000</b>
<b>Program 4:</b> Governance and Local Administration <b>Objective:</b> To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program	Project Management	75,000,000
	Financial Management	2,500,000
	Management of Assets	329,000,000
	Human Resources	5,500,000
	Development of communication and public relations	13,500,000
	Management of Civil Status	2,500,000
	<b>Subtotal: Governance and Local Administration</b>	<b>353,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>7,026,507,152</b>

### 6.3.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services

**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 89: Actions and Activities for the improvement of Basic Social Services**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
PROGRAM 1: IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES Objective: To improve the offer of basic social services	1.1. Health Objective: To improve access to health facilities in Bamenda I Council Area	Extension of wards at the integrated health center Bamendankwe Bamenda I Council Area	Keyak	35,000,000	PIB						
		Provision of Medicalised Equipment to the IHC Bamendankwe	Keyak	13,277,019	Council						
		Construction of 02 public toilets	Ajaman	5,000,000	Council						
		Construction of 5 public toilets	Alahting II	5,000,000	Council						
		Provision of 6 toilets *3 for men and 3 for women	Mbesoh	5,000,000	Council						
		Provision of Psychosocial assistance to the vulnerable	Mbesoh	2,000,000							
		Construction of 2 public toilets	Ntaafi	5,000,000	Council						
	<b>Sub-total: Health</b>				<b>22,000,000</b>						
	1.2 Water Supply	Construction of water catchment	Ajama	5,000,000							
		Construction of a water catchment tank to reinforce the water supply of the quarter and construction of 3 public taps in major junction of the quarter	Akefu	4,452,683							
		Provision of 2 stand taps in the market	Mbesoh	500,000							
		Extension of water to the quarter	Mbesoh	700,000							
		Water extension: From quarter head's compound to Ntameligeh 2km, From quarter head's compound to catchment 3km	Mubang	6,000,000	Council&MIN DEVEL						



Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Increase the capacity of the present catchment at Akum by harnessing nearby springs (replacing old pipes and installing 05 standing taps)	Ntaasah	15,000,000	Council						
		Construction of water catchment at below Pa Tangi compound and extension into the quarter of Ntatitoh	Ntatitoh	15,000,000	Council						
		Construction of a water catchment below Pa Forbah with a capacity of 500m3 and extension of the quarter	Ntahgang	15,000,000	Council						
		Extension of water from Ajaman catchment to Ntamafe I. and the construction of water catchment below CCM Secondary school	Ntamafe I	20,000,000	Council						
		Construction of a water catchment uphill around pa Ndifor Musa and extend water supply to quarter with the provision of 4 stand taps.	Nyambore	8,000,000	Council						
		Construction of water catchment at the Bafut-Ngemba forest (4Km) increases the water supply to tank at Akwena I	Akwena I	20,000,000	Council						
		Extension of portable water to quarter from Cattle market road – 1 km with 05 stand taps	Nkineh	2,000,000	GP IRDP						
		Construction of a storage tank of 5000m3 and installation of 3 public taps in the quarter	Akwombong	6,000,000	GP IRDP						
		Feasibility studies to improve the gravity wate system supply	BIC	4,021,148	PNDP						
		Commisioning of the Akumbele water treatment plant extension and rehabilitate the 100 m3 reservoir at the Palace	Ntaafi	5,000,000	CAMWATER						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Extension of pipe borne water from Alahting II to ( Governor's new residence) new layout of a distance of 1.3 km	Alosementing	32,547,431	CAMWATER						
		Extension of pipe borne water to GBHS Mendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	10,368,945	CAMWATER						
		Rehabilitation of 01 fire hydrant at the market	Alosementing	1,200,000	CAMWATER						
		Construction og 04 new hydrants	site to be located	18,000,000	CAMWATER						
		Extension of Ntamafe I and II water supply scheme	Ntamafe I & II	26,492,342	Council/PIB						
		Rehabilitation and extension of Nesirine portable water supply scheme	Nesirine	29,705,414	Council/PIB						
		Rehabilitation and extension of the Bangshie and Abumuchwi water supply scheme	Bangshie - Abumuchwi	56,667,600	Council/PIB						
		<b>Sub-total: Water Supply</b>		<b>301,655,563</b>							
	<b>1.3 Basic Education</b>	Construction of school toilet in GS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,800,000	PIB						
		Rehabilitation of GS Station	Alahting I	11,250,000	Council/PIB						
		Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Army Camp	Alahting II	18,000,000	Council/PIB						
		Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,000,000	Council/PIB						
		<b>Sub-total: Basic Education</b>		<b>48,050,000</b>							
	<b>1.4 Secondary Education</b>	Creation and construction of a government secondary school	Ntanche II	100,000,000	Council/PIB						
		Constration and equipment of a library for GBHS Bamendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	100,000,000	Council/MIND EVEL						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Construction and equipment of 04 classrooms in GBHS Bamendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	44,000,000	Council						
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary Education</b>			244,000,000							
	<b>1.5 Women's Empowerment &amp; Family Protection</b>										
	<b>Sub-total: Women's Empowerment &amp; Family Protection</b>			<b>0</b>							
	<b>1.6 Social Protection</b>	Equipment support to vulnerable population	BIC	3,000,000	Council						
	<b>Sub-total: Social Protection</b>			<b>3,000,000</b>							
	<b>1.7 Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>	Support to Council for street lighting	BIC	148,000,000	MINDEVEL						
		Provision of solar street lights in some of the quarter of Bamenda I; 2) Alahting II, 3) Custome junction-Palace, 4) GBHS entrance-Alahting-Pastoral center, 5) New road-EFB-Alosementing-Sanimuka; 6) Ntamafe II-CCM, 7) GBHS Campus-Mendankwe, 8) Atogolah-Ntahsia, 9) Ajaman-Kiyah, 10) Ntoh-Ntafubuh, 11) Bangshie, 12) Custome- Blue Moon, 13) Nacho Junction- Angel of Bethany, 14) Abumuchwi -Ntanche I	BIC	957,760,954	MINDHU						
		Low cost housing in Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	500,000,000	Council/FEICOM						FEICOM/ MINDHU/ MINTP
		Council Guest House	BIC	600,000,000	Council/FEICOM						FEICOM/ MINDHU/ MINTP

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		<b>Sub-total: Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		<b>2,205,760,954</b>							

### 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 90: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Economic Development**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection Objective: To improve local economy and promote sustainable development	2.1 Agriculture	Installation of a food storage unit for women CIGs ( for potatoes and maize)	Akwena I	30,000,000	Council						
		Support to Cooperatives	BIC	7,000,000	PIB						
		Provision of farm inputs and tools to farmers in the Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	2,000,000	Council						MINADER/ MINEPIA
	<b>Sub-total: Agriculture</b>				<b>39,000,000</b>						
	2.2 Livestock	Rehabilitation of the Bamenda I slaughter house	Achichem	16,000,000	PIB						MINEPIA
		organise annual exhibitions and encourage fish farmers and innovators agric-pastoral show for five years	BIC	15,000,000	Council						MINADER/ MINEPIA
	<b>Sub-total: Livestock</b>				<b>31,000,000</b>						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
	2.3 Trade	Construction of 25 close up sheds in Bamenda I market	Ntamaafe II	43,717,562	Council/PNDP						MINCOMMERCE
		construction of 10 close up sheds at Mile 1, Bamenda I Council Area	Ayaba	17,487,020	Council						MINCOMMERCE
		construction of 10 close up sheds at hot spot area below the cattle market with VIP toilet, water and electricity facilities	Achichem I & II	50,000,000	Council						MINCOMMERCE
	<b>Sub-total: Trade and Commerce</b>				<b>111,204,582</b>						
	2.4 Energy	Installation of a 100KV step down transformer in the quarter about 3Km from the high tension line in Akumbele Extension of electricity to other parts of the quarter and installation of public lights at the 03 main junctions of the quarter Extension of electricity supply from Pa Achuche to Pa Khissang George to cover a distance of 300meters Extension of electricity line form upper Menka to Ntaafor and from upper Menka to Nesirini Replacement of broken poles and cables form Butah, Ntaatitoh to Ngohngang(1km)	Abumuchwi II	50,000,000	Council/PIB						
			Akefu	4,000,000	Council						MINEE
			Chere	30,000,000	Council/PIB						
			Menka	20,000,000	Council						MINEE
			Ngohgam	12,119,950	Council/PIB						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Rural extension of electricity to Njihngang quarter from Bujong II to Njihngang	Njihngang	50,000,000	Council/ PIB						
		Extension of electricity into Nyambore quarter through a 100KV stepdown transformer from high tension at Metangoh junction to quarter (4Km)	Nyambore	10,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINEE
		Provision of Solar Street lights in some of the quarters of Bamenda I 1) Akumbele – Moyo – Abumuchwi; 2) Alahting II ; 3) Customs junction-Palace; 4) GBHS entrance-Alahting-PastoralCenter ; 5)New Road-EFB-Alosementing-Sanimuka; 6)Ntamaafe II- CCM,; 7)GBHS Campus-Mendankwe;; 8)Atogolah-Ntahsia ; 9)Ajaman-Kiyak; 10) Ntoh- Ntafubuh; 11) Bangshie ; 12) Customs –Blue Moon ; 13) Nacho Junction-Angel of Bethany; 14) Abumuchwi- Ntanche I(MINH DU Project)	Bamenda I Council	957,760,954	MINH DU	?	?	?	?	?	MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for	Ntafubu, Mubang and Menka	53,310,825	MINDEL						MINEE
			Bujong I & II	32,061,066	Council/						MINEE

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		rural electrification project of Bujong I & II quaters		35,710,128	PIB						
		Extension of rural electrification project of Kenelare quarter	Kenelare		Council/PIB						MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification project of Ntenefor quater	Ntenefor		Council/PIB						MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification project of Akwena I quater	Akwena I		Council/PIB						MINEE
	<b>Sub-total: Energy</b>				<b>1,286,571,506</b>						
	<b>2.5 Mines, Industries and Technological Development</b>										
		identification of quarries and potential quarry sites within the municipality	BIC	500,000	Council						
		Sensitisation and education of quarry exploiters on sustainable quarry management	BIC	250,000	Council						
	<b>Sub-total: Mines and Industries</b>				<b>750,000</b>						
	<b>2.6 Public Works</b>	Rehabilitation of road linking Akwena I and Ntanche II	Akwena I and Ntanche II	27,000,000	PIB						MINTP
Rehabilitation of roads from : Akwena I to GBHS tthrough Akwena II ; G.B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center		Akwena II	27,000,000	Council						MNTP	

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		( 3 km) Memutah									
		Tarring of 2,900 m road from Blue Moon-old CENAJES	Aningdoh II	751,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Construction of bridges linking Atogolah and Ntaasha and Atogolah. Ntamafe I (8m wide)	Atogolah		Council						MINTP
		Road linking Atogolah and Nsanimukah		40,000,000							
		Construction of 03 culvert boxes leading to GSS Bangshie	Bangshie	15,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Grading of roads from the main road to the quarter head's compound 250m.From Pa Kissup to Pa Super and back to Orange Antenna 500m.	Chere		Council						MINTP
		Constructuin of a reinforced 800 mm diameter concrete culvert	Fenongwo	4,996,694	MINDE VEL						MINTP
		Construction of a culvert linking Keyaka to Ntenefor	Keyaka	3,000,000	Council						MINTP
		Construction of 03 culvert boxes linking Mbakere and Ntaatitoh	Mbakere/ Ntatitoh	15,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Construction of 3 culverts within the quarter	Mbesoh	9,000,000	Council						MINTP
		Construction of gutters and 04 culverts from palace junction to Menka	Menka	25,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Maintenance of roads from Ngohngang to Bangshie and	Ngohngang	20,000,000	Council						MINTP



Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners	
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
		Ngohngang to Ntafubuh (2km)										
		Construction of a bridge from Ntamafe 1 to Atougolah (6 x 4m)	Ntamafe I	20,000,000	Council							MINTP
		Construction of 10 m bridge linking Aningdoh II to Ntanche I	Ntanche I	48,000,000	Council/PNDP							MINTP
		Construction of a bridge of 10m by 5m at the boundary between Akwena I and Ntanche I.	AkwenaI/ Ntanche I	40,000,000	Council /PIB							MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church	Ntenefor	4,896,391	MINDE VEL							MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around quarter head's compound	Ntenefor	4,796,090	MINDE VEL							MINTP
		Grading of roads from palace to Menka ( 2 km)	Ntoh	15,000,000	Council/ PIB							MINTP
		The construction of a permanent bridge over the stream in the quarter, below the catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and Ntaasa, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh	Abangoh	40,000,000	Council/ PIB							MINTP
		Construction of a 4m wide by 5 m long bridge behind the Bamenda I Council below Pa Jing Adamu	Alahting I	25,000,000	Council/ PIB							MINTP

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Construction of an 8m span bridge linking quarter head's compound and LAFTA	Akwombong	45,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Rehabilitation of a 1.5 Km road from Nesirine to Abuhmuchwi I with the provision of a drainage	Nesirine	20,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP
		Construction of bridge linking Abangoh through NACHO junction to Upper Atu-Azire	INTER COMMUNUAL	50,000,000	BIC & BIIC						
		Construction of road linking Abangoh through NACHO junction to Upper Atu-Azire (1.5Km)	INTER COMMUNUAL	150,000,000	MINDH U						
		Construction of road from NACHO Junction to Old CENAJES (1.2km)	INTER COMMUNUAL	120,000,000	MINDH U						
		Construction of road from Ahningdoh I through old CENAJES to Njimafor (Dam) 2Km	INTER COMMUNUAL	200,000,000	MINDH U						
		Construction of 05 culverts along the 2Km road linking Bangshie and Banjah(BIC&BIIC Project)	INTER COMMUNUAL	5,000,000	MINDH U						
		Opening and grading of 2.5 km if raods	Nyambore/Ajaman	33,000,000	MINDE VEL						MINTP
		Grading of roads: Azani-Orphanange; Azani-Angel of Bethany, Azani through oxygen	Abangoh	27,000,000	Council/ PIB						MINTP

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		spot to Angel of Bethany; Azani through end of tar Pa Thaddeus to Catholic church									
<b>Sub-total: Public Works</b>				<b>1,804,689,175</b>							
<b>2.7 Transport</b>		Construction of the Regional Bus Terminal(MINH DU Project)	Alahting I	190,000,000	MINH DU						
<b>Sub-total: Transport</b>				<b>190,000,000</b>							
<b>2.8 Environment</b>		Reafforestation scheme in Ajaman (provision of trees, seedlings)	Ajaman	1,000,000							MINEPDED
		Decoration of road with trees in the entire quarter. Planting of trees along the streets of the quarter	Akefu	1,000,000							MINEPDED
		Planting of environmental friendly trees in the quarter	Alosimenting	1,000,000	Council						MINEPDED
		Planting of trees around catchment areas	Mbakere	1,000,000	Council						MINEPDED
		Tree planting at the catchment sites in the quartwe	Menka	1,000,000	Council						MINEPDED
		Planting of water friendly trees at the water catchments below Abangoh, Ntaasa and C bend below Ngong Simon.	Ntaasah	1,000,000	Council						MINEPDED
		Planting of environmental friendly trees	Ntanche II	1,000,000	Council						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Planting of trees to expand shrines and catchments areas(BBC Project)	Bamenda I Council area	2,000,000							
		Regulatory tool for the management of risk zones in Abangoh, Ntahngang and Upper Atu-Azire	INTER COMMUNUAL	25,000,000							
		Protection of the Bamenda Escarpment at Achichem I &II, Alahting II, Ayaba, Aningdoh I, Sisia and Ntambag(BIC&BIIC Project)	INTER COMMUNUAL	75,000,000							
		Construction of a VIP latrine with 03 compartment with 06 squatting holes at Bamenda I market	Ntamafe II	4,825,372	Council/PNDP						MINCOMMERCE/MINE PDEP
		Reafforestation of catchment areas and council forest	BIC	20,000,000	PIB						MINEPDED
<b>Sub-total: Environment</b>				<b>133,825,372</b>							
<b>2.9 Tourism and Liesure</b>		Rehabilitation of the shrine at Achichem	Achichem	5,000,000	Council						
		Rehabilitation of the leisure spot at C-Bend Station Hill	Alahting	1,000,000	Council						
		Creation of city garden with leisure facilities for children	BIC	20,000,000	Council						
		Rehabilitation of the Palace Museum	Ntoh	10,000,000	Council						

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Creation of the Bamenda I Tourism Board	BIC	5,000,000	Council						
		<b>Sub-total: Tourism and Liesure</b>		<b>41,000,000</b>							
	<b>2.10 Small &amp; Medium-Sized Enterprises</b>	creation of an inventory of SME in the Bamenda I Council area	BIC	15,000,000	Council						
		Organisation of trade fair for SME within the Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	10,000,000	Council						
		<b>Sub-total: Small &amp; Medium-Sized Enterprises</b>		<b>25,000,000</b>							

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

**Objective:** To accompany the development of culture, sports and support to youths

**Indicator:** Number of activities organized in relation to culture, sport, taking care of youth socio-economic integration

**Table 91: Actions and Activities for the Promotopm of Culture, Sports and Support to Youths**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						###	###	2023	###	2025	
PROGRAM 3: PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS Objective: To accompany the development of culture, sports and support to youths	3.1 Culture	Equipment support to Craft office	BIC	4,000,000	PIB						MINAC
		support for the construction of a multipurpose hall below the quarter head's compound	Achichem I & II	5,000,000	Council						MINAC
		Support for the renovation the palace	Ntoh	5,000,000	Council						MINAC
		organisation of annual cultural festivals	BIC	3,000,000							MINAC
		Construction of cultural center complex consisting of a Museum, library, film hall, events center, theater, cafes etc		100,000,000							MINAC
	<b>Sub-total: Culture</b>				<b>113,000,000</b>						
	3.2 Sports & Physical Education	Feasibility studies for the construction of district stadium for Bamenda I Council(BCC Project)	BIC	10,000,000	Council						
		Restatement and Organisaition of the annual Hill-top race	BIC	3,000,000							
	<b>Sub-total: Sports &amp; Physical Education</b>				<b>13,000,000</b>						
	3.3 Youth & Civic Education	Support to Youth Association for income generating activities	BIC	5,000,000							

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						###	###	2023	###	2025	
		Scholarship for meriterious and vulnerable students and professional capacity building to youths	BIC	10,000,000							
	<b>Sub-total: Youth &amp; Civic Education</b>			<b>15,000,000</b>							
	<b>3.4 Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>	feasibility studies for the Creation and construction of a vocational training center in Ntaasia	Ntaasia	5,000,000	Council						
		Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II ( Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Center)	Alahting II	40,000,000	Council						MINTP
	<b>Sub-total: Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>			<b>45,000,000</b>							

### 6.3.1.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration

**Objective:** To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program

**Indicator:** Financial and physical execution rate

**Table 92: Actions and Activities for the promotion of Good Governance and Local Administration**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
PROGRAM 4: GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION Objective: To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program	4.1 Project Management	Feasibility studies for 2022 projects	BIC	30,000,000	Council						
		Resource mobilisations for funding of projects of 2022 and 2023	BIC	5,000,000	Council						
		Feasibility studies for 2023 to 2025 projects	BIC	40,000,000	Council						
		Resource mobilisations for funding of projects for 2024 and 2025	BIC								
	<b>Sub-total: Project Management</b>				<b>75,000,000</b>						
	4.2 Financial Management	Training of CFO and other Staff of the Finance Department on current financial management tools and softwares	BIC	2,500,000	Council						MIN DEV EL/P NDP
	<b>Sub-total: Financial Management</b>				<b>2,500,000</b>						
	4.3 Management of Assets	Updating of the Council's Assets inventory	BIC	1,000,000	Council						MIND EVEL/PNDP
		Purchase of a 4x4 pick-up for the BIC	BIC	28,000,000	Council/F EICOM						FEICOM
		Purchase of heavy duty equipment	BIC	300,000,000	Council/F EICOM						FEICOM
<b>Sub-total: Management of Assets</b>				<b>329,000,000</b>							
4.4 Human Resources	Need assessment for capacity of council staff	BIC	500,000	Council							



Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		Training of council staff in various areas of need	BIC	4,500,000	Council						MIND EVEL/ PNDP
		Recruitment of Council Staff	BIC		Council						
		Capacity Building of the s CDO and staff on project proposal writing and fundraising	BIC	500,000	Council						MIND EVEL/ PNDP
<b>Sub-total: Human Resources</b>				<b>5,500,000</b>							
<b>4.5 Development of communication and public relations</b>	4.5.1. Production 1000 copies of the Council Annual Newsletter	BIC	1,500,000	Council							MIND EVEL/ PNDP
	4.5.2. Production and broadcasting of a weekly Bamenda I Council public relation program	BIC	2,000,000	Council							CRT V
	4.5.3. Organisation of quarterly workshops with key stakeholders for communication of council activities	BIC	4,000,000	Council							
	4.5.4. Organisation Bamenda I open day	BIC	1,000,000	Council							
	4.5.4.Partnership visit of council authorities abroad	BIC	5,000,000	Council							MIN DEV EL
	<b>Sub-total: Development of communication and public relations</b>				<b>13,500,000</b>						
<b>4.6 Management of Civil Status</b>	4.6.3. Training of 3 staff of the Civil Status Department of computerization of Civil Status activities	BIC	500,000	Council							
	4.6.4. Provision of stationaries to the civil status department	BIC	2,000,000	Council							

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)					Partners
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
		<b>Sub-total: Management of Civil Status</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>							

### 6.3.1.5 Operational Plan in favour of the vulnerable population

The plan below looks at what is programmed for the Mbororos as part of the marginalised groups within the Bamenda I Municipality.

**Table 93: Operational Plan in favour of the Mbororos**

Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.1 Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church	Ntenefor	4,896,391	MINDEV EL						MINTP
1.2 Construct (01) cattle crutche and a drinking spot	Ntenefor	4,796,090	MINDEV EL						MINTP
1.3 Extension of water to all needy areas of Ntenefor	Ntenefor	20,000,000	BIP						MINEE
<b>Subtotal : Marginised population</b>		<b>29,692,0481</b>							

## 6.4 Evaluative Analysis Programs in relation to attainment of the SDGs

The evaluation/analysis of programs in relation to the attainment of the SDGs was done using the Chair on Eco-advising -evaluation-grid developed by Claude Villeneuve and Olivier Riffon of **Département des sciences fondamentales, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi**. The results are used to emphasize the concept of sustainable development.

Since the advent of industrialisation, the pressure on both renewable and non-renewable resources has been enormous. This has led to the ecosystems and even population being threatened in three dimensions, namely:

- Population growth.
- Increase in life expectancy.
- Increase in individual consumption.

This pressure on resources has led to humanity having a rethink on its development, and the idea of sustainable development has made significant progress on the international and local levels, and within organizations.

### 6.4.1 Sustainable Development

We could use this definition from the Brundland Commission Report which says Sustainable Development is understood as “**Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**” Inherent here is the concept of need and especially needs of the destitute which must receive priority, and the idea that our *social techniques* and *organisation* place limits on the capacity of the environment to meet our current and future needs. The definition is not specific on which needs are to be met, or which scope of its application within a society or organisation. It however gives a direction to what could be done to ensure the integration of more sustainable ways to develop. These ways include:

- See to fundamental needs first (housing, education, food), meaning to also alleviate the precarity of marginalized populations.
- Avoid taking from nature what it cannot give and dumping more waste than it can withstand.
- Equitably distribute the benefits of scientific, technical, and social advancements.
- Take precautionary measures and make sure future generations will have the latitude they need.
- Ensure optimum resource management so that everyone can benefit.

*Sustainable Development* is a complex, encompassing concept that evolves over time. It cannot be conceived from technical, economic and material aspects only. It requires a richer, broader concept. It requires imagining a development that:

- Integrates intellectual, affective, moral, and ethical dimensions.
- Considers multiple scales of action, from local to global.
- Includes short- and long-term objectives.
- Looks to maximize local benefits while minimizing negative impacts on the local, regional, and global scales.
- Is concerned with culture and equity.

Thus, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) voted in September 2015, provided a more inclusive agenda for global development. The SDGs provided a framework for aligning Local and National development to global development. These goals are 17 in number, as shown in the table below:

**Table 94: Millenium Development Goals**

<b>SDG N<sup>o</sup></b>	<b>SDGS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
1	No poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	No 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 and 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 infrastructure	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.

#### **6.4.2 Method of evaluation**

The Eco-advising-analysis grid has two modes of usage: the gross analysis and the detailed analysis. The gross analysis is used to conduct a qualitative evaluation of the performance of a project or framework with regards to the sustainable development objectives set out in the grid. The aim of the gross analysis is to verify the overall direction of the project relative to the sustainable development principles. On the other hand, the detailed analysis is an in-depth exercise which makes it possible to discern the more subtle concerns. In the detailed analysis, each objective is weighted quantitatively prior to being evaluated quantitatively.

The details analysis was considered in the evaluation of the contribution of the CDP of Bamenda I to Sustainable Development. The five-year Strategic plan was considered at the level of the technical programs and sub programs.

##### **6.4.2.1 Description of the evaluation process**

The objectives (themes) were first weighted by a group of analysts, then each of objective of each dimension was then evaluated independently by each of the five analysts. The evaluation of each analyst was assembled into the excel sheet of each dimension to obtain the results. The weighting and evaluation criteria are described here in section below.

#### 6.4.2.1.1 Weighting the objectives

Each of the objectives was weighted to its significance in the Bamenda I CDP framework. Five facilitators were involved in the exercise. The following questions guided their attribution of weights of the objective. “**Is this objective essential, necessary or desirable for the success of this type of project**”? 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 a low priority
- 2 corresponds to a necessary project objective: achieving this objective is deemed important to project or framework success
- 3 corresponds to an essential project objective: achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development, achievement, and even continued existence.

#### 6.4.2.1.2 Evaluation of the objectives

Once the objectives were weighted, each analyst was guided by the following questions in order to evaluate each objective: **How does the project address the objective?** The values 0% to 100% were attributed to determine project performance in relation to any given objective. This served as a guide.

- 0% to 20%: 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.

It should be noted that, despite recourse to quantitative evaluations, the weighting and evaluation of the objectives within the CDP framework was a highly subjective undertaking, or rather, one that favours intersubjectivity.

#### 6.4.3 Interpretation and Analysis of results using Radar Charts

The SDG analyses for Bamenda I Council (CDP) provide an overall assessment of the projects in terms of sustainable development. The results gotten were displayed using **radar charts** in (5) dimensions as presented 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 fulfilment. 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) are presented in the table below.

**Table 95: Investments in the Technical Programs (2021 – 2025)**

<b>Technical Programs</b>	<b>Sectors/Actions (Sub-programs)</b>
<b>Program 1:</b> 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
<b>Program 2:</b> 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	
<b>Program 3:</b> Promotion of Culture, Sports and support to Youths	Arts and Culture
	Sports & Physical Education
	Youth & Civic Education
	Employment, Professional & Technical
<b>Program 4:</b> 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, tranquillity and cleanliness

Source : Animbom Consulting Field survey 2019

### 6.4.3.1 Social Dimension

Table 96: Social Dimension: Addressing social needs and individual aspirations

Social dimension : Addressing social needs and individual aspirations										
Themes Objectives		Weight	Eval 1 (%)	Eval 2 (%)	Eval 3 (%)	Eval 4 (%)	Eval 5 (%)	Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, confort, maintain or long term)
<b>1</b>	<b>Health conditions for the overall population</b>									
1.1	Improving or maintaining the health of the overall population	3	75	85	80	95	75	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	2	75	80	60	70	55	Sensitization campaigns by state institutions and private organizations	There will be added knowledge. Sufficient funding is required	Ongoing in the short term
1.3	Limiting nuisances	1	50	45	25	40	35	Capacity building on the specific issues	Skills gained will improve on this objective	Reaction should be ongoing
1.4	Promoting contacts between people and nature	1	30	50	65	60	55	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
	<b>Total theme 1:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>66.25</b>	<b>55</b>			
<b>2</b>	<b>Safety/security</b>									
2.1	Creating a feeling of individual and collective safety	3	50	70	60	80	70	Capacity building on the specific issues	Skills gained will improve on this objective	Reaction should be ongoing
2.2	Ensuring effective safety	3	50	70	65	65	60	Promotion of self-help safety groups aimed at deradicalising youths and reinserting them into live skills	Cohesion will be built	Ongoing actions needed

	2.3	Providing basic safety training	2	10	15	0	0	0			
		<b>Total theme 2 :</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>Educational standards</b>										
	3.1	Providing functional basic education for everyone	3	90	85	80	95	80	Creation of new educational schools with the provision of infrastructure, facilities etc. staffing of all 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	3	90	80	75	65	90	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	3	90	85	80	85	95	Professional institutions provide different levels and opportunities for continuous education and training	Access needs to be reached by all	Continuous actions
	3.4	Developing ecological literacy in individuals	2	60	50	55	45	65	Provide institutions for ecological literacy	Affordable to those unable to attend regular schools	Continous actions
		<b>Total theme 3 :</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Integration of individuals in society</b>										
	4.1	Providing access to employment for everyone	3	20	15	30	25	30	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
	4.2	Promoting long-term personal investment	3	20	25	30	35	25	Develop programs that offer opportunities for personal development	Fund activities in relation to personal development	Ongoing and in the long term
		<b>Total theme 4 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27.5</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Individual freedoms and collective responsibilities</b>										



5.1	Fostering the development of self-confidence	2	50	45	30	35	25	Ongoing through government policy only	More exposure will be given as policies are better understood	Ongoing actions needed
5.2	Promoting freedom of action, individual expression and pluralism of faiths	2	50	40	30	50	35	Through government policy	Design more projects geared at promoting diversity in communities	Ongoing
5.3	Encouraging access to leisure and relaxation	2	50	55	60	50	50	Playgrounds and parks proposed for construction in the urban areas provide leisure and relaxation centres	Leisure and sports will be improved	Continuous actions in the short and long term
5.4	Promoting connectivity	1	60	50	40	25	0	Through government policy and affirmative action	Design of programs and funding	Ongoing
5.5	Promoting social cohesiveness	3	65	65	50	75	55	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
	<b>Total theme 5 :</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Recognition for individuals and engagement</b>									
6.1	Increasing the sense of belonging	3	85	90	70	75	60	Ensure the implementation of local solutions in all the 63 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 self-fulfillment	3	90	80	45	50	40	Through reviews and evaluation meetings	The people can continually upgrade their skills in looking critically at issues that concern them	Reactions should be ongoing

	6.3	Promoting the achievement of performance goals	2	50	60	75	80	75	Review of activities and implementation of best practices through experience sharing.	Organise experience sharing forums for communities	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 6:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>			
<b>7</b>	<b>Culture</b>										
	7.1	Preserving and promoting cultural heritage	3	70	80	85	70	80	Promotion of annual cultural festivals and exhibitions	A sense of being together is enhanced for all	Maintain action
	7.2	Promoting aboriginal cultures	1	40	25	0	5	0	Assistance from the Council and MINCULT towards Annual Village/Quarter Cultural Manifestations	Cultural practices are upheld and improved	Ongoing
	7.3	Ensuring the cultural integration of projects	2	50	55	60	70	50	Assistance from the Council towards traditional cultural activities	Better organizational skills are acquired and improved	Ongoing action
		<b>Total theme 7 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>			

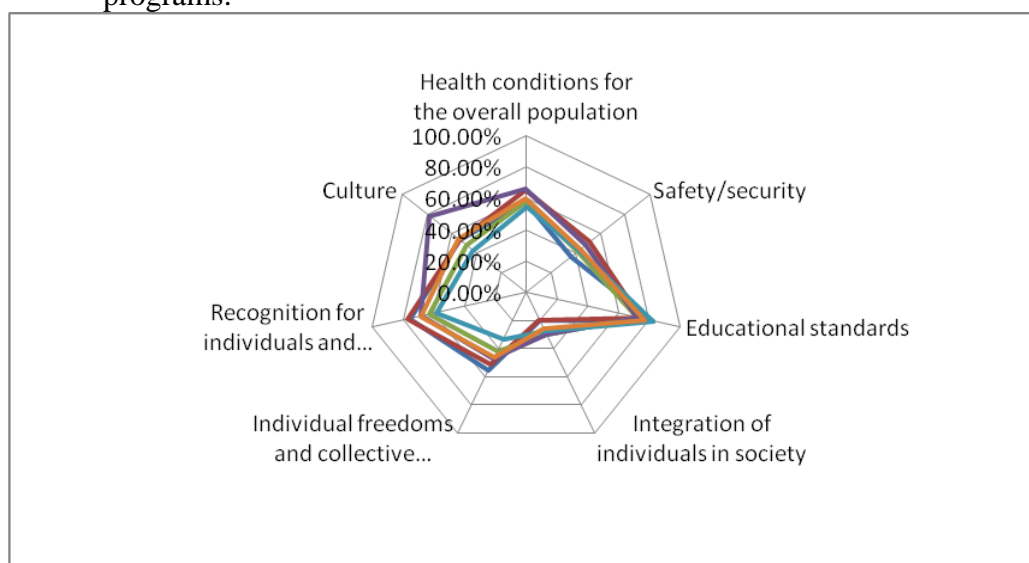
Source: Animbom Consulting Field survey 2019

**Table 97: Summary Analysis Scoring the Social Dimension**

Dimension:	SOCIAL					
THEME	NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5	Average
Health conditions for the overall population	57.5%	65%	57.5%	66.3%	55%	60.3 %
Safety/security	36.7%	51.7%	41.7%	48.3%	43.3%	44.4%
Educational standards	82.5%	75%	72.5%	72.5%	82.5%	77%
Integration of individuals in society	20%	20%	30%	30%	27%	25.4%
Individual freedoms and collective responsibilities	55%	51%	42%	47%	33%	45.6%
Recognition for individuals and engagement	75%	76.7%	63%	68%	58.3%	68.2%
Culture	53.3%	53.3%	48.3%	78.3%	43.3%	55.3%

The average score of **Social Dimension is 54%**, with the evaluation based on seven objectives as presented below:

1. **Health conditions for the overall population** which had a weight of 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 60.3%. This objective is being attained thanks to health partners and private institution.
2. **Safety/security** it has as weight 8 scoring and average of 44.4%, the score is low showing very little has been programmed for implementation. The socio-political crises have exposed lapses in this sector.
3. **Educational standards** has as weight 8 i.e. indicating that programs and action plans are high, hence scoring an average of 77%. Here just as is in the health sector, majority of the provider of educational services are private and lay private institutions especially with the existing crisis in the Region. In the existing state institutions inadequate infrastructure, facilities and equipment are bound.
4. **Culture** milieu has as weight 6 scoring an average of 55.3%. This 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 10: Performance of the Social Dimension**

### 6.4.3.2 Economical Dimension

Table 98: Economic Dimension

Economic dimension : Addressing material needs											
Themes Objectives		Weight	Eval 1 (%)	Eval 2 (%)	Eval 3 (%)	Eval 4 (%)	Eval 5 (%)	Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, confort, maintain or long term)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Ownership and use of goods and capital</b>										
1.1	Making it possible to accumulate goods and capital	3	85	80	60	70	65	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	0	80	90	80	85	90	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	
1.3	Ensuring fair exchange value for work	2	60	50	65	55	60	Ensure healthy competition and quick resolution of labour conflicts	Ensure the respect of legislation in place	Should be ongoing	
	<b>Total theme 1 :</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71.7</b>				
<b>2</b>	<b>Quality of goods and services</b>										
2.1	Ensuring equivalence between production and needs	2	50	40	55	60	40	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	

	2.2	Ensuring product durability	2	40	50	25	40	35	Standardise and train on the preservation of products	Fund transformation of natural products	Mid and Long term
		<b>Total theme 2 :</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37.5</b>			
<b>3 Responsible production and consumption</b>											
	3.1	Encouraging responsible consumption	3	10	15	40	40	35	Sensitisation of the population on responsible consumption of products with addictive influences	Fund training programs for the population of the Municipality	Ongoing actions
	3.2	Integrating externalities into the costs	2	0	5	0	5	0	Costs of produce should be moderated for the population	Through government policy	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 3 :</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>			
<b>4 Financial viability</b>											
	4.1	Ensuring the financial viability of projects	3	50	65	50	55	45	Financial programs should ensure viability of projects from inception through completion	Government policy	Ongoing
	4.2	Looking for process optimization	2	20	40	45	50	30	Create general awareness to render optimum satisfaction	Sensitisation of the population of Bamenda I	Ongoing
	4.3	Limiting financial risks	2	10	15	60	40	55	Mitigation measures be developed for businesses to guide against loss	Soujnd insurance policy and structures be put in place and respected by all	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 4 :</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>			
<b>5 Wealth creation</b>											
	5.1	Ensuring that human activity creates exchange value	3	70	85	70	55	60	Promotion of Small and Medium size Enterprise through income generating projects. Sponsorship of graduates by National Employment Fund to build capacities in existing	Skills acquired and knowledge gained will promote the management of values in people	Ongoing actions

									organization		
	5.2	Ensuring the sound management of values and people	3	30	35	25	50	45			
		<b>Total theme 5 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Wealth sharing opportunities</b>										
	6.1	Optimizing the economic spinoffs of projects	3	70	80	75	60	80	Any gains from economic activities should be used to develop or solve problems identified in quarters of Bamenda I	Government policy	Ongoing
	6.2	Building a sound redistribution mechanism	3	20	25	30	35	40	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
	6.3	Making capital accessible	3	30	40	20	15	10	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
		<b>Total theme 6 :</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>			
<b>7</b>	<b>Work conditions</b>										
	7.1	Improving work conditions	3	45	55	60	65	75	This is attain through existing labour laws and guidelines	Better understanding for improved performance	Ongoing actions
	7.2	Promoting skill maintenance, development and sharing	3	45	40	55	60	60	This should be done though development of live skills and promotion of vocational training	Creation of vocational centres and promotion of the culture of sharing of best practices	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 7 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>			

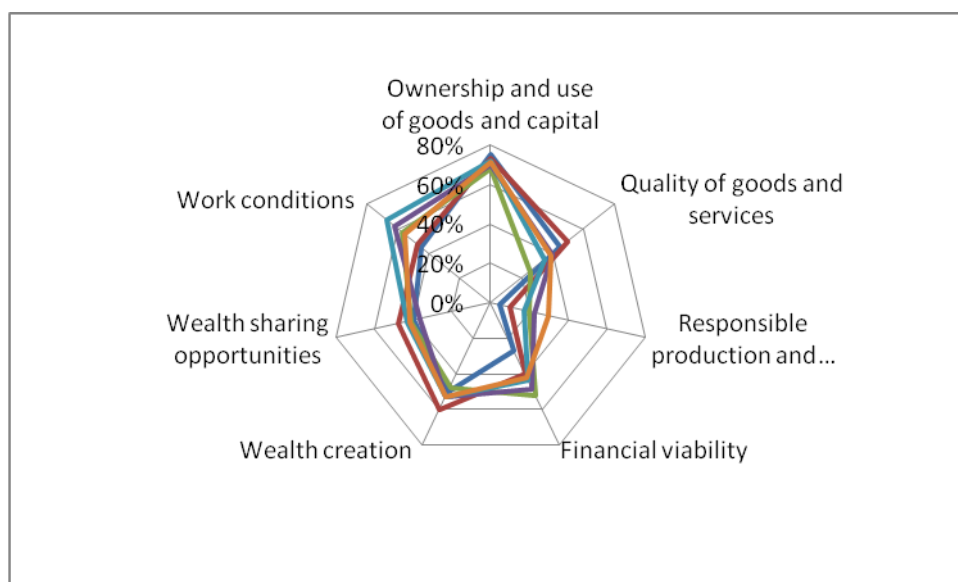
Source: Animbom Consulting Field survey 2019

**Table 99: Performance of the Economical Dimension**

Dimension:	ECONOMICAL					
THEME	NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5	Average
Ownership and use of goods and capital	75%	73.3%	68.3%	70%	71.7%	71.5%
Quality of goods and services	45%	50%	25%	40%	35%	39%
Responsible production and consumption	5%	10%	20%	22.5%	17.5%	30%
Financial viability	26.7%	40%	51.7%	48.3%	43.3%	42%
Wealth creation	50%	60%	47.5%	52.5%	52.5%	52.5%
Wealth sharing opportunities	40%	48.3%	41.7%	36.7%	43.3%	42%
Work conditions	45%	47.5%	57.5%	62.5%	67.5%	56%

The average score of **Economic Dimension is 47.3%**. This evaluation shows that a lot still need to be done to step up activities in this sector. Seven objectives were evaluated under in this dimension which are:

1. **Ownership and use of goods and capital** has as weight 5 with an average score of 71.5% i.e. indicating that programs and action plans selected for economic dimension is high. An indication of high investment in the economic sector. Bamenda I Council is part of the Bamenda City Council thus part of the Regional Head quarter of the North West Region.
2. **Quality of goods and services** has as weight 4 scoring and average of 39%.
3. As concern the third objective Responsible production and consumption, it has as score 5 with an average score of 30.
4. **“Wealth creation”** it has as weight 6 scoring an average of 52.5%.
5. **Wealth sharing opportunities** has as weight 9 with an average score of 45% which is considerably low.. The remaining objectives are as shown in table above.



**Figure 11: Performance of the Economical Dimension**

### 6.4.3.3 Ethical Dimension

Table 100: Ethical Dimension

Ethical dimension : Addressing the need for equity, justice, solidarity, and coherence												
Themes Objectives		Weight	1 Eval (%)	2 Eval (%)	3 Eval (%)	4 Eval (%)	5 Eval (%)	Ave Eval (%)	Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, confort, maintain or long term)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Poverty</b>											
	1.1	Implementing actions targeting the neediest within an organization	3	29	34	40	25	45	35	The projects programmed are designed taking into consideration all state institutions, NGOs and associations	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 targeting the neediest within a community	3	45	65	60	70	75	66	The projects programmed are designed taking into consideration all state institutions, NGOs and associations targetting the neediest population	Develop and promote ethical values by programming inclusive projects in the social areas.	Should be an ongoing process for the short term.
	1.3	Implementing actions aiming to reduce inequalities outside a community	3	35	45	35	37	39	39	Inter-quarter, inter village and intercommunal projects are foreseen in the plan. Partnership agreements signed with CBC-SEEDP program aiming at making all council projects inclusive	The proposed measures should address the issues of solidarity and access to all members of the communities	Projects are short term
		<b>Total theme 1 :</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>46.6%</b>			
<b>2</b>	<b>Solidarity</b>											
	2.1	Encouraging individual autonomy	2	40	50	65	60	70	57	Most projects are priorities of quarters based on Quarter participatory diagnoses geared at	Projects for local solutions enable the people to work	Action is ongoing to uphold the community spirit



										the common good of all. Some of the programmed projects shall be financed through contributions from community members	together	
2.2	Respecting human rights	2	55	63	50	42	67	54.4	The programmed projects are designed to conform to all accepted legislation	Programmed projects are geared at addressing problems while	Should be incorporated in all actions programmed	
2.3	Making sure benefits are impartially distributed	3	65	75	58	65	70	66.6	Needy communities get programmed according to their level of needs	This can vbe ensur ranking of quarters	Activities are ongoing to enable needy communities meet up	
2.4	Considering and recognizing the contribution of minorities	3	80	83	60	45	53	64.2	Inclusion is at the centre of the programmed projects for Bamenda I	This is ensured through the participation of minority in Council activities	Continous involment of monority population and	
2.5	Aiming for equity	3	90	93	80	86	75	84.8	Equity is at the center of all the projects programmed for the population of Bamenda I	This can be attained through participation of all within the Municipaity	Collaboration of the population and the institutions within Bamenda I	
2.6	Improving accessibility	3	92	98	80	75	86	86.2	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	
	<b>Total theme 2 :</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>					
<b>3</b>	<b>Restoration and compensation</b>											

3.1	Setting ecosystem restoration objectives	2	20	31	38	40	35	32.8	Set objectives for the restoration of ecosystem restoration	Improve on the restoration of the ecosystem	Ongoing actions should be geared at maintaining the ecosystem
3.2	Planning for the rehabilitation of sites in the design stages of projects	3	20	30	46	30	35	32.2	Made environmental impact assessment a prerequisite for earmarked projects	To improve on the effects of climate issues, sanitation and hygiene	Ongoing actions in the project implementation process
3.3	Compensating communities suffering negative impacts	2	50	65	44	40	58	65	Compensation programed for communities suffering from negative impacts	Concious action plan for the compensation of needy communities	On going actions programmed
	<b>Total theme 3 :</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>0%</b>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Originality and innovation</b>										
4.1	Diversifying options	2	12	25	34	20	30	24.2	Concious actions made in order to diversify	More openings created for diversification	Continous action
4.2	Fostering the potential for innovation	2	10	30	20	15	25	20	Through the participatory processes	Improvement needed	Continuous action
4.3	Fostering research and development	3	0	10	10	5	20	9	More studies as the projects are implemented	Improvements are more systematic	Ongoing and long-term
	<b>Total theme 4 :</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>25</b>				
<b>5</b>	<b>Common values</b>										
5.1	Fostering the emergence and sharing of common values	3	50	58	55	40	35	45.6	Council should create a forum for experience sharing on common values	Program experience	Respect the values of all the people living in the Municipality

5.2	Ensuring coherence between organizational actions and values	2	60	65	50	65	70	62	Through the involvement of all the organisations involved	Improvement of the existing situation	Ongoing and long term
	<b>Total theme 5 :</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>				

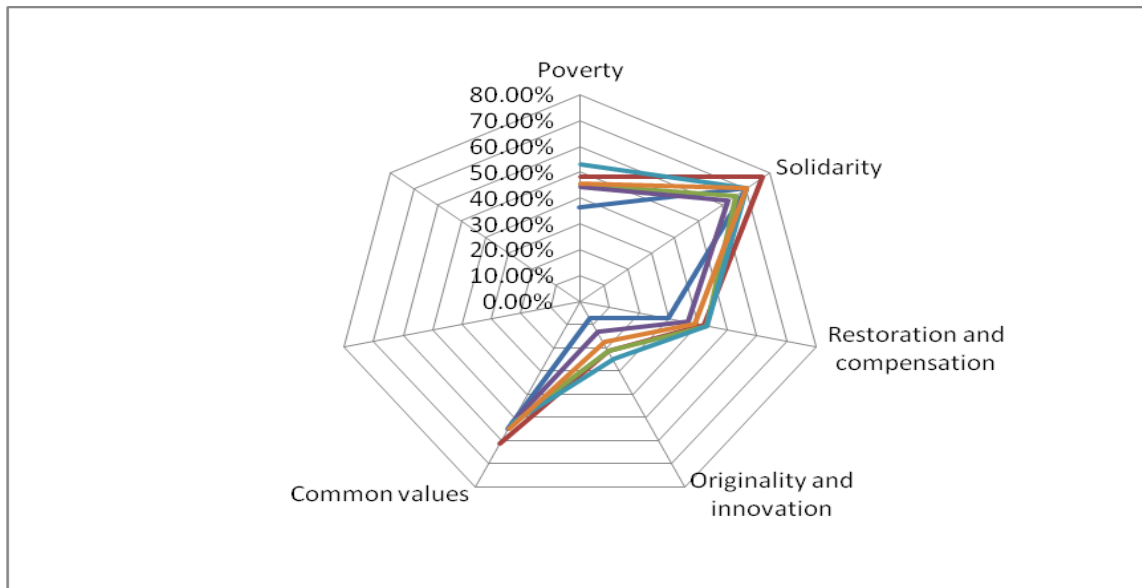
**Table 101: Ethical Dimension**

<b>Dimension:</b>	<b>ETHICAL</b>					
<b>THEME</b>	<b>NOTE 1</b>	<b>NOTE 2</b>	<b>NOTE 3</b>	<b>NOTE 4</b>	<b>NOTE 5</b>	<b>Average</b>
Poverty	36.30%	48%	45%	44%	53%	45.30%
Solidarity	70.30%	77%	65.50%	62.20%	70.20%	70%
Restoration and compensation	30%	42%	42.60%	36.60%	42.60%	38.80%
Originality and innovation	7.30%	21.60%	21.30%	13.30%	25%	17.70%
Common values	55%	61.50%	52.50%	52.50%	52.50%	54.80%

The average score of **ethical dimension is 50.4%**. Five objectives were evaluated under this section. These were:

- 1. Poverty** which has as weight 9 i.e. there are programs and action plans selected for poverty reduction . Achieving this objective is deemed essential to project development hence scoring an average of 45.5%
- 2. Solidarity** has as weight 16 scoring and average of 70% which could be considered high.
- 3. Restoration and compensation** had as weight 7 i.e. indicating that programs and action plans selected to issues of restoration and compensation is low, hence scoring an average of 38.8%,
- 4. Originality and innovation** has as weight 9 with an average score performance of 17.7% which is very low.
- 5. Common values** has as weight 5 with an average score of 54.8.

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.



**Figure 12: Ethical Dimension**

### 6.4.3.4 Ecological Dimension

Table 102: Ecological Dimension

Ecological dimension : Addressing the need for quality environments and long-term availability of resources											
Themes Objectives		Weight	1 Eval (%)	2 Eval (%)	3 Eval (%)	4 Eval (%)	5 Eval (%)	Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, confort, maintain or long term)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Use of renewable resources</b>										
	1.1	Prioritizing renewable resources	2	45	39	35	25	30	No actual measures have been programmed in the CDP to address this sector, rather private institutions are involved in sensitization and research	The Council carry out sensitisation to encourage the population diversify its sources of energy	The Bamenda Master Plan and Bamenda I Council Land Use Plan proposed measures improve on the energy situation in the Municipality
	1.2	Qualifying the importance of maintaining life	2	25	45	30	25	35	Sensitisation on activities that ephasise maintaining of life	Construction of more town greens to offere avenues for relaxation	Ongoing
	1.3	Planning for judicious use of renewable resources	3	30	20	35	40	25	Research and awareness building, forest management and catchment protection	Increased improvement in this area	Medium and long term actions
		<b>Total theme 1 :</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>			
<b>2</b>	<b>Use of non-renewable resources</b>										
	2.1	Assessing the potential for alternative resources	3	40	45	40	20	30	Explore the use of new sources like Biogas within the Municipality	Sensitise on the exploitation of new sources of energy like Biogas	Proposals in the Bamenda Master should be implemented to help in the long term
	2.2	Reusing and recycling	2	25	20	30	35	30	Not proposed in the CDP but population should be sensitised and trained on use of alternative energy	Council should sensitise and train population on household and small scale recycling	Should be an ongoing activity in the Municipality

		<b>Total theme 2 :</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>Use of energy</b>										
	3.1	Planning for judicious energy use	2	50	50	40	30	25	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
	3.2	Prioritizing energy vectors with the least impact	2	50	55	30	25	20	Sensitisation on prioritising energy axes that consume least	Increase provision of energy to needy communities	Ongoing activities
		<b>Total theme 3 :</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Outputs from human activity</b>										
	4.1	Developing our understanding of the withstand capacity of ecosystems	2	10	30	15	20	35	More environmental studies, train on community forest management	Hygiene and sanitation practices in the environment/communities	Ongoing reaction
	4.2	Minimizing outputs	2	10	20	25	30	35	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
	4.3	Minimizing impacts	3	80	85	60	65	75	Change of behaviour the use of mass sensitisation of the population for behaviour change	Programmed activities which will cushion the effects of climate change	Ongoing
	4.4	Measuring the impacts of outputs on environments	3	70	75	65	80	65	Change of behaviour the use of mass sensitisation of the population for behaviour change	Programmed activities which will cushion the effects of climate change	Ongoing
	4.5	Ensuring sound management of hazardous waste	3	10	20	60	70	55	Change of behaviour the use of mass sensitisation of the population for behaviour change	Programmed activities which will cushion the effects of climate change	Ongoing

		<b>Total theme 4 :</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>										
	5.1	Developing knowledge of biodiversity	3	0	20	45	40	45	Carry out capacity building and support to environmental clubs in schools	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
	5.2	Protecting rarefied and endangered species	2	0	10	30	25	20	Sensitization on the issues and protection of forest reserves	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
	5.3	Promoting species with symbolic value	1	0	5	15	10	0			
		<b>Total theme 5 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21.6</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Use of lands</b>										
	6.1	Limiting the impacts on land	3	60	65	50	45	70	Implementation of the Bamenda Land Use Plan and its regulations, Applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
	6.2	Optimizing land use	3	80	75	65	60	55	Implementation of the Bamenda I Land Use Plan and its regulations	Use of diversified medium of communication for sensitisation of the population	Ongoing
	6.3	Maintaining landscape diversity	3	90	80	70	65	60	Sensitization and training on the emerging issues by MINEPED and Associations, Implementation of the Bamenda I Land Use Plan and its regulations, Applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 6 :</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>61.7</b>			
<b>7</b>	<b>Pollutants globally affecting the biosphere</b>										

7.1	Reducing net GHG emissions and/or those already in the atmosphere	1	40	15	10	25	30	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	1	0	5	10	15	0	Sensitization and training on the emerging issues and applying environmental laws	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
7.3	Limiting persistent organic pollutants	1	0	5	15	10	15	Sensitisation of the population on the different organic pollutants and thier sources	Sensitization through media outs by MINEPDED	Ongoing
7.4	Planning global change adaptation measures	3	10	20	10	15	20			
	<b>Total theme 7 :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>			

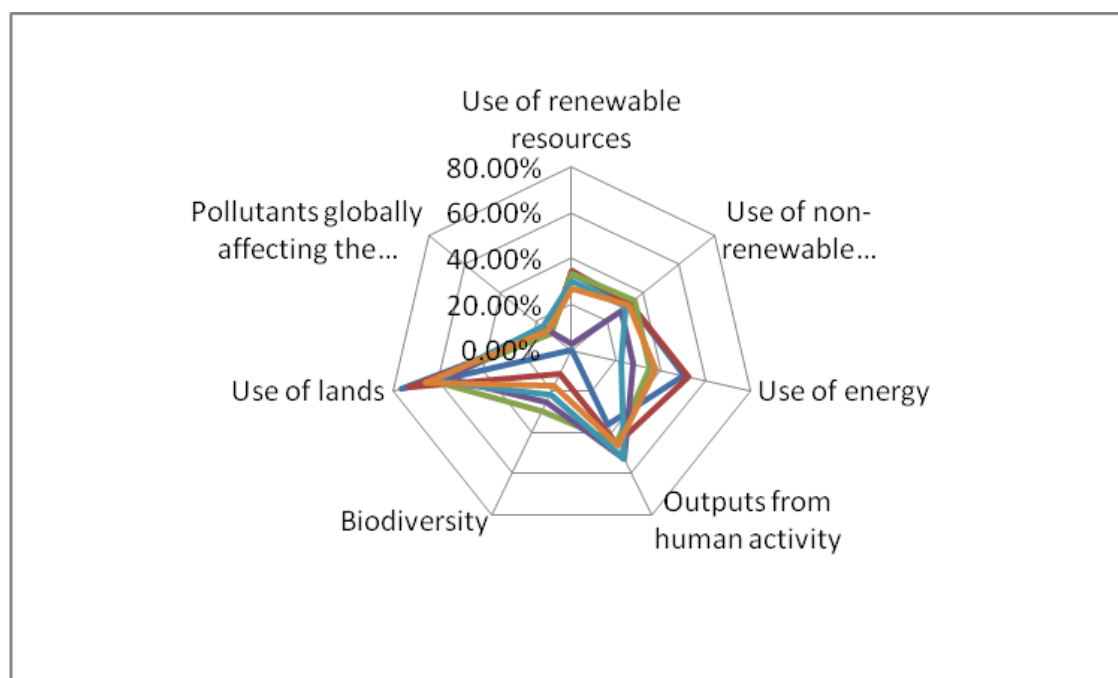


**Table 103: Ecological Dimension**

Dimension:	ECOLOGICAL					
THEME	NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5	Average
Use of renewable resources	33.30%	34.60%	33.30%	3.00%	30%	27%
Use of non-renewable resources	32.50%	32.50%	35%	27.50%	30%	31.50%
Use of energy	50%	52.50%	35%	27.50%	22.30%	37.50%
Outputs from human activity	36%	46%	45%	53%	53%	46.60%
Biodiversity	0%	11.60%	30%	25%	21.60%	17.60%
Use of lands	76.60%	73.30%	61.70%	55.70%	61.70%	65.80%
Pollutants globally affecting the biosphere	12.50%	11.30%	11.30%	16.30%	16.30%	13.50%

The average score of **Ecological dimension is 35%**. Seven objectives were evaluated under this section as follows:

1. **Use of renewable resources** it has as weight 7 i.e. (high priority) indicating that programs and action plans selected for poverty reduction should be of highly considered and thus achieving this objective should be essential . unfortunately it is scored averagely with just 27%.
2. **Use of non-renewable resources** it has as weight 5 scoring and average of 31.5%, the score is low showing very little has been programmed for implementation. The depletion of forest resources is carried out at an alarming rate for the quest for charcoal.
3. **Use of energy** has as weight 4 i.e. (low priority) indicating that programs and action plans are low, hence scoring an average of 37.5%. Energy supply is a constant problem in the Municipality. Some urban and suburban communities are without electricity. The tropical forest is virtually depleted.
4. **Biodiversity** and pollutants scored respectively 17.6% 13.5%. 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 13: Ecological Dimension**

### 6.4.3.5 Governance Dimension

Table 104: Governance Dimension

Governance dimension : Addressing the need for participation, democracy, integration and transparency										
Themes Objectives		Weight	Eval 1 (%)	Eval 2 (%)	Eval 3 (%)	Eval 4 (%)	Eval 5 (%)	Actual and projected measures	Improvement	Priority (React, act, comfort, maintain or long term)
<b>1 Management and decision-making processes</b>										
1.1	Optimizing the use of management tools and processes	2	60	50	65	75	75	Use of proposed organizational chart and job description	Knowledge and skills gained	Ongoing
1.2	Improving decision-making processes	3	60	90	85	70	75	Through the putting in place of a usable organigram and human resource policy	Improvement of working conditions	Ongoing
1.3	Aiming for continuous improvement	3	85	80	90	75	70	Council's Policy document is put in place and implemented, Continuous training of council workers	Improved performance	Ongoing
<b>Total theme 1:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>			
<b>2 Participation and democracy</b>										
2.1	Looking to develop partnerships	3	90	85	50	60	75	Manage existing relationships as well as establish other new ones that can add to resources needed for development in Bamenda III Municipality	Networking nationally and internationally	Ongoing
2.2	Promoting commitment and mobilization	3	80	70	60	60	80	Mobilisation of stakeholders of the Council around Council actions	Sensitisation and information campaigns	Ongoing
2.3	Establishing a common vision	3	95	89	80	70	75	The Council's development vision should be owned by all stakeholders	Sensitisation and information	Ongoing

									of the Council	campaigns	
2.4	Encouraging stakeholder participation	3	95	80	95	85	80	80	Plan and manage information and communication and other technology resources and sharing with stakeholders,	Improved partnerships and stakeholder participation	Ongoing
2.5	Ensuring transparent information through appropriate communication mechanisms	3	90	80	70	75	70	70	Put in place a good internal communication team and encourage regular meetings	Solidarity will be built and transparency imbued in everyone, improving communication	Ongoing
2.6	Promoting democracy	3	50	90	75	70	85	85	Training and improving capacity needs in the institutions and organizations	Improved democratic practices in the workplace	Ongoing Action
	<b>Total theme 2:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>77.5</b>				
<b>3</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>										
3.1	Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	2	95	90	75	60	65	65	Implementing CDP M/E plan, enable the Follow up Committee to be effective through capacity building on the pertinent issues,	Better understanding and implementation of M&E recommendations	Periodical with the project implementation
3.2	Ensuring transparent reporting	2	75	70	85	90	80	80	Improvement of the working environment and capacities through capacity building of Council staffs, regular staff meeting,	More refresher and training workshops and seminars	Ongoing
	<b>Total theme 3:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72.5</b>				
<b>4</b>	<b>Project integration</b>										
4.1	Considering the legal context	2	100	90	90	85	75	75	Ensure the legal statutes in place are implemented within the stipulated timeframe	Ensure that state institutions facilitate the application of the laws in place	Ongoing

	4.2	Including local stakes	3	95	80	90	95	80	Quarter heads, quarter development committees, follow up committees for local solutions should be involved in development actions proposed for the problems within the Municipality	Regular working sessions for all stakeholders within the Municipality	Ongoing
	4.3	Ensuring coherence and integration	3	20	60	75	70	80	Foster the spirit of collaboration between all development stakeholders/partners of the Council	Regular meetings and updates on any changes	Ongoing
	4.4	Ensuring project realism and adaptability	3	60	70	80	90	75	Effective monitoring and evaluation of Council activities and reporting of updates	Effective reports of all activities adapting projects to situational realities	Ongoing
	4.5	Ensuring social acceptance of the project	3	100	80	95	85	75	Involving all development actors of the Council on board all Council activities (Quarter heads, development actors, sectorals and other partners)	Respect all timeframes for activities and let stakeholders know when changes take place and the reasons	Short term and long term
		<b>Total theme 4:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>77</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Subsidiarity</b>										
	5.1	Keeping decision-making close to local stakeholders	3	30	50	65	60	75	Build in the spirit of subsidiarity through capacity building and using other participatory tools	Relationships will improve, there will be delegation of functions and more team building	Ongoing action
	5.2	Fostering stakeholder accountability	3	50	60	50	55	60	All funds for programmed activities should be used judiciously and clear and transparent reports submitted	Ensure transparency in all activities	Ongoing
		<b>Total theme 5:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Risk management</b>										

6.1	Applying the prevention principle	2	10	60	65	50	50	Proper planning should be done in order to prevent any eventualities	Ensure proper planning at all stages of Council activities	Ongoing
6.2	Applying the precaution principle	2	10	50	40	45	60	Proper planning should be done in order to prevent any eventualities that may cause problems for the Council	Ensure proper planning at all stages of Council activities	Ongoing
6.3	Prioritising the fair distribution of risks	1	0	15	25	30	15	accurate planning in order to minimise the risk that may arise from Council activities	Ensure proper planning at all stages of Council activities	Ongoing
	<b>Total theme 6:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>			

Table 105 : Improvement on Governance Dimension

Dimension:	GOVERNANCE					
THEME	NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5	Average
Management and decision-making processes	68.3%	73.3%	80%	73.3%	73.3%	73.6%
Participation and democracy	83.3%	82.3%	71.7%	70%	77.5%	77%
Monitoring and evaluation	85%	80%	80%	75%	72.5%	78.5%
Project integration	75%	76%	86%	85%	77%	80%
Subsidiarity	40%	55%	57.5%	57.5%	67.5%	55.5%
Risk management	6.7%	41.7%	43.3%	41.7%	41.7%	35%

The average performance score of the governance dimension is 62.8%. This was attained by the assessment of the following 05 objectives:

1. **Management and decision-making processes** which had a weight of 8, with an average score of 73.6%)
2. **Participation and democracy** has as weight 18 and scoring 77%.
3. **Monitoring and evaluation** has as weight 4 with an average score of 78.6.
4. **Project integration** has as weight 14 and an average score of 80%
5. **Subsidiarity** has as weigh 6 scoring 55.5% and lastly
6. **Risk Management** which equally has as weight 5 with a score of 35%.

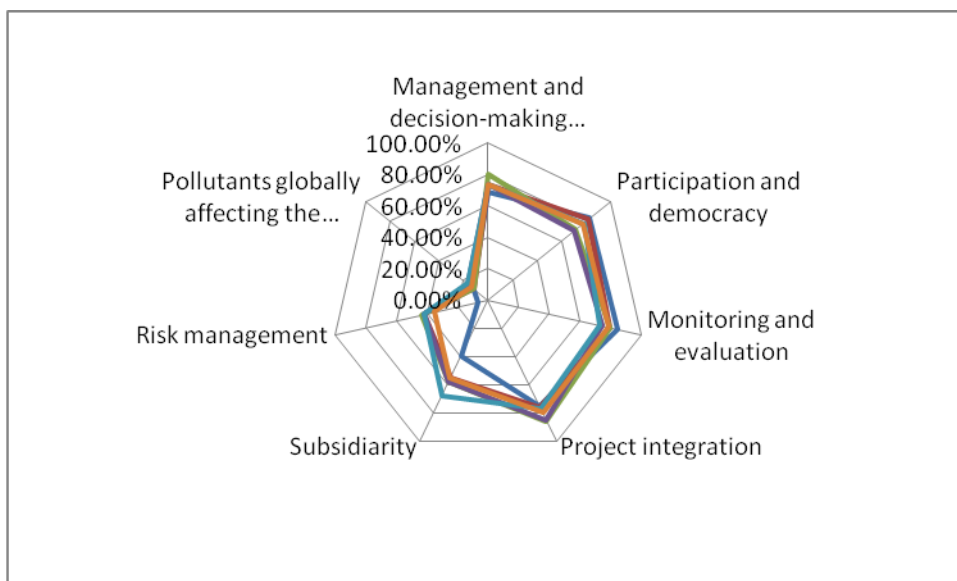


Figure 14: Improvement on Governance Dimension

### 6.4.3.6 Overall Performance of the weighted objectives

Table 106: Overall Performance of the weighted objectives

Project:	Bamenda I Council Development Plan Framework					
Dimension	NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5	Average
Social	54.3%	56.1%	50.7%	58.6%	50%	54%
Economical	50%	47%	44.5%	47.5%	47.3%	47.3%
Ethical	45.3%	56.1%	42%	58.7%	50%	50.4%
Ecological	34.4%	37.4%	36%	33.6%	33.6%	35%
Governance	59.8%	58%	70%	57%	69.3%	62.8%

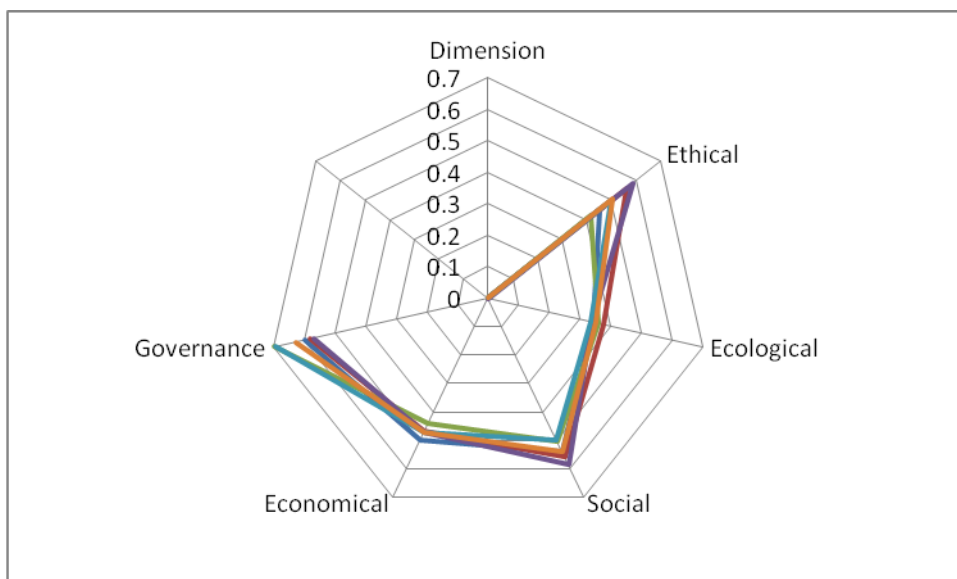


Figure 15: Overall Performance of the weighted objectives

### 6.4.3.7. Improvements and comments

This present the actual and projected measures taken or to be taken to promote sustainable development in Bamenda I Municipality, avenues for improvement and priority of the improvement. The report's aim is to determine which objectives should be prioritized in order to improve the CDP framework in terms of sustainable development.

## 6.5. Operational Planning

### 6.5.1 Triennial programming

The investment projects in the mid term to improve the social, economical and environmental development of the Bamenda I Council area are presented here in below.

#### 6.5.1.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services

**Table 107: Actions and Activities for the Improvement of Basic Social Services**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)		
						2021	2022	2023
PROGRAM 1: IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES Objective: To improve the offer of basic social services	1.1. Health Objective: To improve access to health facilities in Bamenda I Council Area	Extension of wards at the integrated health center Bamendankwe Bamenda I Council Area	Keyak	35,000,000	PIB			
		Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation program	BIC	3,000,000	Council			
		Provision of Medicalised Equipment to the IHC Bamendankwe	Keyak	13,277,019	Council			
		Construction of 02 public toilets	Ajaman	5,000,000	Council			
		Construction of 5 public toilets at custom junction	Alahting II	5,000,000	Council			
		Provision of 6 toilets *3 for men and 3 for women	Mbesoh	5,000,000	Council			
		Provision of Psychosocial assistance to the vulnerable	Mbesoh	2,000,000				
		Construction of 2 public toilets	Ntaafi	5,000,000	Council			
		<b>Sub-total: Health</b>			<b>22,000,000</b>			
		Water extension: From quarter head's compound to Ntameligh 2km, From quarter head's compound to catchment 3km	Mubang	6,000,000	Council & MINDEV EL			
		Increase the capacity of the present catchment at Akum by harnessing nearby springs (replacing old pipes and installing 05 standing taps)	Ntaasah	15,000,000	Council			
		Construction of water catchment at below Pa Tangi compound and extension into the quarter of Ntatitoh	Ntatitoh	15,000,000	Council			
		Construction of a water catchment below Pa Forbah with a capacity of 500m3 and extension of the quarter	Ntahgang	15,000,000	Council			
		Construction of a water catchment uphill around pa Ndifor Musa and extend water supply to quarter with the provision of 4 stand taps.	Nyambore	8,000,000	Council			
		Construction of water catchment at the Bafut-Ngemba forest (4Km) increases the water supply to tank at Akwena I	Akwena I	20,000,000	Council			
		Extension of portable water to quarter from Cattle market road – 1 km with 05 stand taps	Nkineh	2,000,000	GP IRDP			
		Construction of a storage tank of 5000m3 and installation of 3 public taps in the quarter	Akwombong	6,000,000	GP IRDP			
		Feasibility studies to improve the gravity wate system supply	BIC	4,021,148	PNDP			
		Commisioning of the Akumbele water treatment plant extension and rehabilitate the 100 m3 reservoir at the Palace	Ntaafi	5,000,000	CAMWATER			



	Extension of pipe borne water from Alahting II to ( Governor's new residence) new layout of a distance of 1.3 km	Alotimesing	32,547,431	CAMWATER			
	Extension of pipe borne water to GBHS Mendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	10,368,945	CAMWATER			
	Rehabilitation of 01 fire hydrant at the market	Alotimesing	1,200,000	CAMWATER			
	Construction og 04 new hydrants	site to be located	18,000,000	CAMWATER			
	Extension of Ntamafe I and II water supply scheme	Ntamafe I & II	26,492,342	Council/PIB			
	Rehabilitation and extension of Nesirine portable water supply scheme	Nesirine	29,705,414	Council/PIB			
	Rehabilitation and extension of the Bangshie and Abumuchwi water supply scheme	Bangshie - Abumuchwi	56,667,600	Council/PIB			
	Technico-financial studies for the construction of water supply by gravity to GRA New lay out, Bamnda I	alahting	31,023,484	Council/PIB			
	<b>Sub-total: Water Supply</b>		<b>302,026,364</b>				
<b>1.3 Basic Education</b>	Construction of school toilet in GS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,800,000	PIB			
	Rehabilitation of GS Station	Alahting I	11,250,000	PIB			
	Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Army Camp	Alahting II	18,000,000	PIB			
	Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,000,000	PIB			
	Provision of didactic materials (Minimum package) to Nursery and Primary schools	BIC	10,000,000	Council			
	Construction of VIP latrine at GS Ntanche I	Ntanche I	5,000,000	BCC			
	construction of VIP latrine at GS Bangshe	Bangshe	5,000,000	BCC			
	Construction of VIP latrine at GS Station	Alahting II	5,000,000	BCC			
	<b>Sub-total: Basic Education</b>		<b>73,050,000</b>				
<b>1.4 Secondary Education</b>	Creation and construction of a government secondary school	Ntanche II	100,000,000	Council/PIB			
	Constration and equipment of a library for GBHS Bamendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	100,000,000	Council/MINDEVEL			
	Construction and equipment of 04 classrooms in GBHS Bamendankwe	Alahting I (GBHS)	44,000,000	Council			
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary Education</b>		<b>244,000,000</b>				
<b>1.5 Women's Empowerment &amp; Family Protection</b>							
	<b>Sub-total: Women's Empowerment &amp; Family Protection</b>		<b>0</b>				
<b>1.6 Social Protection</b>	Equipment support to vulnerable population	BIC	3,000,000	PIB			
	Equipment support to vulnerable population	BIC	3,000,000	Council			
	<b>Sub-total: Social Protection</b>		<b>3,000,000</b>				
<b>1.7 Housing &amp; Urban</b>	Support to Council for street lighting	BIC	148,000,000	BCC/MINDHU			

	<b>Development</b>	Provision of solar street lights in some of the quarter of Bamenda I; 2) Alahting II, 3) Custome junction-Palace, 4) GBHS entrance-Alahting-Pastoral center, 5) New road-EFB-Alosementing-Sanimuka; 6) Ntamafe II-CCM, 7) GBHS Campus-Mendankwe, 8) Atogolah-Ntahsia, 9) Ajaman-Kiyah, 10) Ntoh-Ntafubuh, 11) Bangshie, 12) Custome- Blue Moon, 13) Nacho Junction- Angel of Bethany, 14) Abumuchwi -Ntanche I	BIC	957,760,954	MINDHU			
		Low cost housing in Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	500,000,000	Council/FEICOM			
		Council Guest House	BIC	600,000,000	Council/FEICOM			
		<b>Sub-total: Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		<b>2,205,760,954</b>				

### 6.5.1.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Table 108: Action and activities for the Promotion of economic development

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	2022	2023	
Program 2: Promotion of economic development and environmental protection Objective: To improve local economy and promote sustainable development	2.1 Agriculture	Installation of a food storage unit for women CIGs ( for potatoes and maize)	Akwena I	30,000,000	Council				
		Support to Cooperatives	BIC	7,000,000	PIB				
		Provision of farm inputs and tools to farmers in the Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	2,000,000	Council				MINADER/ MINEPIA
		<b>Sub-total: Agriculture</b>		<b>39,000,000</b>					
	2.2 Livestock	Rehabilitation of the Bamenda I slaughter house	Achichem	16,000,000	PIB				MINEPIA
		organise annual exhibitions and encourage fish farmers and innovators agric-pastoral show for five years	BIC	15,000,000	Council				MINADER/ MINEPIA
		<b>Sub-total: Livestock</b>		<b>31,000,000</b>					
	2.3 Trade	Construction of 20 close up sheds in Bamenda I market	Ntamaafe II	38,730,939	Council/PND P				MINCOMMERC E
		construction of 10 close up sheds at Mile 1, Bamenda I Council Area	Ayaba	17,487,020	Council				MINCOMMERC E
		construction of 10 close up sheds at hot spot area below the cattle market with VIP toilet, water and electricity facilities	Achichem I & II	50,000,000	Council				MINCOMMERC E
		<b>Sub-total: Trade and Commerce</b>		<b>106,217,959</b>					

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
	<b>2.4 Energy</b>	Installation of a 100KV step down transformer in the quarter about 3Km from the high tension line in Akumbele	Abumuchwi II	50,000,000	Council/PIB				
		Extension of electricity to other parts of the quarter and installation of public lights at the 03 main junctions of the quarter	Akefu	4,000,000	Council				MINEE
		Extension of electricity supply from Pa Achuche to Pa Khissang George to cover a distance of 300meters	Chere	30,000,000	Council/PIB				
		Extension of electricity line form upper Menka to Ntaafor and from upper Menka to Nesirini	Menka	20,000,000	Council				MINEE
		Replacement of broken poles and cables form Butah, Ntaatitoh to Ngohngang(1km)	Ngohgam	12,119,950	Council/PIB				
		Rural extension of electricity to Njihngang quarter from Bujong II to Njihngang	Njihngang	50,000,000	Council/PIB				
		Extension of electricity into Nyambore quarter through a 100KV stepdown transformer from high tension at Metangoh junction to quarter (4Km)	Nyambore	10,000,000	Council/PIB				MINEE
		Provision of Solar Street lights in some of the quarters of Bamenda I 1) Akumbele – Moyo – Abumuchwi; 2) Alahting II ; 3) Customs junction-Palace; 4) GBHS entrance-Alahting-PastoralCenter ; 5)New Road-EFB-Alosementing-Sanimuka; 6)Ntamaafe II-CCM,; 7)GBHS Campus-Mendankwe;; 8)Atogolah-Ntahsia ; 9)Ajaman-Kiyak; 10) Ntoh- Ntafubuh; 11) Bangshie ; 12) Customs – Blue Moon ; 13) Nacho Junction- Angel of Bethany; 14) Abumuchwi- Ntanche I(MINH DU Project)	Bamenda I Council	957,760,954	MINDHU				MINEE

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification	Ntafubu, Mubang and Menka	53,310,825	MINDEVEL				MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification project of Bujong I & II quaters	Bujong I & II	32,061,066	Council/PIB				MINEE
		Extension of rural electrification project of Kenelare quarter	Kenelare	35,710,128	Council/PIB				MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification project of Ntenefor quater	Ntenefor	19,241,941	Council/PIB				MINEE
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification project of Akwena I quater	Akwena I	12,366,642	Council/PIB				MINEE
		<b>Sub-total: Energy</b>		<b>1,286,571,506</b>					
	<b>2.5 Mines, Industries and Technological Development</b>								
		identification of quarries and potential quarry sites within the municipality	BIC	500,000	Council				
		Sensitisation and education of quarry exploiters on sustainable quarry management	BIC	250,000	Council				
		<b>Sub-total: Mines and Industries</b>		<b>750,000</b>					
	<b>2.6 Public Works</b>								
		Rehabilitation of road linking Akwena I and Ntanche II	Akwena I and Ntanche II	27,000,000	PIB				MINTP
		Rehabilitation of roads from : Akwena I to GBHS tthrough Akwena II ; G.B.H.S Bamendankwe to Pastoral Center ( 3 km) Memutah	Akwena II	27,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Tarring of 2,900 m road from Blue Moon-old CENAJES	Aningdoh II	751,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Construction of bridges linking Atogolah and Ntaasha and Atogolah. Ntamafe I (8m wide) Road linking Atogolah and Nsanimukah	Atogolah	40,000,000	Council				MINTP

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
		Construction of 03 culvert boxes leading to GSS Bangshie	Bangshie	15,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Grading of roads from the main road to the quarter head's compound 250m.From Pa Kissup to Pa Super and back to Orange Antenna 500m.	Chere	20,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Constructuin of a reinforced 800 mm diameter concrete culvert	Fenongwo	4,996,694	MINDEVEL				MINTP
		Construction of a culvert linking Keyaka to Ntenefor	Keyaka	3,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Construction of 03 culvert boxes linking Mbakere and Ntaatitoh	Mbakere/ Ntaatitoh	15,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Construction of 3 culverts within the quarter	Mbesoh	9,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Construction of gutters and 04 culverts from palace junction to Menka	Menka	25,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Maintenance of roads from Ngohngang to Bangshie and Ngohngang to Ntafubuh (2km)	Ngohngang	20,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Construction of a bridge from Ntamafe I to Atougolah (6 x 4m)	Ntamafe I	20,000,000	Council				MINTP
		Construction of 10 m bridge linking Aningdoh II to Ntanche I	Ntanche I	47,457,969	Council/PND P				MINTP
		Construction of a bridge of 10m by 5m at the boundary between Akwena I and Ntanche I.	AkwenaI/ Ntanche I	40,000,000	Council /PIB				MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church	Ntenefor	4,896,391	MINDEVEL				MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around quarter head's compound	Ntenefor	4,796,090	MINDEVEL				MINTP
		Grading of roads from palace to Menka ( 2 km)	Ntoh	15,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		The construction of a permanent bridge over the stream in the quarter, below the catholic Church, the boundary between Abangoh and	Abangoh	40,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
		Ntaasa, below GS Abangoh and GSS Abangoh							
		Construction of a 4m wide by 5 m long bridge behind the Bamenda I Council below Pa Jing Adamu	Alahting I	25,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Construction of an 8m span bridge linking quarter head's compound and LAFTA	Akwonbong	45,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Rehabilitation of a 1.5 Km road from Nesirine to Abuhmuchwi I with the provision of a drainage	Nesirine	20,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Construction of bridge linking Abangoh through NACHO junction to Upper Atu-Azire	INTER COMMUNUAL	17,000,000	BIC &BIIC				
		Construction of road linking Abangoh through NACHO junction to Upper Atu-Azire (1.5Km)	INTER COMMUNUAL	150,000,000	MINDHU				
		Construction of road from NACHO Junction to Old CENAJES (1.2km)	INTER COMMUNUAL	120,000,000	MINDHU				
		Construction of road from Ahningdoh I (Blue moon)through old CENAJES to Njimafor (Dam) 2.9Km	INTER COMMUNUAL	1,351,000,000	MINDHU				
		Construction of 05 culverts along the 2Km road linking Bangshie and Banjah(BIC&BIIC Project)	INTER COMMUNUAL	5,000,000	MINDHU				
		Opening and grading of 2.5 km if roadsfrom Nyambore junction through Ajaman-Takan Hotel junction	Nyambore/Ajama n	33,000,000	MINDEVEL				MINTP
		Grading of roads: Azani-Orphanange; Azani-Angel of Bethany, Azani through oxygen spot to Angel of Bethany; Azani through end of tar Pa Thaddeus to Catholic church	Abangoh	27,000,000	Council/PIB				MINTP
		Rehabilitation of access road to the cattle market -500m	Achichem	250,000,000	MINDHU/BC C				MINTP

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
		construction of road from Prison junction to Bamenda I market- 1.1Km	Alahting II	451,000,000	MINGDHU/B CC				MINTP
		construction of road from Custom junction to GBHS junction- 1.5 Km	Alahting II	647,000,000	MINHDU/BC C				
		construction of road New Road-Cattle market-Bujong market-Mutangoh market 3Km	Achichem, Bujong, Mutangoh	1,398,000,000	MINHDU/BC C				
		construction of road PCC Mendankwe church junction-Apostolic church - 1.5Km	Menka	699,000,000	MINHDU/BC C				
		Construction of road Palace-Catholic church-Vocational centre-Atougoumulah-Apostolic church - 1.9 Km	Menka, Atougoulah	855,000,000	MINHDU/BC C				
		Construction of foot bridge linking Ntasia and Akefu	Ntasia/Akefu	5,000,000	BCC				
		construction of a foot bridge linking Atugulah and Nsanimukah	Nsanimukah	5,000,000	BCC				
		Construction of a foot bridge linking Akefu and Bujing I	Bujong I	5,000,000	BCC				
		Construction of a foot bridge linking Kenelare and Ntahfubuh	Kenelare	5,000,000	BCC				
		<b>Sub-total: Public Works</b>		<b>7,242,147,144</b>					
	<b>2.7 Transport</b>	Construction of the Regional Bus Terminal(MINH DU Project)	Alahting I	190,000,000	MINDHU				
		<b>Sub-total: Transport</b>		<b>190,000,000</b>					
	<b>2.8 Environm ent</b>	Reafforestation scheme in Ajaman (provision of trees, seedlings)	Ajaman	1,000,000					MINEPDED
		Decoration of road with trees in the entire quarter. Planting of trees along the streets of the quarter	Akefu	1,000,000					MINEPDED
		Planting of environmental friendly trees in the quarter	Alosimenting	1,000,000	Council				MINEPDED

Technica I Program s	Actions (Sub- Programs )	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	202 2	202 3	
		Planting of trees around catchment areas	Mbakere	1,000,000	Council				MINEPDED
		Tree planting at the catchment sites in the quartwe	Menka	1,000,000	Council				MINEPDED
		Planting of water friendly trees at the water catchments below Abangoh, Ntaasa and C bend below Ngong Simon.	Ntaasah	1,000,000	Council				MINEPDED
		Planting of environmental friendly trees	Ntanche II	1,000,000	Council				
		Planting of trees to expand shrines and catchments areas(BBC Project)	Bamenda I Council area	2,000,000					
		Regulatory tool for the management of risk zones in Abangoh, Ntahngang and Upper Atu-Azire	INTER COMMUNUAL	25,000,000					
		Protection of the Bamenda Escarpment at Achichem I &II, Alahting II, Ayaba, Aningdoh I, Sisia and Ntambag(BIC&BIIC Project)	INTER COMMUNUAL	75,000,000					
		Construction of a VIP latrine with 03 compartment with 06 squatting holes at Bamenda I market	Ntamafe II	4,825,372	Council				MINCOMMERC E/MINEPDEP
		Reafforestation of catchment areas and council forest	BIC	20,000,000	PIB				MINEPDED
		<b>Sub-total: Environment</b>		<b>133,825,372</b>					
	<b>2.9 Tourism and Liesure</b>	Rehabilitation of the shrine at Achichem	Achichem	5,000,000	Council				
		Rehabilitation of the leisure spot at C-Bend Station Hill	Alahting	1,000,000	Council				
		Creation of city garden with leisure facilities for children	BIC	20,000,000	Council				
		Rehabilitation of the Palace Museum	Ntoh	10,000,000	Council				
		Creation of the Bamenda I Tourism Board	BIC	5,000,000	Council				
		<b>Sub-total: Tourism and Liesure</b>		<b>41,000,000</b>					
	<b>2.10 Small</b>	creation of an inventory of SME in the	BIC	15,000,000	Council				



Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	2022	2023	
	<b>&amp; Medium-Sized Enterprises</b>	Bamenda I Council area							
		Organisation of trade fair for SME within the Bamenda I Council Area	BIC	10,000,000	Council				
		<b>Sub-total: Small &amp; Medium-Sized Enterprises</b>			<b>25,000,000</b>				

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

Table 109: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of culture, sports and Support to Youths

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	2022	2023	
<b>PROGRAM 3: PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS</b> <b>Objective:</b> To accompany the development of culture, sports and support to youths	<b>3.1 Culture</b>	Equipment support to Craft office	BIC	4,000,000	PIB				MINAC
		support for the construction of a multipurpose hall below the quarter head's compound	Achichem I & II	5,000,000	Council				MINAC
		Support for the renovation the palace	Ntoh	5,000,000	Council				MINAC
		organisation of annual cultural festivals	BIC	3,000,000					MINAC
		Construction of cultural center complex consisting of a Museum, library, film hall, events center, theater, cafes		100,000,000					MINAC
		<b>Sub-total: Culture</b>			<b>113,000,000</b>				
	<b>3.2 Sports &amp; Physical Education</b>	Feasibility studies for the construction of district stadium for Bamenda I Council(BCC Project)	BIC	10,000,000	Council				
		Restatement and Organisation of the annual Hill-top race	BIC	3,000,000					
		<b>Sub-total: Sports &amp; Physical Education</b>			<b>13,000,000</b>				

	<b>3.3 Youth &amp; Civic Education</b>	Support to Youth Association for income generating activities	BIC	4,950,000				
		Scholarship for meriterious and vulnerable students and professional capacity building to youths	BIC	5,000,000				
		<b>Sub-total: Youth &amp; Civic Education</b>		<b>9,950,000</b>				
	<b>3.4 Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>	feasibility studies for the Creation and construction of a vocational training center in Ntaasia	Ntaasia	5,000,000	Council			
		Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II ( Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Center)	Alahting II	40,000,000	Council			MINTP
		<b>Sub-total: Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>		<b>45,000,000</b>				

### 6.5.1.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration

Table 110: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Good Governance and Local Administration

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)			Partners
						2021	2022	2023	
<b>PROGRAM 4: GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION</b> Objective: To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program	<b>4.1 Project Management</b>	Feasibility studies for 2022 projects	BIC	30,000,000	Council				
		Resource mobilisations for funding of projects of 2022 and 2023	BIC	5,000,000	Council				
		Feasibility studies for 2023 to 2025 projects	BIC	40,000,000	Council				
		Resource mobilisations for funding of projects for 2024 and 2025	BIC						
		<b>Sub-total: Project Management</b>			<b>75,000,000</b>				
	<b>4.2 Financial Management</b>	Training of CFO and other Staff of the Finance Department on current financial management tools and softwares	BIC	1,500,000	Council				MINDEVEL /PNDP
		<b>Sub-total: Financial Management</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>				
	<b>4.3 Management of Assets</b>	Updating of the Council's Assets inventory	BIC	1,000,000	Council				MINDEVEL /PNDP
		Purchase of a 4x4 pick-up for the BIC	BIC	28,000,000	Council/FEI COM				FEICOM
		Purchase of heavy duty equipment	BIC	300,000,000	Council/FEI COM				FEICOM
		<b>Sub-total: Management of Assets</b>			<b>329,000,000</b>				
	<b>4.4 Human Resources</b>	Need assessment for capacity of council staff	BIC	500,000	Council				
		Training of council staff in various areas of need	BIC	4,500,000	Council				MINDEVEL /PNDP
		Recruitment of Council Staff	BIC		Council				
		Capacity Building of the s CDO and staff on project proposal writing and fundraising	BIC	500,000	Council				MINDEVEL /PNDP
		<b>Sub-total: Human Resources</b>			<b>5,500,000</b>				
	<b>4.5</b>	4.5.1. Production 1000 copies of the Council Annual	BIC	1,500,000	Council				MINDEVEL

<b>Development of communication and public relations</b>	Newsletter								/PNDP
	4.5.2. Production and broadcasting of a weekly Bamenda I Council public relation program	BIC	2,000,000	Council					CRTV
	4.5.3. Organisation of quarterly workshops with key stakeholders for communication of council activities	BIC	4,000,000	Council					
	4.5.4. Organisation of Bamenda I open day	BIC	1,000,000	Council					
	4.5.4. Partnership visit of council authorities abroad	BIC	5,000,000	Council					MINDEVEL
	<b>Sub-total: Development of communication and public relations</b>		<b>13,500,000</b>						
<b>4.6 Management of Civil Status</b>	4.6.3. Training of 3 staff of the Civil Status Department of computerization of Civil Status activities	BIC	500,000	Council					
	4.6.4. Provision of stationaries to the civil status department	BIC	2,000,000	Council					
	Provision of ICT equipment for the Civil Status department		1,500,000						
	<b>Sub-total: Management of Civil Status</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>						

## 6.5.2 Councils Inter-Communal Projects

**Table 111: Councils Inter-Communal Projects**

Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Year of realisation					Partners
					2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<b>1.1. Housing and Urban Development</b>	1.1.1 Upper Atua Azire/Abangoh to Lower Atua-Azire of length 694m, BIIC (50%), BIC (50%)	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC&BIC)	7,500,000	PIB						BIIC, BIIC, FEICOM
	1.1.2 Rehabilitate NACHO Junction - Former CENAJES of length 1,14km, BIIC (50%), BIC (50%)	Atuakom, Abangoh (BIIC&BIC)	8,750,000	PIB						BIIC, BIC, FEICOM
	1.1.3 Rehabilitation of the road linking Ndzah and Bangshie	Ndzah, Bangshie (DI &BIIC)	7,500,000	PIB						BIC, BIIC, FEICOM
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>23,750,000</b>							

### 6.5.3 Annual Investment Plan (AIP) 2021

#### 6.5.3.1 Program 1: Improvement of Basic Social Services

**Table 112: Actions and Activities for the Improvement of Basic Social Services**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)	Partners
						2021	
PROGRAM 1: IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES Objective: To improve the offer of basic social services	<b>1.1. Health Objective:</b> To improve access to health facilities in Bamenda I Council Area	Extension of wards at the integrated health center Bamendankwe Bamenda I Council Area	Keyak	35,000,000	PIB		
		Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation program	BIC	1,000,000	Council		
		<b>Sub-total: Health</b>		<b>36,000,000</b>			
	<b>Water Supply</b>	Feasibility studies to improve the gravity water system supply	BIC	4,021,148	PNDP		
		<b>Sub-total: Water Supply</b>		<b>4,021,148</b>			
	<b>1.3 Basic Education</b>	Construction of school toilet in GS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,800,000	PIB		
		Rehabilitation of GS Station	Alahting I	11,250,000	PIB		
		Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Army Camp	Alahting II	18,000,000	PIB		
		Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Abangoh	Abangoh	9,000,000	PIB		
		Provision of didactic materials (Minimum package) to Nursery and Primary schools	BIC	10,000,000	Council		
		<b>Sub-total: Basic Education</b>		<b>58,050,000</b>			
	<b>1.6 Social Protection</b>	Equipment support to vulnerable population	BIC	3,000,000	PIB		
		<b>Sub-total: Social Protection</b>		<b>3,000,000</b>			
		Council Guest House	BIC	600,000,000	Council/FEICOM		FEICOM/MINDHU/MINTP
	<b>Sub-total: Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		<b>600,000,000</b>				

### 6.5.3.2 Program 2: Promotion of Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Table 113: Action and Activities for the Promotion of Economic Development

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)	Partners
						2021	
		Support to Cooperatives	BIC	7,000,000	PIB		
		<b>Sub-total: Agriculture</b>		<b>7,000,000</b>			
	<b>2.2 Livestock</b>	Rehabilitation of the Bamenda I slaughter house	Achichem	16,000,000	PIB		MINEPIA
		<b>Sub-total: Livestock</b>		<b>16,000,000</b>			
	<b>2.3 Trade</b>	Construction of 20 close up sheds in Bamenda I market	Ntamaafe II	38,730,939	Council/PNDP		MINCOMMERCE
		<b>Sub-total: Trade and Commerce</b>		<b>38,730,939</b>			
		Technico-financial studies for rural electrification	Ntafubu, Mubang and Menka	53,310,825	MINDEVEL		MINEE
		<b>Sub-total: Energy</b>		<b>53,310,825</b>			
	<b>2.5 Mines, Industries and Technological Development</b>	identification of quarries and potential quarry sites within the municipality	BIC	500,000	Council		
		Sensitisation and education of quarry exploiters on sustainable quarry management	BIC	250,000	Council		
		<b>Sub-total: Mines and Industries</b>		<b>750,000</b>			
	<b>2.6 Public Works</b>	Rehabilitation of road linking Akwena I and Ntanche II	Akwena I and Ntanche II	27,000,000	PIB		MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter concrete culvert	Fenongwo	4,996,694	MINDEVEL		MINTP
		Construction of 10 m bridge linking Aningdoh II to Ntanche I	Ntanche I	47,457,969	Council/PNDP		MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church	Ntenefor	4,896,391	MINDEVEL		MINTP
		Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around quarter head's compound	Ntenefor	4,796,090	MINDEVEL		MINTP
		Opening and grading of 2.5 km if roads from Nyambore junction through Ajaman-Takan Hotel junction	Nyambore/Ajama	33,000,000	MINDEVEL		MINTP
		<b>Sub-total: Public Works</b>		<b>122,147,144</b>			
	<b>2.7 Transport</b>	Construction of the Regional Bus Terminal (MINH DU Project)	Alahting I	190,000,000	MINDHU		
		<b>Sub-total: Transport</b>		<b>190,000,000</b>			
		Construction of a VIP latrine with 03 compartment with 06 squatting holes at Bamenda I market	Ntamafe II	4,825,372	Council		MINCOMMERCE/MINEPDEP
		Reafforestation of catchment areas and council forest	BIC	20,000,000	PIB		MINEPDED
		<b>Sub-total: Environment</b>		<b>24,825,372</b>			

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)	Partners
						2021	
	<b>2.9 Tourism and Liesure</b>	Rehabilitation of the shrine at Achichem	Achichem	5,000,000	Council		
		Rehabilitation of the leisure spot at C-Bend Station Hill	Alahting	1,000,000	Council		
		Creation of city garden with leisure facilities for children	BIC	20,000,000	Council		
		Rehabilitation of the Palace Museum	Ntoh	10,000,000	Council		
		Creation of the Bamenda I Tourism Board	BIC	5,000,000	Council		
		<b>Sub-total: Tourism and Liesure</b>			<b>41,000,000</b>		

### 6.5.3.3 Culture, Sports and support to Youths

Table 114: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Culture, Sports and Support to Youths

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)	Partners
						2021	
<b>PROGRAM 3: PROMOTION OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND SUPPORT TO YOUTHS</b> <b>Objective:</b> To accompany the development of culture, sports and support to youths	<b>3.1 Culture</b>	Equipment support to Craft office	BIC	4,000,000	PIB		MINAC
		<b>Sub-total: Culture</b>		<b>4,000,000</b>			
	<b>3.3 Youth &amp; Civic Education</b>	Support to Youth Association for income generating activities	BIC	4,950,000			
		Scholarship for meriterious and vulnerable students and professional capacity building to youths	BIC	5,000,000			
		<b>Sub-total: Youth &amp; Civic Education</b>		<b>9,950,000</b>			
	<b>3.4 Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>	Feasibility studies for the Creation and construction of a vocational training centre in Ntaasia	Ntaasia	5,000,000	Council		
		Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II ( Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Center)	Alahting II	40,000,000	Council		MINTP
		<b>Sub-total: Employment, Professional &amp; Technical</b>		<b>45,000,000</b>			



**6.5.3.4 Program 4: Governance and Local Administration**  
**Table 115: Actions and Activities for the Promotion of Good Governance**

Technical Programs	Actions (Sub-Programs)	Activities (Projects)	Location	Cost	Sources of Funding	Period (Year)	Partners
						2021	
<b>PROGRAM 4: GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION</b> Objective: To coordinate and monitor all activities of the program	<b>4.1 Project Management</b>	Feasibility studies for 2022 projects	BIC	30,000,000	Council		
		Resource mobilizations for funding of projects of 2022 and 2023	BIC	5,000,000	Council		
	<b>Sub-total: Project Management</b>				<b>35,000,000</b>		
	<b>4.2 Financial Management</b>	Training of CFO and other Staff of the Finance Department on current financial management tools and software	BIC	1,500,000	Council		MINDEVEL/PN DP
		<b>Sub-total: Financial Management</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>	
	<b>4.3 Management of Assets</b>	Updating of the Council's Assets inventory	BIC	1,000,000	Council		MINDEVEL/PN DP
		Purchase of a 4x4 pick-up for the BIC	BIC	28,000,000	Council/FEICOM		FEICOM
					<b>29,000,000</b>		
	<b>4.4 Human Resources</b>	Need assessment for capacity of council staff	BIC	500,000	Council		
		Training of council staff in various areas of need	BIC	4,500,000	Council		MINDEVEL/PN DP
		Recruitment of Council Staff	BIC	200,000	Council		
		Capacity Building of the s CDO and staff on project proposal writing and fundraising	BIC	500,000	Council		MINDEVEL/PN DP
	<b>Sub-total: Human Resources</b>				<b>5,700,000</b>		
	<b>4.5 Development of communication and public relations</b>	4.5.1. Production 1000 copies of the Council Annual Newsletter	BIC	1,500,000	Council		MINDEVEL/PN DP
		4.5.2. Production and broadcasting of a weekly Bamenda I Council public relation program	BIC	2,000,000	Council		CRTV
		4.5.3. Organisation of quarterly workshops with key stakeholders for communication of council activities	BIC	4,000,000	Council		
		4.5.4. Organisation Bamenda I open day	BIC	1,000,000	Council		
		4.5.4.Partnership visit of council authorities abroad	BIC	5,000,000	Council		MINDEVEL
	<b>Sub-total: Development of communication and public relations</b>				<b>13,500,000</b>		

<b>4.6 Managem nt of Civil Status</b>	4.6.3. Training of 3 staff of the Civil Status Department of computerization of Civil Status activities	BIC	500,000	Council		
	4.6.4. Provision of stationeries to the civil status department	BIC	2,000,000	Council		
	Provision of ICT equipment for the Civil Status department		1,500,000	Council		
	<b>Sub-total: Management of Civil Status</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>			

### **6.5.3.5 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.

#### **6.5.3.5.1 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:

- 1) The main potential impacts and Mitigation measures;
- 2) The Socio- environmental management plan.

**Table 116: Potential Socio-environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

<b>CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential impact</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of wards at the integrated health centre Bamendankwe Bamenda I Council Area</li> <li>- Construction of school toilet in GS Abangoh</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of GS Station</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Army Camp</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Abangoh</li> <li>- Council Guest House</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the Bamenda I slaughter house</li> <li>- Construction of 20 close up sheds in Bamenda I market</li> <li>- Construction of the Regional Bus Terminal(MINH DU Project)</li> <li>- Construction of a VIP latrine with 03 compartment with 06 squatting holes at Bamenda I market</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the shrine at Achichem</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the leisure spot at C-Bend Station Hill</li> <li>- Creation of city garden with leisure facilities for children</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the Palace Museum</li> <li>- Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II ( Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Center)</li> </ul>	<b>Before the project</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize and inform persons affected on the necessity of the site and the criteria used to choose.</li> <li>- Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inform the affected persons ;</li> <li>- Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property.</li> <li>- Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;</li> </ul>
	<b>During the Project (Construction)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in good state the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land.</li> <li>- Re-forestation in the affected zones ;</li> <li>- Cover grass in the affected zones ;</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ;</li> <li>- Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-forestation around the works.</li> </ul>

		The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, poaching through bill boards and meetings.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risks related to diverse movements and works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect the distance between the road and the site.</li> <li>- Put project site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)</li> <li>- Ensure site security</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of revenue within the micro project zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency;</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as using labour intensive techniques ( HIMO). ;</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel. ( at least keep 100m distance from the river)</li> <li>- - Deposit within the old borrowed zones.</li> </ul>
	<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
	<b>After the Works (Construction)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied ;</li> <li>- See measures annexe 6 for market wastes;</li> <li>- See measure annexe 5 for hospital wastes;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to domestic wastes. (used water, excreta, etc.)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview improved ventilated latrine holes.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in the access to basic services.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up a management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works.</li> <li>- Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods and water stagnation risks around the work.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.</li> </ul>	

<b>Hydraulic Micro Projects:</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
- Reafforestation of catchment areas and council forest	<b>Before the project</b>	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of the 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. ;
	<b>During the works</b>	- 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-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.
		- The increase in the prevalence rate of	-Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.

		STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	
		- 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 to be mobilized as well as using 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.
	<b>After the Works</b>	- 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.
<b>CONSTRUCTIONS OF ROADS, BRIDGES etc</b>			
	<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of road linking Akwena I and Ntanche II</li> <li>- Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter concrete culvert</li> <li>- Construction of 10 m bridge linking Aningdoh II to Ntanche I</li> <li>- Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church</li> <li>- Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around quarter head's compound</li> <li>- Opening and grading of 2.5 km if roads from</li> </ul>	<b>Before the project</b>	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of the 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.	- Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms.

Nyambore junction through Ajaman-Takan Hotel junction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, &amp; mountains sides, etc.</li> </ul>
	<b>During the works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted machines</li> <li>- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-forestation around the works</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.</li> <li>- Put bill boards for prevention.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risks related to works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of revenues within the micro project zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ;</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO).</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel ( at least 100m distance from the river )</li> <li>- -Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.</li> </ul>
	<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>After the works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods and standing water risks around the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells</li> </ul>	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize sensitization sessions of the direct beneficiary population.</li> <li>- Put in place protection boards right through the site line.</li> <li>- Install fire proofs around the works;</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ;</li> <li>- Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect;</li> <li>- Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services</li> </ul>
<b>Electrification Project</b>			
-	During and after the project	Fire hazard risks caused by bush fires at the corners or under the pole of electric cables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To equip places and the Management Committee with fire extinguishers.</li> <li>- To train and sensitize the members of the committee and the riverine population on the prevention and fight against fire hazards</li> <li>- To sensitize the population to avoid all fire lightings near electric poles or electric cables.</li> </ul>
		Conflicts within the community in the acquisition of meters: The case of a village where by the population was duped by one of theirs who collected money with the aim of bring in electricity and finally made away with the money without doing the job for which it was meant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To fit in the Traditional Authority in management</li> <li>- Improve on vigilance by designating some known members in the community who will be in charge of this collection.</li> </ul>
		Electrocution risks due to accidental contacts with electric cables.	To sensitize the population on security rules
		Theft risks of electric cables and meters	To create a Vigilance Committee which will carry out inspections on a regular basis

### 6.5.3.5.2 Simplified Socio-environmental management Plan

The plan consists of precisising for each environmental measure envisaged in the triennial plan, actors (institutional arrangements), periods and follow-up actors.

**Table 117: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare Terms of reference (ToR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PNDP</li> </ul>	2021-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEPDEP;</li> <li>- Delegation MINAS;</li> <li>- PNDP;</li> <li>- Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporated into PNDP budget</li> </ul>	-
Use of socio-environmental Screening form for micro projects (during feasibility studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Filling of the screening form by the beneficiary population;</li> <li>- Categorisation of the projects;</li> <li>- Identification of socio environmental impact and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiary of the projects</li> <li>- Sectorial MINEPDED</li> <li>- MINAS</li> <li>- Consultant incharge of feasibility studies for microprojects</li> </ul>	2021-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEPDEP;</li> <li>- Delegation MINAS;</li> <li>- PNDP;</li> <li>- Councillors;</li> <li>- CDO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PM (to be decided )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.</li> </ul>
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare ToR ;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PNDP, Council</li> </ul>	2021-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEP DEP;</li> <li>- Delegation MINAS ;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporated into the PNDP budget</li> </ul>	-
Provision to carry out environmental impact Notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare ToR;</li> <li>- Make sure ToR is approved;</li> <li>- Recruit a consultant;</li> <li>- Carry out the studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PNDP, Council (municipal Councillors)</li> </ul>	2021-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEP DEP;</li> <li>- PNDP;</li> <li>- Council Development officer;</li> <li>- Municipal Councillors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cost is negotiable with the consultant</li> <li>- TOR (maximum cost 50.000) and report (Maximum 100.000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.</li> </ul>

<b>Environmental measures</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Actors to be put in place</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Follow-up Actors</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Provision to compensate displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory of displaced persons and goods</li> </ul>	Council/ municipal councillors	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council</li> <li>- MINDAF</li> <li>- MINAS</li> </ul>	- To be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cost is to be borne by the Mayor</li> </ul>
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors ( entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs</li> <li>- Elaborate a follow-up plan of this measures</li> </ul>	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2021-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEPDEP; MINAS;</li> <li>- PNDP;</li> <li>- Municipal Councillors</li> </ul>	- To be Integrated within the council budget	-
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include the clauses in the Tender document;</li> <li>- Put operational the clause</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council, PNDP</li> <li>- Entrepreneurs or contractors</li> </ul>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delegation MINEPDEP;</li> <li>- Council development officer;</li> <li>- Municipal Councilors</li> </ul>	- PM, (contract award Integrated in the Microproject cost)	-
Reinforce the capacity of the management committee in infrastructure management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure at the local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Councils, CDOs and contractors</li> </ul>	During implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contractors, CDOs, Sector ministries and PNDP</li> </ul>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train management committee in the management and maintenance of infrasture</li> </ul>

Source: ANC Field Data 2019

### 6.5.3.5.3 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 118: Contract Award Plan for the 2021 AIP priority projects**

<b>COUNTRY:</b> Republic of Cameroon					-	-	-	<b>CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE</b>				
<b>PROJECT:</b> National Community Driven Development Program												
<b>Project</b>	<b>Elaboration of Request for Financing</b>		<b>Elaboration of the Project Convention</b>		<b>Person responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Selection Method</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Preparation of Tender Documents</b>		<b>Call for Proposals</b>	
	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>					<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>
Extension of wards at the integrated health center Bamendankwe Bamenda I Council Area	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant , Mayor, DMO	Call for Tender	35,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation program	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant , DMO	Call for Tender	1,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Feasibility studies to improve the gravity water supply system	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEE	Call for Tender	4,021,148	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of school toilet in GS Abangoh	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEBASE	Call for Tender	9,800,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of GS Station	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEBASE	Call for Tender	11,250,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Army Camp	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEBASE	Call for Tender	18,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21

Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in GNPS Abangoh	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEBASE	Call for Tender	9,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Provision of didactic materials (Minimum package) to Nursery and Primary schools	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-5-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEBASE	Call for Tender	10,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Equipment support to vulnerable population	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINAS	Call for Tender	3,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Council Guest House	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCOM MERCE	Call for Tender	600,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Support to Cooperatives	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCOM MERCE	Call for Tender	7,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of the Bamenda I slaughter house	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCOM MERCE	Call for Tender	16,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of 20 close up sheds in Bamenda I market	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCOM MERCE	Call for Tender	38,730,939	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Technico-financial studies for rural electrification	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEE	Request for preformed invoice	53,310,825	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
identification of quarries and potential quarry sites within the municipality	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINES	Call for Tender	500,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21

Sensitisation and education of quarry exploiters on sustainable quarry management	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINES	Call for Tender	250,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of road linking Akwena I and Ntanche II	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	27,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter concrete culvert	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	4,996,694	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of 10 m bridge linking Aningdoh II to Ntanche I	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	47,457,969	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around Presbyterian Church	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	4,896,391	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of a reinforced 800 mm diameter culvert around quarter head's compound	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	4,796,090	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Opening and grading of 2.5 km if roads from Nyambore junction through Ajaman-Takan Hotel junction	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINDHU	Call for Tender	33,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of the Regional Bus Terminal(MINH DU Project)	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINTP	Call for Tender	190,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Construction of a VIP latrine with 03 compartment with 06 squatting holes at Bamenda I market	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCOM MERCE	Call for Tender	4,825,372	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Reafforestation of catchment areas and council forest	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEE	Call for Tender	20,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21

Rehabilitation of the shrine at Achichem	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCULT	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of the leisure spot at C-Bend Station Hill	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEE	Call for Tender	1,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Creation of city garden with leisure facilities for children	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINEE	Call for Tender	20,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Rehabilitation of the Palace Museum	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINCULT	Call for Tender	10,000,000	10-5-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Creation of the Bamenda I Tourism Board	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINTOUR	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Equipment support to Craft office	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINPMESSA	Call for Tender	4,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Support to Youth Association for income generating activities	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINJEC	Call for Tender	4,950,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Scholarship for meriterious and vulnerable students and professional capacity building to youths	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINAS	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Feasibility studies for the Creation and construction of a	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21

vocational training centre in Ntaasia						MINFOP						
Construction of a multipurpose quarter hall at Alahting II ( Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, Youth Center)	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, Consultant DD MINFOP, MINPRO FF, MINAS	Call for Tender	40,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Feasibility studies for 2022 projects	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	30,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Resource mobilizations for funding of projects of 2022 and 2023	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Training of CFO and other Staff of the Finance Department on current financial management tools and software	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	1,500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Updating of the Council's Assets inventory	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	1,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Purchase of a 4x4 pick-up for the BIC	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	28,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Need assessment for capacity of council staff	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Training of council staff in various areas of need	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	4,500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Recruitment of Council Staff	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	200,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Capacity Building of the s CDO and staff on project proposal writing and fundraising	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21



Production 1000 copies of the Council Annual Newsletter	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	1,500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Production and broadcasting of a weekly Bamenda I Council public relation program	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	2,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Organisation of quarterly workshops with key stakeholders for communication of council activities	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	4,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Organisation Bamenda I open day	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	1,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Partnership visit of council authorities abroad	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	5,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Training of 3 staff of the Civil Status Department of computerization of Civil Status activities	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Provision of stationeries to the civil status department	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	2,000,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21
Provision of ICT equipment for the Civil Status department	13-5-21	17-5-21	22-5-21	24-2-21	Mayor	LSO, MINDDE VEL	Call for Tender	1,500,000	10-3-21	14-5-21	17-5-21	25-5-21

## **CHAPTER VII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM**

## **7. 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.

##### **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:

- ✓ The Council's institutions (representatives of the Committees)
- ✓ The Executive of the Council,
- ✓ The Chairman and Secretary of the follow-up committee,
- ✓ Councilors (10)
- ✓ Parliamentarian

Sectors of programs to be implemented,

- ✓ 02 Representatives of economic operator,
- ✓ 02 Representatives of civil society
- ✓ 02 Representatives of Traditional authorities,
- ✓ Representatives of Ardos (minority group),
- ✓ 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 them 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.

### **7.3 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:

- ✓ The person charge with the follow-up,
- ✓ The objectives the follow-up
- ✓ The period or date of the follow-up,
- ✓ The activities to be followed-up,
- ✓ The degree of realization of the activities,
- ✓ Short-coming or gaps identified,
- ✓ 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 119: Tools for the follow-up of activities**

Previewed Activities	Realisation Period	Expected results	Activities realised	Obtained results	Gaps/Short comings	Observations

: 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: AnC (BIC CDP 2020)

**Table 120: 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 there any gaps between what was planned and that realised?	
What are the reasons of the gaps noted?	
Comments and suggestion	

Source: AnC (BIIC CDP 2020)

**Table 121: 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: AnC (BIC 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 slid 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:

In beginning of the year, the SG shall in collaboration with the Mayor put in place strategies for the mobilization of resources.

The Mayor shall also prospect for new sources of revenue

The activities of the AIP realized within the current year;

The ongoing activities of the AIP of the current year whose funds are blocked and sure;

The ongoing activities of the current year whose payments are yet to be effected;

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 122: AIP Evaluation Scheme**

Activities	Starting date		Ending date		Results		Gap	Justification of gaps	Reprogrammed activities
	Projecte d	Realised	Projecte d	Realised	Project ed	Realis ed			



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

**Criteria of urgency:** urgent matters which require imperative action;

**Continuity criteria:** the finalisation of on-going projects at the Council; projects for which studies are available;

**Autonomy Criteria:** projects which can be realised without external financial support

**Participation criteria:** Projects for which the local population participation is ensured;

**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:

- ✓ Presentation of the state of execution of the AIP of the current year,
- ✓ Presentations of the projects of MITEF corresponding to the current year;
- ✓ Presentation of the summary implementation of the environmental management plan of the updated MITEF
- ✓ Presentation of possible priorities not included in the CDP report,
- ✓ Presentation of available resources for the current year,
- ✓ Presentation of the (AIP) project for the preceding year (next year) in line with the funding order,
- ✓ General discussions on the presentations,
- ✓ Adjustment of AIP project on the basis of consensus

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 123: 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
		Development agent	Monthly site visit
		Representative of the municipal council	Weekly site visit by experts
		Representative of the sectors	Weekly site visit by experts

Source:AnC (BIIC CDP 2020)

## **CHAPTER VIII : COMMUNICATION PLAN**

## **8 STRATEGY AND LAYOUT OF COMMUNICATION OF CDP**

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. (semestrial, or annual), through different medias outlets (radio, press releases, mails, etc.). Detail of the communication plan is as seen in Table 41.

**Table 124: Communication plan for the Bamenda I Council CDP**

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
<b>Internal Communication</b>	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	10,000
		Organize coordination meeting of the services	- The Mayor and all service heads	- Council staffs and or councillors	- Correspondences	1 <sup>st</sup> Monday of every month or as agreed by the team	- Minutes of meetings	200,000
		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	25,000
		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	5,000
<b>Communication with authorities and service heads</b>	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	1,500,000
<b>Communication with the population of the municipality</b>	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	Restitution meeting of the CDP at the level of the quarters	- Mayors - Municipal councillors - CDO	Quarters	CDP	Annually	Restitution reports	1,500,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	of the programs to be executed		- LSO					
	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	100,000
	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	0
<b>Communication with the civil society and the private sector</b>	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	1,000,000
	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	0
	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	50,000
	Inform regularly the civil societies and the private sectors on	Conceive and diffuse quarterly activity reports	- Service head in charge of communication	Civil society and private sectors	- Report of quarterly activities, - half yearly	Quarterly	- Despatched list of the distribution of reports	50,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	council's activities				and annual activities - Internet site,			
<b>Communication with technical partners and financiers</b>	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	500,000
	Inform partners regularly on the execution of the CDP and other activities of the council	Produce and diffuse activities reports	- Mayors - Municipal councillors	- Projects and funders/NGO	Activities reports	Monthly	Report distributed and publicized	0
<b>Communication with external elites and the Diaspora</b>	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	100,000
	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	Produce and diffuse activity reports	- Mayors - Municipal councillors	External elites	- Activity reports transmitted through email or available	Quarterly	- Reports that have been - publicized and made known	0

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	CDP and other activities of the council				on the web-site of the council			
<b>Mass Communication</b>	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 website 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
		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	0
		Create and circulate information in communal news outlet	- Service head in charge of communication	General public	- Radio - Press	Quarterly	Number of publications	1,500,000
		Organise meetings with sector Heads of (ministerial services)	- Mayor	MINEPAT and other Ministerial services	CDP and its implementation	Quarterly	Number of meetings organised	500,000
	Communication with Internal elites and Village	Inform them on projects selected from their quarters	Mayor	Village population	PQDs	Annually	Number of meetings	500,000

Concerned Parties	Objectives	Activities	From/sender	To/Receiver	Support/Tools	Period	Indicators	Cost (FCFA)
	Development Associations Diaspora above							
Advocacy Actions	Carry out research on alternative financing to supplement funding for the CDP	- Continuous sensitization and mobilization of resources in collaboration with: - MAMEDCA - BAMELA - NGWARE - BAYO	Mayor	Quarter population	PQDs	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
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	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>18,690,000</b>



## **CHAPTER IX: CONCLUSION**

## **9. CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 Conclusion**

In the process of elaborating this CDP, 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 I 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.

Considering the burning nature of the problems identified and the responsibility to be shouldered by the Council within the framework of the current decentralisation process, it would be necessary for the council to mobilise substantial resources to provide and/or satisfy these basic needs of the population. This CDP is the property of the council and needs to be implemented with stringent measures. The hope is that all living forces in the Council area would be able to contribute (financially, materially etc.) for its achievement.

### **9.2 Suggestions and Recommendations**

With the implementation of community solutions, capacity buildings for the QDCs and its sub-committees are necessary as follows:

#### **1. Capacity building for Road Management Committees**

In order to enable communities through their Roads Maintenance Committees (RMC) to fulfill their tasks effectively and efficiently, training of the concerned committees and individuals is necessary. Such training shall enable the rehabilitated roads to be adequately maintained thus safeguarding the investment done and leading to disenclavement of the neighbourhoods.

The Road Committee Training manuals should be prepared to develop the skills and knowledge in management of rural roads maintenance. Since it is not possible to conduct formal training in all the quarters concerned, the handbook if well prepared shall allow individual self learning modules such as:

- A. **Training module 1: Roads Maintenance:** This module shall be mainly for RMC members and other individuals in charge of the physical routine maintenance works.
- B. **Training module 2: Mobilization for Community Action:** it is of general interest as far as community work is concerned and of special interest for committee members as regards topics dealing with mobilising of people for community action.
- C. **Training module 3: Resources mobilization:** Leaders dealing with mobilising of human, material, and financial resources, as well as committee members involved

in budgeting, bookkeeping, and financial reporting are those to benefit from this training.

## **2. Water Management Committee Training**

Only quarters in the urban area have potable water supply, while in the rural communities very few quarters are provided with gravity water supply, water points and boreholes. The water management committees have little knowledge in the management of a water scheme. Improving the skills of the committee members is imperative, hence, capacity building workshops are necessary. A water management handbook should equally be prepared to allow individual self-learning. The structure of the manual should address themes such as:

- a) **Management of Water Supply Schemes:** it should highlight the importance of water from different angles, how crucial it is to involve everybody in the sustainable management of this natural resource, and explains the different water supply structures and components of a water supply scheme.
- b) **Structures for Management of a Water Supply Scheme:** it should explain different stakeholders on the quarter level, their roles and responsibilities as well as communication and interactions needed for running a water supply scheme in a sustainable way.
- c) **Management of finances in a Water Supply Schemes:** This should explain different ways of mobilising funds and how to manage them for the good functioning, operation and maintenance of a water supply scheme.

## **3. Collaboration between stakeholders**

- There should be increased collaboration between the Council the ministerial Delegates and quarter authorities for better implementation of the local solutions.
- The QDCs and the population need to appreciate the program for enabling them to be part of this process that improves their own sustenance; if the population has more water it can enable them carry out kitchen gardening which will improve their diets and income.
- More and more response to the 'HACK' mindset will enable them do little things with ease which will jointly lead to greater accomplishments
- The HACK Mindset will enable them do a lot more without complains that usually weaken their participation.

### **9.3 Strengthening the Council Institutional Development (CID)**

The human resource element of Bamenda I Council is very weak. 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.

### **9.4 The Council Community Animator (CCA)**

The monitoring and follow-up program is a full-time job that actually requires the services of a paid technical staff, who is full of energy and who is committed to community work. The LSO strongly recommends that capacity building programs be organised empower the CCA.

### **9.5 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 could:

- 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.

## **CHAPTER 10: BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The Bamenda I CDP has been elaborated with information from a number of sources asome which are resented below.

- Bamenda Master Plan of 2005
- Bamenda Master Plan of 2012
- Bamenda I Land Use Plan of 2014
- Budget of the Bamenda I Council for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016and 2017
- Administrative Accounts for the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016and 2017
- Regional and Local planning Guide
- DIC méthodologie
- Staff files
- Cameroon's GESP
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
- Eco-advising-analysis-grid-user-guide 2013.
- **SMAUL PHASE Minimal Urban Local Development Scheme, Phase II : Urban Diagnosis Bamenda**
- SMAUL PHASE III Minimal Urban Local Development Scheme Five-Year Strategic Development Plan
- Validated Baseline Report for Bamenda I Council
- Validated Council Institutional Diagnosis
- Validated Council Urban Space Diagnosis
- Validated Consolidation Report of Diagnosis
- Validated Council Development Plan

## **CHAPTER 11: ANNEXES**

**Annexes**

Annex1: Baseline Data Report

Annex2: Council Institutional Diagnosis

Annex3: Urban Space Diagnosis

Annex 4 : PQD Reports

Annex 5 : Consolidation Report of Diagnosis

Annex 6: Consolidation Diagnosis Excel Sheets

Annex 7 : Consolidation Needs Excel Sheets

Annex 8 : Project Forms 2020

Annex 9 : LSO Team

Annex 10 : Attendance Sheet-Launching Workshop of the CDP

Annex 11 : Attendance Sheet-Validation Workshop (COMES) of the CDP

Annex 12 : Pictures Workshop Tools