Electrification in Ndop Sub Division

According to the national understanding of electrification, the Ndop municipality is electrified. The Medium voltage distribution network has reached all the four villages of the municipality. Bamunka and Bamessing have the longest coverage of the low voltage supply network² and hence the highest number of household served. The streets in Ndop urban and the villages are not lit. Most quarters and households in the villages of Bambalang and Bamali are yet to be serves with the low voltage supply network. Though the medium voltage distribution network and the low voltage supply network have reached the villages, electric power is yet to reach Bambalang and parts of Bamali. Frequent outages and blackouts often in the areas supplied with electrical power. The high cost of installation of meters and poles has also limited the supply to people's homes since the rural population is generally poor. The high costs of electricity (77FCFA /KWH) is taking a toll on the population and some subscribers are unable to pay the bills consequently have been disconnected from the supply. However, there is still high demand for electrical power. Table 8 below presents the subscription situation in the municipality.

Table: Electricity subscribers in Ndop Municipality

Village	Number of subscr	Pending applications									
	Administration	Administration Enterprise House-holds Street lights Total									
Bamunka, Bamali, Bamessing and Bambalang	37	178	2,191	0	2,406	2,000					

Source: AES Sonel Ndop, 2011

¹ Medium voltage distribution network = 10-30 KVA ² Low voltage supply network = 240VAC

Situation of Electricity within the Municipality Continued

		RE	REALISAT ION			CHARACTERISTICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE								FONCTIONNALITE				
Village	Population (a)	Entreprise	Source of finance	Date put into use	Nature	Quarters served	Number of t transformers	Number of poles installed	Longueur moyenne tension	Longueur basse tension	Number of connections	Functional network	Number of bad transformers	Number of poles out of use (fallen, destroyed, etc)	Existence of a vigilante committee (for network extension)	Existence of a management committee (for decentralised electrification)		
					(i)				(in km)	(in km)		(Y/N)				(ii)		
Bamessing	20,376				ER	21	2				2406	Y	0		N	N		
Bamali	11,101				ER	18	1				0	N	0		N	N		
Bamunka	28,207				ER	9	3					Υ	0		N	Υ		
Bambalang	22,342				ER	23	1				0	N	0		N	N		

		RE	REALISAT ION			CHARACTERISTICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE						FONCTIONNALITE				
Village	Population (a)	Entreprise	Source of finance	Date put into use	Nature	Quarters served	Number of t transformers	Number of poles installed	Longueur moyenne tension	Longueur basse tension	Number of connections	Functional network	Number of bad transformers	Number of poles out of use (fallen, destroyed, etc)	Existence of a vigilante committee (for network extension)	Existence of a management committee (for decentralised electrification)
					(i)				(in km)	(in km)		(Y/N)				(ii)
	TOTA L						7	0	0	0	2406		0	0		

	Geographic coordinates of infrastructure											
Village	Electricity generators			Trans	sformer N°	1	Trans	sformer N°2	2	Transformer N°3		
	Х	Υ	Z	Х	Y	Z	Х	Y	Z	Х	Y	Z
Bamessing				10.38145	5.98624	1201	10.41951	5.98895	1232			
Bamali												
Bamunka				10.42788	5.98019	1182	10.46726	5.97071	1167	10.43901	5.99323	1192
Bambalang												