

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

NGUTI COUNCIL



August 2009

Organizer : Nguti Council

Co-Sponsor : Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (PSMNR) South West Region.



Facilitated by: Municipal Development Counselling (MUDEC) Group, Buea



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	II
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	V
LIST OF TABLES.....	VI
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VII
PREFACE.....	VIII
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Relevance of the Monographic Study.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the Monographic Study.....	2
1.4 Methodology.....	3
2. ADMINISTRATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.....	4
2.1 Historical Background.....	4
2.2 Administrative Units, Staff Situation and Accommodation Needs.....	4
2.3 Population.....	7
2.3.1 Population Figures.....	7
2.3.2 Population Growth.....	10
2.3.3 Population Distribution.....	10
2.3.4 Rural vs. Urban Population.....	10
2.3.5 Pattern of Population Composition.....	10
2.4 Migration Pattern.....	11
2.4.1 Overview.....	11
2.4.2 Emigration.....	11
2.4.3 Immigration.....	11
2.5 Sociology.....	11
2.5.1 Origin and Migration.....	11
2.5.2 Conflicts.....	12
2.5.3 Social Stratification.....	13
2.5.4 Religion.....	14
2.5.5 Cultural Heritage.....	16
2.5.5.1 Arts.....	16
2.5.5.2 Dresses.....	16
2.5.5.3 Carnival Festivals and Dances.....	16
2.5.5.4 Historical and Cultural Sites.....	16
2.5.5.5 Food Types.....	16
2.5.6 Situation of the Woman.....	16
2.5.6.1 Marriage.....	16
2.5.6.2 Divorce.....	17
2.5.6.3 Analytical Tools - Situation of Women.....	17
2.5.6.4 Women and Politics.....	17
2.5.7 Development Activities.....	20
2.5.7.1 Village Cultural Development Associations.....	20
2.5.7.2 Cooperative Societies and Common Initiative Groups.....	20
2.5.7.3 Micro Projects (2007 to present).....	21
3. ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE.....	22
3.1 General Overview.....	22
3.2 Climate.....	22
3.3 Hydrology.....	24
3.4 Soils.....	24

3.5	Vegetation	24
3.6	Natural Resources	24
3.7	Ecological Situation	26
3.8	Land Use	27
3.8.1	Farmland	27
3.8.2	Settlements	27
3.8.3	Forest	27
4.	ECONOMY	28
4.1	General Overview	28
4.1.1	Employment and Unemployment Situation	28
4.1.2	Children and Employment	28
4.1.3	Standard of Living	28
4.2	Primary Sector	29
4.2.1	Agriculture	29
4.2.2	Animal Rearing and Fishery	30
4.2.3	Environment and Forest	30
4.2.4	Markets	31
4.3	Secondary Sector - Manufacturing and Agro-industry	31
4.4	Tertiary Sector	32
4.4.1	Tourism	32
4.4.2	Financial Sector	32
4.4.3	Transport	32
4.4.4	Administration, Police and Gendarmerie	32
4.4.5	NGOs and Consultancy	33
4.4.6	Trade	33
4.5	Informal Sector	34
5.	INFRASTRUCTURE	35
5.1	Technical Infrastructure	35
5.1.1	Transport Infrastructure	35
5.1.2	Electricity	36
5.1.3	Telecommunication Infrastructure	36
5.1.4	Portable Water Supply	36
5.1.4.1	Water Supply Networks	36
5.1.4.2	Problems linked to Water Supply	37
5.1.4.3	Sanitation and Maintenance	37
5.2	Social Infrastructure	37
5.2.1	Administrative Infrastructure	37
5.2.2	Education and Training Infrastructure	38
5.2.2.1	Nursery Education Statistics	38
5.2.2.2	Primary Education Statistics	38
5.2.2.3	Secondary Education Statistics	39
5.2.2.4	Statistics for GHS Nguti	40
5.2.2.5	Technical Education in Nguti	40
5.2.3	Health Care Infrastructure	40
5.2.3.1	Health Care Facilities 2008	40
5.2.3.2	Situation of Medical equipment in health establishments	41
5.2.3.3	Medical Care Situation 2008 of Nguti Municipality	43
5.2.3.4	Senior Medical Staff and number required 2008	43
5.2.3.5	Consultations 2008	44
5.2.4	Sport Infrastructure and Recreational Facilities	44
5.2.5	Hotel and Catering Infrastructure	44
5.3	Analysis of Basic Services per Clan	45

6.	COUNCIL ACTIVITIES.....	46
6.1	Councilors/Staff Profile	46
6.2	Finance	49
6.3	Relationship with Supervisory Authorities.....	49
6.4	Strategy for Development.....	49
7.	CONCLUSION.....	50
7.1	Main Lessons Learnt.....	50
7.2	Outlook	51
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	52
	ANNEXES	53

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAC	Council Subsidy
CamCCUL	Cameroon Credit Union League
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CEFAM	Local Government Training Centre
FEICOM	Council Support Fund
FMU	Forest Management Unit
HIPCI Funds	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
KMD	Kupe Mwanenguba Division
MINEPAT	Ministry of Plan and Regional Development
MUDEC Group	Municipal Development Couselling (MUDEC) Group
NLORMAC-CIG	Nloa River management Common Initiative Group
PSMNR-SWR	Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources – South West Region
RDARD	Regional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development
REPAC-CIG	Rural Environment and Poverty Alleviation Community Initiative Group
SNEC	National Water Company
SWR	South West Region
GHS	Government High School
GTC	Government Technical College

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: Traditional Authority in Nguti Municipality	4
TABLE 2: Past and Present Divisional Officers.....	5
TABLE 3: Past and Present Mayors of Nguti Council	5
TABLE 4: Administrative Units and Personnel	6
TABLE 5: Population Figures for Villages/Quarters in Nguti Subdivision (1987.....	7
TABLE 6: Population Growth Rate.....	10
TABLE 7: Distributions of Religious Institutions	14
TABLE 8: Access and Control Profile over Available Resources in Nguti.....	17
TABLE 9: Profile of Women socio-political Position to Men	18
TABLE 10: Twenty-four (24) Hours Daily Activity Profile (Men, Women, Boys, Girls) ...	18
TABLE 11: Seasonal Calendar for Nguti Municipality	19
TABLE 12: Cooperative Societies and Common Initiative Groups.....	20
TABLE 13: Micro projects per clan and village for the Past Two Years.....	21
TABLE 14: Average Monthly Temperatures of Nguti Municipality	23
TABLE 15: Average Monthly Rainfall in Nguti Municipality	23
TABLE 16: Nguti Forest Ressources Exploitation Data	24
TABLE 17: Main Crop Production and Area under Cultivation.....	29
TABLE 18: Livestock Number and Outstanding Livestock Production.....	30
TABLE 19: Markets in the Sub Division and major Products in the Area	31
TABLE 20: Prices for Basic Commodities	33
TABLE 21: Transport fare by Motor Bikes.....	34
TABLE 22: Road Infrastructure	35
TABLE 23: Distribution of Pipe borne Water in Nguti Municipality	36
TABLE 24: Administrative Infrastructures in Nguti.....	37
TABLE 25: Pupils and Building Infrastructure.....	38
TABLE 26: Students, Teachers and Building	38
TABLE 27: Students and Teachers	39
TABLE 28: Figures by Class for GHS	40
TABLE 29: Statistics by Class for GTC.....	40
TABLE 30: Health Care Facilities 2008.....	40
TABLE 31: Situation of Medical Equipment in Health Establishments (2008)	41
TABLE 32: Qualification of Heads of Health Establishments, 2009.....	43
TABLE 33: Medical Care Situation	43
TABLE 34: Senior Medical Staff and Number Required 2008.....	43
TABLE 35: Malaria and HIV/AIDS consultations 2007 and 2008.....	44
TABLE 36: Hotel Infrastructure.....	44
TABLE 37: Repartition of Basic Services per Clan.....	45
TABLE 38: List of Council Staff	46
TABLE 39: List of Councillors	47
TABLE 40: Nguti Council Assets and Surface Area.....	48
TABLE 41: Budget Realisation.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Age Structure of the Population of Nguti Municipality	10
FIGURE 2: Organigram for Ngemengoe and Abongoe	13
FIGURE 3: Organigram for Upper Balong, Bassosi, Mbo, Low & Upper Nkongho, Banyu and Bebum Clans.....	14

PREFACE

The Monographic Study of Nguti Municipality was realized thanks to a coordinated effort between Nguti Council, Traditional Authorities, Government Technical Services, Development Actors in Nguti and the Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (PSMNR) South West Region which provided financial and technical support.

As Local Councils are increasingly being required to play a greater role in providing basic services to their constituencies, it is timely for Nguti Council to document the existing situation of all aspects of life within the municipality. This Monographic Study will serve the purposes of Strategic as well as Operational planning that will result in improved and balanced service delivery to the residents of all nine clans that constitute the municipality.

Information in Cameroon is a very scarce commodity. Gathering it provides several challenges at local, regional and national levels. We have attempted to put the most information about Nguti Council area in one volume. This is a first of its kind. There may be omissions and the need for corrections. We think these are minimal. However, we remain available to continuously update this document to the benefit of Nguti Council.

Finally, we acknowledge the efforts of all those who contributed in one way or the other towards the realization of this study.

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From independence in 1960 to 1991, Cameroon was governed under a one party system which sort to harmonise the thinking of all development actors in the country. One such strategy to ensure this policy of oneness was through the elaboration on 5-year development plans that on paper were usually well implemented and evaluated at the end of each period. Despite a few weaknesses especially in the timely execution of planned activities, basic figures of growth and progress could be stated with confidence following the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these plans.

With the advent of multi party politics in Cameroon (1992), the last five year development plan ended in 1991 and since then annual plans have seen the order of day. These annual plans lack clearly defined objectives with measurable indicators. The result is that growth parameters in Cameroon have consistently been estimated with a high degree of error.

National policy makers as well as Local Government and Traditional Authorities in the various administrative units of the country, hardly have a mastery of the development of their areas. This is often due to missing baseline information that can be used for comparison.

The non-mastery of the development of the various regions could partially have resulted from too much centralization of development plans that are often drawn at the central level and imposed on many local beneficiaries. Hardly has there been participatory planning where the priorities of the beneficiaries are taken into consideration.

The 2004 Law on Decentralisation as applicable to Councils mandates these collectivities to foster local economic development in the domains of Infrastructure, Education, Health, Wealth Creation, Sports, Culture and Leisure. This Law is in line with the decentralization status enshrined in the 1996 Constitution of Cameroon. For local authorities to be effective, they will need a clear knowledge of the resources of their municipalities. Unfortunately, this is not the case. This database deficiency is most alarming at the level of the local councils that are very close to the grass root. On the other hand, these grass root jurisdictions sustain over 62% of the nation's poor and are estimated to posses over 70% of the nation's natural resources.

The Monographic Study of a municipality can reveal baseline information on the socio-economic situation which can allow for project identification and prioritisation at village and council levels. A monographic study also can serve the basis for drawing up strategic as well as operational plans. These instruments can give a clear guide on development projects to be implemented and also enable the beneficiaries and the development agents to better master and own the development processes of their municipalities. It is worth noting that the Republic of Cameroon is a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals which promises to reduce poverty by 50% in 2015. There are barely 6 years left and baseline information about several of our municipalities have not been gathered. Nguti Council has taken a bold step (Elaborating a Monographic Study) that will culminate in drawing up a Strategic Development Plan.

1.2 Relevance of the Monographic Study

The results of the study will be of interest to:

- ◆ *The Government to measure the attainment of the millennium objectives set in the provincial master plan for sustainable development.*
- ◆ *Development Organizations wishing to implement development projects in the concerned areas.*
- ◆ *Researchers wishing to be informed on the socio-economic and related factors in Nguti.*
- ◆ *Policy makers and the inhabitants who will use the information for comparison.*
- ◆ *Councillors, staff, and other stakeholders, who will be empowered through the trainings organized and will eventually be aware of the existing situation, the potentials, weaknesses and possible solutions to problems in their council area.*

1.3 Objectives of the Monographic Study

The main objective of the study is to collect and document existing socio-economic data on Nguti Council of the South West Region of Cameroon.

The specific objectives are to:

- ◆ *Describe the history of the inhabitants of this area,*
- ◆ *Describe the population of the area by sex ratio, age groups, birth rate, death rate, immigration rate, migration rate and growth rate.*
- ◆ *Identify and describe the social structures in the area including sports facilities, water, electricity, bars, nightclubs, hotels etc.*
- ◆ *Identify the various village development associations and describe their contributions to the development of the Council area.*
- ◆ *Identify the various religious institutions*
- ◆ *Identify and describe the geographical features including relief, rainfall and temperatures of the area, and propose possible economic activities adapted to these features.*
- ◆ *Describe the available natural resources (vegetation and wildlife) and their actual state*
- ◆ *Identify and describe the economic activities of the inhabitants including gender analysis.*
- ◆ *Identify and describe existing markets and marketing facilities.*
- ◆ *Describe the economic potentials of this area.*
- ◆ *Identify the various sources of household income including expenditure patterns.*
- ◆ *Identify the various financial institutions in the area and assess their strengths and weaknesses.*
- ◆ *Describe the infrastructure in the area including other communication facilities.*
- ◆ *Assess the level of wear and tear of the infrastructure.*
- ◆ *Identify the various educational and health facilities in the area and assess the rate of utilization of these facilities. (Enrolment, monthly consultations, births etc.)*
- ◆ *Describe the activities of the Council including potentials & limitations of the Councillors in the management of the Council area.*
- ◆ *Assess the training needs of the Councillors.*
- ◆ *Identify the problems and needs of the inhabitants of the area.*
- ◆ *Empower the Staff, Councillors and other development actors to eventually collect and update baseline data of their municipality*

1.4 Methodology

The Elaboration of the Monographic Study for Nguti Municipality incorporated several participatory planning approaches. Women and Youth group leaders were trained on participatory strategies while Councillors, Council Staff and related development actors were trained and coached to collect primary and secondary data. The data was analysed and triangulated with the assistance of the competent authorities of Government Technical Services and other development actors during a validation workshop organised to this effect. A draft report was compiled and discussed with the PSMNR-SWR and necessary corrections made. A final report was produced and this document served the basis for drawing up a strategic development plan for Nguti Municipality.

Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through the use of some participatory tools.

- ◆ *Production and dissemination of 1000 copies of an 8 page questionnaire to all 54 villages*
- ◆ *Resource /social maps of the area were used to identify the resources and social structures*
- ◆ *Transect walks were used to identify the geographical features in the area.*
- ◆ *Access and control profile, seasonal calendar and twenty-four hours daily activity profile for gender analysis.*
- ◆ *Semi structured interviews*
- ◆ *Focus group discussions*
- ◆ *Historical time line.*

Traditional Authorities and their associates were contacted for information on the history and traditional set up of the people.

Sub-Divisional Delegates of Government Technical Services were consulted to ascertain the nature and levels of activities in their areas of competence. Farmer cooperatives, credit unions, confessional institutions and other self help initiatives groups were contacted for information on their activities. The Wildlife Conservation Society and Nature Cameroon also made available pertinent information

The Divisional Office was contacted to gather information on related developmental and political activities in the area. At the regional level information was secured and triangulated from the offices of the Governor, RDARD, MINEPAT, Education (Basic & Secondary), CEFAM and Public Health.

Secondary data was obtained through the exploitation of existing documents on the socio-economic situation of the area including:

- ◆ *Annual reports of the Sub-Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development*
- ◆ *Annual reports of the Inspectorate of Basic Education*
- ◆ *Annual reports of Nguti Health District.*
- ◆ *Annual reports of Confessional Institutions in the area.*
- ◆ *Village study reports carried out in this area.*
- ◆ *Annual reports of the Nguti Council.*
- ◆ *Written and Oral history of the villages.*
- ◆ *Meteorological reports on rainfall and temperatures in this area.*
- ◆ *Population census of the Council area.*

2. ADMINISTRATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

2.1 Historical Background

Nguti Municipality was created in 1967 by Presidential decree as an administrative unit. It was known as the Nguti Council Area which was later changed to Nguti Rural Council by degree No 74/23 of 5th May 1974. It covers a surface area of 1,500 km² with an estimated population of 67,218 inhabitants living in 54 villages.

2.2 Administrative Units, Staff Situation and Accommodation Needs

Nguti Sub Division was created as an administrative unit in 1967 and comprises the following details:

Table 1 : Traditional Authority in Nguti Municipality

Clan	Village	Name of Chief	Date Enthroned
BEBUM	Nguti Town with 6 quarters	Deceased	
BASSOSI	Mboka	John Bisong Epoh	1983
	Ekenge	Enoh Adamson Akuli	1990
	Ofrikpabi	Ndumbe Martin K	1982
	Ediango	Deceased	
	Babensi I	Deceased	
	Babensi II	Ejuba Joseph Ewang	2006
	Ekita	Daniel Asong Simon	1983
	New Konye	Mathias Epuli	1989
	Mungo Ndor	Ekoko Samuel	1983
	Bombe Konye	Bisong Valintine	2005
	Ntale	Atang Akepe Samuel	1983
ABONGOE	Babubock with 7 quarters	Marcus Ewange E	1983
NGEMENGOE	Bajange	Enombene Mathias	
	Muanzeton	Deceased	
	Bambe	Etuge Augustine .E	2000
	Bermin	Ewang Alung Marcus	2008
	Badun	Abel Ekwe Nkopi	1983
	Nkwenfor	Jonh Kwang Ako	
	Nongomadiba	Panje Samuel	2002
	Ekona Babeti		
UPPER BALONG	Betock	Makia Thomas Eni	2006
	Manyemen	Nkongho Jacob E	1990
	Ebanga	Deceased	1981
	Talangaye	Atem Ebako	
	Baro	Deceased	
	Osirayib	Mbik Adolf	1983
	Ayong	Akum Beteck Samuel	1983
	Sikam	Deceased	
BANYU	Njuinyue	Clement ELad	1983
	Songlu	Ngolle N James	1983
	Bomen	Ehu. A. Joseph	1983
	Ediengo	John Ebwenzon	1983

Clan	Village	Name of Chief	Date Enthroned
	Nloh	James Ekepe Ngwese	1983
	Nzobi	Enokonge Elat Jean	2006
LOWER MBO	Kamelumpe	Etutang .A. Johnson	1983
	Ehunyampe	Aruli Ngwa Martin	2003
	Ekwenzo	Augustine Ehumbo	
	Tangang	Ehoun William Nkan	1992
	Etabang	Elomba Joseph	Not appointed
	Nzoa	Ewun Eboule	Not appointed
	Elumba Court Yard	Eselem Emmanuel	Not appointed
	Etodi	Etimbi Gregory	1983
	Tabongkwa	Deceased	
LOWER NKONGHO	Mbetta	Fomelong Mathias	Not appointed
	Lekwe	Fonven Andrew	1994
	Dinte	Fotock Fotabong	1983
UPPER NKONGHO	Njungo	Nkendem John Fonjongo	1989
	Fowung	Fogu Nkong Benedict	1989
	Nzeleted	Egeh Fonkenyah	Not appointed
	Mbemfe	Fonjock Lebonj Fidelis	1991
	Lebe	Njingu N. Bernard	1983
	Njentu	Njunkeng Bededict	1983
	Fonki (Tock)	Fonki Elivis Ayang	Not Appointed

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 2 : Past and Present Divisional Officers

No	Name	Period	Grade
1	J.N Akale	1967-1969	-
2	Kette	1969-1972	-
3	Linus Ngu Ndikum	1972-1973	Secrétaire D'Administration
4	Rudolf Itoe	1973-1977	Civil Administrator
5	Robinson Boma	1977-1982	Civil Administrator
6	P.E Ndanga	1982-1985	Civil Administrator
7	Mbuya Jeremiah	1985-1991	Secrétaire D'Administration
8	Elive Bottroh Esuka	1991-1993	Secrétaire D'Administration
9	Wedji Jack Goerge	1993-1996	Senior Civil Administrator
10	Ebombe Stephen	1996-1998	Senior Civil Administrator
11	Fon Fominyen R.N	1998-2000	Civil Administrator
12	Ngone Ndonde Mesape	2000-2003	Secrétaire D'Administration
13	Ndifor John Nico	2003-2008	Secrétaire D'Administration
14	Chumbong Michael	2008-Present	Secrétaire D'Administration

Source: Nguti Divisional Office, 2009

Table 3 : Past and Present Mayors of Nguti Council

No	Name	Period
1	Chief Enoch Adamson Akuli	July 1985-November 1995
2	Mr. Achuo Peter Fobia	November 1995-January 1996
3	Mr. Esape Peter Besong	January 1996-June 2002
4	Nhon Along Mbome Joseph	July 2002-June 2007
5	Mr. Tanyi Ayompe George	June 2007-Present

Source: *Nguti Council, 2009*

Table 4 : Administrative Units and Personnel

Service	Position	Number in place
Nguti Council	Mayor	1
	Deputies	2
	Secretary General	1
	Municipal Treasurer	1
	Civil Status Registrar	1
	Chief of Tax	1
	Financial Clerk	1
	Correspondence Clerk	1
	Voucher Clerk	1
	Cashier	1
	Typist	1
Gendarmerie	Adjudant Chef	1
	Marshall de Logic	4
Divisional Office	Divisional Officer	1
	Assistant Divisional Officer	1
	Typist	0
	Correspondences Clerk	0
	Messenger	0
Veterinary	Sub Delegate	1
	Chief of Centre	1
Agriculture	Sub Delegate	1
	Technicians	3
Police Security	Officers	2
	Inspectors	4
SNEC	Chief (technician)	1
	Auxiliary	2
Customary Court	Court Scribe	1
	Assessors	3
Women Empowerment and the Family	Chief	1
	Assistant	1
Forestry	Chiefs of Post Nguti, Manyemen and Baro	3
	Field Workers	3
Treasurer	Sub Treasurer	1
Agriculture Post Manyemen	Chief	1
Post Office	Post Master	1
Basic Education	Inspector	1
	Chief of Administration & Finance	1
	Chief of Bureau of Exams	1
Public Health	DMO	1
	Administrator	1
	Chief of Bureau for Health	1

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

2.3 Population

2.3.1 Population Figures

Table 5 : Population figures for Villages in Nguti Subdivision (1987)

Name of village	General				Private Houses				Public Houses (Schools, Hospitals and Staff breakdown)		
	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	M	F
NGUTI TOWN	3,114	17,300	8,750	3,182	3,102	16,934	8,561	8,373	12	118	56
BABUBOCK	116	999	509	490	116	999	589	490	-	-	-
BERMIN	74	497	262	235	74	245	262	235	-	-	-
BAMBE	50	245	124	121	50	38	124	121	-	-	-
BOMEN	16	59	33	26	16	10	33	26	-	-	-
EDIENGO	20	113	51	62	20	11	51	62	-	-	-
NJUINYUE	49	218	97	121	49	87	7	5	-	-	-
SONGLO	23	87	41	46	23	87	41	46	-	-	-
EHUNYAMPE	45	256	110	146	45	256	110	146	-	-	-
EKWENZO	42	251	127	124	42	251	127	124	-	-	-
ELUMBA	21	136	76	60	21	136	76	60	-	-	-
ETABANG	15	65	30	35	15	65	30	35	-	-	-
ETODI	56	280	128	152	56	280	128	152	-	-	-
KAMELUMPE	44	252	123	129	44	252	123	129	-	-	-
NZOA	38	210	108	102	38	210	108	102	-	-	-
TABONGKWA	63	431	192	239	63	431	192	239	-	-	-
TANGANG	92	500	237	263	92	500	237	263	-	-	-
AYONG	14	50	34	16	14	50	34	16	-	-	-
BABENSI	84	487	252	235	84	487	252	235	-	-	-
BADUN	35	219	120	99	35	219	120	99	-	-	-

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

Name of village	General				Private Houses				Public Houses (Schools, Hospitals and Staff breakdown)		
	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	M	F
BARO	40	136	72	64	40	136	72	64	-	-	-
BETOCK	67	244	118	126	67	244	118	126	-	-	-
EBANGA	40	183	85	98	40	183	85	98	-	-	-
OSIRAYIB	16	63	31	32	16	63	31	32	-	-	-
MANYEMEN	411	1,766	862	904	405	1,479	732	747	6	130	157
NONGOMADIBA	30	224	111	113	30	224	111	113	-	-	-
NKWENFOR	14	85	46	39	14	85	46	39	-	-	-
SIKAM	4	31	16	15	4	31	16	15	-	-	-
TALAGAYE	4	32	16	16	4	32	16	16	-	-	-
BOMBE KONYE	22	159	77	82	22	159	77	82	-	-	-
EDIENSUEN	5	31	16	15	5	31	16	15	-	-	-
MUNGO NDOR	60	352	182	170	60	352	182	170	-	-	-
NEW KONYE	12	59	24	35	12	59	24	35	-	-	-
NTALE	68	393	194	199	68	393	194	199	-	-	-
BAKONBA	12	73	35	38	12	73	35	38	-	-	-
SAMBALIBA	19	110	52	58	19	110	52	58	-	-	-
EDIENGO	26	237	114	123	26	237	114	123	-	-	-
EKENGE	29	171	89	82	29	171	89	82	-	-	-
MBOKA	31	126	61	65	31	126	61	65	-	-	-
OFFRIKPABI	27	97	51	46	27	97	51	46	-	-	-
DINTE	54	394	208	186	54	394	208	186	-	-	-
LEBE	21	194	86	108	21	194	86	108	-	-	-
LEBOCK FOWUNG	61	528	239	289	61	528	239	289	-	-	-
LEKWEEN FORVEN	92	543	269	274	92	543	269	274	-	-	-

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

Name of village	General				Private Houses				Public Houses (Schools, Hospitals and Staff breakdown)		
	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	Population Total	M	F	Number of Houses	M	F
MBEMFEE	43	373	186	187	43	373	186	187	-	-	-
MBETTA	81	518	271	247	81	518	271	247	-	-	-
NJENTU	28	289	146	143	28	289	146	143	-	-	-
NJUNGO	79	755	358	397	79	755	358	397	-	-	-
NZELETED	25	221	98	123	25	221	98	123	-	-	-

Source: *The 1987 Population Census Form showing only 49 villages in Nguti Council area*

2.3.2 Population Growth

According to the Economic Report of the South West Region, the population (2001) of Kupe Muanenguba Division (KMD) was about 123,843 inhabitants (1.9% annual growth rate) spread across the three subdivisions as follows: Bangem (14,514 persons), Nguti (67,665 persons) and Tombel (41,664 persons). This means that 54.6% of the population of KMD is found in Nguti Municipality. (**Source: SWR Master Plan for Sustainable Development. MINEPAT, 2001**).

Nguti has an estimated land area of 1500 km. sq resulting in a population density of about 45.1 persons per square kilometer. The 2005 population figures for Nguti as elsewhere in Cameroon have not been published. National population growth has fluctuated over the years with the rural areas experiencing a lower rate than urban areas.

Table 6 : Population Growth Rate

Period	Annual Rate (National)	Remarks
1987-1992	2.89%	Growth rate in rural areas are slower including KMD with an annual growth rate of 1.9%
1993-1997	2.83%	Same above
1998-2002	2.81%	Same above

Source: *Demographic Indicators of Cameroon (MINEPAT, 1993 Edition)*

2.3.3 Population Distribution

Nguti Council area has more than 50% of the total population of Kupe Mweneguba Division. Since the terrain is undulating and highly inaccessible, heavily concentrated population areas are in the hinterlands. The Mbo community comprising five Clans: Lower Mbo, Bebun, Banyu, Lower and Upper Nkongho are thickly populated.

The Bakossi clans of Abongoe and Ngemengoe are relatively sparsely populated while the Bassosi and Upper Balong have a more widely dispersed population.

2.3.4 Rural vs. Urban Population

The population of Nguti Municipality is basically rural (about 72%) with Nguti and Manyemen towns classified as semi urban.

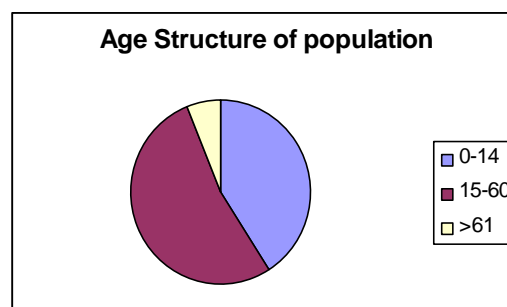
2.3.5 Pattern of Population Composition

The age structure of Nguti Council area is illustrated on the table below.

Figure 1

Sex Age group (years)	% of Population
0 – 14	41
15 - 60	53
> 61	6
Total	100

Source: *RGPH (1976 and 1987)*



2.4 Migration Pattern

2.4.1 Overview

Movement in and out of Nguti municipality is same like in other rural communities. There is significant movement of people out of Nguti Municipality to other areas of the South West Region, Douala, Yaounde, and even out of the country. People move out of Nguti for several reasons including the search for job opportunities, higher education, and other economic opportunities. Movement into the municipality is significantly low. Most of the internal migration is due to farmers' quest for new farmlands and administrative transfers of teachers and other civil servants.

2.4.2 Emigration

Movement out of Nguti sub division is high mostly due to the following: work and higher education opportunities, the search for better social facilities and the human desire to discover the world. This high rural-urban migration can be attributed to the absence of electricity, job creating structures and the generally slow pace of life.

2.4.3 Immigration

Movement into Nguti is slow compared to movement out of the area. Emigrants from villages around migrate to settle and do business. People of the North West Region of Cameroon also migrate here to take advantage of the fertility of the soil which is good for the cultivation of cocoa and major food crops such as plantains and yams that have become important sources of income. The St John of God Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital in Manyemen constitute pull factors for migration into Nguti as many persons come for health reasons. The WIJMA Wood Processing Industry plays a contributing role in bringing people into Nguti. There are a few services that have been established in Nguti and Manyemen towns to cater for the needs of WIJMA workers including road side sellers of food, drinks, provision stores and the availability of free women who have come from other parts of the South West and Littoral Regions.

Nguti and Manyemen towns are transit areas on the Kumba – Mamfe road. Few Nigerians have settled in Nguti and Manyemen as traders.

2.5 Sociology

Nguti Sub division consists of fifty-four (54) villages belonging to the following clans: the Bebum clan dominates in Nguti town with six quarters, the Bassosi clan rules in eleven villages, the Ngemengoe clan in eight villages, the Upper Balong in eight villages, the Banyu clan in six villages, the Lower Mbo in nine villages, the Upper Nkongho in seven villages, the Lower Nkongho in three villages and the Abongoe clan dominates one village with 7 quarters. These fifty-four villages, which are made up of four tribes (Bakossi, Bassosi, Balong and Mbo), have different founding fathers who shared the same ancestral origin.

2.5.1 Origin and Migration

Nguti Subdivision is inhabited by 4 tribes: Bakossi, Balong, Bassosi and Mbo all of whom share the same ancestor as descendants of Ngoe who was married to Sumediang and they had seven sons. They lived in Mwekan, in the western part of the Mwanenguba Mountain.

As prosperity increased in property and people, the land became smaller and there was need to expand into new lands to avoid internal clashes. The further afield people went hunting and encountered more game the more the lure to move out of the original home at Mwekan. The Bakossi are the offsprings of Ngoe's first son (Asomengoe) who moved southwards from the mountain. The Bakossi in Nguti subdivision are divided into 2 clans: Aboengoe and Ngemengoe.

The Balong are offspring of Kaahngoe whose son "Elonge" or "Elong" opted to search land that could be secured without contest (free land). Some of them settled in present day Manyemen (Upper Balong) while others moved southwards to settle at Malende, Muyuka and the land on both Sides of the River Mungo.

The Bassosi are offshoots of Abongoe. During violent controversies, the "Nssosi" group developed in the west of the valiant Elong and peaceful Balong this creating the calm deposition of people (Bassosi) who are inclined to be on good terms with their neighbours.

The Mbo are the offspring of Mbongoe who was violent and pursuing northwards in constant conflicts with the people he met but gaining a large foothold. The Mbongoe had to deal with a southwards drifting people probably of Sudanese origin. They fought at every instance gaining and losing here and there.

The present day Mbo land is undulating in terrain and extremely remote (hinterlands) that these people have been able to entrench themselves where they are which is laudable testimony of their past valour, unity and determination.

Source: The Tradition of a People-Bakossi by S.N Ejedepang-Koge 1986

2.5.2 Conflicts

Conflicts in Nguti Municipality are relatively few and are centred on land, ethnic, administrative and chieftaincies disputes. Conflicts identified include:

- Administrative conflict between Konye Sub-division and Nguti Sub-division on the situation of Sambaliba settlement. Sambaliba people who originate from Konye have settled on land belonging to Tanlangaye and Ayong people of Nguti Municipality.
- Potentially conflicting land issues that require the attention of the Council Management include:
 - a. Kokobuma which is a village in Konye Sub-division is located between 2 villages (Nkwenfor and Badun) in Nguti Municipality
 - b. There are 3 Banyu Clan villages (Nloh, Nzorbi and Ediengo) which are found outside the Nguti Council map. The position of these villages have been geo-referred and corrected using geographic positioning system (GPS), while the shape of the council area is obtained from archives and might not have been corrected.
 - c. Eyumojock borders Nguti Council Area. Nevertheless the restructuring of Councils attributed neighbouring villages to Eyumojock Council from the then Mamfe Central. The shape has since not been corrected.
 - d. Ekona Babeti is at the border between 3 Council areas (Bangem, Nguti and Tombel).
 - e. There are Francophone villages in the largely inaccessible Lower and Upper Nkongho Clans which do their daily business in Melong (Littoral). It is easier for them to reach Melong and Santcho than to get to Nguti town.
- Chieftaincies disputes within villages. There are several cases where quarters within a village have been declared as chiefdoms. This accounts for the disparity of figures relating to number of quarters in a village or number of villages in a Clan.

2.5.3 Social Stratification

The villages are stratified in various ways.

In each village, the hierarchy and traditional institution are respected. In each village, the commoners form the bulk of the community. They are followed by the quarter heads, traditional councillor and the chiefs. Except for villages in Ngemngoe and Abongoe clan where there is a slightly different traditional set up. Here you have the Population, Town Crier, Traditional Council, Quarter heads, chiefs and a Clan head. This is presented in a diagram below.

The functions of the traditional council include:

- Maintenance of peace and stability within the village
- Resolution of conflict between villagers
- Organisation of community development work
- Circulation of important information to the rest of the village through the town criers

These villages work in close collaboration with their Village Development Association to foster the development work in the village.

Most of the traditional rulers in Nguti are third class chiefs. Chiefs are appointed making it more of a political institution than a traditional one. As a result of this the culture of chiefdom being hereditary is slowly dying down as each time a chief dies there is a squabble over who should be the next to sit on the throne.

Traditional Hierarchy

Figure 2 Organisational chart for Ngemengoe and Abongoe Clans

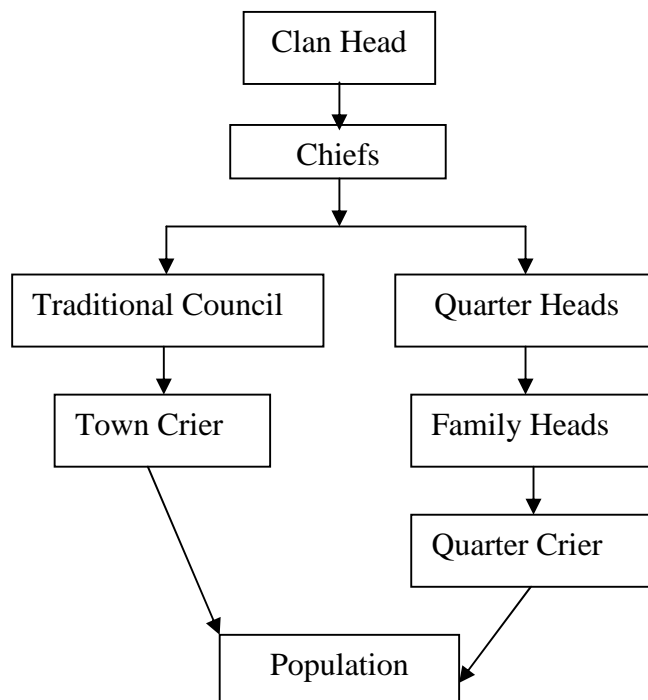
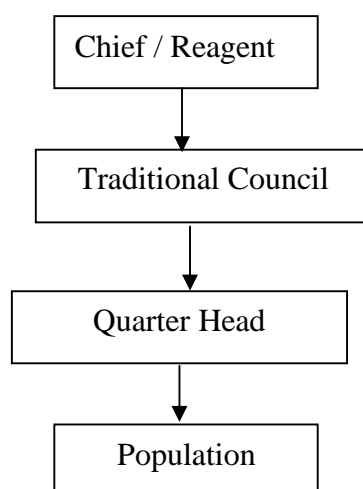


Figure 3 Organisational chart for Upper Balong, Bassosi, Mbo, Low &Upper Nkongho, Banyu and Bebum Clans



2.5.4 Religion

The main religions in Nguti Municipality are Christianity, Islam and Animism. The Christian religions have the following denominations; Catholic, Presbyterian, Apostolic and Full Gospel. Traditionalists adhere to 'juju' and shrine worship. Several persons are both Christians and traditionalists however; Christianity is increasingly becoming more dominant. Below is a table on the distribution of these institutions.

Table 7: Distributions of Religious Institutions

Name of village	Baptist (number)	Catholic (number)	Presbyterian (number)	Apostolic (number)	Full Gospel (number)	Islam (number)	Pentecostal (number)	Traditional (number)	Other (number)
Nguti Town		1	2	1	1	1	8		
Mboka		1	1					2	
Ekenge		1	1					2	
Ofrikpabi		1	1					2	
Ediango		1	1					2	
Babensi I		1						2	
Babensi II								2	
Ekita								2	
New Konye		1	1					3	
Mungo Ndor		1	2					2	
Bombe Konye		1					2	2	
Ntale		1	3					2	
Babubock		1	1				2	2	
Bajange		1						2	
Muanzeton		1						2	
Bambe		1						2	
Bermin								2	
Badun		1						2	
Nkwenfor								2	

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

Name of village	Baptist (number)	Catholic (number)	Presbyterian (number)	Apostolic (number)	Full Gospel (number)	Islam (number)	Pentecostal (number)	Traditional (number)	Other (number)
Nongomadiba		1	1					2	
Ekona Babeti								2	
Betock			1					1	
Manyemen		1	2	1	1			1	
Ebanga		1	1					1	
Talangaye		1	1					1	
Baro		3		1				2	
Osirayib			1					3	
Ayong		1	4	1				2	
Sikam			4					3	
Njuinyue		1						3	
Songlu		1						4	
Bomen								4	
Ediengo		1	1					2	
Nloh								1	
Nzobi		1						2	
Kamelumpe		1						2	
Ehunyampe		2						3	
Ekwenzo		1						3	
Tangang		1						3	
Etabang								3	
Nzoa		1						2	
Elumba Court Yard		1						2	
Etodi		1	1					3	
Tabongwa		1	2					3	
Mbetta		1	2					2	
Lekwe								3	
Dinte								4	
Njungo		1						3	
Fowung		1						3	
Nzeleted		-						4	
Mbemfe		1						3	
Fonki		1						3	
Lebe		1						3	
Njentu								3	
Total		42	34	4	2	1	4	128	-

Source: Field survey, 2009

2.5.5 Cultural Heritage

2.5.5.1 Arts

The people are involved in craftwork such as weaving and carving. They weave baskets, chairs and tables. They carve drums used for cultural dances, and other house utensils like wooden spoons and mortars used for pounding cocoyams which is their staple food.

2.5.5.2 Dresses

Traditional dressing in this area include a long sleeve white shirt and loincloth (sanja) with a black hat or red cap for the men while the women put on a gown (known in the local language as Kaba) with a headscarf tied on their heads.

2.5.5.3 Carnival Festivals and Dances

Nguti Municipality is blessed with very beautiful dances which are executed by men, women and youths. These dances are performed during traditional marriages, youth and cultural weeks and during death celebrations. The dances performed include Ngone, Club, Asiko, Mwewang, Abiyong, Beloh, Berow, Nsuck-mah and Amoh Ekaph which is a 'juju' or sacred dance. There is also 'Amab' Festival (buddle) during which these dances are performed.

2.5.5.4 Historical and Cultural Sites

- 'Mboh' is located in the up hills of Nguti town.
- 'Njip' is found in all Bakossi villages within the Municipality
- Bambe Escarpment
- Ayong Sacred Forest Site (Yearly Traditional Fishing)
- Lake Birmin
- Ekeigh Balong

2.5.5.5 Food Types

Staple dishes for the inhabitants of the council area include Koki corn, pounded cocoyam and nzab (black soup), Koki beans with plantains or banana, water fufu, sweet yams, red yams (mbu) and vegetables such as huckleberry, green, garden eggs, waterleaf, okogobong and bitter leaf. There is also garri which is produce locally and rice.

2.5.6 Situation of the Woman

2.5.6.1 Marriage

The situation of the woman in marriage has greatly evolved compared to what used to be in the past. Today, when a boy and a girl agree to get married, their parents are informed and both family members are invited on an arranged date to pay the bride price. The parents of the girl decide on how much has to be paid as bride price for their daughter and this usually depends on culture of the people. A list of requirement is presented to the family of the boy. The girl's family members are also given palm wine, beer, kola nuts and tobacco. A later date is set when the bride price will be paid after which the boy and the girl are free to live as husband and wife. Before her departure she receives gifts such as kitchen utensils and loincloth to enable her start her home. However, increasingly the phenomenon of "come we

stay' (co-habitation without formal approval) prevails in the municipality especially in the hinterlands.

2.5.6.2 Divorce

Traditionally, husbands do not divorce their wives unless an action is taken to return the bride price or the dowry. If this does not happen the woman remains his wife for life. Even when the woman finally dies her remains must be buried in the husband's compound.

2.5.6.3 Analytical Tools - Situation of Women.

A number of tools were used to further analyse the situation of women in Nguti municipality which include the access and control profile over available resources, the daily activity profile of men, women, boys and girls, the seasonal calendar and socio – political conditions of women in relation to men. The tables are presented below:-

Table 8: Access and Control Profile over available resources in Nguti

Resource	Type	ACCESS		CONTROL	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Natural/Material Resources	Land	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
	Capital	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
	Tools	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Oil Palm	xxx	xx	xxx	x
	Animals	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
	Production inputs	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Timber	xxx	x	xxx	x
	Housing	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
	Palm Wine	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
	Motorbikes	xxx	xx	xxx	x
	Vehicles	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Markets	Buying	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Selling	xx	xxx	xx	xxx
Socio-Cultural Ressources	Shrines	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Tourist site	xxx	xx	xxx	x
	Information	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Church	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
	CIG	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx
	Education	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	Public Services	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx

Key: x =low; xx=Average; xxx=high

2.5.6.4 Women and Politics

Nguti women in politics are at a very low gear because of inadequate participation. Some of the reasons are imbedded in the fact that representation is by clans. This system limits the chances available to women hence the dominant roles of men. Women are considered as domestic workers. They shy away from responsibilities, challenges and are not encouraged. Due to ignorance they seem to accept the back seat. The situation is further complicated by the fact that most grass root women come from the hinterlands where incomes are very low as this weakens their ambitions. As a result, few women feature in politics and development committees where decision making usually takes place. However, much is being done by a

few dedicated women to sensitize and mobilize more women. Most women belong to the ruling political party. During last two mandates (2002-2007 and 2007-2012) only two female councillors have been elected and both times served as second deputy Mayor.

Table 9: Profile of Women Socio-political Position to Men

Sector	Participation in Decision Making	Who Makes the Decision				
		Women Alone	Women Dominate	Jointly M/F	Men Dominate	Men Alone
Finance	• Daily Budgeting	X				
	• Investment			X		
Household	• Education of Children			X		
	• Family Planning				X	
	• Health Services		X			
Community	• Representation				X	
	• Organisation			X		
Society at large	• Political Sphere				X	
	• Economic Sphere			X		
	• Religious Sphere		X			
Women Socio-Political Position Compared to Men		Lower/ better	Lower/ better	About Equal	Higher	Higher
Women Self Image		Better				
Image in the Society		Better				
Organisation Capacity					Higher	
Other Participation					Higher	

Table 10: Twenty-four (24) hours daily activity profile (Men, Women, Boys, Girls)

Time	Men	Women	Boy	Girl
1.00pm-4.00am	Sleeping	Sleeping	Sleeping	Sleeping
5.00am	-Some go to farms - Some prepare for work	-Some go to farms - Some prepare for work	/	/
6.00am	/	/	Wake up	Wake up
7.00am	-Working on the farm or Preparation to go to jobsite	-Working on farm. -Markets sites -Job sites	-Prepare to go to school or go help parent in farm	Prepare to go to school or go help parent in farm
8.00am	- Early families eat	- Working on the farm or market	At school Or in farms	At school or in the farm and market
9.00am	- Working on the farm	/	/	/
10.00am	Early farmers eat	Early farmers eat	/	/
11.00am	- Some are returning from farm - Some still working	-Some are returning from farms and bush markets -Some still on the farm, market.	Some are returning from farm.	Some are returning from farm

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

Time	Men	Women	Boy	Girl
12.00am	-Most are back from farms and markets -Go to break at jobsite	-Most are back from farms and markets. -Resting at jobsite	Most are back from farms	Most are back from farms
1.00pm	-Wash and rest -Eat and drink palm wine	-Wash, cook/ eat cook and rest		Assist mother in Kitchen
2.00pm	/	/	/	/
3.00pm	- Some back from jobsite	-Some from jobsite	Back form School	Back form School / Assisting parents
4.00pm	Go to meetings	-Go to meetings	-Playing football	-Playing
5.00pm	Go to meetings	Go to meetings	-Playing	-Playing
6.00pm	-Late comers from farm -Coming back from meeting	-Late comers back from -Coming back from meeting	-Playing	- Helping at home
7.00pm	Drinking/eating	Preparing food and eat	-Go outing dis- traction, eat, read	Go outing dis- traction, eat , read
8.00pm	/ Drinking/eating	/ Preparing food and eat	Some read	
9.00pm	Some go to bed watch news	Some go to bed	Most go to bed	Most go to bed
10.00pm	/ Some go to bed watch news	/ Some go to bed	Sleeping	Sleeping
11.00pm	Most are sleeping	Most are sleeping	Sleeping	Sleeping
12.00pm	Sleeping	Sleeping	Sleeping	Sleeping

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

The table indicates that, most inhabitants of Nguti are available from 1pm to 6pm daily. This time interval is therefore favourable for programming meetings with the people.

Table 11: Seasonal Calendar for Nguti Municipality

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land preparation	x	x	x	x				x				x
Moulding					x	x	x					
Planting			x	x	x			x				
Pruning				x								
Spraying				x			x	x	x	x	x	
Weeding					x	x			x		x	
Harvesting	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: *Research Survey, 2009*

The calendar indicates that the months of December to April are used for land preparation and harvesting thus giving farmers a period for rest and festivities.

2.5.7 Development Activities

2.5.7.1 Village Cultural Development Associations

Due to the small sizes of most villages, development associations are constituted largely on clan basis thus rendering them more participatory and effective. They include:

- a) Lower Mbo Development Association
- b) Nkongho Mbo Development Association
- c) Bassosi Cultural and Development Association
- d) Aboh Ngoe Development Association
- e) Ngeme Ngoe Development Association
- f) Balong Cultural and Development Association
- g) Elati Bebung Development Association

2.5.7.2 Cooperative Societies and Common Initiative Groups

Table 12 : Type of Cooperative Societies and Common Initiative Groups per village

No	Name of Association	Field of Operation	Composition	Village
1	BEBUM livestock	Piggery farm, Fish pond and Poultry	M/F	Nguti Town
2	Muayang Sister Farmers	Farming / Poultry	F	Nguti Town
3	GOD Helps Farmers	Palms and Livestock	M/F	Nguti Town
4	Ediengwo Family	Cash Crop	M/F	Bombe Konye
5	Nguti Young Farmer	Cattle Rearing and Marketing	M/F	Nguti
6	Methen	Farming	M/F	Ntale
7	Perseverance	Farming	M/F	Manyemen
8	Virtuous Ladies	Poultry and Crop production	F	Nguti
9	NARD	Processing and Marketing	M	Manyemen
10	Manyemen United Pig Farmers	Piggery and Cash Crop Farming	M/F	Manyemen
11	Tree Can Fall	Food Crop	M/F	Nguti
12	Forest Management Committee	Cash Crop	M/F	Ntale
13	Community Development (Mboka)	Food Crop	M	Mboka
14	Ekenge Community Farm	Cash Crop	M	Ekenge
15	Sinke CIG	Cash Crop	M	Mboka
16	New Generation CIG	Cash Crop	M	Nguti Town
17	Payda CIG	Cash Crop	M	Ediengo
18	Mbenarema CIG	Food Crop	F	Nguti
19	Babubock Farmers Cooperative	Cash Crop	M	Babubock
20	Mungo Ndor Farmer Cooperative	Cash Crop	M/F	Mungo Ndor
21	The Young Shall	Food Crop	M/F	Bambe

No	Name of Association	Field of Operation	Composition	Village
	Grow(Bambe)			
22	Village Forest Management Committee(Bambe)	Cash Crop	M/F	Bambe
23	Seven in One (Badun)	Food Crop	F	Badun
24	Hunter Group	Piggery	M/F	Ntale
25	UNIFARM	Palms	M/F	Manyemen
26	Mighty Eleven (Talangaye)	Cash Crop	M/F	Talangaye
27	Nba CIG	Palms/ Cash Crop	M/F	Mungo Ndor
28	Edi Nzo CIG	Cash Crop	M/F	Mungo Ndor
29	Mbie CIG	Piggery/ Fowls	M/F	Ntale
30	Mwafacing (Mungo Ndor)	Cocoa/ Coffee	M/F	Mungo Ndor
31	Efua Mbe CIG	Palms	M/F	Bombe konye
32	Etua Nzah	Food Crop	M/F	Bombe konye
33	Penye CIG	Cash crop	M/F	Ntale
34	Muabokong Farmers	Piggery/Poultry	M/F	Babubock
35	Self Help	Cash Crop	M/F	Nguti town
36	Bambe farmers Cooperative Society	Cash Crop	M/F	Bambe

Source: Sub- Delegation of Agriculture, Nguti (2009)

2.5.7.3 Micro Projects (2007 to present)

Table 13 : Micro projects per clan and village for the past two years

No	Clan	Village	Project	Funding Source
1	Ngemengoe	Bambe	Water Project (Ongoing)	Guinness Cameroon
			School Building	Community
			Bore Hole Water	Nguti Council
			Bridges	Community
2	Abongoe	Babubock	Pipe borne water(ongoing)	Community
			Health Center	HIPCI Funds
3	Lower Mbo	Etodi/Elumba Courtyard	Bore Hole Water	Guinness Cameroon& Nguti Council
		Ekwenzo	Construction of one classroom at GS	Government
4	Upper Nkongho	Njungo	Rehabilitation of the Health Centre	Nature Cameroon
			Construction of 4 Classrooms and a Toilet at GHS	Government
5	Bassosi	Ntale	Animal Farm for Village Forest Committee	Nature Cameroon

No	Clan	Village	Project	Funding Source
			Village Bank	Rumpi Project
			Renovation of Water Project	Guinness Cameroon
6	Banyu	Njuinyue	Borne Holes	Nguti Council
7	Bebum	Nguti	a. Animal Farm b. Crop Farm	Nature Cameroon
			Market	Rumpi Project
			District Health Centre	Government
			Building of Streets	WIJMA/ Council
			Opening of Gutters	Council
			Public Toilets in Nguti Market	Council
			Giant Generator	Government

Source: *Nguti Council/ Nature Cameroon, 2009*

The Council planned the following projects for the fiscal year 2009:

- Realisation of the Nguti Council Forest
- Participatory Planning Processes
- Capacity Building for Councillors and Staff on Institutional Development and Organisational Strengthening(ID/OS)
- Construction of the Ngwatta (Santcho)to Mbetta Road
- Construction of the Ngwatta to Njungo Road
- Construction of Mbokambo to Tabongwa Road
- Construction of Kokobuma (Konye) to Badun to Mungo Ndor

3. ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE

3.1 General Overview

Nguti subdivision is found in Kupe Muanenguba Division of the Southwest Region of Cameroon. It is about 94 km from the town of Kumba and has an altitude of about 400m above sea level, with a surface area of 1500 square km.

The subdivision shares common boundaries to the north with Tinto Sub division, to the south with Konye Sub division, to the south-east with Bangem and Melong, to the east with Santchou, Dschang and Fontem and to the west with Eyumojock and Toko.

Topographically, the land is generally flat and raised 400m above sea level with gentle and steep hills dotted within the thick humid forest in the municipality. It is host to several forest reserves including Bayang Mbo and the Nguti Council Forest with timber resources, wildlife and medicinal plants (See annex 5).

3.2 Climate

Nguti Municipality is within the equatorial rain forest with a climate which is characterized by two distinct seasons; the rainy and the dry seasons. The dry season runs from October or November to March and is characterized by elevated temperatures (30°C-32°C). The rainy season begins from March or April and ends in September or October. Peak periods are

during the months of July and August. Tables 14 and 15 below show the average monthly rainfall and temperature for Nguti.

Table 14: Monthly Rainfall in Nguti Municipality from 2005 to 2008 (in mm)

Months	Years			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	27	28	30	32
February	27	28	35	38
March	29	29	75	78
April	159	158	159	261
May	273	274	273	279
June	296	295	296	293
July	513	514	514	520
August	515	513	560	557
September	383	384	393	397
October	231	230	220	223
November	84	85	89	91
December	22	23	25	27
Annual Total	2 559	2 561	2 669	2 796
Annual Average	2 646.25			

Source: WIJMA, 2009

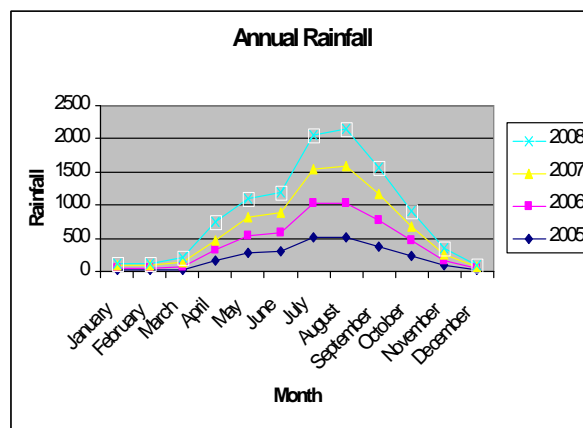
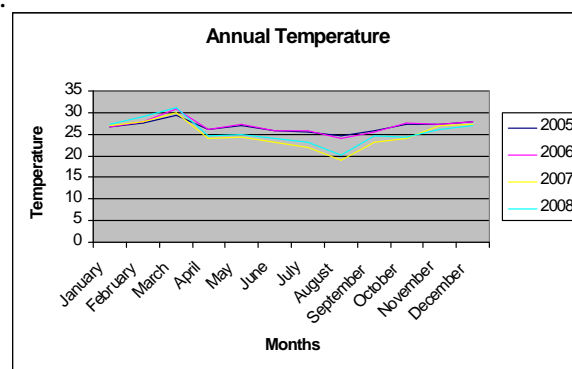


Table 15: Average Monthly Temperatures in Nguti, 2005 to 2008 (in °C)

Months	Year			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.3
February	27.7	27.9	28.0	29.0
March	29.5	30.7	30.0	31.1
April	26.2	26.2	24.0	24.5
May	27.0	27.3	24.2	25.0
June	25.7	25.8	23.2	24.0
July	25.6	25.8	22.0	23.2
August	24.6	24.1	19.0	20.3
September	25.7	25.6	23.0	24.6
October	27.3	27.6	24.0	24.4
November	27.3	27.3	27.0	26.0
December	27.9	27.8	27.2	27.1
Monthly Average	26.75	26.83	24.66	25.5



Source: WIJMA, 2009

3.3 Hydrology

There are several water sources in the municipality. In the hinterlands, these springs and streams which take on different names at different locations serve as vital sources for drinking water. The river Mungo passes through the municipality but serves little purpose. During the rains it holds the villagers of Nongomadiba as hostages by reducing their mobility to zero. Lake Bermin has tourist and inland fishing potentials which are yet to be exploited. In the Bayang Mbo area are located the rivers Mor and Mfi-Mie while in the Mungo Ndor forest area one can find the rivers Nloa and Manfue. The Nguti Council forest area is host to the rivers Bake and Bakebe with several tributaries. There are 3 waterfalls in Nguti municipality (see Annex 5)

3.4 Soils

The municipality is largely covered with black and brown soils that result from Basaltic rocks especially found in the Mbo and Banyu enclave areas. Soil type in the semi urban areas of Manyemen and Nguti consists of laterite with pebbles.

3.5 Vegetation

The area is primarily under the thick, humid equatorial rain forest. Three vegetation types can be identified. The evergreen forest that has seen little exploitation is immense, luxuriant and has a continuous canopy of leaves. This is home to several tree and animal species. There is a secondary type forest that has appeared as a result of human activity. Though of limited surface area there is grassland at the eastern outposts of the municipality.

3.6 Natural Resources

The subdivision is endowed with valuable forest resources including Timber, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Wildlife and Minerals. No data on the quantity of timber in the area exist but it is estimated that over 80% of the area is covered by forest which is home to a considerable size of NTFPs and Wildlife. Below is a table indicating the estimated quantity of Timber, NTFPs and Wildlife harvested in the 9 clans during the past three years.

Table 16: Nguti Forest Resources Exploitation Data.

Clan: BEBUM	Year		
NTFPs	2006	2007	2008
Eru	4	3	6
Njansang	2	1	11
Bush Mango	4	7	11
Bush Mango(dry season)		0.2	0.4
Bush Pepper	0.4	0.5	2
Kola Nut	0.7	1	4
Bitter Kola	0.3	1	4
Cashew Nuts	1	0.7	0.4
Monkey Kola	4	3	2
Alligator Pepper	0.4	0.2	0.9
Rattan(Cain rope)	4	1	3
Njabe Oil	2	1	0.8
Oil Palm	7	7.5	9
Snail	1	2	3
Mush Room		0.1	0.3

Large Mammals			
Elephant	1		
Small Mammals			
Red Duiker	7	9	6
Blue Duiker	12	6	8
Porcupine	14	8	11
Pangolin	3	4	2
Cane Rat(cutting grass)	0.7	0.4	0.3
Water Beef	0.2	0.09	0.3
Antelope	0.04	0.02	0.03
Sleeping Deer	0.01	0.04	0.01
Bush Baby	0.02	0.03	0.02
Rat Cat	2	4	1
Rat Mole	0.9	0.8	0.6
Bush Pig	4	3.5	3
Primate			
Drill	3	1	2
Man Drill	0.7	1	0.4
Chimpanzee	0.5	0.2	0.4
Monkey	13	10	8
Reptile			
Alligator	1	0.8	2
Iguana	0.2	0.08	0.06
Tortoise	0.8	0.5	0.09
Clan: Upper Balong	Year		
NTFPs	2006	2007	2008
Eru	2	4	5
Njansang	1	2	6
Bush Mango	7.5	8	15
Bush Mango(dry season)	0.02	0.1	0.2
Bush Pepper	0.8	2	4
Kola Nut	1	2	3
Bitter Kola	2	1	2
Cashew Nuts	2	0.8	1.5
Monkey Kola	2	4	3
Alligator Pepper	0.6	0.8	1.5
Rattan(Cain rope)	3.5	2	4
Njabe Oil	3	2	0.9
Oil Palm	4.5	8	12
Snail	2	2.8	3
Mush Room	0.3	0.1	0.4
Small Mammals			
Red Duiker	10	9	12
Blue Duiker	11	8	10
Porcupine	15	9	13
Pangolin	4	2	4
Cane Rat(cutting grass)	0.5	0.3	0.7
Water Beef	0.7	0.8	0.2
Antelope	0.02	0.01	0.04
Sleeping Deer	0.01	0.02	0.01

Bush Baby	0.02	0.01	0.01
Fox	3	3	2
Bush Cat	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rat Mole	0.08	0.01	0.02
Bush Pig	5	4	3
Primate			
Drill	3	1	2
Man Drill	0.7	1	0.4
Chimpanzee	0.5	0.2	0.4
Monkey	13	10	8
Reptile			
Alligator	1	0.8	2
Iguana	0.2	0.08	0.06
Tortoise	0.8	0.5	0.09

(Estimated quantity in tons per clan per year). Data available on NTF, Mammals, Primates and Reptiles from only two clans (Bebum and Upper Balong). The other clans are less accessible resulting in limited data collection.

Main commercial tree Species available in the municipality include: Azobe, Okan, Tali, Doussie(R&B), Kossipo, Ngollon, Moabi, Ekop, Illombe, Iroko, Dabemba, Moringui, Framire, Frake, Onzambela, Aicle, Niove, Ebon, Sapelli, Bossie T. **Source:** *Council Forest Office, 2009*

3.7 Ecological Situation

The Municipality has abundant forests, made up of diverse low land tree species and inhabited by a wide range of animal species such as primates, mammals and reptiles (See annex 5, the Natural Resource Repartition Map). The abundance and diversity of trees and animal species is as a result of favourable factors like abundant rainfall (averaging 2 646 mm over the past four years), moderate monthly temperatures varying between 19.0°C-31.7°C over the same period, rich soils, abundant light and air. The availability of rivers and streams also favours the existence of aquatic animals.

However, with the intervention of man, forest land is slowly giving way to farming and housing while timber is exploited for sale. This has led to an ecological imbalance in some parts of the municipality. For example, large cocoa and palm farms exist in all the villages occupying very large areas of land while villages with human settlements have few or no farmland and have lost valuable animal and plant species either through extinction or forcing the animals to move further inland in search for new habitats.

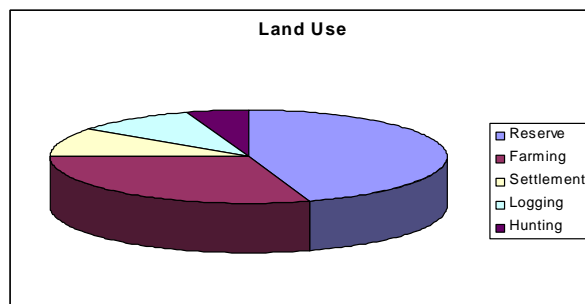
The environmental situation in the municipality can be appreciated as “average” as there are few industries or related economic activities that cause pollution. In Manyemen and Nguti towns where there are daily markets the council and other administrative units make sure the cleanup campaign days are respected. The other villages suffer from situations of low hygiene and sanitation as stray animals can be seen everywhere. They are not well organized.

In most regards, the area is conducive for human settlement. The coastal wind that stretches from the coast to the area brings high rainfall and moderate temperature. The soils are generally fertile the reason why more than 80% of the population in the municipality is involved in agriculture.

The municipality harbours many rivers, streams, waterfalls and wetlands that can attract tourists and also supply valuable resources for development.

3.8 Land Use

Land in Nguti municipality is not a scarce commodity despite its inaccessibility. The population puts all the available land to various uses but principally for farming, hunting, logging, settlement and reserve. (See Annex 5: Natural Resource Repartition Map)



3.8.1 Farmland

Farming activity in this municipality is carried out by about 80% of the population. Farming is done primarily in close proximity to the villages. Men in these villages engage mostly in the production of crops such as cocoa, oil palm, tapping of wine, hunting, fishing, dredging of sand while women mostly cultivate cocoyams, egusi, plantain, colocasia, maize, beans and the exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs including njansang, bitter kola, bush pepper).

3.8.2 Settlements

Two basic settlement patterns are observed in this municipality. These patterns are the Linear and Nuclear Settlement with the former practised in most of the remote villages while the latter is found in big settlement areas where roads have been constructed such as Manyemen and Nguti towns which hosts big residences, hospitals, government offices and large drinking and eating places. Most settlement structures are constructed with wood which is derived from the forest. Land is transmitted largely through hereditary. There is seldom the need for land titles in more remote areas as members of the traditional council are usually invited during land transfer ceremonies.

3.8.3 Forest

As the biggest sub-division in KMD, Nguti has several forest entities that have been divided into Forest Reserves and Community Forests. The Forest Reserves include the Bayang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary (*surface area 69,147 hectares* and has high elephant population, timber and medicinal plants), the Bakossi National Park (*surface area 29,320 ha*), the FMU 11-007A (*surface area 9,048 ha*), the FMU 11-007B (*surface area 27,065 ha*) and the Nguti Council Forest (*surface area 11,919 ha*). The Community Forests includes MBACOF (*surface area 3,070 ha*), the NLORMAC-CIG (*surface area 4,721 ha*) and the REPAC-CIG (*surface area 5,178 ha*).

Together these entities occupy about 45% of the total surface area in the municipality (see annex 5). **Source:** MINFOF GIS Database, 2009

4. ECONOMY

4.1 General Overview

The population of Nguti Council area consists predominantly out of farmers. Over 80% of the population is involved in agriculture which therefore constitutes the basis of the local economy. The rest (20%) of the population is involved in other sectors including administration, teaching, petit trading, transportation and forest exploitation. Livestock is reared as a part time activity.

4.1.1 Employment and Unemployment Situation

Eight persons out of 10 are involved in agriculture related activities. The lack of electricity has rendered it difficult for any processing activities to develop thus agriculture is limited to farming, harvesting and sale of farm produce in the primary state. Non-farm actors include civil servants, teachers, medical personnel, petit traders and motor cycle riders. The WIJMA Wood Processing Company is the highest employer with 106 workers and closely followed by two medical institutions; Manyemen General and St. John of God Hospitals. The youth unemployment rate is extremely high as many have rejected farm work and possess no marketable skill needed for any gainful employment. They engage in farm work to assist their parents and not as a permanent profession. The crime rate however has remained relatively low.

4.1.2 Children and Employment

Children in this municipality go to school and offer assistance to their parents as the need arise; they help in farm preparation, weeding after planting and harvesting. They also help in the market during the weekends and do other household chores. Therefore, children in this municipality are not deprived of their education.

4.1.3 Standard of Living

Using the method of the Cameroon Household Survey to measure poverty in the South West Region (SWR), the average yearly consumption per adult stood at 148,000frs CFA in 1996. Poverty in the SWR is essentially a rural phenomenon. Since Nguti is 72% rural one can conclude that inhabitants of this municipality are living far below the national average. The 2004 Millennium Indicators put the poverty situation of Cameroonians at 40.2%. In the area under study, focus group discussions reveal that instruments for assessing living conditions of a people indicate that in Nguti municipality the following prevails: housing is semi permanent (mud or plank), Education is averagely at the primary school level, and Clothing is largely obtained through traders of second hand goods from nearby towns. Feeding habits are reflected in the availability of what is produced locally. Sanitation conditions are poor as it is commonplace to find stray animals and some homes without pit toilet facilities. People bath upstream while others collect the downstream water for domestic and related chores.

4.2 Primary Sector

4.2.1 Agriculture

As subsistence farming practices still hold sway in Nguti Municipality, agriculture constitutes the main occupation and source of income for the population. Data on farm sizes are not available however most household farms are small holdings in scattered parcels of land.

Table 17: Main Crop Production and Area under Cultivation

Crop	Area Cultivated (ha)		Quantity (tons)					
			Produced (tons)		Consumed (tons)		Sold	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Egusi	3	3	29	25	15	10	14	15
Palm oil	180	194	70	79.9	15	20	55	59.9
Oranges	10	10	6	8	0.5	0.5	5.5	7.5
Plantains	168	178.5	975	1175	100	125	875	1050
Cocoa	1700	1808	440	475	0	0	440	475
Bush mango		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassava	115	130	580	656	20	25	560	631
Maize	18	21.25	25	31.8	10	15	15	16
Vegetable	2.0	3.70	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cola nut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colocassia	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Cocoyams	5	5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Yams	3	3	2.5	2.8	1	1.5	1.5	1.3
Total Production			2,131.2	2,454.3	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Consumption			-	-	161.7	197.2	-	-
Cumulative Sales			-	-	-	-	1,969.5	2,257.1

Source: *Sub- Delegation of Agriculture, Nguti (2009)*

Farming (food crop and vegetable production) is at subsistence levels and involves traditional practices such as mix cropping, use of local farm inputs/rudimentary tools and cultivation of small farm sizes, except for cassava and colocassia. Some farmers however use improved seeds and fertilizers for maize and vegetable cultivation respectively.

This practice is very different from perennial crop production, which proposes an intensive use of fertilizers, pesticides and high technical input and manpower on plantations. Aggregately, crop productivity in the area is high, realized in prominent crops like egusi, oranges, cocoa, cassava, and colocassia and bush mango.

Though highly consumed by the producers, cassava attracts a large market in the area and constitutes a salient crop to the farmers. Perennial crops like palms, bush mango, oranges, cocoa are almost entirely sold.

Agricultural activities encounter a variety of problems, some of which are general and others specific to villages or specific crops. These include amongst others:

- ◆ Fluctuation of prices of cocoa as a result of the low bargaining power and no organized market for cocoa in most villages
- ◆ Poor state of roads to evacuate produce.
- ◆ Pest and disease attack:
 1. Termite attack on cassava cuttings as well as tubers and roots.
 2. Insect attack on egussi and vegetable leaves (leaf perforation and folding).
 3. Insect and nematode attack on plantain suckers and roots.
 4. Black pod and capsids in cocoa.

4.2.2 Animal Rearing and Fishery.

Livestock activities are largely limited in the area. Cattle rearing are completely absent due to lack of appropriate grazing land since the area is covered by forest. The ecological conditions (moist forest) are not favorable for cattle rearing due to the prevalence of cattle diseases. However, this sector accommodates some livestock activities like sheep/goat rearing, poultry, pig production, fishing and beekeeping. There is no organized market and the sizes of the animal are usually small since it is for local consumption. There is a veterinary service with one staff with office attached to the Sub-Divisional Office

Table 18: Livestock number and outstanding livestock production

Livestock	Number
Sheep/Goat	2,100 Heads
Pigs	2,800 Heads
Fowls	3,700 Heads
Fish ponds	7(one active)
Beekeeping	10 hives

Source: *Sub- Delegation of Agriculture, Nguti*

4.2.3 Environment and Forest

There is little pollution in the Nguti Council area. This leaves the environment in an appreciable state with fresh air to breath. Nguti municipality falls within the tropical evergreen rainforest zone of Cameroon. It is endowed with valuable forest resources including Timber, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and wildlife. There exist several tree and animal species (see table 16: Nguti Forest Resources Exploitation Data). There are problems between humans and wildlife especially as elephants destroy farm land and attack humans within the Bayang Mbo Sanctuary. Another visible problem relate to river poisoning where by villagers up stream use chemical (Gamaline) for fishing. Hunting, fishing, collection of NTFPs and forest exploitation are guided by forestry laws. However, poaching and illegal forest exploitation still prevails.

There is high exploitation of timber (African Mahogany, Sapelli, Iroko, Bubinga, Small leaves Akom, Milk stick and Black Afara) within Nguti subdivision. Timber is exploited for home use and a substantial quantity is illegally exploited for commercial purposes that serve a timber supply chain in Kumba, Douala, Limbe and Buea.

NTFPs, including wildlife (bush meat) provides substantial income, employment and serves as food source to a good number of people in Nguti subdivision. Like timber exploitation, there is no information on the total quantity of NTFP harvested from the area.

4.2.4 Markets

Nguti Municipality has eleven (11) markets most of which are held in the open while a few have semi permanent structures. Lock up stores can be found only in Nguti and Manyemen. These markets represent the main facility through which the population acquires their basic commodities. Collectively, the markets constitute the major internal revenue source for the Council. Consequently it should be preoccupied with the state of the structures.

Table 19: Markets in the sub division and major products in the area

Market	Distance from Nguti Town	Major products sold	Frequency	Market days
Nguti		All variety of foodstuff and Manufactured goods	Daily	Daily
Manyemen	14 km	Cassava, Cocoyams, Plantains, Fruits, Palm Oil	Daily	Daily
Njungo	6 hrs. trek	Cocoyams, Plantains		Every 8days
MungoNdor	23 km	Cocoyams, Plantains, Oil Palms	1	Sunday
Babubock	40 km	Cocoyams, Plantains, Bitter Kola, Cocoa	1	Saturday
Ntale	36 km	Cocoyams, Plantains, Cocoa	1	Wednesday
Ayong	30 km	Cocoyams, Plantains, NTFPs, Cocoa	1	Wednesday
Babessi II	20 km	Cocoyams, Plantains, Cocoa		Every 8 days
Fonven	6 hrs. trek	Cocoyams, Plantains, Palm Oil		After 10 days
Elumba	8 hrs. trek	Cocoyams, Plantains, Palm Oil		Every 8 days
Mbetta	7 hrs. trek	Cocoyams, Plantains, Palm Oil	1	Sunday

Source: *Sub-Delegation of Agriculture, Nguti. 2009*

4.3 Secondary Sector - Manufacturing and Agro-industry

The WIJMA Wood Processing Industries, Installed in May 2004 and based in Nguti town, has a contract to operate for at least 30 years. They extract (exploitation and transformation) timber and are also involved in re-forestation of valuable tree species. WIJMA has 20 big trucks (consuming 100,000 litres of fuel in the months of high activity) that facilitate operating a sawmill and the movement of logs from the forest. It employs 106 workers (105 men and 1 woman) who are mostly mechanics, forestry technicians and electricians. Besides creating employment opportunities to the local community, WIJMA provides wood, sawdust, coal and ice water at low cost. 10% of waste wood is made available to Nguti Council. WIJMA has a cordial relationship with Nguti Council but does not pay its taxes there except land rents. The Wood processed is extracted from Eyumojock and most of its product is meant for foreign markets. The company operates 24 hours a day (Monday to Sunday) and its major problem is the bad state of the roads.

4.4 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector is still in its infancy. Infrastructure to accommodate services is grossly inadequate. Health and education services are treated in greater detail under infrastructure.

4.4.1 Tourism

This area is still very much undeveloped especially as there is no policy in place. A few tourist sites which have witnessed no upgrading from local authorities during the past several years serve the demands of the people. These include:

- The Escapement at Bambe
- The Water fall at Ntale with Precious Stone
- Lake Bermin
- The Bayang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary
- Korup-Ndongere National Park

The potentials for growth in this industry abound. There has to be an integrated strategy that would require the collaboration of the Council, the Ministry of Tourism as well as Business Operators in the domains of hostelling and catering

4.4.2 Financial Sector

There is only one formal financial institution in the municipality which is the Credit Union an affiliate to the Cameroon Credit Union League (CamCCUL). The Nguti Credit Union has four workers. Its membership dwindles as savings are erratic. Most members are men leaving the women to operate a more efficient informal financial sector in which they make regular contributions to the benefit of one member who must carry out an economic or social activity. This is called the 'Njangi'. It is common place to find njangis in all settlements in the municipality. The absence of financial institutions means that hoarding of money in large quantities takes place within the municipality.

4.4.3 Transport

Transportation in this area is only by road. The road from Kumba to Nguti is passable all year round with small vehicles, (called "clandor") which barely have the necessary documents and therefore carry overload to enable them pay their way through corrupt uniform officers. However, from Nguti or Manyemen to the other villages is mostly done through trekking or with poorly maintained motorcycles that have no documents or helmets at high risk to the user.

4.4.4 Administration, Police and Gendarmerie

The administration and the various services (only a few) are present in the sub division. Their main functions are to provide technical services in their various spheres of competence. These include sensitization on government policies, training, providing legal documents and advice including liaising with divisional, regional and national institutions. The police and gendarmerie provide services in the domains of law and order. They are also involved in disputes and conflict resolution.

A major preoccupation in this sector is the inadequacy of personnel, infrastructure and equipment. Most of the services are not housed in their own buildings and the limited staffs are usually away from their places of work for long periods on a monthly basis. This explains the huge gaps experienced by researchers seeking information about the municipality.

4.4.5 NGOs and Consultancy

Beside Nature Cameroon that has effective presence operating in the domain of Conservation and Natural Resource Management, several organisations have made valuable contributions toward the development of the municipality including:

Organisation	Development Area
KORUP Park	Conservation and Road Maintenance
WCS	Conservation and Employment
Helvetas Cameroon	Training of Councillors
CEFAM	Training of Councillors and Staff
MUDEC Group	Process Facilitation
GTZ	Studies on HIV/AIDS

Currently, the PSMNR-SWR is actively involved in providing assistance for the Nguti Council Forest and support for related studies including Participatory Planning Processes.

4.4.6 Trade

Trade in the municipality is facilitated mainly through the Kumba – Mamfe road. Goods come usually from Kumba and are distributed in other villages through the efforts of traders in Manyemen and Nguti towns. Villages in the hinterlands secure their needed goods through head loads from towns in other nearby Council areas. Agricultural output is usually sold within the council area however some of these are sold in neighbouring localities such as Konye.

Table 20: Prices for Basic Commodities

Commodities	Prices(FCFA)	
	Nguti Town	Kumba
Bread (Kumba Bread)	300	300
Sugar (Pk)	900	700
Milk (peak Powder)	3,000	2,500
Ovaltine	3,000	2,500
Rice (Cup)	100	100
Plantains (Bunch)	2,500	1,500
Cocoyams (heap of 5)	500	200
Maggi (4 cubes)	50	50
Groundnuts (cup)	100	100
Egusi (cup/cracked)	250	300
Battery	350	350
Candle	100	100
Matches	25	25
Water (Tangui)	500	400
Basic Drugs (Paracetamol)	10	25
Bathing Soap	250	250
Palm Oil(litre)	500	500
Garri (cup)	50	50
Beer	500	450
Egg	100	75
Cigarettes (pk)		

NTFP	Remote villages	Nguti	Kumba
Njansang (Cup)	200	250	400
Kola Nut(Bucket)	2,500	-	6,000
Bush pepper (cup)	300	-	500
Bush Mango (Bucket)	4,000	-	7,000

Traders come mainly from littoral, other parts of South West and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Table 21: Transport Fares by Motor Bike

Origin	Destination	Fare
Nguti	Manyemen	400frs
Manyemen	Ayong	2,000frs
Nguti	Babubock	4,000 to 7,000frs
Nguti	Ntale	2,500 to 5,000frs
Nguti	Bangem	6,000 to 10,000frs

Fares vary based on the period of the year and some distances may take a whole day.

Source: *Field Survey 2009*

4.5 Informal Sector

This sector is very vast and contributes significantly to the local economy of the municipality. Farming is the main activity in this sector providing opportunities for 8 out of 10 persons. Other activities providing self help opportunities include roadside sellers of fuel, mechanics, carpenters, builders, electricians, shoe menders, tailors, buyam sellams and petit traders. Palm oil processing is done manually in a few villages including Badun (where an individual owns more than 10 hectares of palms), New Konye, Nkwenfor, Ediengo, Betock, and Mboka. Buyers from Kumba engaged purchases directly in the farms consequently figures of transactions are unavailable even at the level of the council. There is also palm oil processing in Mbetta area where the RDARD recently donated a palm oil processing unit. Several women are involved in restoration services around major off licenses (drinking spots) in Manyemen and Nguti towns.

Life in the municipality is generally very slow indeed. Businesses are not open until about 8am and they close before 9pm. During the rains it is possible to find a general shut down by 6pm. Prices of goods and services are relatively high due to several hidden costs incurred by those who venture into business activities. The absence of a road network linking villages of the municipality, lack of electricity, absence of portable water and storage facilities are contributing factors to the very slow pace of activities in the area.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Technical Infrastructure

Technical infrastructure comprises transport facilities, telecommunication, water supply system and electricity.

The National Road 8 (NR8), which runs from Mutengene via Kumba to Mamfe, passes through Nguti Municipality. The 50km stretch of NR8 from Supe (Konye Council) to Nfaitok (Tinto Council) is tarred. About 30km of the above distance is in Nguti Council area (Nkwenfor to the outskirts of Nguti Town). There is 2km road deviation in Nguti town. The entire 50km of tarred road is already suffering from lack of maintenance and is fast witnessing an increase of large potholes that make driving an unpleasant exercise. The entire KMD has 336 km of rural roads with more than 30% in Nguti Municipality.

5.1.1 Transport Infrastructure

The major road from Kumba to Mamfe passes through the municipality touching several villages and both the towns of Manyemen and Nguti. The road serves as a vital link between the municipality and the rest of the world. The stretch within Nguti Municipality is tarred. Most other roads in the area are not tarred. These include inter village and farm to market roads.

Major rural roads within the municipality (see village map) include:

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 1. | Nkwenfor – Manyemen – Nguti | 35 km |
| 2. | Kokobuma (Konye Council) – Badun – Babubock | 48 km |
| 3. | Manyemen – Ayong – Sikam | 16 km |
| 4. | Ediengo – Osiyarib | 8.4 km |
| 5. | Nguti – Bayenti (Eyumojock Council) | 4 km |
| 6. | Nguti – Mungo Ndor – Ntale – Babubock | 47 km |
| 7. | Nguti – Nfaitock / Eyang (both in Tinto Council area) | 21 km |

Most of the villages within the municipality are inaccessible by road. Motorbike tracks and footpaths are common.

NR8 passes through 3 clans: Bassosi, Upper Balong and Bebun. This make them the most accessible thus the implantation of several basic services in Health, Education and Water supply even though these clans are not the most thickly populated.

Despite immense community effort to address the problem of lack of roads, their produce have largely been transported by head loads on footpaths.

More than 80% of the villages in the municipality are accessible only by footpath and motorbike. This makes movement of persons and goods extremely expensive and dangerous. The population has often engaged relentless efforts using rudimentary tools and methods to maintain road tracks.

Table 22: Road Infrastructure

National		Regional		Rural		Total tarred	Farm to market
Tarred	Untarred	Tarred	Untarred	Tarred	Untarred		
32km	0	0	0	0	75km	32km	75km

Source: Regional Delegation of Public Works

5.1.2 Electricity

There is no supply of electricity in homes or offices throughout the municipality. Lighting is for 99% of the population only through the use of kerosene. Few persons use generators when the need arises. St. John of God Hospital recently acquired a hydro plant that supplies round the clock electricity within the hospital. Manyemen Hospital also operates a generator as the case may require.

5.1.3 Telecommunication Infrastructure

Nguti Municipality suffers immensely from the lack of infrastructure and services in this domain. There is one Post and Telecommunication office with one staff that serves the mailing needs of the whole council area. Most persons do not rely on its services rather they have developed a method of sending mail through transport drivers or passenger for a token compensation. There are no television or radio signals within the municipality. The absence of Newspaper sales is also evident. Only mobile telephone networks are available (MTN and ORANGE). The lack of electricity makes it difficult for cell phone owners to recharge on a regular basis. St. John of God Hospital operates an internet facility that is open to the public. The hourly access rate is almost double what is paid in Kumba or Buea. The State budget for the fiscal year 2003 allocated the implantation of 5 Pilot Tele Centres in the municipality precisely at Nguti, Manyemen, Njungo, Mbetta and Elumba. **(Source: P and T Delegation, Buea).**

5.1.4 Portable Water Supply

Portable water is a relative scarce commodity in the municipality. Despite the presence of the National Water Corporation in Nguti town, there are no facilities for the population to access water. Community effort in a few villages have resulted in realizing either pipe borne water or bore holes. 32 villages depend on questionable water sources that include springs, rivers and rain.

5.1.4.1 Water Supply Networks

Table 23: Distribution of pipe borne water in Nguti municipality

Village	Targeted population	Number of households connected	Number of stand taps	Number of taps to be repaired	Number of taps abandoned
Manyemen	5,000	-	07	-	0
Nguti Town	6,000		06		06
Ekenge	500		05		0
Mboka	150		02		0
Ediengo	150		03		0
Betock	100		05		0
Ebanga	150		05		0

Source: Field survey, 2009

There is Bole Hole water supply in the following villages:

- Babubock
- Bambe
- Njuinyue
- Mbetta
- Elumba

5.1.4.2 Problems linked to Water Supply

Several health problems can be linked to the poor supply of water in the municipality including the high rate of malaria attacks, constant stomach aches as people drink from streams and rivers which have been contaminated upstream by others persons and animals. More so, as people regularly fall sick they loose valuable time and effort which could have been used to increase their farm output.

5.1.4.3 Sanitation and Maintenance

There are no proper functioning water maintenance committees in any of the villages. In the table above, Nguti town had six (6) stand taps all of which have been abandoned. Several stand taps in other villages are either not working or the water pressure is not enough. The absence of water supply has a negative effect on the hygiene of the population as it is commonplace to see not properly disposed human and household wastes.

5.2 Social Infrastructure

5.2.1 Administrative Infrastructure

Table 24 : Administrative Infrastructures in Nguti

Department	Nature of administrative building	Residence	Building Needs for Offices and Residence	
			Offices	Residence
Divisional Office	Permanent	Permanent	Renovation	2
Sub Delegation of Agriculture	Temporal	-	Renovation	1
Forestry	Permanent	-	Renovation	1
Women's affairs	Permanent	-	Renovation	1
Nguti Council	Permanent	-	Renovation	2
Gendarmerie	Permanent	-	Renovation	2
Public security	Permanent	-	Renovation	2
Customary Court	No Structure	-	-	1
Post and Telecommunication	Permanent	-	Renovation	1
SNEC	Permanent	-	Renovation	2
Agricultural Post Manyemen	Permanent	-	Renovation	1
Veterinary	Attached to D.O	-	-	1

Source: Field survey, 2009

Generally the structures are in desperate need of renovation and equipment.

5.2.2 Education and Training Infrastructure

Major problems were identified during field surveys including inadequate school infrastructure and insufficient staff. There are schools that have been approved but have no infrastructure while existing schools suffer from limited buildings or buildings in urgent need of renovation. The lack of didactic materials is also commonplace within the municipality. There are schools with only one teacher who is usually the headmaster. This causes parents to employ sometimes unqualified staff through the Parent Teacher Association (PTA). Absenteeism is very high for teachers especially in more remote areas. This accounts for the low achievement rates at public examinations. There is also a low rate of scholarisation especially for the girl child as a ratio to the total population of girls in the municipality.

5.2.2.1 Nursery Education Statistics

Table 25 : Pupils and Building Infrastructure

School				Classrooms		
Type	Boys	Girls	Total	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporal
Government						
GNS Nguti	53	50	103	3		
GNS Njungo	04	06	10		1	
GNS Mbetta	15	16	31		1	
GNS Manyemen	19	36	55		2	
PNS Manyemen	42	51	93		2	
Total Private						
TOTAL						

5.2.2.2 Primary Education Statistics

Table 26 : Students, Teachers and Building

School Type	Enrolment			No. of Teachers		Classrooms		
	Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	Perma- nent	Semi per- manent	Temporal
Government:								
G.S Nguti	235	223	458	3	8	9		
G.S Nongomadiba	16	14	30	2			3	
G.S Tabongkwa	82	100	182	4			4	
G.S New Konye							5	
G.S Njuinyue	89	111	200	1		2	5	
G.S Baro	8	8	16			2	3	
G.S Manyemen	146	272	3	4		9		
G.S Njungo	116	144	260	2	3	2	4	
G.S Bombe Konye	53	47	100	1	2		4	2
G.S Elumba Mbo	140	144	284	3		4	3	
G.S Ehunyampe	145	121	266	4	3		6	
G.S Babensi I	89	66	155	1	1	1	5	
G.S Mungo Ndor	72	62	134	3	1	4	2	
G.S Lebock	139	113	252	2		1	5	
GBPS Nguti	66	62	128	1	2		4	
G.S Sikam	38	29	67	1	1	2	1	

School Type	Enrolment			No. of Teachers		Classrooms		
	Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	Perma- nent	Semi per- manent	Temporal
G.S Ntale	142	155	297	3	1	4	2	
G.S Fonven	107	93	200	2	2	4	2	
G.S Bermin	47	50	97	2		2	2	
G.S Nzoa-Etawang	138	151	289	1			3	
G.S Talangaye	26	28	54	1	5	1	3	
G.S Ekwenzoh	107	124	231	2	1		4	
G.S Bambe	42	68	110	2			5	
G.S Babubock	87	73	160	1	1	2	4	
G.S Tangang	90	79	169	1	1		6	
G.S Fonki	53	41	94	2	1	2	4	
G.S Ayong	78	82	160	1	1	2	2	
G.S Ekenge	64	70	134	2	3	1		
Lay Private								
C.S Mbetta	65	74	139	1	3	7		
C.S Nguti			138	2	4	7		
P.S Nguti			64	1	2		3	
P.S Manyemen			212	4	1	6		

Source: Inspectorate of Nursery and Primary Education Report, 2008/2009

5.2.2.3 Secondary Education Statistics

Table 27 : Students and Teachers

Secondary Education in Nguti Municipality	Enrolment			No. Of benches	No. Of teachers	Student/ bench ratio	Student/ teacher ratio	PLEG		PCEG		PTA	
	Boys	Girls	Total					M	F	M	F	M	F
GHS Njungo	96	144	240		6(4 PTA)		40						
GSS Bermin	24	19	43		3		14						
GSS Manyemen	51	33	84		5		17						
GSS Mbetta	23	29	52		7(5 PTA)		8						
GSS Elumba Mbo	78	59	137		6(5 PTA)		23						
TOTAL	272	284	556		27 (14 PTA)		21						

Source: Regional Delegation of Education, 2008/2009

Infrastructure and Equipment in the above schools are grossly inadequate. Some schools (Njungo, Mbetta and Elumba are sustained largely through community efforts).

5.2.2.4 Statistics for GHS Nguti

Table 28 : Figures by Class for GHS Nguti

G. H. S. Nguti	Enrolment			No. of benches	No. of teachers	Student/ bench ratio	Student/ teacher ratio	PLEG		PCEG		PTA	
	Boys	Girls	Total					M	F	M	F	M	F
Form 1	87	70	157	235	28	3	27	4	4	6	9	8	2
Form 2	81	88	169										
Form 3	56	65	121										
Form 4	42	43	85										
Form 5	47	51	98										
Lower 6 th	16	8	24										
Upper 6 th	19	20	39										
TOTAL	348	345	693					4	4	6	9	8	2

Source: GHS Report, 2008/2009

5.2.2.5 Technical Education in Nguti

Table 29: Statistics by Class for GTC, 2008/2009

Class	Enrolment			No. of benches	No. of teachers	Student/ Bench Ratio	Student/ Teacher Ratio
	Boys	Girls	Total				
Form 1	23	6	29	47	12(4PTA)	3	9
Form 2	38	12	50				
Form 3	18	7	25				
Form 4	26	11	37				
TOTAL	105	36	141				

Source: GTC Report, 2008/2009

There is a SAR (Technical Education for Beginners) and the RECHAFOND Secondary School which are both located in Manyemen town. St. John of God currently operates an Internet Center which offers basic computer training to the population.

5.2.3 Health Care Infrastructure

In semi urban areas of the municipality, health care services are provided by the churches. The two big hospitals that attract patients from all over the country have well qualified staff but are operating at less than full capacity due to a variety of reasons. The very poor road network and the long trekking involved from the hinterlands are contributing factors. For villages in the hinterlands, the absence of health facilities and staff has produced a steady market for traditional doctors as well as hawkers in the sale of drugs

5.2.3.1 Health Care Facilities 2008

Table 30: Health Care Facilities 2008

Village/Town	Hospital	Health Centre	Health Unit	Health Post	Patent Medicine stores	Laboratory
Nguti Town	1	1	0	0	2	2
Manyemen	1	0	0	0	0	1
Babubock	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ntale	0	1	0	0	0	0
Etodi	0	1	0	0	0	0

Village/Town	Hospital	Health Centre	Health Unit	Health Post	Patent Medicine stores	Laboratory
Tabongwa	0	0	0	1	0	0
Njungo	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mbetta	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ayong	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	0	1	0	0

Source: *Nguti Health District Report, 2008*

5.2.3.2 Situation of Medical equipment in health establishments

Table 31: Situation of Medical equipment in health establishments (2008)

Equipment/Material	Nguti Health Centre		St John of God Hospital		Manyemen Hospital	
	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required
Baby scale	1	1	2	4	1	4
Bed pan (plastic)	2	5	12	20	12	16
Cardio calculator		1	6	6		
Dressing drum (small)	3	1	10	15	8	14
Thermometer	1	4	40		58	80
Virginal speculum	2	4	4	8	5	10
Phonoscope	2	1	2	5	4	8
Urinals		5	20		10	30
Candle filter		2				15
Prestige scale			2	5		
Echoscope		1	2			
Surgical kids		1	20	25	11	4
Gas cooker plate	1(bad)	1	2	4	3	6
Gas cooker connector		1	2	4	6	10
Delivery kits		2	5	8	2	4
Wash bottle		3	5	7	2	5
Trays	2	5	15	20	20	5
Kidney dishes	2	5	15	20	25	15
Stethoscope	1	2	8	12	9	15
Sphomomanometer	1	2	8	12	5	10
Haemoglobins meter		2	10	5	2	1
Aspirator		1	2	5	2	8
Centrifuge	1(bad)	1	3	2	3	2
Baby cots	2	5	8	2	1bad	10
Baby cot mattresses	2	5	8	2	21	30
Adult beds	4	5	150	50	17	10
Ply wood floor (baby cot)	2	5	16		90	30

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

Equipment/Material	Nguti Health Centre		St John of God Hospital		Manyemen Hospital	
	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required
Sterilising drum	4		25	5	21	4
Gas bottle	0	2	2	4	8	10
Mattresses (adult)	4	2	150	50	11	30
Bed side lockers	4	2	150	50	65	20
Microscope	2		2	2	30	3
Cupboard	2		20	5	1	3
Table with drawers	4		12	5	4	25
Drip stand	2	5	12	15	17	20
Tent holder (baby cot)	2	5	20	10	20	15
Eliminator eye		1			2	
Dressing trolley	1	1	3	3		4
Dressing stand		2	4	3	2	4
Auto clave		1	5	2	2	3
Back chairs	7(2bad)	3	15	5	3	15
Examination bed		1	3	3	50	3
Delivery bed	1	1	2(1 bad)	2	7	2
Incubator		1		3	2	5
Generator	1(bad)	1	3	2		2 big
Deep freezer		1	4	2	1Small	1
Cold boxes		2	5	2	1	2
Vaccine carriers	2		3	3	1	1
Pressure cookers		1		2	3	2
Refrigerators		1	2	3	4	3
Public address systems		1		1		1
Computers		1	7	3	1	7
Photocopy machines		1	1	2		1
Calculator		2			5	5
Motor bikes		1		2	1	2
Vehicle 4 x4		1	2	1	1	2

Source: *Nguti Health District Report, 2008*

Most of the equipment at the government health centre is non-functional. Those of the two other hospitals are barely manageable as maintenance and replacement costs are high.

Table 32: Qualification of Heads of Health Establishments, 2009

Health Establishment	Qualification of Chief Medical Officer
Nguti Health Centre	State Registered Nurse
Manyemen General Hospital	Medical Doctor (General Practitioner)
St. John of God Hospital	Medical Doctor (General Practitioner)

Source: *Nguti Health District Report, 2008*

5.2.3.3 Medical Care Situation 2008 of Nguti Municipality

Table 33: Medical Care Situation

Establishment	Health Population served	Number of consultations	Beds (Number)	Doctors (Number)	Nurses (Number)
Nguti Health Centre	4 722	2 000	6	0	5
ST John of God Nguti	7 937	3 588	110	1	10
Manyemen General Hospital	6 047	504	130	2	12

Source: *Hospital Documents, 2008*

The figures above also include patients who have come from out of the municipality.

5.2.3.4 Senior Medical Staff and number required 2008

Table 34: Senior medical staff and number required 2008

Health unit Staff Qualification	Health Centre Nguti		St John of God		Manyemen Hospital	
	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required	Number Present	Number Required
General Practitioner	-	-	1	1	1	4
Surgeon	-	-	1	0	0	2
Gynaecologist /Paediatrician	-	-	0	1	0	2
Pro-Pharmacist Attendant	0	2	1	1	3	3
State Registered Nurse	1	2	4	3	1	2
Laboratory Technician	2	1	1	1	2	2
Senior Nurse	0	0	1	1	8	4
Nursing Aid	2	1	4	3	7	5
Mid Wife	0	1	1	1	1	3

Source: *Hospital Documents, 2008*

The situation of medical personnel generally speaking is very deplorable indeed.

Mbetta has a Catholic Mission Health Centre with 4 Nurses and a hydro plant to serve their electricity needs. Ayong has 2 Nurses and a Midwife while Etodi has only 1 State Registered Nurse. Tabongwa has a Nurse Aid and a Midwife. In Njungo, there is 1 State Registered Nurse, 2 Nurses and 1 Pharmacy Attendant.

5.2.3.5 Consultations 2008

The table below shows the prevailing situation of Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

Table 35: Malaria and HIV/AIDS consultations 2007 and 2008

Health Establishment	Malaria related Consultations		HIV/AIDS related Consultations		Medically Assisted Births	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Health Centre Nguti	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST John of God				317		71
General Hospital Manyemen	1104	768	214	241	255	228

Source: *Hospital Documents, 2008*

5.2.4 Sport Infrastructure and Recreational Facilities

Sporting activities found in Nguti include football and Handball. These activities are carried out in schools and during inter village games which take place when students are on holidays. However, infrastructure for these sporting activities is found only in the school premises.

There are also few facilities like a Council library, which need renovation, Video houses (3) and drinking Spots for entertainment.

5.2.5 Hotel and Catering Infrastructure

Table 36: Hotel Infrastructure

Name of Hotel	Location	Remark	Owner	Capacity (Number of rooms)
Bermas	Nguti	Average	Private	6
St John Guest House	Nguti	Good	St John of God Community	20
Green Castel	Nguti	Average	Private	5
Coconut INN	Nguti	Average	Private	7
The Best INN	Manyemen	Average	Private	04

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

These structures are largely underutilised due to their poor state and the absence of water and electricity. Only St. John of God Guest House receives visitors on a regular basis. There are several eating houses that sell food (especially bush meat) in Manyemen and Nguti towns, reason why they are the major stopovers for travellers between Kumba and Mamfe.

5.3 Analysis of Basic Services per Clan

Table 37: Repartition of Basic Services per Clan

Clan	Education				Health				Water Supply	
	Primary	Secondary	Technical	Post secondary	Hospital	Health Center	Health Post	Patent Medicines Stores	Pipe Borne	Bore Holes
Abongoe	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bebun (Nguti Town)	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Banyu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bassossi	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Ngemngoe	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Upper Balong	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Lower Mbo	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Upper Nkongho	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lower Nkongho	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total	33	7	1	2	2	7	1	2	9	5

- ◆ 4 Primary schools listed above are Lay Private and are located as follows: 1 in Mbetta (Lower Nkongho), 2 in Nguti town (Bebun) and 1 in Manyemen (Upper Balong). The rest of the schools are government owned.
- ◆ There are 4 Medical Laboratories in the Municipality. 2 in Nguti Town (Bebun), 1 in Manyemen (Upper Balong) and 1 in Ntale (Bassosi).
- ◆ Educational Institutions are concentrated in those clans with easy accessibility (Bebun, Upper Balong and Bassosi) only Lower Mbo in the hinterland benefits from several primary educational facilities.
- ◆ Health Institutions are concentrated in accessible clans (Bebun & Upper Balong).
- ◆ Water points are more evenly distributed (except in Upper Nkongho) even though most of the infrastructure are obsolete and non functional.

Basic facts on Access to Basic Services

- a. 12 out of 54 villages have access to a Road Net work
- b. 12 out of 54 villages have access to Portable Water
- c. None of the 54 villages has access to Electricity
- d. 2 out of the 54 villages have access to Post Secondary Education
- e. 5 out of the 54 villages have access to Secondary Education
- f. 33 out of the 54 villages have access to Primary Education
- g. 4 out of the 54 villages have access to Nursery Education
- h. 8 out of the 54 villages have access to Health Care Facilities

The above is purely a qualitative analysis. It should be highlighted that the quality of these facilities and services provided including their staff strengths are far below acceptable standards (except for health care units in Manyemen and Nguti town).

6. COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

6.1 Councilors/Staff Profile

Nguti Council has 25 Councillors (23 males and 2 female) who are Teachers, Businessmen, Tutors, Clerks, Nurses and farmers. 3 are senior citizens on retirement. The council has a total number of 18 staff, 13 of them are male while 5 are female. Most of the workers are permanent staff. The educational level of the staff ranges from First School Leaving Certificate, R.S.A Stage 4, Ordinary Level and CEFAM Cycle I& II.

Below is a table for the councillors Council staff and Committee of Nguti Municipality.

Table 38: List of Council Staff

No	Name	Position	Sex	Dip	Years of Exp.	Main tasks
1	Ngoh Elizabeth Belle	Secretary General	F	CEFAM CYCLE II	15	Secretary
2	Eladson Fotabong C.	Municipal Treasurer	M	CEFAM CYCLE I	28	Treasurer
3	Tabi Titus Bisong	Correspondence	M	CEFAM CYCLE I	3	Gen. Correspondences/ Filing
4	Etue Elias Makia	Treasury	M	FSLC	26	Cashier
5	Nzo Manfred A.	Revenue Collector	M	FSLC	21	Yard Man
6	Eyambe Stephen	Secretariat	M	FSLC	20	Voucher Clerk
7	Besong Christine	Secretariat	F	FSLC	20	Typist
8	Tenyi Johnson	Council Gate	M	FSLC	20	Revenue Collector
9	Ako Anthony	Council Gate	M	FSLC	20	Revenue Collector
10	Akpo Eugen	Transport Clerk	M	F.S.L.C	20	Transport Clerk
11	Esapa Sinke E.	Civil Status	M	R.S.A STAGE 4	8	Civil Status Sect.
12	Nguty Joseph	Night Watch	M	F.S.L.C	8	Night Watch
13	Ndormyah Jacob	Town Planning	M		6	Town Planner
14	Ngape Lovert	Revenue Collector	M	F.S.L.C	5	Domestic Servant
15	Wawoh Mary	Bangem (SDO)	F		4	Clerk (S.D.O)
16	Ejome Scholarstica	Treasury	F	O/L	3	Finance Clerk In Treasury
17	Ahone Tatiana	Treasury	F	BT	3	Finance Clerk In Administration
18	Moses Mbue Tong	Garage	M	F.S.L.C	3	Driver/Mechanic

Table 39: List of Councillors

Organ	Name	Sex	Position	Constituency	Profession
Executive					
1	Ayompe George	M	Mayor	Bebum	Businessman
2	Tong George	M	1 st Deputy	Upper Balong	Principal (G.S.S)
3	Ewange Florence	F	2 nd Deputy	Abongoe	Lecturer
Legislative					
1	Etuge Emmanuel	M	Member	Ngemengoe	Lecturer
2	Abang Peter	M	Member	Lower Mbo	Student
3	Fonge Fidelis	M	Member	Lower Nkongho	Teacher
4	Epah Cornelius	M	Member	Upper Nkongho	Businessman
5	Abulong Anthony	M	Member	Banyu	Clerk
6	Monge Julius	M	Member	Ngemengoe	Applicant
7	Epey Eku Plebicite	M	Member	Bassosi	Tutor
8	Formelack Martina	F	Member	Upper Nkongho	Nurse
9	Ewunsoh Galeb	M	Member	Bassosi	Businessman
10	Alung Gabriel	M	Member	Abongoe	Retired teacher
11	Etebe Pius	M	Member	Bassosi	Farmer
12	Nzo Paul	M	Member	Bebum	Pharmacy attendant
13	Tabi Napoleon	M	Member	Upper Balong	Retired teacher
14	Forkanji Fidelis	M	Member	Upper Nkongho	Businessman
15	Ashu Mcmoi	M	Member	Upper Balong	Applicant
16	Bisong Benedict	M	Member	Upper Balong	Retired teacher
17	Ngwese Vincent	M	Member	Banyu	Teacher
18	Ewonzon Simon	M	Member	Lower Mbo	Farmer
19	Douma Paul Laurent	M	Member	Bassosi	Tutor
20	Agbor Emmanuel	M	Member	Bebum	Agric. Technician
21	Esembieng Formanka	M	Member	Lower Nkongho	Tutor
Committees					
1. All Purpose	Doume Paul		Chairman	Bassosi	
	Ashu Mcmoi		Vice	Upper Balong	
	Esembieng Fomanka		Secretary	Lower Nkongho	
	Abang Peter		Member	Lower Mbo	
2. Infrastructure	Tabi Napoleon		Chairman	Upper Balong	
	Abulong Anthony		Vice	Banyu	
	Epey Eku		Secretary	Bassosi	
	Agbor Emmanuel		Member	Bebum	
3. Finance	Fonge Fidelis		Chairman	Lower Nkongho	
	Nzo Paul		Vice	Bebum	
	Ewunsoh Galeb		Secretary	Bassosi	
	Epah Cornelius		Member	Upper Nkongho	
4. Social/ Education	Monge Julius		Chairman	Ngemengoe	
	Bisong Benedict		Vice	Upper Balong	
	Etuge Emmanuel		Secretary	Ngemengoe	
	Formelack Martina		Member	Upper Nkongho	
	Alung Gabriel		Member	Abongoe	

Source: *Nguti Council Report, 2008*

Table 40: Nguti Council assets and surface area

S/N	ASSET	DIAMENSION	LOCATION
1	Nguti Daily Market	5 160m ²	Miansung
2	Proposed Main Market and Motor Park – Nguti	25 800m ²	G.H.S Street and St Mary
3	Manyemen Court Yard	22 230m ²	St. Mary
4	Proposed Stadium	1 281 630m ²	Ebombomeh
5	Proposed Nguti Air port	59 315m ²	Mudinja
6	Nguti Council Chambers	748m ²	Mudinja
7	Slaughter Slab	7 056m ²	Eyong Road
8	Manyemen Motor Park and Market	5 000m ²	Ndong
9	Manyemen Cemetery	5 000m ²	New Quarters
10	Manyemen Daily Market		Njet
11	Njungo Market		Njenta
12	Elumba Market		Etodi
13	Elumba Court Yard		Elumba
14	Babubock Market		Muambuah
15	Mungo Ndor Court Yard		Mungo Ndor
16	Mbetta Market		Mbetta
17	Fonven Market		Fonven
18	Ntale Market		Ntale Square
19	Babensi Market		Babensi II

Source: *Nguti Council Report, 2008*

Major Observations

- The Council does not have an Organisational Chart.
- The absence of a Vision that guides the Council toward a balanced development strategy within the municipality.
- No Job or Task Descriptions for Council Committees as well as for Council Staff
- Staff cannot express their training needs as their functions are not clearly defined.
- Few staff meetings held during the past year.
- Wide disparity in Council Budgeting and Budget Realisation. This indicates a lack of Mastery of Budgeting or Inadequate Strategies for Revenue Collection.
- Most Council Staff have only the First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) and have served an average of 15 years. This reflects limited capacity to handle the 2004 required functions of the Council.
- The Council has no Computer for Information Processing.
- The Council building has no electricity.
- Two Council staff are retiring from service by end of 2009.
- The Council Organisational chart and Staff Job Descriptions were elaborated by the Local Government Training Centre (CEFAM) during the December 2008 Management Training of Nguti Councillors.
- From the analysis conducted during this workshop, the Council as an Institution should be included as an Output during the upcoming Strategic and Operational Planning exercise

6.2 Finance

Nguti Council derives revenue from 3 main sources:

- a) CAC: Revenue from the Council Support Fund (FEICOM)
- b) Global taxes: From Markets, Parks etc
- c) Incidental Revenue: Fines and related revenue

Table 41: Budget Realisation

YEAR	BUDGET	ADMIN. ACCOUNT	BALANCE
2004	224 500 000	121 512 210	-102 982 790
2005	274 500 000	119 201 970	-155 298 030
2006	217 600 000	95 917 499	-121 682 501
2007	242 000 000	71 813 034	-170 186 966
2008	314 100 000	80 217 058	-233 882 942
2009	246 220 000	-	-

Source: *Nguti Council Reports, 2009*

From the administrative accounts above, the Council Support (CAC) which is paid quarterly to the Council by the Council Support Fund (FEICOM) constitutes more than 90% of Council Revenue. The Council Internal Revenue Base is therefore very weak

6.3 Relationship with Supervisory Authorities

The relationship with the supervisory authorities (e.g. Senior Divisional Officer, Governor and Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization) is cordial, despite few misunderstandings, which are visible in relation to the execution of the council budget. This is partly because the council law vis a vis the role of supervisory authorities is not very clear especially as the council must finance visits of supervisory authorities during budget sessions.

6.4 Strategy for Development

The 2004 Law on Decentralization as applicable to Councils requires Local Councils to foster better living conditions for the population in our collectivities. The current management of Nguti Council is conscious of this burden and has taken the initial step by involving several stakeholders in the municipality in participatory processes. This include training Women and Youth Group leaders, training Councillors and Staff on Data Collection, elaborating a Monographic Study of the municipality, and further plans to elaborate a 5 year Strategic Plan and an Annual Operational Plan for 2010.

The Council can succeed in its endeavour if it is capable to harness synergies and resources amongst development actors to plan for the short term as well as the long term. These development actors include: Traditional Authorities, Government Technical Services, Locally Elected Officials, Women and Youth Groups, Economic Operators, the Elites and the International Community.

This Monographic Study reflects the current situation of development in the Nguti Council area as at 2009. It should serve the purposes of short term, midterm and long term planning. Nguti Councillors and other development actors have acquired planning skills and will hopefully use same to foster development initiatives in the municipality.

7. CONCLUSION

Below are the major findings from the Monographic Study. These should guide Development Actors in future planning within the municipality.

Most promising Opportunities:

- ◆ Availability of Forest Resources that can serve the purposes of conservation, exploitation, research and tourism.
- ◆ Huge qualities of arable land that can be exploited for plantation farming thus creating employment opportunities.
- ◆ The presence of water bodies especially waterfalls that can propel turbines to generate electricity.
- ◆ Other Natural Resources such as stones, gravel and sand deposits are available in quantities that can facilitate development processes.
- ◆ An enthusiastic and determined population which has been sensitized and motivated to take ownership of development processes in the municipality.
- ◆ The upcoming Policy of the Government to directly send subsidies to Councils.
- ◆ An Era for increased collaboration especially with the International Community.

Most Urgent needs for Development

- ◆ Provision of Rural Electrification that would ensure better methods of processing, transformation and preservation for local products.
- ◆ Construction and regularly maintenance of farm to market roads with special focus on the enclave hinterlands of Upper and Lower Nkongho, Banyu and Lower Mbo clans.
- ◆ Increase the accessibility to health care by renovating and equipping (regular supply of drugs/ recruitment of qualified staff) the existing health structures.
- ◆ Increase access to educational facilities by renovating existing schools, equip them with didactic materials, employ teachers and provide access to vocational training
- ◆ Increase farmer knowledge on modern agricultural techniques.
- ◆ Increase access to portable water by constructing additional water points and renovating existing stand pipes and bore holes.
- ◆ Reinforce the Institutional Development and Organisational Strengthening of Nguti Council.

We acknowledge a basic problem with gaps in the data collected. However, we know that this is a common phenomenon in Cameroon and we remain available to continuously update this document. We propose that this document is updated every 2 years with the first as soon as the 2005 Housing and Population figures are published. The Technical Follow up Committee should have this task as one of its attributions. Please address all further inputs, comments and other reactions to The Lord Mayor, Nguti Municipality.

7.1 Main Lessons Learnt

Elaborating a Monographic Study is a worthwhile activity for any locality that seeks participatory and balanced development. The exercise in Nguti Municipality was more challenging due to several factors and interests.

At the level of the various stakeholders, it was evident that participatory processes meant that the different interests of the various clans were strongly protected even when they were conflicting with the effective management of the planning process. People either withheld valuable information or distorted same for various reasons. In taking ownership of this

process, heated debates and open disagreements and even hostility were commonplace. For example, the Hon. Ashu Mbanda (Member of Parliament for Nguti Constituency), when contacted repeatedly insisted that it was not necessary for him to disclose information on the Micro Projects which he had fostered in the municipality.

At the level of the Council, there is little documentation of information about development efforts within the municipality. The absence of a central point such as a library where reports from the various development actors could be deposited made data collection even more challenging.

At the level of the service provider, the need to be more accommodating of several shades of opinion almost threatened the success of the exercise. This was evident in the manner in which enumerators were selected and field operations executed. The need for local partnership for joint execution was not quite successful as assigned tasks were abandoned. This resulted in GPS points not taken for the different villages. The process that was originally planned for 2 months took almost 5 months. This had a direct bearing on the cost of the operation due to the several movements back and forth. Finally, information is not well documented at all levels in Cameroon and it is not readily made available even when it exists. Suspicion of people's motives is embedded in our culture and is partly to blame for difficulties encountered during the elaboration of the Monographic Study.

7.2 Outlook

From this Monographic Study, problems identified have been grouped in 5 thematic areas as follows: Social, Infrastructure, Local Economy, Natural Resource Management and the Council as an Institution. The Strategic Planning activity should use these thematic groupings in further diagnosis of the development problems, their causes and to propose solutions.

The way forward for Nguti Council is to assume a coordinating role that would concretize the realization of the Municipal Strategic Plan (2010-2014) as well as the elaboration and successful implementation of more than 75% of the activities in the Operational Plan 2010. The workshop to elaborate the Operational Plan for 2010 should identify possible partners and sources of funding. To ensure the above, the Council should facilitate the action plan of the Technical Follow up Committee which amongst others should hold periodic meetings to review and update the Monographic Study and identify potential internal sources of council revenue. The committee should also ascertain the level of progress and make valuable recommendations on quarterly bases.

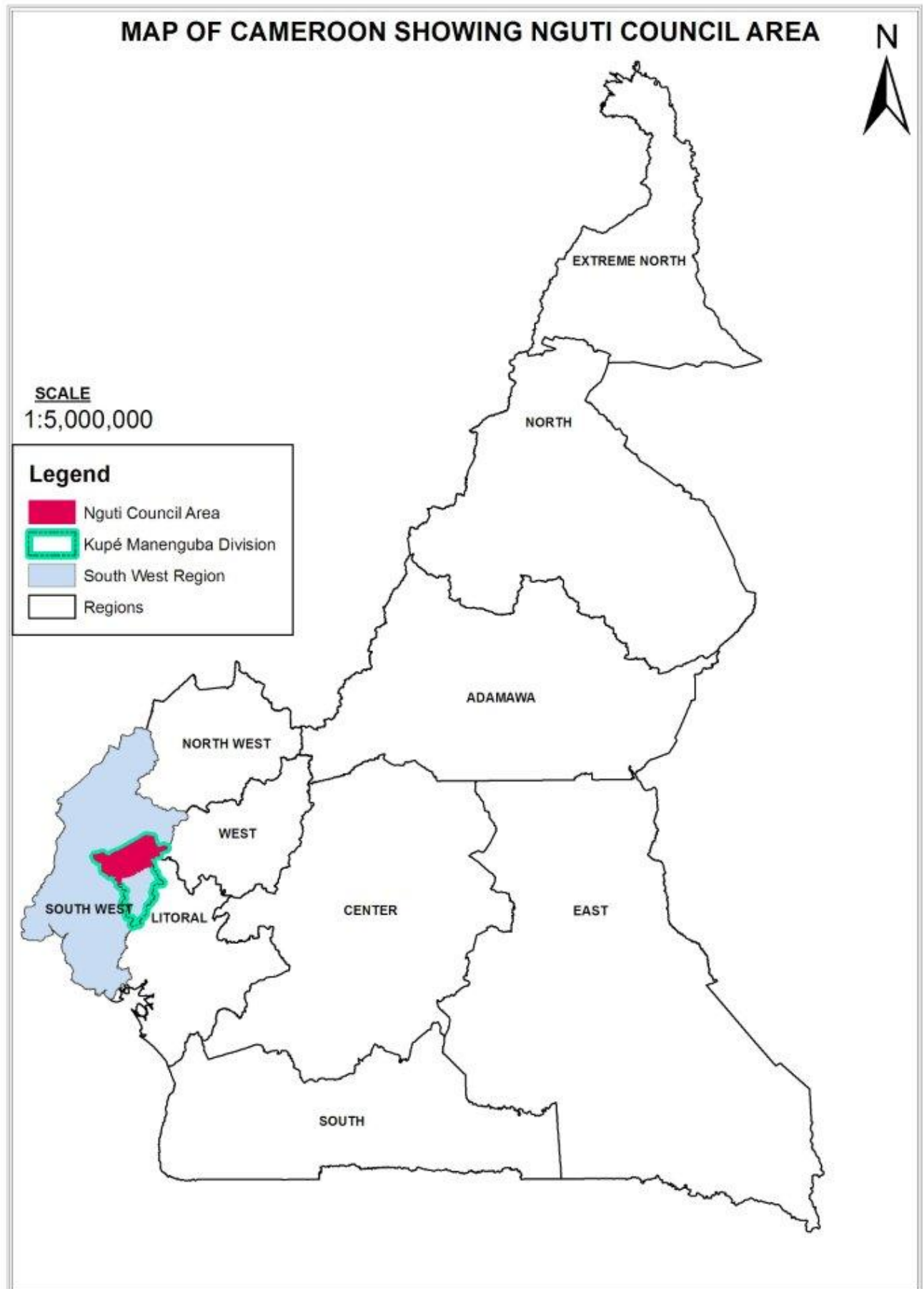
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- a. SWR Master Plan for Sustainable Development. MINEPAT, 2001 Draft
- b. Nguti Council Forest Management Plan
- c. Annual reports of the Sub-Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development
- d. Annual Reports of the Inspectorate of Basic Education
- e. Annual Reports of Nguti Health District.
- f. Annual Reports of Confessional Institutions in the area.
- g. Village Study Reports carried out in this Area.
- h. Annual Reports of the Nguti Council.
- i. Written and Oral History of the Villages.
- j. Meteorological Reports on Rainfall and Temperatures in this Area.
- k. Population Census of the Council Area.
- l. 1987 Population Census Form.
- m. Economic Report of the South West Region
- n. Demographic Indicators of Cameroon (MINEPAT, 1993 Edition)
- o. The Tradition of a People-Bakossi by S.N Ejedepang-Koge 1986

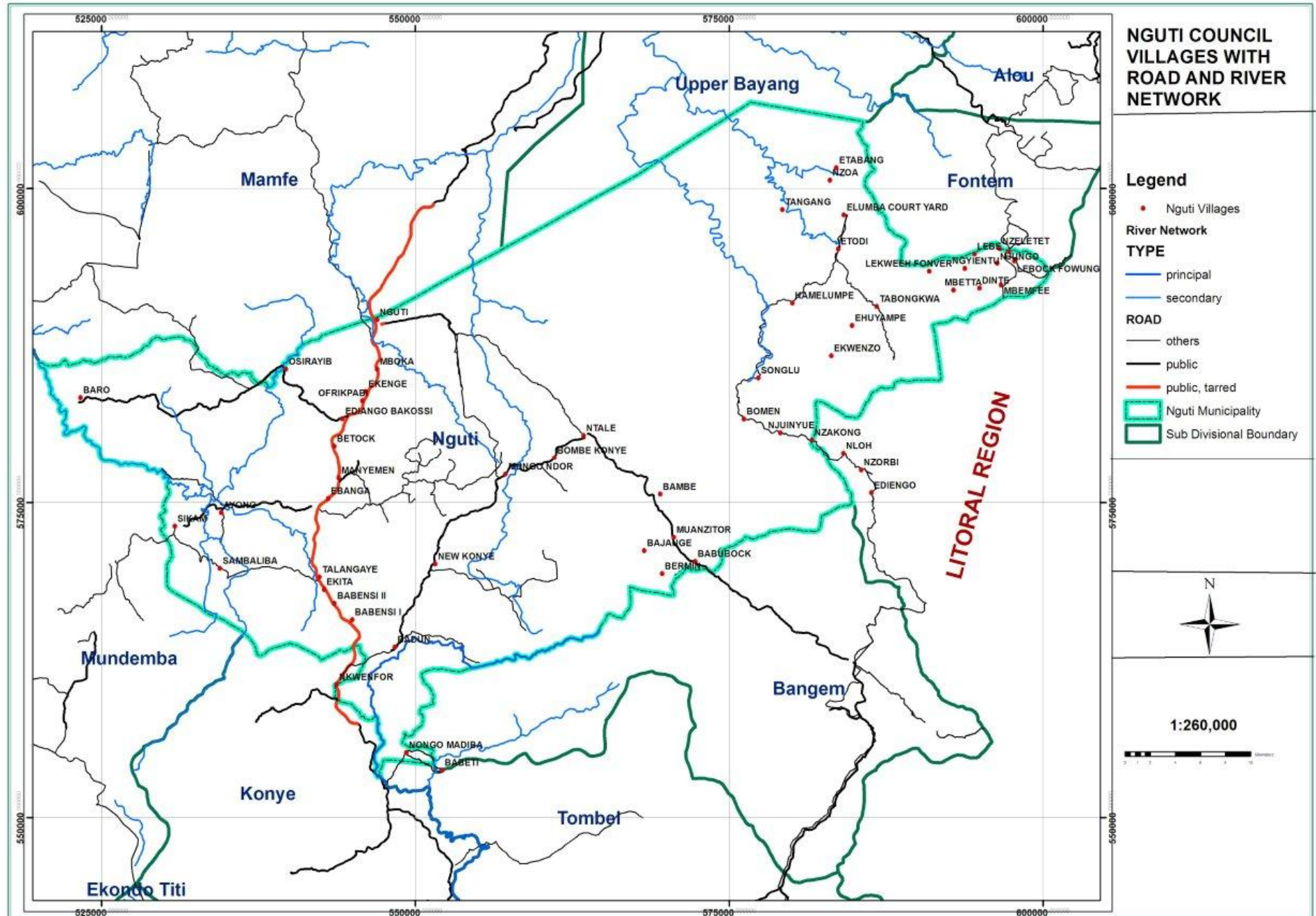
ANNEXES

1. Map of Nguti Municipality within the Context of KMD, SWR and Cameroon
2. Map of Nguti Villages, Roads, Rivers
3. Map of Nguti with Health Structures and Portable Water Points
4. Map of Nguti Villages with Educational Institutions
5. Natural Resource Repartition Map of Nguti Municipality
6. Picture Gallery
7. Press Release: Nguti Municipality Commissions Monographic Study
8. Press Release: Nguti Council Elaborates Monographic Study
9. Monographic study questionnaire

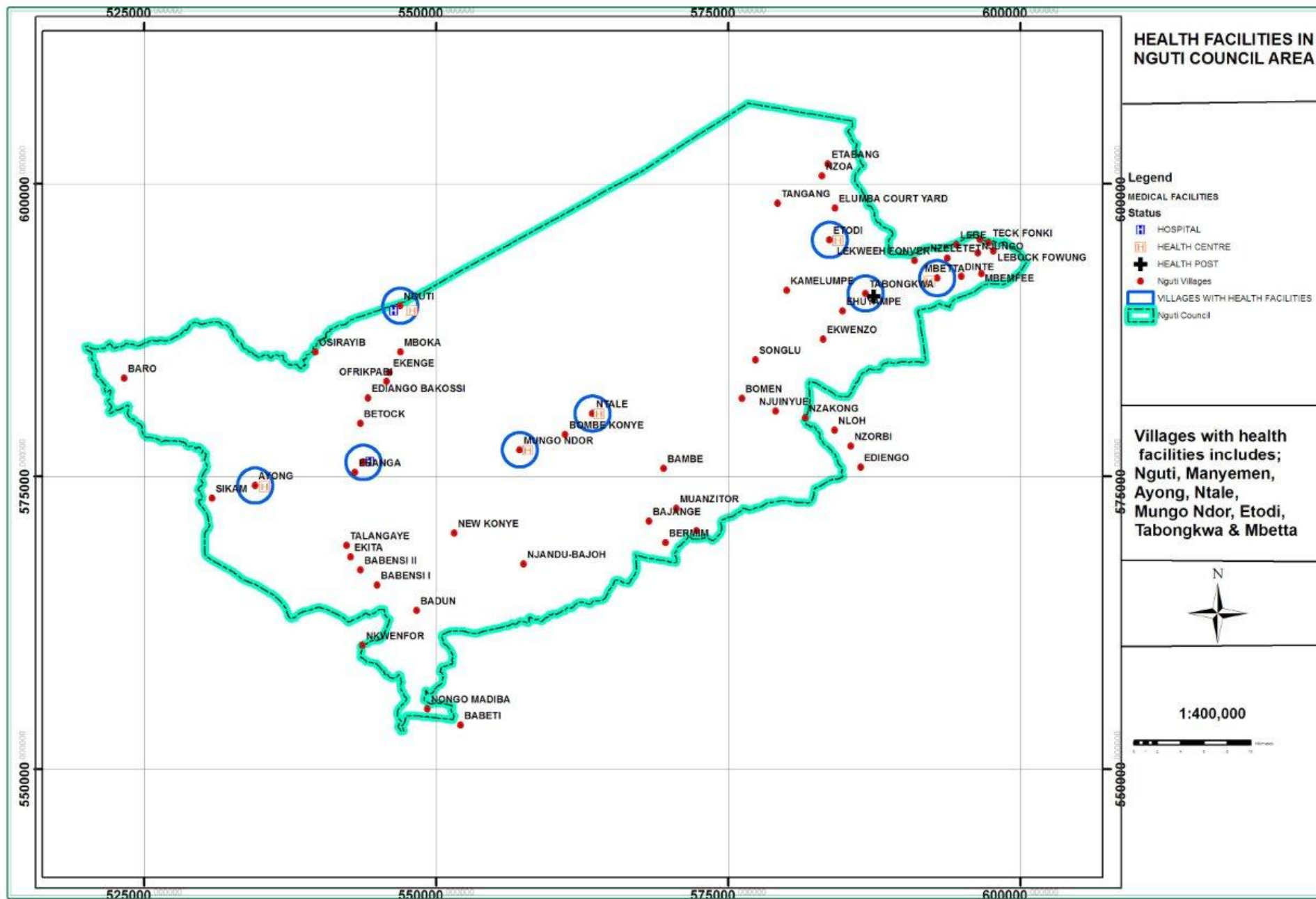
Annex 1 : Map of Nguti Municipality within the Context of KMD, SWR and Cameroon



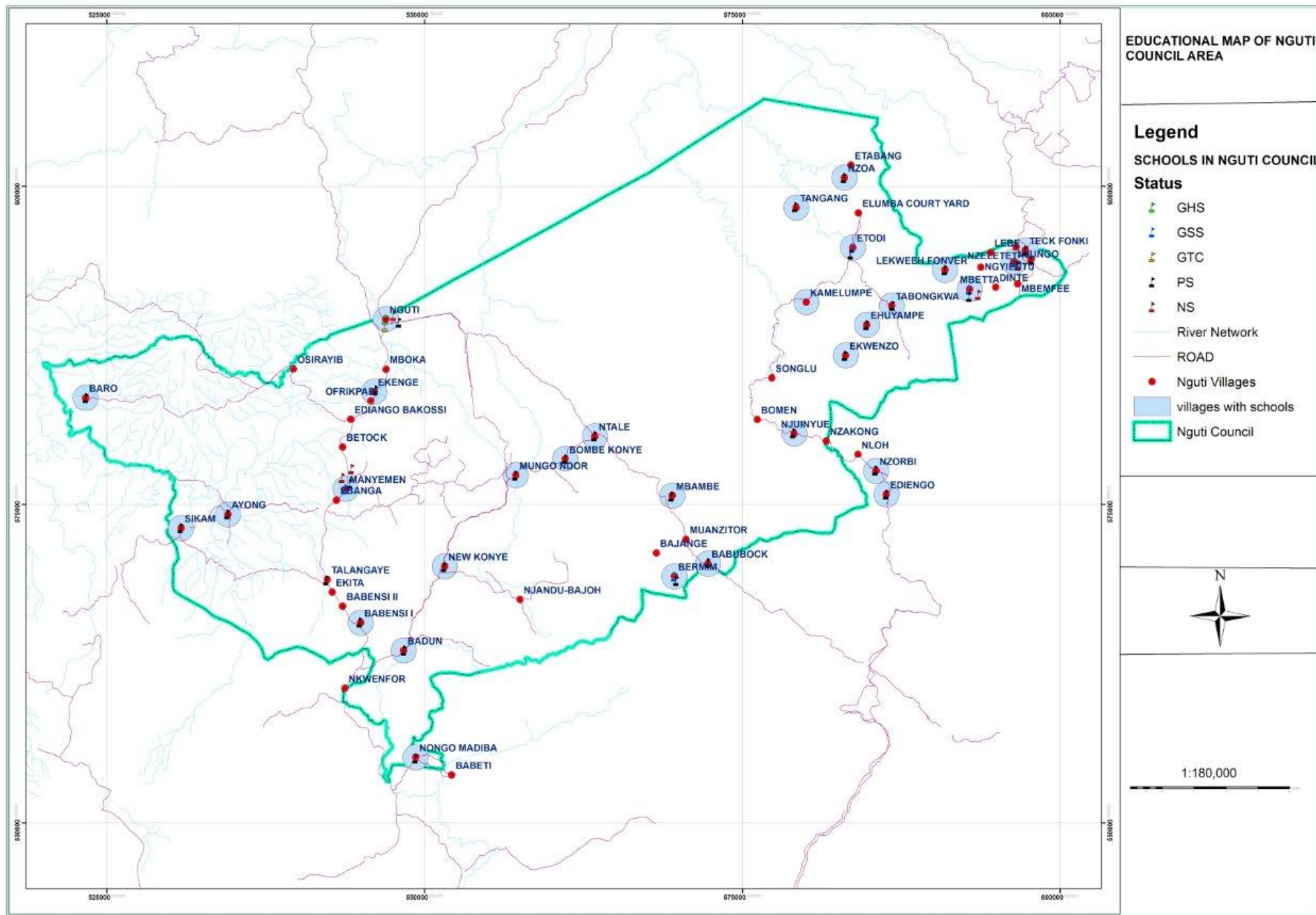
Annex 2: Map of Nguti Villages, Roads, Rivers



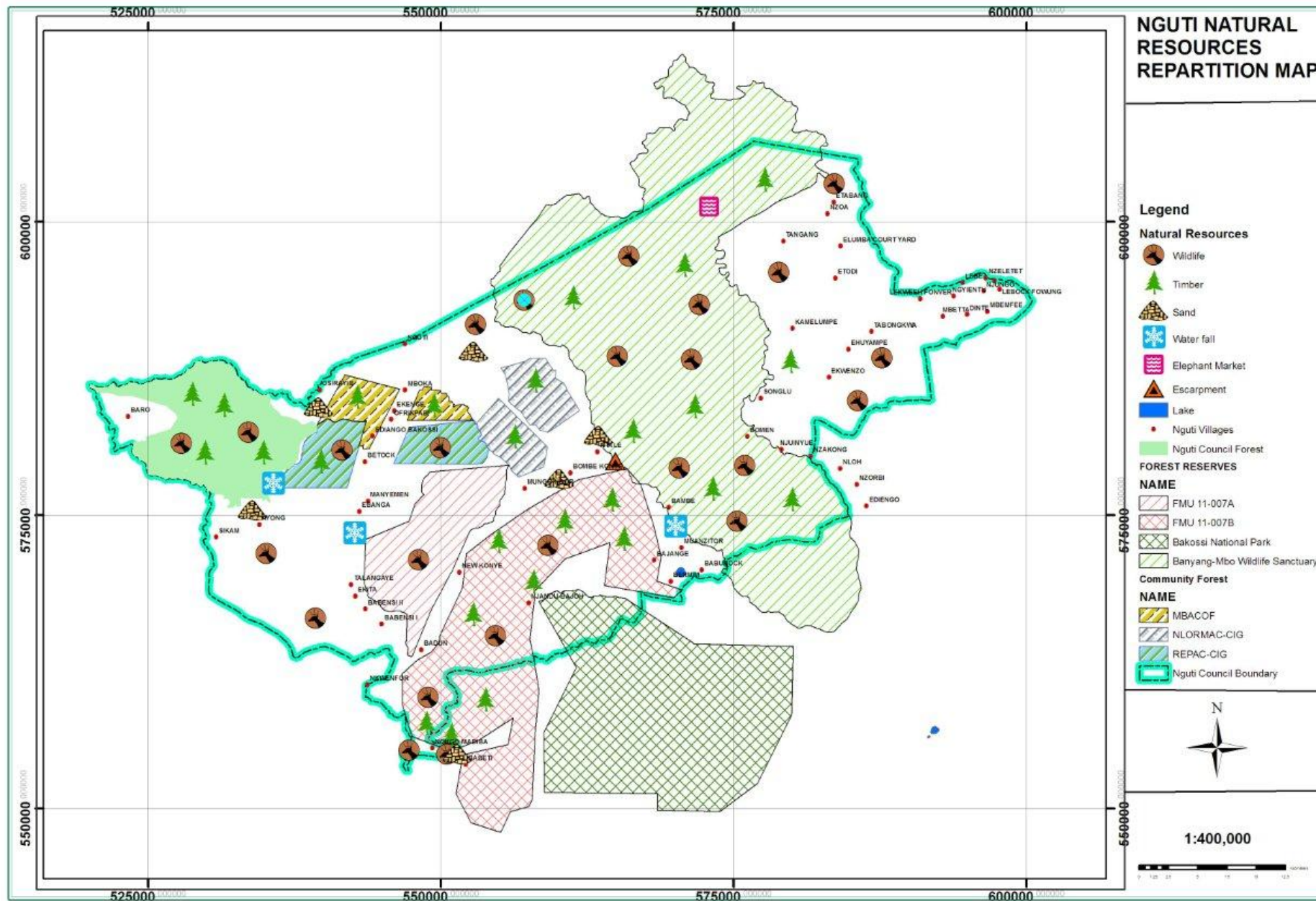
Annex 3 : Map of Nguti with Health Structures and Portable Water Points



Annex 4: Map of Nguti Villages with Educational Institutions



Annex 5 : Natural Resource Repartition Map of Nguti Municipality



Annex 6 : Picture Gallery



Mayor Ayompe Georges:
Soft Spoken with Tough Decisions



Councillors & Staff Deliberating on
Data Analysis



Government Technical Services made
valuable Contributions



Motor Bikes: Major Means of
Transportation within the Municipality



School Children in Nguti Town

Nguti Municipality Commissions Monographic Study

By Constance Oneke

Within the Framework for the elaboration of a monographic study, drawing-up of a strategic development plan and an operational plan (2010) for Nguti Municipality, the Lord Mayor, George Ayompe, has commissioned a Data Collection exercise that will involve all 54 villages of the Council area.

According to press release, the Council is supported in this exercise by the Programme for the sustainable management of natural resources (PSMNR) in the South West Region. The PSMNR is a Ministry of Forestry activity co-sponsored by the Government of Cameroon and the German Development Bank.

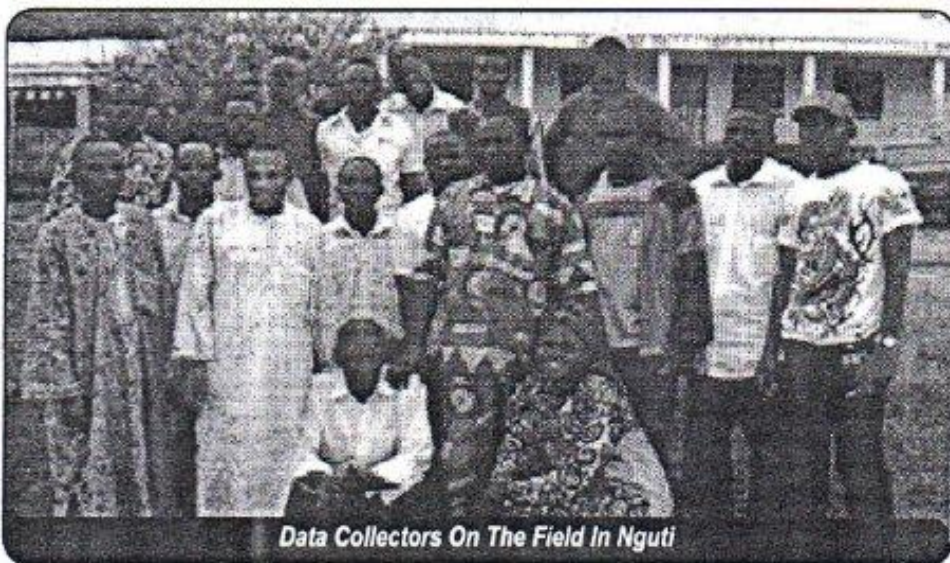
In commissioning this activity, Mayor George Ayompe emphasised the importance and urged the 22 surveyors (20 Males and 2 Females) who are all children of the Council area to take very seriously their tasks in order to ensure that the requirements of their respective villages are incorporated in the Strategic and Operational Plans.

The Mayor further insisted that all persons living within the municipality should offer maximum cooperation by giving truthful and pertinent information to the Surveyors.

"If the information you submit is faulty, then the working documents will not reflect our reali-

through the Ministry of Forestry and the German Government through the German Development Bank. He hoped that their support will continue into the execution of the operational phase of the project.

To the Service Provider, MUDEC Group in Buea, the



Data Collectors On The Field In Nguti

ties", Ayompe said.

An organisation called Nature Cameroon with head office in Nguti will accompany and monitor the entire process. The Mayor also appointed Titus Tabi (a Senior Council Staff) to represent the interests of the Council such that ownership of this activity will rest in the domain of the Council.

Ayompe thanked Government

Mayor demanded quality service delivery and enjoined MUDEC Group to be present even beyond the end of the current funding from the Germans and the Government of Cameroon.

It is important to recall that Nguti Council forest is one of the reasons why International Partners are attracted toward its development.

Nguti Council Elaborates Monographic Study

By Constance Oneke

About 30 development actors (27 men and 3 women) in Nguti municipality participated in a two-day (17 -18 April 2009) workshop with objective to identify missing data and validate data collected from the 54 villages that constitute the nine clans of the Council area.

This activity was one in a series that are planned within the framework of the project to elaborate a Monograph Study, draw up a Strategic Plan and an Operational Plan (2010) for Nguti Municipality.

Participants of this workshop comprised heads of government technical services, heads of private medical institutions, council executives, councilors, staff and traditional authorities.

Participants crosschecked data that had been collected by 23 surveyors during the month-long data collection exercise. They also identified missing data in the domains of

education, health, infrastructure, culture and the history of Nguti. The map of Nguti Municipality locating villages, rivers and its precise borders were also deliberated upon.

This validation workshop serves as the basis for writing the

It is important to note that Nguti Council is supported in this venture by the Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the South West Region (A Ministry of Forestry and Germany Technical Cooperation



**Nguti Council Staff
Working On Study Report**

Monographic Study report which will be used for the upcoming Strategic Planning workshop that has been scheduled for 13-16 May 2009.

activity)

MUDEC Group, a Buca-based service provider is facilitating the exercise in collaboration with Nature Cameroon of Nguti.

Annex 9 : Nguti council monographic study questionnaire

**NGUTI COUNCIL
MONOGRAPHIC STUDY
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Date:.....

Name of Village...../QUATER.....

Name of Surveyor.....

I. Human Resources:

HUMAN	Men	Women	Youth	Total
Household Members				
Number of persons with:				
- University Education				
- Primary Education				
- Secondary Education				
- Professional Education				
- Non Educated				
Number of Retirees				
Number of persons with:				
- Economic Activities				
- Agricultural Activities				
- Livestock Activities				
Number of				
- Christians				
- Muslims				
- Traditionalists				

- **Tribe**
- **Conflicts (Palaver)**

Types	Conflicting Parties	Resolved / Ongoing

II. Social Resources

Number of:	Men	Women	Youths	Mixed	Total	Activities
Associations						
CIGs						
Others (NGO)						

III. Number of Health Centres

	Public	Private	Mission	Total	Comments / State
Number of Health Centres					
Personnel:					
- Doctors					
- Nurses					
Equipment					
Type of construction					
Total					

IV. Number of Churches

Religious Congregation	Number	Development Activities
Catholic		
Protestant		
Muslim		
Total		

V. Number of Schools:

	Public	Private	Mission	Total
Nursery				
No of Schools				
School Population				
No. of Females				
No. of Males				
No. of Classrooms				
No. of Teachers:				
Male				
Female				
Type of Construction				
* Brick:				
* Mud:				
* Wood:				
Primary				
No of Schools				
School Population				
No. of Females				
No. of Males				
No. of Classrooms				
No. of Teachers:				
Male				
Female				
Type of Construction				
* Brick:				
* Mud:				
* Wood:				
Secondary				
No of Schools				
School Population				
No. of Females				
No. of Males				
No. of Classrooms				
No. of Teachers:				
Male				
Female				
Type of Construction				
* Brick:				
* Mud:				
* Wood:				
Professional				

Monographic Study Nguti Council, August 2009

No of Schools				
School Population				
No. of Females				
No. of Males				
No. of Classrooms				
No. of Teachers:				
Male				
Female				
Type of Construction				
* Brick:				
* Mud:				
* Wood:				

VI. Number and Types of Traditional Institutions

Name	Female	Male	Total	Activities

VII. Infrastructure and Material

Description	No.	Quality (good or bad condition)		Comments		
Water Systems						
Public Taps						
Wells						
Families with electricity						
Bridges						
Roads						
Culverts						
Telephone lines						
Mobile Telephone Services						
Radio Reception						
TV Signals						
Sports and Leisure facilities (halls)						
Transport Facilities - Motor Parks - Types of Vehicles						
Documentation Centres						
Type of Constructions		Sun Dry Brick	Cement	Wood	Thatch	Comments
- Private Homes						
- Commercial						
- Public						

VIII. Financial Resources

	Types	Total	
Sources of Income for the population			
Sources of Income for the Traditional Council			
Financial houses:	Name and Type	Total	
- Cooperatives:			
- Banks			
- Njangi houses			
Slaughter houses			
Others (specify)			
Markets	Type (Permanent / Temporal)	State	Type of Products

IX Small Industries

Industry	No.	Types	State
Agro			
Crafts			
Handicrafts			
Tourism			
Processing			

X. Natural Resources

Forest :	Tree type	Mature / Not Mature
- Community		
-Traditional		
Individual		
Nguti Council		
Plantations		
Non Timber Forest Products	Name	Quantity and Uses
Land		Size (hectares)
	Council land	
	Traditional land	
	Pasture land	
	Farmland	
Item	Number	Name of those exploiting or using it
Rivers		
Lakes		
Water catchments		
Waterfalls		
Mineral Resources		
Quarries		

XI. Administrative Infrastructure

Ministry	Office	Residence	State

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY:

CHECK LIST

(For Focus Group Discussions / Interviews / Observations)

- I. Tribes
- II. Origin of the Tribes
- III. Cultural Heritage (Arts, Dressing, Housing, Food, Festivals)
- IV. Situation of the Woman, Gender (Inheritance, Control over Resources, Marriage)
- V. Emigration / Immigration
- VI. Population Density
- VII. Map Sketching (Pointers)
- VIII. Animals Reared
- IX. Fishing Activities
- X. General Remarks