Cameroon Presentation

By Emmerentiana Nkede

Cameroon Video

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ypckHMZZGsQ
Cameroon
Cameroon: Geography

LOCATION: Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

MAJOR CITIES: Douala 2.053 million; YAOUNDE (capital) 1.739 million (2009)

TOTAL AREA: 475,440 sq km

CLIMATE: varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semi-arid and hot in north

TERRAIN: diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower

Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Sub-Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano.
Cameroon: In Pictures
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Brief History of Cameroon

The earliest inhabitants of Cameroon were probably the Bakas (Pygmies).

The early European presence in Cameroon was primarily devoted to coastal trade and the acquisition of slaves.

Beginning in 1884, all of present-day Cameroon and parts of several of its neighbors became the German colony of Kamerun, with a capital first at Duala (Douala) and later Buea and then Jaunde (present-day Yaounde).

After World War I, this colony was partitioned between Britain and France under a June 28, 1919 League of Nations mandate.

In 1955, the outlawed Union of the Peoples of Cameroon (UPC), based largely among the Bamileke and Bassa ethnic groups, began an armed struggle for independence in French Cameroon.
Brief History of Cameroon

French Cameroons achieved independence in 1960 as the Republic of Cameroon.

The modern state of Cameroon was created in 1961 by the unification of two former colonies, one British and one French.

The formerly French and British regions each maintained substantial autonomy.

Ahmadou Ahidjo, a French-educated Fulani, became President of the federation in 1961. Ahidjo, relying on a pervasive internal security apparatus, outlawed all political parties but his own (the Cameroon National Union, CNU) in 1966.

Ahidjo resigned as President in 1982 and was constitutionally succeeded by his Prime Minister, Paul Biya.

His Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) party, formerly the CNU, holds a sizeable majority in the legislature.
Cameroonian Flag

Three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), red, and yellow, with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band.

The vertical tricolor recalls the flag of France.

**RED** symbolizes unity.

**YELLOW** the sun, happiness, and the savannahs in the north.

**GREEN** hope and the forests in the south.

The **STAR** is referred to as the "star of unity".
Cameroonianians

POPULATION
19,711,291 (July 2011 est.)

MEDIAN AGE
19.4 years

LIFE EXPECTANCY
54.39 years

ETHNICITIES
Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%, non-African less than 1%

RELIGION
Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

LANGUAGE
24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)
Kumba is the largest town in south-west Cameroon.

It is an important regional transportation centre, connected by railway to Douala and by road to many other important towns in the country.

Several major roads to the provincial interior radiate from Kumba, making it one of the main commercial towns in anglophone Cameroon.

Kumba is a trade centre for locally grown oil palms, rubber, tea, bananas, plantains, and cocoa (the major export crop).

It also has a timber industry.
K town
Key Facts: Kumba (K town)

POPULATION
144,268 (at the 2005 Census)

LANGUAGE: French and English
The indigenes of Kumba are the Bafaw, an ethnic group who speak the Bafaw language

LOCAL POLITICS
Divided between a government-appointed mayor (called the Government Delegate) and a local chief, Mukete. There has been something of a power struggle between the two in recent years, which has occasionally spilled over into local violence

PREMIERE GEOGRAPHICAL ATTRACTION
A large crater lake, Barombi Mbo, located two kilometers northwest of Kumba's city center
Cameroon: Family Structure

Both monogamous and polygamous marriage are practiced.

Average Cameroonian family is large and extended.

In the north, women tend to the home, and men herd cattle or work as farmers.

In the south, women grow the family's food, and men provide meat and grow cash crops.

Cameroonian society is male-dominated, and violence and discrimination against women is common.
Cameroon: Clothing

Cameroon clothing is influenced by western clothing

The area of Cameroon which was under the influence of the west and was colonized, one finds a great impact of the western world, its culture and religion

The traditional clothing of Cameroon includes the Kabba which is mostly worn by women in the confines of their homes

These are free flowing garments and movement is pretty easy

Cotton is used to make most of the clothing

Embroidery and basain are frequently used in Cameroon clothing
Cameroon: Government

**Country name:** Republic of Cameroon/ Republic du Cameroun

**Government type:** Republic, multi-party government regime

**Independence:** January 1, 1960 (from French administered UN Trusteeship)

**National Holiday:** Republic Day (National Day), 20 May (1972)

**Executive Branch**
Chief of State is President Paul Biya (since November of 1982)

Head of State
Prime Minister Philomon Yang

**Legislative Branch**
Unicameral National Assembly or Assemblee Nationale (180 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - the president can either lengthen or shorten the term of the legislature

**Judicial Branch**
Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); High Court of Justice (consists of nine judges and six substitute judges; elected by the National Assembly)

**Legal System**
Mixed legal system of English common law, French civil law, and customary law
Cameroon: Economy

Because of its modest oil resources and favorable agricultural conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed primary commodity economies in sub-Saharan Africa.

Still, it faces many of the serious problems confronting other underdeveloped countries:

- stagnant per capita income
- a relatively inequitable distribution of income
- a top-heavy civil service
- endemic corruption
- and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise

Labor Force
7.836 million (2010 est.)

By Occupation
agriculture: 70%
industry: 13%
services: 17% (2001 est.)

Unemployment
30% (2001 est.)

Population Below Poverty Line
48% (2000 est.)

GDP
$44.33 billion (2010 est.)

GDP: Per Capita
$2,300 (2010 est.)
The CFA Franc is the official currency of Cameroon

1 USD DOLLAR = 465.27 CFA Franc

A 1,000 CFA note atop a 2,000 CFA note ($1 equals approximately 500 CFA)

The CFA Franc, also exists in the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon
MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AIDS: PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS: 610,000 (2009 est.)

Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

Vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever

Water contact disease: schistosomiasis

Respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis

Animal contact disease: rabies (2009)

HOSPITAL BED DENSITY: 1.5 beds/1,000 population (2006)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2011) 75/1,000 live births
Cameroon: Education

Most children have access to free, state-run schools or subsidized, private and religious facilities.

Educational system is a mixture of British and French precedents with most instruction in English or French.

Girls attend school less regularly than boys do because of cultural attitudes, domestic duties, early marriage and pregnancy, and sexual harassment.

LITERACY
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 67.9%
   male: 77%
   female: 59.8% (2001 est.)
Cameroon: Emme’s School

Government School Bekonto

20 min. from Kumba town in a nearby village

First Grade teacher

Part of PTA—Parent Teacher Association because not paid by the government

Up to 300 children attend the school

Activities: General—Play with kids, teach body parts, daily routines and etiquette. Taught only in English
USA: Current Placement

The Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (FCBDD)

A county agency providing supports to children and adults who have mental retardation or other developmental disabilities. Services are provided to residents of Franklin County, Ohio.

Emme = International Student working with toddlers and preschool children with disabilities
My Placement
My Placement
Leisure Activities: Young

Dancing and music
Going out to the bars
Drinking: Beer, Palm Wine
Food

Lady Ponce—Trahison Video
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKftAnViKO0&feature=related
Music and dance are an integral part of Cameroonian ceremonies, festivals, social gatherings, and storytelling.

Traditional dances are highly choreographed and separate men and women or forbid participation by one sex altogether.

The goals of dances range from pure entertainment to religious devotion.

TRADITIONAL DANCE VIDEO
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O8BJFiYvONo
Cameroon Sports: Soccer

Les Lions Indomptables
(The Indomitable Lions)

FIFA World Cup Champs
and 2010– more than any other African nation

Everyone is a FAN!
Leisure Activity: Adults

After the adults come home from work and the farm:

In the city: Men and women go to bars and drink beer and eat at restaurants

In the village: The men sit around and drink palm wine

The women get together and chat and some stay home with the kids and break egusi seeds and tell them fables and stories
Egusi plant is native to West Africa

It belongs to the gourd family of plants

The seeds of Egusi are very popular throughout Africa and it is available throughout the year

This plant can be grown in any condition from dry savannah to tropical highlands

The appearance of the fruit is so similar to a watermelon that anyone can be misguided
Cameroon: Food

Fish and Bobolo

Puff Puff

Corn Chaff

Pleintein and Beef Soup
Thank you!

Questions?