Cameroon Presentation

Cameroon Video

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpckHMZZGsQ

By

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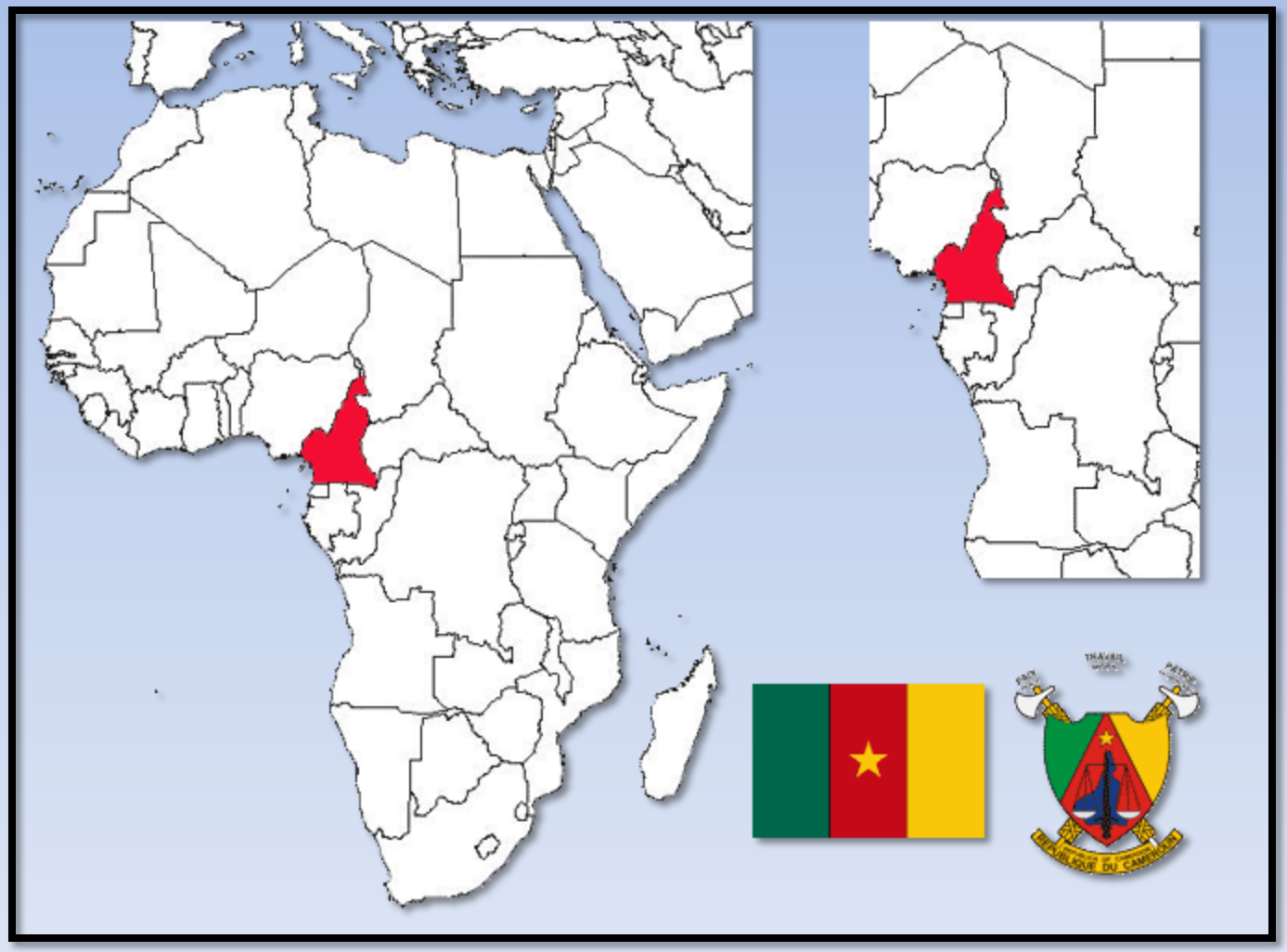
Cameroon



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

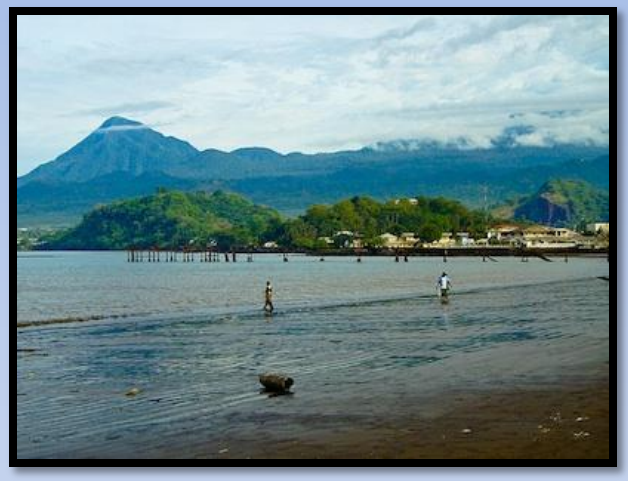
CLIMATE: varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north

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

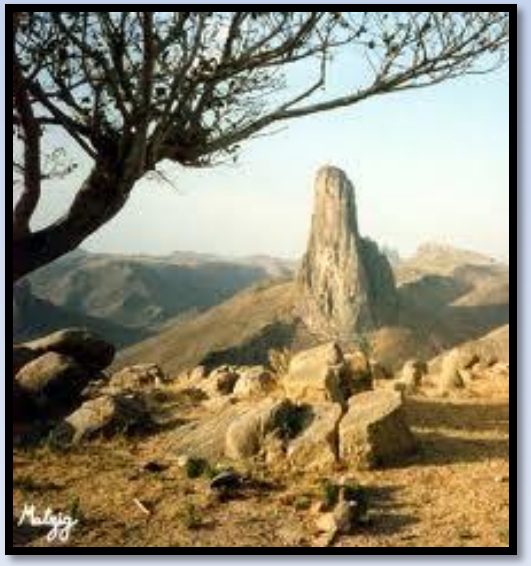
NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower

Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Sub-Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano

Cameroon: In Pictures



Cameroon: In Pictures



Cameroon: In Pictures

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

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"

Cameroonians

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 town

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

PREMIRE GEOGRAPHICAL ATTRACTION
A large crater lake, Barombi Mbo, located two kilometers northwest of Kumba's city center

Barombi Mbo

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

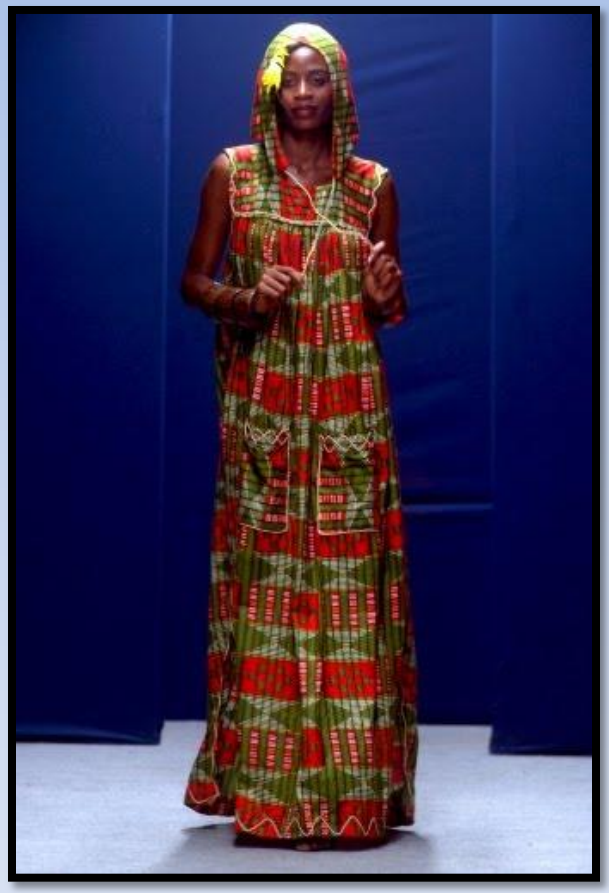
The area of Cameroon which was under the influence of the west and was colonized, one finds a great impact of the western world, its culture and religion

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



Kabba

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 dist. 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.)

Cameroon: Money

The CFA Franc is the official currency of Cameroon

1 USD DOLLAR = 465.27 CFA Franc

Cameroon's currency

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

Cameroon: Health

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)

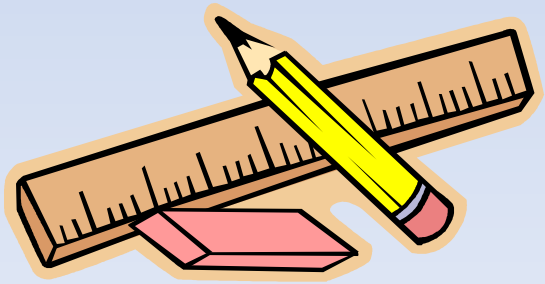
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2011)
75/1,000 live births

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

Cameroon: MUSIC

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)

<u>FIFA World Cup Champs</u>
Six times – in 1982, 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2010– more than any other African nation

<u>Everyone is a FAN!</u>

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

Palm wine

Egusi Seeds

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

With shells

With no shells

Cameroon: Food

Fish and Bobolo

Puff Puff

Corn Chaff

Pleintein and Beef Soup

Thank you!

Questions?