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**VILLAGE STUDY REPORT of
Nsem – BAFUT**

2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A village study was conducted in Nsem village, Bafut sub -division, North West region from the 28th November---18th December, 2009 by a ten member multidisciplinary team from The Pan African Institute for Development –West Africa (PAID-WA), Buea

The study was part of the requirement for the fulfillment for the award of Diploma in Development studies (DDS) and it was aimed at exposing students in practical skills of identifying problems, collecting information, analyzing and making recommendations for solving problems of rural development.

In undertaking the study, the students adopted the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach which has a basket of tools and methods. Some of the methods and tools widely used in this research include; observation, focus group discussion, triangulation, visualization, mapping, transect walk SWOT analysis, Venn diagram, seasonal calendar and existing sources.

Nsem village is one of the forty eight (48) villages of Bafut sub -division, Bafut clan scattered along the Bemenda –Wum ring road and has only one ethnic group. About 90% of the population in Nsem village is farmers who produce both food and cash crops. The village is dominated by one religion which is Christianity and almost has registered members of seven (700) hundred worshippers

During the study, the team with the active participation of the PRA insiders and the entire community identified many problems affecting development of which eight (8) of them were seen as the core problems hindering development.

Attempt was made by the PRA team to suggest some solutions to solve some of the problems of the community, taking into consideration the existing development potentials of Nsem village.

Thus, among the eight core problems identified, two (2) projects were suggested by the team to solve some of the pertinent problems facing the village.

These projects are found in the Suggested Development Plan (SDP) of the village. The aim of the SDPs was to attempt a solution to some of the identified core development problems.

Suggested solutions have also been made to avert any constraint that might arise in the course of implementing the projects

Conclusions have also been provided in the report to solve some of the problems that that were not found in the suggested development plans (SDPs).

PREFACE

There are various approaches used by development actors due to the complex nature of development. Development is seen by most as a continues process, which the development actors' perception and approaches are mostly differed. Development practitioners have for long acted as if the beneficiaries are merely recipients of charity and have very little contribution towards project implementation. This notion and approach has led to many failed projects and the new paradigm of Participatory Rural Appraisal, thus providing both practitioners and primary beneficiaries the opportunity to acquire both skills and knowledge critical in finding sustainable solutions to their problems. Participatory rural appraisal approach also enables the communities to maximally utilize local resources and knowledge in order to partner with development practitioners on equal footing not just as passive recipient but as active primary stakeholders and owners of development projects.

This study provides a development plan and research document that could be used as a reference or guide for subsequent projects. It has also identified the priority needs of the community with the collaboration and acknowledgement of Nsem Cultural and Development Association (NSECUDA). The PRA insiders also greatly benefited from the activities conducted and could train others in the community on such Participatory Rural Appraisal tools and methods in order to identify other development problems in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to appreciate the community of Nsem Bafut Sub – division in North West Region of the Republic of Cameroon., for their contribution during the entire research process.

For PAID-WA administration, we are very much grateful for including village study exercise in the training package as it enhances our understanding of rural development.

We must acknowledge the efforts of our supervisors, Messrs Fomukom Gilbert A., Tange Maurice M. and Ms Anchang Juliana for giving the technical back up and tireless travels.

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The PRA team is deeply indebted to the Chief of Nsem village, HRH Chief Mbonifor 1 and Maa Mbonifor Elizabeth for untiringly supporting and motivating us during our stay in Nsem village.

We thank immensely the NSECUDA President, Mr. Ambe Oliver Che and his entire executive as well the Councilor for Nsem Village, Mr. Che Etienne Taniform for their support.

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Finally, very special thanks all those who help in one way or the other to make our stay and research work a success in Nsem village.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BOFCO	Bafut Oil Farmers Cooperative Limited
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CMF	Christian Men Fellowship
CPDM	Cameroon People's Democratic Movement
DDS	Diploma in Development Studies
DO	Divisional Officer
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRH	His Royal Highness
MC	Master of Ceremony
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MIDENO	North West Development Authority
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NSECUDA	Nsem Cultural and Development Association
NTRCO	Nsem Traditional Council
NUDP	National Union for Democracy and Progress
PAID-WA	Pan African Institute for Development – West Africa
PCC	Presbyterian Church in Cameroon
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRO	Public Relations Officer
PS	Presbyterian School
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SDF	Social Democratic Front
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SDP	Suggested Development Plan
SONEL	National Electricity Corporation
VISACA	Village Savings and Credit Associations
YP	Young Presbyterian

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Development is a normative concept depending on people's ideology, discipline, professional background and prospective. To the community development practitioners “--- defined as a community's continuing efforts to move from a condition of life perceived as less desirable to more desirable. Rural development is about “--- improving living standards of the mass of the low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining” (UMALELE 1975:20)

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The rural community which has most of the population of many developing countries has been the center of attraction in most development plans of these countries. This is because most of the development found in the urban communities is fed with resources from the rural areas. Thus, development of these rural areas must be the focus of most developing countries. This has brought to the fore the concept of Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

1.2 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The goal of the study was to train participants in the practical skills of identifying problems, collecting information, analyzing and making recommendations for solving problems of rural development.

This is achieved through an integrated, interdisciplinary team approach in the field. The team applied theoretical concepts to practices field situations and by using research methods based on participatory rural appraisal (PRA).

The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

- Develop a systematic plan to collect practical development oriented information in specific village/community, using participatory rural appraisal.
- Analyze the information and draw valid conclusion, with the active participation of the community, in order to identify key problems and potentials of development in the community

- With the active participation of the community develop a realistic, practical and integrated action plan to solve the identified key problems.
- Write a clear and concise village study reports, based on research finding.
- Work with members of the community to jointly present the major findings and suggested development plans to the community through a village seminar

1.3 SCOPE OF STUDY

This study took place in Nsem village which is found in the Bafut Fondom of the Bafut Sub Division. The study is holistic in nature that is covering the political, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors geared towards development. The study also covers Suggested Development Plan as village priority for project intervention

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The research was participatory, using some PRA tools and methods in the entire village study process. The facilitators were students from Pan African Institute for Development – West Africa (PAID-WA), Buea as PRA outsiders and selected villagers as PRA insiders.

1.4.1 PRA TOOLS

Since Participatory Rural Appraisal has a basket of tools, the team applied some tools which are suitable for the research work for data collection, and analysis. These tools applied were;

VILLAGE WALK/ ARIAL VIEW ANALYSIS

This was a walk within Nsem with some villagers to get an overview of the village, in preparation for the village mapping and identified strategic points of the village.

VILLAGE MAP

A village map was uses to locate resources, identify potentials or opportunities and appraise the general situation of Nsem village e.g. the boundaries streets, social amenities etc.

VILLAGE TRANSECT WALK

Transect provided a cross sectional view of the distribution and boundaries of important parts, highlighted the different aspects of the land used, topography, challenges and opportunities in the areas.

TIMELINE

Timeline was used to record important events that had taken place in the past and which has brought positive or negative change to the community.

TREND ANALYSIS

This described particular aspects in the past, present, the expected future and the desired future.

SEASONAL AND ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

This to know the various seasons and key activities of men and women in a year, so as to know when to implement community projects which will require community labour as part of their project contribution

DAILY ACTIVITY CALENDAR

This was used understood the daily activities of different members of household

VENN DIAGRAM

This identified the various community based organizations how they are linked and their relationships with external organization/donors.

HISTORICAL PROFILE

This was used to identify the history of the village and their leadership structure.

PAIR-WISE RANKING

This tool was used to prioritize core problems with alternative solutions

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

This was used to analyze core problems e.g. the causes, effects, the coping strategies opportunities and solutions.

PROBLEM TREE

This was used to analyze problem in determine the core problems, causes and effects

SWOT ANALYSIS

This was used to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in order to come up with an achievable suggested development plan.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

This was used to identify the various problems from the sector studies in Nsem village.

1.4.2 PRA METHODS

PRA methods are the strategies applied in using PRA tools to generate information from the respondents and some of the PRA methods used in this study includes;

OBSERVATION

This method is used through looking or observing issues by asking questions and discussions in a relaxed conversational atmosphere to generate information

TRIANGULATION

This was done to cross-check information during PRA to enhance validity. Especially at the time of sectors studies when the group was sub divided.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

This was done to give opportunity to all to express themselves especially during data collection with specialize group of interest like, farmers group and PTA Members.

VISUALISATION

This was done in presentations and data collection using visual tools like symbols, drawings and matrices on chart to capture mass awareness.

1.5 LIMITATIONS

Nsem village though rural community but has more of the features of semi urban towns. This therefore posed problems for the effective conducting of our research work.

The limited time could not permit the team to do a detailed study of the different institutions or aspect of life in the community.

The scope of study was limited to one community and this made work difficult for the team as we could not easily compare situations in the different communities to those in Nsem to draw conclusions and make good proposals for the Nsem community.

The forming of PRA team has taken time for the inclusion of PRA insiders due to misinterpretation of the purpose of the study. Some thought they were to be paid after the study. This posed a problem as much time was spent trying to let them understand the objectives of the study.

The timing of the village study posed a problem to the PRA team. The period was a very busy period both for individuals and the community as a whole. Individuals were busy with agriculture (harvesting) and community were preparing for the annual cultural dance.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF NSEM VILLAGE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background information of Nsem which includes; Physical setting, location, topography, relief, soil, history, political, environment, and cultural. It also has economic background which indicated agriculture and non-agricultural activities as means of livelihood.

2.2 PHYSICAL SETTING

There exist many social amenities in the village which include, public stand taps, church, Health Center, stadium, Handicraft Center, schools, bridges, administrative offices, palace, roads, Springs/shrines, communication antenna, electric supply, welding workshops, saloons, and off licenses .

2.2.1 LOCATION

Nsem village is located in Bafut Sub Division, North West Region of Cameroon. This village is found along the Bamenda – Wum highway, about 15km away from Bamenda Town. It is surrounded by villages such as; Agyati to the East, Ntabuwe to the North, Njinteh to West and Niko to the South.

2.2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

Nsem has a diverse topography with many hilly areas, extensive and plains, deep and narrow valleys with undulating landscapes. Nsem also has a variable relief with an attitude density ranging from 1200-2000 meters above sea level. The topography and climate condition gives rise to favorable and unfavorable conditions for the growth of varieties of crops.

2.2.3 RELIEF

Nsem village lies on undulating land. It is situated at a high altitude of about 1200 to 2000 meters above sea level. In certain zones, the small valleys are easily accessible but high hills are difficult for agricultural activities and reduce the cultivating surface. The flat and slopping areas take the largest portion and it is occupied by farms. While observing from far distance, hills embellish the zone and attract the attention of tourists.

2.2.4 SOILS

Nsem village has several soil types such as humus soil found around homes as a result of house refuse disposition and droppings from animals rearing at home. This Soil type is very fertile and favors the cultivation of vegetables and other crops. There are also sandy and loam soils found in some areas of the village. Sandy and loam soils favour the cultivation of crops such as cassava, cocoyam sweet potatoes, cocoa etc. Alluvial soil is also available especially in valleys (both dry and wet valleys). This soil type favours the cultivation of palm and other crops. Clay soil is also found in some areas of the village. This soil type is used to mould bricks for the construction of houses.

2.3 HISTORICAL PROFILE.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Bali, Mankon and the Germans passed through Nsem to wage a war against people. At that time there lived a one legged man neck-named Turkoro and others whose names are unknown in Nsem fought these wars gallantly. Where he stood and fought the wars is a shrine today at Nsem. These were the first settlers of Nsem

In 1929, the missionaries from the Basel mission came to Bafut, settled and built their stations at Nsem because of its favorable climate. They also built the first primary school and health center in Bafut in Nsem. Their activities which included the spread of the western religion and rearing few cattle for fresh milk created job opportunities and attracted many natives from other quarters and villagers in Bafut to come to Nsem. The Nsem people speak just the Bafut dialect called “Ngemba” and have just one clan with many families. The biggest of them all being “Ngonghalah” family” and the first to settle in Nsem was the Amabo’s family.

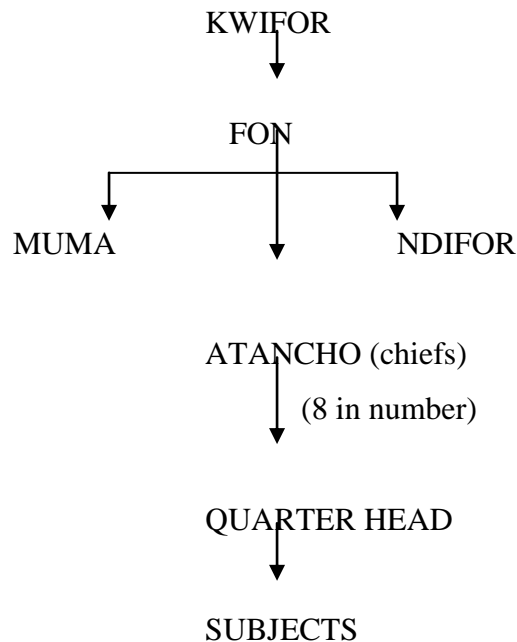
2.4 POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES;

2.4.1 POLITICAL PROFILE

The Nsem people are politically inclined. There exist many political parties like CPDM, SDF, NUDP, etc. Each of these parties presents a candidate for any election but the most prominent are the CPDM and SDF. Despite the fact that the village is involved in politics, there are some people who are indifferent; some take it as a game and some as an occupation. Politics do not affect the lives of the people of Nsem, but during campaign period the climate becomes tensed and people become sensitive to the parties they belong to.

Meanwhile Nsem has an independent pooling station and two councilors that represent both CPDM and SDF but the councilor for SDF party is more active because it is the ruling party in the municipality. These councilors represent their areas of origin in the council.

The traditional political institutions are as follows:



2.4.2 CULTURAL PROFILE

Nsem village has a culture which is not different from that of the other villages of the Bafut clan. The people believe in it so much and it slows down development in the village. The culture started many years ago when the village came into existence and it was aimed at putting order amongst villagers. Nevertheless not all aspects of the culture are bad. Some are very rich such that they are used to attract tourists in the village and therefore bring in new money. For example, the chief's dance held every December and the *Mandele*, another cultural dance held every February.

2.5 ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

2.5.1 AGRICULTURAL

Agriculture is predominant but is based on subsistence system with growing of food crops. There is an agricultural extension worker who coordinates agricultural activities at the level of groups. Villagers are encouraged to join groups to carry out agricultural activities. The natural conditions of the Nsem village are closely related to the crop type that grows there. Both the cash and food crops do averagely well. Agricultural production is limited in the sense that the necessary machinery is not adequately available. Some of the machinery

available is archaic. Generally, agricultural production is not as good as would have been expected.

Crop production in Nsem is seasonal; a situation whereby production takes place strictly in the dry or rainy seasons respectively. The crops produced include yams, beans, vegetables, garden crops (tomatoes, leeks, spices), Soya beans, colossal, which are food crops and cash crops such as ginger and cassava for women and cocoa, Arabica coffee and oil palms for the men. The farming system is intensive as they do mixed cropping. The production of some food stuffs such as plantain and fruits such as bananas and pawpaw are all year round.

Animal rearing takes place all year round. Animal rearing in Nsem is free range and semi free range. Some farmers also carry out intensive animal rearing for pigs and table birds. The animals reared include goats, pigs, sheep and birds such as the local breed of chicken and the much more improved table birds

2.5.2 NON-AGRICULTURAL

There are series of non farming activities which are centered on businesses and skilled labour. There are people who engage in businesses in the form of petty trading such as provisions stores, table markets, restaurants. Some people have skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled abilities which they render to generate income such as office work, saloons, welding workshops, tailoring, weaving, fuel wood collection, palm wine tapping, and stone extraction. Some youths do bike-riding, apprenticeship in Bamenda for instance carpentry and any available job that comes their way.

Economic system in Nsem encourages investments and attracts others to come and settle there. This has positively impacted Nsem to have fast economic growth and ensuring the availability of more social amenities for the betterment of all.

2.5.3 ENVIRONMENT

Although Nsem is relatively small in relation to the surface area, three ecosystems exist here. That is, the grassland, forest and aquatic ecosystems. The grasslands have been encroached by human activities to an extent (settlement, farming). The forest is not much in size but it has been conserved. There are mostly primary growth trees in these forests as timber exploitation is none existence (in-situ conservation). The aquatic ecosystem is present to a smaller extent as we have streams that flow to join a river in the next village.

The environment is also rich in medicinal plants such as; creeping grass that is used for the treatment of “weak low”, “country grass” (*ntabaah*) used for the treatment of diabetes, the king grass, used for the treatment of frontal headache, and *lekgek-lekgek* used for the treatment of typhoid, ulcers and kidney problems, etc. The environment favours the growth of palm trees which have so many functions. For example the nuts are used for the production of oil, kernel oil, kernels, and so on. The environment is rich and environmental education is important for the people to protect their environment and use their resources sustainably.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains development problems identified by sector during the research work. The sectors were; agriculture, social, environment, infrastructure, institutional and economic. There was a long list of twenty six (26) problems. These problems were further analyzed by establishing their linkages. It was discovered that some of the problems were causes and effects of the others. This led to the identification of eight core problems for prioritization.

3.2 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION BY SECTOR

1.) AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- Inadequate farmland
- Inadequate farm inputs (improved seed varieties)
- High cost of animal feed for livestock production
- Low productivity for livestock
- Low crop productivity
- Inaccessible farm to market roads
- Post harvest losses

2.) SOCIAL SECTOR

- Land dispute with neighbors
- Inadequate water supply for the areas close to the hills
- High labour intensity on women
- Inadequate medical facilities
- High disease prevalence (malaria)
- High deficiency of protein intake
- High population growth rate
- Inadequate educational facilities

3.) ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

- Loss of biodiversity

4.) INFRASTRUCTURAL SECTOR

- Improper planning of houses
- Inadequate transport facilities

- Lack of a market
- 5.) **INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR**
- Inadequate capacity building (managerial skills)
 - Inadequate financial institutions
- 6.) **ECONOMIC SECTOR**
- Inadequate capital
 - High taxes

3.3 LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

The following list of identified problems was obtained from the sector study findings which were affecting development in the community.

1. Inadequate farmland
2. land dispute with neighbors
3. inadequate water supply for the areas close to the hills
4. improper planning of houses
5. narrow highway
6. inaccessible road to quarry
7. high labour intensity on women
8. inadequate bridges
9. low level of donor interventions
10. high disease prevalence
11. high population growth rate
12. inadequate capital
13. unpaid debts by some clients/customers
14. high taxes
15. inadequate farm inputs (improved seed varieties)
16. unavailability of a village market
17. high cost of animal feed for livestock production
18. inaccessible farm to market roads
19. low productivity of livestock
20. loss of biodiversity
21. inadequate educational facilities
22. inadequate medical facilities

23. low crop productivity
24. inadequate capacity building (managerial skills)
25. high deficiency of protein intake

3.4 CORE PROBLEMS

After identifying problems by sectors and listing of identified problems, the problems were further analyzed to establish their linkages. For details see the annex on problem tree and problems linkages. The community through using PRA prioritized problems by scoring and ranking in which eight (6) people were selected randomly and given eight (8) stones to vote among the core problems. This gave us the eight main core problems affecting development in Nsem village in order of priority

N ^o	Problems	Scores	Rank
1	Inadequate capacity (training)	22	1 st
2	Inadequate farm to market road	19	2 nd
3	Low agricultural yield	10	3 rd
4	Insufficient credit institutions	6	4 th
5	High deficiency of protein in-take	4	5 th
6	High labour intensity on women	2	6 th
7	Inadequate clean drinking water supply	1	7 th
8	Loss of biodiversity	0	8 th

3.5 PROBLEMS ANALYSIS

N°	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	COPING STRAGIES	OPPRTUNITY	SOLUTIONS
1	Inaccessible farm to market roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Low level of donor support - Improper planning - Dilapidated bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post harvest losses for farm produce - Food shortages - Malnutrition - Increase prices of goods - low living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High labour - Use family labour - Rely on nearby communities traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bafut council - NSECUDA - Philanthropic - Ministry of public works 	Construction or rehabilitation of feeder road.
2	Low agricultural yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate inputs - Poor agricultural practices e.g. Ankara/burning - Soil infertility - Inadequate farmland - Insufficient credit - Inaccessible farm roads - Unavailable markets - Inadequate rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food shortages - Malnutrition - Famine and hunger - Prevalence of illnesses - Increase poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compost making - Mix cropping - Importation of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Agric extension service - Plan Cameroon - GTZ - Bafut Council 	- Provision of inputs/implements such as seeds, fertilizer, animal traction, training
3	Inaccessible capacity/managerial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personal interest against common interest - Low level of donor interventions - Inadequate capital - High rate of youths migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor planning - Unsustainability of projects - Retarded development - Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hire expertise from nearby communities - Encourage children to go schools - Youths to undertake apprenticeship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Youths Affairs - Plan Cameroon - Bafut Council - GTZ - PCC 	- Provision of capacity building training program such as seminars, workshops, CBOs projects, etc.
4	Insufficient Credit institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of donor interventions. - Most CBOs are not known externally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced capital availability - Low productivity - Increase poverty 	Rely on local “njangi”, meeting houses, money lenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan Cameroon - GTZ - Bafut Council - Ministry of small 	Creation of more micro finance institutions like VISACA, Credit Unions, etc.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income sources - High taxes on business 			and medium size enterprise	
5	High deficiency of protein intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low crop yield - Feeding pattern rely on non protein foods - Inadequate health awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase diseases - Reduce productivity - Decline in income level - Increase poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rely on farm produce like; beans, meat, etc - Drugs from the health center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Public Health - Presbyterian health center, - Plan Cameroon - Presbyterian Church in Cameroon - GTZ 	More health, education awareness, training programmes
6	High labour intensity on women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate labour saving devices - Inadequate capital - Gender discrimination on social roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stress - Illness - Increase medical bill - Short life span - Low productivity - retard development - poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family labour - Hire labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bafut Council - Area MP - Delegation of Agriculture groups - Loans from “njangi” - NSECUDA 	Sensitization on behavior change
7	Inadequate portable water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water points (tap heads) - Hilly nature of some areas - Inadequate capital - High population growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of water borne diseases - Raised spending in health budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel long distances to fetch water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bafut Council - Philanthropic - NSECUDA - Ministry of Energy and Water Resources - Plan Cameroon - GTZ 	Extension of pipe borne water system with additional taps.
8	Loss of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation - Agricultural intensification - Massive hunting - Bush fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depopulation of animal species - Soil erosion - Soil infertility - Reduced productivity - Ozone layer depletion - Reduced vegetation 	Planting of trees or promotion of forestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Forestry and Wild life - Ministry of environment and nature protection - GTZ - Bafut Council - NSECUDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of trainings in the areas of - Environmental protection, - Environmental impact assessment - Environmental planning

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter enlisted development potentials that can be tapped for future development interventions. There exist a lot of development potentials in Nsem village which are under utilized. These development potentials are classified into economic, social, physical and institutions. SWOT analysis was used to identify community strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities.

4.2 ECONOMIC POTENTIALS

The majority of the people concentrate on farming as their main source of income. They cultivate crops such as ginger, cassava, cocoyam, banana and plantains which they sell in their weekly market to raise money for themselves. The cassava is also used to produce “garri” which at times is exported to neighboring towns and villages.

Another income generating activity in the village is the rearing of animals. Almost every household rear either pigs or goats in addition to poultry.

The presence of many palm trees in the village has encouraged the production of palm wine and palm oil which are sold in and out of the village. NGOs have installed oil mills which facilitate the production of palm oil.

Other economic potentials include:

- welding
- craftwork
- baluster production
- stone quarry
- provision stores
- hairdressing and barbing saloons and
- restaurants

4.3 SOCIAL POTENTIALS

The availability of portable water in Nsem is a potential which if properly utilized, could solve some of their problems especially those patterning to water borne diseases. The water catchment area proves that water could be supplied to the whole village by gravity and by using other machinery so that it goes right up to elevated areas.

Electricity is available everywhere in the village. This could be used to set up income generating activities like cold stores, bars, cyber cafe(s) (internet services) and documentation centers which could go a long way to boost the economy of this community.

The youthful population could be very important as they could provide the labour force in case of any projects in the community.

With recreational facilities like the stadium, the village could use it as a means of generating income. The numerous football matches organized in this stadium is a source of income for the village, agric shows and other social activities take place on the stadium and this provides an opportunity which if properly utilized could raise income for the community.

The availability of MTN, Orange and CAMTEL networks facilitate communication in this community which can favour the business climate. Also, the Bamenda-Wum road makes evacuation of agricultural produce to neighboring towns and villages easier.

4.4 PHYSICAL POTENTIALS (NATURAL)

Although Nsem is relatively small in relation to the surface area, three ecosystems which constitute the physical environment exist here. That is, the grassland, forest and aquatic ecosystems. The grasslands favour the cultivation of certain crops like plantains, cassava, mangoes, cocoyam, ginger, etc and can be used for raising domestic animals like goats. The forest is not much in size and with mostly primary growth trees, but has been conserved as a local way of fighting against fauna and flora depopulation. The forest also serves as the watershed in which the water catchments has been built and has the potential to be increased to provide more water than what is currently the case. The environment also provides resources that are rich in medicinal plants such as; creeping grass that is used for the treatment of “weak low”, “contry grass” (*ntabaah*) used for the treatment of diabetes, the king grass, used for the treatment of frontal headache, *lekgek-lekgek* used for the treatment of

typhoid, ulcers and kidney problems, etc. The aquatic ecosystem is present to a smaller extent and provides natural resources such as streams that flow to provide portable water for the village. If well exploited, these streams can be a good source of portable water to many households that do not yet have water in their homes.

Other natural resources in the area are plants like the palms which have so many functions. For example the nuts are used for the production of oil, kernel oil, kernels, and so on. The abundance of a tree species known as “*canarium sp*” is a source of income generation for some people, especially women and children, who collect the fruits called “black” and sell in Bamenda increase their incomes. The environment is rich and Environmental Education is important for the people to protect and use their resources sustainable.

4.5 INSTITUTIONS

The presence of institutions such as the church, the Health Center, schools, the traditional council and the Divisional Office under which the Inspectorate of Basic Education and the Agricultural Post operate is a plus for Nsem village. These institutions play a vital role in the identification of problems faced by the community and in the development of the village. In their interaction with each other by using their facilities, can successfully mobilize resources and implement any projects conceived.

4.6 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ginger - Palms - Potatoes - Maize - Plantains - Cassava - Banana - Livestock - Stone quarry - Craftwork - Adequate communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfavorable traditional practices e.g. country Sundays and widowhood - Many cultural festivals - Shortage - Harsh climatic conditions - Soil infertility - Lack of a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of external organizations like Plan Cameroon, GTZ, Ministry of agriculture, Stephens and Paul’s Foundation, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Bamenda City Council, Bafut Council and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - Boundary disputes with neighboring villages - Narrow highway - Pests - Price fluctuation of farm implements and agricultural yields

network - Availability of institutions - Skills - Timber	secondary school and other training centers - Loss of biodiversity - Political rivalry and personality conflict	External Elites	- Inadequate subsidies from the government
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CHAPTER FIVE

SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The suggested development plan was formulated on the two of the prioritized problems which are; Inaccessible farm to market roads and inadequate capacity (training). The PRA team came with the following strategies to ensure efficient and effective realization of these development initiatives in Nsem village.

Based on the proposed solutions or strategic activities to be taken mentioned above, the PRA team came up with detail plans of some of the priority problems. Nevertheless, the activities and budget are some how provisional as these were not based on any technical studies. Hence some activities including their budget may be modified in due course.

5.2. PROBLEM-1: INADEQUATE CAPACITY

PROJECT GOAL: To strengthen and enhance farmers knowledge on improve agricultural farming techniques/practices in order to increase productivity from subsistence to commercial farming.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

1. To raise farmers level of awareness on improved farming techniques
2. To discourage the practice of bad farming methods like “Ankara” slash and burning
3. To encourage more people to venture into farming
4. To increase agricultural yield for more foods and income per individual farmer
5. To raise the standard of living of the people in Nsem village

STRATEGIC PLAN

This project is a training package for farmers as part of capacity building which shall be implemented in phases these phases includes;

- Training needs assessment of farmers

- Mobilization of resources such as ; human, materials ,and finance.
- Conducting of trainings identified
- Monitoring and evaluation exercise

FUNDING SOURCES;

Funding of the project activities will be co – funding by the community and external donors. The funding by the community shall be through contribution donation natives abroad, royalties, fines, funding raising programmes.

ASSUMPTIONS/REMARKS

The execution of each activity will depend on the availability of resources required for that activity. Plan time schedules may also changed as the situation will dictate the implementation process

5.2.1 PROJECT 1 : TRAINING OF FARMERS

Specific objective	Activity	Responsibilities		Timing	Output	Indicators	Resources			Remarks
		Internal	External				Human	Financial	Material	
1. To create awareness and to identify the training needs of farmers	Training needs assessment through sensitization and meetings with farmers groups	-NSECUDA -Quarter Heads -Traditional Council -Farmer groups	Agric post/ extension workers	1 st to 31 st Jan. 2010	Level of awareness and training needs identified	Number of sensitization meetings conducted and no of training areas identified	Beneficiaries (farmers)		Service of town crier	
2.To ensure human, materials, and finance are available in their right quantity and quality before actual training	Mobilization of resources	NSECUDA -Traditional council and farmers group	NSECUDA	1 st Feb. to 31 st March 2010	Resources available Knowledge acquired	No of resources available internal and external for the training.	Beneficiaries	Cash	- Fares for coordinating team members	
3. To equip them with knowledge and skills on improved farming technology	Conduct training of farmers.	NSECUDA, Farmers groups	Agric post(extension workers)	1 st April to 31 st Dec., 2010	Knowledge acquired	Number of trainings conducted and participants trained	Beneficiaries as participants and resources persons	Logistics (Cash)	- flip charts - bold markers - feeding - allowance	
4 To ascertain the level of implementation of knowledge gained from the training by individual farmers	Monitoring and evaluation of trained farmers	NSECUDA	Agric extension workers	1 st May to 31 st Dec. 2010	Monitoring reports	No of monitoring and evaluation trek conducted	Beficiaries and donors		Fuel of agric extension workers	

COST ESTIMATES OF MATERIALS

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Unit price</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.Training needs assessment	Farmers will be assessed on their problems as capacity gaps for improvements	1	2,500 frs	1 Month	10.000frs
2.Mobilization of resources	The community will mobilize resources internal and external through contributions, donations etc			2 Months	
3.Training of farmers	Organize workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flip charts - bold markers - feeding - allowances - hiring of the hall 	9 sheets 3 packets 700 participants 2 resource persons	750frs 3.000frs 500frs 30.000frs 45.000frs	9 Months	6750 frs 9,000frs 350,000frs 60,000frs 45,000frs
4 Monitoring and evaluation	There will be regular visit to farm sites and meeting with farmer groups by agric extension workers	2 motor bikes fuel	700frs	8 Months	11,200frs
TOTAL	The community is contributing only 10% of the project cost				491,950 frs

PROBLEM 2: INACCESSIBLE FARM TO MARKET ROAD

PROJECT GOAL To reduce post harvest lost and improved agricultural yield

PROJECT OBJECTIVES;

- 1 To reduce post harvest lost
- 2 To encourage more people to venture into farming
- 3 To increase agricultural yield for more foods and income per individual farmer
- 4 To raise the standard of living of the people in Nsem village

STRATEGIC PLAN

This project is a rehabilitation road work shall be implemented in phases and these phases includes;

- Feasibility studies of road
- Mobilization of resources such as; human, materials, and finance.
- Rehabilitation work
- Monitoring and evaluation exercise

FUNDING SOURCES;

Funding of the project activities will be co – funding by the community and external donors. The funding by the community shall be through contribution donation natives abroad, royalties, fines, funding raising programmes.

ASSUMPTIONS/REMARKS

The execution of each activity will depend on the availability of resources required for that activity. Plan time schedules may also changed as the situation will dictate the implementation process

5.2.2 PROJECT 2: REHABILITATION OF FARM TO MARKET ROADS

Specific objectives	Activity	Responsibilities		Timing	Indicators	Output	Resources		
		Internal	External				Human	Financial	Materials
-To determine the quality and quantity of resources needed and also the viability of the project technically and economically	Feasibility studies of the road	NSECUDA	- Ministry of Transport - Ministry of Public works - Private Engineering Consultants	1 ST Jan. to 31 ST March 2010	Study report produced	Rehabilitated farm to market roads	-Skills expertise in the field of engineering work - Donors - Community	Logistics Cash	Expertise knowledge
2. To ensure that all necessary resources are available or can be accessible during work	Mobilization of resources identified for the work the road and bridges	NSECUDA Traditional council Farmer groups	- Ministry of Public Works - Ministry of Transport - Ministry of Finance	1 st April to 31 st May 2010	No of resources gathered e.g. stones, sand, workers, etc		- Community - Engineers - Donors	Logistics	Construction equipment like caterpillar, etc
3. To improve and make it motorable for the transportation of farm produce in order to minimize post-harvest losses	Actual rehabilitation work on	NSECUDA Community Farmer groups	- The contractor Ministry of Public Works - Engineer - Ministry of Transport	1 st June 2010 to 31 st Dec. 2011	Accessible by people, vehicles, carts for the evacuation of farm produce		- Skill labour - Unskilled labour - Community labour - Donor - Contractor - Engineer	cash	Road equipment like caterpillar, dig axes, rods, cement, sand, gravel, stones, etc.
4 To ascertain the level of implementation process	Monitoring and evaluation	NSECUDA	- The contractor - Ministry of Public Works - Engineer - Ministry of Transport	1 ST July 2010 to 31 ST December 2011	Monitoring reports		Beneficiaries , donors and contractor	-	Fuel

COST ESTIMATES OF MATERIALS

Activity	Description	Quantity	Unit price	Duration	Amount
-Feasibility studies	-Use engineers to assess materials and cost estimates	-	-	3 months	500 000 frs
-Resources mobilization	-Identified resources from study gathered in right quantity and quality	-	-	2 months	-
-Actual rehabilitation works on the road	-Use community labour and local resources with technical support by engineers/contractors and equipment Hiring cost	-	-	19 months	-
Monitoring and evaluation	To hold regular site visits and stakeholders consultative meetings	-	-	19 Months	13,300frs
TOTAL					513,000 frs
REMARKS	These cost estimate may changed as there are no experts available				

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

The village study is part of the DDs programme which enables course participants to relate theory into to practice. These enable participants to identify problems by collecting information, analyzing and making recommendations for solving the problems identified. It also enables community to acquire skills in community planning through participatory approach.

During the study programme a lot of problems were identified which were centered on agriculture which is the main stay of the people. There are eight core problems which includes; low agriculture yield, inaccessible farm to market roads, inadequate capacity in the area of training on improve farming technology/practices, high labour intensity, insufficient credit institutions etc.

The above mention problems can be overcome with the number of development potentials such economic, social, physical, and institutions by making full utilization of these existing resources.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following strategies could help in improving the problems affecting the development of the village

- The Community should mobilize local resources like spades, pick axes , stones to refill pot holes on the farm roads
- Farmers should be sensitized so as to be harmonized with new research of cultivation.
- Ankara burning should be discouraged as it is not only environmentally harmful, but it also destroys the soil nutrients and renders it infertile as time goes on.
- Farmers should be given regular training on improved farming practices. Farmers should organize themselves into cooperatives or CIGs so as to overcome challenges facing the promotion of agricultural productivity.
- Agricultural practices should take the form of mix cropping and compost making to convert land shortages and improved soil infertility.
- Conflict with neighboring villagers can be avoided by the Bafut Council interventions in demarcating and using life concrete pegs between boundaries
- Nsem cultural development association (NSECUDA) should serve as the entry point for all development initiative within and outsider development actors. Which shall coordinate, plan and implement development projects/programmes?

VILLAGE SEMINAR REPORT

DATE; 16th December, 2009

LOCATION: The Sunday school Hall, Nsem Presbytery.

No. of people in attendance: 48

The seminar began at 9.08 a.m. an hour later than previewed start time, with prayers led by a PRA outsider, after which the Nsem anthem was sung. This was followed by the introduction of the master of ceremony for the day in the name of Mr. Vincent Neba Shu, who was one of the PRA insiders. Taking his position he immediately read out the run down of the program for the day which was as follows:

1. Opening Prayers
2. Opening remarks by team leader
3. An address by the President of NSECUDA
4. Welcome address by the chief of Nsem
5. Presentation of findings
6. General comments from audience
7. Remarks from PAID-WA delegation
8. A vote of thanks by PRA member and a representative of the villagers
9. Closing remarks (group picture)
10. A visit to palace for reception

With the first two items on the agenda already out, the President of NSECUDA in the name of Mr. Ambe Oliver was called upon to give a word. In a very short speech he expressed his gratitude for the work done (made available by visualization) by the PRA team. He also apologized for his inability to assist the team at all times of need and on behalf of the whole village thanked the whole team.

Immediately after the chief of Nsem, his Royal Highness Chief Mbonifor I was called upon to give a word of welcome. In his speech he reiterated that the beginning was clouded by doubts but at this he is able to see more and understand more which to him an indication that the end is so bright is. He also talked about the need for development and feels lucky that the PRA team could be in Nsem at this point in time. He thanked immensely those members of

the village who supported the PRA team for the time spent in Nsem. With so much pride, he ended by saying that the experience will always be in their memories.

The PRA team was introduced by one of the insiders, Mr. Chenwi Benjamin. The introduction was closely followed by the introduction of the village map by the M.C. in the Nsem dialect. The Venn diagram was also presented by an insider in the dialect.

The daily activities calendar was again presented by the M.C. in the dialect. This led to a reaction in the assembly. The chief's wife asked how to schedule work such that it involves both men and women since the daily activities calendar shows that women work all the time. On the other hand, the chief insisted that men have been working hand in hand with their wives since recent times.

Also at the presentation of the timeline, the chief indicated that coming of the divisional Officer was in 1994, and the Council in 1996. Other additions made by the villagers included the Agric Post in 1970s, the stadium 1978, Prescraft 1970, Jubert Pelican Nursery and Primary School 2004. New church project which was not in the original timeline presented.

This was closely followed by the introduction of transect walk by Wandifa, Fru and Joseph. The chief also indicated here that the palace was not presented. Some further comments were made in the dialect by the M.C. for better clarification.

The Trend analysis was also presented in the dialect by of the PRA insiders followed by discussions and comments in the dialect. The seasonal calendar was presented by an insider and at this point the annual dance of Nsem (Mandele) which takes place in February was added. The presentation of identified problems, leading to the presentation of the Suggested Development Plans (SDP) one of the villagers reacted immediately, saying that they will need a copy of the proposal so that it can be used for their own referral.

At the end of the whole presentation the NSECUDA president took the floor and was overwhelmed by the presentation of findings. He said that the exercise has taken place at the exact moment when they really needed it. The Chief's wife commented that they really needed to be mobilized on their own and will be able to identify their shortcomings and try to

rectify by taking the necessary steps. This was followed by expression of thanks by many individuals, members present and the expectation of villagers.

Mr. Tange Maurice on behalf of the director thanked the leadership of the Nsem for accepting the research team and hope the partnership will continue. He said this is one of the ways that PAID-WA contributes in the development process of the communities. He went further to remind the villagers that a lot of programmes are being run by the Institute for both short and long courses in which diploma in development studies is one of them. He said development is a process and the people themselves must start which in must cases encourage outsiders to give support. He concluded by given assurance that in next couples of years another batch of student may come for impact assessment studies

Parting comment from the chief and a word from PAID-WA representative brought the seminar to a close. Announcement for photographs and refreshment made. The whole PRA was invited immediately to the chief's palace for lunch. The seminar ended at 11.03 am

TIMELINE FOR NSEM VILLAGE

ANNEX-1

N°	Year	Event	Impact
1	1600	- Intertribal wars among the Bafut, Nkwen and Mankon people - Introduction of palm nuts and local trough	- The Bafut people won the war and settled peacefully - Increased the economic level of the people
2	1911	- Settlement of the German missionaries	They brought Christianity and civilization
3	1920-1940	- Roads were dug by the Germans	Improved means of transportation and communication
4	1935	The first Primary school in Bafut was created in Nsem, and the Basel Mission	- Increased the literacy rate - Children stopped trekking long distances to go school - The origin of Christianity in Nsem and Bafut
5	1937	The first Health Centre (Presbyterian) in Bafut was created in Nsem	- Reduced death rate and prevalence of diseases
6	1970	Creation of the Handicraft Centre	- Acquisition of skills by youths
7	1978	Construction of a Stadium in Nsem	- It promotes sports and generates income for the community.
8	1982	Nsem became a second chiefdom in Bafut	- Autonomous traditional administration
9	1994	The Creation of the sub Divisional Office in Nsem	- Brought administration closer to people
10	1996	The creation of the Bafut Council	- Brought local government administration closer to the people
11	1998	Installation of pipe borne water	- Reduced the prevalence of water borne diseases - Reduced the stress of long distance to fetch water
12	1999	- Supply of electricity by SONEL - The formation of Bafut Oil Farmers Cooperative limited(BOFCO) - The creation of SONEL office in Nsem	- Let to the springing up of social-economic activities - Improved the standard of living of the people - Impacted negatively on the people as the money was mismanaged - Improve inquiries and settlement of bills
13	2001-2002	- Tarring of the main road - Introduction of fixed phones	- Eased and reduced cost of transportation - Eased communication
14	2004	- Installation of MTN and Orange network antenna - JUBERT Primary and nursery school was created	- Eased communication within and out of Nsem - More opportunities for primary and nursery education and increased enrollment rate

NSEM VILLAGE TRANSECT WALK

ANNEX-2 WEST-----EAST

Variables	Zone – 2	Zone - 1	Zone – 1	Zone - 2
Land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming - Cultural preservation (Shrine) - Road construction works - Demarcating boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlement of human and livestock - Housing construction works - Planting of trees like eucalyptus and cypress - Road construction works, bridge - Backyard gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road and bridge construction works - Habitat for plants and animals - Human settlement - Recreation centre e.g. the stadium - Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming - Raising of livestock - Bridge - Demarcating boundaries - Quarry - Cultural preservation (shrine)
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green savannah - Shrubs e.g. cypress, palm trees, mangoes, eucalyptus, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green savannah - Common trees like palm trees, eucalyptus - Crops like cassava, sweet potato, guava, plumes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tropical savannah - Shrubs e.g. pears, flowers, palm trees, banana, grass, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tropical savannah - Common trees like cypress, palm trees - Crops like banana, cocoyams, etc
Topography	- Hilly	Slightly elevated	Flat	Gentle slope
Soil types	- Sandy soil	Humus/Sandy soil	Humus/clay soil	Humus/Alluvial soil
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate farm land - Land dispute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water supply due to the land topography - Improper planning for housing construction - Narrow tarred roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk of car accident due to the narrow nature of the road - Indiscriminate construction of houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessible road to quarry - Inadequate farmland - Land dispute - Inaccessible bridges
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water catchment site - Shrine for cultural preservation - MTN and Orange communication antenna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electricity supply - Proposed site for community hall - Chief's Palace - Agric post - Presbyterian church - Schools(Nursery / Primary) - Health Centre - Pipe borne water supply - Tailoring/welding workshops - Saloon and bars -modern tarred road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreational centre e.g. stadium - Electricity supply - Pipe borne water supply - Administrative offices e.g. the D.Os Office - Saloon and bar - New church site - Ballista/pillars construction - Handicraft centre - Tarred road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shrine for cultural preservation - Bridges linking farmland and other communities

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile soils - Grassland - View point for touristic site - Shrine for attracting tourists - Palm wine tapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unused land - Metal workshop - Tailoring workshop - Petty trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to administrative office - Prospect for business, (bars, saloons) concentration - Unused land - Handicraft centre - Welding workshop - Shrubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream for irrigational agriculture, domestic and construction works - Shrine for cultural promotion
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ANNEX-3**DAILY ACTIVITY CALENDAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN NSEM VILLAGE**

No	Activities	Men	Women
1	Wake-up from sleep	5.30am	5.30am
2	Prayers	5.30am-6.00am	5.30am-6.00am
3	Breakfast preparation		6.00am-7.00am
4	Breakfast/departure to jobsites	7.00am-7.30am	7.00am-7.30am
5	Taking children to school		7.00-8.00am
6	General cleaning of the home		8.00-8.20am
7	Fetching of water		8.20-9.00am
8	Lunch preparation		9.00-11am
9	Returned from jobsites	7.30am-6.30pm	11.am-5.00pm
10	Cleaning-up of children		5.00pm-5.30pm
11	Dinner preparation		5.30pm-7.00pm
12	Dinner	7.00pm-8.00pm	7.00pm-8.00pm
13	Relax	8.00pm-8.30pm	8.00pm-8.30pm
14	Helping children for their assignment	8.30pm-9.30pm	8.30pm-9.30pm
15	Family discussion	9.30pm-10.30pm	9.30pm-10.30pm
16	Sleep	10.30pm-5.30am	10.30pm-5.30am

ANNEX-4

TREND ANALYSIS FOR NSEM VILLAGE

No	Variables	Past(20yrs)	Present	Comments	Future	Desires future
1	Prevalence of diseases (human)	3 scores ***	7scores *****	- Eating pattern has changed with the consumption of imported goods. - High rate of promiscuity. - High rate of migration - Low adherence of parental advices.	Decreased in diseases	Disease free community
2	Rain fall pattern	6 scores *****	4 scores ****	- Decrease in rainfall due to cutting down of trees for farming - Bush burning - Increase in agricultural activities	Cannot determine	Heavier and concise
3	Population growth	4 scores ****	6 scores ****	- Unwanted pregnancies - High rate of immigration - Reduction in death rate because of improved sanitation and health - Administrative units brought in more workers - Increased socio-economic activities	Population will increase	Should increase
4	Migration	4 scores ****	6 scores *****	- Greener pastures - Education - Lack of industries	- More	Should increase
5	Income Level	3 scores ***	7scores *****	- More money although the value is low - More jobs and economic activities - Remittances - Profit-oriented agriculture - Skilled labour	- Income will increase	- More increase in per capita income

ANNEX-5
SEASONS AND ACTIVITIES CALENDAR FOR NSEM VILLAGE

LIST OF COMMON ACTIVITIES																								
PETTY TRADING	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
ANNUAL DANCES		x			x					x														
OFFICE WORK	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
DEATH CELEBRATIONS	x	x	x	x														x						
HOUSING CONSTRUCTION		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
EXTRACTION OF STONES		x	x	x																				
CRAFT WORK/EMBROIDERY	x	x																						
HARVESTING CASH CROPS		x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
HARVESTING FOOD CROPS	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
PALM OIL PRODUCTION						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
PALM WINE TAPPING	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
CLEARING OF FARMS										x	x	x	x	x	x									
FARMING																								
MONTHS = 12 (in the dialect and in English)	SANG ALOH	NOVEMBER	SANG CRESMEN	DECEMBER	SANG SANGNIBORH	JANUARY	SANG ABABE	FEBRUARY	SANG NCHUMBENG	MARCH	SANG BUINFOR	APRIL	SANG MEQUINE	MAY	SANG MAUDELE	JUNE	SANG NDOH	JULY	SANG NKONJI	AUGUST	SANG AYOHNEFEN	SEPTEMBER	SANG NCHABE	OCTOBER
	ALOH/DRY SEASON								NCHABE TRANSITION SEASON	NCHUMBENG/ RAINING SEASON												NCHABE TRANSITION SEASON		
SEASONS = 3 (in the dialect and in English)																								

ANNEX-6.**LIST OF PRA TEAM**

No	Name	Status	Position
1	Fru Neba Dieudonne	Outsider	Team leader
2	Wandidfa Drammeh	Outsider	Secretary
3	Joanitta Nyama Itor	Outsider	Treasurer
4	Wirba Doreen Lei	Outsider	Member
5	Toh Lo-ah Clement	Outsider	Member
6	Sonne Ferdinand Alban	Outsider	Member
7	Njoben Gloria Mainimo	Outsider	Asst. Secretary
8	Azefor Nangah	Outsider	Member
9	Kome Sone Ferdinand	Outsider	Member
10	Bessem Loelyne Tiku	Outsider	Member
11	Che Joseph M	Insider	Public Relation Officer
12	Chenior Benjamin	Insider	Member
13	Niba Vincent Shu	Insider	Member
14	Ngwa Florence	Insider	Member

REFERENCES;

- Agric post records in Nsem village
- Inspectorate of Basic education records in Nsem
- Sub-divisional office records in Nsem
- Bafut Council record in Nsem
- Archive from the chief palace in Nsem
- Nsem museum records under Presbyterian church
- Internet on Bafut sub division