

**CENTRE FOR NURSERY DEVELOPMENT AND ERU PROPAGATION
(CENDEP)**



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Report: Presentation of Eru Market Analysis Report



Limbe, February 16, 2007

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By

Wirsiy E. F, Atanga W. N, Marie F. M & Ngong G. S

Limbe, February 16, 2007

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Acknowledgements

CENDEP is very grateful to KREO/KOGAN for their support in mobilising Village Chiefs for the holding of this workshop and to the local administration/government services for their time and contributions during the workshop.

We are also grateful to Mr. Nnah Samuel of the Centre For Environment and Development, Yaounde and Mr. Mbanda William, president of the Mapanja Prunus Harvesters Union for accepting to share their experiences during the workshop.

We look forward to your continuous support and collaboration in our plight to contribute to sustainable exploitation and marketing of Non Timber Forest Products in the support zone of the Korup National park.

Finally we are grateful to ICCO for giving us the opportunity to begin the long march towards the creation of sustainable income generating activities in our community.

Acronyms

CED	Centre for Environment and Development
CENDEP	Centre For Nursery Development and Eru Propagation
DED	German Development Service
ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
KNP	Korup National Park
	Korup Rainforest Ecotourism Organization/Korup Guide Association.
KREO/KOGAN	
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEP	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINPLADAT	Ministry of Planning and Regional Development
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product

0. Executive Summary

Eru is a highly priced and harvested wild vegetable in the humid forest areas of Cameroon. It has potential to contribute in improving the livelihoods of rural women who are the majority involved in its harvesting and marketing. In order to promote on farm production there is a need for a market analysis to see if increased production can be translated into financial and social gain. CENDEP, a community based organisation in the South West Province of Cameroon is carrying out a project on its production and marketing in the support zone of the Korup National Park with funding from the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation, based in the Netherlands. A market analysis of eru was carried out at the start of the project but its findings were not disseminated. This market study identified a number of opportunities and constraints and made some recommendations that CENDEP can not handle alone. In order to make good use of the study it is necessary to present the report to all those who can make a contribution in enhancing eru production and marketing in the area. This has been achieved through a one day workshop with multiple objectives, notably to:

1. Share findings of the eru market analysis with development actors in the Korup Project area
2. Initiate the organization of producers/harvesters into harvester groups and unions and
3. Sensitize stakeholders on the need for sustainable exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in buffer zone of the Korup National Park.

The main expected output of the workshop was to develop in a participatory manner an action plan for organization of NTFP producers/harvesters into a union. To achieve this a series of tools were used: presentations, brainstorming and group work. From group work the absence of a harvesters union, ignorance about the value of the product, lack of market information were identified as some of the principal reasons why harvesters are not reaping enough benefits from the trade. Farmer sensitisation and organisation into groups was identified as the starting point to tackle the problem of unsustainable exploitation and marketing. Two guest speakers demonstrated this with case studies from their communities (Mapanja and Yaoundé). At the policy level not enough attention was given to NTFPs in the Cameroon forestry law as is the case with timber. However there is provision for the

obtention of exploitation permits but this remains centralised in Yaoundé and the process is long and costly.

Eru is found in most of the villages but one of the nearest Cameroon urban settlement to the park (Mundemba) do not have access to it as it is transported straight to Nigeria. Some people in Mundemba do not even know they have eru in their forest. This is due to poor road infrastructure and also the fact that harvesters target the Nigerian market. A long time is necessary for sensitization and the development of a benefit sharing mechanism so as to dispel fears that the envisaged union of harvesters may erode the powers of the village chiefs.

The participants resolved that:

1. Restitution of the workshop should be done in all the villages before the end of March 2007 and that the chiefs should take the lead.
2. All harvesters in each village be identified and a harvesters group created in each village before the end of April 2007
3. The list of created groups be submitted to CENDEP, MINADER, MINFOF, MINEP, by end of April 2007.
4. All created groups be legalised by December 2007
5. MINADER & CENDEP should support the legalisation process and ensure stability of the groups through training on group dynamics
6. All legalised groups be constituted into a union by January 2008.
7. CENDEP should make available workshop report to all workshop participants by end of March 2007
8. KREO/KOGAN should assist in monitoring and evaluation
9. An evaluation meeting be held in June 2007 with all the stakeholders to review progress and plan for the future

1. Background

CENDEP is a Community Based Organization in Limbe, South West Province, Cameroon. It carries out training on production and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products with the aim of improving the livelihoods of farmers and conserving biodiversity. Eru, a highly priced and harvested wild vegetable in the humid forest areas of Cameroon is one of the NTFPs that have received the attention of CENDEP.

The domestication of Eru can be a potential for livelihood development especially for the rural women who are the majority engage in the eru harvesting and to whom it is becoming difficult to trek for long distances in search of the product. However, entry into the eru market can be limited due to high capital, information or relationship barrier, inter-seasonal storage and transportation, which can result to increase price risk to both producers and in market intermediaries. There is therefore a need for a market analysis to see if increased production can be translated into financial and social gain.

In June 2006 ICCO made a grant to CENDEP to train 150 farmers in 5 communities in the Buffer Zone of the Korup National Park (KNP) on the production and marketing of eru. Unlike past training projects realized by CENDEP, this particular project was preceded by an analysis of the eru market in the area. This market analysis took place in August 2006.

Amongst other things this market study identified a number of opportunities and constraints and made some recommendations that CENDEP can not handle alone. In order to make good use of the study it was necessary to present the report to all those who can make a contribution in enhancing eru production and marketing in the area. Therefore on February 16, 2007 a workshop was organised at the Women's Empowerment Centre in Mundemba to present the study report. The workshop was chaired by the First Assistant Senior Divisional Officer for Ndian, Mr. Mbotiji Hotison Babila who represented the Senior Divisional Officer. Present at the workshop were divisional delegates of Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, law enforcement officials, village chiefs, farmers and harvesters as well as development organisations operating in the area.

2. Workshop objectives and expected output

2.1. Workshop Objectives

The workshop had as objectives to:

- a. Share findings of the eru market analysis with development actors in the Korup Project area
- b. Initiate the organization of producers/harvesters into harvester groups and unions and
- c. Sensitize stakeholders on the need for sustainable exploitation of NTFPs in buffer zone of the Korup National Park.

2.2 Expected Output

The main expected output of the workshop was a participatory development of an action plan for organization of NTFP producers/harvesters into a union

3. Workshop Methodology

The workshop comprised a presentation of the market analysis report and case study presentations on importance of a community approach in the collection and marketing (management) of NTFPs. The case study presentations were aimed at sensitising and preparing the participants for group work. During group work participants were divided into groups based on their interest. Three groups comprising the Village Chiefs, Government Officials and NGOs, farmers and harvesters were formed. These groups had the responsibility to analyse the actual situation, identify needs, make recommendations and propose an action plan to address the needs identified. The results of group work were presented and debated at the plenary and a collective action plan (Workshop resolutions) established.

4. Presentations

4.1. Introduction of CENDEP

After presenting the workshop programme, Wirsiy Eric representing the Chief Executive Officer gave a brief history of CENDEP and her activities, CENDEP's ongoing project in the buffer zone of the Korup National Park, the reason for the market analysis and the source of funding for the project. To conclude, he thanked all who participated in the event as it was a reflection of the interest of local people and the administration in the management of NTFPs in the Cameroon.

4.2. Opening address

The representative of the SDO for Ndian, Mr. Mbotiji Hotison Babila expressed special gratitude to the organizers, describing the event as a rare case of institutional partnership between local, national and international organizations in the promotion of sustainable exploitation and marketing of a Non Timber Product of high economic potential. He called on all the actors present to emulate the example of CENDEP in the sharing of development information. He called on the participants to share the information with others not present and create groups that will work towards the sustainable exploitation of eru in the support zone of the KNP. He pledged the support of his administration in the implementation of recommendations that would result from the workshop. The full version of the speech is annexed.

4.3. Presentation of market survey findings

Marie Fru, Socio -Economic Officer of CENDEP presented the aim, objectives, expected output, description of study area of the Eru market survey and elaborated on the actors involved in the chain, locations surveyed, limitations of the study and the eru species identified during the study.

This was followed by a presentation by Mr. Atanga Wilson Nebafor, Extension Officer for CENDEP. He presented other findings from the study; including the sources and destinations of Eru, local markets where eru is sold, border markets, export market. He presented the market structures, volume traded and prices, profitability in Eru trade, value adding, seasonality and its influence to Eru trade, profits in the trade, use of income from eru, reasons for starting and staying in eru business, perceptions on the current state and future of eru in Cameroon, costs identified in eru trade. He also elaborated on the opportunities for eru trade.

An immediate outcome of the presentations was the reaction by traditional rulers who said they did not know there was so much money involved in the harvesting and marketing of eru considering the small token they received from the harvesters as royalties. Excerpts of the report were distributed to participants.

4.4. Case study from Yaoundé (CED)

Mr. Ndobe Samuel from the Centre for Environment and Development (CED) Yaoundé presented an experience he gained when his organisation carried out a market Study on eru in the Centre Province. He explained that during the study, he noticed there was a big gap between what the harvesters receive at farm gate and what the final consumers paid. He also highlighted the large number of middlemen involved in eru trade some of whom do nothing other than provide information to buyers and earn huge sums of money. He confirmed CENDEP's finding that all stakeholders in the eru trade except the harvesters are organized into unions making it possible for them to negotiate well and get better pay for their services. He explained that because the harvesters are not organised they get the least benefits from eru trade as they collect small quantities and sell individually with no harvester knowing how much money the other is receiving from the same quantity of produce. He explained this situation is very favourable to the middlemen and whole sale buyers.

He also confirmed that in Nigeria, the main export market, there are stronger unions than in Cameroon. For instance the Nigerian eru market is organised in such a way that no seller from Cameroon can distribute to the medium retailers. The product must be handed over to a Nigerian middleman who sells and hands over the money to the Cameroonians. No price is agreed and the Cameroonian is obliged to accept what is paid back to him at the end of the deal. These traders continue to trade showing there are huge unknown profit margins.

He raised the issue of the Cameroon forestry law which focuses on timber with very little attention on NTFPs like eru. This compounded by the difficulty in quantifying eru remaining in the Cameroon forests makes sustainable exploitation difficult if the local population is not immediately trained on sustainable harvesting techniques and harvesting undertaken by the locals. He elaborated on the importance of unions of harvesters saying this was the sure way local communities can benefit more from the eru trade. Through these unions they can monitor prices and control the quantity of eru going to the market so as to maintain stable prices for their produce, they can induce artificial scarcity to raise prices so as to make more profit, control the exploitation and management of the resource, lobby for policy change and get direct incentives from the government to improve on this sector.

The discussion that ensued from his presentation turned out to be an experience sharing forum where he learned from the situation of eru management in the Korup National Park (KNP) area and the participants learned from the situation in the Francophone area of Cameroon. At the moment, in the KNP area harvesting is in the hands of Nigerians who pay token fees to the chiefs and are allowed to exploit. This is not the case in the French speaking part of Cameroon even though one still finds Nigerian harvesters there.

4.5. Community management of *Prunus africana*

Mr Mbanda William, President of the 'Mapanja Prunus Harvesters Union', narrated the history of Prunus harvesting in his village. Mapanja is one of the many villages located on the slopes of Mount Cameroon.

He explained that, like the people of the support zone of the KNP, Mapanja people did not know the importance of Prunus, a medicinal plant found in their forest. This plant had a lucrative international market and was traded in many forms:

- a. Unprocessed, dried bark
- b. Bark extracts
- c. As brand name capsules in final form
- d. A component of hair tonic and
- e. Local trade in timber and furniture

In Mapanja exploitation was dominated by a pharmaceutical industry, PLNATECAM, a French Company. Only this company had the legal license to exploit the resource. Even though the villagers put up a resistance, there was no fair sharing of benefits among the community members due to disorganised nature of exploitation. There was no structure to compensate those who did not go to the forests to harvest.

He explained that because their community was not organised and did not know the importance of the resource PLANTECAM would bring in harvesters from different parts of Cameroon to do the harvesting and their community would be contented with the royalties they received. The harvesters who came from outside had as objective to harvest as much bark as possible and did not care about the availability of the resource in the future. They would fell trees just to get enough harvest, much

money for themselves and to keep PLNATECAM running. Then the Mount Cameroon Project stepped in to help them. After a lot of sensitization they saw the need to take control of the harvesting to make sure the resource would be available at all times. They were trained on sustainable harvesting techniques, nursery establishment and regeneration. When they started doing the harvesting themselves they were realizing more benefits. A benefit sharing mechanism was put in place and many youths built houses, got married ("prunus marriages" as they were called). The women who could not go to the forest to harvest prepared food and sold on credit to the harvesters. Payment would be effected at month end when PLANTECAM paid for their produce. Contributions to the Village Development Fund were used as community contribution for a request to the British High Commission for the community water scheme. Today clean water flows in the village as a result of the organisation of Prunus harvesters into a harvesters union. He concluded by encouraging the participants to review the way eru is managed in their forests to ensure they get long-term benefits from the resource. This he said can only work if groups are created and management entrusted to them under the supervision of the village chiefs.

5. Group Work

The presentations and case studies prepared the participants for group work. They were divided into 3 working groups. Each group analysed the current situation of eru from different perspectives and made recommendations for the amelioration of the sector.

Group 1 was made up of the trained farmers and the harvesters. They analysed the techniques of harvesting from the wild, group development, availability of eru and market structure.

Group 2 was made up of the traditional rulers. They examined in addition traditional rights.

Group 3 was made up of Government services and NGOs: They analysed infrastructures and legislation. The table below presents highlights from the group work.

Stakeholder	Issue	Current situation	Recommendation	When	By Who
Farmers and Harvesters	Harvesting technique	a. Felling of trees & uprooting of vines to collect leaves.	a. Sensitization on need for sustainable harvesting	Immediately after workshop	Workshop participants
		b. Harvesting in the hands of Nigerians and at small scale by local women and children	b. Training on sustainable harvesting methods.	February-March 07	CENDEP in collaboration with MINADER/KREOKOGAN
	Marketing	a. Market information not available	a. Provision of market information	Before harvesting	CENDEP/MINADER
	Post Harvest management	a. No method for long-term storage	a. Training on processing and post harvest management	April 2007	CENDEP
	Domestication	a. Most farmers not aware of possibility to cultivate eru	a. Training on cultivation techniques	April 2007	CENDEP
	Organisation of harvesters	a. Harvesters not organised	a. Organise harvesters into groups	April 2007	Workshop participants Village Chiefs Harvesters
Village chiefs	Access to resource (eru)	a. Resource controlled by village chiefs and traditional council b. Village chiefs collect token fees from harvesters	a. No harvesting for economic purposes without prior approval village chief or harvesters groups/union	From 2007	Village chief

Stakeholder	Issue	Current situation	Recommendation	When	By Who
Village Chiefs	Resource availability	a. Available in varying quantities in different communities	a. Establish community nurseries to boost production in some villages	From 2007	CENDEP
Government and NGOs	Infrastructure	a. No organized existing border market b. No storage facility c. Poor road infrastructure d. Poor maritime transport system	a. Create an organized border market b. Construct a warehouse and processing Unit	Dec 2007	-Local councils -Chiefs Administration -CENDEP -MINPLAPDAT
	Legislation	a. Available text that gives provision for exploitation permit b. Long procedure to acquire permit c. Policy is centralized at the level of Yaoundé (MINFOF)	a. Simplify procedure for obtaining exploitation permit b. Decentralize issuing of permits to divisional level	Dec 2008	-MINFOF -Applicants -Parliament
	Group Development	a. No organized group(harvesters & buyers) b. Less available potential growers	a. Organize harvester/buyer groups b. sensitize groups on new planting and marketing methods	May 2007	-CENDEP KREO/KOGAN -MINFOF -MINADER -Chiefs
	Market structure	a. No organized market structure	a. Organize harvesters, buyers into groups and Union	May 2007	-CENDEP KREO/KOGAN -MINFOF -MINADER -Chiefs

6. Unified Action Plan

The various issues discussed during group work were summarised into a common action plan accepted as the workshop resolutions. It was agreed that:

1. Restitution of the workshop should be done in all the villages before the end of March 2007 and that the chiefs should take the lead.
2. All harvesters in each village be identified and a harvesters group created in each village before the end of April 2007
3. The list of created groups be submitted to CENDEP, MINADER, MINFOF, MINEP, by end of April 2007.
4. All created groups be legalised by December 2007
5. MINADER & CENDEP should support the legalisation process and ensure stability of the groups through training on group dynamics
6. All legalised groups be constituted into a union by January 2008.
7. CENDEP should make available workshop report to all workshop participants by end of March 2007
8. KREO/KOGAN should assist in monitoring and evaluation
9. An evaluation meeting be held in June 2007 with all the stakeholders

Workshop In Pictures



Opening of the workshop



Workshop participants



Presentation By Marie Fru



Group Work (Chiefs)



Group work (Government & NGOs)



Group Work (Farmers)



Family Picture

Annexes

Annex 1: SDO's Speech

A speech by the Senior Divisional Officer for Ndian Division on the Occasion of the Presentation of Eru Market Analysis Report, held at the Women Empowerment Centre Mundemba, 16th February, 2007.

The Honorable Member of Parliament Ndian 1
The Divisional officer Mundemba Central Sub Division
The Mayor Mundemba and Toko Rural Councils
The Chief Executive Officer, CENDEP
The Conservator Korup National Park
The Representative of DED
The law enforcement Officers
The Divisional delegates for MINADER, MINFOF, and MINEP
The Traditional Rulers
Distinguish Invitees
Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me special pleasure to receive you all in Mundemba on the occasion of the presentation of **Eru Market Analysis Report** carried out by CENDEP. To me, this occasion is special for three reasons:

- First the institutional partnership between local, national and international organizations in the promotion of sustainable exploitation and marketing of a Non Timber Product of high economic potential.
- Secondly, I find myself in a forest area which used to be rich in Non Timber Forest Products like eru but which unfortunately are facing problems of depletion due to increased and unsustainable exploitation for home consumption as well as for commercial purposes. Eru, one of these NTFPs is a source of revenue for many women notably the harvesters, shredders and restaurant operators. Because of its potential role in poverty alleviation I personally will never spare a

dime of my energy to support opportunities for the sustainable exploitation and proper marketing of this natural resource.

- Thirdly the choice of Ndian Division in general and Mundemba in particular for this maiden Eru market analysis report presentation is more than wonderful. Apart from the efforts of CENDEP, the MINFOF, MINEP Delegations and some Chiefs, very little is Known about the Eru market situation in the South West Province.

I therefore use this opportunity to call on all actors including NGOs, Projects, Government Ministerial Departments and other international Institutions working in the forest regions of Cameroon and the support zone of the Korup National Park Area in particular to emulate this example of information sharing.

Finally I call on all of you here present to:

1. Share the information received with others, bearing in mind that the more the number of beneficiaries from Eru, the more attention it will receive and the more realistic our goal of sustainable use and profitable marketing of Eru.
2. Support the initiators and form networks that will work towards the sustainable exploitation and marketing of Eru.

To the organizers I urge you to spread this information to other parts of the Country.

Finally I pledge my support and that of my administration in this division to ensure the implementation of policy recommendations that will result from this workshop.

With these words I now open the workshop on the Eru Market Analysis Report Presentation.

Long Live the Organizers

Long Live International Cooperation

Long Live Cameroon

Annex 2: Invitation letter to workshop

Dear Sir/Madame,

CENDEP is a Community Based Organization in Limbe, SW Province. It carries out training on production and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products in view of improving farmers' livelihoods and conserving biodiversity.

In August 2006, CENDEP carried out an analysis of the eru market in the SW Province of Cameroon. As stakeholders in the sustainable management of Cameroon's natural resources we are pleased to invite you to this workshop. The workshop shall take place from 9am to 5pm on Friday 16th February 2007, at the **Women's Empowerment Centre, Mundemba, Ndian Division SW Province.**

Attached is a tentative programme of the workshop. If you would like to give a brief presentation in line with workshop objectives, please do inform us so we can slot you on the programme

Sincerely yours

Youndjie Koleoko Gabriel (Delegate)

Annex 3: Workshop Programme

Time	Activity
7.30 am	Arrival and Registration of invitees
8.00 am	Arrival of community representatives
8.15 am	Arrival of community leaders
8.30 am	Arrival of DDMINEP, DDMINFOF, DDMINARDER, Conservator KNP, DED representatives etc
	Arrival of Commissioner of police, Chief of customs Ndian, Gendarmerie Commander etc.
	Arrival of Mayor Mundemba Rural Council Arrival of Divisional Officer Mundemba Central
9.00 am	Arrival of Senior Divisional Officer, Ndian
9.05 am	Singing of the National Anthem
9.10 am	Presentation of workshop Programme
9.20 am	Introduction of CENDEP & her activities
9.30 am	Opening of workshop by SDO
9.40 am	Workshop objectives and expected output

9.50 am	Goal, objectives and area of study
10.00 am	Coffee Break
10.30 am	Market Survey findings
10.40 am	Harvesting and Marketing of eru in the Centre Province (CED)
11.00 am	Community management of NTFPs case of <i>Prunus africana</i> in the Mount Cameroon Region
11.30 am	Questions & General comments from participants
12.00 am	Group work (3 groups).
1.00 pm	Launch Break
2.00 pm	Presentation of group work
3.00 pm	Way forward/Action plan
3.30 pm	Evaluation
4.00 pm	Field Visit
5.00 pm	Closing, refreshment & departure of participants.

Annex 4: Press release

The Centre For Nursery Development and Eru Propagation shall on February, 16 2007 at the Women's Empowerment Centre Mundemba organise a one day workshop during which it shall present the findings of a market analysis for eru in the South West Province of Cameroon

Eru is now considered to be economically extinct in most parts of the Province. The workshop shall be presided over by the Senior Divisional Officer for Ndiabou. Expected at the workshop are development actors as well as all the stakeholders involved in the production and marketing of eru

Signed

Youndjie Koleoko Gabriel (Delegate)

Annex 5: Attendance List

S/N	Name	Function/Organization	Address
	Akanang		
1	Charity	Eru farmer	Mundemba
2	Akwe Felix	Divisional Officer	Mundemba
3	Ambai Nanji	Chief	Ikassa
	Ambang		
4	Vitorine	Harvester	Erat
5	Anki Ojom	Chief's Representative	Erat
6	Awoh Minta	Chief	Akpassang
7	Awoh Simon	Chief	Ikondo kondo I
	Balemba		
8	Daniel	Chief	Meka Ngolo
	Dilonga Epupu		
9	Theresa	Eru farmer	Mundemba
10	Dindo Helen	Eru farmer	Mundemba
11	Ebai Wilson Ebi	Assistant Divisional Officer	Mundemba
12	Ekweli Comfort	Harvester	Ngoumou
13	Elias Ayuk	Eru farmer	Ikondo kondo I
14	Epamba Stella	Harvester	Musongiseli
	Esaw Roth		
15	Pembe	Eru farmer	Mundemba
	Inyang		
16	Magaret	Eru farmer	Ikondo kondo I
17	Inyang Pius	Harvester	Ekon I
	Isanja Susana		
18	Epamba Josephine	Eru farmer	Meka Ngolo
19	Pembe	Eru farmer	Mundemba
20	Lucy Epaimba	Harvester	Fabe
21	Martha Osake	Eru farmer	Mundemba
22	Mary Dioke	Eru farmer	Mundemba
	Mbotiji Hotison	1st Assistant to the Senior Divisional	
23	Babila	Officer	Ndian
	Mekumba		
24	Catherine	Eru farmer	Mundemba
25	Minta Charity	Eru farmer	Ikondo kondo I
26	Mokoto Elias	MINADER	Mundemba
27	Molie Meki	Chief	Ngoumou
	Motiti		
28	Imaculate	Eru farmer	Mundemba
	Nalenya		
29	Johnson	Chief/KREO/KOGAN	Mundemba
	Nalenya		
30	Pauline	Eru farmer	Mundemba
	Ngangue Jean		
31	Marie	MINADER	Mundemba
	Ngondjo Collin		
32	Martial	Public Security	Mundemba

33	Ngrume comfort Njuma	Eru farmer	Mudemba
34	Stephen	Chief	Ndian
35	Nwese Adolph	Chief/KREO/KOGAN	Mudemba
36	Nwese Cletus	Coordonator/KREO/KOGAN	Mudemba
37	Nwese Lucy Nyenke	Eru farmer	Mudemba
38	Josephine Orume S.	Harvester	Akpassang
39	Orume	Chief	Musongiseli
40	Osero Francis Patricia Iquo	Chief	Ekon I
41	Uta	Harvester	Ngoumou
42	Peter Rabus	Technical Advisor, DED	Mudemba
43	Richard Asaha Tambe George	MINADER	Mudemba
44	Ayuk Tandehnjie	MINFOF	Mudemba
45	Julius Tsedoumo	MINADER	Mudemba
46	Robert	Officier Adjoint	Ndian
47	Wangoe Philip	Chief	Fabe
