

## Muyuka

Muyuka Town has an estimated population of between 70,000 to 188,894 people.<sup>1</sup> In 2012, the municipality had a population of 118,470 people.<sup>2</sup> According to the August Multisector Needs Assessment, there were 1,476 IDPs living in the town. 32% of the IDPs arrived to the town between March and August 2022, 27% arrived in the early years of the crisis prior to 2020, 22% arrived in January and February 2022, and 2% arrived in 2021. Many of the IDPs are displaced from surrounding conflict-impacted villages in Fako Division.<sup>3</sup> 100 returnees have returned to Muyuka after being displaced in other locations, half of them returning from displacement in the Littoral in the early years of the crisis prior to 2020. The remainder returned from nearby locations in Tiko and in Mbonge Subdivision in Meme Division.<sup>4</sup> More than five pendular displacements were reported in the month prior to August 2022 due to confrontations between armed groups. For these pendular movements, the displaced who are mostly elderly move to the nearby bush villages. Armed attacks, theft, and shootings are reported as security issues that the town has been confronted with.<sup>5</sup> Protection concerns include arbitrary detention and arrest, family separation, and threats on personal property.<sup>6</sup>

78% of IDPs are renting their accommodation in Muyuka Town primarily in concrete two-room houses. The average cost of rent per month in August was reported to be 7000 XAF per month.<sup>7</sup> There were no household assessments reported by Shelter Cluster partners in Muyuka, so it is not possible to compare with any household assessments.<sup>8</sup> 12% of IDPs are living with host families and staying in good condition concrete houses and good condition mudbrick houses. The remaining 10% are squatting without permission in unfinished mudbrick houses, cocoa ovens, and unfinished apartments.<sup>9</sup> 36% of the returnees are living in good condition concrete houses, 29% are living in good condition wood houses, 25% are living in damaged concrete houses, and 11% are living in damaged wooden houses. The cause of damages to the houses of returnees was that they were burnt intentionally during the conflict.<sup>10</sup> For the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, the Shelter Cluster ranked Muyuka Town as being in Shelter Severity Level 3, having Moderate Inadequacies.<sup>11</sup>

The climate of Muyuka is marked by two prominent seasons: a rainy and a dry season. Due to climate change, the Muyuka Council has noted that the rainy season has been extended in recent years. While normally ending in October, the rainy season has been extending to December.<sup>12</sup> Muyuka Town has the lowest elevation point of the subdivision at 45 m above sea level, while other villages in the subdivision can be located anywhere between that height up to 898 m above sea level. Muyuka is part of the extrusive volcanic range,<sup>13</sup> and its soils are primarily black volcanic soil with a high humus content which is good for a variety of agricultural crops. The closest protected areas are

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<sup>1</sup> Oak Ridge Laboratory Landsat 2021

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>4</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>5</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>6</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>7</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>8</sup> Shelter Cluster

<sup>9</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>10</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>11</sup> Shelter Cluster

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Africa Surface Lithology

the Bakundu Forest Reserve that covers all of Muyuka Subdivision and the Mount Cameroon Forest Reserve.<sup>14</sup>

Agriculture is the main livelihoods activity in Muyuka, and various crops are produced: cocoa, palm oil, plantains, cocoyams, bananas, yams, and maize. Due to soil degradation caused by lack of good agricultural techniques and the search for farmland, the available land has become more limited and done harm to the environment. In addition to agriculture, other economic activities include raising of livestock, fishing, hunting, exploitation of plants from the forest, commerce, and industrial activity.<sup>15</sup> Internally displaced people are engaged in farming and in daily labour to earn their living.<sup>16</sup>

Muyuka town houses are served by Camwater but there are inadequacies such as non-functioning water system, lack of water treatment, and lack of reach to the growing population of existing community water schemes.<sup>17</sup> IDPs collect their water resources from tap stands located 15 minutes from where the IDPs are living. Few internally displaced persons are actually treating the water source. IDPs have mentioned that there are long wait times at the water collection points and that they lack containers to transport the water.<sup>18</sup> IDPs have access to flush toilets and pit latrines with slabs, though some use a bucket toilet. There are not enough latrines available for all internally displaced persons and the existing latrines are often unhygienic.<sup>19</sup> Waste management is also a persistent issue with no formal waste management system in place and littering in the streets in any of the drainage ditches in the town is common.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> OCHA Multisector Needs Assessment.

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>19</sup> OCHA MSNA

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.pndp.org/documents/19\\_CDP\\_Muyuka1.pdf](https://www.pndp.org/documents/19_CDP_Muyuka1.pdf)