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UNITE DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION
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**INFLUENCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS ON
LAND AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
FOUMBOT SUB- DIVISION (WEST REGION OF CAMEROON)**

*A dissertation defended on the 2nd of august 2022 in fulfilment of the requirements for the
award of a master's degree in Geography*

Specialty: ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS AND RISK

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DEDICATION

To

My parents Mr Kakeu Rodolphe and Mrs Ngounou Helene for enabling me to
attain this level of education

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

%: Percentages

AFDB: African Development Bank

BUCREP : Bureau Central Des Recensement et des Etudes Population

CDO: Council Development Officer

EU: European union

FN: Far North

GU: Government of Ukraine

GRID: Global Report on Internal Displacement

HLP: Housing Land Property

IDP: Internally Displace People

ID: Internal Displacement

IDCM: International Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDP: Internally Displaced Person

ICLA: International Counselling and Legal Assistance

ICRC: International Committee of the Red cross

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisations

NIC: National Institute of Cartography

NAIDP: Noun Association of Internally Displace Persons

NCCD: National Consistent Collection of Data

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

NSAG: Non-State Armed groups

NW: North West

OCHA: United Nation's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

UN: United Nations

USAID: US Agency for International Development

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations of International Children's Emergency Fund

UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

PDI : Personnes Déplacées Internes

PM : Prime Minister

STD: Sexually Transmissible Disease

SW: South West

WHO: World Health Organisation

WFP: World Food Program

WBG: World Bank Group

ABSTRACT

The contemporary crises in parts of Cameroon such as the North West, South West and the Far North region of the country have caused many people to move to areas of relative security such as Foubot Sub-division in the West Region with a great deal of pressure exerted on land resources. The quest for survival has pushed the internally displaced persons (IDPs) hosted in Foubot Sub-division to engage in a range of activities, which are land demanding and at the same time enable the IDPs to contribute to the socio-economic development of their host communities. These activities have had some adverse implications on the environment which is of our interest. These diverse effects are instigated by the pressure on land due to increasing human population. It is pertaining to this background of events that this study sets out to investigate the influence of IDPs on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Three hypotheses were set to guide the study. Research methods and techniques that were adopted and used led to data collection, processing and analysis. Secondary data were gleaned from published and unpublished documents. Primary data were gotten through filed surveys where a total of 204 respondents from 23 villages in Foubot Sub-division provided the responses. The administration of copies of questionnaire was done using a convenient snowball sample size of 80% essentially occupied by IDPs. Additional primary data was gotten through, interviews, focus group discussions and observation where observed phenomena were captured using a camera.

Inferential and non-inferential analyses were done that paved the way for the testing of hypotheses, drawing up meaningful conclusions, suggestions and policy implementations. The outcome of the data collected, treated, analysed and interpreted revealed that IDPs in Foubot Sub-division have influenced land availability through a wide range of activities ranging from agro-pastoral, constructions to business installation amidst others which has played adversely on both land availability and also exert pressure on land. Respond scores indicated that IDPs have contributed to the socio-economic development of 65% against 20% while 15% were uneven. This is done through the payment of market tolls, provision of services such as caretaking, retailing, farming, poultry, and trade. They, however, face some challenges in the areas of finance, health, social integration, land tenure and shelter. Mitigating IDPs constraints by the State and private bodies have been ineffective. Response scores revealed 88% of the IDPs have never receive assistance while 12% had a contrary view justifying the reason why a great proportion of IDPs reported the measures are not effective. This has resulted to the adoption of various coping strategies for survival by the IDPs. This is via the creation of associations for mutual support and assistance. This study recommends that the Government and her cooperate bodies should improve the living conditions of IDPs by providing sustainable assistance, and their access to land for livelihood.

Key words: IDPs, land availability, socio-economic development, Foubot Sub-division.

RESUME

Les crises contemporaines dans certaines parties du Cameroun telles que Les régions de l'Extrême Nord, le Nord-Ouest et le Sud-Ouest sont devenues les principaux moteurs du déplacement interne de personnes vers des zones de sécurité relative telle que l'arrondissement de Foumbot dans la région de l'Ouest. Cette situation entraîne une forte pression sur le foncier. Les déplacés internes en quête de survie dans l'arrondissement de Foumbot se sont engagés dans une gamme d'activités exigeant des terres et leurs permettant de contribuer au développement socio-économique de leur communauté d'accueil. Ces activités ont des effets néfastes sur l'environnement, effets provoqués par la pression sur les terres due à l'augmentation de la population humaine. C'est dans ce contexte d'évènements que cette étude se propose d'étudier les impacts des personnes déplacées sur la disponibilité des terres et le développement socio-économique dans l'arrondissement de Foumbot.

Trois hypothèses ont servi de fil conducteur pour cette étude. Les méthodes et techniques de recherche adoptées ont conduit à la collecte, au traitement et à l'analyse des données. Les données secondaires ont été obtenues à partir des documents publiés et non publiés. Les données primaires ont été obtenues par le biais d'enquête sur la base d'un échantillon de 204 ménages dans 23 villages de l'arrondissement de Foumbot et ont permis d'obtenir plusieurs résultats. L'administration des questionnaires a été effectuée en utilisant une taille d'échantillon pratique de 80% de ménages constitués essentiellement des personnes déplacées. Les données primaires supplémentaires ont été obtenues par le biais d'entretiens, de discussions de groupe et d'observation directe. Les phénomènes observés ont été capturés à l'aide d'une caméra.

Des analyses inférentielles et non inférentielles ont été effectuées, ouvrant la voie à la vérification des hypothèses, à l'élaboration des conclusions, de suggestion et de mises en œuvre de politiques significatives. Les résultats des données collectées, traitées, analysées et interprétées ont révélés que l'afflux des personnes déplacées vers l'arrondissement de Foumbot a influencé la disponibilité des terres puisque ces derniers ont ouvert un large éventail d'activités allant de l'agro- pastoral, des constructions à l'implantation des boutiques entre autres. Les scores de réponses ont indiqué à 65% que les PDI ont contribué au développement socio-économique contre 20% de négation et 15% d'indifférence. Cela se fait par la fourniture de services tels que le gardiennage, la vente au détail, l'agriculture, la volaille et le commerce. Ils sont cependant confrontés à des défis dans les domaines des finances, de la sante, de l'intégration sociale, du régime foncier et du logement. Malgré les efforts de l'État et les coopérations, l'atténuation des contraintes rencontrées par les PDI ont été inefficaces. Les scores de réponses ont révélé que 88% des PDI n'ont jamais reçu d'assistance tandis que 12% avaient une opinion contraire justifiant la raison pour laquelle une grande proportion de PDI a déclaré que les mesures sont peu efficaces. La création d'associations pour se soutenir les uns et les autres, les activités communautaires comme travaux agricole sont quelques stratégies d'adaptation par les personnes déplacées dans l'arrondissement de Foumbot.

Mots clés : PDI, disponibilité foncière, socio, économique, développement, arrondissement de Foumbot.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

01. Background to the study

Over the past years, the world has recorded an alarming rate of displaced persons which has affected land availability and socio-economic development particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Millions of people have abandoned their homes and livelihoods due to civil conflicts, natural disasters, and other threats affecting human wellbeing and socio-economic development in these areas (Ferris, 2012). This has made many people to become Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) so long as these individuals do not cross international borders. Others end up becoming refugees in neighbouring countries. According to a Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID, 1999), the number of IDPs has risen steadily since the early 1980s causing displacement in 56 countries with Iraq having the highest number of displacements in the world. History has it that, internal displacement was placed on the international agenda and recognised as an important issue of global concern in the early 1990s (Internal Displacement Monetary Centre IDCM, 2013). Internal displacement has been a subject with neither clear definitions nor a normative framework that could guide states and international humanitarian actors. The issue of IDPs has come a long way and still have more work to be done, for it to be fully recognised as a development concern. Progress has been made by both the international bodies and government authorities to see into the challenges face by the IDPs and how to ameliorate them. The main concern of the international history was the creation of the guiding principle of internal displacement. Since then, several important developments have been made, causing the issue to be more visible both at the regional and international policy discussion. For instance, Agreements on the Kampala convention, range of protocols and seminar reports, have advanced the understanding of the scale and nature of internal displacement across the globe. The Kampala convention came into force on the 6th of December 2012. The convention made history as the world first regional instrument that legally binds government to provide protection for the right and wellbeing of those obliged to flee within their home country due to conflict, natural disasters and human right abuses.

Internally displaced persons directly affect land availability and socio-economic development, and this has been a pertinent topic of discussion in Cameroon especially with the current socio economic and political crises. However, according to IDCM (2018) the forceful displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in

Cameroon as displaced persons lose their social, legal and economic ties, and suffer from considerable physical and psychological hardship. Besides, these IDPs tend to face challenges in accessing land in their host community although they do contribute to the socio-economic growth of their host communities. According to the United Nation Health Care Refugee (UNHCR, 2018) the situation in Cameroon is complex as it is both a source and a host country of refugees and refuge seekers. In addition, a report on multidimensional impact of internal displacement reveals that Internal Displacement equally affects the lives of displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind in many ways (Cazabat, 2018). As the most vulnerable are exposed to threats related to their physical safety, wellbeing and human rights which has a significant and long-lasting effects in Foubot Sub-division which is a hosting land for some IDPs. Furthermore, through the harm it causes to people's physical health, psychological wellbeing and environment, their ability to secure a livelihood and their access to security, education, housing, basic infrastructure and social facilities has weigh heavily on the economy at the individual and community level.

Displacement of people in Cameroon is highly concentrated in the North West, South West and Far North regions of the country. The ongoing crisis occurring in these three Regions because of armed conflict between government forces and separatist groups has forced thousands of people to flee from their homes to settle in other regions including Foubot Sub-division. According to (Sango, 2018), the increasing rate of IDPs is due to the armed conflict in the Far North region, violence in the North West and South West region. In addition, the case of the West region of Cameroon precisely Foubot Sub-Division illustrates central aspects of this general phenomena where great number of IDPs have seek as refuge in search of greener pasture. In this light, there is need to analyse IDPs influence on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

02. Justification of the study

The number of internally displaced have greatly increased over the past 10years in Cameroon. This is due to the Anglophone crises in the North-West and South West regions of the country and also as a result of the Boko Haram crises in the Far North. These crises have a growing impact on neighbouring regions notably the West, Centre and Littoral. According to Multi Sector Rapid Assessment in the West and Littoral Region (2020), as of the 1st October 2020, an estimation of 350.000 peoples were displaced with a potential increment due to

escalation and hostilities in these regions. In 2014 the UN secretary general Ban Ki Moon identified internal displacement as one of the major humanitarian, security and human right problems in world. Besides, displacement is arguably the most significant humanitarian challenge that the Cameroon government is facing as it uproots abruptly thousands of people from their homes, culture, families, jobs and communities, exposing these victims to a terrifying range of risks. Internal displacement equally threatens host communities and to a greater extends the national security. If not properly addressed, it might generate extra displacement which will eventually affects the whole economy. For these reasons more attention should be given in order to control and set up some strategies that could help at local scale to address the ongoing phenomena.

According to United Nation Human Right Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR, 2012). IDPs are subject to heightened vulnerabilities in areas of personal safety, human rights, and livelihoods, which often render them unproductive. From a global perspective, it has been observed that most IDPs suffer discrimination in their host communities and can be denied access to land. Furthermore, IDPs are often in need of protection and assistance in finding adequate shelter, food, medical treatment, and employment. According to the (UNHCR, 1992) out of the 93.3million displaced in the world, about 4/5 has often been for political reasons. Several reasons accounts for displacements. They could be classified into; man-made disasters such as war, industrial pollution and flood, and natural occurrences such as an epidemic. These displaced are often neglected in their new resettlement sites because firstly, they are not adequately resettled by the state and secondly basic necessities are not often been provided. In some cases, their new living conditions even after the previous ones serve as necessities such as housing, water, electricity, road and health structures are not adequately provided by the powers in charge.

These displacements are increasing steadily in Cameroon with the ongoing Anglophone crises affecting the North-West and South West Regions. This equally has a growing impact on the neighbouring Regions, West and Littoral Regions. An increasing number of families are living the affected regions to take refuge in the Littoral and West regions following the disruptions of livelihoods and agricultural activities. Children are particularly affected due to destruction or closure of schools and the “No School” policy ordered by the Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) since 2016. Therefore, there is a need to identify the displaced population, their sources of livelihood, activities and assess their contribution to the socio-economic

development of the new environment. The results of this study will create awareness on the existence of IDPs, hence on land availability, and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division, the challenges they face and the effectiveness of measures taken by policy executors to assist them.

03. Delimitation of the study

It is well understood that internal displacement is a global problem affecting all continents and different sectors in its own manner. Nevertheless, some countries are more affected than others particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where most of the countries are more prone with disasters, conflicts and political instabilities. Unlike other authors who investigated more on the causes and consequences of internal displacement, this study will be focusing on IDPs and their influence on land availability and their contribution to socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division as it seeks to demonstrate what IDPs use the available land availability for and how the different activities undertaken on it contribute to the socio-economic development. To better situate the research area and give a proper explanation of the research topic, it will be important to bring out the thematic, temporal and spatial delimitation of the study area.

0.3.1. Thematic delimitation

The study focuses on the Influence of internally displaced person on land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division. It focuses mostly on IDPs who left the North West, South west, Far North because of the on-going crises in the respective regions. It brings out the impact of IDPs on land availability laying emphases on what they use land for; be it for settlement, agricultural and commercial purposes and how they acquire it, whether by rent, heritage or they simply bought it. It equally analyses the challenges they encounter throughout the process.

Another important aspect of this work will be to examine the contribution of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division as well as the challenges they face. Here we seek to know the activities of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division and how they rate their contribution to the socio-economic development, how the different activities they undertake have contributed to development of the study area. Again, the study will look at the measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs and the effectiveness of these measures.

0.3.2 Temporal delimitation

This research work runs from 2009 to present. This particular time frame has been marked by a consistent displacement of people in some parts of the country due to crises. Boko haram in the Far North, the Anglophone crises in the South-west and North-west region. This period is better place to bring out the impact and activities of IDPs related to land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division and the challenges they encounter as IDPs in the host communities, and in carrying out their activities. Also, as time goes on, internal displacement continues to increase at high speed thus calling the attention of everyone in the society especially those in charge of such situation like government and humanitarian bodies. A field survey was carried out from 2020 to 2021 to bring out relevant materials necessary for the realisation of the research work.

0.3.3 Spatial delimitation

Foubot Sub-division is located in the Noun division on a volcanic plain. It has a surface area of 57 kilometres and a population of about 76486 inhabitants and a population density of 100.7 inhabitants per Km square (2005 Cameroon population and housing census). It is some 25km away from Bafoussam the Regional capital of the West Region and 48km from Fouban, the touristic and divisional headquarter of the Noun Division. It is located in the South-west of the Bamoun plateau precisely in the South half of the alluvial plain of the Noun between latitude 5°30'28" North and longitude 10°37'57" East of the Greenwich meridian. Foubot is an undulated plain with a mean altitude around 1100m, embedded on a geographical substratum made of metamorphic rock with many intrusions of various types of granitic which are favourable for crop cultivation this explains the variety of agricultural activities in this part of the country and why many internally displaced seek it as a point of refuge. The study takes into consideration all the 24 villages of the Sub-division while focusing mainly on household of IDPs rather than individual internally displaced.

The villages of Foubot Sub-division are classified into 3 chiefdoms of second degree (Mangoum Groupings, Foubot city Groupings, Foubot Rural Grouping) and 23 chiefdoms of third degree (Njimbot I, Ndjimbot II, Mbantou, Company, Fochieya, Mbanjou, Njincha, Koundoubain, Fossette, Baigom, Kouffen, Maka, Mawouon, Nkouonja, Fossang, Njimbout Fongue, Momo, Koukpa, Soukpen, Kwetvu, Tenjouonoun, Ngouongouo, Njincha. Foubot Sub-division is geographically delimited in the North by Koutaba Sub-division, in the West by Bafoussam Sub-division, South by Djebem and in the East by Massangam Sub-division.

Figure 1 shows the localisation of the west region in Cameroun, Noun division and Foubot Sub-division in the Noun division as well as the spatial layout of the study area.

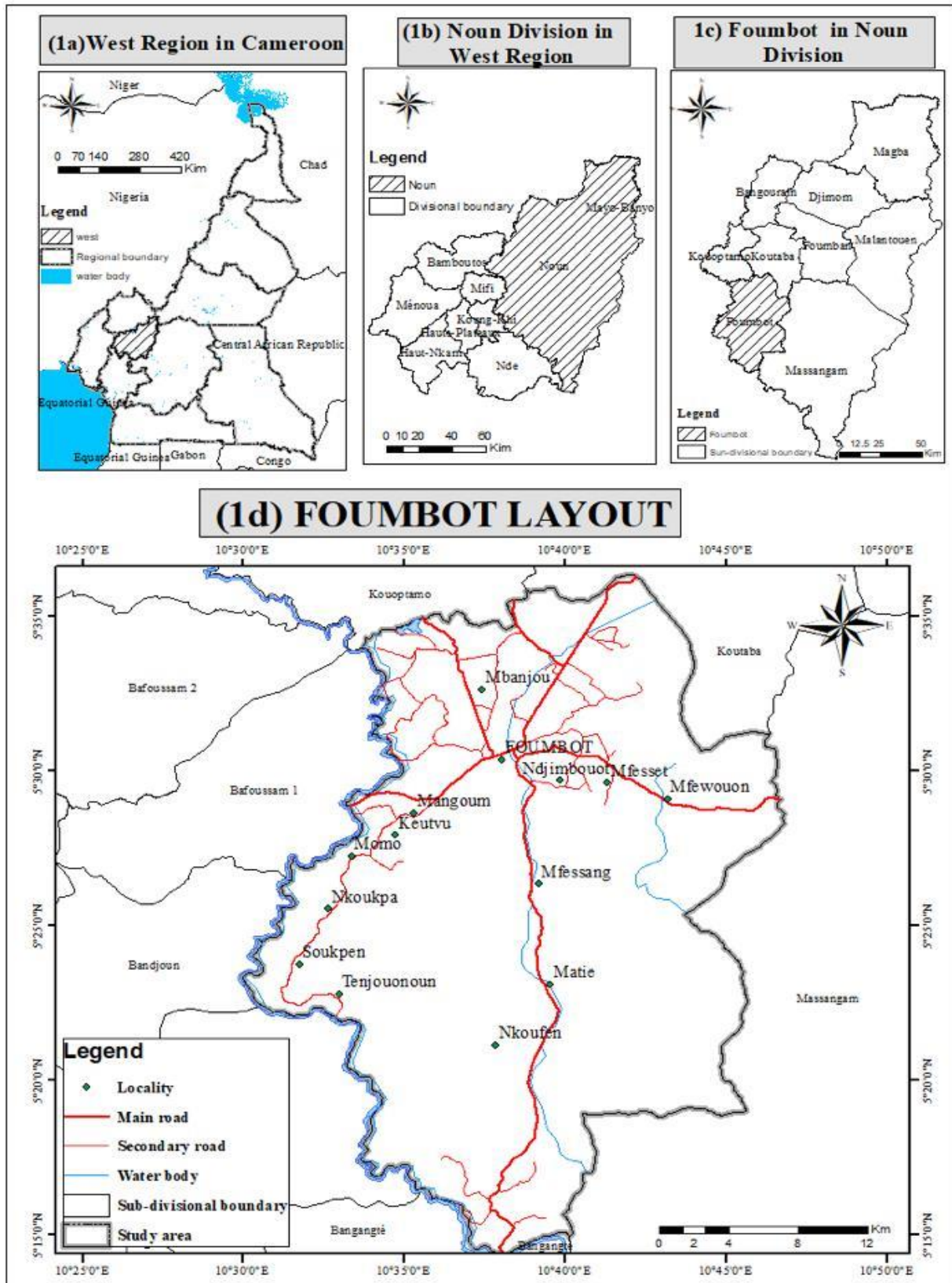


Figure 1: Location of the study area (Foumbot Sub-division)

Source: National Institute of Cartography (NIC), 2021

From figure 1, it is seen that Foubot Sub-division is geographically delimited in the North East by Koutaba Sub-division, in the West by Bafoussam I and II Sub-division, South West by Djebem Sub-division (Nkoug-Khi Division), in the South by the Nde Sub-division and in the East by Massangam Sub-division. According to the population census of 2010, 76486 inhabitant's make up Foubot Sub-division this population continue to increase as a result of internal displacement favoured by the Anglophone crises in the North West and south west region, boko haram in the Far North. The increasing number of IDPs accelerate the influence of IDPs on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

0.4 Statement of the research problem

The increasing socio-political upheavals in most countries of the Sub-sahara Africa has resulted to increasing displacement of people in heavily intense areas. This mostly results to IDPs seeking for refuge in neighbouring communities. Deng, (1998) upholds that internal displacement is caused by violence, conflicts and systematic violation of human right and other traumas, affecting about 20 to 25 million people in more than 40 countries. Africa is the continent more epitomized since it is the most vulnerable continent to social unrest. It is underscored that, Africa hosted more than one third of IDPs worldwide at the end of 2011 with 10 million people internally displaced from 22 countries by armed conflicts and other forms of violence (IDMC, 2013). Sudan, South-Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia are classified as top states with the highest internal displacements. In Cameroon for the past years and till date, some regions like the North-West, South West, and Far North region have been going through armed conflicts and violence this have caused about 123,000 inhabitants (IDMC,2020) to abandon their home residence to new areas in search of a refuge and shelter thus the need for land. The influx of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division has led to an increase in human population thereby leading to quest for land for settlement and other activities. As IDPs reach Foubot Sub-division, they try to undertake some activities which might be beneficial to the socio-economic development in several ways but are confronted with some challenges which limit their productive capacity.

Increase in the population in Foubot Sub-division as a result of the crises in the Far North, North West and South West region of Cameroon has led to an increase in demand for land. This has highly influenced the need of available land. The frustrated nature of IDPs has resulted in a series of confrontation with land in the host communities. Some these problems

resulted to pressure on the already limited resources, pressure on agricultural resource, encroachment to reserve land. Again, the increasing number of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division has led to the urge for land for settlement purpose and other activities thus impacting on land governance in general and land availability in particular. In Foubot Sub-division, Land has been used for different purposes such as settlement land use, agricultural land use, and commercial land use. The need for settlement has led to the encroachment of inhabitants on reserve land and has led to too much exploitation on the soil. Farm land has been cleared off for the construction of houses and the creation of activities which can help upgrade their living conditions and in the long run may cause more harm than good.

In addition, the presence of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division has led to a change in socio-economic development. Although these IDPs are confronted with series of challenges which limit their ability to effectively contribute to the socio-economic development. These problems are numerous some include discrimination, low-income levels, language barrier, insecurity, housing conditions, social integration, police harassment, lack of official documents, environmental challenges. It is therefore imperative for the above stated problem to be diagnose and addressed so that IDPs can adequately contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division, a very vital factor for their wellbeing and that of the host community. Some of the IDPs try to adapt to these challenges by adopting a series of strategies such as the creation of small business, communal activities.

Not neglecting this situation, the state and NGOs have been trying to provide some solutions to limit these numerous challenges though not sustainable. For instance, the visit of the Minister of territorial Administration Paul Atanga who supported about 500 IDPs (Cameroun journal, 2019) with humanitarian necessities from the government and promised them that the government has taken special measures for peace to return in the North West and South West region of Cameroon so that they can return to their homes. The necessities included things like matrasses, bags of rice, toiletries, and buckets. Another visit to the IDPs was that of the Red Cross in 2020 where 250 hectares of land was shared among the IDPs for agriculture, settlement and business purposes. These efforts seem not yield enough because of insufficient funds, difficulties in the identification of IDPs. It will therefore be important for the above problems to be synthesised and addressed to better cope with the on-going situation in Foubot Sub-division.

It can be said that insufficient social and economic facilities like housing facilities, health facilities, jobs, market, to accommodate IDP from other regions of Cameroon into

Foumbot Sub-division has resulted to challenges face by the IDPs in their host communities. Some of these challenges include , high rate of unemployment, increase in house rent and the rent of farm land, difficulties in getting access to infrastructure and education, diversification of land use to mostly agricultural and settlement land use, increase in agricultural labour force and output, discrimination, police harassment, language barrier, difficulties in social life, security, and environmental change challenge, which has been caused by the uncontrolled hosting and ineffective social insertion of IDPs in Foumbot Sub-division. Apart from the negative challenges encounter by IDPs in Foumbot Sub-division, they also experienced some positive points which to an extent facilitate their integration and contribution to the socio-economic development among them are aids from the Government, free land from NGO. Some of these problems have been represented in a diagrammatical form as seen in figure 2.

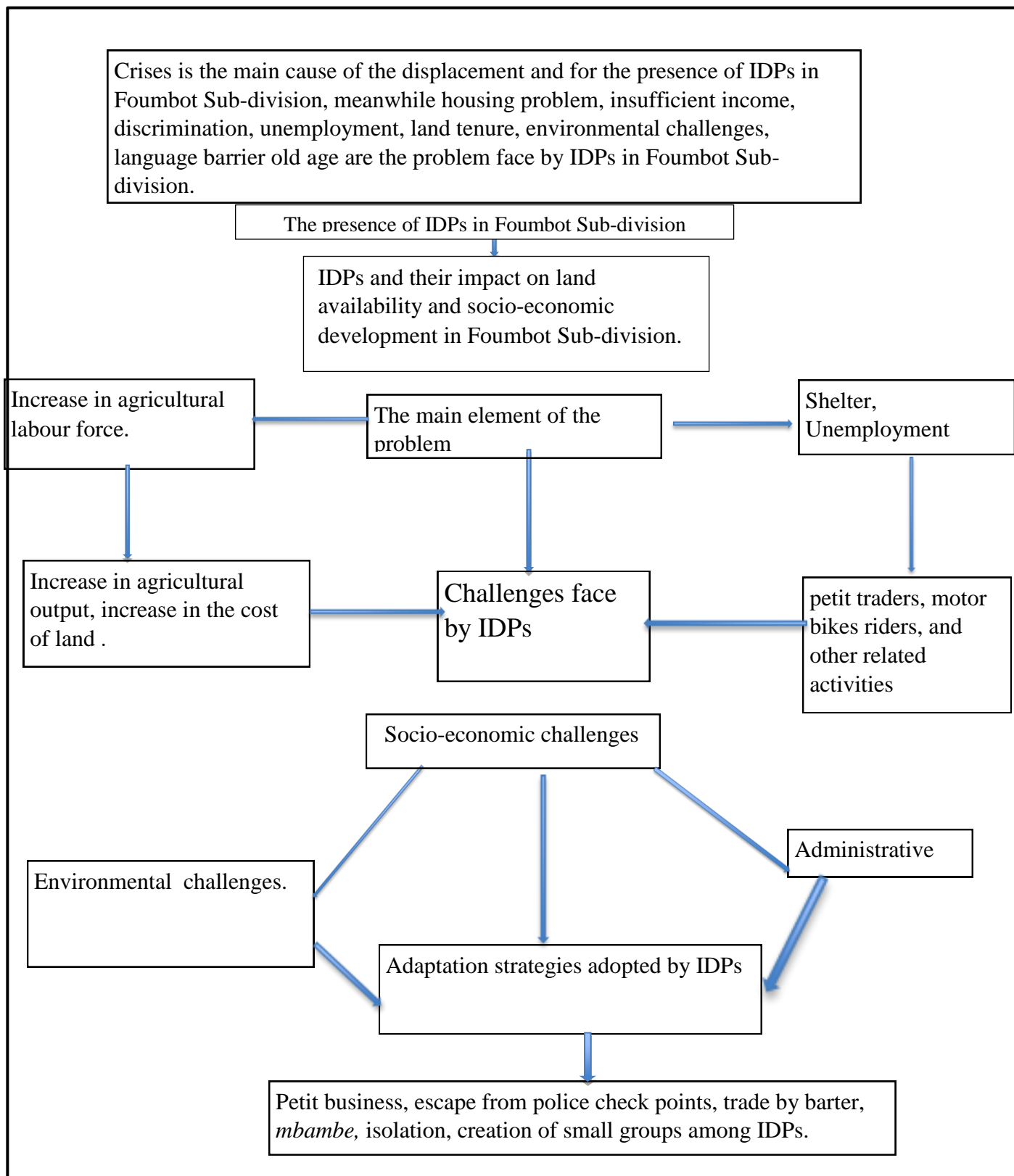


Figure 2: Diagrammatical representation of the problem statement

Source: Field work 2020.

To address these problems, this study throws more light on the following research questions, Objectives, and hypothesis.

0.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

0.5.1 General research question

- What are the Impacts of IDPs on land availability and their contribution to socio-economic development in Foubot?

0.5.2 Specific research questions

1. How do IDPs influence land in Foubot Sub-division?
2. How do IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division?
3. How effective are the measures put in place by Policy executors and philanthropist bodies to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division?

0.6 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

0.6.1 General research objective

- To investigate the impacts of IDPs on land and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

0.6.2 Specific research objectives

1. To investigate how IDPs influence land in Foubot Sub-division.
2. To examine how IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.
3. To examine the effectiveness of measures put in place by Policy executors and philanthropist bodies to assist IDPs in Foubot sub-division.

0.7 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The study hypothesis is formulated in alternative form and as follows

1. IDPs have an influence on land in Foubot Sub-division.
2. IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division
3. The measures put in place by policy executors and philanthropist bodies to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are not very effective.

0.8 INTEREST OF THE STUDY

The main objective of every research work is to bring in development which can help solve current challenges and aid as a source of reference for any research work. It is therefore in this light that this work focuses its interest at the international, national and local level on internal displacement, their influence on land availability and contribution to the socio-economic development. It is worth recalling that this impact has been one of the growing challenges in recent years faced by some group of persons in Cameroon in general and Foubot Sub-division in particular.

0.8.1 At the local level

This research work will help the council, chiefs and quarter heads with valuable information on the activities of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development as the study demonstrate scientifically that land, economic and social domains in Foubot Sub-division are affected by IDPs.

The study will provide useful Empirical data for students carrying out research work on IDPs and their Influence on land availability and socio-economic development.

Again, this study will help create awareness at the local level on internal displacement and make suggestions to help reduce or ameliorate the situation.

0.8.2 At the national level

The findings of this research shall be of benefit to the governments and policy makers of Cameroon in the sense that they shall be resourceful in coming up with improved managerial techniques for handling the internally displaced as well as for tackling the causes and reducing the impacts of internal displacement. They shall likewise benefit governmental and humanitarian agencies, both at the national and international level, that are concerned with the welfare of the internally displaced persons.

It will equally raise awareness among the Cameroonian citizens of their rights as displaced persons. The internally displaced themselves shall gain from the findings of the research as they shall become aware of their rights and privileges.

Again, the findings of the research shall contribute knowledge in the field of displacement especially internal displacement which appears to have a relatively scanty importance in the society.

This study will also provide data on the spatial distribution of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. This will help policy executors to easily located IDPs and eventually will facilitate decision taking. Moreover, in case of any environmental impact study, places with high concentration of activities will easily be known and this will not only save time but will facilitate the works of the people in charge.

0.9 Literature review

The highest illiteracy in the 21st century is to proceed with a research work without reading to uncover knowledge that has been written and stored by various authors in the related domain of research. It is in this light that, a wide range of texts, journals, conference papers, published and unpublished documents, reports, dissertations and PhD theses were consulted to build a rich and befitting literature to proceed with this study. This permitted the researcher to have some additional ideas on IDPs and its activities related to socio-economic development and equally to avoid the duplication of work that has already been carried out elsewhere. These documented works have divergent points of views concerning the topic which focuses on IDPs, land availability, socio-economic and the challenges faced by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

0.9.1 Reasons for displacement

The issues of displacement and resettlement are old age issues which apart from national government the international community equally attaches more importance to it. This is exemplified by the United Nations Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), specialized agency of the United Nations which is charged with the resettlement and wellbeing of displaced persons. To this effect, much ink has flowed on these issues as several authors have viewed the phenomena from its different angles. Most authors have focused on forced displacement which in most cases the groups of people concerned have not been properly resettled and are therefore exposed to all sorts of insecurity such as diseases, housing, food shortage or lack of medicine. However, some still move voluntarily from their usual sites of residence to new ones due to natural or manmade factors. Unlike other authors, this study focuses on the implication of the activities of IDPs on their host community.

Involuntary movement of persons is increasing on a global trend. The over-all causes of internal displacement are man-made and natural disasters which are linked to conflict and violence (Mohammed, 2017). This author examined the causes and consequences of internal displacement, government challenges and the patterns of internal displacement in Nigeria. Poverty, insecurity due to conflict (Boko Haram) and disaster were identified as major causes for displacement within the country. The displaced persons needed shelter, education, food and health care. In the present study, the impacts of IDPs on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division will be conferred.

Ferris (2021), characterised displacement in Africa as a complex phenomenon. The author went forward by giving the reasons why people are displaced. People are displaced for different reasons, some because of conflict, others because of disasters, some are evicted for urban renewal projects and others are displaced because of large-scale developmental projects. The author went forth by doing a comparative study on refugees and IDPs. The author pointed out that IDPs receive less international attention than refugees even though their numbers are far higher than refugees. In a way to give more light to this work, we will have to bring out the specific cause of displacement to Foubot Sub-division and the extent to which policy's executors accord importance to IDPs.

It is widely accepted that there is no universally agreed-upon definition of an internally displaced person. However, displaced populations are a growing problem in the World. It is one of the world's most acute humanitarian crises. It is about the plight of over 30 million internally displaced people refugees within their own territories, who are forced to leave their homes because of military conflict, ethnic persecution, or other human rights violations (Cohen,1996).

UNCHR (1999), writing on the evolution and recognition of IDPs pointed out that; recognition of internal displacement emerged gradually only in the late 1980s and became prominent on the international agenda in the 1990s. In these early years, there was no international agency to deal with internal displacement. The mandate of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) in this regard was both ad hoc and unsystematic. However, UNHCR redefined its mandate to allow for the inclusion of IDPs in certain situations. Unlike this international body, this study will bring out the assistance of policy's makers vis a vis IDPs and the challenges they encounter in doing so.

Lama (2010), reported in an article that in India majority of cases in which people have been forced to flee from their homes include the consequence of the government's pursuit of political goals and development objectives. Development-induced displacement has overwhelmingly dominated the IDP scenario in India, unlike the global scenario where population displacements were frequently caused by armed conflicts. He did not pay attention on the impacts of IDPs. While Global report (2004), on IDPs noted that many IDPs who left their homes in search of safety became separate from their families. According to this report, countless displaced women became de facto heads of their households when their husband fled to another area. As these women had to care for their children and older parents alone in

an unfamiliar environment. The report did not dwell on the socio-economic implication of IDPs on land which this research work will focus on.

UN Habitat (2013) throws light on the causes of internal displacement in India and on the magnitude of internal displacement caused by natural disasters. Natural disaster is very high due to its physio-geographic conditions, land characteristics and climatic conditions. This study will not only look at natural disasters as the cause of displacement but many other causes of displacement among which socio-political crises, economic instabilities.

Mooney (2005), displaced people are not one homogeneous social or political category and their circumstances of displacement vary from country to country. They are individuals with their own concerns, problems, and coping mechanisms: Further, as a social category, IDPs often have very little voice, few rights under international law unlike refugees and an unclear political status within their own countries. Large numbers of displaced persons within a country raise serious humanitarian and human rights issues, as well as concerns about their social welfare, living conditions, and issues of land and property. Moreover, continued displacement can also be a threat to security and stability. Displaced populations usually suffer marginalization, all types of insecurities, fear and threats, particularly when they live among host populations, as well as when they return to their original villages. Several thousands of lives, rendering millions of people homeless and causing immense loss of property as a result of these, many people have been forced to move to other areas in search of better living conditions.

The forceful displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in developing countries. The displaced lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship. They often face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups that make their livelihoods insecure. Specifically, these are difficulties related to re-establishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas when traditional means of livelihoods are no longer viable (WFP, 2000a). On the one hand, IDPs do have special needs and on the other hand, there is a growing consensus that IDPs should not be singled out for special treatment (WFP, 2000). More ever, People may not wish to be classified as IDPs and may incur even greater security risks as a result.

WFP (1999), about 70% of the displaced lose their lands. The rural poor have no legal remedy to reclaim; lacking personal documentation and property documents, they have little

chance to recover their lost properties and livelihoods. Although foreseen by law, the allocation of alternative lands to displaced rural populations is rarely implemented. Likewise, resettlement can bring new security problems especially when the land allocated is found in an area of great importance to the parties in conflict or other IDPs seeking settlement, hence complicating the situation.

Kirbyshire et al, (2017). In recent decades, the scale and pace of migration and displacement has accelerated, leading to an increasing number of people arriving in cities. These new arrivals, coupled with natural population growth, led the global urban population to grow from 746m in 1950 to 3.9bn in 2014. Unlike these authors who focused on the evolution of IDPs in the cities over time, this study will look at the effects of this increasing population of IDPs on land and socio-economic development of the host community which is Foubot Sub- division.

UNDESA (2014), today, over half of the global population now lives in cities and many of the rapidly growing cities are relatively small urban settlements). Most migrants from rural areas are poorly educated or unskilled for urban life as a result, many end up working in the informal sector. This is the case in the host communities in Cameroon precisely in Douala, Foubot, and Yaounde where most IDPs found themselves working in the informal sectors in order to sustain their stay. They are not only unskilled but have no certificate or document to justify their training or skill as they most often flee from their home regions with nothing

The African Development Bank (2012), In Africa for example, the informal sector accounts for 61% of all urban employment, and 65% of Africa's urban population lives in informal settlements. While the bulk of urban growth is due to voluntary migration and natural population rise, mass displacement to urban centres can equally cause a city's population to rise rapidly. Mass displacement is not a new phenomenon but with protracted conflict situations and increasingly intense and frequent climate extremes, as well as slower onset stresses linked to climate change, displacement is on the rise (UNHCR, 2016). The majority of displaced people moved into cities in 2015, approximately 60% of IDPs and refugees globally were living in urban areas and 50% in 2010. IDPs are more likely to live in urban environments than refugees (UNHCR, 2016).

0.9.2 Internally displace persons and socio-economic development

An effect means the result of a particular influence (Cambridge University press, 2021). Merriam Webster also defined it as something that inevitably follows an antecedent such as a cause or an agent.

Internal displacement has become the model in far too many countries, often in places with the lowest development indicators there is the highest levels of violence. In many places, it is driven and perpetuated by unresolved inter-ethnic, religious or political tensions. Displacements affects food security as well as provides fertile ground for human rights abuses including torture, rape, killings, forced evictions and loss of heritage (Ijeoma et al. 2016).

Brookings Institution-University of Bern (2008), the effects of internal displacement on IDPs themselves, as well as on the local authorities and communities that host them can be devastating. While the act of displacement itself often violates the human rights of those affected, the subsequent loss of access to homes, lands, livelihoods, personal documentation, family members, and social networks can negatively affect the ability of IDPs to assert and enjoy an entire range of fundamental rights. Thus, the purpose of working to enhance the protection of IDPs. Unlike this author the study looks at the implications of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development.

Internal displacement has a negative effect on the development of the country (Abdulkadir et al. 2017). According to these authors, displacement in Somalia has historical patterns and a multiplicity of causes. The character of displacement is further complicated by the fluidity and ever-evolving movement's patterns amongst the displaced. In addition, displacement is affected by the related but distinct trends of cyclical pastoralist movement, labour migration and shortage of agricultural production and high rate of urbanization. (Abdulkadir et al. 2017) examined the impact of internal displacement on crop production in the South-West state of Somalia. The scholars focused on understanding household's food security, economy, labour shortage and asset loss by displaced farmers, and how food aid affects the Internally Displaced Persons in the IDPs camps. The results obtained indicated a decrease in the quantity of crop production reflecting the number of farmers who stay in the IDP Camps outside of Mogadishu for many years. Another cause for low crop production was inadequate labour supply that is less than what was before the displacement. This proves that internal displacement has negative consequences on the development of the country as farmers stay out of farmlands. In the present study, we will evaluate the influence of IDPs on

land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division.

According to the World Bank (2017a), in a report written on Ukraine, they elucidated that; persistent insecurity has interrupted industry and led to job loss, impacted service deliveries, infrastructures and urban development, and put additional pressures on Ukraine's already overstretched social protection systems. They went further by saying as the crisis continues, these development deficits have become more pressing, with more frequent calls for the Government of Ukraine (GU) outreach and support to eastern populations and long-term integration solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), veterans, and host communities. The conflict and its impacts also intersect with Ukraine's broader political and economic reform process that promised sweeping changes following the "Maidan" uprising in 2014. From this case one can relate it to the present situation of IDPs initial regions of crises (North West, South West, and Extreme North of Cameroon) where some socio- economic activities are being interrupted, properties destroyed because of insecurity reigning for some numerous years.

In another report, the World Bank in (2017b) went forth by explaining that conflicts have paralyzed economic activities in Ukraine's eastern industrial heartland. Pre-conflicts, the Donetsk and Luhansk regions accounted for almost one-quarter of Ukraine's industrial activity and an equal share of its exports. In the report the World Bank explained how disruptions in industry, transport, small- and medium- size enterprise activities have led to widespread job loss and a crisis of investors' confidence has undermined business development. Hostilities have led to a decline of Ukraine's exports and imports due to deterioration of trade with Russia and an overall decrease in economic activity. In Cameroon, real GDP grew modestly by 2.3 % in 2016 after contracting a cumulative 16 percent in the previous two years of instability. Poverty rates also increased significantly in 2015, with access to services and livelihoods particularly impacting in conflict-affected areas. While poverty is estimated to have moderated slightly in 2016, stronger economic recovery has also been held back, in part, due to the continuing conflict in the East. Since 2014, Cameroon has been affected by the insurgency movement of the Islamic state followed by the crises in North West and South West regions of the country in 2017. These different crises have resulted to loss of lives, disruption of many properties causing a fall in economic activities in the affected regions.

Lypiatska (2018), reports the uneven distribution of IDPs in a new environment making it difficult to identify and locate them. This equally has a great impact on the host community and those managing the Internally Displaced Persons. The choice of a new location depended on economic possibilities, family connections and housing options. Such uneven geographical distribution of IDPs has put extra pressure on local communities, bordering with the conflict zones, especially on the local budget, administration, employment market and social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, etc.). It was demonstrated from the demographical statistics of IDPs that 62% of them are female, 40% under age 35. Moreover, 70% of IDPs have a university degree and professional working background. This Implies that IDPs constitute a progressive labour force and can contribute to the socio-economic development of their host communities.

IDMC (2018), worked on the economic impact of internal displacement. The study brought up that; economically, displacement results in the loss of assets, capital and labour. This and the generally low level of education of IDPs means that their chances of earning a living and achieving a degree of stability relatively are slim. The influx of IDPs into a city contributes to spreading the poverty belt. They have to build their homes from waste materials (cardboard, plastic, boards) in areas where the precarious conditions put their lives at risk. Many families find themselves without the economic resources to meet even their most basic needs. Before displacement, they obtained food directly from the plots that they farmed and the livestock they kept, or they simply purchased food at a relatively low cost, but in urban settings they have to rely on help from families and friends and humanitarian aids. In most cases, they resort to begging on the street. Poor people in the host communities' end up 'competing' with IDPs for the social programs available. The government has to meet an increasing demand for assistance with limited resources and infrastructure. This can be related to the situation of IDPs in Foubot coming from the North West, South West and Far North regions of the country where most IDPs have abandon their activities and livelihood and are now confronted to unfavourable conditions in their host communities. Some of them also face financial constraint and social welfare.

The sufferings of children and families affected by conflict, strife, human rights abuse or disaster are immense. In the absence of a nurturing environment of their home communities, they are more vulnerable to arbitrary action by those claiming authority, more liable to suffer forced conscription or sexual abuse, are more regularly deprived of food, water, health care and other essentials (Kunder, 1998). According to the author, though they

remain under the legal jurisdiction of their government, the government may not be able or willing to provide basic protection and provide access to services. The process adopted often violates human rights and leaves the evictees helpless. Reports on eviction drives suggest that women and children are the most vulnerable. This study will lay more emphasis on the challenges face by policy executors in the process to assist IDPs.

Angela Consuelo Carrillo (2009), in an article written on the Humanitarian, Economic and Social consequences in urban settings and current challenge in Columbia wrote that the immediate effect of displacement is asset depletion as people are forced to abandon land, property, livestock, crops, tools and machineries. In Cameroon, a high per cent of displaced households had access to land before they were displaced. Because of displacement, households lost without forgetting hectares of land. All aspects of the lives of IDPs in Foubot Sub-Division are affected by the loss of their assets. Their access to food is limited, they cannot afford decent housing and above all, they have no peace of mind or hope for the future.

Machel (2001) reports on the impact of armed conflicts on children. He observed that in the course of displacement, millions of children were separated from their families, physically abused, exploited and abducted into military groups or they perished from starvation and diseases. Surveys cited in the study indicate that mortality rates among IDPs can be up to 60%, higher than rates for conflict-affected and non-displaced persons in the same country.

Besides, IDPs have more negative impact than positive impacts on the host community (Morales, 2018). This research tackles the influence of IDPs on land availability, their contribution on the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division the challenges they face and the role of policy executors in assisting them.

Internal displacement has become the norm in most less developed countries with the highest level of violence. In most places it is fuelled and perpetuated by unresolved inter-ethnic, religious or political tensions (Ijeoma et al, 2016). Displacement affects food security, constitute a fertile ground for human right abuses such as torture, rape, killing, as well as forced evictions and loss of heritage. This study ties perfectly with some of the impact face by IDPs in their host community in Foubot subdivision.

Some of the effects of internal displacement are not readily visible. It has emotional, familial and social effects that take their toll not only on the displaced, but also on the country

as a whole. Displacement has an emotional impact on people, be it is because they have lost a loved one or because they have had to abandon their way of life, assets, customs and culture. At the individual level, it is manifested by sadness, tears, depression, nostalgia, nervous tension, fear, and despair, regression to childhood, aggressive behaviour or an apparently calm behaviour. Some accept the new situation and are not even aware that they have a problem (Carrillo 2009).

Studies on the disabilities of IDPs showed that physical health can also be affected by the social disruption. According to (Relly,2010), older people and those with disabilities often depend on their families and social network for their livelihood and care. Without them they may be unable to survive.

Christelle (2018), examines the economic impacts of internal displacement and mentions that displaced people often lose assets when they are forced to flee their home and land. They may be unable to pursue their former career thus unemployment, underemployment and a significant drop in income. This situation equally implies a reduction in access to food and an increase in malnutrition. With the reduction in income, the displaced are unable to purchase contraceptives, they engage in transactional sex thereby leading to an increase in pregnancies and STD. The present research will make a comparative study between the impacts mentioned by the author and the impacts of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development of the study area.

A report on Multidimensional impacts of internal displacement revealed that internal displacement affects the lives of the displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind in several ways (Cazabat, and IDMC, 2018). The most urgent are threats to their physical safety, wellbeing and human rights. It can also have significant and long-lasting effects on their socio-economic development. Through the harm it causes to people's physical health, psychological wellbeing and environment, their ability to secure a livelihood and their access to security, education, housing, basic infrastructure and social life. Internal displacement can weigh heavy on the economy at the individual, community and at the national level. The scholar went further to show how the effects of internal displacement at each dimension and suggested that the impact of internal displacement must be assessed comprehensively for all of these dimensions. Unlike this scholar, this study focused on the impacts of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development.

0.9.3 Encounters faced by internally displaced persons

IDPs face numerous challenges in their new environment which cause them to engage in informal activities just to earn a living. One of the major problems faced by IDPs in securing economic stability in poor urban areas and obtaining a regular source of income. Access to the formal labour market is quite limited, particularly for IDPs. They typically only have occasional and temporary access to jobs in construction or domestic service. Participating in the formal work sector and social security system renders registered IDPs ineligible for state assistance offered to IDPs, which is another important consideration they must consider when seeking employment (Arredondo et al., 2011). Both IDPs and a significant proportion of the host community obtain what unsteady income they generate through the informal employment sector. State support for income generating projects enables IDPs to establish small informal businesses. However, despite these subsidies, these businesses are not a reliable source of income in the short and long run due to the difficulty of sustaining the projects.

IDPs are often treated with hostility by the general public. They may be looked upon with fear, subjected to persecution for being displaced and blamed for increased crime rates. Cultural, regional and ethnic differences often produce conflicts between the two communities and become excuses for racism and discrimination in daily life, such as at the workplace and the landlord-tenant relationship. Furthermore, host communities often do not understand the state assistance programs for IDPs. This can lead to hostility toward IDPs and unsubstantiated accusations regarding IDPs' supposed inability to use state assistance effectively and organize themselves or overcome their present situation (Arredondo et al. 2011). The relationship between IDPs and the host community (Foumbot Sub-division), permits a better understanding of the challenges faced by IDPs and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foumbot Sub-division.

Furthermore, IDPs are often poorer than the rest of the urban population. This is because they arrive in their new location with few or no possessions, and they face difficulties in accessing livelihoods and employment. This is frequently the case with rural to urban IDPs, but those displaced from other urban areas can also be affected. Internal displacement often entails the loss of productive assets and patrimony, resulting in a major economic setback from which people may not recover. Additionally, people displaced from rural to urban areas may be confronted to the situation that the human capital acquired before displacement is not easily transferrable for productive use into urban contexts (Cotroneo, 2018). In the course of

displacement, they lose their lands and livestock. Their farming skills which are their main source of income and food in their home regions are not applicable to cities. Besides lacking adequate skills, they often have a lower level of education than the urban residents, are less familiar with the recruitment and job search system and have no social ties. These factors, sometimes combined with discriminatory hiring practices, makes it hard for them to find employment. Even when IDPs possess skills that are relevant to secure employment or start a small business in their new urban location (e.g., teaching, poultry, carpentry, tailoring, cooking, selling/trading), they often lack official documents or accreditation, do not have sufficient means to acquire the necessary equipment and have only limited access to formal or informal credit. This research also explores the challenges faced by IDPs in contribution to the socio-economic development, their influence on land availability and contribution to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division.

Mafani et al. (2019), analysed the situation of IDPs in Kadey Division of the East Region of Cameroon and the assistance from UNHCR. Although the causes of internal displacement were not clearly stated, it was observed that IDPs are faced with numerous challenges in integrating into the community. Additionally, displacement caused by natural or man-made disasters can affect the health of the displaced individual. In the absence of well-designed interventions, up to fifty per cent or more of the victims of a disaster may develop lasting depression, pervasive anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other emotional disturbances (Sekar et al. 2005). One of the aims of the present study is analyse the challenges face by internal displacement in contributing to the socio-economic development.

According to Cindy et al. (2019), IDPs encounter severe economic and social challenges. Displacement can lead to loss of assets, isolation from markets, labour market discrimination, difficulty accessing formal labour markets due to legal barriers such as documentation requirements, and the loss of social networks and support systems. These and other challenges are compounded by the fact that many IDP situations last for many years or even decades. As a result, IDPs tend to experience lower incomes and reduced outcomes in terms of consumption, health, education, security, housing, labour conditions, and social wellbeing. And the challenges are compounded even further for internally displaced women and girls, for whom it can be more difficult to re-establish themselves after being separated from their communities and families. Furthermore, displacement tends to occur more often in countries with worse socio-economic outcomes and within these countries. Populations in

more marginalized areas are often more severely affected by displacement. Thus, those who are displaced tend to face greater economic and social difficulties.

0.10 Conceptual frameworks of the study

The meaning and significance of concepts are considered as parts of cultural scripts providing a framework for every life (Swidler, 1986). This part of the research work identifies and defines the key concept related to the problem stated. It also provides an in-depth conceptualization of the major concepts identified which are internally displaced persons and socio-economic development which have been identified and used to facilitate the understanding of this work. To give weight and meaning to these concepts, other concepts are attached to them; they include impact, displacement, land, availability, crises, displacement economy, social security. The concept of adaptive capacity was also used to explain how the displaced people adapt in their new environment which is Foubot.

0.10.1 Impact

Impact is a positive or negative, primary and secondary long-term effect by a development intervention whether directly or indirectly (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development assistance committee (OECD-DAC) 2002). The Oxford English dictionary defines impact as the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another and a marked effect or influence. According to European Commission (EC) in an impact assessment process, the term impact describes all the changes which are expected to happen due to the implementation and application of a given policy option/intervention. Such impacts may occur over different time scales, affect different actors and be relevant at different scales (local, regional, national and EU). In an evaluation context, impact refers to the changes associated with a particular intervention which occur over the longer term. Impact can also be defined as a result or effect that is caused by or attributable to a project or program. US Agency for International Development (USAID) Impact is often used to refer to higher-level effects of a program that occur in the medium or long term, and can be intended or unintended and positive or negative.

0.10.2 Displacement:

Displacement refers to the process by which people leave their homes usually in response to trigger events such as a disaster, environmental stress, conflicts or persecution to seek a more secure and stable situation elsewhere. Population can be displaced within state borders as internally displaced persons or across international borders as refugees. Globally,

the number of displaced people has almost doubled between 2007 and 2016 to over 65 million people, driven in largely by violent conflicts and insecurities. The vast majority of displaced people remain within their countries of origin (UNHCR 2017).

0.10.3 Land

To understand and bring out the influence of IDPs on land availability, it will be important to know what the term land and availability are all about. According to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), land is a terrestrial bio-productive system that comprises soil, vegetation and other biota and the ecological and hydrological processes that operate within the system. Land is a raw material of a site, which is defined in terms of a number of natural characteristics, namely climate, soil, topography, geology, hydrology, and biology (Aldrich, 1981). According to Agenda 21, Land is defined as a physical entity in terms of its topography and spatial nature thus including natural resources like the soil, minerals, water and biota existing on the land. These components provide a variety of services essential to the maintenance of life-support systems and the productive capacity of the environment. On the other hand, the Business dictionary (BD) defines availability as the characteristic of a resource that is committable, operable or usable upon demand to perform its designated function.

Land has a wide variety of functions which are Production Function, Spatial function for socio-economic and infrastructural development, Human settlement space function, Biotic environmental function, Climate regulative function, Hydrologic function, Waste and pollution control function, Storage function, Archive or heritage function. The displacement of people from the four points of Cameroon to Foubot has led to several functions on land availability reason for the topic impact of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-Division.

0.10.4 Availability

The term availability has been defined by Oxford language as the quality of being available to be used or obtained, also as the state of being otherwise unoccupied.

0.10.5 Crisis

The term has been defined in different ways by authors. According to the advanced learner's Oxford dictionary, crisis is a time of great danger, difficulty or confusion when a problem must be solved or important decisions must be made. Also, crisis can be defined as a

disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its basic assumptions, its subjective sense of self and its existential core (Pauchant et al., 1992).

Lighthouse readiness group (2015) defines crisis as a time of intense difficulties, trouble or danger and can be personal or confined to a small population like a family or a company dealing with a very serious problem. The definition of crisis in this work relates to the so-called Anglophone crisis in the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon that led to rupture in the normal functioning of activities in this part of the country affecting other regions and the country as a whole.

0.10.6 Concept of land tenure system

Land tenure as a concept is a derivative of the concept of natural resource tenure (Amanor, 2008), while the concept of 'tenure' is a social construct, defining the relationships between individuals and groups of individuals by which rights and obligations are defined with respect to control and use of resources. Land and the way it is obtained and used is an important feature of rural societies, especially in Foubot Sub-division which is a destination where some IDPs seek as a point of refuge. Land tenure is the means by which people gain access to land. A great number of inhabitants derive their source of livelihood from land. This explains the reason why (Arokoyo, 1998) "land is seen as an asset and basic to the existence of both the present and future generations". The need for land tenure arose in response to the attraction that land evokes; therefore, it was only necessary to provide working rules (either customary or otherwise) to guide human action in relation to land. According to (Clover, 2008), land tenure is made up of three main elements which are: land ownership, land use and land transfer all of which join into what is properly referred to as land rights. Famoriyo (1979) identified three types of land tenure systems namely, family, lineage and public land tenure systems. However, in this part of work, a clear outline and explanation of the various types of land tenure systems based on the taxonomy of (Olatunbosun, 1975) is elucidated.

Sacred Land: This category of land tenure refers to land surrounding the shrine of a particular community or burial ground. It is believed to be sacrilegious to farm on such lands. This type of land tenure creates problem for agricultural purposes since no one is allowed to farm on such lands.

Lineage Land: This is a piece of land that traditionally belongs to ancestors. In other words, this type of tenure system involves the ownership of land by the founder of a community. However, though this type of tenure allows for settlement and agricultural

purposes, it nevertheless delays on it because the lineage head might not be interested in agriculture at a particular time.

Community Land: This is a situation where land is held by the whole village/community. Usually, the royal highness or chief/king as the case may be, stands as the custodian of the property. Here again, the challenge to this kind of tenure in terms of agriculture is similar to the one discussed above. There might be a lack of consensus on using the land for agricultural purposes. In addition, group ownership restricts access rights of community members outside the owning group, a situation that limits the use of land as collateral for agricultural credits.

Individual Land: This type of tenure ship is a situation where individuals own land as a result of their right to inheritance defined by custom or simply by just being the first to clear the portion of land for farming. This type of land holding has been seen as the best for settlement and agricultural purposes given the absence of communal or lineage interference.

Borrowed Land: This type of land holding is based on land that is transferred to another person for full access to and use for an agreed period of time pending when the borrower is asked to return it. Though supportive of agricultural production, borrowed land has always been saddled with the problem of tenure security for farmers who use it. Hence, people on borrowed land do not have lasting security for their tenure and as such, they tend to limit the level at which they invest on it.

Pledged Land: This is a land pledged for money and can be reclaimed by the owner on repayment of the loan. This type of land tenure system is also detrimental to investment given that the debtor may not want to farm on the land since the creditor can reclaim it at any time.

From the types of land tenure systems discussed above, it is seen that individual land tenure system seems to be the only one that provides security of ownership in terms of use for whatever reason. However, the influx of displaced persons, population growth is tending to reduce the volume of land per capita in Foubot and this has significant negative effect on hectare per person in relation to arable land (Land availability).

0.10.7 Displacement Economy

In a bid to understand and find answers as to why some IDPs do not wish to register, as requested by the government, in order to receive aid officially, our focus drifts towards the

notion of displacement economies. This concept enabled us to find out if the internally displaced persons are involved in some economic activity (formal or informal), which contribute to their livelihoods and socio-economic development. We also looked at the paradoxes of displacement in general, and on the outcome of displacement in particular (Hammer, 2014). An analysis of this approach, displacement economies will guide us in seeking answers to the above mentioned question.

0.10.8 Concept of Social security

The concept of social security has received new attention in the South African legal system with the inclusion of section 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996. Section 27 grants to everyone the right to access to social security including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents appropriate social assistance, again, it says that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of each of these rights Liffman et al. (2009).

The definition of social is flexible reflecting a country-specific content and is subject to constant change and development over time. Structural and cultural factors amongst others determine the specific content of social security in a country on any given time Berghman (1991) Social is not a fixed concept but reflects both Similarities and variety. Similarities exist especially with regards to the list of social contingencies, also referred to as "core elements" against which protection is provided for example unemployment and employment injuries.

According to the international labour organization (ILO) 1944, social security is the protection that a society provides to individuals and household to ensure access to health care and to guarantee income security, particularly in cases of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, work injury, maternity or loss of a breadwinner.

The study looks at social security as the needs and help IDPs have to be given in order to improve their access to social facilities and ameliorate their living conditions in the host community.

0.10.9 Concept of internal displacement

It is widely accepted that there is no universally agreed-upon definition of an internally displaced person. However, displaced population is a growing problem in the World. It is one of the world's most acute humanitarian crises. It is about the plight of over 30 million internally displaced people within their own country who have been forced to leave

their homes because of military conflict, ethnic persecution, or other human rights violations (Cohen, 1996).

According to the UNHCR, internally displaced persons can be defined as Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee from their homes as a result of the effect of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violation of human rights, natural or man-made disasters. These persons are said to be IDPs as long as they have not crossed an internationally recognized border. The basic purpose of this definition is to help identify persons what Displacement is, a situation in which people are forced to leave the place where they normally live. Unlike the UNHCR who focused on giving out the definition of an IDP, the basic purpose of this research work is to bring out the impact of internally displace persons on land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-Division.

However, the concept of internal displacement in this work refers to people who have abandoned their habitual homes because of conflicts to Foubot to seek for refuge.

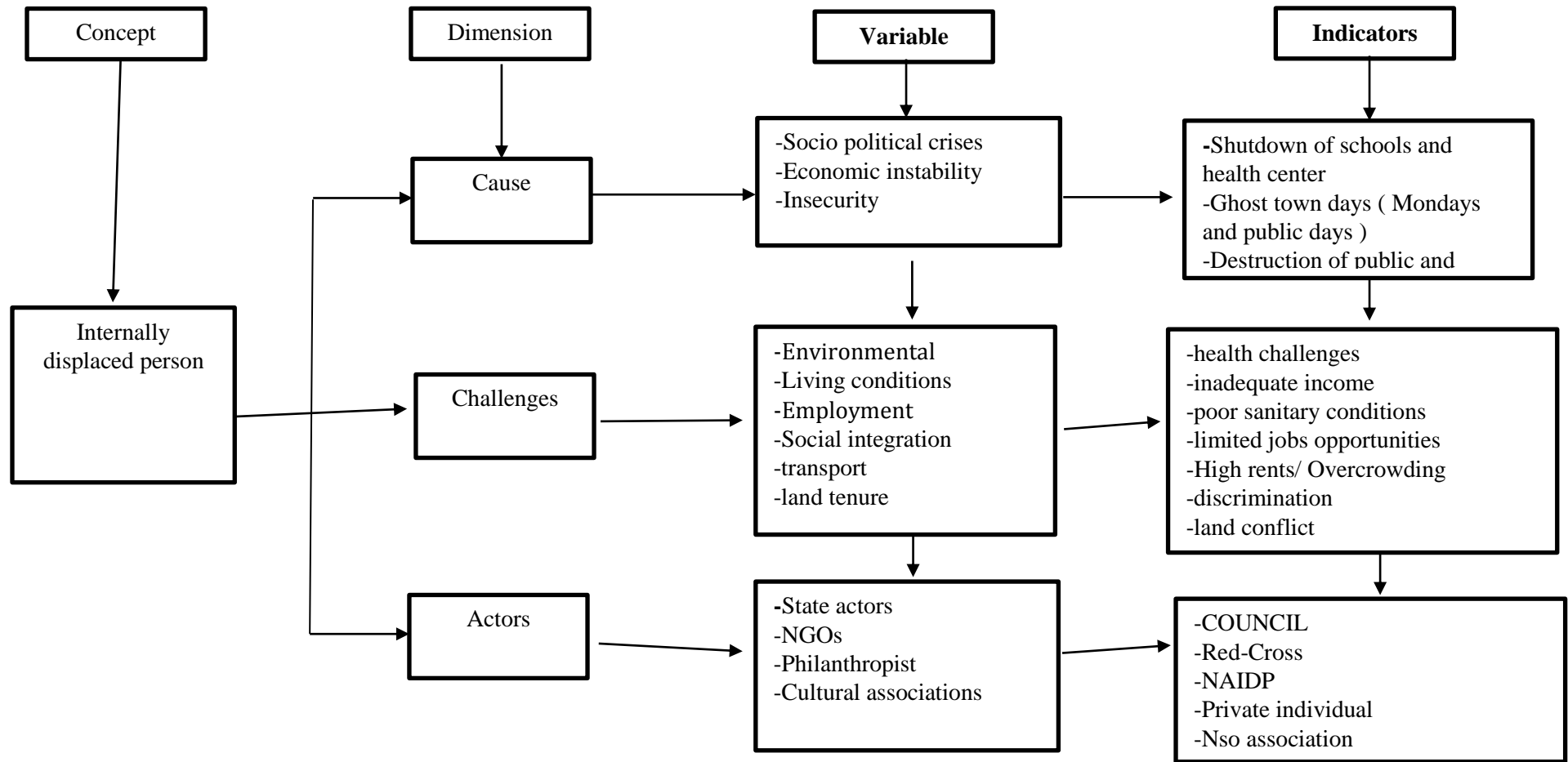


Figure 3: conceptualising IDPs

Source: Conceive by the author

0.10.10 Concept of socio-economic development

The term socio economic development is complex just like the term development. To better apprehend the understanding of this term, the term “Development” is first reviewed while integrating social and economic aspects. Development is a complex term and does not have unequivocal criteria in defining it. As a concept, there are still difficulties in attempting to understand what development actually mean. Nevertheless, the definition varies depending on the problem and the purpose for which it is intended to be used.

Development can be understood as an improvement, growth, or a positive change in the society. It involves social, economic, and technological transformation focusing on economic prosperity. When a community or people have the capacity to satisfy the basic needs of a larger portion of its people or population, we talk of development society.

The Cambridge Advanced learner sees development as growth, change and more advancement. From the above perspective development can be political, cultural, economic, social and many other dimensions.

According to Irish Aid (2006), development refers to the actions and activities in which individuals and communities participate. It occurs in the social, economic, political and geographical areas where these individuals and communities exist. The local population of any given geographical area influences the outcome of development of that area. The local nature defines who participate and does what and at which level. In order to clearly define the concept of development, we spell out the level where this development is taking place which in the context of our study is in the social and economic domain induced by IDPs in Foubot Sub division.

According to human development report, (1996) economic development is defined in three terms: poverty reduction, employment generation and social harmony.

The study looks at socio-economic development as the challenges and contribution of IDPs in Foubot sub-division. The socio-economic development brought in by IDPs in Foubot Sub-Division is conceptualise in the figure 4.

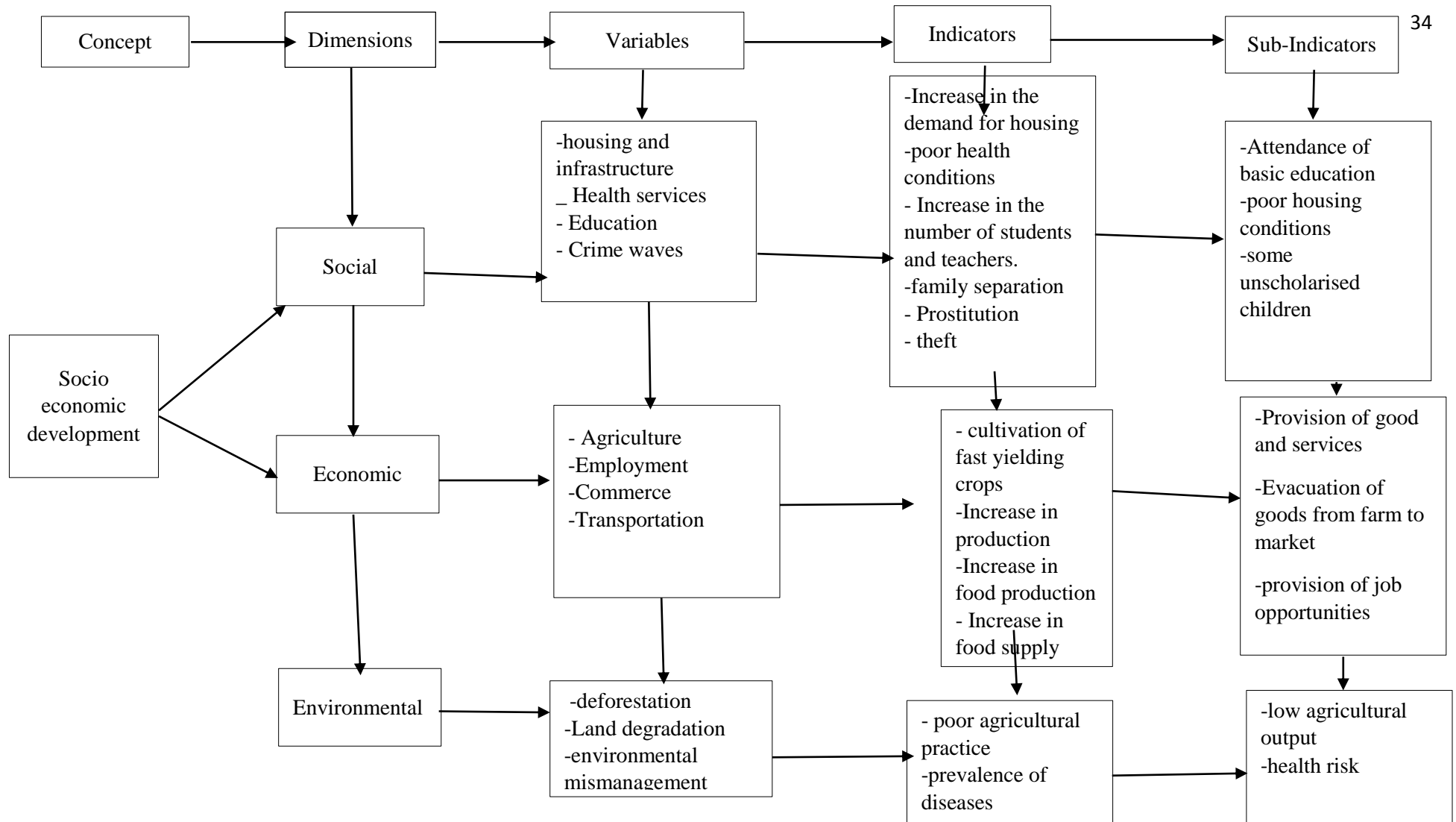


Figure 4: conceptualising socio-economic development

Source: fieldwork work experience, 2021 Mechachie Kakeu

0.11 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

A theory is defined as a system of ideas explaining something. Theories will be used in this piece of work to explain the key words of the research topic.

0.11.1 Migration system theory

Mabogunje first propounded migration system theory in 1970. The core assumption behind this theory is that migration contributes to change the economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions in both the receiving and sending country. Further, the focus of the System approach is both on the macro and micro linkages of places linked to the migration process (Fawcett et al. 1992). Micro level factors include kinship and friendship systems, while macro level factors focus on economy, dominance, political systems, national policies of immigration, and cultural and social systems. Unlike other models, the Migration System Theory emphasizes on the mutual link between migration and development (De Haas, 2010). Therefore, this theory is relevant for developing a theoretical framework that considers migration in a broader development perspective. Not only economic development, but migration also supports social development. For instance, remittances sent back to family members could alter the social and economic context of labour-sending countries. Hence, it could be argued that migration has the ability to influence socio-economic development of the country of origin and encourage subsequent migration both at macro and micro levels. This theory can be link to this research work in that, it brings into account the impact of IDPs in all the possible dimensions that is economic and social domain.

0.11.2 Structuration theory in the context of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The structuration theory was developed and proposed by Anthony Giddens and published in 1984. The theory talks of the creation and reproduction of social systems based on analysing structure and agents. This theory was developed to address fundamental problems in social sciences in a way that was unconventional at the time. This theory can be seen in the context of IDPs in that Internally Displaced Persons cannot survive without state intervention. The theory plays a very important role in understanding Internally Displaced Persons or IDPs from a theoretical perspective. Giddens assumed that human agency and social structures are in a relationship with each other, and it is the repetition of the acts of the individual agents which reproduce the structure (www.theory.org.uk/giddens.htm). The structure is not the system but is the binding force of time and space in the social system. Structure exists through the human agents. It gives form and shape to social life. The people

in the form of agents usually acted to shape the structure. Structures are actions of social beings. The structure is not permanent. It is dynamic and changed with time and space. The deep structures of the state system exist due to the agents of the society. It constitutes the conditions of the existence of the state and the state action. There is a relationship between the human agency and social structure which is very cordial. The structures are based on the agents who are the creator of the society (Giddens, 2002). Donnell stated in his book ‘Structural Account of the Origins of Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism (1973) that the interest of the state actors is mainly defined in terms of class position and class-based groups are understood to associate or oppose one another depending on the material incentives. (Mahany et al., 1999) Structuration approach treats the identities and interests of the actors as defined by the positions within social structures. This theory permitted the researcher to understand the relationship between IDPs and the different agents in charge of managing IDPs.

0.11.3 The Malthusian and Boserupian theory of population (Thomas Malthus, 1798 Esther Boserup)

Malthus has a view on population growth in relation with food and living conditions. According to Malthus, an increase in population will make many people demand for food. To him, ‘the power of population is greater than the power in the earth to subsistence to man’ meanwhile the Danish economist Esther Boserup holds that an increase in population will lead to an increase in food production as new technologies will be developed to improve the living conditions by ameliorating agricultural technics to feed the growing population. Thus, an increase the population inevitably leads to an increase in the suppression of social development contrary to Malthusian theory.

Malthusian theory equally predicated on natural limits to economic development and the theory develops a multi-sector growth model with exhaustible resource extraction, investments in physical and knowledge capital, climate change and endogenous fertility. The idea behind these two theories clearly ties with this research work as it helps to demonstrate what is going on in Foubot Sub-division because of internal displacement. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are exerting pressure on land availability and socio-economic development both positively and negatively thus approving Malthus and Boserup theory on population growth in relation to economic and social activities.

0.11.4 Cumulative Causation Theory

The Cumulative Causation Theory was developed by Gunnar Myrdal in 1956. It was further developed by Douglas Massey and his colleagues (Massey et al.1994). The theory explains why a migration flow begins and continues to grow (Fussell & Massey, 2004). In short, it describes how the number of outgoing migrants increases over time, since the first migrant provides social capital to relatives, friends and others in the town of origin, which ultimately encourages them to find jobs easily and face minimum risk in region destination (Jennissen, 2004). This situation stimulates and influences people to migrate more and more. The Cumulative Causation theory helps us to understand the increasing number of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division over time.

0.11.5 The theory of diffusion of innovation (E.M Roger, 1962)

The theory of diffusion of innovation is a theory that seeks to explain how over time and at what rate new ideas and technology spread through a specific population or social system. The result of this diffusion is that people as part of the social system tend to adapt to new ideas, behaviour or product over time. The key to achieve this is that the person must perceive the behaviour, or products as new or innovative ideas. Adoption means that a person does things differently than what he or she use to do, this applies to the research topic as IDPs in Foubot Sub-division must change or modify their manner as they do not have access to all the facilities they had in their area of departure reason why they have to do things differently in order to adapt to new ideas, behaviour or product in their host community.

This theory is use here to explain how IDPs in Foubot Sub-division have adapted to various changes or innovations in their new environment. At the level of adapting to change by the society, local inhabitants are ready to accept innovation and as such they need to be compatible with their need, flexible and can adopt a varied situation also they must be ready not to return to their ancient methods or ways of doing things. It should equally be advantageous when compared to alternatives, and simple to be understand by the people. Therefore, the theory of diffusion of innovation is corresponding to this research because adopting new ideas, behaviours and mentality means to IDPs adapting to their new environment with or without the facilities they use to have. In another perspective the theory explains how human adopt new behaviour in relation to the changing environment. As such, this research work is also focusing on showing the different techniques adopted by IDPs to cope with their new environment

0.12 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this work is that of the hypothetical-deductive approach, with hypotheses as the point of departure which had to be subjected to verifications. This method made use of various research approaches and techniques that were largely concerned with data collection treatment and analysis. Libraries were consulted to collect secondary data concerning internally displaced people notably the library of the University of Yaoundé I and brochures of the Foubot council. The NGOs and other related offices and institutions in other to get more information. This gave way for a field work to carefully observe and identify how IDPs influence land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of host areas. The natives, the IDPs, council authorities and resource persons in Foubot were contacted. The information's collected were either through field observation, administration of questionnaires, focus group discussion or by granting of interviews.

0.12.1 Research Design

This study aimed to examine the influence of IDPs on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division. The research was conducted on a small-scale, primarily qualitatively by design (descriptive studies), collected information from various key informant interviews, following a non-probability sampling technique. According to Ghauri and Gronhaug (2005) qualitative research “is a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning”. The author meant that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience. Inquiry into meaning says researchers try to understand how others make sense of their experience. The target group was identified in advance being internally displace persons, natives of the sub-division and government authorities from Foubot council. The same technique was used with aim of obtaining relevant documentation (or referred to those people that would have the documents). This technique also provided room to have “quality” interviews (due to credibility of references or prior contact) with the interviews.

0.12.2 Data collection

The data used in this study analysis is mainly primary data, though some secondary facts were used in the course of study like the proportion of displaced in Foubot. This study main data (Primary data) was collected using questionnaires, though the research employed other methods like interviews and direct field observation. The questionnaire was designed objectively, with open ended and closed ended questions. The English use in the question was

simple to avoid ambiguity and permit easy understanding for better responds. These questionnaires were such that respondents could take an average of 10 minutes to answer them. The main aim was to attain a high response rate while keeping the objectives of the study at the helm of every question. The questionnaire also considered ethical considerations by stating the purpose of information required from respondents which was strictly academic. Also, respondents were not required to write their names on the questionnaire, as it could influence their responses and also create fear in them concerning the purpose of the study.

The interview and direct field observation granted to participant was to expand the researcher's knowledge, on the issues surrounding IDPs and their impact on socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

0.12.2.1. Secondary data collection

This piece of work started with the consultation of related documents such as annual reports, registers, theses, dissertations, articles, brochures from Foubot Council and text books. These were obtained from the library of the University of Yaounde 1, as well as the internet. Documents downloaded from the internet were exploited by analysing ideas of existing authors making some adjustment and amendments. The exploration of these documents permitted the researcher to get information on the activities of internally displaced persons on land availability and socio-economic contribution to the development of Foubot Sub-division. Also, maps were exploited to understand the physical and human aspects of the study area again to illustrate the spatial distribution of IDPs in the study area. The tools used to explore data were mobile phone this tool provided access to internet sources like Google where a wide range of documents were found. Other information like the number of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division was obtained from the Foubot Council, and association like Noun Association for Internally Displace persons (NAIDIP).

0.12.2.2. Primary data collection

This is data gotten from the field and is presented as quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was gotten through questionnaire administration while qualitative data was obtained through systematic visits to the study area and exchanges with council authorities and resource persons. From these visits, informations were collected by direct field observation, administration of questionnaire and interviews with resource persons. In all, five field trips were organised. The first and second trip was to get acquainted with the field, the

third, fourth and fifth continued with data collection which took a long while because of the reluctant nature of IDPs to collaborate.

1. Direct field observation

This was an important phase of the primary data collection because it made good use of on-the-spot observation. With regards to the field observation, a single quarter in each cluster was chosen for field observation. The quarters included Nimbouot I, Baigom, fossang, Fosset and Njinchia. The aim of this was to observe the environment, farm land, social and economic activities, observe where IDPs live, reason for them choosing the site, the conditions in which they live, how they cope with their day to day life and many other question which could help in this write up.

2. Interviews

Interviews were conducted with some resource persons and officials who could give and insight of internally displace persons in Foubot Sub-division and their impacts on land availability and their contributions to socio-economic development. This included the Secretary General of Foubot council, the CDO of Foubot, the chief of the Banso community in charge of registering IDPs and the founder of Noun Association of Internally Displaced People (NAIDIP) and the IDPs themselves. The above personalities were contacted to have a wider knowledge of IDPs, their activities, challenges they encounter and how they get out of it and other questions which could help in the realisation of this work.

2.1 Secretary General and CDO of Foubot council

These officials were interviewed to have the background of the activities of IDPs in Foubot. The interview also drew information concerning the handling of IDPs by the officials in the Sub-division, the rights of an individual as an IDPs in Foubot, if at the council IDPs are being registered and if they are being provided with any form of aids.

2.2 Chef of NSO community in charge of registering IDPs

The chief of Bansoa was interviewed to know his obligations as the chief in charge of IDPs. His function requires him to welcome every IDPs in Foubot by registering them according to households and assuring them that that they are in a safer place, help them buy or rent a plot in case they are in need and other things which could be difficult for them as an individual to have.

2.3 Founder of an association for IDPs

This personality was interviewed to know the motivation for the creation of the association, and more of the activities of IDPs in Foubot which could help contribute to the socio-economic development and some of the difficulties IDPs face in contribution to the socio-economic development. This association was created to ameliorate the living standard of IDPs, create income generative activities, carry out community work, and bring them together to ease their integration in their new area. The NAIDP was created and legalise on the 26TH of September 2018 and in 2010 it had a total of 573 members in the association. Through this association IDPs have been able of cultivate hectares of land with crops and seeds like beans, tomatoes, onions and corn thereby whereby contributing to the development of Foubot Sub-division.

Administration of questionnaire

The snowball sampling survey technique was used in this work. The administration of questionnaires followed a cluster random sampling whereby household were selected randomly in these cluster for the administration of questionnaires. The snowball sampling method was also applied. The questionnaires were prepared to obtain information on the region of departure of the IDPs, the causes of their displacement, impact of the IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development, do they receive any aids, are they marginalized by the natives and many others. These questions were comprised of open-ended and closed questions.

0.12.3 Population of the study area

The study area is composed of 23 villages. These villages regroup a total population of 76486 inhabitants (2005 population and housing census) and total of 265 household occupied by IDPs (Foubot council 2021) and were regrouped into five cluster which is North, West, South, East and Central cluster. The quarters were regrouped into clusters to reduce the complexity of tables thereby reducing the number of tables to be use in this work. The table below demonstrate the total population in each cluster and the number of households in each village and in each cluster. The total number of households in each cluster was calculated so as to draw out the intended sample population for the effective administration of questionnaires. The table below presents the different quarters, villages, population and number of households found in Foubot sub-division arranged in order of clusters that have been used to facilitate the study.

Table 1: The population of the study area

No	Names of villages	Cluster names	Village population	Total cluster population	Number of households	Total household cluster	HH occupied by IDPs	Total HH cluster
1.	Baigom	Northern cluster	8127	9348	1445	2889	23	51
2.	Mbanjou		6055		1139		22	
3.	Koundja		1466		305		6	
4.	Fossang	Southern cluster	3345	6147	668	1304	13	26
5.	Nkoufen		895		258		5	
6.	Maka		1348		253		5	
7.	Tajounoun		291		95		2	
8.	Njimbouot fongue		84		30		1	
9.	Ndjimbouot I	Central cluster	13398	37991	2854	7335	57	146
10.	Njimbouot II		5346		970		19	
11.	Mbantou		137		33		34	
12.	Company		8670		1717		18	
13.	Ngouongouo		5312		922		1	
14.	Nkoudoubain		5128		839		17	
15.	Fosset	Eastern cluster	4443	5990	814	1193	16	24
16.	Mahouon		1466		298		6	
17.	Fochieya		81		81		1	
18.	Mangoum	Western cluster	1731	5495	18	882	1	18
19.	Kwetvu		647		178		3	
20.	Momoe		770		205		4	
21.	Koupka		468		121		2	
22.	Soupken		184		50		6	
23.	Njinchia		1695		310		2	
Total	23	05	72570	72570	13603	13603	265	265

HH: Household, Source: BUCREP 2005 and field work 2021.

0.12.4. Sample size of the number of household and population

A sample refers to a group of people, objects or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. It can also be seen as a subset of a population that is used to represent the entire group as a whole. By sampling therefore, the primary goal of the researcher is to get a small collection of units from a much larger collection or population such that the researcher can study the smaller group and produce accurate generalizations of the larger group (Neumann, 2006). The sample size of the population of the study area was drawn from 265 number of HH in the study area following the 2021 field work statistic. The reason for the rational use of HH was because, it makes easier in the administration of questionnaires in the HH than individuals in the street and will equally reduce cost and facilitate the work. To this effect, 80% of the household made up the sample population of this study that produces an in miniature cross section of the population.

The reason for choosing an 80% sample size is in accordance with the postulation of Nwana 1982; page 92 which stipulates that:

- If the population of the study area is in hundreds, a 40% or more of the sample should be used.
- If the population is in many hundreds, a 20% will do.
- If the population is in few thousands, a 10 % will do and,
- If the population is in several thousand, 5% or fewer samples will do Nwana 1982, quoted by Mah, (2010).

Moreover, the 80% chosen was to touch a high number of household since they were only in hundreds

The 80% sample size for this study was selected from the total number of households in each village using the formula: $x \frac{80}{100}$ where:

X=number of households

=multiplication sign

80= sample size chosen

From the total number of households, an 80% sample size household was selected. This 80% sample size gave a total of 212 households to which questionnaires were to be administered.

This sample helped the researcher to know the total number of questionnaires to be taken to the field for effective administration.

Table 2: The population of the study area and effective respondents

N	Villages	Cluster Names	HH Villages	Total HH cluster	80% size	Total sample size	Eff Resp.	Total Eff Resp.
1.	Baigom	Northern Cluster	23	51	19	41	19	40
2.	Mbanjou		22		16		15	
3.	Kouondja		6		6		6	
4.	Fossang	Southern Cluster	13	26	12	21	9	17
5.	Nkoufen		5		3		2	
6.	Maka		5		4		3	
7.	Tajounoun		2		1		2	
8.	Njimbouot Fongue		1		1		1	
9.	Ndjimbouot I	Central Cluster	57	146	52	117	49	114
10.	Ndjimbouot II		19		12		12	
11.	Kompany		34		30		30	
12.	Ngouongouo		18		10		10	
13.	Mbantou		1		1		1	
14.	NKoudoubain		17		12		12	
15.	Fosset	Eastern Cluster	16	24	10	19	10	19
16.	Mahouon		6		6		6	
17.	Fochieya		1		3		3	
18.	Mangoum	Western Cluster	1	18	2	14	2	14
19.	Kwetvu		3		2		2	
20.	Momoe		4		6		6	
21.	Koupka		2		1		1	
22.	Njincha		6		2		2	
23.	Soupken		2		1		1	
Totals		05	262	262	212	212	204	204

HH, household. EFF RESP, effective respondents

Source: fieldwork 2021

The table above illustrates the different village communities in Foubot Sub-division, clusters, total households in the clusters and villages, sample total that were drawn from each village and each cluster, effective respondent in each village cluster.

0.12.5. Sampling technique

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. It is a method of data collection in which information is gotten from a smaller part of the population and is generalized for the whole

region or country. The part of the population which is usually chosen is called a sample frame. This study made use of a random sampling technique. In order to avoid bias in information, the five essential geographic zones of Foubot Sub-division were taken into consideration. They are the North, South, East, West and Central part as illustrated in the table below. Foubot is characterized by the predominance of plains like that of Baigom, in the south by plateaux, in the East by massifs such as Mount Mbapit, in the West by a predominance of gentle slopes and then in the centre by hills.

Table 3: Selected sample of the study

Clusters names	Total number of HH	80% sample size	EFF RESP
Northern	51	41	40
Southern	26	21	17
Central	146	117	114
Eastern	24	19	19
Western	18	14	14
Total	265	212	204

HH: household, EFF RESP: effective respondents

Source field work 2021

Table 4: Distribution of villages in Foubot Sub-division according to geographical zones

Zones	Northern Foubot	Southern Foubot	Central Foubot	Eastern Foubot	Western Foubot
Villages	Baigom Mbanjou Nkouondja	Fossang Nkoufen Maka Tajounoun Ndjimbouot-Fongue	Ndjimbouot I Ndjimbouot II Bantou Company Koudoumbain	Fosset Mahouon Fochieya	Maguem Kwetvu Momoe Koupka Soukpen Njinchia

Source; Foubot community council 2016.

The study area is about 579km² with 23 villages. Due to this vast surface area and large number of villages (23), this study area was splitted into clusters based on their geographical zones. This permitted us to easily have an overview on the impact of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division. The main tools used during this phase included questionnaires, interview guides, camera to snap phenomenon, hand files for questionnaires and notebook to take information from interviews and observation. While tools for data treatment included software programs and the statistical package of Excel. Results were presented using graphs, charts and tables while Arc GIS version 10 was used for cartographic works.

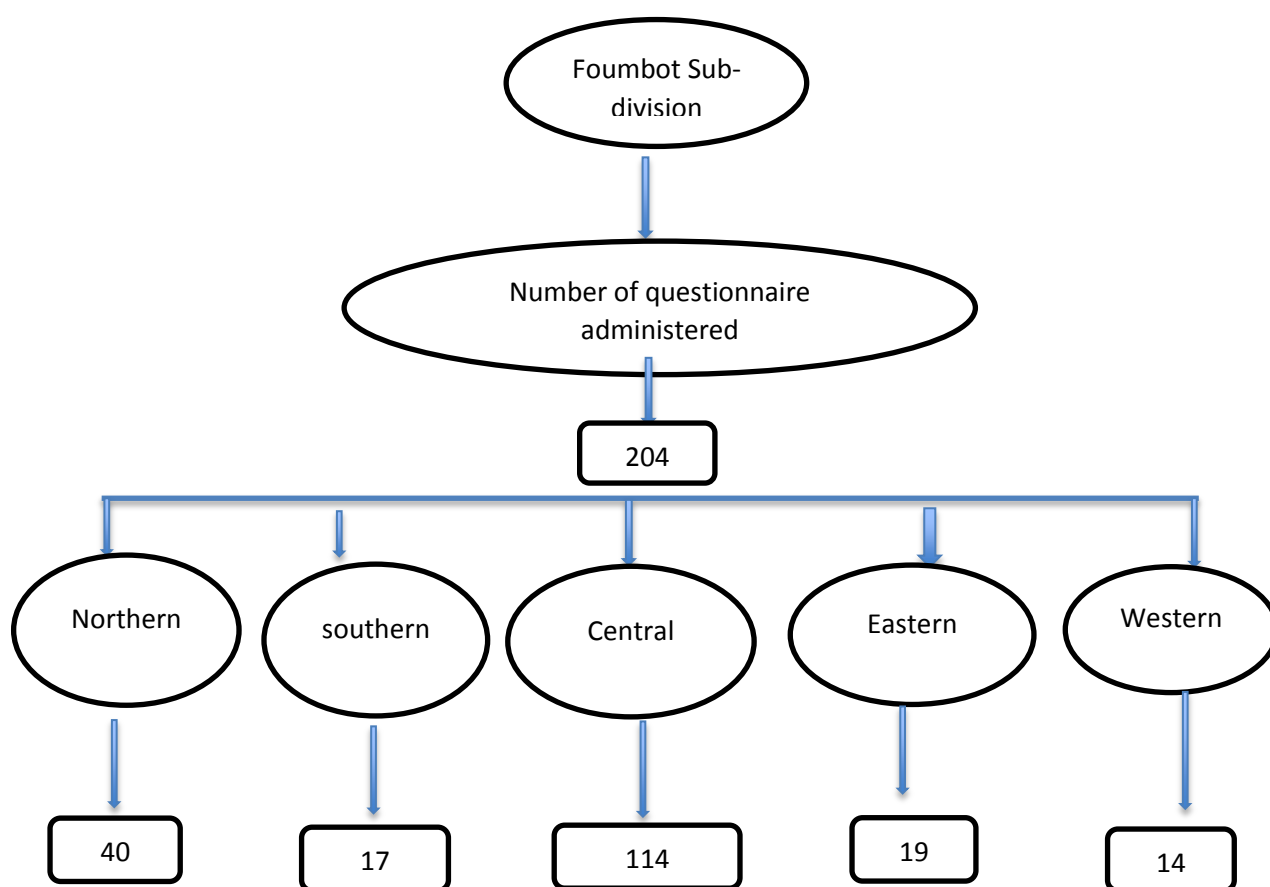


Figure 5: A spatial illustration of effective respondents of questionnaires in Foubot Sub-division.

Source: field work experience and Adopted from Tufoin K. (2020: page 38)

Table 5: The table of syntax or matrix

Research Question	Objective	Hypothesis	Methodology	Research outline
<p>General question How do IDPs influence land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot sub-division?</p>	<p>Main objective To examine the influence of IDPs on land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division</p>		<p>-Review of dissertation, thesis, articles. Report and internet sources on issues related to IDPs and socio-economic development. -Questionnaire to get informations on the origin of IDPs, their influence on land, the types of activities they carry, their challenges and the effectiveness of measures put in place to assist them</p>	<p>Chapter I influence of IDPs on land availability in Foubot Sub-division.</p>
<p>Question I How do IDPs influence land availability in Foubot sub-division?</p> <p>Question II How have IDPs contributed to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division?</p> <p>Question III How effective are the measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot?</p>	<p>Objective I To examine the influence of IDPs on land availability in Foubot</p> <p>Objective II To analyse the contribution of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.</p> <p>Objective III To examine the effectiveness of measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs Foubot .</p>	<p>Hypothesis I IDPs influence land availability in Foubot sub-division.</p> <p>Hypothesis II IDPs have contributed to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.</p> <p>Hypothesis III The measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot are not very effective</p>	<p>Data processing, analysis and treatment -Microsoft word and excel was used to treat data collected from interview through invivo codes such as socio-economic development, ineffectiveness of the measures.</p> <p>Data presentation Tables, charts, figures, were used to generate data collected on the field, photograph were used to illustrate activities of IDPs, maps were used to show the location. of the study area (Foubot Sub division, also to show the spatial distribution of IDPs in the study area.</p>	<p>Chapter II Contribution of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.</p> <p>Chapter III Effectiveness of measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.</p>

Source: conceived by author

0.12.6 Operationalization of variables

A critical look at the research questions, objectives and hypothesis shows that we have both dependent and independent variables which need to be operationalized to help in the building of a questionnaire and equally the type of data to be collected.

Hypothesis I: Internally displaced persons influence land availability in Foubot Sub-Division.

Independent variable: Internally displaced persons

Dependent variable: Land availability

Table 6: The operationalization of the variables of hypothesis I

Independent variables	Indicators	Dependent variables	Indicators
Internally displaced persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High inflow of IDPs. ❖ Increase in the number of people to be feed ❖ Increase in crime waves. ❖ Increase in the number of children going to school. ❖ Increase in land conflict 	Land availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase in the number of farms land ❖ Increase in land conflicts ❖ Enlargement of farmlands. ❖ Emergence of small-scale economic activities

Hypothesis 2: IDPs contributes to the socio-economic Development of Foubot Sub-Division.

Independent variable: Internally displaced persons

Dependent variable: Socio Economic Development

Table 7: The operationalization of variables of hypothesis II

Independent variables	Indicators	Dependent variables	Indicators
Internally displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase in the number of children going to school. ❖ Increase in the demand for houses ❖ Increase in the prices of goods and services. ❖ Increase in the number of mouths to feed ❖ Increase in crime waves. 	Socio economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increase in agricultural output. ❖ Increase in food supply. ❖ Creation of new farm land. ❖ Emergence of small scale economic activities. ❖ Increase in the prices of goods and services. ❖ Creation of association (NAIDPs). ❖ Infrastructural development ❖ Increase in commercial activities ❖ Increase in the number of bike riders

Hypothesis III: The measures put in place by Policy executors and philanthropists to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are not very effective

Independent variables: Policy executors

Dependent variables: Measures and challenges

Table 8: Operationalization of hypothesis III

Independent variables	Indicators	Dependent variables	Indicators
Policy executors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government ❖ NGO's ❖ Philanthropist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Measures ➤ Ineffectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Financial assistance ❖ Human resources ❖ Identification et IDPS ➤ Inadequate housing condition ➤ Poor environmental conditions

0.12.7 Data treatment, presentation and analysis

In this research work, several types of data were collected and treated differently before presentation, analysis and interpretation. These types of data principally consisted of qualitative and quantitative data. The data collected embodied interview data, questionnaires data and observation data. As earlier stated, these data were treated differently and presented in the form of graphic, charts, tables and figures.

0.12.8 Interview and observation data, treatment, presentation and analysis.

The treatment of qualitative data began with data coding where the Strauss method of open system data coding was used. These categories were manually recorded on a prepaid block note as per objective of the study that enabled the formation of constructive codes from in vivo codes obtained during interviews and focus group discussion. The *in vivo* codes laid emphasis on the participants' own words. This type of data coding method championed because of its usefulness in highlighting the voices of the participants themselves during interviews. The *in vivo* coding method was also used because it was thought to be very

reliable to pass across the message using the direct words of the participants. The codes were obtained as per objective of the study included.

Objective I. To investigate how of internally displaced persons influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division.

Objective II. To examine how IDPs contribute to the the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Objective III. To analyse the effectiveness of measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot sub-division.

These objectives were analysed and presented in 3 chapters using both inferential and descriptive statistics. Meaningful conclusions were drawn after the results were interpreted.

Observed phenomena's, were captured using Android phone camera. These data were input in a Photoshop software as photos and enhanced through enlightening and clearing off impurities to make them very clear and visible.

0.12.9 Cartographic data treatment presentation and analysis

These data were downloaded from GPS and superimposed on cartographic shape file of Foubot Sub-division where they were specialised in space and the information presented on maps, analysed and the result interpreted for spatial analysis. As concern locational map realised, the data was obtained from the National institute for cartography [NIC] and uploaded into cartographic shape file of Foubot sub-division from which the map was realised for spatial analysis.

0.12.10 Questionnaires data treatment, presentation and analysis

The data that was collected with this instrument was quantitative and required a succinct method of treatment and presentation. Question in the survey instrument that required the respondent to choose from a range of option were weighed on point for easy quantification. These statistics were collected for each question in the questionnaires after which, they were input in Microsoft excel. Meanwhile, the total numbers of population in the villages/quarters were summed up as well as the total of each cluster. Statistics, total and percentages were presented on tables generated. According to the totals and percentages obtained, various graphs such as bar charts, pie chart were generated for analysis. Different tools, instruments and statistics were used in collecting data and compiling this piece of work.

Table 9: Different tools used for data collection and processing

Tools and instruments	Uses
The eye	To observe phenomena
Phone/ GPS	To record and collect waypoint
Microsoft Word and Excel,	To treat qualitative data and obtain graphs
Adobe Photoshop	To enhance photos, clear off the impurity and give a clearer view
ArcGIS [shaped files] and Adobe illustrators	To realise maps
A digital camera	To capture phenomena
Questionnaire	To collect quantitative data
Maps	To collect spatial information on space and to verify settlement, road, and relief of Foubot Sub-division, to illustrate the spatial distribution of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.
Appendices	For clarification of assertion made in the study

Source: Field work 2021

The work proper began with the plan adopted for the reader to have a vivid rundown of the content of the work from the general introduction to the general conclusion.

0.13 Plan of work

The general introduction of this work covers the background of the study, delimitation of the study, the problem statement, research questions, objectives and the hypothesis of the study. The literature review, concepts as well as theories related to the topic are equally examined in the general introduction. This section of work also carries the research methodology

0.13.1 Chapter layout

The study is circumscribed into three chapters which are further sub divided into sections and subsections. This section includes principally the introduction, discussion of the data presented in the chapter and finally the conclusion drawn which ends the chapter.

Chapter one investigates on the influence of IDPs on land availability in Foubot Sub-division. The demographic information of the IDPs, the ease with which they can find land to carry out economic activities, the procedure to acquire such land and many others. The aim here is to validate hypothesis one which states that internally displace persons significantly influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division.

Chapter two examines how IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-Division. Again, the state of socio-economic development in Foubot and the rate at which IDPs contribute to it. The goal here is to validate the second hypothesis which states that the presence of IDPs has largely influence the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Chapter three analyse the effectiveness of measures put in place by policy's executors to assist IDPs. In this chapter, we are to investigate if IDPs are been registered or not by the council of Foubot, if they are being aided by the government, NGOs, philanthropist and whether there are measures put in place by state officials to help them live comfortably; the challenges policy executors go through like inadequate finances, insufficient human resources and difficulties in the identification of IDPs .This will help to test the third hypothesis which states the measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are not effective.

The general conclusion focuses on the verification of the hypothesis, summarises the finding, conclusion and recommendation or suggestions and finally the references.

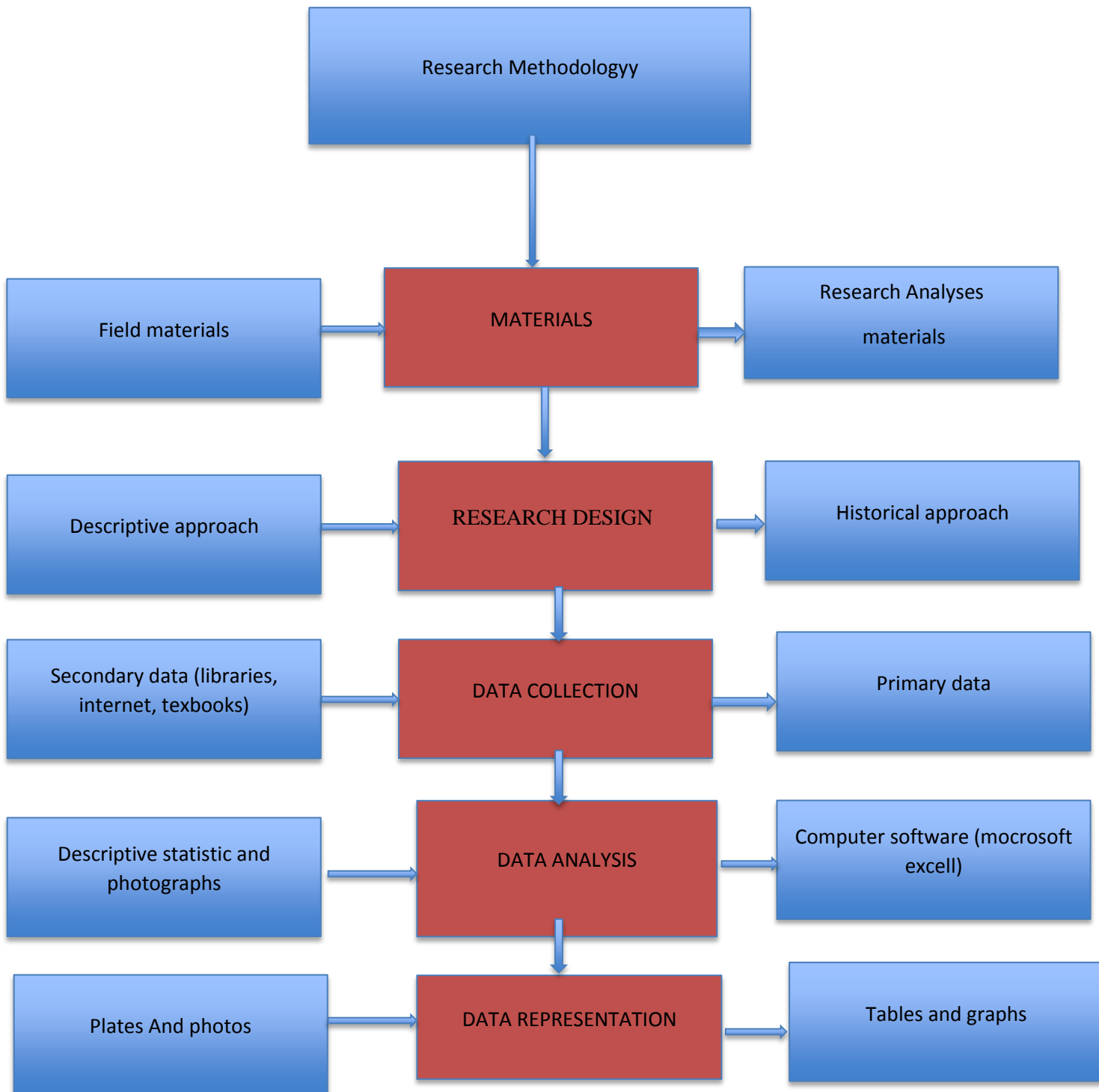


Figure 6: Schematic representation of the methodology used in the research work

Source: Authors conception

CHAPTER I

INTERNALLY DISPLACE PERSONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON LAND AVAILABILITY IN FOUMBOT SUB-DIVISION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Over the years, Cameroon has witnessed series of unrest such as political and natural unrest in some region in particular. This has led to the forceful displacement of some people to different areas within the country in search of peace and security and as such, has automatically render them as IDPs in their host communities within the national territory. In the cause of the IDPs search for accommodation and agricultural land, so as to carry out different agricultural activities to assist themselves and survive, tend to influence the available land in their host communities as the case of Foubot Sub-division where many IDPs have seek as point of refuge. This is due to the fact that the favorable fertile soil of Foubot, its security and its proximity to some of the affected regions of crises. The need of IDPs to have accommodation in Foubot Sub-division have had an impact on land availability. They influence the available land through their different activities. The activities of Internal displace persons can weigh heavily on land at the individual, national and even at the community level as it is the case in Foubot Sub-division.

This chapter focuses on the presentation of the physical background of Foubot Sub-division as a place where land is fertile not forgetting other characteristic like plain and water body which facilitate agriculture, presentation of data gotten from the field as well as the interpretation. The next aspect is on the demographic characteristic of respondents in Foubot Sub-division which will constitute; 1.2 A to 1.1F. The demographic background will be focusing on the residential area, educational level, age group, marital status, sex and family size of IDPs. The third aspect will be on specific information concerning IDPs that is, where are they from, how long they have been in Foubot, what caused their displacements. It will constitute 1.3A to 1.3 C. section four will be 1.4A till 1.4E. It will bring out how IDPs manage to get land; its cost and ease of acquiring it; the procedure to acquire it, what they use land for and how they influence land availability through the responses gotten during the field work.

The influence of IDPs on land availability in Foubot Sub-Division is as a result of some parameters. Foubot Sub-division is endowed with many physical characteristics such as soil, relief, flora which favours agricultural activities and thus, can easily serve as a good home for IDPs because of the numerous activities that can be carried out there by the IDP and

thus, have an influence on the available land. These physical characteristics are elaborated in the subsequent paragraph.

1.1 Physical Background of Foubot Sub-Division

Foubot Sub-division is located within the Sudano-Guinea climatic zone which is characterized by two seasons: the rainy season from mid-March to mid-November and a dry season from mid-November to mid-March. The annual temperature is 23°C with a maximum temperature of 32°C and a lowest of 14°C. It has an annual precipitation of 2500-5000mm. During the Monsoon period, Foubot Sub-division experiences strong and violent winds which destroy fragile crops such as maize and plantains. August and September are known to be the harvesting period in the locality, Ernest et al, (2007). These seasonal variations render the climate convivial perhaps continue to attract many more IDPs in Foubot Sub-division as it permits them to undertake their activities without any major constraints.

Unlike other Sub-division in the Noun division, Foubot is located on a vast plain, slightly inclined towards the West. It is located at an average altitude between 1100m and 2352m above sea level. Its terrain is soft in most part of the zone and made up of isolated buttes and very few high residual hills. The flank of Mount Mbapit (2352) is located in Foubot Sub-division the slopes are soft (locally between 10 and 20 percent). The current forms are the result of a long and complex volcanic action that took place several million years ago (Alidou, 2004).

The soils in Foubot Sub-division are volcanic in nature, slightly leached ferruginous tropical and black soils. These soils have high agronomic value due to its high nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium soil nutrients. Unfortunately, superficial traditional farming methods such as burning, land clearing and disordered mass, lack of fallow which are very degrading and undermine daily and chemical properties of these soils. Nevertheless, these soil remains very fertile and serve as an attractive value to IDPs from the regions of crises. The fertility of the soil here enables IDPs to cultivate crops which help in their feeding and the excesses are sold out. The revenue gotten from them are used to cater for other necessities like health care, education.

The flora of Foubot Sub-division is characterised by the predominance of mixed woody vegetation and herbaceous trees. Agricultural areas covered by perennial and semi perennial crops. Annual crops are principally maize and cocoyam. Meanwhile banana plant dominates the semi perennial crops. Coffee and fruits trees such as mango, avocado crops are

perennial. The dominant grasses are elephant grasses. The Sub-division is not still rich in fauna as before when human activities such as farming and dwellings were not yet intense in Foubot Sub-division.

The main river in Foubot Sub-division is the Noun River, however small streams of less importance also exist and complements river Nkoup that crosses Foubot longitudinally. The presence of this water body enables the inhabitants to undertake activities like irrigation farming, construction works.

1.2 Cultural background of Foubot Sub-division.

In Foubot Sub-division, the inhabitants are nick named Bamoun. The Bamoun people are predominantly Muslim with few Christians. They have certain beliefs such as the power of women and twins. Women are leader in commerce and agriculture. They work for the men but are not allow to own land. Every woman loss her heritage while marrying and are excluded from succession. Succession is mainly for the males. Again, in the Bamoun culture twins are considered as sacred because they are born together making them different.

The language spoken here is the “Bamoun” they equally have their unique handwriting called “Shu-mom/Shupamom” in Bamoun and is popularly referred to as Bamoun hand writing. It is characterised by 510 signs. They are one of the rare people in Sub-Saharan Africa to have developed their own writhing. This handwriting was created by king Njoya in the 20th century and to encourage the use of this writing, he opened a school but this project was short live with the arrival of the French who ended the Monarchy and replaced the Shu-mom with the Latin alphabet alongside the French language. People from Bamoun have several emblematic traditional meals such as the Mbouo pirien. They live from art craft, agriculture and commerce.

1.3 Population Characteristic

This section of the work focused on the demographic information of respondents.

1.3.1 Residential area of the respondents in Foubot

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are dispatched all over the Sub-division. For the study to be adequately and clearly carry out, the villages were shared according to cluster. Figure 7 best illustrates this.

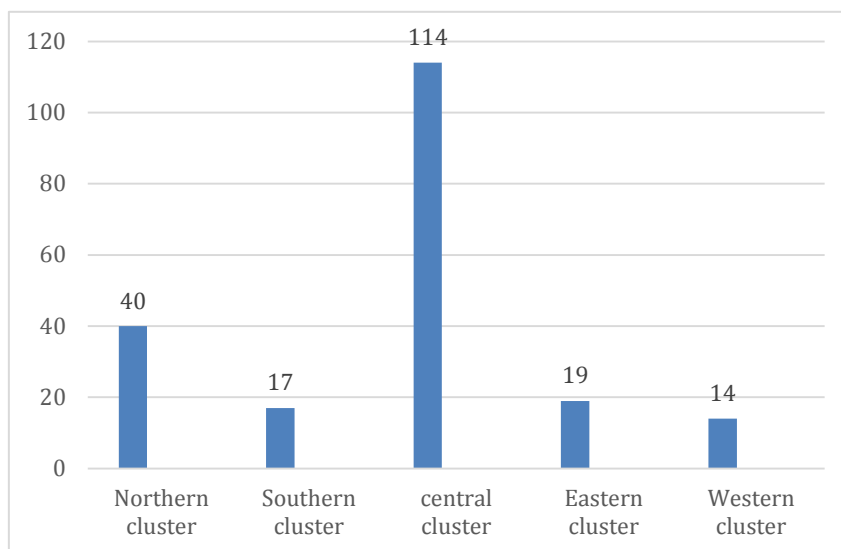


Figure 7: Respondent's residential area in Foubot Sub-division

Source: Field work 2020

From field inquiries it was observed as depicted on figure 7 that, out of the 204 respondents who participated in the study, 40 were resident of the Northern cluster, 17 from the southern cluster, 114 respondents from the central quarter, 19 from the eastern and 14 from the western cluster. According to field investigations, central cluster had the highest number of IDPs this due to the fact that most quarters in the central cluster like Njimbouot I and Njimbouot II are more of English-speaking people thus served as an attraction to the Anglophones who left the North West and south west region. Also, the great number of IDPs in this cluster is justified by the fact that it is the centre of the town and IDPs could easily establish commercial activities such as hair dressing, barber saloon and cosmetics. Here the turnover will be higher as compared to other quarters. A respondent from the North-west region *“when I got to Foubot Sub-division, I settled in mahouon this is a village in the eastern cluster of Foubot characterized by intense agricultural activities. Here I was undertaking agricultural activities on a piece of land been given to me for free, but it was not enough to sustain my living since I could expect money only during the harvesting season. For this reason, I had to go in for more opportunities. Hair dressing being what I was doing in my previous region I decided to look for space in a populated area where I could easily have customers and this brought me to the central cluster”*. The western cluster accounts for the lowest population with 6 % of IDPs this can be explain by the fact that it is far away from the central town and not easily accessible. It is highly characterised by farming practice.

1.3.2 Sex of the respondents in Foubot Sub-division

This point sought to determine the gender of the respondents who took part in the study and the following results were obtained.

Table 10: Sex of the respondents

Name of clusters	Male	Female	Total respondents in each cluster
Northern cluster	13	27	40
Southern cluster	10	7	17
Central cluster	51	63	114
Eastern cluster	7	12	19
Western cluster	9	5	14
Total	90 =44 %	114 = 56%	204 = 100%

Source: Field work 2020.

Table 10 represents the percentage of males and females in the study area who responded to the questionnaires. Out of the 204 respondents who took part in the field investigation, male accounted for 44 % meanwhile females accounted for 56%. One the reason why women accounted for a higher percentage in this area is because most men have been killed during the crises and some, far off in the bushes not willing to come and partake in the benefit or in the aid given by the government to assist IDPs. Some stated that *“it is another strategy put by the government to woe and destroy them”*. Another reason for women outnumbering men is because most men have left their homes to go far off in search of greener pasture. As stated by another female IDP *“I live only with my children and in-laws. My husband comes every after one or two month and after some days he goes back to his job area”*.

1.3.3 Marital status of the respondents

We investigated the marital status of the respondents who took part in the study (figure 8). Figure 8 shows that out of the 204 respondents, who took part in the study, 78 who represent 38% were single, 24 who represent 12% were divorced, and 30 who represent 15% were widows while the remaining 72 who represents 35% were married. widows were mostly those who lost their partner during the crises, some divorced gave reasons like their partner did not want to displace themselves because they did not know how and where to start in case

they move to a new location. The single were mostly people without family and were dominated by youth who have come to continue their education or look for job.

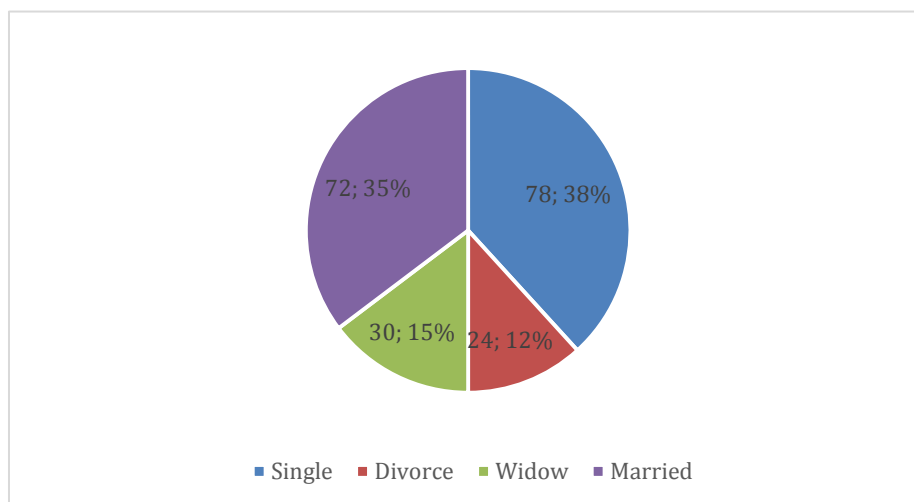


Figure 8: Marital status of the respondents

Sources: Field Data 2021

1.3.4 Family size of the respondents

The study examined the family size of the respondents who participated in the study and the results are presented on table 11.

Table 11: Family size of the Respondents

Cluster names	Family size of respondents		
	0 – 5	6 -9	10 and above
Northern cluster	16	19	5
Southern cluster	11	3	3
Central cluster	59	26	10
Eastern cluster	15	17	4
Western cluster	9	3	4
Total	110	68	26
Percent %	54	34	12

Source: Field data 2020

Table 11 shows that out of the 204 participants who provided information on their family size, 110 representing 54% had a family size between 0 and 5, 68 representing 34% had a family size between 6 and 10, while the remaining 26 representing 12% of the

respondents had a family size of more than 10. This is evident that most of the internally displaced persons who live in Foubot have family sizes between 0 and 5 as clearly indicated by the table. Those with family size ranging from 6 to 9 and above, were those who harbour family members and friends who have been displaced from different regions of Cameroon especially those from the North West of Cameroon.

1.3.5 Educational level of the Respondents

This point examines the educational level of the respondents who took part in the study and the result on the figure 6 was obtained.

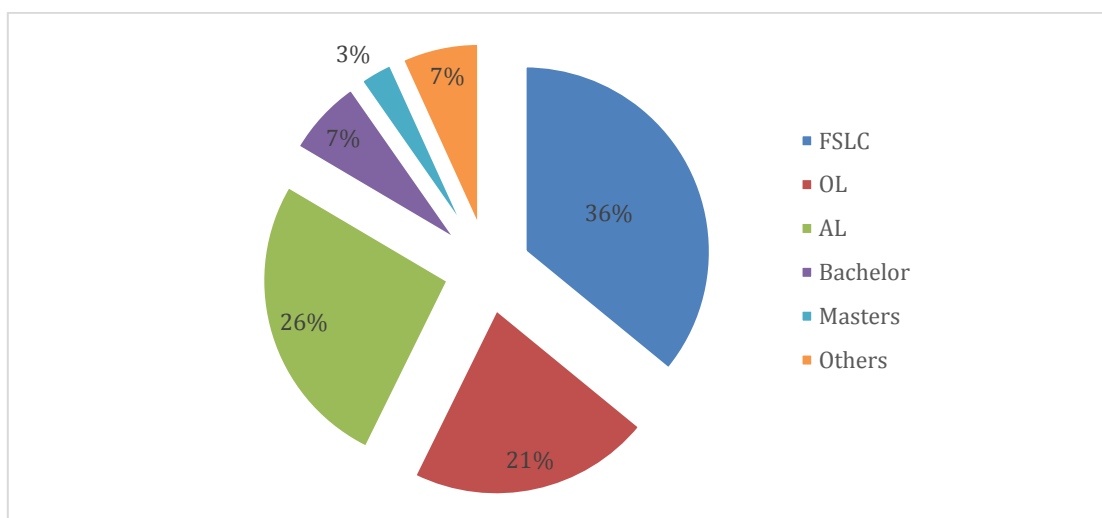


Figure 9: Educational level of the Respondents

Sources: Field Data 2021

Figure 9 shows that out of the 204 respondents who participated in this research exercise, 72 who represents 36% were holders of First School leaving certificate .44 representing 21% were holders of ordinary level (O/L), 54 representing 26% were holders of an Advanced level (A/L) certificate, 14 representing 7% were holders of a bachelor's degree (BSc.), 6 representing 3% are holders of a master's degree, while the remaining 14 (7%) are holders of other certificates like Higher National Diploma (HND)

The high percentage of IDPs Were holders of FSCL. This explains the reason why most of them engage in agricultural activities because it does not necessitate a high educational level as compare to other activities or other job opportunities like nursing and teaching. Those with advanced level and above were mostly involve in teaching, poultry farming and pig rearing who later supply to retailers. IDPs with Other educational level were holders of private professional training.

1.4 Internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division

Foubot is a Sub-division in the West region of Cameroon. It is currently home to hundreds of IDPs (field work 2021) who have been forced to leave their homes due to the current socio-political crisis in the Far North, North West and South west region of Cameroon to seek for better atmosphere in Foubot Sub-division. Plate 1 shows IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

[Plate 1: IDPs in Njimbouot I



Source: field work 2021

Photo A and B shows a slice of life of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division precisely in Njimbouot I who left the Far North, North west and South West regions with their parent because of the socio-political crises.

1.5 Spatial Distribution of IDPs in Foubot Sub-Division

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are unevenly distributed. They are found in all the different communities of the Sub-division. Figure 10 shows the distribution of IDPs hot spots in Foubot Sub-division and their different population density.

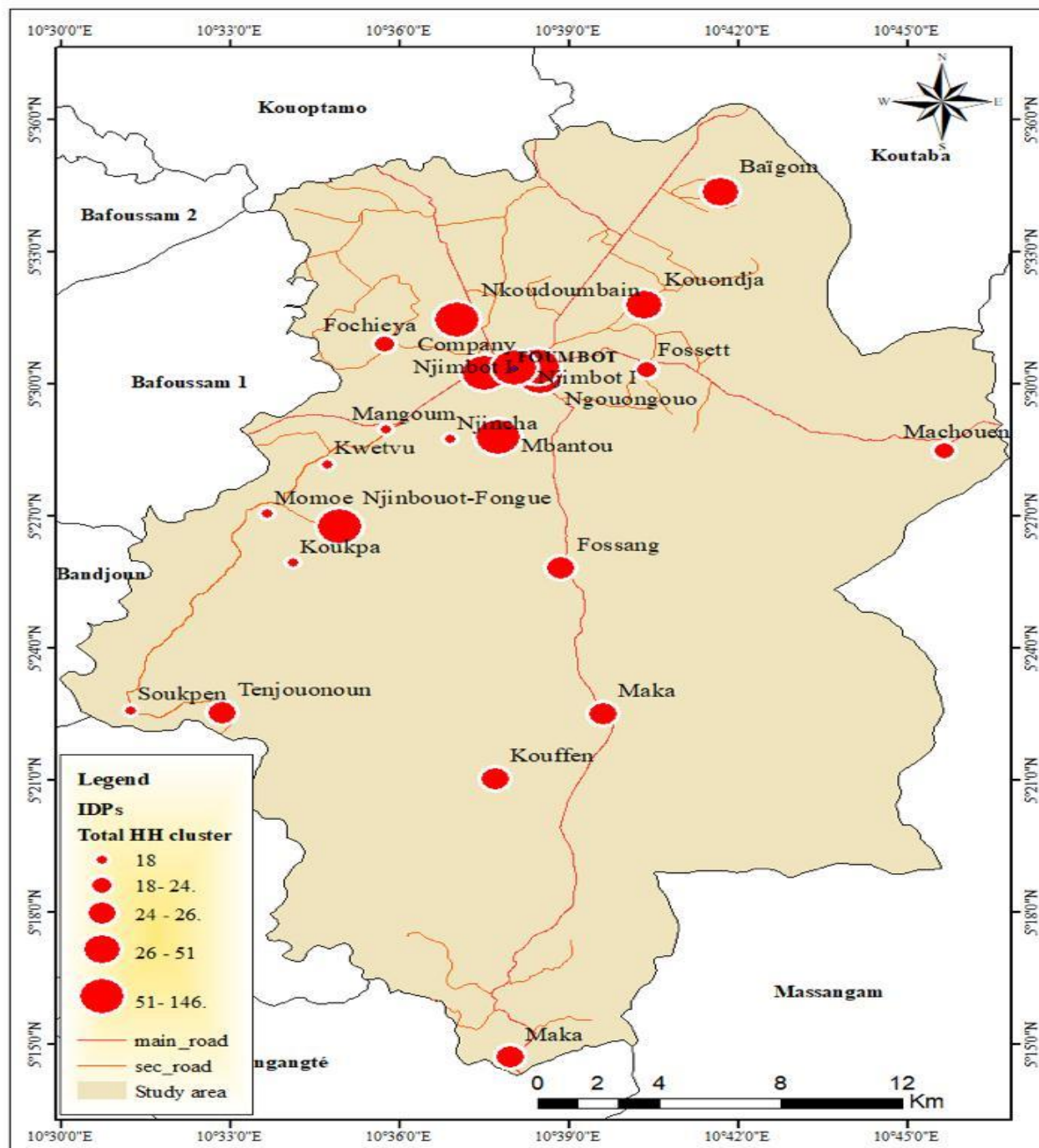


Figure 10: Distribution of IDPs hot spots in Foubot Sub-division.

Source: NIC and field work, 2021

From figure 10, the uneven distribution of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division can be observe. The distribution of population density varies from one village to the other. This variation can be attributed to the proximity to the main road and the proximity to Foubot town. The high concentration of IDPs in Njimbout II is due to the fact that it is a village where many English speaking people were already living (focus group discussion with 7 members constituted of male and female).

Section 1.6 investigates the origin of internally displaced persons and the length of time they have been in Foubot Sub-division

1.5.1 Place of origin of internally displace persons

Table 12: place of origin of respondents

Region	Male	Female	Total
North west	53	57	110
South west	25	29	58
Extreme North	12	24	36
Total	90	114	204

Source: Field data 2020

Table 12 investigates the region of origins of internally displaced persons that is, the areas where they left before coming to Foubot Sub-division. The highest numbers of IDPs were from the North-west region of Cameroon with a score of 110, 58 from the south west region, and 36 from the Far North.

According to field work investigation, great numbers of IDPs in Foubot where from the North West. *During a focus group discussion of 8 people (boys and girls) IDPs enumerated some factors that motivated their choice of the site such as security and proximity.* Some especially farmers said they were attracted by the fertile land which could permit them continue the life routine in agriculture they had in the North-west region. Most IDPs from the South West and Far North region came to Foubot because they had relatives in the Sub-division. Figure 11 illustrate the migration flux of IDPs into Foubot Sub-division.

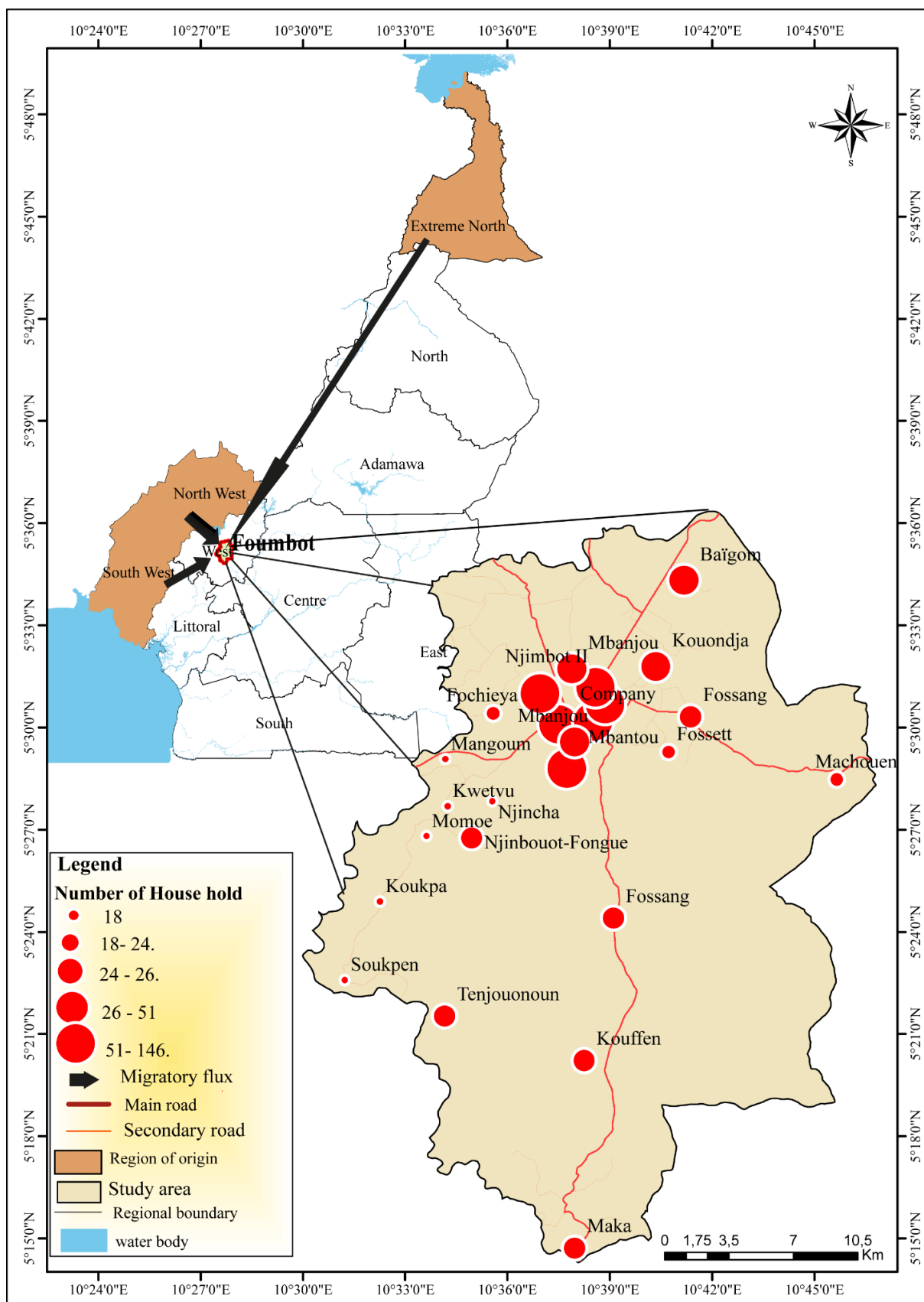


Figure 11: migration flux of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division

Source: NIC and field work, 2021

From figure 11 shows different regions from which IDPs are coming and where they are going to. IDPs comes from the North west, South west and Far North which are the regions affected by socio-political crises, economic instability and manmade disasters to Foubot Sub-division.

1.5.2 Duration of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division

Respondent's responses on how long they have been in Foubot Sub-division

Table 13: Duration of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

Regions	-1year	1-2 years	3-4 years	4years	Total
North west	17	67	43	5	132
South west	4	15	7	4	30
Far north	3	9	3	3	18
Others	0	11	9	4	24
Total	24=12%	102= 50%	62= 30%	16=8%	204=100%

Source: Field data 2020

Concerning the length of time respondents have been in Foubot, 24 (12%) were not up to a year, 102 (50%) indicated that they have stayed between 1 and two years, 62 (30%) between 3 & 4 years and the remaining 16 (8%) of the respondents have stayed for more than 4 years in Foubot. This implies that the majority of IDPs has stayed in Foubot for a period of about 1-2yrs. This finding confirms that internal displacement is not an historical issue, but an accelerating problem. The numbers of people displaced by conflict is taking an alarming rate as time is going on.

1.5.3 Causes of displacement of internally displaced persons

The causes of internal displacement in Cameroon are multifaceted with several drivers that are responsible for their complexity. These causes of displacement can be classified into two main categories; natural disasters and man-made, which are usually linked to conflicts and violence. Social and political conditions also play an important role in the movement of people. Wars and ethnic conflicts are some of the reasons for the massive displacement of people. This section examines the different reasons for displacements of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

Table 14: respondents' opinion on the causes of their displacement.

Cluster	Others	Crises	Economic instability	Man made disasters	Total
Northern	1	24	10	5	40
Southern	1	7	5	4	17
Central	2	75	24	13	114
Eastern	0	12	7	0	19
Western	2	6	4	2	14
Total	6	124	50	22	204
Percentages	3	60	26	11	100

Source: Field data 2020.

Table 14 presents the responses of households on the causes of their displacement. Out of the 204 household respondents who participated in the study, 124 (60%) of the respondents were forced out of their original location by crises (Boko Haram and the Anglophone crises), 50 (26%) of the respondents was as a result of economic instability, 22 (11%) of the respondents were forced out of their original location by manmade issues like destruction of properties and the remaining 6 (3%) of the respondents were forced out of their original location by other reasons like family issues, tribal differentiation, and general violation of human rights.

The crisis in the Far North, North West and South West Regions of Cameroon which started in 2010 and 2016 respectively have distorted hundreds of people. The Anglophone crises started in 2016 with protests by lawyers and teachers over the influence of French in courtrooms and schools. The root of the grievance includes anger over the region's under-development, its lack of political representation, and the gradual extinction of the Anglophone cultural heritage (Mbom, 2017). In 2017-2018, the crisis developed into an armed conflict between the military and the separatist groups leading to increased insecurity, destruction of government and private properties, interruption in the smooth running of schools, poor businesses and other economic activities in the two regions.

Socio-political crises accounted for 60% of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. Again, the different crises have greatly retarded the rate of activities in the affected regions resulting to economic instability. Some respondents reported to have lost their jobs, business owners complained of huge losses as a result of ghost towns and the burning of business point (see plate 2).

Plate 2: Manifestation of people in the streets.



Source: Actucameroun.com

Photo A plate 2 illustrates the population in the streets on a ghost town day in the North West region

Photo B plate 2 illustrates displaced persons in the Far North in the course of movement in search for greener pastures

Photo C and D illustrates properties burnt down in the South West and Far North region respectively in the course of the crises.

1.6 land in Foubot Sub-division.

Most IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are from agrarian background thus, land is potentially one of the most important resources enabling them to participate actively in local economies for their sustenance. In the field, respondents were of the view that access to farmland in Foubot Sub-division is very challenging particularly as IDPs keep on streaming in (fig. 12).

1.6.1 As an IDP is there enough land in Foubot Sub-division

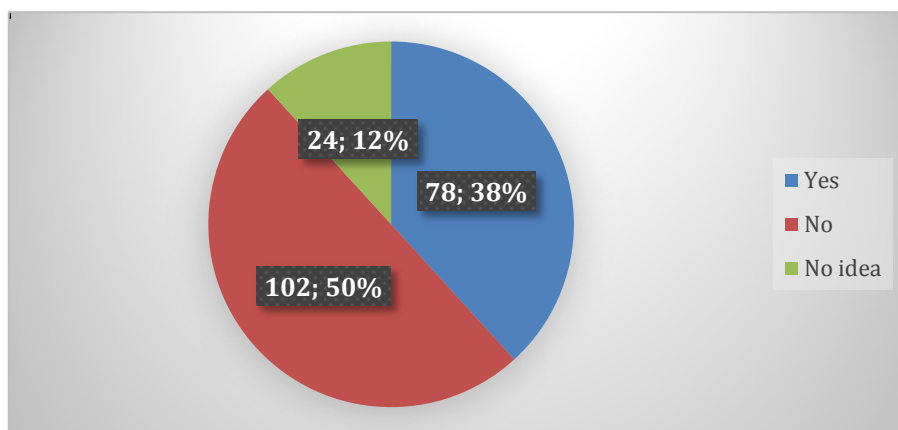


Figure 12: Respondents view on the availability of land in Foubot Sub-division

Figure 12 shows that 102 (50%) households were of the opinion that there is not enough land in the study area, 78 (38%) household respondents were of the opinion that there are enough lands and 24 (12%) out of 204 had no idea if there are enough or no land in Foubot Sub-division. The 50% response score was mainly from who came to the study area without relations or with no money to find where to settle, while the 38% who acknowledge that access to land was easy were mainly those who had relations in the sub-division. The 12% who had no idea of the challenges inherent in access to land were mainly those who had nothing to do with farming activities and had family members in Foubot. Access to land helps foster self-sustainable livelihoods for IDPs and by improving their productive capacity (Heng Zhua et al., 2019).

1.6.2 How did you get land?

Modernisation have gone a long way to improve ways of land acquisition in Cameroon. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division acquire land by renting, heritage, purchasing and for free from friends and relatives.

IDPs responses on how they acquire land in Foubot Sub-division.

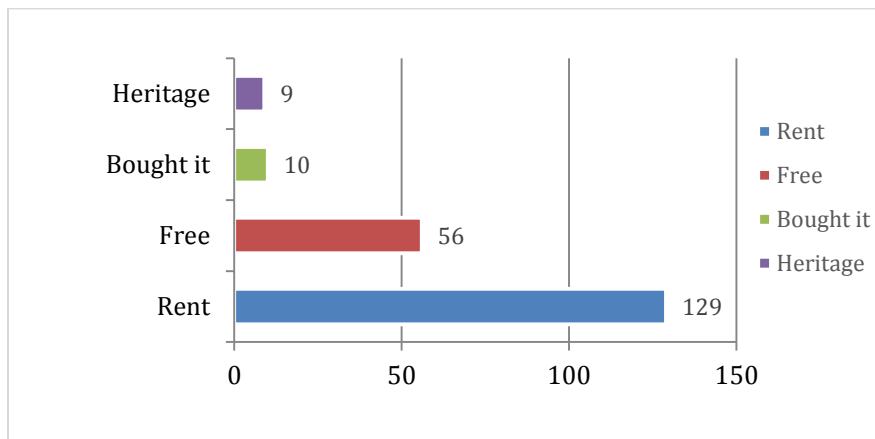


Figure 13 : Respondents view on how they manage to get land in Foubot Sub -division

Source: field data 2021

As illustrated in figure 13, 63% of IDPs got land through rents, 28% acquired it for free, 5% of them purchased it and the remaining 4% got it through heritage. Field investigation revealed that out of the 204-household conducted during the study, 129 respondents rent land from the natives of Foubot of which majority pay monthly. The 58 household which got land freely are those who benefited from the Red Cross action in 2019 where lands was shared. Some were also given land freely by the inhabitants of their cluster due to their deplorable situations. Aside the fact that IDPs in this area acquire land through purchase, rents and free donations, other aspects like that of inheritance were also a means through which IDPs got land. Some of them who got married to women that were natives of Foubot Sub-division and as wedding gifts, their in-laws gave them land which became their own property. Some women got married to natives who owned or acquired land and gave birth to children. Later on, the man dies, and they inherit the land with their children since they were married.

1.6.3 The ease of acquiring land

Results on table 15 shows the opinion of IDPs on the ease at which land can be obtained to carry out economic activities and how they can rate the cost of such land.

Table 15: Respondents view on the ease of acquiring land

Clusters	Number of respondents	How will you rate the ease at which you can acquire land to carry out economic and social activities?			How can you rate the cost of such land?		
		Difficult	Average	Easy	High	Affordable	Expensive
Northern	40	23	9	8	12	16	12
Southern	17	9	5	3	5	6	6
Central	114	91	11	12	54	41	19
Western	19	4	8	7	7	7	5
Eastern	14	9	5	7	2	4	8
Total	204	134	36	32	80	74	50
Percentages	100	65	19	16	39	36	25

Sources: Field Data 2021

Table 15 shows that 65 % of the study participants rated the ease with which land can be acquire for the purpose of economic and social activities in Foubot as difficult, 19% rated it as average and 16% of household respondents evaluated it as easy. From field work data and respondent's opinion, it be deduced that the ease at which land can be acquire by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division is difficult. This can be attributed to increase in population which has resulted to high demand, high prices, discrimination, and limited finances.

Concerning the cost of land, table 14 reveals that 39% of the total respondents said the cost of land in Foubot Sub-division is high especially in the central and western cluster which is the core of Foubot Sub-division. 36% reported that the cost of land was affordable and lastly 25% reported the cost of land to be cheap. This option was mostly ticked by respondents in the Eastern cluster where land is mostly unexploited and has few habitations.

1.6.4 Procedure of acquiring land in Foubot Sub-division

Table 16 below investigates on respondent's view on the procedure of acquiring land in Foubot Sub-division and if the coming of IDPs has caused an increase in the cost of land.

Table 16: Respondents view on procedures of acquiring land and if the coming of IDPs in Foubot has caused and increase in the cost of land

Names of cluster	Procedure of acquiring land in Foubot Sub-division				Increase in the cost of land.		
	Lengthy	Average	Short	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know
Northern	12	15	9	4	11	8	21
Southern	7	6	1	3	6	4	7
Central	85	18	5	6	30	5	79
Western	8	3	7	1	9	2	8
Eastern	0	12	2	0	5	7	2
Total	112	54	24	14	61	26	117
Percentages	55	26	12	7	30	13	57

Source: field data 2021

Table 16 shows that 55% of the respondents which represents 112 respondents judge the procedure of acquiring land in Foubot as being lengthy, 26% representing 54 respondents judge it as average, 12% representing 24 respondents reported it as short and 7% representing 14 respondents simply did not know. From their responses, more than half of them were of the assertion that the procedure for obtaining land to carry out economic activities in Foubot is somehow lengthy because there are some documents they are being asked to present of which they don't have because they were lost in the course of escaping from the crises and they need much time for new ones to be issued. Some are asked to follow some bureaucratic procedures which are equally time consuming. According to 12% of respondents, the procedure in acquiring land was short and they supported this the statement "If you have your money you have the land, so everything is a matter of finances".

From the responses of the study participants, it indicates that the coming of IDPS to Foubot Sub-division has increased the price of land as revealed by 30% representing 61 of the 204 respondents who participated in the study. Some of them gave the reason that the coming of IDPs to Foubot has increase the demand for land and given there is fixed supply of land, prices are bound to increase. On the other hand, some of the participants believed that the coming of IDP's to Foubot Sub-division has not increased the price of land as confirmed by 13% of the respondent's representing 26 out of the 204 who participated in the study. Lastly, 57% of the respondents had no knowledge as they had never attempted to buy a piece of land in Foubot Sub-division.

1.6.5 What do you use land for?

Different activities carried out by IDPs on land availability in Foubot Sub-division include agriculture, construction works, petit business like “call-boxes”, shops, roasting of fish, pork and chicken, palm wine houses, cosmetic shops and others. Table 17 below shows IDPs responses on what they use land for.

Table 17: Analysis on what IDPs use land for

Cluster	Agriculture	Business point	Construction of houses	Others
Northern	21	13	6	0
Southern	7	3	5	2
Central	82	23	6	3
Eastern	15	1	2	0
Western	6	8	1	0
Total	131	48	20	5
Percentage (%)	64	24	10	2

Source: Field data 2021

After field investigation and analysis on the usage of land in Foubot Sub-division, 64% of the respondent use land for agricultural activities, 24 % use land for business purposes, 10% for the construction of houses and 2% use land for other activities.

Internally displace person’s use land for agricultural activities like farming, poultry, and pig gathering. Crops cultivated here are mostly fast yielding crops like tomatoes, huckleberry, carrots, green beans and pepper which they consume and the excesses are sold. The same goes for poultry and pig gathering.

Field investigation also revealed that 24% of IDPs in Foubot use land for the business purposes. These activities include barbing shops, cosmetics shops, palm wine houses and bars.

10% of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division revealed during field study that they use land for the construction of houses in which they dwell with their families.

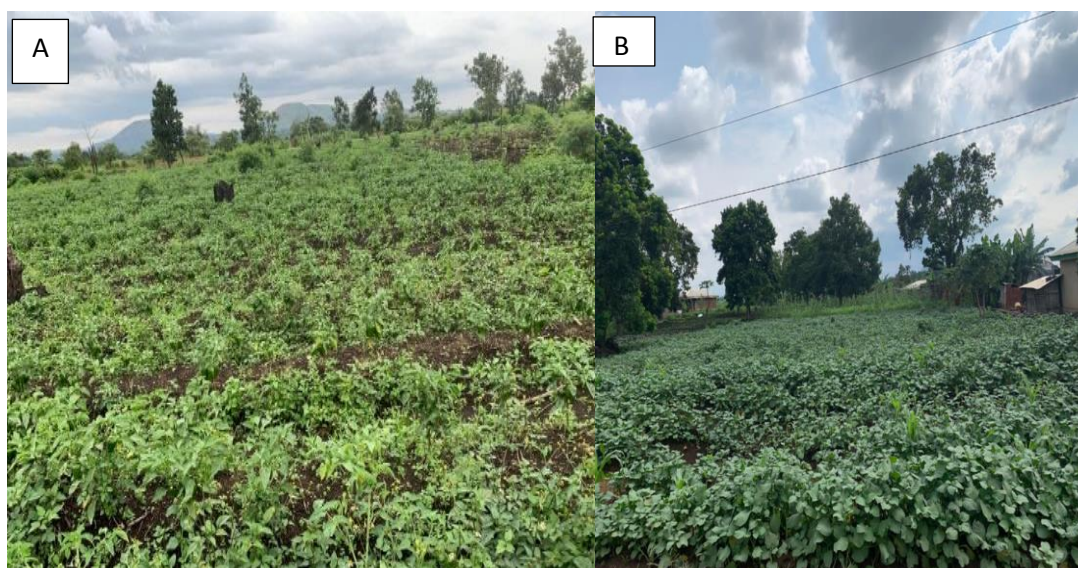
1.1.7 Influence of IDPs on land availability in Foubot Sub-division.

IDPs influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division through their diverse activities they carry out and their different embankments on land. These activities include farming, livestock rearing, construction,

1.1.7.1. Farming

From fieldwork investigation, majority of IDPs (60%) rely heavily on farming practice thus the need for land. Agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood in Foubot Sub-division due to its fertile soil. IDPs use available land for farming practice and other activities. Despite the fact that land is limited and not easy to acquire as illustrated on table 15 there are still some few available and suitable for farming activities. Moreover, the study established that IDPs in Foubot Sub-division had been provided farmlands by private individuals and NGOs thus giving them the opportunity to exploit more land. They cultivate different types of crops such as maize, vegetables, tomatoes, green pepper, cassava, watermelon both for sale and for home consumption. During field investigation, an IDP from the North West region in Baigom quarter stated that their family income comes from the sale of agricultural produce. Plate 3 shows cash crop farms cultivated by an IDP in Foubot Sub-division.

Plate 3: cash crop farming in Fosset



Source; field work 2021

Photo A plate 3 shows the cultivation of tomatoes

Photo B plate 3 shows the cultivation of vegetables

1.1.7.2 Livestock Rearing

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division also influence land availability through livestock farming. IDPs use land at their disposition to build enclosed areas and keep their breeding. IDPs in Foubot rear livestock such as pigs, chicken, goats and cattle breeding on the available lands. In some clusters, backyard poultry is popular among women. Plate 4 shows livestock farming on available land in Foubot Sub-division

Plate 4: Livestock farming in Foubot Sub-division



Source: field work 2020

Photo A plate 4 shows cattle rearing in an enclosed fence owned by an IDP in Nkoufen (southern cluster)].

Photo B plate 4 shows poultry farming owned by an IDP in Fosset quarter (central cluster)

1.1.7.3 Construction

As migrants, their basic need is shelter. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division use the available lands for the construction of houses in which they can stay. As revealed by field studies, 20% of IDPs in Foubot use land for construction of houses. Most houses built by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division were recurrent in the central cluster particularly in Nguongou and company. It can be justified by its proximity to social and economic welfare such as schools, markets, hospitals, available land, affordable prices, job opportunities as compared to the Western cluster where land is limited and costly and the Eastern cluster where it is far away from economic and social facilities

Plate 5: houses built by IDP in Foubot Sub-division



Source Field work 2021

Photo A shows a house built by an IDP Njimbuot I

Photo B new house own by an IDP in Mbantou,

1.1.7.3 Commercial activities

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division equally use the available land for commercial activities. These activities include barbing saloon, hair dressing saloon, cosmetics shops pharmacist, mobile money point as revealed by 48% of the respondents during field studies.

Plate 6: Commercial activities undertaken by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division



Source: field work 2020

Photo A. shows a callbox manage by IDP in Baigom

Photo B shows a local palm wine bar own by an IDP in Foubot Sub- division

The above-mentioned influence of IDP's on land availability have been geared towards only the positive aspects. However, some negative aspects could equally be identified which emanated from the influx of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

1.1.7.4 Land pressure

High demand and vast surface of land needed by IDPs for agricultural, construction commercial activities, fuelwood and water have resulted to pressure and a high influence on the available land in Foubot Sub-division. Reserve land has been encroached for the use of farm activities, construction works this has led to loss of habitat, land conflict between graziers and farmers.

1.1.7.5 Environment

Mass population movements have visible effects on the environment as demand for natural resources increases in destination areas. Large influxes of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division have led to over-exploitation and increased pollution, with ripple effects on health. Again, the cutting down of trees has been one of the main activities that has been taking place in this area for about 4 years as a result of increase in the demand for land. The increase demand for land for agriculture, animal rearing, crop cultivation, poultry farming and the construction of settlements to accommodate IDP's and business shops has been the driving force responsible for deforestation in this area.

Conclusion

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are unevenly distributed across the different clusters of the subdivision. They are dominantly those from the North West due to the intensity of the crisis in the above mentioned region and the proximity of Foubot to the North West. From the above discussion it is clear that the influx of IDPs to Foubot Sub-division have impacted land availability. They use land for diverse reason notably for shelter, business purposes, farming, poultry and livestock rearing in order to settle and meet up with their day to day needs and activities. This influx of IDP's in Foubot Sub-division has mounted pressure on land, increased the demand for land, the prices of land leading to scarcity.

CHAPTER 2

CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACE PERSONS TO THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FOUMBOT SUB-DIVISION

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The contributions of internally displaced persons on their local communities that host them can have a consequent. It can also have significant and long-lasting effects on the socio-economic development through their ability to provide social and economic welfare, again their ability to secure a livelihood and their access to security, education, housing, basic infrastructure and social life. The arrival of IDPs in their host communities can be beneficial in many dimensions. This chapter seeks to bring out the contribution of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division. Before bringing out the economic and social contributions of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division, we will begin with their different occupations, their access to facilities and the socio-economic development state.

2.1 occupations of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division

This section deal on the occupation of the respondents who took part in the study in other to access their contribution to socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division.

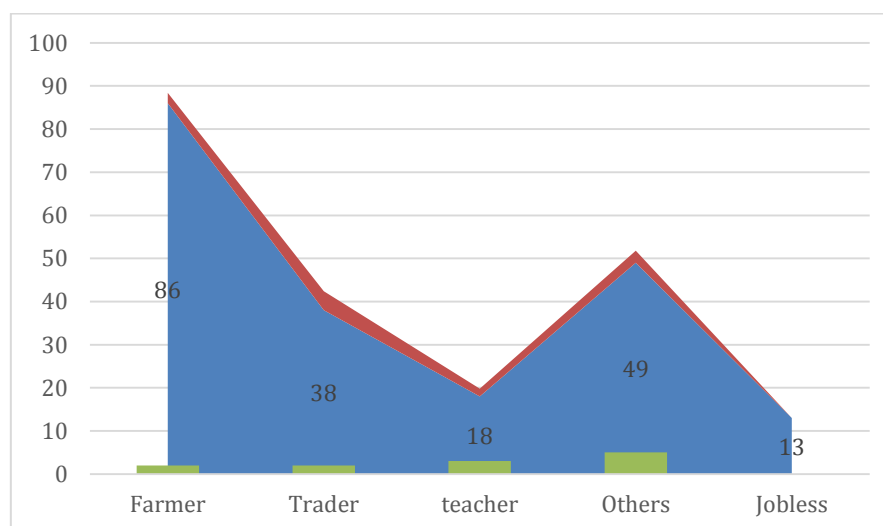


Figure 14: Occupation of the Respondents

Sources: Field Data 2021

Figure 13 shows that out of 204 households, 86 respondents of Households were famers and represents 42% of the respondents. 38 respondents were traders representing 19%.

18 persons were teachers representing 9% of the total respondent. Most of these teachers were from private schools. 49 household respondents were people with different activities and occupations aside the ones mentioned like hair dressing, drivers, street hawkers and they present 24%. The remaining 13 persons were jobless representing 6% making a total of 204 respondents with a percentage of 100%.

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division turn to engage more in agricultural activities unlike others. Field observation and analysis in figure 12 shows that, 42% of IDPs are involve in agriculture having the highest percentage. Some of the reasons why the IDPs are highly attracted to agriculture is because of the fertile soil, good for the cultivation. Some respondents made mentioned of the fact that, some indigenes gave them land free which serves as an encouragement for them to invest in agricultural activities. During field investigation, a direct interview was conducted with a farmer in Mahoun who testified that agricultural land was given to him for free by a native in Foubot.

When I came to Foubot Sub-division in 2018, I had nothing to do to assure my family at least a meal per day but fortunately for me God put a wonderful native on my way who gave me a share on her land and today I cultivate crops like tomatoes, carrots, huckleberry, beans and maize depending on the season. My family consumes part and I sell the excesses to cater for other basic necessities and assure my children's education.

Apart from the fact that indigenes gave land to the IDPs, the Red Cross Organization equally visited the IDPs in 2020 and distributed 250m² of land to about 267 families with 40 thousand-franc CFA. Bags of fertilizers were equally shared since the lands distributed were not fertile enough for cultivation (field work 2021, chef Banso community). Trading activities accounts for 19% of their activities. Most IDPs sell goods like tomatoes, plantains, beans, small pharmacy and cosmetics. Some sell in shops and are being paid. Hair dressing accounted for 9%. Most of the IDPs engage in hair dressing are mostly school dropouts who left their previous locations and could not continue with education in Foubot because of financial constraint. They therefor embrace a trade in order not to be idle and to be self-employ in the future. Other activities such as motorbikes riding, teaching, nurse, carpentry, pastoring, journalism accounted for 6%.

2.2 IDPs and their access to social and economic needs in foubot sub-division

The availability of social and economic facilities for the IDPs in Foubot Sub-division can be said to be limited as shown in table 18 below.

Table 18: IDPs view on their access to needs in contributing to the socio-economic development of Foubot.

Names of cluster	Number of respondents	How do you evaluate your access to land and other assets required for economic activities			How do you evaluate your access to basic need (food, shelter, health care)		
		Difficult	Average	Easy	Difficult	Average	Easy
Northern	40	13	19	8	16	12	12
Southern	17	3	6	8	6	5	6
Central	114	49	55	10	41	54	19
Western	19	6	4	9	7	7	5
Eastern	14	3	5	7	4	2	8
Total	204	74	89	42	74	80	50
Percentage	100	36	44	20	36	39	25

Source: field work 2021

Table 18 indicates that, 36% of household respondents evaluated their access to land and other assets required for economic activities as difficult while 44% were of the opinion that it is average and the remaining 20% evaluated it as being easy.

On the other hand, 36% of the respondents evaluated their access to basic needs like food, healthcare, shelter and water as difficult, 39% evaluated it as average, and 25% evaluated it as being easy.

2.4 The state of socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division

This point attempts to ascertain IDPs opinion on the level of social and economic development in Foubot Sub-division in order to find out the impact of IDPs on such development and the results presented on table 19 were being recorded.

Table 19: State of social and economic development in Foubot Sub-division

Names of Clusters	As an IDP what is the state of social development in Foubot Sub-division			As an IDP what is the state of economic development in Foubot Sub-division		
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
Northern	22	13	5	11	17	12
Southern	8	6	3	6	7	4
Central	66	27	21	39	40	35
Western	4	9	6	6	8	5
Eastern	12	2	0	9	3	2
Total	112	57	35	71	75	58
Percentages	55	28	17	35	37	28

Source: field work 2021

According to 55% of the respondents in the study area, the level of social development in Foubot is low. In this same light 28% representing 57 respondents out of 204 rated the level of social development in Foubot Sub-division as average, meanwhile 35 respondents representing 17% rated it as high. From the statistics recorded during field work activities in Foubot Sub-division, one can conclude that the level of social development is low as majority (112 out of 204) were of the view that it is low. This statistic was supported by respondents with facts like limited and poor medical services, limited access to water supply, poor roads to farm land, and poor communication network in some part of the Sub-division like Mahouon where some IDPs complained they move away from their residential location in order to communicate without any network interruption. In Njimbouot II for example IDPs complained of very low medical services characterized by non-equipped rooms which force them to move far off either in towns or out to have access to better social conditions. IDPs also pointed out poor housing conditions. The houses at their disposal for rent are mostly in a poor state and some are even risky.

Nevertheless, 57 people out the 204 participants who participated in the activity were of the view that the level of social development is average. Average because they were able to have access to the basic needs like food, shelter, health care facilities as compared to the previous location where they could not fully enjoy all this because of fear.

The other 35 respondents out of the 204 respondents believed that the level of social development in Foubot is high. Majority of IDPs who shared this opinion were those living at the core of Foubot Sub-division (NJINCHA and KOMPANI) where there is better access to many social facilities like health, education, electricity and water. Thus, making the stay easy and comfortable. Also, some were IDPs coming from the suburbs of their region where

they had very limited access to basic needs so the few they met in Foubot was of great value to them.

Concerning respondents view on the level of economic development in Foubot, 37% representing 75 participants out of 204 respondents rated it as average, In the same light 35% representing 71 household of participants rated the level of economic development in Foubot Sub-division as low and 28% which represents 58 respondents rated it as high. Plate 5 shows old and dilapidated structures in Foubot Sub-division.

Plate 7: Dilapidated structures in Foubot Sub-division.



Source: Field work 2021

Photo A old hospital structure having a poor hygienic condition. Some areas of the building have been abandoned and the balcony is being used as drying line.

Photo B and C old primary Government school in Njimbouot II

Photo D old dilapidated structure rented by IDPs in Nguougouo

Table 20: IDPs view on their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division

As an IDP do you think you contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division?					If yes, how?			
Clusters	Tt No. of RESP	Yes	No	No idea	Tt number of yes Resp.	Economically	Socially	Culturally
Northern	40	27	9	4	27	20	3	4
Southern	17	11	4	2	11	7	1	3
Central	114	80	16	18	80	51	24	5
Western	19	9	7	3	9	7	0	2
Eastern	14	6	4	4	6	3	3	0
Total	204	133	40	31	133	88	31	14
Percentage (%)	100	65	20	15	65	66	23	11

Source: Field work 2021

From table 19, it can be seen that 65% IDPs contributes to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division, 20% do not contribute and 15% of the respondents had no idea if they contribute or not to the Socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

These contributions are in 3 dimensions; economic, social and cultural. Economically, 66% of IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot through the payment of taxes, job creation, agricultural activities, and commerce. For that, 15% were of the view that they contribute through taxes (*During a focus group discussion with 9 women at the Foubot market it was recorded that they pay ticket in order to sell their farm produce*). 17% were of the view that they contribute to the socio-economic development through infrastructural work such as enlargement of farm road. Meanwhile 11% of IDPs reported they contribute socially through culture to the development. The different dimensions in which IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division are detaily discussed in the consequent paragraphs.

2.5 Contributions of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foumbot Sub-division.

The socio-political crisis affecting the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon has an increasingly growing impact on other regions, notably the Littoral, Centre and West Regions (Foumbot Sub-division) in particular. This results to an increase in the population in the host communities. This increase is visible in neighbourhoods with high concentrations of people from the North-West, South-West and North region. The influx of IDPs in this region goes a long way to contribute to the social and economic development of the host community.

2.5.1 Social contribution of IDPs

2.5.1.1 Housing and Infrastructures

Increase in population of Foumbot Sub-division as a result of the influx of IDPs has resulted to a growth in the number of households, infrastructure such as schools, pipe borne water, market. IDPs in Foumbot have constructed houses and infrastructural development projects of which has help develop the area and is beneficial to both IDPs and host communities. According to field work survey and investigation, it was found out that 17% of IDPs contribute socially to the development of Foumbot through housing and infrastructures as illustrated on plate 9. This has help reduce housing need and water challenges both to IDPs and natives.

Plate 8: shows infrastructures constructed by IDPs in Foumbot.



Source: fieldwork 2021

Photo A show a bore hold in Ngougoun built by associations of IDPs as a community tap to help reduce water challenges.

Photo B shows a house constructed by an IDPs in Mbantou

The bore hold on plate 8 figure B was constructed by the Noun development association for internally displace persons with the help of Foubot council so as to help reduce water challenges in the community. It is beneficial both to IDPs and natives of Foubot Sub-division.

2.5.1.2 Education

Teachers create the greatest impacts in the lives of people. IDPs who are teachers positively impact the social development of their host community in that they teach students or pupils moral lessons on how to live and behave in the society. These teachers increase the productivity and creativity of pupils/students, thus future workers. The influx of IDPs as teacher in Foubot Sub-division has contributed to the educational system. During an interview with the inspector of basic education of Foubot (Mr Fodjo jean) it was recorded that the coming of IDPs as teachers has led to a variety and increase number of teachers in schools because of this, teachers are capable of covering the schemes of work. Again, the redeployment of teachers from the Anglophone regions to areas like Foubot had led to a high number of teaches in schools this has greatly help in building the intellectual capacity of students in Foubot. According to field work survey, IDPs contribute 6% to education of the social development of Foubot Sub-division.

2.5.1.3 Culture

IDPs in Foubot Sub division come from different tribes of the North West, South West and Far North regions of Cameroon. The increase in the number of people from different ethnic groups has led to cultural diversity in Foubot. Understanding other cultures permits to understand different perspectives within the community and society. IDPs from diverse tribes of the far north, South west and North West region have contributed to language skills, new ways of thinking, new knowledge and different experiences. The presence of IDPs from these different regions and tribes has equally permitted natives and new-born population to learn different languages, dressing and culture. From data presented on table 20, 11% of IDPs have contributed culturally to the development of the study area. Photo 1 shows cultural association of IDPs children in Foubot Sub-division.

Photo1: Association of IDPs children's



Source : Field work 2021

photo shows a group of children. Field work investigation revealed that these children are been gathered like this every Sunday to discuss on thier cultural values and other aspect of their tradition a way of making them not to forget thier origins. Natives childrens were also identified among them .

2.6. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF IDPS

2.6.1. Agriculture

An increase in agricultural output and productivity tend to contribute to the economic development of the host community. Agriculture practiced by IDPs has led to an increase in labour force, food production and variety thus reducing food shortage and hunger in Foubot Sub-division. The surpluses are sold out to the local and nearby markets of Fouban and Bafoussam. The surplus of these agricultural outputs enables IDPs to engage in petit business which permits them to save and invest in non-agricultural domains such as education and commerce.

Agriculture is the main and basic source of food in Foubot Sub-division. Due to the rapid increase in population in the Sub-division, the demand for food is increasing at a fast rate. The failure of agriculture to meet the rising demand of food, may lead to food shortage.

Thus, this activity carried out by IDPs in this area provides food to both themselves and the entire population. The images below show a cassava farm owned by an IDPs who is both farmer and a businessman.

Plate 9: Farm and Agricultural Produce by IDPs



Source: field work 2021

Photo A shows cassava tubes ready to be planted

Photo B shows shows a cassava farm

Photo c and D shows food crops ready for the market.

The pictures A and B on plate 9 illustrates an agricultural activity undertaken by an IDPs who apart from agriculture also do roasting at the road site. The produce of this activity will contribute to the output of food in the host community. Photo C shows and IDPs packaging

his tomatoes for commercial purpose. photo D shows vegetables in a truck in ready to be send for sale in the nearby market.

2.6.2 Job creation

In an attempt to earn a living, IDPs in Foubot Sub-division embark into other income generating activities such as retailing and petty commerce (call boxes, saloons, barbing studios and bars). This makes them self-employed and provides employment to native-born workers (uneducated and unskilled workers) thereby reducing the rate of unemployment. IDPs who own big farms provide temporal employment to labourers. Those who own stores and shops offer sales men job opportunities.

Plate 10: IDPs at their job site



Photo A shows a self-employ IDPs at his carpentry shop

Photo B shows a native of Foubot Sub-division employ at IDP workshop

Photo C shows a radio house (Anaba grass field radio FM 96.2mhz) owned by IDP

Photo D shows a tailoring workshop owned by an IDP

Activities illustrated on plate 10 are all owned and managed by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. Through these activities, a high number of IDPs and natives have been able to gain employment. During field interviews, the owner of a carpentry workshop said he has 3 employees in which all of them don't earn a salary of less than 40,000fr a month, at the tailoring shop it was a mixture of students learning tailoring and employees. Students pay training fees of 50,000fr a trimester and employees earn between 25 thousand and 50,000fr a month. The owner of these enterprises does not only contribute to employment but to the finances of the Sub-division through the taxes paid to the council.

2.6.3 Commerce

Small businesses carried out by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division greatly affect the economic development of this area. An increase in the number of small businesses as a result of the presence of IDPs has led to an increase in economic activities thereby increasing the quantity and variety of commercial products to meet the demand of the population.

These activities have stimulated other economic activities such as transport and banking (Credit Unions). Also, money earned from petit businesses is invested in non-commercial sectors like health, education, transport and part of the profit is saved in Credit Unions. Again, these business owners pay taxes monthly/yearly to the council.

Plate 11: Commercial activities undertaken by IDPs



Source: Field work 2021

Photo A IDP selling food crop at Foubot market

Photo B IDP selling soya at a junction

Photo C and D shows and IDP sewing and selling traditional wear in Foubot market.

2.6.5 Transport

In a town like Foubot where there are only motor bike doing inter-urbain transport, motor-bike riders transport people, goods and services within and out of the Sub-division thus facilitating movement in the area. They transport farm and market produce, students and workers. This activity has created self-employment and job opportunities for IDPs, hence reducing unemployment and crime wave. Money earned by some of these bike riders is also invested in non-transport activities like farming. Photo 2 shows an IDP bike rider in Foubot

Photo 2: bike rider in Foubot



Source: Field work 2021

Photo 1 shows Mr Abdou an IDP who left the Far North as a result of the Boko haram crises. He has been in Foubot for 5years, he does bike riding and farming as activities.

2.6 Rating the contributions of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot

The researcher also asks respondent views on their level of contribution to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division. This was done by asking how they can rate the contributions of IDPs to socio-economic development of Foubot and the results on the figure 14 were obtained.

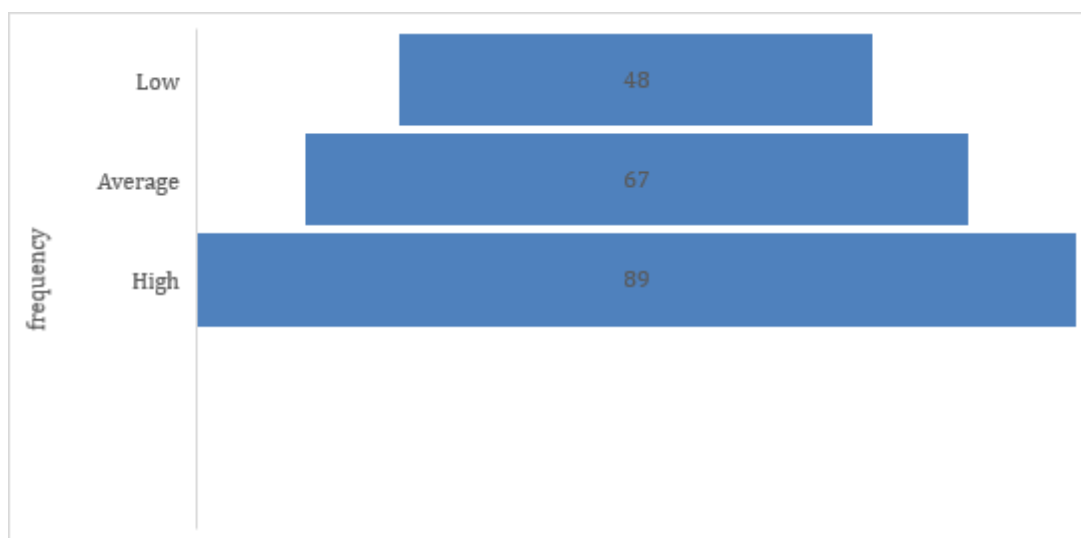


Figure 15: Rating the Contributions of IDPs to socio-economic development in Foubot

Source: Field work 2021.

Figure 14 shows that 89 respondents out of 204 study participants which represent 43.6% rated their contributions to socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-divisions as high, following the same view 67 people which represents 32.8% of the respondents rated it as being average, this is as opposed to 23.5% of the respondents which represents 48 who rated their contributions to the development in Foubot Sub-divisions as being low.

From field observation and data analysis one can conclude that in one way or the other, IDPs contributes to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division. Through their various activities like farming, poultry, teaching, transportation and commercial activities.

IDPs have equally created associations like the NSO association, the NAIDP with the aim of bringing IDPs together, ameliorating their standard of living through community work, creating income generating activities like farming, poultry rearing and raising funds in case a member has problems.

Economically, IDPs have impacted the rate of economic activities in Foubot through the creation of jobs, offering of services, payment of taxes, carpentry and commerce which has helped to boost the economic sector. Increase in labour force in the agricultural sector has led to an increase in the production of crops. The excesses are being sold out to nearby places like Fouban, Bafoussam and Bangante. Also, people travel from different regions like Douala and Yaoundé to come and buy. The revenue gotten from these activities are being used for other purposes like feeding, education and health care. Socially, the number of teachers has added permitting the academic scheme of work to be covered.

Nevertheless, these IDPs are confronted with numerous challenges rendering some people inactive this can be explained by the 23.5% of IDPs who rated the contribution as low. Some of the challenges recorded during field work are elaborated in the subsequent paragraphs

2.7 Challenges faced by IDPs in contributing to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division

The problem of displaced persons has become in recent years an issue of global concern. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division face challenges in contributing to the socio-economic development. Some of these challenges are: housing problems, social integration, marginalisation, land tenure system, language barrier, health challenges, environment

constrains and administrative challenges. These challenges obstruct them from efficiently contributing to the social and economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Table 21: respondent opinion on the challenges they face in Foubot Sub-division

Clusters	total number of respondents	Housing	Inadequate job	Social integration	Transport challenges	Environmental challenges	Administrative	Insecurity	Land tenure
Northern	40	12	6	2	4	2	7	2	5
Southern	17	4	3	1	4	1	1	0	3
Central	114	29	25	12	2	12	15	26	3
Western	19	7	5	0	1	2	1	1	2
Eastern	14	4	2	2	2	0	0	1	3
Total	204	56	41	17	13	17	24	20	16
Percent (%)	100	19.28	21	8	6	8	12	10	7

Source field work 2021

From table 21, 28% of the total number of respondents face housing challenges, 21% face difficulties in having a job, 8% face problems of social integration, 6% face transportation problems, 8% face health challenges, 12% face land tenure problems, 10% face problem of insecurity and 7% face administrative challenges.

2.7.1 Housing challenges face by IDPs

According to field work investigation, shelter is one of the major problems faced by IDPs in Foubot sub-division. Majority of IDPs live in overcrowded conditions with poor hygienic conditions. Many of them live with their relatives and friends

Some because of financial constraints and unaffordable rents live in unoccupied room built by native and pay rents by working in their farm land.

'I have been in Foubot Sub-division for a year now with my children i don't give cash to my landlord as house rent instead i and my elderly children go and do farm work with the land lord thrice a month' said a widow in Foubot Sub-division. Again, some find themselves living in very low quality and out graded houses expose to risk which might be very harmful to them especially the children. Plate 7 shows an example of IDPs habitation.

Plate 12 : low structures occupy by IDPs



Source: Field work 2021

Photo A shows a widow sitting out of her house with her children.

Photo B Woman selecting grains at a risky upstairs without a balcony with her children.

Photo C unkept and risky building occupied by IDPs

Photo D low standard rooms rented by IDPs

2.7.2 Inadequate job opportunities

Inadequate job opportunity is another problem faced by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. IDPs face challenges in securing economic stability in their host community. They also lack a regular source of income as they most often only have occasional and temporary access to jobs in agriculture and small businesses. This limits their ability in efficiently contributing to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division. Majority of IDPs are involved in informal activities such as, call-boxes, small trades, hair dressing, and motor-bike transport. Very few are engaged in the formal sector.

2.7.3 Social integration

IDPs in Foubot sub- division also find it difficult to integrate. This is because of the uncommon nature of things as compared to their homeland. During interview, some IDPs made mention of the fact that they face difficulties in integrating because of language barriers and stigma. Foubot Sub-division is a French speaking zone so majority of its inhabitants speaks French, meanwhile most IDPs express themselves in English language as a result both parties finds it difficult to interact. IDPs also made mentioned of the fact that some people in their host community stigmatise them by running away from them and calling them ‘AMBA’ [a name which has been attributed to the boys fighting against military men in the North West and South West regions. Interview with some IDPs also revealed that language barrier has hindered the professional growth of some IDPs because of poor communication with co-workers. This frustrates them and limits their ability in contributing to the socio-economic development.

Table 22: Evaluation of IDPs views on their ease to societal integration and if they have ever suffered from any form of marginalization or discrimination

Names of cluster	Number of respondents	How do you evaluate your ease to societal integration			Have you ever suffered from any form of marginalization or discrimination?	
		Difficult	Average	Easy	Yes	No
Northern	40	23	8	9	21	19
Southern	17	9	3	5	10	7
Central	114	91	12	11	60	54
Western	19	4	7	8	11	8
Eastern	14	7	2	5	9	5
Total	204	134	32	38	111	93
Percentages	100	65	16	19	54	46

Source: fieldwork 2021

Table 22 shows that majority (65%) of the IDPs evaluated the ease to societal integration in Foubot to be difficult, 16% evaluated it to be average, and 19% of the respondents evaluated it to be easy.

Furthermore, a high percentage (54%) of the respondents confirmed that they have suffered from marginalization or discrimination as IDPs while the remaining 46% of the respondent's did not suffer from any form of marginalization or discrimination as IDP.

2.7.4 Transportation problem

IDPs practicing agriculture away from home finds it difficult to transport their crops from the farm to the house and market due to poor road and high transport fare. Bike riding is the common transportation facility in Foubot Sub-division during raining seasons, transportation of people and products from farm to market becomes very difficult because flooding as plate 11 illustrates. This is mostly common with IDPs living in far off places like Mahoun, Fochieya apart from the fact they are far from markets where they can easily sell their farm produce, the state of the roads are equally poor. Those living in suburbs and undertaking activities in town also complained of high transport fare. Plate 8 shows the poor quality of the roads.

Plate 13 : Poor state of road in Foubot Sub-division



Source: field work 2021

Photo A show poor farm and market road in Njimboutot 1

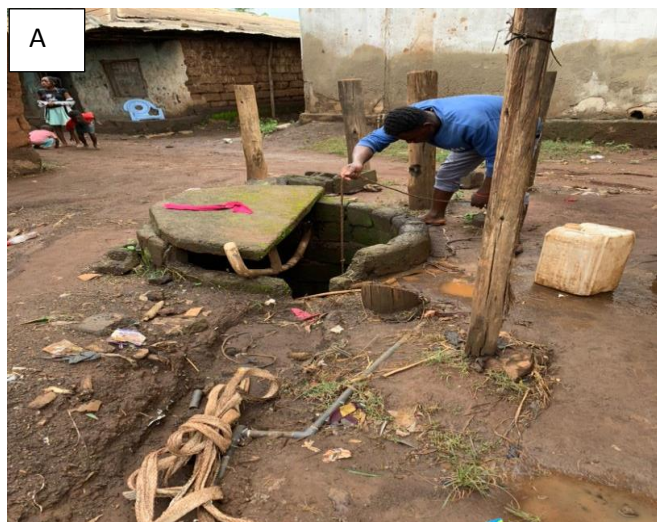
Photo B shows poor state of road in Mahouon during rainy period.

2.7.5 Environmental challenges

Environmental challenge is another factor limiting the contribution of IDPS to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division. Some IDPs in Foubot Sub-division face environmental challenges like pollution, over population, and public health issues as a result of these environmental challenges, some IDPs especially the aged face health challenges, some live in an unkept environment which serve as nursing grown for mosquitoes which later on cause disease like malaria. Some get water from unhygienic places and unprotected areas thus exposing their health to risk. The dumping of toxin like plastic in the environment pollute the soil and water. This contributes to health deterioration of IDPs thus affecting their productive capacity

Since 2020 I came to Foubot Sub-divion I am constanlty sick and diagnoses have revealed I am suffering from typhoid and malaria. I think it is as a result of water I drink the surrounding are constantly neglected which makes it prone to diseases and vectors. (55yrs old respondent in NJIMBOUT II).

Plate 14 : poor environment prone to vectors and diseases



Source: field work 2021

Photo A show Alan an IDP getting water from an unkept well exposed to dirty running water from rain and houses

Photo B shows IDPs and people of the host community carrying drinking water and washing dresses at a stream.

Photo C. Shows an unkept environment surrounding IDPs

Photo D shows a poorly dispose waste by IDPs in a building they occupy.

2.7.6 Land tenure.

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division have very little access to land for different reasons. The fact that they are not native of the host community possess some difficulties for land to be sold to them. IDPs frequently have low tenure security in Cameroon. Most of them have access to land through friends and relatives. Owning a land in Foubot Sub-division requires a lot of money due to increase in the price of land.

2.7.7 Insecurity.

Some IDPs find it difficult to integrate or find an adequate job to earn a living and consequently engage into criminal activities just to survive. This affects the safety of the local population thus limiting. Again, IDPs face insecurity problem like theft. Their crops cultivated are being stolen by unidentified individuals.

2.7.8 Administrative challenges.

Most IDPs have been deprived from their personal documents like birth certificate and national identity card in the course of escaping from the crises. The absence of this limit them from undertaking some activities. Again, they cannot easily move to the nearby town like Bafoussam and Foumban for fear of being embarrassed in the course of the journey.

2.8 General challenges face by IDPs in their areas of departure and those hosting them in Foubot Sub-division and Cameroon at large

The on-going armed conflict in the Lake Chad Basin region and the Anglophone region of Cameroon has caused massive displacement in North East Nigeria, Far North, South west and North West region of Cameroon forcing people to flee the violence and abandon their homes. The Far North Region of Cameroon is currently hosting some 89,000 Nigerian refugees, 236,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 59,000 returnees. The situation remains fragile with an estimated total of 2.1 million in need of assistance. The vast majority of IDPs and 30,000 out-of-camp refugees have found refuge in host communities. NRC's research from 2018 shows that many have no formal or written agreements to secure their tenure. Limited access to agricultural land and livelihoods opportunities, along with protracted displacement, is exhausting financial means and placing additional burdens on already scarce resources of displaced persons and the communities hosting them. This situation is increasing the risk of forced eviction and secondary displacement and having a negative impact on living conditions and social cohesion. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)'s Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) program has carried out an assessment of HLP challenges for communities affected by displacement across the departments of Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava and Logone et-Chari in the Far North of Cameroon. This section presents the challenges face by the IDPs in Foubot.

The field work observations and interview identified the following main challenges faced by displaced persons in accessing a place for refugees in Cameroon in general and Foubot in particular.

Living conditions in hosted accommodation

The majority of IDPs live in accommodations with a high level of cohabitation from multiple families. Housing Land and Properties in the Noun division of Cameroon is a big challenge to IDPs. According to field work interview, host families have welcomed IDPs into their homes without any formal arrangement or rental agreement in place. This has deteriorated the social relations between host communities and their guests.

Living conditions in rented accommodation

Many IDPs are living in rented overcrowded accommodations with high rental prices. Displaced families have exhausted their resources and many cases of unpaid rents were reported. IDPs are often left with no option but to join an informal settlement or to move from one accommodation to another. Some equally become servant to their landlords in order to repay the rent they couldn't pay.

Access to land and the construction of shelter

In most of those villages found in Foubot Sub-division, there are no formal mechanisms for attributing land to displaced persons in the medium to long term. IDPs are only granted temporary access to land for construction. However, this has implications on the status of the land and customary authorities have stated that 'the land on which shelters have been built by displaced persons cannot be considered belonging to them.

Access to land for livelihoods

Host communities and local leaders rent agricultural land for cultivation to IDPs for a fee or part of the harvest (sharecropping). While this might meet immediate needs, there is no formal modality in the long run and safe access to agricultural land for displaced persons.

Displaced women's housing land property (HLP) rights

Women face significant difficulties in securing rights over land and or inheritance rights though the Cameroon Constitution guarantees women the same property rights as men. This situation has been intensified by the crisis. Moreover, in practice, the attribution of land is handled by social and customary norms and the interpretation of religious laws. Women are not permitted to own or inherit land but may be given land for farming. However, all economic transactions are controlled by the male head of each household, and, upon the death of their husband, women may be evicted from land by family members. As tenants, displaced

women report also being forcibly evicted from land by owners. Rental contracts are for the most part verbal and landlords may not respect the terms of the agreement if a woman is unaccompanied by a male relative.

Housing land property and legal identity documentation

Issues around property rights have been aggravated by the absence of legal identity documentation. For example, in order to approach the land administrator to initiate any formal procedure, it is necessary to present a proof of identity. The research revealed that women were most likely to be affected by this lack of documentation with a specific impact on their HLP rights. For example, the lack of a marriage certificate can hinder a woman from obtaining her husband properties in case of death or property rights during matrimonial disputes (divorce).

Undocumented and illegal housing land property transactions

Social and economic pressures have led to a proliferation of illegal land transactions and transaction wrongly executed. This has equally led to land speculations and an increase in disputes. IDPs are victims of multiple sales or renting of the same parcel of land or property and face insecure tenure or loss of assets as a result.

2.8.1 Challenges as a result of disputes: Typology of housing land and property HLP disputes

1. Disputes related to contracts

Disputes related to rental agreements

Many IDPs have opted to rent rooms or properties but with insufficiently clear and documented rental agreements, which leave them unprotected and increases the risks of arbitrary and/or unlawful eviction. Disputes arising between landlords and tenants as available resources are exhausted and the displaced find themselves without the means to meet rental obligations.

Disputes related to non-repayment of loans of agricultural land and merchandise

IDPs may acquire agricultural land in their host community on the basis of an agreement in which the IDP is to pay the land owner with part of the harvest. IDPs may also borrow merchandise on the agreement that the value of the goods will be repaid with interest. These types of arrangements existed prior to the conflict but are now practiced more widely. However, IDPs are facing challenges in repaying these debts leading to a rise in disputes.

2. Conflicts around natural resources

Disputes related to the use of water points

The additional demographic pressure on local communities caused by displacement has exacerbated pre-existing competition for water. In Njimbout II, disputes between IDPs and host communities were reported regarding access and management of water points.

Conflicts between agriculturalists

Interviews indicated a high frequency of conflicts between livestock farmers and those cultivating agricultural crops. The agricultural farmers complain of animals eating up their crops and destroying their farmlands. This also reflects an inter-ethnic conflict between these two groups. These tensions have increased along with the influx of internally displaced and the additional pressure placed on natural resources.

3. Institutional conflicts

Conflicts related to administrative procedures and land speculation

The land management system in Cameroon considers certain types of land transactions as illegal (for example the sale of public land). Nevertheless, social and economic pressures have led to the vulgarisation of such transactions. The sales of land are not executed correctly leading to disputes over the status of the property which is a challenge to the IDPs.

Double renting and double selling.

The increase in demand on housing has resulted in cases of multiple sales or renting of the same parcel of land. A key informant provided an example of a host community member who had rented his parcel of land to two separate tenants. It was necessary for a third party to intervene in the dispute and assist one of the parties to reclaim the rent paid.

Absence of civil and identity documentation.

Issues around HLP rights have been aggravated by the absence of civil and identity documentation. The research revealed that IDPs were more likely to be affected by lack of documentation.

Conclusion

Internal displaced persons have diverse positive contributions on their host community; Foubot Sub-division. These contributions are felt on the socio-economic development of the community in different aspects such as housing, infrastructures, security, agriculture, transport and commerce. Nevertheless, the environment witnessed negative

impacts as a result of the activities of human population. Despite the fact that their contributions are significant, they are confronted with a number of challenges such as land tenure, health challenges, inter-ethnic conflicts.

CHAPTER 3

EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES TAKEN BY POLICY EXECUTORS TO ASSIST INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTER

3.0 Introduction

The phenomenon of internal displacement is persistently affecting many places in the world. Thus calling both public and private bodies to come together and establish durable solutions to help the affected population. Cameroon has been confronted to this problem of internal displacement for about 10 years now with the Boko Haram and the Anglophone crises. This has caused the displacement of people from the affected regions to nearby secured places. In Cameroon, the state has been assisting migrants in diverse ways. In order to respond to our hypothesis 3, this chapter will bring out the actors involve in the assistance of IDPs, the initiative put in place by different actors and the effectiveness of the measures.

3.1 Actors involve in assisting internally displace persons and their roles.

In this part, we will be discussing the various actors that are in one way or the other involved in helping the IDPs regain a source of livelihood. This constitutes the state, individual or private actors, philanthropist and cultural association.

3.1.1 The Government

The African Union convention for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons in Africa, also known as the 2009 Kampala Convention, stipulates that governments are responsible for the internally displaced persons on their territory. (Kampala Convention, 2009) This makes each government the major stakeholder as far as the wellbeing of the IDPs is concerned. This procedure was respected diligently with the ratification of the Kampala Convention on 06/04/2015 and was sent to the African Union (AU) on 24/05/2017. (AU Kampala Convention status, 2019). Before these dates though, the government had been respecting and following the convention since its entry into force on December 6th 2012 and after its 15th ratification by member states. Under the supervision of the President of the Republic, and the control of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, is in charge of all issues related to all internally displaced persons in Cameroon through the directorate of civil protection, located in the capital city, Yaounde. (un-spider.org). The work of the ministry is further decentralised in the ten regions with the Governors' offices, each of

which holds a regional office in charge of civil protection matters. These structures are responsible for the wellbeing of internally displaced persons in Cameroon. Again, the Cameroon government through the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territorial Administration (MINEPAT), has put in place measures to ensure the safety of IDPs in the host communities and to meet up their basic needs.

The government through the ministry of economy, planning and territorial administration (MINEPAT) has put in measures to ensure the safety of IDPs in the host community and to meet up with their basic needs. In 2019, the ministry of territorial administration Paul Atanga Nji, distributed basic needs to IDPs in Foubot.

3.1.2 NGOs and their role

The effects of the on-going Boko Haram and the socio-political crisis in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon that started about 10 and 4 years respectively ago, has slowed down economic activities in the affected regions and called for the intervention of the state and other humanitarian bodies. To this effect, many local and international NGOs came up with a humanitarian response plan to ensure the security of IDPs in their host communities and to meet up with their basic needs. These NGOs include international organisations like the World Bank, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN, NRC, OCHA, Red Cross and WHO. All these NGOs work in collaboration with the Cameroon government in order to meet up with their objectives. The crisis in the Northwest and Southwest Region is chiefly coordinated by OCHA.

3.1.2.1 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

Created on December 14th 1950, the UNHCR is a UN non-profit organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It is in charge of refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, returnees and their resettlement (unhcr.org). By definition, this organization has the responsibility to see into the wellbeing of persons wherever they may be and support the governments in organising and facilitating humanitarian aids. Despite the fact that the UNHCR has demonstrated absolute capacity in responding rapidly and robustly to humanitarian crises with large-scale forced displacement, cognisant of the fact that its capacity to save and secure lives, to protect rights and pursue solutions to forced displacement has been built over decades and is part of their culture and reflex. The commission is well placed to play a positive role in the lives of IDPs.

Amongst other objectives, the policy promotes the primary responsibility of the State, where relevant. Non-State actors respond and resolve internal displacement by

complementing and reinforcing national response efforts and taking into account the political complexities and particular challenges presented when displacement is itself a result of government action or inaction (PUES IDPs/UNHCR/Jordi Mata, 2019).

Furthermore, it stimulates and contributes to the government efforts to address the needs of IDPs including those who are integrating locally, returning to their places of origin or settling in another part of the country, as well as the wider displaced affected community.

3.1.2.2 United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The United Nations office for Humanitarian affairs was established by the United Nations general assembly in December 1991. Its headquarters is found in New York, in the United States, and in Geneva, Switzerland. The mandate of OCHA stems from the General assembly resolution 46\182 of December 1991. In Cameroon its main office is in Yaounde, alongside 02 Sub-offices in Bamenda and Buea.

It works to overcome obstacles that impedes humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system. OCHA has supported more than 170 humanitarian organisations that are providing emergency assistance to IDPs.

OCHA is guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, diversity, trust, gender equality, and independence, national and local ownership (UNocha.org). OCHA is therefore the UN office providing support to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), with its mandate giving it the responsibility of taking care of affected people in internally displaced situations through the coordination of assistance and protection towards the IDPs (UNocha.org).

OCHA equally through the ERC makes the voice of the affected heard by championing humanitarian principles, actions, and equally providing solutions aimed at reducing humanitarian needs, risk and vulnerabilities. It is vital to know that OCHA is not an agency directly engaged in delivering humanitarian services but literally acts as a facilitator in providing support to the humanitarian systems, by ensuring that the affected people get the required protection and assistance (UNocha.org).

The agency equally tries to prevent or eradicate any obstacle(s) preventing humanitarian assistance from getting to the affected persons in crisis situations. With its leadership skills, she mobilizes resources and assistance on behalf of the humanitarian system.

The voice of OCHA has also been felt by the Cameroon authorities since the outbreak of the on-going crisis. Ursula Mueller, the United Nations Assistant Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator was in Cameroon for a four days' visit in February 2018 during which she exchanged with the Minister of External Relations and the Governor of the Far North region of Cameroon (OCHA, 2018).

OCHA also works on health and nutrition, in collaboration with WHO. They help to build and maintain access to health services in the Southwest and Northwest Regions of Cameroon. They also partner with UNICEF to ensure children access education and potable water.

3.1.2.3 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)-Cameroon 2019 role to forced displaced persons

NRC started activities in Cameroon in April 2017 and is currently responding to three humanitarian crises (IDPs inclusive) simultaneously. In response to the needs of people affected by crisis, NRC opened an office in the Southwest Region in June 2018, and a Sub-office in North West region in March 2019. In these regions, they provide emergency assistance to internally displaced populations.

NRC supports local authorities in improving children's access to quality education. Also, the NRC identifies challenges related to civil documentation and provides free information, counselling and legal assistance to displaced people, returnees and host populations. NRC offers the following assistance:

- train primary school teachers in psychosocial support
- rehabilitate and equip classrooms damaged during conflict
- distribute learning materials to teachers and writing material to pupil/students
- support access to accelerated education for out-of-school children
- visit communities to register cases and counsel displaced people who lack identity documents and birth certificates
- support displaced people who encounter administrative barrier in accessing civil documentation

This organisation also identifies challenges related to access to housing, land and property (HLP) rights for affected populations and carry out the following.

- visit communities to register HLP related cases and counsel displaced people on their HLP rights.
- train humanitarian NGOs on HLP rights as cross-cutting issues.

- Train local authorities on HLP rights and collaborative dispute resolutions.

They work to ensure that displaced people and returnees have dignified shelters for physical protection in the following ways:

- by distributing mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, and other essential items
- provide emergency shelters for displaced populations in informal settings during acute phases of an emergency
- Provide material support to construct permanent shelters for returnees whose homes were destroyed during the conflicts.

They support local authorities and communities in operating and maintaining water systems to provide safe drinking water. They also:

- distribute hygiene kits
- distribute menstrual hygiene kits to women and girls
- distribute trash cans in schools
- repair broken boreholes and construct new ones
- train and support water management committees
- support councils with spare parts and borehole maintenance toolkits
- construct emergency institutional and family latrines
- conduct hygiene promotion activities including cholera prevention
- raise awareness on Covid-19 and measures to reduce the risk of infection

The main objective of this humanitarian response operation is to continue to provide life-saving assistance and protection to people affected by the crisis, promoting long-term voluntary and safe solutions when relevant and attainable.

3.1.2.4 International committee of the Red Cross

The ICRC regional delegation is base in Yaounde since 1992. The ICRC protects and helps people displaced by violence, restore family links, and foster the development of the national societies in affected regions. This organisation aims at:

- promoting international humanitarian law
- visiting people deprived of their liberty
- restoring family links
- monitoring the plight of undocumented migrants

- providing relief
- Cooperating with the national societies.

In 2018, the international Red Cross paid a visit to IDPs in Foubot Sub-division and distributed about 250m² of land to IDPs who had registered. In 2020 the organisation went again to Foubot this time around it distributed bags of fertilisers and 40 thousand FCFA to each family of IDPs.

3.1.2.4 International displacement monitoring centre [IDMC]

The international displacement monitoring centre is an international non-governmental organization established in 1998 by the Norwegian Refugee Council in Geneva. It is focused on monitoring and providing information and analysis on the world's IDPs.

The IDCM contributes to improving national and international capacities to protect and assist the millions of people around the globe who have been displaced within their own country. IDMC also develops statistics and analysis on the world's IDPs.

It is funded by the US Agency for international development, Norwegian ministry of foreign Affairs, Liechtenstein Ministry of foreign Affairs, the European Commission, the international organization for migration, the UK Department for international development, the German Federal Foreign Office, UNISDR, UNHCR and Charity Aid foundation.

3.1.2.5 Philanthropists

Philanthropists are the bodies helping IDPs to meet up with some necessities. Many countries in the globe face financial challenges, thus making it hard to meet up with the ever-increasing humanitarian needs and depending solely on governments or NGOs. Sustainable growth however is a phenomenon experienced around the globe by many countries, hence leading to significant changes in support that usually come in from NGOs and some official donors to the needy (Brian, et al., 2012). Private donors being figured out as playing vital roles in developmental and humanitarian issues both nationally and internationally, either as direct operators, in partnership with governments, NGOs and civil society organizations as giant givers (Brian, et al., 2012). Many well-known NGOs however trace their beginnings from private individuals wishing to give money for charitable or humanitarian purposes both nationally and internationally. Some of these private donors however seek to meet the needs of the vulnerable either in person or through family members.

3.1.2.6 Cultural associations

Cultural associations are one of the actors involved in identifying and providing information concerning IDPs. In Foubot Sub-division some of the cultural associations surveyed were the Banso association Meeting and the Nkambe association meeting held monthly. The main objective of these associations is to bring the people in Foubot Sub-division together and to build the spirit of solidarity.

They identified and recorded hundreds of displaced persons from Bamenda and neighbouring villages.

The associations provide school materials such as books, pens, rulers and pencils for IDPs who student as a way of are encouraging them. Contribute fund and undertake communal activities like farming and livestock rearing. The displaced persons are involved in activities like teaching in private institutions, farming and small businesses. Some members of the association, who are non-IDPs, provide temporal jobs for some IDPs such as domestic services and farm work.

3.1.2.7 Noun association of internally displace people (NAIDP)

The NAIDP is an association created by some IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. It was legalised on the 26th of September 2018. It is made up of about 573 members. The aim of this association is to help bring IDPs together, ameliorate each other's standard of living through income generating activities like farming, poultry farming. In the association, they also undertake communal works. They rent vast pieces of land, cultivate and share the harvest among themselves and to those who cannot undertake activities like old people, patients and women on maternity (field work 2021).

The subsequent paragraph further examines measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in contributing to the socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division and the results presented on table 22 were obtained.

3.2 Measures taken by policy executors to assist IDPs.

IDPs are subject to heightened vulnerabilities in areas of personal safety, human rights, and livelihoods. They are often unable to escape the effects of armed conflicts and can fall victim to violence. Women and children, who make up the majority of IDPs, face an acute risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, IDPs are often in need of protection and assistance in finding adequate shelter, food, medical treatment, and employment. They also suffer discrimination because of being displaced and can be denied access to governmental services, rights to vote and participate in public life. The loss, destruction or confiscation of

identity, and other important personal documentation is a common occurrence in situations of displacement as well. IDPs are also confronted with the high risk of losing ownership of their houses, properties, and land. This dispossession can lead to loss of livelihoods and economic security as well as physical security James, (2019).

Table: 23 Measures taken by policy makers to assist IDPs

Is there any organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division?			Does Foubot council have record of IDPs?	
Response	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
No	164	80	151	74
Yes	12	6	22	11
I don't know	28	14	31	15
Total	204	100	204	100

Source: Field data 2021

3.2.1 Is there any organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division?

Table 23 above shows that out of 204 respondents, 164 representing (80%) rejected the existence of any organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. 12 respondents which is (6%) affirmed that there is an organisation in charge of IDPs while the remaining 28 respondents which represents 14%, affirmed to the fact that they do not know if there is an organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division.

As observe in table 22, more respondents were of the fact that there is no organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division meanwhile 6% were of the opinion that there is an organisation in charge of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division. This was followed by the respondents with no opinion. They constitute 14%.

3.2.2 Does the Foubot council register IDPs?

Table 23 equally shows that 182 respondents with a percentage of 74% believed that the council of Foubot Sub-division do not register IDPs and 22 respondents having 11%, were of the opinion that Foubot council register IDPs while 15% representing 31 respondents out of 204 study participants affirmed that, they don't know if or not Foubot council registers IDPs.

From field investigation, IDPs were at first registered at the council but as time went by this task was attributed to quarter heads which led to the ineffective flow of information concerning the registration process of IDPs reasons why it accounted for 74%. Field investigation helped to clarify this view as one could realize that IDPs were no longer

registered at the council but by quarter heads. Those who were of the opinion that Foubot council register IDPs constituted 11% and were those who migrated early to the Sub-division in 2016 when the crises started. 31 respondents out of 204 participants had no knowledge of whether IDPs are being registered or not.

In addition to that, personnel from the council complained that many IDPs were reluctant to register for fear of the unknown probably due to the trauma they went through during displacement especially those that were displaced because of the crises took them unaware.

Photo 3: shows IDPs in Foubot enrolling themselves by the quarter head of Nguongoun and his representatives.



Source: IAEB Foubot

Table 24: Respondents view on if they have received help from the state and if there are measures put in place to ameliorate living conditions

Names of clusters	Number of respondents	Have you ever received grant or subsidy from the government		Are there measures put in place by the state to help IDPs live comfortably		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	I don't know
Northern cluster	40	34	6	30	3	7
Southern cluster	17	12	5	10	2	5
Central cluster	114	105	9	96	5	13
Western cluster	19	17	2	10	5	4
Eastern cluster	14	12	2	9	1	4
Total	204	180	24	155	16	33
Percentages	100	88	12	76	8	16

Source: field work 2021

3.3 Have you receive any grant or subsidy from the government or any NGO

According to field work investigation and observation, IDPs in Foubot Sub-division were more of the opinion that they have not receive grants nor subsidies from the government

nor any NGO giving a total percentage of 88% and 12% of the respondent affirmed they had received grants and subsidies from the government.

The 88% of the respondents who said they haven't received grants nor subsidies was because most of them had not register as IDPs and because of this, they could not be identified and supported neither by the government nor NGOs.

Again, field investigation from the council showed that many IDPs were reluctant to register as they do not see the need. The Secretary General of Foubot council attested that *“when we organize registration for IDPs no one comes. It is only when there are few things to share that we see population”*. At the end of investigations, it was recorded that most IDPs do not register because they do not see the need as according to them, when aids come, only few IDPs are chanced to have because natives share among themselves and their relatives.

11.8% of the respondents who had received grants or subsidies were mostly those who benefited from the Prime minister's visit in 2019 and that of the Red Cross who distributed land to 250 families.

Plate 15 : IDPs receiving aids



Source: field work 2021



Source: Cameroon tribune

Photo A shows an IDP in her home with a smile on her face after receiving aids from the researcher (Mekachie kakeu).

Photo B shows the PM with some IDPs holding some of the thing he brought to assist them.

3.4 Are there measures put in place by the state to help IDPs live comfortably?

IDPs in Foubot Sub-division gave their options in terms of the existence of measures put in place by state officials to assist them. As seen in table 24, 155 (76) respondents were of the opinion that there are no measures put in place by any state official to help IDPs live comfortably, while 16 respondents representing (8%) were of the opinion that

there are measures put in place by state official to help IDPs live comfortably and 33 (16%) respondents out of 204 were of the opinion that they do not know if there are measures. Field observation and investigations proved that one of the reasons why IDPs don't know about the measures put in place is because they are in areas that are difficult to access like Mahaoun. Again, little campaigns have been done in these areas to raise awareness to the IDP.

Table 25: Effectiveness of measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs

Name of cluster	If there are measures are they effective?		
	yes	no	I don't know
Northern	5	4	31
Southern	6	1	10
Central	16	31	67
Western	2	10	7
Eastern	3	0	11
Total	32	46	126
Percentages	16%	23%	61%

Source: Field work 2021

From table 24 above, 16% of our study participant considered the measures put in place to be effective, 23% were of the opinion that the measures put in place by policy executors are not very effective and 61% of the respondents simply did not have any idea whether the measures are effective or not.

During focus group discussion, IDPs made mention of the fact that the measures were not effective because they are not frequent and are small. They also made mention of lack of information. Most IDPs are not aware when enrolments are done.

During field work investigations, an interview was done with some personalities of Foubot Council like the SG, the CDO to know whether there are measures put in place by the government to assist IDPs in Foubot and if they are effective. They confirmed the opinion of some respondents that there are measures but are not effective because of some constrains like insufficient finances.

3.5 Challenges face by policy executors in assisting IDPS

This section examines some challenges faced by stakeholders involve in assisting IDPs. These stakeholders equally strive to provide effective responses to IDPs by identifying, protecting and supporting them. This support goes from them fleeing their conflicts zones, settling in their host community and earning a living. They are however confronted to challenges which emanate from the need to tailor humanitarian approaches and interventions

to urban contexts as well as to the specific characteristics of the internally displaced populations.

Reaching out to the IDPs

Internal displacement can be difficult to identify and monitor as it tends to be an invisible phenomenon. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are widely scattered across the cluster. They are merged within host communities as opposed to being physically separated from the resident population. As a result, they are often lost in the urban multitude and dissolved into the surrounding poverty. This is compounded by the fact that some IDPs keep a low profile due to the concern for their personal safety. This fear is justified by the fact that they view the authorities (who may have contributed to their displacement) as a threat or because they are being pursued by armed forces. They avoid registration, conceal their situation and sometimes are even obliged to live in secrecy.

Furthermore, internal displacement tends to occur in a gradual or less obvious fashion. The lack of official recognition of the phenomenon may further contribute to its low visibility. Intra-urban displacement can go even more unnoticed as it is frequently perceived as voluntary movement. The shorter the physical distance between peoples places of habitual residence and their displacement location, the more it can be misreported as ordinary movement from one place to another within the same city, except when it occurs on a large scale (Angela 2017) One of the main challenges for actors, therefore, is to be able to identify and reach out to the IDPs for the purpose of assessing their needs, in comparison to those of the host populations, and engaging with them to ensure their participation in the design and implementation of responses. In Foubot Sub-division for example only few IDPs enrol because of lack of official documents like birth certificates and national identity card, some don't see the need, and others are simply traumatised due to what they went through in the course of displacement. Again the fact that the number of IDPs keeps on increasing renders the process complex.

Insufficient finances

Insufficient finance limits the capacity of NGOs, association and philanthropists to effectively reach out to IDPs. The lack of funding reduces the number of families to be reached out. For example, the Noun association for internally displace persons helping capacity is very limited because of inadequate finances and lack of human resources.

3.6 coping strategies for state officials and non-governmental organisation

Due the multiple constrains face by policy executors, some coping strategies are being proposed so as to ameliorate the situation. These strategies are directed towards

humanitarian organizations in coordination and consultation with the Cameroon authorities.

Some of the strategies include:

- **Ensure that housing land property (HLP) is integrated into humanitarian responses**

Housing land property should be integrated into humanitarian interventions, such as shelter, food security and livelihoods, to prevent the risk of eviction and exploitation and to strengthen the safety and resilience of those affected by the crisis. The donor community should fund HLP programs as a key component of the humanitarian response.

- **Improve IDPs' living conditions and security of tenure**

It is important to increase access to HLP programs that provide legal aids and related support with rental agreements. Awareness-raising activities can also increase understanding between landlords and displaced households and help strengthen security of tenure and community cohesion.

- **Conduct additional research on the HLP rights of women**

Affected by displacement in the Far North, North West, and South West region of Cameroon, the government should identify practical solutions to support their enjoyment of HLP rights. The provision of free legal assistance and awareness-raising activities on the equal rights of men and women to HLP and access to justice will support women to claim and enjoy these rights during displacement

- **Administrative challenges**

Bring up solutions to IDPs who misplaced their document in the course of escaping from the crises from the crises.

- Foubot being an agricultural zone with majority of IDPs engage in farming, policy executors should give more of aid which can help them in this domain. Some of these include fertilisers, cutlasses, hoes and pesticides.

Conclusion

According to field work data and investigations, there are measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division though they have a lot of setbacks due to challenges such as limited finances and difficulties in identifying IDPs. Due to these challenges the state has decentralise actions by attributing the enrolment of IDPs to quarter heads in order to touch a high percentage of the population.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Findings

This study concentrates on the impact of IDPs on land availability and Socio-Economic development in Foubot Sub-division. In an attempt to accurately diagnose the problems stated, which are land availability, unemployment, discrimination, limited shelter for accommodation, exposure to health risk and inadequate finances (which are challenges face by IDPs in Foubot Sub-division), a general objective and three specific objectives were set. The main goal of these objectives was to evaluate the extent to which IDPs affects the available land in Foubot Sub-division, it examines how the presence of IDPs has influence socio-economic development, the measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs and the challenges they face not leaving out the coping strategies of the IDPs and policy executors. Data on the extent to which the objective of the study have been meet is presented in three chapters. This same data has been used to test and validate the stated hypothesis.

Testing of Hypothesis, analysis and discussions of the results

The testing of each hypothesis is based on the theory of perception in action that was drawn from the respondent's view and quantified through the survey instrument administered. The notion that perception is a requisite property of animate action: that without perception research would be unguided and without taking an action on that perception, it would serve no purpose was the foundation for the series of verification and validations of the stated hypotheses. Knowledge is the foundation of process in which attitude, norms and perceptions of possibilities to act are carefully monitored to clarify and decide between behavioural alternatives.

To verify these hypotheses a statistical tool notably correlational analysis was used to analyse the studied data. Based on this tool, the decision of whether to reject the null hypothesis is based on the following criteria. Since the study hypotheses are tested at 5% level of significance, if the significance value of the correlation coefficient is less than 0.05 (5%) then the null hypothesis will be rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis. If on the other

hand significance value of the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.05 (5%) then the null hypothesis will not be rejected, implying that the alternative will be rejected.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 1

Research hypothesis 1 guided the study to collect relevant data to establish the link between internally displaced persons and their influence on land availability in Foubot Sub-division. This hypothesis captures the different activities IDPs undertake on land. To verify the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, the responses of the respondents on table 26 were exploited.

Table 26: Analysis on what IDPs use land for

Cluster	Agriculture	Business point	Construction of houses	Others
Northern	21	13	6	0
Southern	7	3	5	2
Central	82	23	6	3
Eastern	15	1	2	0
Western	6	8	1	0
Total	131	48	20	5
Percentage (%)	64	24	10	2

Source: Field work, 2021.

In a bid to establish the relationship between variables, the opinion of the purpose of how IDPs influence land availability, a constituency table was developed and a null and alternative form of hypothesis was equally stated.

The constituency table will thus be.

Table 27: Testing hypothesis I

Observed value (O)	Expected Value (E)	O-E	O-E ²	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
21	10.2	10.8	116.64	11.44
13	10.2	2.8	7.84	0.77
6	10.2	-4.2	-17.64	-1.73
0	10.2	0	0	0
7	10.2	0.7	0.49	0.05
3	10.2	-7.2	-51.84	-5.1
5	10.2	-5.2	-27.04	-2.7
2	10.2	8.2	67.24	6.6
82	10.2	71.8	5155.24	505.4

23	10.2	12.8	163.84	16.1
6	10.2	-4.2	-17.64	-1.73
3	10.2	-7.2	-51.84	-5.1
15	10.2	4.8	23.04	2.26
1	10.2	-9.2	-84.64	-8.31
2	10.2	-8.2	67.2	6.61
0	10.2	0	0	0
6	10.2	-4.2	17.64	1.73
8	10.2	-2.2	-4.84	-0.47
1	10.2	-9.2	84.64	8.31
0	10.2	0	0	0
				Σ 487.6

Source; Table 22 based on Chi square statistics

$$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \text{ Calculated Chi Square Value} = 487.6$$

Critical chi square value = 21.026

Degree of freedom (df) = (c-1) (r-1) = (5-1) (4-1) = 4x3=12

Null Hypothesis: Internally displaced persons do not influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): Internally displaced persons influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division

The Chi square statistic ($\chi^2 = 487.6$), which is the calculated value and our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.05), and our degrees of freedom (df =12). Inferring from the Chi square distribution table at 12 degrees of freedom and reading along the row, we find that our calculated value of χ^2 (487.6) is above the critical value 21.026. Since our calculated value of χ^2 (487.6) is far above the critical value 21.026, we then reject the null hypothesis that; IDPs do not influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division. From these the alternative hypothesis, becomes obvious which is simply stated as internally displace persons influence land availability in Foubot Sub-division.

The relationship between IDPs and Land Availability in Foubot establishes a positive link. This means that increasing influx of IDPs into Foubot will imply that more quantity of the available land will be exploited. This increase will be in terms of physical land and in terms of the affordability. This goes in line with the Malthusian theory of migration which states that, an increase in population will make many people to demand for food. When IDPs influx into an area, it automatically increases the number of populations in the host communities resulting to an increase in the demand for food. Increase in the demand for food

will lead to high demand for cultivable land especially in an agricultural zone like Foubot Sub-division where most IDPs depend on agriculture.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 2

Research hypothesis 2 guided the study to collect relevant data to establish a link between the independent (IDPs) and depended on variables (socio-economic development) in Foubot Sub-division. This hypothesis establishes the contributions of IDPs to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division as it takes into consideration the activities of IDPs and how they contribute to the development of Foubot Sub-division. In order to verify this assertion, the respondents' responses on table 28 were exploited and analysed.

Table 28: IDPs view on their contributions to the socio-economic development of Foubot

Clusters	Tt No. of RESP	Yes	No	No idea	Tt number of yes Resp.	Economically	Socially	Culturally
Northern	40	27	9	4	27	20	3	4
Southern	17	11	4	2	11	7	1	3
Central	114	80	16	18	80	51	24	5
Western	19	9	7	3	9	7	0	2
Eastern	14	6	4	4	6	3	3	0
Total	204	133	40	31	133	88	31	14
Percent	100	65	20	15	65	66	23	11

Source: Field work 2021

Table 29: constituency table

Observed value (O)	Expected Value (E)	O-E	O-E ²	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
13	13.63	0.63	0.39	0.03
19	13.63	5.37	28.84	2.12
8	13.63	-5.63	-31.69	-2.33
16	13.63	2.37	5.62	0.41
12	13.63	-1.63	-2.66	-0.2
12	13.63	-1.63	-2.66	-0.2
3	13.63	-10.63	-112.99	-8.29

6	13.63	-7.63	-58.22	-4.27
8	13.63	-5.63	-31.69	-2.33
6	13.63	-7.63	-58.22	-4.27
5	13.63	-8.63	-74.48	-5.46
6	13.63	-7.63	-58.22	-4.27
49	13.63	35.37	1251.04	91.79
55	13.63	41.37	1711.48	125.57
10	13.63	-3.63	13.18	0.97
41	13.63	27.37	749.12	54.96
54	13.63	40.37	1629.74	119.57
19	13.63	5.37	28.84	2.12
6	13.63	-7.63	-58.22	-4.27
4	13.63	-9.63	-92.74	-6.80
9	13.63	-4.63	-21.44	-1.57
7	13.63	-6.63	-43.96	-3.23
7	13.63	-6.63	-43.96	-3.23
5	13.63	-8.63	-74.48	-5.46
3	13.63	-10.63	-112.99	-8.29
5	13.63	-8.63	-74.48	-5.46
7	13.63	-6.63	-43.96	-3.23
4	13.63	-9.63	-92.74	-6.80
2	13.63	-11.63	-135.26	-9.92
8	13.63	-5.63	-31.69	-2.33
				Σ 308.76

Source: field work 2021

Source: Table 23 based on Chi Square Statistic

$$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Chi square Value = 308.76

Degree of freedom (df) = (c-1) (r-1) = (6-1) (5-1) = 5x4=20

Null Hypothesis: Internally displaced persons do not contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): Internally displaced persons contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

The Chi square statistic ($x^2 = 308.76$), which is the calculated value, with our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.05), and our degrees of freedom (df =20). Referring from the Chi square distribution table at 20 degrees of freedom and reading along the row, we find that our calculated value of x^2 (308.76) is above the critical value 31.410. Since our calculated value of x^2 (308.76) is far above the critical value 31.410, we then reject

the null hypothesis that state: Internally displaced persons do not contribute to the socio-economic development of Foubot Sub-division and retain the alternative which states that; Internally displaced persons contribute to the socio- economic development of Foubot Sub-division.

Source: Computed by the researcher using SPSS

The link established between IDPs and Socio-economic Development in Foubot is positive. This means that increase in the influx of IDP into Foubot will increase the level of Socio-economic Development. This increase will be in terms of provision of services, production of goods and services, increase in the labour force and increase in the provision of social amenities to cater for the need of the increased population. This will give way to more developmental projects in areas with idle resources especially in a case where the IDPs are skilled and vibrant enough. The assertion of this hypotheses ties with the theory of migration system theory which states that, migration contribute to the change of the economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions of the receiving community. IDPs in Foubot Sub-division contribute to the socio-economic development through their activities such as agriculture, infrastructural development like schools, hotels, petit businesses such as provision stores, hair dressing, barbing and barbing saloons which as help to boost the economy of Foubot Sub-division.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 3

Research hypothesis 3 guided the study to collect relevant data to establish the link between measures put in place by policy executors and their activities to assist internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division which are not very effective

The effectiveness and realization of every activity usually encounter some difficulties before achieving its goals. However, the initiation of every activity is for the positive influence and enhancement of the population. Table 30 shows the response of respondent concerning the aspect of if measures put in place to assist IDPs in Foubot Sub-division are very effective or not.

Table 30: Effectiveness of measures put in place by policy executors to assist IDPs

Name of cluster	If there are measures are they effective?		
	Yes	No	I don't know
Northern	5	4	31
Southern	6	1	10

Central	16	31	67
Western	2	10	7
Eastern	3	0	11
Total	32	46	126
Percentages	16%	23%	61%

Source: field work 2021

In a bid to establish the relationship between measures put in place by policy executors and its effectiveness a constituency table was developed

Table 31: constituency table

Observed value (O)	Expected Value (E)	O-E	O-E ²	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
5	13.6	-8.6	73.9	5.43
4	13.6	-9.6	92.16	6.77
31	13.6	17.4	302.76	22.26
6	13.6	-7.6	57.76	4.24
1	13.6	-12.6	158.76	11.67
10	13.6	-3.6	12.96	0.95
16	13.6	2.4	5.76	0.42
31	13.6	17.4	302.76	22.26
67	13.6	53.4	2851.6	209.67
2	13.6	-11.6	134.56	9.89
10	13.6	-3.6	12.96	0.95
7	13.6	-6.6	43.56	3.20
3	13.6	-10.6	112.36	8.26
0	13.6	-13.6	184.96	13.6
11	13.6	-2.6	6.76	0.49
				$\Sigma=320.06$

Source: Table 23 based on Chi Square Statistic

$$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Calculated Chi Square Value = 320

Degree of freedom (df) = (c-1) (r-1) = (3-1) (5-1) = 2x4=8

Null Hypothesis: The measures put in place or taken by policy makers to assist internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division are very effective.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): The measures put in place by policy makers to assist internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division are not very effective.

The Chi square statistic ($\chi^2 = 320$), which is the calculated value, our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.05), and our degrees of freedom ($df = 8$). Inferring from the Chi square distribution table at 8 degrees of freedom and reading along the row, we find that our calculated value of χ^2 (320) is above the critical value 24.996. Since our calculated value of χ^2 (320) is far above the critical value 24.996, we then reject the null hypothesis that stated; the measures taken by policy maker to assist internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division are very effective and retain the alternative which states that; the measures taken by policy makers to assist internally displaced persons in Foubot Sub-division are not very effective. From field work investigations, the measures are not very effective because of insufficient finances, difficulties in identification of IDPs and the constant streaming in of IDPs

Suggestions

From the data collected, analysed and the results obtained, it is important to come up with some suggestions that will further this study and come up with possible solutions to the challenges faced by IDPs and the limitations of those involved in managing IDPs. For scientific research to be viable, it must contribute to the improvement of human conditions. In order to reduce the number of IDPs and to ensure their rights to basic needs, the government of Cameroon and those in charge of managing IDPs should take the following suggestions into consideration.

Raise awareness about Internally Displaced Persons Promoting greater national and international solidarity with people who are internally displaced is very important. Many IDPs interviewed spoke of discrimination against them because of their displacement and feels neglected by the government. Improving the understanding of root causes of displacement, as well as who the displaced and their hosts are, their socio-economic profiles, needs, associated protection risks, intentions, capacities and available resources, is essential to identifying a more targeted and comprehensive approach to solutions (UNHCR,2020).

The state should come up with framework in support of IDPs. IDPs themselves need to know what to expect from their governments and the international community when they are displaced. This framework can be on the development of policies and laws on the rights of IDPs and how to manage them.

The government can publicize and explain the provisions of their laws and policies on TV/Radio stations and different social media platforms and organise seminars with local NGOs and IDPs.

Also, the state or agencies in charge of IDPs should establish a closer relationship with IDPs. This will help IDPs to know what to expect from these agencies and more ready to cooperate with them.

Collection of more data to facilitate strategic and efficient decisions

Actors involved in the management of IDPs should invest more on data collection. If more data is collected on the composition and location of IDPs, decision making will be easier and effective

Facilitating and strengthening participation of IDPs

In context of any state activity like municipal and legislative elections, the government should ensure that IDPs face no barrier to their right to political participation, including access to documentation, voting and standing for office elections. An information and awareness campaign to inform IDPs about their right to vote and the process should be organised.

Improve housing conditions of IDPs

Improving the housing conditions of IDPs is very important. Increased resources are needed to ensure that IDPs do not spend long periods in substandard, squalid housing. IDPs should receive grants toward the building of homes, while municipalities should set aside plots of land for displaced populations and equip them with basic infrastructures (e.g. drinking water and basic sanitation). Solutions like these in different parts occupied by IDPs could go a long way toward addressing the serious shelter problem IDPs experience.

Ensure social and economic security for IDPs

This can be done through the Provision of food assistance to IDPs in need of food, provision of health care facilities, Encourage IDPs to engage in agricultural and commercial activities by supporting them more financially. Majority of IDPs in Foubot are engage in farming activities in this light, tools, seeds and agricultural equipment should be provided to them. This will permit them to expand their farmlands and businesses, Support IDPs in setting up income-generating activities, especially those relating to commerce. Moreover, policy executors should ensure that where reliefs materials are sent to IDPs it should not be diverted for other need

Return and resettlement as a solution

Many IDPs in Foubot Sub-division want to return home because of in comfort ability. The return process must be voluntary and informed. It must be undertaken on a non-

discriminatory basis and in conditions of safety and dignity. Mass information campaigns should be established to inform returning IDPs of their rights and to provide them with an accurate account of the situation in their areas of origin. For IDPs who do not wish to return home, they should not be forced to do so. As set forth in the Guiding Principles, IDPs should have choices to return, integrate where they currently reside, or resettle in another part of the country. The government and NGOs should lend support not only to IDPs who choose to return but to those who choose resettlement as well.

Administrative challenges

Bring up solutions to IDPs who misplaced their document in the course of escaping from the crises from the crises.

Establish a supplementary budget to strengthen protection capacity and response to IDPs in Cameroon.

The state can set an annual budget for authorities in charge of town planning and housing, control rents and price of land. Also, expand the provision of services and respect of IDPs' rights to include those in the host communities who also live in conditions of extreme poverty, it is not morally or legally justifiable that people experiencing the same degree of vulnerability and need receive different treatments. This expansion of the state's social services will permit the coexistence of IDPs and host communities, protect IDPs' rights and diminish the pressure exerted on the system by 'fake' IDPs.

Addressing protracted internal displacement and supportive durable solutions

In the context of protracted displacement as is the case in the Far-north, the government should include IDPs and host communities in its national development plan and social safety nets to increase income generating and livelihood opportunities for IDPs and host communities, and equally address housing and land disputes.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to evaluate how the presence of IDPs in Foubot Sub-division has influence land availability and socio-economic development in Foubot Sub-division. Specifically, it shows that IDPs in Foubot Sub-division to an extent has influence land availability and contributed to the socio-economic development through different projects and activities carried out in the Sub-division by them. Despite the fact that IDPs contribute to the socio-economic development of the Sub-division, they face a wide range of challenges

Many scholars have done various studies on people who end up as IDPs in different areas, with focus on the causes and forcers behind persons ending up in different urban areas. Some of the obvious reasons associated with such movements include poverty, political instability, and climate change, but in relation to Cameroon, political instability has been the significant catalyst that continues to result in rural to urban migration in the country. Most of these displaced persons while in rural or urban areas, try to develop the ability to create networks and resources needed to help them form a survival strategy in their host communities. With such situations where most persons are displaced from rural into urban areas, the set urban areas, are seen to constitute the end points for most of the displaced, holding them in a position with only the lowest paid jobs and most often in very harsh and vulnerable environments totally different from their habitual rural setting with most of them turning to local agricultural activities and petit business just for survival.

According to our study, it is important to note that Cameroon government, humanitarian and philanthropist has put in place some measures to assist and assure the survival of IDPs yet, the challenges still persist due to it ineffectiveness. To this effect, most IDPs strive by engaging in some activities. At their respective host communities, they have created associations and networks that see some of them getting jobs for themselves, most often in the informal sector with few in the formal sector irrespective of the constraints. Such networks are conceptualized by Kihato (2020) as daily practices of exchange as they mutually work to see everyone's needs covered or met. This network could be felt with the IDPs involvement in the actions put in place by some Organizations like the Red-Cross, where they are constantly in daily contact with the IDPs through some workshops and skill driven opportunities and communications.

Despite the numerous contributions of IDPs to the socio-economic development, with their challenges faced and the different attempt made by policy executors to assist them, the results are less satisfactory. In this light, it won't be an exaggeration to say that policy

executors should take better actions like carefully identifying the IDPs, get a well view of their challenges so as to avoid unnecessary or less helpful aids. Again, association should take into consideration the view point of all her members, avoid discrimination and apply solution that will be beneficial for all and not just those from a particular tribe. IDPs should equally comply with standard to avoid the destruction of the environment which turn to affect their health condition and activities.

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APPENDICES

The Chi Square Statistics

Types of Data:

There are basically two types of random variables and they yield two types of data: numerical and categorical. A chi square (χ^2) statistic is used to investigate whether distributions of categorical variables differ from one another. Basically, categorical variable yield data in the categories and numerical variables yield data in numerical form. Responses to such questions as "What is your major?" or "do you own a car?" are categorical because they yield data such as "biology" or "no." In contrast, responses to such questions as "How tall are you?" or "What is your G.P.A.?" are numerical. Numerical data can be either discrete or continuous. The table below may help you see the differences between these two variables.

Data Type	Question Type	Possible Responses
Categorical	What is your sex?	male or female
Numerical	Disrete- How many cars do you own?	two or three
Numerical	Continuous - How tall are you?	72 inches

Notice that discrete data arise fom a counting process, while continuous data arise from a measuring process.

The Chi Square statistic compares the tallies or counts of categorical responses between two (or more) independent groups. (Note: Chi square tests can only be used on actual numbers and not on percentages, proportions, means, etc.)

2 x 2 Contingency Table

There are several types of chi square tests depending on the way the data was collected and the hypothesis being tested. We'll begin with the simplest case: a 2 x 2 contingency table. If we set the 2 x 2 table to the general notation shown below in Table 1, using the letters a, b, c, and d to denote the contents of the cells, then we would have the following table:

Table 1. General notation for a 2 x 2 contingency table.

Variable 1

Variable 2	Data type 1	Data type 2	Totals
Category 1	A	B	a + b
Category 2	C	D	c + d
Total	a + c	b + d	a + b + c + d = N

Note: notice that the four components of the denominator are the four totals from the table columns and rows.

Suppose you conducted a drug trial on a group of animals and you hypothesized that the animals receiving the drug would survive better than those that did not receive the drug. You conduct the study and collect the following data:

Ho: The survival of the animals is independent of drug treatment.

Ha: The survival of the animals is associated with drug treatment.

Table 2. Number of animals that survived a treatment.

	Dead	Alive	Total
Treated	36	14	50
Not treated	30	25	55
Total	66	39	105

Applying the formula above we get:

$$\text{Chi square} = 105[(36)(25) - (14)(30)]^2 / (50)(55)(39)(66) = 3.418$$

Before we can proceed we need to know how many degrees of freedom we have. When a comparison is made between one sample and another, a simple rule is that the degrees of freedom equal (number of columns minus one) x (number of rows minus one) not counting the totals for rows or columns. For our data this gives $(2-1) \times (2-1) = 1$.

We now have our chi square statistic ($x^2 = 3.418$), our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.05), and our degrees of freedom ($df = 1$). Entering the Chi square distribution table with 1 degree of freedom and reading along the row we find our value of x^2 (3.418) lies

between 2.706 and 3.841. The corresponding probability is $0.10 < P < 0.05$. This is below the conventionally accepted significance level of 0.05 or 5%, so the null hypothesis that the two distributions are the same is verified. In other words, when the computed χ^2 statistic exceeds the critical value in the table for a 0.05 probability level, then we can reject the null hypothesis of equal distributions. Since our χ^2 statistic (3.418) did not exceed the critical value for 0.05 probability level (3.841) we can accept the null hypothesis that the survival of the animals is independent of drug treatment (i.e. the drug had no effect on survival).

Table 3. Chi Square distribution table.

Probability level (alpha)

Df	0.5	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.001
1	0.455	2.706	3.841	5.412	6.635	10.827
2	1.386	4.605	5.991	7.824	9.210	13.815
3	2.366	6.251	7.815	9.837	11.345	16.268
4	3.357	7.779	9.488	11.668	13.277	18.465
5	4.351	9.236	11.070	13.388	15.086	20.517

Chi Square Test of Independence

For a contingency table that has r rows and c columns, the chi square test can be thought of as a test of independence. In a test of independence the null and alternative hypotheses are:

Ho: The two categorical variables are independent.

Ha: The two categorical variables are related.

We can use the equation Chi Square = the sum of all the $\frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$

Here f_o denotes the frequency of the observed data and f_e is the frequency of the expected values. The general table would look something like the one below:

	Category I	Category II	Category III	Row Totals
Sample A	a	B	c	a+b+c
Sample B	d	E	f	d+e+f
Sample C	g	H	i	g+h+i
Column Totals	a+d+g	b+e+h	c+f+i	a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i=N

Now we need to calculate the expected values for each cell in the table and we can do that using the row total times the column total divided by the grand total (N). For example, for cell the expected value would be $(a+b+c)(a+d+g)/N$.

Once the expected values have been calculated for each cell, we can use the same procedure are before for a simple 2 x 2 table.

Observed	Expected	$ O - E $	$(O - E)^2$	$(O - E)^2 / E$

Suppose you have the following categorical data set.

Table. Incidence of three types of malaria in three tropical regions.

	Asia	Africa	South America	Totals
Malaria A	31	14	45	90
Malaria B	2	5	53	60
Malaria C	53	45	2	100
Totals	86	64	100	250

Appendix 1: Chi square statistical table

DF	0.995	0.975	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.002	0.001
1	0.0000393	0.000982	1.642	2.706	3.841	5.024	5.412	6.635	7.879	9.550	10.828
2	0.0100	0.0506	3.219	4.605	5.991	7.378	7.824	9.210	10.597	12.429	13.816
3	0.0717	0.216	4.642	6.251	7.815	9.348	9.837	11.345	12.838	14.796	16.266
4	0.207	0.484	5.989	7.779	9.488	11.143	11.668	13.277	14.860	16.924	18.467
5	0.412	0.831	7.289	9.236	11.070	12.833	13.388	15.086	16.750	18.907	20.515
6	0.676	1.237	8.558	10.645	12.592	14.449	15.033	16.812	18.548	20.791	22.458
7	0.989	1.690	9.803	12.017	14.067	16.013	16.622	18.475	20.278	22.601	24.322
8	1.344	2.180	11.030	13.362	15.507	17.535	18.168	20.090	21.955	24.352	26.124
9	1.735	2.700	12.242	14.684	16.919	19.023	19.679	21.666	23.589	26.056	27.877
10	2.156	3.247	13.442	15.987	18.307	20.483	21.161	23.209	25.188	27.722	29.588
11	2.603	3.816	14.631	17.275	19.675	21.920	22.618	24.725	26.757	29.354	31.264
12	3.074	4.404	15.812	18.549	21.026	23.337	24.054	26.217	28.300	30.957	32.909
13	3.565	5.009	16.985	19.812	22.362	24.736	25.472	27.688	29.819	32.535	34.528
14	4.075	5.629	18.151	21.064	23.685	26.119	26.873	29.141	31.319	34.091	36.123
15	4.601	6.262	19.311	22.307	24.996	27.488	28.259	30.578	32.801	35.628	37.697
16	5.142	6.908	20.465	23.542	26.296	28.845	29.633	32.000	34.267	37.146	39.252
17	5.697	7.564	21.615	24.769	27.587	30.191	30.995	33.409	35.718	38.648	40.790
18	6.265	8.231	22.760	25.989	28.869	31.526	32.346	34.805	37.156	40.136	42.312
19	6.844	8.907	23.900	27.204	30.144	32.852	33.687	36.191	38.582	41.610	43.820
20	7.434	9.591	25.038	28.412	31.410	34.170	35.020	37.566	39.997	43.072	45.315
21	8.034	10.283	26.171	29.615	32.671	35.479	36.343	38.932	41.401	44.522	46.797
22	8.643	10.982	27.301	30.813	33.924	36.781	37.659	40.289	42.796	45.962	48.268
23	9.260	11.689	28.429	32.007	35.172	38.076	38.968	41.638	44.181	47.391	49.728
24	9.886	12.401	29.553	33.196	36.415	39.364	40.270	42.980	45.559	48.812	51.179
25	10.520	13.120	30.675	34.382	37.652	40.646	41.566	44.314	46.928	50.223	52.620
26	11.160	13.844	31.795	35.563	38.885	41.923	42.856	45.642	48.290	51.627	54.052
27	11.808	14.573	32.912	36.741	40.113	43.195	44.140	46.963	49.645	53.023	55.476

28	12.461	15.308	34.027	37.916	41.337	44.461	45.419	48.278	50.993	54.411	56.892
29	13.121	16.047	35.139	39.087	42.557	45.722	46.693	49.588	52.336	55.792	58.301
30	13.787	16.791	36.250	40.256	43.773	46.979	47.962	50.892	53.672	57.167	59.703
31	14.458	17.539	37.359	41.422	44.985	48.232	49.226	52.191	55.003	58.536	61.098
32	15.134	18.291	38.466	42.585	46.194	49.480	50.487	53.486	56.328	59.899	62.487
33	15.815	19.047	39.572	43.745	47.400	50.725	51.743	54.776	57.648	61.256	63.870
34	16.501	19.806	40.676	44.903	48.602	51.966	52.995	56.061	58.964	62.608	65.247
35	17.192	20.569	41.778	46.059	49.802	53.203	54.244	57.342	60.275	63.955	66.619
36	17.887	21.336	42.879	47.212	50.998	54.437	55.489	58.619	61.581	65.296	67.985
37	18.586	22.106	43.978	48.363	52.192	55.668	56.730	59.893	62.883	66.633	69.346
38	19.289	22.878	45.076	49.513	53.384	56.896	57.969	61.162	64.181	67.966	70.703
39	19.996	23.654	46.173	50.660	54.572	58.120	59.204	62.428	65.476	69.294	72.055
40	20.707	24.433	47.269	51.805	55.758	59.342	60.436	63.691	66.766	70.618	73.402
41	21.421	25.215	48.363	52.949	56.942	60.561	61.665	64.950	68.053	71.938	74.745
42	22.138	25.999	49.456	54.090	58.124	61.777	62.892	66.206	69.336	73.254	76.084
43	22.859	26.785	50.548	55.230	59.304	62.990	64.116	67.459	70.616	74.566	77.419
44	23.584	27.575	51.639	56.369	60.481	64.201	65.337	68.710	71.893	75.874	78.750
45	24.311	28.366	52.729	57.505	61.656	65.410	66.555	69.957	73.166	77.179	80.077
46	25.041	29.160	53.818	58.641	62.830	66.617	67.771	71.201	74.437	78.481	81.400
47	25.775	29.956	54.906	59.774	64.001	67.821	68.985	72.443	75.704	79.780	82.720
48	26.511	30.755	55.993	60.907	65.171	69.023	70.197	73.683	76.969	81.075	84.037
49	27.249	31.555	57.079	62.038	66.339	70.222	71.406	74.919	78.231	82.367	85.351
50	27.991	32.357	58.164	63.167	67.505	71.420	72.613	76.154	79.490	83.657	86.661

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
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SCIENCES

FACULTY OF ARTS, LETTERS AND SOCIAL
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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE

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CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ET DE
FORMATION DOCTORALE EN SCIENCES
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FACULTE DES ARTS, LETTRES ET SCIENCES
HUMAINES

DEPARTEMENT DE GEOGRAPHIE

QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC: Influence of Internally Displaced Persons on land availability and their contribution to the socio-economic development of Foubot subdivision. *I assure you that the information provided is strictly confidential. I appreciate your willingness and honesty in responding to the questions. Kindly place a tick on the correct letter and provide brief answers where necessary.*

I. Personal Information

1. Quarter in Foubot
2. Sex: A] Male B] Female
3. Age group: A. Below 20 2] 21 – 40 3] 41 – 60 d] 60 and above
4. Occupation: A] Farmer B] Teacher C] Hair dresser D] Buyam sellam
5. Educational level A] FSCL/CEP B] GCE OL C] GCE AL D] None

II. Land availability is affected by IDP's in a considerable manner.

1. Are you; a] an IDP b] Native
2. If an IDP where are you from A] North West B] South West C] north
3. Do you own land here? A] Yes B] No
4. How did you obtain it? A] Heritage B] Bought it C] Rented
5. What caused your displacement? A] Natural disasters B] War c] economic instability D] others
6. For how long have you been here? A] 0-5 B] 6-10 c] 10-20 D] other
7. If you are a native has land prices increased as compared to the past/ before the arrival of IDP's? A] Yes B] No

8. Are the challenges or difficulties in acquiring land? A] Yes B] No
 9. If yes what kind of challenges
 10. Do you think land tenure system is affected A] Yes B] No
 11. How? _____
-

III. Socio-economic development is influenced by IDP's in Foubot subdivision

1. As an IDP what are some of the socio-economic developments you have brought or will bring in Foubot. A] School B] Businesses C] Churches D] Others
2. What is the state of development in Foubot? A] Good B] Very good C] Others
3. Do you think IDP's have influenced development in Foubot? A] Yes B] No c] i dont know
4. If yes how? A] agricluture b] payment of taxes c]infrastructure d] others .
5. If yes in which domain? A] Agriculture B] Economy C] Social D] All of the above

IV. Measures put in place by Policy executors and philanthropist body in securing the survival of IDP's in Foubot

1. As an IDP have you registered yourself at the council? A] Yes B] No
2. Have you received any grant or subsidy from the government, any NGO or lay individual? A] Yes B] No
3. If yes of what nature {food stuffs, housing}
4. How frequent, A] every week B] every month C] Once a year D] Others
5. Do IDPs effectively register themselves A) yes B) No
6. As a policy makers do you face challenges in identifying IDPs A) yes B) No
7. If yes what are the challenges

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

- 1) What is your name and what is your function in your region or municipality?
- 2) Does IDPs go in for registration? If yes or no justify
- 3) How many IDPs have you registered so far?

- 4) Why do you think the majority of IDPs are not officially registered?
- 5) What do the IDPs have to benefit if they register in your office?
- 6) What precise assistance does your municipality offer to IDPs?
- 7) What difficulties do you encounter? And, how do you try to overcome them?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ORGANISATIONS

- 1) What is your name and function in your organisation?
- 2) What are the objectives of the organisation?
- 3) What specific activities have you carried out to help IDPs in Foubot Sub-division?
- 4) How effective were the activities in improving the livelihoods of the IDPs?