**Aalborg University, Denmark**

Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Global Refugee Studies

**M.Sc. in Global Refugee Studies**

***Master’s Thesis***

**The Impact of Refugees on Host Communities: Case study of Chadian Refugees in Cameroon**

Written by: Supervised by:

**Catherine Bote Mugwoah**  **Vibeke Andersen**

# Table of Contents

[**CHAPTER I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION** 8](#_Toc325997471)

[1.1Background to the study 8](#_Toc325997472)

[1.2Problem formulation and definition 10](#_Toc325997473)

[1.3 Research Question 10](#_Toc325997474)

[1.4 Aim of the study 10](#_Toc325997475)

[1.5 Scope and limitation............................................................................................................................. 11](#_Toc325997476)

1.6 Organisation of the study...................................................................................................................... 11

[**Chapter II: METHODOLOGY** 12](#_Toc325997478)

[2.1 Introduction 12](#_Toc325997479)

[2.2 Research Structure 12](#_Toc325997480)

[2.3 Collection of Data 13](#_Toc325997481)

[2.4 Research design 14](#_Toc325997482)

[2.5 Study limitations 14](#_Toc325997483)

[2.6 Methodology for qualitative research 14](#_Toc325997484)

[**Chapter III: Conceptual and Theoretical Frame work 16**](#_Toc325997485)

[3.1 Definition of key concepts 16](#_Toc325997486)

[3.1.1 Refugee 16](#_Toc325997487)

[3.1.2 Resettlement 17](#_Toc325997488)

[3.1.2.Impact of resettlement 17](#_Toc325997489)

[2.1.3 Development 17](#_Toc325997490)

[3.2 Theoretical frame work 18](#_Toc325997491)

[3.2.1 Introduction 18](#_Toc325997492)

[3.2.2 Alternative Development theories 19](#_Toc325997493)

[3.2.3. Grassroots development 19](#_Toc325997494)

[3.2.4 Criticism of the Basic Need Approach 20](#_Toc325997495)

[2.3.5 Micro finance institution approach 21](#_Toc325997496)

[3.2.2 Social and Cultural dimension of development 26](#_Toc325997497)

[3.3 Development Policy. 28](#_Toc325997498)

[**Chapter IV: Empirical data and approach** 30](#_Toc325997499)

[4.1 Empirical data 30](#_Toc325997500)

[4.2 Empirical approach or Findings 31](#_Toc325997501)

[4.2.1 Relationship between the Chadian refugees and host communities. 31](#_Toc325997502)

[4.2.2 Type of problem faced by the Chadian refugees in their host community 32](#_Toc325997503)

[4.2.3 Court 33](#_Toc325997504)

[4.3 Socio-economic impacts of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host community 36](#_Toc325997505)

[4.3.1 Social impact of Chadian refugees on host communities. 36](#_Toc325997506)

[4.3.2 Educational impact of Chadian refugees on host community 36](#_Toc325997507)

[4.3.3 Impact on health and sanitation on host communities 37](#_Toc325997508)

[4.3.4 Economic impact on Chadian refugees on host communities. 37](#_Toc325997509)

[4.3.5 Agricultural impact of Chadian refugees on host communities in Garoua 37](#_Toc325997510)

[4.4 Cultural impact of Chadian refugees on host communities 39](#_Toc325997511)

[4.4.1 Political impact of the Chadian refugees on their host community 39](#_Toc325997512)

[**Chapter V: ANALYSIS** 42](#_Toc325997513)

[5.1 What are the challenges faced by the Chadian refugees as they settled in Cameroon 42](#_Toc325997514)

[5.1.1 What is the relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host communities? 42](#_Toc325997515)

[5.1.2 Problems faced by the refugees in their host communities. 43](#_Toc325997516)

[5.2 Impact of Chadian refugees on host communities 44](#_Toc325997517)

[5.2.1 Social impact 44](#_Toc325997518)

[5.2.2 Economic impact 47](#_Toc325997519)

[5.2.3 Cultural impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community. 50](#_Toc325997520)

[5.3The role played by UNHCR to improve the lives of refugees 50](#_Toc325997521)

[5.4 what is the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host communities, and what has been done by UNHCR to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. 52](#_Toc325997522)

[**Chapter VI:** 56](#_Toc325997523)

[Summary and Conclusion 56](#_Toc325997524)

[**REFERENCES** 58](#_Toc325997525)

**List of abbreviations**

OAU: Organization of African unity

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees

IRO: International Refugee Organization

IEFR: International Emergency Food Reserve

WFR: World Food Program

NGO: Non Governmental Organization

WHO: World Health Organization

ILO: International labor Organization

MFIs: Micro Finance Institutions

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

NPA: New Policy Appraisal

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNICEF: United Nation International Children Emergency Fund

WWF: World Wide Fund

*Dedicated with love to my late mum:*

**Mama Grace Nah**

**Acknowledgement**

I am endlessly indebted to my God Almighty for giving me the strength, substance and will. Secondly this research with not have been what it is without the meritorious support and guidance of my supervisor Vibeke Andersen, I am equally indebted to all my lecturers, especially: Bjørn Møller, Claus Haagen, and Johannes. I am equally grateful to all my visiting lecturers.

Immense thanks also go to those whom I interviewed in the cause of this project, Mr. Philippe Onanaa and Elizabeth Moore. I have been fortunate to have carry on my studies in a friendly atmosphere provided by my classmate and friends here in Denmark, and also not forgetting my friends back home.

Finally, my deepest gratitude goes to my family, I am eternally indebted to my dad for his mindful love and care, support, encouragement and always believing in me. Also, to my beloved brothers and sisters, I say thank you for all your prayers. Only God can bless you.

**Abstract**

This thesis provides an analysis and discussion of the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees on their host community, after they have been settled in this area. Refugees are persons who have flee from their country of origin in an involuntary manner for the following reasons: race, religion, war, and a member of a political group, to seek refuge in another country. Entering a new country they do not have a means of survival and intent to start up a new life in this new place of settlement. Considering the fact that they have flee their home country in abide to seek refuge and protection, this thesis aims at investigating the impact this refugee have on their host community, (positive or negative) in the socio-economic and cultural domain, and also to see if it leads to development of the area or not. Also, this thesis seek to investigate what United Nations High Commissioner For Refugee (UNHCR) is doing to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees who have flee to Cameroon to seek refuge.

This study draws reference from the problematic case of Chad, the case in point was chosen because it exemplify and give an insight into my topic of discussion, which aim at investigating refugee impact on host community, due to an attack on the Southern region by the North , Chadian refugee flee to Cameroon in 2008 to seek refuge. The study was directed by some central research question, and three sub-questions, relied upon conceptual analysis and also on primary data in the form of questionnaires and interviews, the following were interview: camp coordinator for the Langui refugee camp at Garoua, an American research who has carry on a field study in the Langui refugee camp and two refugees. The interview result were presented and discussed, the aim of which was to exemplify and analysis the subject under investigation, also, secondary data was used to analysis the subject too. It proceeds from well established conceptual and theoretical framework, an attempt to arrive at guided analysis and conclusion.

The study concludes that the presents of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon and especially in the Northern region of Garoua, has some positive effects on the members of the host community, in the socio-economic and cultural domain, seen in the facilities enjoyed by the members of the host community from the support given to the refugees by UNHCR. Furthermore, it is not without some negative effects. Finally it can be concluded from the findings that the Chadian refugees in Cameroon have a positive impact on the members of the host community.

**Key Words**: Refugee UNHCR host community and impact

# CHAPTER I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 1.1Background to the study

The resettlement of refugees has always been an important objective for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a goal which they seek to achieve in the running of their affairs. The Refugee problem started after the First World War and has continued till date. During that time refugees were mostly found in Europe and Asia and a very few African. It was only after 1960s as a result of gaining of independence that African refugees came into the picture. Reasons being that Africans were still under their colonial masters (Kibreab 1987 p.8) but it reached its peaked after the Second World War. This situation caught the eyes of international organizations, which saw reasons to help these millions of people seeking refuge in another country as refugees. Following the above problem and worries, The General Assemble created UNHCR to help bring lasting solution to refugee’s crisis in the world.

Looking at the refugee problems, three main aspects are seen as a solution to this ill, voluntary repatriation, settlement in the first country of asylum and resettlement in a third country (Kibreab 1987 p 10). This project will look into resettlement of Chadian refugees in Cameroon by UNHCR and the socio- economic impact of the Chadian refugee on the host communities. Cameroon being a signatory of the 1951 refugee Convention, is hosting a great number of refugees who have fled from their country of origin as a result of war, famine, political, social and economic unrest, and has seek refuge in Cameroon. Amongst whom are refugees from Chad, Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Rwanda. Cameroon being a signatory to all major international, regional instrument on refugees, the major include the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 protocol as well as the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention, has a great protection policy.

Resettlement of refugees is viewed in line with a wider international humanitarian policy, which addresses the reason for force migration. Resettlement is a notion that provides for protection and brings about a durable solution for the refugee. Since 1945 up to 1985 resettlement of refugees was a better way to bring about solution to refugee population that needed protection and care. (Gray and Elliott 2001 p.1). Gasarasi also emphasized that ‘durable solutions’: Voluntary repatriation (the most desirable) and successful integration in the host country represents a commonly recognized approach to the refugee question. He, however, remarked that an important solution to this problem must involve an incisive look at its root causes (Gasarasi, 1991:2) The resettlement of refugees in a country gives the refugees the right to live in that country and enjoy facilities as other nationals of the host country, according to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 protocol.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees UNHCR was set up on 1 January 1951 following the dissolution of International Refugee Organization (IRO) which was in charge of refugee problem. This organization was initially set up to function for three years, thereafter the General Assembly extended its mandate to five years and was subsequently decided that UNHCR will continue the office until the refugee problem was solved (Resolution 58/153 of 22 Dec 2003 paragraph 9.) (<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/prsr/prsr.html>) therefore entrusting the refugees into the hands of UNHCR to guide and protect them in case of crisis and in a different country of asylum. UNHCR is responsible for the needs of the refugees in their new place of refuge and also to ensure a safe repatriation to their home country in case the problem which was responsible for their exile is over.

A refugee, as defined by Article 1A paragraph 2 of the 1951 Convention and together with the 1967 Protocol, without a time limit defines a refugee as “any person outside their home country unable or unwilling to return home because a well founded fear of persecution, for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group or a political opinion” (Kibreab 1987 p 6). Today, in Africa and beyond, we see thousands of people who for one reason or the other as mentioned above have assumed the statute of ‘refugee’. In contemporary society, governments as well as international government and non-governmental organizations have embarked on finding solutions to this troubling situation, with UNHCR being the main organization to protect and bring about a lasting solution to these problems.

From the above assertions these project will look into the impact of the Chadian refugees on the host communities in Cameroon. These are refugees who have fled their country and now in exile in Cameroon? Due to political upheavals in Chad thousands of Chadians have fled to seek refuge in Cameroon. Chad is a small country found in Centre Africa. Chad gained its independence on the 11 of August 1960, and since then Chad has been plough with a series of civil wars and upheavals. The unrest in Chad has been the major cause of the great number of refugees fleeing to neighboring counties and in particular Cameroon. Cameroon is hosting a great number of Chadian refugees on its soil; these refugees are mostly settled in the center region of the country.

## 1.2 Problem formulation and definition

Despite its long history of existence and valuable work done in this field, the UNHCR has not been able to provide lasting solution to and/or completely eradicate this ill. In effect, the old aged refugee problem still persists. There is still a great number of refugees outside their countries of origin. Therefore this thesis seeks to investigate the socio-cultural, economic and political impact of the Chadian refugees on the host communities in Cameroon. And what role has been played by the UNHCR in the protection of Chadian refugees in Cameroon. Who for a very long time has been under their care?

## 1.3 Research Question

What is the socio- economic impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host communities? What role has been played by UNHCR to improve the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

The above question will further be discussed with the help of the following sub questions.

● what are the challenges faced by the Chadian refugees as they settle in Cameroon.

● what are the impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host communities?

● What role has been played by UNHCR to help the Chadian refugees improve their ivies in Cameroon?

The above three sub question will help in the investigation, and subsequently bring about a possible conclusion. Sub question one is chosen to investigate the relationship that exist between the Chadian refuges and the host communities in Cameroon. Whether it is cordial or it has some constrains. Sub question two is chosen to help the reader understand the impact of the refugees to the host communities if they enhance growth and development or not. And lastly the third sub question is chosen to illustrate the role of UNHCR on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. As it is their duty to protect and secure a better live for the refugees. All three sub questions are vital for the main question. And will help in securing a possible conclusion for this project.

## 1.4 Aim of the study

The purpose of this study is to discuss the inter relationship between the refugees and the host communities, and what UNHCR is doing to help the Chadian refugees in Cameroon improve on their live. The project also seeks to see what UNHCR is doing in the domain of protection. Which is one of its main objectives to protect refugees, as stated by the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol? This project will investigate if there is improvement in the conditions and lives of the Chadian refugee and what can be done to better up their conditions and lives.

Cameroon being a less developed country, host a great number of refugee from different countries, with Chad included. This study will investigate how possible it is to stay in Cameroon as refugees despite all its socio- economic challenges. As sure what are the difficulties faced by UNHCR and the refugees living in Cameroon.

## 1.5 Scope and limitation

This study concerns the socio- economic impact of Chadian refugees on the host communities and the role played by United Nations High Commission for Refugees( UNHCR) in the improvement of the lives of the Chadian refugees. It takes the Chadian refugees in Cameroon as a case study. This therefore means it is not my intention to examine the activities of the UNHCR in other parts of the continent, but a focus on Cameroon and in particular Chadian refugees.

A vital limitation faced by this study involves difficulties getting access to personnel to have a one-on- one discussion, and interview with the refugees. This is due to the inability to be physically present on the field. However, I will issue questionnaire via e mail and communicate with the UNHCR personnel through e-mails.

### *Organisation of the study*

This part of the project will give a general over view of the structure of the work. And what will be discussed in each sub chapter. Chapter two will be methodology. This chapter will look into the method used in this project, mainly qualitative analysis, carrying on interviews with the staffs of UNHCR concern with the protection of Chadian refugees in Cameroon, interview with some refugee and a few members of the host communities. Also I will make use of secondary date reading and putting in my own words what other authors and researcher have done in this field. Chapter three will be definition of key concepts and theoretical frame work whereby related literature on this topic of research will be reviewed. This chapter will discus and explain a theory related to the topic of investigation and also look at literature from authors who have made research on a similar topic. Chapter four will be the presentation of findings and result, what impact the Chadian refugees have on the Cameroonian communities, and the possible suggestion to help ensure a possible solution to the problem. And finally the conclusion will be chapter five, which will give a brief summary of the whole project.

# Chapter II: METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the project will present the various methods and ways in which I will carry out this research and at the end to arrive at a possible conclusion.

## 2.2 Research Structure

This sub chapter will provide the reader with an overview of the project and the manner in which the project will be constructed. In all the preliminary objective or goal of this project is to arrive at a possible conclusion of the main and sub questions which have been raised in the first chapter of this project.

Firstly, there will be a chapter on definition of key terms used in the project. Here, the following key terms will be defined; Refugee, Resettlement, and Development. These key words are vital to be defined because there are significant words used in the problem formulation. Also, defining these concepts will ease the understanding of the problem formulation and the project itself since these words are used throughout the project.

In continuation, the theoretical chapter will be presented; this project will look into The development theory. Development theory embodies a lot of theories here this project will look at Alternative development theory, these theory will further look into the various concepts; 1) Grassroots development approach, under this approach, the following key points will be discussed: Basic needs, Decentralization ,participation and empowerment. And 2) social and cultural dimension of development theory, under this concepts the following key points will be discussed social evolution and displacement development nexus. These key points are relevant for this project as there explains the main concepts that will be used in the analysis, for instance the concepts of economic, social, cultural and political impacts of the Chadian refugees on the host communities. The approaches in the Alternative development theory will give an insight of all these concepts. These theories amongst other things will illustrate how participation by the Chadian refugees in Cameroon brings about development in the economic and social domains. And also how these development brings about an improvement of livelihood. Also the theory will explain how the push and pull factors have lead to resettlement of Chadian refugee in Cameroon. This theory, amongst other things will be used in the analysis of what impact has the Chadian refugees on the host community in Cameroon. Also, this chapter will look into the displacement –development nexus. In this part, this project will discuss the pre displacement situation, displacement situation and lastly durable solutions. These aspects are relevant to the project as it show a situation of displacement that eventually leads to development. Which will benefit the host communities and the refugees themselves?

Subsequently, the empirical chapter will be illustrated. This chapter will discuss the main concepts used in this project which are; economic development, social development, cultural and political development, in relation to the Chadian refugees in Cameroon and the host community. It is important to understand these concepts as there demonstrated what impact the Chadian refugee in Cameroon has on the host community. In addition, this chapter will illustrate what role the UNHCR has played to improve on the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

Next, the analytical chapter will be presented; this chapter is structured on the basis of the research sub questions, Therefore there will first be an analysis of the relationship between the refugees and the host community in Cameroon. Secondly there will be an analysis of the socio-economic impacts of the refugees on the host communities; thirdly, there will be an analysis of the role played by UNHCR to help the Chadian refugees improve on their lives. These three analyses will lead to a final analysis and discussion which will look into the problem formulation, and in the end lead to a possible conclusion.

## 2.3 Collection of Data

The main method used to collect data for this project will be both secondary and primary sources. Secondary sources will center on related literature on what other scholars have written about refugees and/or their impact to their new area of settlement and the host community. This related research material will play a vital role in this project. Primary source is the use of questionnaire to collect primary qualitative data. This project will make use of a questionnaire issued to the UNHCR office in Cameroon in charge of the Chadian refugees and some interview carried out with some refugees leaving in Cameroon. Therefore part of the analysis will look into the empirical research conducted on UNHCH staffs and Chadian refugees. Qualitative research makes use of words as opposed to numbers or figures in explaining a phenomenon, event or occurrence. For many scholars quantitative and qualitative research defer in respect to their epistemological foundations and in many different ways Furthermore, this project will make use of qualitative data on the Chadian refugees in Cameroon (Bryman 2004 p. 19)

Also, documents such as articles, reports concerning the refugee impact on host communities are used in this project. The reason for using qualitative date is because this study is not to quantify the number of refugees in Cameroon, but to investigate the impact they have on the host communities, and what role have been played by UNHCR to help the refugee improve on their lives.

## 2.4 Research design

In this project, the qualitative case study research design is used. The project will look at the refugee in the Langui refugee camp in the Northern region precisely Garoua and also some Chadian refugees living in the central region who are not in the camps, due to the fact that most of the refugee have migrated to other parts of the country in search of livelihood. Therefore this study will be looking at the Chadian refugees both in the camp and out of the refugee camp.

## 2.5 Study limitations

Due to the scattered nature of the refugee as concern the refugees out of camp, it will be difficult to get information as in the case of refugee in the camp. Also, it will be difficult to have a good number of refugees interviewed since they live in separate homes and in different areas. However, a few numbers of refugees will be interviewed. Furthermore getting reliable information from the host community will be difficult as they leave together with the refugees in the same area and do share equal opportunities, in the case of out of camp refugees. Therefore, the above point explains the reason for a small sample size used in the analysis for this project.

Like any other field of study, the validity and reliability of social science research is to be given great consideration, if the results of the research has to be accepted and possibly add to already existing knowledge. With this in mind, it is important for the researcher to adopt procedures that will guarantee these very important research facets.

It is therefore worth mentioning here that the same study involving a larger sample population may possibly yield different results. However, the validity of this study rest in the fact that – with the use of the same sample size as the one used in the present study, the same results will be obtained.

## 2.6 Methodology for qualitative research

This project will make use of the qualitative research strategy and this will involve the issuing of questionnaire to some Chadian refugees in Cameroon and to some members of the host communities where these refugees are found, and to UNHCR office based in Cameroon. Thia is the organization in charge of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. The main medium of communication is by phones calls and emails. The questionnaires are focused on the impact of the Chadian refugees on their host communities in Cameroon, focusing on the socio-economic, cultural and political domains. Also, interview will be carried out with some refugees and some questionnaire will be answered by them too, and lastly an interview will be carried out with some members of the host communities. This exercise will be carried out with the help of a friend in Cameroon as he will administered and collect the questionnaires. I decide to use this approach because it was difficult for me to be present at the field due to some constraint which includes time. As open question was asked to the staff of UNHCR and also an interview was done by me with the Langui camp coordinator and a field researcher working within the Langui refugees’ camp. The question asked to the organization are mostly open question, this was done for the collection of a better data since the question will be answered in detail. Communication is done via emails between me and the UNHCR staffs. Questions asked are related to the refugees both in and out of camp. The Langui refugee camps found in the Northern part of Cameroon is the settlement of Chadian refugees from southern Chad to Cameroon. This project is looking at the refugees in camp and out of camp as a result to see which one of them has an impact on the community the most. It is of importance to mention the fact that some of the interviews will be done in the French language as the Chadian refugees are French speaking and are settled in the francophone region of Cameroon. For the questionnaires, the questions will be asked in English and the answers in French.

● **The interviews**

In all, a total of five interviews were conducted. Theses interviews were conducted with the following persons; the Langui camp coordinator, Mr. Philippe Onanaa, this interview lasted for 25 minite, and was carried out in the afternoon in his office at Garoua. The second interview was conducted with Elizabeth Moore, a graduate research assistant, who was in Cameroon for a field studies at the Langui refugee camp. This interview was conducted in her office at Virginia, and it lasted for 17minites. Also, there was another interview conducted in Cameroon by a friend who interviewed two refugees, Mr. Sadam a student refugee, this interview lasted for 10m 21seconds, and this interview was done in his school during school hours. He started by giving a brief history of the Chadian crisis. And last another interview was conducted with a security man at one of the money transfer agencies in Cameroon Express Union, this interview lasted for 2minite and was carried out at his job site.

Lastly, a total number of 30 questionnaires were answered by some 30 refugees, these questionnaires were answered by students, farmers, traders and lastly workers.

# Chapter III: Conceptual and Theoretical Frame work

## 3.1 Definition of key concepts

This chapter is going to examine key concepts that are used throughout this project, the theoretical, empirical and analytical chapter. The specific key words chosen to be explained and defined in this section will Refugees, Resettlement, Development and lastly host communities.

### 3.1.1 Refugee

Refugees are persons who have cross international borders because of a well founded fear. Despite the fact that a refugee movement is similar to a collective population movement, there are not the same. A refugee movement is not voluntary as compare to other movements. For instance population movement is for economic reason. Therefore, a refugee movement is involuntary. (Kibreab) 1987 p. 5). A refugee as defined by Article 1A paragraph 2 of the 1951 Convention and together with the 1967 Protocol, without a time limit is;

´´*Any person outside their home country unable or unwilling to return home because of a well founded fear of persecution, for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group or a political opinion*´´ (Kibreab) 1987 p 6)

Refugees are people who cannot find protection under their home governments and have migrated to neighboring or another country to seek refuge. In their new settlement, they are under the protection of the government of the host country, or an international organization (UNHCR) which is the main organization created to carter for refugees by the General Assemble in 1951. Also there are other organization in charge of refugees for instance World Food Program ( WFP), International Emergency Food Reserve ( IEFR), Non Governmental Organization, ( NGO) World Health Organization, ( WHO). These organizations have various ways of catering for these refugees; some are in charge of health, food, shelter.

### 3.1.2 Resettlement

According to UNHCR resettlement is the act of moving refugee from a state where they had seek refuge to another state which is willing and has agreed to harbor them as refugees with a permanent resettlement status. This status given is accompanied with protection against refoulement and rights similar to those enjoyed by the citizens of the host country. Above all resettlement goes with the advantage of being a naturalized citizen of the host or resettlement country( UNHCR resettlement hand book, 2011 p 3)

Resettlement is one of the durable solutions for refugee problems, resettlement of refugee provide them with an invaluable protection from UNHCR, to meet their specific needs of food, shelter, health, safety, liberty, and help restore their fundamental human right that has been violated. Resettlement is also seen as a means of re- uniting refugees with their families, who as a result of conflict, persecution were separated from each other.8 UNHCR resettlement hand book, 2011 p. 4)

### 3.1.2.Impact of resettlement

Resettlement has brought about many positive results as it protects and serves the lives of so many refugees. Also, these settled refugees have brought a good number of contributions to their new settlement; they have contributed to enhance economic and social development. Furthermore, the use of resettlement have also encourage countries of first asylum to keep open their borders to refugees, which has also help in the responsibility sharing by countries.( UNHCR resettlement hand book, 2011 p 4)

### 2.1.3 Development

Development is a process of reshaping other people’s destinies, by dominating them following the western ways of looking at the world. Development exposes a situation where the ´ developed´ countries manage, control and re- shaded the third world economically, sociologically and culturally. It is also a situation whereby the lives of people are being shaded and changed by people who do not share their values, hopes, plans goals and lifestyle. (Munck and O´Hearn, 1999, p 1)

Furthermore, many people link the idea of development with the concepts of Modernity. Which is the process or a situation of being new or up to date? Modernity is a concept which goes along with time and brings about change, modernity in its self comprised the following industrialization, urbanization and an increase use of technology or machine within the economic domain.( Willis 2005 p2)

In addition, development as defined by the use of modernity is greatly looked at in the economic domain, the term development encompasses the works of international organizations, which include world bank, and other governments at the national level both in the Global South and North. Development can be illustrated with the use of the measurement of wealth. It is assume that wealth comes with other benefits which may include health, education and quality life which is an indicator of the presents of development (Willis 2005 p. 3).

Also, defining development is not sufficient, but measurement of development is also an important issues. Measuring development will help policy makers to know how the development process of the various domain (economic, social cultural) are achieved. Also, Governments and international organization will use the measurement to access their work and results. (Willis 2005 p12 -1

## 3.2 Theoretical frame work

### 3.2.1 Introduction

This chapter will take its point of departure with the discussing and explaining The Alternative Development theory. This theory will further look into the following concepts as a result of the broadness of the theory. In this chapter and under the Alternative development theory the following sub heads will be discussed, First, Grassroots development, Grassroots development theory is relevant as it explains the notion of the bottom-up approach to development. And in this concept of development, the following will be discussed. 1) the basic needs approach and its criticism, 2) Micro finance institutions approach, 3) Decentralization, 4) Non Governmental Organization as a development solution,5) Participation and empowerment.

Also, another concept of development which be discussed in this chapter which is social and cultural dimension of development. Under this sub head the following will be discussed 1) social evolution, 2) Displacement development nexus. Furthermore, there will be another sub head which will explain the practical domain of development. This sub section will be the Development Policies of Organizations. In this sub chapter Humanitarian aid to Development aid as a strategy will be discussed. This theory and its further sub heads are consider being relevant to the topic of discussion. This is because it will explain and answer the main and sub question, and subsequently arrive at a possible conclusion of the topic of investigation. Since the aim of this project is to investigate the social-economic and political impact of refugees on host communities, the refugees are found at the grassroots therefore this concept in the theory is relevant for this project. Secondly, the concept of social and cultural dimension of development used in this project, is relevant for this project because it explain the evolutions that takes place In the society which eventually leads to development. Therefore, these two concepts are relevant to the project because it will help to guard the empirical chapter, and also help in the analysis of this project.

### 3.2.2 Alternative Development theories

There are so many branches of Alternative development theories, which this project will make use of. These concepts are as follows;

1. Grassroots development
2. Social and cultural dimension of development.

### 3.2.3. Grassroots development

### 

In this sub chapter, the following ideas will be discussed, basic needs and its criticism, Decentralization, Non Governmental Organization) (NGO) participation and empowerment and grassroots organizations and post- development. These concepts will be used to expanciate and discuss the main theory.

● Basic needs approach

In the 70s, the top –down approach as a strategy used by multilateral organization ( International Labor Organization ( ILO) and the World Bank) to reduce poverty in a large area of the world was seen to have registered a limited number of success over the years. These situation lead to the rethinking of a way forward by policy makers, who decided to introduce a new system of achieving development, by improving standard of living and a introducing a good quality of life, by giving the people the right to do their own things by themselves and make decisions. Unlike the former top-down approach where by the poor people where offered help from the micro-level. Organizations in charge of developing this area of the world introduced what was known as´ Basic Need Approach´. This approach gave rise to a different means of achieving development. Development projects where directed towards the local population, Decision making were left in the hands of the local people (Willis 2005 p 93).

In 1976, a conference was held by ILO and the World Employment agency, in this conference these organizations listed what was to constitute the Basic Need Approach. In this conference it was decided that the basic need will not only be needs essential for physical survival. But this needs will include access to services, employment opportunities for the people, and also the people were to be given the opportunity to make decisions which will provide them with a basis of participation.

Furthermore, this basic need approach was categories by ILO in the following manner:

1. Basics of personal consumption- food. Shelter, clothing;
2. Access to essential services- clean water, sanitation, education, transport, healthcare;
3. Access to paid employment;
4. Qualitative needs- healthy and safe environment, ability to participate in decision making.

This classification or categorization made it clear for the organization to work and help the people in the achieving of development.( Willis 2005 p94) citing Hunt ( 1989; 265-6)

Looking at the basic need approach in a policy term, developmental focuses was geared towards agricultural, and also on labor intensive techniques which were used for small scale activities. Those who advocated for this approach did not call for the putting to an end of modernization projects; it only advocated that greater care and concern should be placed on small scale projects and to the poorer sectors of the society where development could be achieved. Meanwhile the goal of greater developmental project should continue. It was also agued by the advocators of the basic need approach that , meeting the needs of the poorer people in the society will help enhance and expand the achievement of development goals, by improving education, skill levels of the population, and eventually leading to a high level of economic growth. An increase in the economic growth of the population will bring about an increase demand for domestic firms (Willis 2005 p 95)

### 3.2.4 Criticism of the Basic Need Approach

The basic need approach was welcome by a great number of organizations and governments as it was seen as a means of achieving development faster, following it policies. Despite its wide support this approach has some criticisms and problem of implementing the needs. The first criticism of the approach was the issue of cost, in other for the needs to be achieved there was a need to expand the public service, this expansion required the use of money, and most governments in this case were not willing to engage in such a project, because of the money involved. Therefore, the basic need approach could not function well (Willis 2005 p. 95)

Also, focusing on small scale activities and agricultural production it was criticized by many as being slow and a means of keeping the southern countries at a lower level. Therefore leading to a slow level of economic growth and development (Willis 2005 p 95)

### 2.3.5 Micro finance institution approach

Furthermore, another approach used to bring or trigged development from the grassroots is the introduction of micro finance institutions.( MFIs) . These institutions gives out loan or credit to small scale business people to help expand their businesses at the grass root. These institutions are considered as an important means to bring about development in the country from the grassroots. These institutions promote development in the sense that when it gives loan to small scale business people it help them improve their businesses which gradually grows into a large scale business which will further increase economic growth and consequently reduces poverty in the community. It has been estimated that there are over 3 000 micro finance institutions, which serve over 100 million countries in the world, which are suffering from poverty. These institutions provide credit to a great number of the population, to help in the improvement of their businesses and improve agricultural production. Therefore, the giving of credit to these individuals by the MFIs helps to promote growth from the grass root and consequently leads to development (Hudak 2010 p. 9).

Furthermore, Arthur Lewis in his Dual Sector Model analysis the situation of underdevelopment in the less developed countries. He argued that there exist a dual economic system, with the traditional being the largest which is made up of subsistence farming, handicraft workers and traders. Whereas the capitalist sector is small and comprise of mines, manufacturing companies and transport provider. he suggested that the two sectors should come together and work as one body in other to achieve development. Arthur Lewis further analysis that the main cause of development problems is the lack of capital, which was a constrain faced by the traditional sector therefore if the two sectors work together there will be an increase in development in the less developed countries (Altmann 2011 p. 96-97).

Moreover, micro finance is giving to refugees for the betterment of their unemployment, poverty and social problems, due to the fact that most refugees are settled in a new area without anything to hold on to. Most of the refugee women move to their new settlement without their husbands and are lift alone to carter for their needs and the needs of their children which is a very difficult task to accomplish. Therefore, three is the need for the provision of micro finance to these refugees to help start up a lining and to better their lives in their new settlement. As seen in the case of 2005 whereby some African refugees from Sudan, Egypt and Eritrea entered into Israel in search of refuge. These refugees were assisted by a micro finance institution ‘Microfy´ created in 2009 (Dominik Bartsch, 2002)

In addition, development at the grass root can be achieved through the initiation of the following three principles. First, change should start at the community level, that is the grass root and natural levels, secondly there should be a system of collective change where by everybody is allow to participate in the process of bringing about the change. And lastly the direction of change should include people at the local level (that is small scale business people, agriculturalist, pastoralist and fisher men.) these three steps used to stir up development at the grass root will lead to development of the community if well practice by the population, and consequently reduction of poverty (Vakil, 2001 p. 28)

● Decentralization

Decentralization can be defined as the ´´*transfer of political power, decision making capacity and resources from central to sub national levels of government*.´´ (Hadingham and Wilson, 2003 p. 3) Furthermore, decentralization is a process whereby power is shifted to the regional and local government level from the national and higher government levels. The reasons for adopting decentralization as an approach to development were both economic and political. Economically it was argued that decentralizing power will lead to efficiency and a cost effective situation. It is presume that when a development project is carried by the person directly concern it is efficient and well done because they turn to put in their best in other to achieve better result. Politically, shifting power to the regional level gives the local people the right to make decisions on their services, and how they will want the project look like. This decision making by the people will enhance development as it enable the people take decision on what they need and what will bring about a change in the community (Willis, 2005 p. 96)

Also, it should be noted that decentralization has been a major process of policy making in most countries of the world, both in the North and the South, most countries with an already existing federal system whereby decision making was at the central level, has equally adopted this process of decentralization. This is seen as way of reducing state control and giving power to governments at the local level. This act of decentralization is greatly seen as a means to stir up development in most country from the grass root and not from the central government as it has always been (Willis, 2005 p.96)

These arguments have been raised to support the idea of decentralization as a means of stirring up development. It is argued that local governments have a greater knowledge about the needs and wants of the local communities than the central government, and will make decision which will correspond to these needs. Also, local governments are closer to the people than the central administration and can best inform the central government about the use of services. In addition, local governments will be more responsive to the needs and wants of the people, if they were given autonomy by the central government, as they are the once who work directly with the people at the regional level (Hadingham and Wilson, 2003 p 4)

Moreover, it can be said that refugees presence can facilitate the political dimension of decentralization. This is seen in the increase of interaction between the local community members and the government officials, due to the fact that the coming of the refugees will necessitate an increase a locative recourses. This situation will give room for the government in the host community to talk and delegate some powers to the members of the local community to decide on projects and activities which will enhance development of that area. This is an example in Southern Mali whereby some refugees from Cote D´Ivoire moved into Mali with the outbreak of war in 2001. This is a case of Loulouni in Mali (Blaser, 2008 p 3)

Furthermore, decentralization is not without its criticisms, there has been some argument on the risk of decentralization. Most people embrace decentralization with a lot of influence more especially political influence which may end up leading to corruption. This situation will help to reduce the rate of development growth. Consequently making decentralization a process whereby corruption is practice hence leading to its failure. Also, transfer of power to local authorities requires proper and effective management. This is a process which will take some time to come at the local level, and lastly, poor human resource management, this is because most professional and trained staff will not want to live in the remote areas, this therefore will lead to in efficiency because the staffs at the local level are untrained and unprofessional. Therefore decentralization has some shortcomings as an effective and efficient means of stirring up development from the grass root (Hadingham and Wilson, 2003 p. 5)

●Non Governmental Organization (NGO) as a development solution

NGOs have been seen by a majority of people in the world as a means of bring development in areas where there is a problem of development. It is established that there are a number of ways through which NGO can be viewed; NGO can be very small scaled organization and act only in one area and country, while on the other hand NGO can be very large or big organization acting in many different areas and country. With this said it can be argued that NGO can provide services that are much more relevant to local communities as they work directly with the people at these local communities, and will find out what needs are required. Moreover, they are good service providers because they are able to provide such services efficiently as they communicate with the people and get some knowledge from them and also making use of materials at the local level. Due to their cooperation with the local communities they are quick to respond to their demands. It can be said that NGO are accountable to the local people as they participate in the activities carried out in their area, through the participation of the local community with the help of NGOs these bring about development. It has been argued that NGO are seen as the answer to development problems, through this a lot of organizations channel their support or aid through NGOs as part of what is termed New Policy Agenda (NPA). An approach of international institutions (Willis 2005 Pp. 97-99)

In addition, it is established that the number of NGOs has greatly increase as there is availability of funds from multilateral and bilateral co operations as aid for development projects. Also, it is argued that this increase can be seen as a result of lack of an alternative support for communities in need, there have been numerous examples of NGO works in most areas where the government assistant has not been efficient. NGOs have provided services which range from housing, healthcare, education and other facilities. These works of NGOs have greatly leaded of the to improvement of living conditions and lives majority of the population (Willis 2005 p 100)

Finally, it is argued that despite its good works and achievements, NGOs cannot realize all what is required of them.

● Participation and empowerment

Consequently it can be said that development from the grass root is achieved through participation. Empowerment as a concept is also achieved through participation, it can be clarify that development is gotten at the grass root through participation and involvement of the local people in activities which directly concern them. Participation may take place in various ways and at different places in the building up of development projects. Some dimension of participation will be looked into and discussed below.

The first dimension of participation is Appraisal, this is a manner of understanding the local communities, by being able to know what their needs are, what they want. This is done through the process of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Furthermore, another dimension of participation is Agenda setting this is a way of involving the local population in the making of decision concerning their community from the very start of the planning of the development project which will lead to better results at the end. Unlike a situation where the decision is brought to the knowledge of the people only when it is made. Also, efficiency, this is a means of involving the local communities in the project work, leading to the participation and taking part in the development processes by the local communities for instance building of schools, hospitals roads and other developmental activities (Willis 2005 p 103)

In addition, participatory rural appraisal ( PRA) is mostly used to bring development at the local levels, this is because the development projects will be carried out by the people involved, who knows and have a good knowledge of the area which is vital to be taken into account by the organizers of the development projects. Participation is used as a key word to refer to the involvement of the local population in the agenda settings of development projects by the organizers. It is important for a development project because the agenda needs to be set by the population or people involved and not getting decision from outside concerning the project planning and only coming in to work with the local people. Therefore, it can be said that development is well achieved when the local population is directly involved in the agenda and planning processes, and also taking part in the development decisions making and the provision of labor by the local communities.( Willis 2005 p104).

As also illustrated by UNHCR in it analyses of participation as a means to bring about development from the bottom-up, UNHCR clarify the idea that people have the right and opportunity to take part in the developmental issues of their own communities, as participation will enhance development and bring about changes in their lives and communities.( Brohman, 1996 p252)

To further analyze participation as a strategy for development from the grassroots, it has been argued that the results of the question of participation are most often a disappointment. because there is this question of who is to take part in the participation process, the whole community or a selected few, how is the decision making done is it by the whole community or a group of individuals. these issues raised on the issue of participation makes it a complex way of bring about development from the grass root (Brohman, 1996 p 251) hence it can be further analyse that participation as used by the Authors of the bottom- top approach in bringing about development has its own shortcomings.

### 3.2.2 Social and Cultural dimension of development

In continuation with the development theory, this sub chapter will look on two issues; social evolution and displacement- development nexus. These two aspect of the social and cultural dimension of the development will be explained and analyze below.

●Social evolution

Looking at development from the social perspective, the key concepts of development in this domain is modernization. Modernism as elements of development have more than economic goals. It can be clarified that achieving development from the movement of subsistence agricultural societies to urban industries is gotten through the construction of social structures. Also, for industrial development to be achieved, there need to be a move from old structures to a new infrastructure and a new means of production. It is also said that modernization theories do not only explain economic changes, also it explain development through social transformation as well.

Another aspect of social development raised by Durkheim was the issue of togetherness. He argued that when people disengaged from one another it is difficult for development to be achieved. Also, he argued that in a traditional and close up society most of the people were involved in tight communities where in they were no rooms for association with other individuals or communities, since breaking from this tradition was punishable. Which was centaury to the situation that pattern in modern societies, due to the complex nature there was the need for the division of labor, as it was not possible for one person for one person to do everything to secure a living and make profit. Therefore this lead to the raise of division of labor in the economy which has lead to an expansion and consequently development.( Willis 2005 p 116-117).

Furthermore, Talcott Parson supported the works of Durkheim as he analysis social development. He argued that for societies to function well there was a need to bring together societies in appropriate institutions. Since over time societies are becoming more complex as a result of expansion either due to increase technology, introduction of projects. Therefore it can be said that there was the need to move from a traditional to a modern form of society. As it was analysis that in a traditional society, status was gained through kinship, ethnicity while in modern societies, status of individuals was gained from what they have achieved, for example gaining formal qualification through education and professional training, and also through different forms of paid jobs.( Willis 2005 p 118) hence social evolution as a means of achieving development as argued by the scholars is gotten through the shifting from a traditional society to a modern society, wherein there is an increase in technology, advancements and the availability of skilled labor.

● Displacement – development nexus

Under this sub head the causes of displacement will be illustrated and how it eventually leads to development of the host communities, where the refugees are found. Forced displacement of people leads to loss of houses, land and property, physical assets, social net work and resource, and personal documents. This makes it very difficult for the refugees or displaced persons to integrate in their new environment, and as a result, the refugees become a threat to the government wherein they are found. And can also have a negative impact on the development of the socio –economic domains in the host communities where there are found. however it can be argued that if the government of the host country allows the refugees or displaced persons the access to its education, health and other social services for instance right to work, start a trade and offer opportunities for livelihood, this lead to a great contribution to the development of the local communities where these refugees are being hosted (Christensen and Harild, 2009 Pp. 11-12)

In addition, it can be said that durable solution to refugee’s problems can bring about development in the area. In a situation where by the refugees or displaced persons returned home to their country of origin, International Organizations and other developmental agencies carry on development projects in other to secure a better live for the returnees, for instance building of schools, better health facilities and the setting up of social facilities to enable the population to work. all of these leads to development, in a situation of integration to the resettlement country, the refugees have the right to enjoy civil, political, economic and social facilities. This is an indicator that there will be an increase in development in this area, as the refugee will freely participate the affairs of the country. (Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 13)

## 3.3 Development Policy.

Furthermore, this sub head will explain and discussed the practical aspects of development. The above sub chapters have explained the theoretical aspects. This part of the project will give a practical dimension of development approach by looking at Humanitarian aid to development aid as a strategy for development as used by UNHCR and other organizations in charge of displaced persons.

● Humanitarian to developmental aid as a strategy

Also, it can be argued that most agencies and in particular UNHCR are now moving from Humanitarian aid to Developmental aid. Humanitarian aid is the meeting of the basic needs of refugees (food, shelter, clothing and first aid treatments) by humanitarian agencies. these form of assistance in the recent times is gradually shifting into a developmental projects, where by the agencies in charge of refugees and displaced people do not only give aids as a solution to their problems, but rather they set up developmental projects to help the refugees for example, the building of schools, hospitals, roads, giving out loans to set up business for themselves. These projects bring about development in the area where these displaced people or refugees are found. And also helps the refugees as most of them take part in the realization of these projects through the provision of labor. These shift as stipulated by United Nation Development Program ( UNDP) were to be applied early so as to stabilized local and national capacities from further damages. In effect, these will enhance the foundation for full recovery and support durable solutions for the refugees. It can be further argued that this transition from humanitarian to developmental aid faces some constraint as the agencies faces a problem of inadequate resources to carry out these projects. As a result these problems are solved at the humanitarian level and the developmental levels take some time to be realized.( Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 16-17)

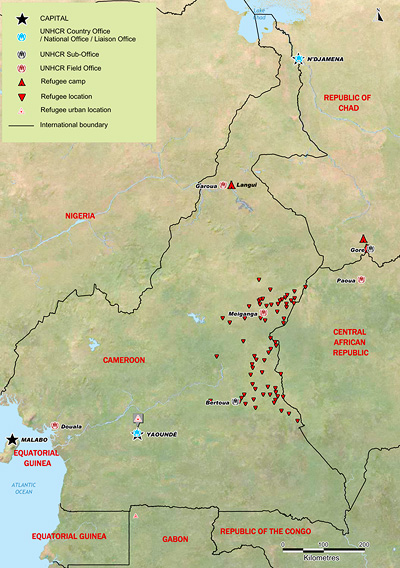
Chapter 4: Empirical data and approach

This chapter will present the empirical data and the empirical finds from the questionnaires and the interview conducted.

## 4.1 Empirical data

This sub heading will give a brief history of the location of the Langui Chadian refugees, and where the Chadian refugees are coming from, who there are, and why there are settled at their present settlement.

In 2008, some 30, 000 refugees fled into Cameroon from Chad as a result of war. These refugees were settled in Northern Cameroon in a camp called Langui, built by UNHCR. Presently, most of the refugees have gone back to their native country Chad, leaving behind some 3,360 refugees in camp. These refugees are settled in this area as a result of the fact that it is situated at the border separating Cameroon and Chad (IFRC, 2010)



Map of Cameroon illustrating the Langui refugee camp for Chadian refugees at the upper section of the map in the Northern region of Cameroon.

Accessed at:

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=4a03e1926> Accessed on the 09 of April 2012

The above map of Cameroon illustrates the areas occupied by refugees and where they live in the country. From the above diagram it can be seen that the refugees are not found in all the regions of the country as was explained earlier on there are mostly found in three regions, (Northern, Central and Eastern) regions. The Chadian refugees are settled at the Langui camp in the northern region of the country, which is closer to Chad on the map. The Chadian refugees are from the southern part of Chad. They flee to Cameroon as a result of attacks from enemies due to political reasons. These refugees could easily enter Cameroon from the Northern region because it constitute the border areas of Cameroon closest to them. These refugees came to Cameroon in 2008 from Chad and were settled in the Langui camp built by UNHCR, to offer shelter and protection to the refugees who were seeking refuge in Cameroon as a result of the crisis in Chad.

## 4.2 Empirical approach or Findings

This chapter will look into the main issues of investigation of the project, and the findings gotten from questionnaires and interview with UNHCR staffs, refugees and some members of the host community in Cameroon where the Chadian refugees are found. The main issues of investigation include; the relationship between the host communities and the refugees, what are the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees on the host communities? And lastly what role has been played by UNHCR to help the Chadian refugees improved their lives in Cameroon. These three questions will be analysis and discussed based on the answer gotten from the refugees, UNHCR staffs and some members of the host communities. And will subsequently arrive at a possible conclusion.

### 4.2.1 Relationship between the Chadian refugees and host communities.

What constitute the relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host communities in Cameroon has been illustrated in the diagram below. Cameroon is a neighboring country to Chad and host a great number of refugees. Both in refugee camps and some leaving out of camps and are mostly concentrated in the Central, Northern and Eastern regions of the Country. Cameroon is a less developed country with a peaceful history. It is important to note that there has not been any history of war in Cameroon like its neighboring countries including Chad. Therefore, this is one of the reasons why Cameroon is able to host a great number of refugees on its soil

Graphique 2.1a : Répartition des réfugiés selon les relations avec les populations locales

The above diagram as presented by UNHCR office Cameroon explains the relationship that exists between the Chadian refugees and the host Cameroonian communities. The relationship has been explained with the use of four colors, and each color gives an explanation of the type of relationship that exists between them.

Firstly, the color green signifies the good relationship that exists between the refugees and the host communities. In terms of percentages the relationship between Chadian refugees and Cameroonian host communities is 75.2% of good relationship. This however excludes the issue of xenophobia, meaning that xenophobic cases are not taking into consideration in the above diagram. The second largest color signifies the contact the refugees have with the host communities either as neighbors, friend and close associates, which stands at 20.8%, thirdly, the purple color signifies serious problems between the refugees and the host communities which constitute 2.9% , and lastly the color blue symbolizes the lack of contact between the host communities and the refugees, which stands at 1.1% ( to see appendix 1)

### 4.2.2 Type of problem faced by the Chadian refugees in their host community

It has been established by the UNHCR that though having a friendly relationship with the Cameroonian community, they also face some problems leaving with their neighbors. Amongst the refugees who have reported having some problems with their neighbors or local population, the vast majority complains of xenophobia from the local population. Xenophobia is seen in the situation where the host communities look at the refugees to be strangers and are not qualify to live in alongside.

In addition, some other problems were mentioned ranging from issues such as assault from the local population, complains of insecurity, domestic violence, gender based violence and theft. All these are indications that though the refugees have a fairly cordial relationship with the host community, they also face some problems. However, because the problems are limited when compared to the percentage of positive relations with the host community, means that the relationship is fairly positive.

Furthermore, it can be argued that xenophobia which is the main problem faced by the Chadian refugees is common amongst strangers or people leaving in another country. This is because the people are not certain about the behavior of their host communities and what they think about them. This issue of xenophobia is something found in most countries and many refugees or foreign residents do face this same problem in other parts of the world. Ingrid Palmary writing on Refugees, Safety and Xenophobia attested that the most notable barrier faced by refugees is widespread xenophobia (Ingrid Palmary, 2010)

### 4.2.3 Court

Also, it is worth mentioning that the Chadian refugees in Cameroon have the right to go to the police in case of any attack from the local population, and whenever they are faced with any other kind problem. Though under the care and protection of the UNHCR and other NGOs working in collaboration with the UNHCR in Cameroon, they are allow to go to courts like other native Cameroonian. This also goes a long way to show how their relationship is with their host community, as justice is given to all equally.

The equality in the treatment of both refugees and the native population vis – a – vis the legal system shows that, conditions have been made by the government of Cameroon to make sure the refugees live comfortably and are not discriminated upon. This kind of equality, especially as seen in the justice system of the country is a clear indication that their problems with discrimination with host community members would be looked into without discrimination. In effect, it gives the refugees the feeling of hope and toleration which are very vital for confidence building and personal growth.

In addition, the figure below shows the distribution of refugees according to the number of time they go to the police in case of problems( to see appendix 3)

Tableau 2.2b: Répartition des réfugiés selon le nombre de recours à la police

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nombre de recours à la police | Fréquence | Pourcentage |
| Une fois | 161 | 90,4 |
| Deux fois | 10 | 5,6 |
| Trois fois | 4 | 2,2 |
| Quatre fois et + | 3 | 1,7 |
| **Total** | **178** | **100** |

From this table it can be said that a majority of the refugees do not seek the police help frequently, 90.4% of refugees have seek the police once, while 5.6% have seek the police twice and 2.2% of refugees have gone to the police three times and a percentage of 1.7% have gone to the police four times and more.

Répartition des réfugiés selon le recours à la police

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Recours à la police au sujet d'une affaire | Fréquence | Pourcentage |
| Réfugiés ayant eu recours à la police | 196 | 5,3 |
| Réfugiés n’ayant pas eu recours à la police | 3479 | 94,7 |
| **Total** | **3675** | **100** |

The above table shows the number of refugees who go to the police in time of problems and attack faced in their local community and also refugees who have not seen the policy for any complain ( to see appendix 3)

From the above table only 5.3% go to the police for complains, while a total of 94.7% have not gone to the police for any major complains.

Table 4.1.2 Distribution of refugees on grounds of appeal to the police.

Graphique 2.2c : Répartition des réfugiés selon les motifs de recours à la police

The above table gives a clear distribution of the reason why the Chadian refugees in Cameroon went to the police in the past years. From the above table it is estimated that most of the refugees go to court because of cases of debt which stands at 16.70%, and also other problems which have not been mentioned is also estimated at 16.70%. In addition, some of the refugee go to police as a result of robbery which is the second highest reason why they go to the police, and this stands at 11.10%. Furthermore, another reason while the refugees seek the police is because of rape, most often they can be assaulted by their neighbors or the refugees themselves, and this figure stands at 5.60% and lastly the refugees go to the police because of loss of their documents, which is estimated at 7.20% (to see appendix 3)

Summarily, the issues can be distributed as follows:

Debt = 16.70%

Robbery = 11.10%

Rape = 5.60%

Lost of document = 7.20%.

In addition, a total of 25 out of the 30 refugees who answered the questionnaires have many different problems in their host communities. A total number of 3 refugees complain of xenophobia, while a greater majority complains of poverty. Most of the refugees say they are unable to buy their drugs, unable to acquire reasonable capital to start up a good business, difficulties in securing a job, while others complain of a bad harvest and in ability to obtain land for the cultivation of crops or for farming. Also it worth noting that some 5 out of the 30 refugees say they do not have a problem that they are able to live well with the support they get from UNHCR.

## 4.3 Socio-economic impacts of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host community

Furthermore, this sub section will explain what impact the Chadian refugees have on the host communities. The discussions will be divided into the various sub heading: firstly, Social impact, under this head education and health and sanitation will be discussed, secondly, Economic impact, under this sub-heading the following point will be discussed agriculture, fishing, and trade Thirdly, cultural impact will be explained and lastly political impact of the Chadian refugees will be discussed.

### 4.3.1 Social impact of Chadian refugees on host communities.

This sub-head will look into two main concepts, the first being education and the second being health and sanitation.

### 4.3.2 Educational impact of Chadian refugees on host community

As explained by the camp coordinator in an interview, it is worth noting that the presence of the Chadian refugees camp (Langui) in Northern Cameroon and in particular in Garoua has lead to the construction of some primary and secondary schools for the refugees. It can be said that access to education in this area has improved greatly as both refugee children and the local population also attain these schools. Also, the schools are run and managed by some members of the host communities as teachers, principal and many different posts are being held by some members of the community (Philippe Onanaa 2012-04-12 cd voice no 1, 2m 4s)

Compared to other private institution in that locality, the school fee is low and affordable by all pupil and students in the local communities, while the refugee children do not paid any school fee. The amount paid by the children of the host community is relatively low; this has encouraged a lot of children to attend school due to the affordable school fees. Also, some materials have been distributed to these schools by humanitarian agencies: It can be said that, both the refugee children and the children of the region benefited from this school material in 2011-2012 academic years.

Furthermore, vocational and training centers have been set up for the training of the refugees leaving in that area. It is also said that this centers are not only attended by the refugee, but also some members of the host community. (See voice no 1, 3m 17s)

In addition, the educational the following educational statistic was gotten from the random questionnaire issue to the Chadian refugees out of camp in the centre region as regards education, it was established from the questionnaires that out of the 30 refugees who answered the questions, 7 refugees are post graduate and graduates, 13 are having secondary and high school level of education, 5 refugees have elementary and primary school levels of education, while 5 refugees have no education. From the above answers, it is said that the refugees are being sponsored by UNHCR. Further it can be said that out of this refugees, a total of 5 refugees are security men, 2 out of the refugees are teachers and 1 is working with cooperation. Out of the 30 refugees only seven are actually working.

### 4.3.3 Impact on health and sanitation on host communities

There has been a great improvement in the domain of health and sanitation in the areas where the refugees are settled. As the ministry of health in collaboration with some Humanitarian agencies are working hard to improve on the health condition in this area. This is seen in the building of health centers, vaccination campaign against some diseases like measles. It is said this vaccination campaign was not only done in the camp area but it was carried out in the whole village. The vaccination campaign was carried out purposely by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent team working in Cameroon, with the help of UNHCR, Cameroon government UNICEF WHO and UNDP. It was noticed that the measles did not generate from the camp but from the local community, therefore these teams targeted the camp area and four other neighboring areas. This was an indication that the vaccination campaign was carried out in the whole of the area which greatly benefited the host communities too.( see cd voice no 32s)

In addition, the Ministry of health has also created dispensaries and small mobile clinic and staffs in the villages to check on the health condition of children below five years and pregnant women. These checks are not only done on the refugees but also the host community benefit from these as well.

Also, in the domain of sanitation there has been an increase in the supply of pipe born water in these areas, the distribution of basic hygienic items to women, building of latrines for the refugees and much other sanitation facilities.

### 4.3.4 Economic impact on Chadian refugees on host communities.

Under this sub section, three main concepts will be discussed: agriculture, fishing, and lastly trade. These three points will be explained while bringing out the impact on the host communities.

### 4.3.5 Agricultural impact of Chadian refugees on host communities in Garoua

Furthermore, agriculture is one of the mean activities of the refugees in the camp. It is said that they are mostly involved in the cultivation of cash crops, such as cocoyam, maize and onions. This production has greatly increased the quantity of food in the market in the northern regions of Cameroon.

It is assumed that almost 10 000 households in the host communities benefit from this products, and that average prices are 25% lower than the origin prices before the arrival of the refugees, and the prices elsewhere in other regions of the country. From this it can be argued that a great number of members of the host communities are able to save a lot of the purchase money for food. As there is an increase in the quantity of supplies in the market leading to low prices for the buyers.

In addition, fishing is another activity of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, most of the refugees are involved in fishing as a means to survive, it is said that there has been an increase in the amount of fish sold in the markets. This does not only help the refugee as it gives them a livelihood, but also the host community benefit greatly from this fishing as it is consumed by most of the households.

In addition, from the random questionnaires collected, 5 refugees are farmers growing such crops as maize, groundnuts, and vegetables. These crops are sold in the local markets, and this leads to an increase in food production and supplies in the local markets in particular and the Cameroonian market in general.

Furthermore, tree planting is another important agricultural activity of the refugees, as revealed in an interview with the personnel in charge of the tree planting in the camp (Elizabeth Moore 2012-04-27 voice no 7 33s). It was said that the training class was made up of about 40 refugees, both men and women, with a total of four members of the host community ( see cd voice no 7, 1m. 7s) The main person in charge of the nesting was a member of the host community. It was also said that the main tree planted was the morango tree. The leaves of this tree serves as food (vegetable) in the camp and also this leaves were important because they are very nutritive and improve the health of the people in that area, refugees inclusive. In addition, Moore explained that the trees are mostly planted around the camps, and this serves as a protection from wind to the houses built for the refugees ( see cd voice no 7, 2m 12s).

It can be said that the tree planting activities in the camp area was financed by UNHCR, WWF and the Red Cross. Also, it was said that the class was attended by both literate and illiterate refugees, who jointly benefited and learned a lot from the use of trees and it’s important to health, and the society. This was made possible because teaching was done with the aid of pictures, demonstrations and in groups, this help the refugees to discussed amongst themselves and help the weaker students in the class. It was also mentioned that the refugees learned ideas that they could use later on in their home country after they return home.

Also, trade is one of the economic activities of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. Most of the refugees are involved in small business like selling of food stuffs locally made by them for example puff balls, fish rolls and restaurants along the road side. In addition, most of the refugees are shoe menders who go from door to door, most of them are tailors, hair dress who have graduated from the schools open to them by UNHCR and now have their own businesses. It is can be said that the services of these refugees do not only give them a livelihood but also benefit the host communities. it should be noted that these refugees who have this small businesses got their income and other items to start up these businesses from support given to them by UNHCR (see cd voice no 1,2m 13s).

Furthermore, from the random questionnaires carried out on the urban refugees, a total of 10 out of 30 refugees are petite business people or traders, most of the refugees sell clothes and shoes in the local markets, while some are involved in the washing of cars. It can be clarified that the money given to this refugees for this trade is from UNHCR. .

Generally it can be argued that in the economic domain the refugees do not only help themselves but also impact the host community.

## 4.4 Cultural impact of Chadian refugees on host communities

Culturally, it can be said that the Chadian refugees have greatly impact the host communities in the following ways;

Firstly, they have maintained their culture, in the cultural domain it is said that they have introduced their food, style of dressing and some of their songs in the northern region of the country. This is seen in the selling of their traditional type of clothes in the markets, the preparing and selling of their traditional dishes in their restaurants and the dancing of their traditional dances during cultural events in Cameroon (see cd voice 3, 1m 46s).

Furthermore, from the random questionnaires, it was established that some 15 out of 30 refugee take part in cultural events during the cultural week activity or during their local come together. In this occasions the discus about their culture, dance traditional dances and sing traditional songs.

### 4.4.1 Political impact of the Chadian refugees on their host community

In the political domain, the Chadian refugees do not take part in any political activities. This is because the Cameroonian Constitution does not give any provision for this in its laws. As was said the coordinator of the Langui camp in Garoua and from the random questionnaires, all the refugees admitted that they do not have anything to do with the political affairs of Cameroon ( see cd voice no 4,3m 36s)

**4.4 Role played by UNHCR to improve the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon**

This sub chapter will give an explanation of what the UNHCR is doing to improve the lives of Chadian refugees in the Langui camp in Garoua and the centre region of Cameroon. Their social and economic role will be discussed following data derived from the answered questionnaires.

4.4.1 In the social domain,

Socially, UNHCR has built dispensaries for the refugees in the camp areas, for medical checks of the refugees and the provisions of medicine to refugees who are sick either because of poor conditions in camps. Also, UNHCR has made a provision for free vaccination campaigns for the refugees, and a center to carter for the most vulnerable persons the pregnant women, older people and the children below five years of age. In addition, UNHCR has made the provision of potable water with the construction of wells in the camp area for the refugees have access to water, also, UNHCR has also built toilet around the camp areas for the refugees. Furthermore, from the random questionnaire administered to the centre region refugees out of camp, it was admitted by some 15 refugees that UNHCR has provide them with shelter even though they are out of the camp. One refugees from the random questionnaires admitted that UNHCR has been insisting that he returns to the camp at Garoua.

Furthermore, in the domain of education, the UNHCR has done a lot to encourage and improve the lives of the refugees in this domain, as has been registered by some refugees in the answering of the questionnaires, and an interview with the coordinator of the Langui camp. It is said that UNHCR has provided school materials for the refugees; this materials include books, pens, pencils, benches for the schools and also teachers to teacher in this schools (se cd voice no5, 2m 29s) From the random questionnaires administer to some 30 refugees who are found in the centre region of the country, it was admitted by 14 of 30 that UNHCR pay for their school fees from primary level through university, for those who have graduated from the university. Also, some parents do admit the payment of their children’s school fees by UNHCR and the provision of basic school materials.

More so, it was admitted by a total number of 21 out of 30 refugees from the sample questionnaires that UNHCR has provided them with basic need such as food stuff which include rice, oil. And some provisions like laundry soap and other hygiene kits.

In addition, in the economy domain, UNHCR has provided refugees with finances, for instance the tree planting activity to help the refugee was financed by UNHCR (see cd voice no7, 1m 53s), also, in the agricultural domain UNHCR have provided the refugees with seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides for the protection of their crops. In addition, UNHCR has also though the refuges new farming techniques, to help them improve on their farming and crop cultivation. Also, UNHCR has given fishing nets to the refugees who are involved in fishing as their means of survivor. This help in the increasing of the fish supplies in the market, and in effect leads to economy expansion of the country.

# Chapter V: ANALYSIS

In this chapter, there will be an analysis structured by the three sub-questions and the problem formulation (to see sub-chapter 1.3) Firstly, there will be an analysis on the challenges faced by the Chadian refugees as they settled in Cameroon. Secondly, there will be an analysis of the impact of the refugees on the host communities. Thirdly, there will be an analysis of the role played by UNHCR to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This entire chapter will end with an analysis and discussion of what is the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host communities and what role has been played by UNHCR to improve on the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon. The above analysis will be supported by the theory and the main concepts used in the theory.

## 5.1 What are the challenges faced by the Chadian refugees as they settled in Cameroon

In this sub-chapter the relationship that exists between the Chadian refugees and the member of the host communities will be analyzed. This is done to see how refugees are treated in their areas of settlement, this is also done to establish and to feel what it is like to be a refuges and live out of your country.

### 5.1.1 What is the relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host communities?

From the presentation of facts from UNHCR in the answering of some question sent to them, and the answer of some questionnaires by some Chadian refugees in Cameroon, it can be argued that the relationships that exist between the Chadian refugees and members of the local community is a cordial one. Even thought there are some difficulties faced by the refugees.

Firstly, it can be argued by graphiques 2.1a in appendix 1 that the relationship between the refugees and the member of the host community is cordial. As it is illustrated, the number of good relationship stands at 75.2%. This is an indicator that most of the refuges live at peace with the members of the host community. This point can further be analyzed with the number of refugees seeking the police in terms of problems, and the frequency in which the refugees go to the police. It is said that only a total of 5.3% of the entire number of refugees go to the police for help in times of trouble. While a greater number of 94.7% do not seek the help of the police. From the figures realized (to see sub-chapter4.2.3) it can be argued that there is a good relationship between the refugees and the members of the host communities. if the refugees who are foreigners in another country do not visit the police frequently, it therefore means that they have a good relationship and they are living well in their new settlements. In addition, another point to note is the frequency in which the refugees go to the police as was illustrated by table 2.2b in sub-chapter 4.2.3) it is clear that most of the refugees do not go to the police frequently, as the number who have seek police help once is 161, twice is 10, three time is 4 and lastly four times is 3. This is an indicator that most of the refugees do not have problems living with the host community members despite the fact that they are strangers in the land and to the people they live with.

Furthermore, from the questionnaires filled by the refugees most of the refugees admit they do not have a problem living in Cameroon. While a great number complains of personal problems ranging from poverty, as a result of poor harvest, low salaries, and a slowdown of business. From these problems it can be said that most of the refugees did not complain about their local communities. And the way they live, but they have personal problems. This is also an indicator that they have a good relationship with their host community members. In addition, this point can be further analyzed with the used of the basic needs approach concept in the Alternative development theory, whereby it is clear that the refugees are allowed to work do business and even farm. It can be said that the refugee has the right to decide on what they want to do, either business, farming or work in Cameroon, as was illustrated by the basic need approach, whereby power was lift in the hands of the local population to decide what they want to do ( Willis, 2005 p 94)

More so, the relationship between the Chadian refugees and member of the host community can be seen in the number of refugees who have a contact with the local population and the number who do not have contact with the local population, and the number that have serious problems with the members of the host community.( to see graphique 2.1a in sub-chapter 4.2.1) from this it can be argued that a good number of refugees have contacts with the members of the host community which can clarify the idea that they have a cordial relationship. Also, the number who do not have contact with the host community and the number having serious problems is an indicator that there is a peaceful relationship that exist between them.

In addition, it can be said that the fact that the refugee children attend the same schools with the children of the host community and do carry out many activities like farming, business, and work in this new area of settlement show a good relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host community. This can further be justify by the fact that the refugees are living like the fellow Cameroonian and from the questionnaires answered most of them admit the fact that they are very secure in Cameroon . hence an indicator of a good relationship with their host community members.

### 5.1.2 Problems faced by the refugees in their host communities.

Despite the fact that there exist a friendly relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host community, it can be said that these refugees face some problems with their host communities. As illustrated by table 4.1.1 the main problem faced by the refugees is xenophobia, this is also with accordance with the answering of the questionnaires by some refugees. They affirm the fact that they are been mocked by some members of the local communities, they talk to them rudely in the market places and in their places of work. Also, some of the refugees admit having problems living with their neighbors for instance hostility some of the neighbors are very hostile towards the refugees, and they also face some problem of insecurity and aggression from the members of the host community. From this it can be argued that the refugees also face some problems living in their host community.

Another problem faced by the refugees in their host communities is seen in the domain of aid given to refugees by UNHCR; this is in connection with the urban refugees. These aids are not given to everybody and can pose a problem of conflict with the members of the host community and the refugees who receive this aid. For example the distribution of food stuff like rice, oil and other items like money, washing soap and basic materials for schools. This point can be illustrated by the humanitarian policies used in the theoretical chapter,( to see sub- chapter 3.3) whereby aid is given to refugees by humanitarian bodies and NGOs. In the urban dwellings in Cameroon these aids are giving only to the refugees, these may pose a problem between the refugees and some members of the host community.

However, it can be argued that there is a friendly relationship between the refugees and the members of the host community as seen in the way they cooperates in the society. For example they attend the same schools, the refugees are allow to work and have farm lands on which they carry on their agricultural activities. All of this amount to the fact that the refugees have a cordial relationship in their host community (see appendix 1).

## 5.2 Impact of Chadian refugees on host communities

These sub-chapter will discuss and analyzed the impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host community. This analysis will be looked at in the following domains; social (education and health), economic (agriculture, fishing, trade) and lastly cultural.

### 5.2.1 Social impact

Firstly, there has been an improvement in the field of education in the Garoua region of Cameroon, as a result of the presence of the Chadian refugees. This can be argued in the sense that most of the children of the host community now attend school and also receive support given to the refugee children by UNHCR and other humanitarian bodies working in this area. These supports include school materials such as books, pen and pencils, uniforms. It is also said that the school fee in this schools have been reduced. This can be analyzed in relation with the concepts of the basic need approach to development. Where by education was classified as one of the basic needs (Willis 5002 p 94) citing (Hunt 1989: 265-6). This is seen in the provision of schools for the Chadian refugees by UNHCR and other organizations to help educated the refugees. It can be said that the members of the host community benefited from these schools as it was attended by both the refugees and the children of the host community. Also, it can be further analyzed that the literacy level of Cameroonian in the Garoua region where the Langui refugee camp is found has greatly improved as compare to other regions of the country. From the interview with the camp coordinator, he says and I quote.

**´´ Le HCR a donné du matérial scolaire aux enfant refugiés ainis que les enfant de la communauté d´accueil´´ (UNHCR has given school materials to the refugees children and to the children of the host community.) (**to seevoice 1 2m 39s**)**  this is to further explain the fact that both the refugees and the host community children benefits from the support given to the refugees by the UNHCR. This in effect constitutes an impact of the presence of the refugees to the host community.

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that the level of vocational training in these areas has also improved as a result of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This is evident in the fact that not only the refugees do go to the vocational training centers open to them by UNHCR, to secure a better life for themselves. It can be argued that most of the members of the host communities are self employed from the knowledge gotten from the training centers. Following the concepts of participation and empowerment as discussed under the alternative development theory, whereby it is said that participation leads to empowerment ( Brohman 1996 p 252).this can be explained as the refugees after finishing from the training centers become self employed and set up businesses which has helped to bring development in their areas of settlement. Most of them are tailors, hair dresses, carpenters. All of this have been achieved by the members of the host community as a result of the presence of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon in an attempt by UNHCR to help them secure a better life, the local population has also benefited by securing a better live for themselves too. From this it can be said that as a result of the Chadian refugees being in Cameroon and in particular in Garoua region, there has been an improvement in both physical and vocational education in this region, as compared to other regions of the country.

In addition, another impact on education is seen where after training in these schools, most of the refugees applies their skills in Cameroon, in other regions as teachers. In this light, there is an increase in the number of staffs and advancement in the level of education. This is a great benefit on the host community. Due to the fact the numbers of teachers in schools have increased and they can spread their knowledge by educating other children of the local community and the refugees.

Secondly, there has been an increase in the domain of health and sanitation, as a result of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon and in particular the Garoua region. This is seen in the vaccination campaign organized by the Red Cross, UNHCR and the Cameroonian government against measles. This vaccination is not only carried out in the Langui camp, but the vaccination team visits every home in and around the camp and neighboring villages too. It can be argued that the host communities have also benefited greatly in the vaccination campaign against measles. This is an indication of securing good health for the children of the refugees and the host community.

**´´ La champagne de vaccination a ete realisee dans le camp de refugiés et dans chaque foyer dans la region Garoua´´ (The vaccination campaign was carried out in the camp and also in the homes around the Garoua region.) (**to see voice 2, 32s**)** it can be argued that the following quote justify the fact that the host community has greatly benefited from the vaccination against measles as a result of the Chadian refugees being in Cameroon, this is evident in the vaccination of refugees and the children of the host community, the vaccination team did not only vvisit the camp but also the entire region to vaccinate the children against measles.

Also, the host community has benefited from the clinic, dispensaries built to carter for the refugees by UNHCR, the Red Cross, and other organization in charge of the refugees living in the Langui camp .this can be further analyzed with the Humanitarian aid given the refugees by organizations to help protect and ensure a health live for the refugees as first aid (Christensen and Harild 2009 p 16-17) These facilities are used by both members of the host communities and the refugees, it can be analyzed that both the refugees and members of the host community do benefit from drugs distributed in the camp areas to the refugees and are all catered for in the same manner. Therefore, it can be said that the presence of the refugees in the Garoua region have benefited the host community members, as they are open to free drugs and treatment.

More so, in the domain of sanitation, the host community have benefited from the provision of available water supplies to the camp by UNHCR, which is used by both the refugees and the members of the host community. Also, both the refugees and the members of the host community do benefit from the sanitation Kitts shared to the refugees in the camp.

Despite the benefits gotten by the members of the host community from the refugees, it can be argued that they are some negative impact of the refugees on the host communities. The presence of the refuge has lead to overcrowding in the Garoua region, which have lead to shortage in food supplies in the markets. And lastly, the rate of insecurity has increased.

Finally, it can be said that despite the fact that the refugees have some negative impact being in these regions it can be argued that they have a positive impact on the host community, as seen in the facilities they benefit from the support given to the refugees, also the literacy level in this regions have increase, as most of the children now attain school, and lastly a reduction in the motility rate as a result of the clinics and nurses provided in this areas for the refugees ( see cd voice no5, 3m 38s).

### 5.2.2 Economic impact

This sub-chapter will discussed and analyzed the economic impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community. Under this sub-head, three main issues will be discussed; Agriculture (cultivation of cash crops, fishing, tree planting) and trade. These issues will be analyzed with the help of the Grassroots development approach. As was discussed by Katie Willis in her book, ´´Theories are practices of development´´. In her discussion, she further discus the grassroots development approach with the following key points: basic needs approach, micro finance institution approach and Non Governmental Organizations. These concepts will be used in the analyzing of this project.

Most of the refugees are farmers and are involved in the cultivation of food crops such as; rice, onion, groundnut, yams, maize, all food stuffs consume in Cameroon. It can be argued that given the refugees the opportunity to farm and cultivate their own crops is in line with the basic need approach concepts of development, wherein development was to be carried from the bottom and not from the top. It was argued that the top-down approach system of development recorded limited number of success in the 70s (Willis 2005 p 93). For this reason, the bottom –top approach was introduced emphasing grass root development or development from bottom. As can be seen in the findings, the Chadian refugees have been given the opportunity to take part in agricultural activities, and this goes a long way to confirm the importance of the bottom-up approach.

The crops produced by the refugees are been sold in the local markets. The impact of this on the host community is seen in the increase of supplies of food stuff in the local markets, which have lead to a reduction of prices. From this, it can be argued that a great number of people are able to consume this food stuff as a result of the price fall. Therefore it can be said that the presence of the Chadian refugees in Northern Cameroon has greatly impacted the local population, as seen in the increase of food supplies in the market, which has lead to reduction in prices, making it possible for all to afford. (See cd, voice no 3, 3m 49s)

In addition, the host community have benefited from the humanitarian aid given the refugees by UNHCR, it can be feather analyzed with the distribution of materials to the refugees, in order to meet their basic needs. it can be argued that these agencies do not only give these aids to provide for the basic needs of the refugees, but have shift to items which can enhance growth and development.

(Christensen and Harild, 2009 Pp 16-17). This is seen in the distribution of farming items to both the refugees and members of the local population. these farming materials include: seedling for farming, fertilizers for their farms, and pesticides to help protect their crops. It is clear that these items are not only given to the refugees but to both the refugees and members of the host community. The distribution of these materials has lead to an increase and improvement in the food crop quality and a better harvest, which has not only benefited the refugees but the local population too. This is further analysis with the use of the social evolution concept used under the Alternative development theory (Willis 2005 p 116), this concepts can be further explained in the shift from the local system of farming which involved farming without any chemicals for the improvement of food production, with the use of fertilizers and pesticides for the improvement of production and obtaining a better harvest. Therefore it can be argued that the presence of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has a great impact on the members of the host community. This can be seen in the increase in the food supplies in the market, gotten from the cultivation of food items by the Chadian refugees, and a better harvest as a result of the support given them by UNHCR.

Furthermore, fishing is another activity carry out by the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. It can be argued that the quantity of fish supplies in the market has greatly increase and fish is now consumed by almost all the households, it can be said that the consuming of protein by the local population in the garoua region has greatly increase due to increase supplies and a fall in the prices of fish in the market. Also in the domain of fishing, both the local population and the refugees do receive fishing net donated to the refugees by UNHCR this is an indication that the presence of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has help the Cameroonian fisher men living in the garoua region to benefit from support giving to the refugees, which will further lead to an expansion in their fishing business and a better live in the future ( see cd voice no 3,4m 49s)

It is worth mentioning that the benefit gotten from UNHCR is felt only by the local population in the camp area, as discussed by (Christensen and Harild 2009 p 13) the humanitarian agencies are concern with the provision of a better life for the refugees and the displaced population. Therefore it can be argued that the local populations found in these areas were the refugees camps are found are likely to benefit from the provisions made to the refugees. Which is in line with what was gotten as findings from the field, it was noticed that only the local population in and around the Langui camp benefited from the schools, dispensaries, and other items distributed to the refugees. As opposed to the population found at the urban region, where some refugees were found, only the refugees benefit from gift given to them by UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations working with refugees in Cameroon, for example WFP and WHO. Therefore in this light it can be said that only the local population in the Garoua region benefits from the presence of the refugees in Cameroon. This is further analysis by the humanitarian aid policies used by the humanitarian organization as explained in sub chapter three above. It can be argued that the distribution of items to refugees excluding the local population can lead to conflict between the urban refugees and the local population in the urban areas.

In addition, another impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community is seen in the knowledge gotten from the tree planting activity introduced in the camp by Elizabeth Moore (Interview 20120427), an American researcher who carried out some field work in the Langui camp at Garoua (Moore, 20120427). It can be further analyzed with the use of the participation and empowerment concepts used in the Alternative development theory, participation lead to empowerment (Willis, 2005 p 103) this is seen where by the refugees gained knowledge from participating in activities introduced to them in other to help them improve on their livelihood, It was said that the classes concerning the tree planting activity were attended by both the refugees are some members of the host community. In this classes, the importance and use of the tree was thought, this education has been vital for both the refugees and the local population in that they can set up their own project on tree planting and became teachers of the importance of tree planting and how it is used as medicine and food.

Furthermore, in the domain of trade, UNHCR has given the Chadian refugees loans to set up business, this can be analyzed with the granting of micro finance to the refugees by micro finance institutions to set up trade, which was is seen as a means of improving on the businesses, and can eventually lead to economic growth ( Hudak 2010 p 9).this is in line with what UNHCR is doing in Cameroon to the refugees and it can be argued that through with the given out of loans to the refugees they has been an improvement in their business, which is felt by the members of the host community. Also, it can be argued that this micro finance given to the refugees by the micro finance institution is to help better their lives and eventually reduce the level of poverty (Dominik Bartsch 2002). From the findings it can be said that the loans gotten from UNHCR and other institutions to set up business by the refugees have helped them better their lives to an extent, despite the fact that most of them complains that the money is small to set up a big business. But never the less it can be argued that these loans given to the refugees have help them set up business and better their lives.

### 5.2.3 Cultural impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community.

This sub-chapter will discuss and analysis the cultural impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community. This sub-chapter will look at the impact on food, traditional cloths and traditional dance.

It can be argued that the Chadian refugees have impacted the local population culturally, by introducing their local food, which is consumed by the host population and also Chadian type of dresses are been sold in Cameroon local market. This has an impact on Cameroonian culture because it has lead to an increase in the variety of cultural attires in the market. This point can be analyzed with the help of the concept of displacement- development nexus, where by the displaced refugee who have settled in their new site turn to introduce new ideas as they are given the right to freely participate in the issues of these country, after they have been integrated (Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 13). These refugees bring in new ideas and introduce their culture in these areas. To see cd voice no 3, 2m 32s), **´´ ils ont la** **possibilité de présenter leur culture au Cameroun, qui sont leur type de nourriture, robes et de la communauté camerounaise est ouvert à une nouvelle culture´´** (They have the posiblity of presenting their culture in Cameroon, which are their type of food, dress and the Cameroonian community is open to this new culture) this is relevant to the Cameroonian community as it exposes them to a new system of dressing.

Furthermore, it can be said that the Chadian refugees also introduce their type of traditional dance in Cameroon, which is usually sang in most cultural events (to see cd voice 3, 3m 8s) **´´ Les réfugiés Tchadiens avaient apprendre à la population locale de leurs chants traditionnels, qui sont été chanté dans les manifestations culturelles au Cameroun.** It can be argued that these songs have increase the variety of traditional songs sang in Cameroon and again has lead to a new culture in Cameroon.

## **5.3The role played by UNHCR to improve the lives of refugees**

This sub-chapter will analysis what UNHCR is doing to improve the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This analysis will look at what they have done in the social (education and health) and economic (agriculture, fishing, trade) domain.

Firstly, in the field of education, UNHCR has done a lot to help improve the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, both the camp refugees and urban refugees. UNHCR have provided the refugees children with scholarship, school materials such as pen, pencils, books, uniforms and other school equipment to help the refugees attain school so as to improve their knowledge. It can be further analyzed that most of the refugees are today educated and have used this knowledge to gain employment in Cameroon. And some have gone back home to Chad, to put this knowledge into use back home. Also, it can be said that UNHCR has done a lot in the field of education to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This point is further discussed in line with the humanitarian aid policies of international organizations, to provide basic needs to the refugees to help secure a better life for them (Christensen and Haril, 2009 p 16-17). Also, this is also seen in the basic needs approach concepts for development where in the refugees are been given some basic needs which are regarded as essential services, for example education (Willis, 2005 p 94).

Secondly, in the domain of health, there has been an improvement in the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon all thanks to UNHCRs support. This point is further explained by the basic needs approach concepts in its classification of what is basic need by the ILO and the world bank, it can said that the basic needs include essential services like healthcare and sanitation (Willis, 2005 p 94). This is evident in the vaccination campaign held in the camp area, the provision of drugs, dispensaries and clinics to carter for the refugees. This point is further analyzed with the result of good health and a reduction of infant mortality rate in the Langui camp. Also, UNHCR has not only support in the provision of dispensaries and clinics but it has also made provision for special nurses for the refugees (to see cd voice 5, 3m 35s) **´´Le HCR a fourni huit infirmieres pour les réfugiés dans le camp de Langui´´** (UNHCR has provided eight nurses for the refugees in the langui camp) it can be argued that these nurses do not only attend to refugees but also to members of the host community, which is a benefit to the local population. All of this has greatly improved upon the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

Thirdly, agriculturally, UNHCR has done a lot to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This can be further analyzed with the used of the concepts of displacement-development nexus where by the refugees flee their country of origin as a result of war and other causes, and move to another other country to seek refuge, it is evident that if the host country accepts the refugee they will probably take care of them (Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 11-12) This is evident in the fact that they have given the refugees portion of land to farm, given them seeds, fertilizer, and pesticide for their farms. All of this is to ensure a good harvest, since for the refugees who are farmers this is their main source of living. It can be argued that the products gotten from this agriculture cultivation has greatly help the refugee to improve on their livelihood and also has help the native Cameroonian too, as it has increase the level of food supplies in the markets **´´Les approvisionements alimentaires dans le marché a augmenté´´** ( to see cd voice 3, 4m 2s) Therefore UNHCR in its act of protection and securing a better live for the Chadian refugees has done a lot in the domain of agriculture, through the support of fertilizer and pesticides to help improve and enable a good harvest.

Furthermore, in the field of fishing, UNHCR has provided the fishermen with fishing nets, which will help them, have a good fishing activity as it is their only source of living. The provision of these items to the refugees has helped them a lot as they have improved on their lives as fishermen. For those who are involved in trading, UNHCR has provided that with loans and support for their business, which is a better way of helping them secure a living for themselves in Cameroon. Hence it can be further analyzed that UNHCR in its effort has done a lot to better the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon in the social and economic domain. The basic need concepts have been used to illustrate and analyzed this point (Willis, 2005 p 94).

Also, it is worth mentioning that despite all efforts done to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, UNHCR do face some problems as was indicated by them, the face the problems of lack of finances, staffs and a inability to access the roads to the camp areas. Also, it can be argued that the basic needs approach as a means to step up development from the bottom to the top is slow, as most of the local population in the grassroots do carry on petit business and are mostly involved in agricultural activities, which will slow down development (Willis, 2005 p 95)

## 5.4 what is the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon on the host communities, and what has been done by UNHCR to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

In this sub- chapter, there will be an analysis and discussion of the problem formulation, in relation to the analysis above on the three sub-questions. This analysis and discussion will look at the general impact and role played by UNHCR to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This analysis will be made possible with the help of the concepts used to explain the Alternative development theory.

As analyzed in sub-chapter 5.2 above, it can be argued that the Chadian refugees has greatly impact the host communities. This is seen in the benefit the host community members get as a result of the Chadian refugees presents in these areas. These benefits come from the aid given the refugees by UNHCR and other organizations in charge of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon, which is in line with the concepts of Humanitarian aid as explained by (Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 16). For instance, the host community members have benefited from school materials such as; pen, pencils, books and uniforms. Also there has been a reduction in the amount of school fees in the school for the children of the host community. Therefore, it can be argued that the presence of the refugees in Cameroon has a great impact on the host community. Furthermore, it can be argued that UNHCR is doing a lot to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees as they provide them with school materials and grant them scholarship to study in Cameroon.

Furthermore, it can be said that in the domain of health the host community members have benefited from the presence of the Chadian refugees being present in Cameroon. This is evident in the vaccination campaign held in the Garoua region; these campaigns are not only carried in the Langui refugee camp, but also in the entire village. In addition, this point can be explained with the help of the basic needs approach for development, which aim at meeting up the basic needs of the refugee which include health and sanitation (Willis 2005 p 93). Therefore it can be further analysis that not only the Chadian refugee benefited from this vaccination but the entire community. It can be analyze that the host community have benefited from the dispensaries, clinics, and free drugs supplied to the refugees by the Red Cross working in the Langui refugee’s camp. The members of the host community also benefit from the services of the nurses in charge of the refugee as they go to these nurses when they are sick. In addition, it can be further discussed that UNHCR has help in the improvement of the lives of the Chadian refugees through the provision of free drugs, opening of dispensaries, clinics and the provision for a nurse to attend to the refugees, in other to ensure a better life for them.

In addition it can be analyze that there are some negative impacts on the host community as a result of the refugees being present in Cameroon. There has been a situation of overcrowding in the Garoua region of Cameroon and also in the center region where the urban refugees are found. This situation has lead to insecurity, increase crime rate shortage of food stuff in the market.

Hence it can be further analyze that despite the negative impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community, their presence in Cameroon has greatly impact the host community member’s positively.

Furthermore, in the economic domain, the Chadian refugees has impacted the host community, this can be seen in the help given to refugees and the members of the host community. As can be expanciated with the use of the humanitarian aid approach used in the development policy in chapter three above ( Christensen and Harild, 2009 p 16) This is seen in the given of seedling, fertilizer and pesticides to help protect the crops from insects and crop disease. It can be argued that this item given to the refugees has helped not only the refugee farmers but farmers of the host community. These benefits are coming as a result of the refugee’s being in the host community.

It can further be argued that the presence of the Chadian refugee has greatly impact their communities where they live, as there has been an increase in the supplies of food crops in the markets, such as; cocoyam, rice, maize, onions, groundnuts as a result of their involvement in agriculture. This increase in food supplies has lead to a reduction in prices in the market which has benefited every member of the host community including neighboring villages who shop in these markets. Hence it can be said that the presence of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has greatly impacted the members of the host community. Also, UNHCR has done a lot in the domain of agriculture to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon; this is evident in the provision of seedling, fertilizers and pesticide for their farms, to help improve on the crops and ensure a better harvest.

Also, it is worth mention that the host community has learned new ideas from the tree planting lessons given to the refugees by the researcher who carried on her field work in the camp ( to see sub-chapter 4) this classes were not only attended by refugees but also some members of the host community who can intend teach this ideas to other members, hence a spread of the knowledge of tree planting all thanks to the Chadian refugees being in Cameroon. Also, the leaves of these trees are used as medicine and food in these areas. The consumsion of these food and medicine is done by both the refugees and members of the local community.( to see cd Therefore, it can be argued that the members of the host community has greatly benefited from the presence of the refugees.

In addition, fishing which is one mean activity of some member of the Garoua region has witness an increase in supplies in the market as a result of the supplies of Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

Also the host community members has benefited from the fishing nets given to them by UNHCR as a support for the refugees to improve on their lives in Cameroon. It can be argued that the fishermen and the host community has greatly benefited from the Chadian refugees being in Cameroon, as a result of the fact that the quantity of fish sold in the markets has increase, which has eventually lead to a reduction in prices, and consequently causing more families to consume protein in their homes. UNHCR has supported these refugees with fishing net to improve on their lives in Cameroon.

Finally, in the domain of trade, the local community has witness an increase in the trading activity, in the region which has helped to open up the economy, from the petite trading done by the refugees. These include; restaurants, shoes mending, hair dressing and lastly tailoring. This service has greatly helped the refugees and the host community members.

Despite all the positive impact, there are also some negative impacts of this refugee on the host community. There are conflicts on the farms land acquisition as it is said that the refugees are taking the lands of the members of the host community, also, there are some conflicts between the host community members and the refugee as a result of aid given to the refugees by UNHCR in the urban areas and these aids are not given to the host community members.

Finally, it can be said that despite these negative consequences, there is still a great benefit of the host community as a result of the Chadian refugees being in Cameroon in the domain of education, health, agriculture an

# Chapter VI:

## Summary and Conclusion

In sum, this project has outlined, analyzed and elaborated on various issues and factors in relation to the impact of refugees on their host communities, and what role has been played by UNHCR to help improve the lives of Chadian refugees in Cameroon.

In order to do this, there has been a chapter on definition of key concepts such as refugees, resettlement and development. These concepts were defined as there were considered relevant for the understanding of the impact of refugees on their host communities.

Furthermore, the Alternative development theory was presented, and under this theory, two main approach were used, the grassroots approach which explained the following concepts: basic needs, decentralization,, participation and empowerment. Secondly, the social and cultural dimension of development approach was also used. And under this sub head the following key concepts were discussed social evolution and development displacement nexus. And lastly, the Humanitarian policy will be discussed in relation to the help given to refugees by organizations. These concepts were chosen for this project as there will be used amongst other things to analyzed the impact of Chadian refugees on the host community in Garoua.

In addition, an empirical chapter was presented. This chapter included various sub chapters, first the relationship between the Chadian refugees and the host communities, this was done to illustrate the manner in which the refugees and the members of the host community live. Thereafter, the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community was presented. This was done for the purposes of witnessing, if the Chadian refugees present in Cameroon have a positive or a negative impact on the host community. And lastly, the role play by UNHCR to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon was looked at. This was done to see what UNHCR is doing to protect and secure a better live for refugees, as its one of their objectives to protect and an ensure a better lives for refugees in another country.

On the basis of the chapter of definition, theories and empirical findings, three main analysis and a discussion was done. The first analysis dealt with the challenges faced by the Chadian refugees as they settle in Cameroon. Here, it was analyzed how the refugees live with the members of the host community in a friendly manner, despite the fact that they do face some problems. It was realized that the level of problems faced by the refugees as they settled and live in their host community stands at a very low percentage. Meanwhile the level of cordiality stands at a high percentage. From this one can conclude that the Chadian refugees do not face a lot of problems living in Cameroon.

Second analysis dealt with the socio-economic impact of the Chadian refugees on the host community. Here it was analyzed how the refugees present in Cameroon is either negative or positive, from the analysis and discussions made it can be argued that the present of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has greatly impacted the host community in the socio economic and cultural domains. As members of the host community do benefit from facilities such as school, farming and fishing equipment, also, there has been an improvement in health and sanitation in the areas where the refugees are settled. in addition, there has been some complains of overcrowding and increase rate of insecurity in these area though it is not very serious. From the above discussions one can conclude that the presents of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has a positive impact of the host community.

Third analysis dealt with what UNHCR is doing to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees living in Cameroon. Here, it was analyzed that the UNHCR in its effort have done a lot to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. This can be seen in the provisions of school, farming, and fishing equipment to the refugees, granting of scholarships, building a training center and schools for refugees, providing for their basic needs (washing soap and other hygiene equipment) and also providing them with food stuffs (rice and cooking oil), this is done every month to ensure a better live for the refugees. It is worth mentioning that some of the refugees are not satisfy with the provisions as they complain of insufficient provision. From this it can be concluded that UNHCR has done a lot to improve on the lives of the Chadian refugee in Cameroon.

From this it can be concluded that the presents of the Chadian refugees in Cameroon has greatly impacted the host community in a positive manner. As can be illustrated by the many advantages the host community benefit from the presents of the Chadian refugees living in Cameroon, ranging from the socio-economic and cultural domains. Therefore one can say that refugees has presents in another other country does not have so much negative effects of the host community, but positive effect.

Despite the above conclusions that the refugees do have some negative influence on their host community, as they cause overcrowding in the garoua region, increase rate of insecurity, and a shortage of food supplies, it can be concluded that they have a positive impact on their host community, in the socio-economic and cultural domains.

# REFERENCES

**Books, Articles, Reports and Journals**

Altmann, P. Mathias “Contextual Development Economics: A holistic approach to the understanding of economic activities in low income countries” Springer science + business media LLC, 2011.

Bartsch, Dominik “Microfinance and refugee” UNHCR: Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, 2002.

Blaser, Caltlin “New issues in refugee research, opportunity and conflict: the impact of a refugee influx on decentralization in Mali, 2008.

Brohman, John “Popular Development - Rethinking The Theory and Practice Of Development” Blackwell publishers’ ltd., 1996.

Bryman, Alan “Social Research methods” United States: Oxford University Press Inc; New York, 2004.

Christensen Asger and Neils Harild, “Forced Displacement the Development Challenges.Conflict Crime and Violence Issue Note/ Social Development Department/The World Bank Group, 2009.

Gasarasi, P. Charles “Durable Solutions to the Refugee Problem in Africa: An Exclusive Subject” RSP Documentation Centre, 1991.

Gorman, F. Robert, “Refugee Aid and Development” Green Wood Press, 1993.

Hadingham, Tim and Scott Wilson “Decentralization and development planning: Some Practical Consideration, 2003.

Hudak, Kristen “Political institutions and grassroots development: the political economy of microfinance” Political Science Dissertation, Department of Political Science. Northeastern University, January 2010.

Kallet, H. Richard. Msc RRT FAARC How to write a method section of a research paper, Respiratory care, 2004.

Keen, David “Refugees, Rationing the right to life” London and New Jersey: Zed Book Ltd, 1992.

Kibreab, Gaim “Refugees and Development in Africa: the case of Eritrea. The Red Sea Press, 1987.

Mott, Tamar “African refugee’s resettlement in the United State” LFB scholarly publishing LLC, 2009 ( e-books).

Munch Ronaldo & Denis O´Hearn, “Critical Development Theory: Contribution to a new paradigm” London and New Jersey: Zed book ltd 1999.

Palmary, Ingrid “Refugees, Safety and Xenophobia in South African Cities: The role of local government” Research report written for the centre for violence and reconciliation CSVR, 2010.

Vakil, C. Anna 2001 “Natural stirring at the grassroots” The journal of Baha’l studies, 2001.

Willis, Katie “Theories and Practice of Development” United State and Canada: Routledge, 2005.

**Internet sources**

Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, “Convention relation to the Status of refugee, Geneva 28 July, 1951 and Protocol relating to the Status of refugees, New York 31 January, 1967. From the Audiovisual Library of International Law

Accessed at: <http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/prsr/prsr.html>

UNHCR Resettlement Handbook Division for International Protection, Revised edition. Geneva: July 2011.

Accessed at: <http://www.plainsense.ch/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/final_resettlement1.pdf>

UNHCR 2010 Country operations profile – Cameroon Working environment

Accessed at: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=4a03e1926>

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies “Cameroon: Measles in the Chadian refugee camp Langui” 19, February 2010.

Accessed at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRCM008do.pdf>

**Interviews:**

**Elizabeth, Moore** (20120427) Graduate Research Assistant: Department of forest and Environmental Conservation.

**Philippe, Onanaa** (20120412) Langui refugee camp coordinator.

**Mr. Sadam , (**20120410) A Refugee studying at Institut national de la jeunnesse et des sport

(INJS)

**Appendix**: Section 2 : Intégration locale

2.1- Relations entretenues avec les populations locales

**a) Types de relations avec la population locale**

D’une manière générale, les réfugiés vivent paisiblement au sein de la population camerounaise. En effet, plus de 75 % des réfugiés estiment entretenir de bonnes relations avec les populations locales, 20,8 % d’entre eux ont des contacts non qualifiés avec les populations locales. Une faible proportion (2,9 %) néanmoins estime avoir de sérieux problèmes avec les populations locales (Graphique 2.1a ) (Voir aussi le tableau 2.1a en annexe).

Graphique 2.1a : Répartition des réfugiés selon les relations avec les populations locales

**b)-Types de problèmes avec les populations locales**

Parmi les réfugiés ayant déclaré avoir des sérieux problèmes avec les populations locales, la grande majorité se plaint de la xénophobie. En effet, 59,4 % des réfugiés estiment être victimes de xénophobie au sein de la population camerounaise. Les autres types de problèmes évoqués sont les conflits de voisinage (21,8 %), les agressions et l’insécurité (17,8 %) (Graphique 2.1b).

## 2.2- Affaires judiciaires au cours de la dernière année

Les réfugiés sont quelques fois amenés à saisir la police s’ils sont confrontés à des difficultés qui nécessite l’intervention de ces derniers. Au cours de la dernière année, 5,3 % des réfugiés ont saisi la police pour résoudre des affaires judiciaires (Tableau 2.2a). Près de neuf d’entre eux sur dix ont saisi la police une fois, tandis qu’une personne sur dix a saisi la police au moins deux fois (Tableau 2.2b). Les sujets des affaires judiciaires sont généralement les agressions ( cité par 44,4 %), les dettes ( cité par16,7 %), les vols (11,1 %), les pertes de documents (7,2 %) et les viols ( 5,6 % ) (Graphique 2.2c).

Tableau 2.2a : Répartition des réfugiés selon le recours à la police

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Recours à la police au sujet d'une affaire** | **Fréquence** | **Pourcentage** |
| Réfugiés ayant eu recours à la police | 196 | 5,3 |
| Réfugiés n’ayant pas eu recours à la police | 3479 | 94,7 |
| **Total** | **3675** | **100** |

Graphique 2.2c : Répartition des réfugiés selon les motifs de recours à la police

Tableau 2.2b : Répartition des réfugiés selon le nombre de recours à la police

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nombre de recours à la police** | **Fréquence** | **Pourcentage** |
| Une fois | 161 | 90,4 |
| Deux fois | 10 | 5,6 |
| Trois fois | 4 | 2,2 |
| Quatre fois et + | 3 | 1,7 |
| **Total** | **178** | **100** |

**Questionaire:**

Questionaires for refugees:

**For Refugees**

1. How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you married? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. If yes, how many children do you have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is your highest level of education? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you do for a living: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Business - what kind of business? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Farming - how and from whom did you get your farm land? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* What kind of crops do you cultivate? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trader - what type of a trade? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. i) Are you allowed to participate in political affairs? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii) If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii) If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. To school going age groups - Are you allowed to attend same schools with other children in your community? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. To parents - Are your children attaining the same schools like other Cameroonians? \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you attend or take part in socio-cultural activities in your communities, such as cultural dances, cultural music and festivals, and sporting activities? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you have access to work in offices like members of the host communities? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What are some of the problems you face in your host community?
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the supports given to you by the UNHCR? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the supports given to you by the Government of Cameroon? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What other social, cultural or economic activity are you involved in, that you would like to mention? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Questionaires for UNHCR:

Interview with the UNHCR

1. What can you say are some of the:
2. Social impacts or contributions of the Chadian refugees to their host communities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Cultural impacts or contributions of Chadian refugees to their host communities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Economic impact or contributions of Chadian refugees to their host communities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do the Chadian refugees participate in the political affairs of Cameroon

If yes how?

If no why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_