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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

TOPIC:
**TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-
NIGERIA BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
NWA SUB DIVISION**

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DEDICATION

To God Almighty

My lovely family

My dearest wife

and

Children

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

B O:	Border Official
B P:	Border Pass
CEMAC :	Communauté Economique et Monitaire Afrique Centrale
D O :	Divisional Officer
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
F P O:	Frontier Police Officer
F P P:	Frontier Police Post
FCFA :	<i>Communauté Francais d'Afrique</i>
MINEPIA:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
N S D:	Nwa Sub Division
NRC:	Nwa Rural Council
TFMs:	Trans-Frontier Movements

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ABSTRACT

The work seeks to examine economic, socio-cultural and political impacts of trans-frontier movements (TFMs) on the economy of Nwa Sub-Division (NSD). To achieve this objective, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect and analyze data. Primary data collection was done through the administration of questionnaires (153 administered), interviews, direct observations and focus group discussions. Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished sources, journals, articles, newspapers and internet sources. The Chi square test was used to analyze the data.

The findings reveal that there are 6 types of Trans-Frontier Movements (TRMs) along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in Nwa. There are; movement for trade, health, labour, grazing, evangelism, and education. Of the different types of TFMs, the movement for trade is the dominant with 44.8% frequency. These types of TFMs are influenced by economic, socio-cultural, historical, political and environmental factors. The economic factor has the highest frequency (48.4%) of the questionnaires administered. Apart from the factors that induce TFMs, there are also factors that inhibit transit such as poor nature of the roads, absence of bridges over rivers, roadside banditry and numerous check points along the road.

TFMs in NSD are a mixed blessing to the inhabitants of the region. On the one hand, positive impacts include; creation of employment, revenue collection, infrastructural development increase in agricultural productivity and regional integration. On the other hand, the negative impacts are loss of revenue through smuggling and contraband, spread of STDs, spread of crimes, spread of Nigerian goods at the detriment of goods made in Cameroon and burden to the Local Government of NSD. Respondents view on the negative impacts showed that the spread of Nigerian goods is the highest with 29%

The study recommends a number of measures that can be implemented by stakeholders and individuals to improve on TFMs and attenuate the negative effects in NSD. Such recommendations are; the tarring or rehabilitation of roads and the construction of bridges, the deployment of additional border control officials to monitor the borders, law enforcement officials should stop harassing Nigerians in NSD, agricultural cooperatives should be formed and health sectors equipped with more health experts and equipment.

KEY WORDS: Trans-frontier, Border movements, Development, Population, Economy and Refugee

RESUME

Le travail vise à examiner les impacts économiques, socioculturels et politiques des mouvements transfrontaliers (TFM) sur l'économie de la sous-division de Nwa (NSD). Pour atteindre cet objectif, des méthodes qualitatives et quantitatives ont été utilisées pour collecter et analyser les données. La collecte des données primaires a été effectuée par l'administration de questionnaires (153 administrés), des entretiens, des observations directes et des discussions de groupe. Les données secondaires ont été collectées à partir de sources publiées et non publiées, de revues, d'articles, de journaux et de sources Internet. Le test du Chi carré a été utilisé pour analyser les données.

Les résultats révèlent qu'il existe 6 types de mouvements transfrontaliers (MTF) le long de la frontière entre le Cameroun et le Nigéria à Nwa. Il y a; mouvement pour le commerce, la santé, le travail, le pâturage, l'évangélisation et l'éducation. Parmi les différents types de MTF, le mouvement pour le commerce est dominant avec 44,8% de fréquence. Ces types de TFM sont influencés par des facteurs économiques, socioculturels, historiques, politiques et environnementaux. Le facteur économique a la fréquence la plus élevée (48,4%) des questionnaires administrés. Outre les facteurs qui induisent les TFM, il existe également des facteurs qui entravent le transit tels que la mauvaise qualité des routes, l'absence de ponts sur les rivières, le banditisme en bordure de route et de nombreux points de contrôle le long de la route.

Les TFM de NSD sont une bénédiction mitigée pour les habitants de la région. D'une part, les impacts positifs incluent ; création d'emplois, collecte de recettes, développement des infrastructures, augmentation de la productivité agricole et intégration régionale. D'autre part, les impacts négatifs sont la perte de revenus due à la contrebande et à la contrebande, la propagation des MST, la propagation des crimes, la propagation des produits nigériens au détriment des produits fabriqués au Cameroun et la charge du gouvernement local de NSD. Le point de vue des répondants sur les impacts négatifs a montré que la propagation des produits nigériens est la plus élevée avec 29%.

L'étude recommande un certain nombre de mesures qui peuvent être mises en œuvre par les parties prenantes et les individus pour améliorer les TFM et atténuer les effets négatifs du NSD. Ces recommandations sont ; le goudronnage ou la réhabilitation des routes et la construction de ponts, le déploiement d'agents de contrôle aux frontières supplémentaires pour surveiller les frontières, les responsables de l'application des lois devraient cesser de harceler les Nigériens dans le NSD, des coopératives agricoles devraient être formées et les secteurs de la santé dotés de plus d'experts et d'équipements de santé.

MOTS CLÉS: Transfrontalier, Mouvements Frontaliers, Développement, Population, Économie et Réfugiés

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1. Background to the study

Globalization is indeed a powerful force that is ever increasing the interconnectedness of the global community. According to Brunney- Jally, (n.d) globalization, particularly trans-frontier movement or cross-border activities, are promoted by free trade, activities of International Organizations, desire of central states to promote certain interests, and activities of Regional Organizations. Other determinants of trans-frontier movements may include shared culture, ideology, differences in the distribution of natural resources, living side by side (straddling settlements) as experienced in most parts of the world especially after colonization and the independence of some states. Although trans-frontier movements maybe triggered by the above determinants and more, the volume, intensity and impact varies from continent to continent or region to region.

European legislators in corroboration with the European court of justice for decades extended the right to freedom of movement and cross border welfare within the European Union. Such a decision led to migration welfare (Kust 2004 and Ferrera 2005). The choice for such a decision was as a result of the increasing trend of tourism and labour migrants. This decision fostered and continuous to foster regional integration and economic growth and development in the region. In recent times, diplomatic squabbles triggered by the increasing rates of refugeeism (from middle East and Africa) and crime has made border policies in Europe questionable. This saw countries such as Switzerland which through a referendum opted to restrict immigration (Albellan 2014)

In the Americas, the trend and volume of TFMs is always on a rise. The pattern of movement is high towards United States of America (USA) and Canada and to an extent towards Venezuela and Argentina. This trend and pattern of TFMs is as a result of adverse economic conditions in Least Industrialised Countries in Latin America and high crime wave (Jeffrey G and Co, 2003). Thus asylum seeking/refugeeism and movement for labour are the principal determinants of TRMs from origin to destination in the Americas, particularly Latin America. The impact of these movements are greatly felt in receiving economies, reason why regional blocs such as North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), now United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMC) exist to holistically manage cross TFMs in the region.

In Asia, the rate of TFMs is more than ever before. Economic collapse in some counties, food shortages and floods helps to trigger the rate and volume of TFMs in the region. At the

destination or receiving sides (such as Japan, China, Mongolia and South Korea), the negative effects of such movements are disturbing reason why according to Shabbir Cheema (2011), only a holistic approach is needed to address the causes and effects of TFMs in the region.

In Africa, trans-frontier movements galloped from the 1940s after many African countries got their independence and later adjusted their political boundaries. The rates and pattern varies within sub regional blocks. In a nut shell, such movements are driven by the quest for peace, education and income (Vubo and Ndi, 2015). Within the CEMAC zone there is a high degree of trans-frontier movements, hence making Cameroon to be qualified and quantified as a “melting pot” of trans-frontier activities. Such movements are experienced along the national boundary, with Nigeria, Chad, CAR, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

One of the areas identified with high level of trans-frontier movements or cross-border activities between border communities in West Africa is the Nigeria and Cameroon borderland. The two states share a border of about 1700 km (the longest border in Nigeria), which is vast, open and densely populated (National Boundary Commission, 2007). Furthermore, the two states are colonial creations; social, political and economic relations between their communities pre-dated colonial rule.

Borders are “melting pots” to most local and national economies. That is, where good and bad probably enters an economy. This warranted the aim of the research. This study aims at identifying the types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD, the factors that triggers the types and volume of movement and the impact of the movements on the economy of NSD.

For better appreciation of the work, the period 2000-2018 has been considered suitable for the study. The 1990s saw dynamisms in cross border movements are a results of the economic crisis, construction of other access roads into Cameroon from Nigeria in Donga-Mantung division, cross-border crisis such as the Ebola outbreak and the rise of the Boko Haram insurgence movement into Cameroonian in 2013 and recently the impact of the “Anglophone crisis” from 2016 on cross border movements in the two English speaking regions of Cameroon and the economy of Nwa in particular.

0.2. Significance of the study

Nwa sub Division just like many other border settlements in Cameroon experiences low levels of economic, social and political developments despite her strategic position. This level of development is the basis for which the following significances are drawn.

1. The findings of the study will create awareness to the population of Nwa Sub-division in terms of what they can benefit from movements along the border with Nigeria. Some Nigerian business men and women trade in agricultural products and this will go a long way to increase demand which in turn increases the necessity for better farming methods. That is, through the use of techniques like mechanization, getting the youthful population involved in agriculture, and increasing farm sizes.
2. The study will also unveil the economic potentials that can be exploited for the development of the Sub-division and Cameroon at large. Such potentials include increase in agricultural productivity and increase trading.
3. The study will foster an effective management of the border. Borders are often neglected by most governments, whereas they constitute the doors through which good and evil enter the country. This study will provide mechanisms to curb trans-frontier movements of illegal goods and other ills associated to the border like trans-frontier insecurity.
4. Scientifically, this work comes to fill the lacuna in terms of works or publications carried out in the study area on TFMs. It will also serve as a source of reference for future works on the area and beyond, as well as adding to the existing works or literature on frontiers or borderlands. In addition, it will aid policy makers to take sound decisions that will ameliorate the quality of life NSD.

0.3. Delimitation of Study Area

For a better understanding, the study area is divided into the spatial, thematic and temporal delimitations. The thematic delimitation is to delimit the context of the work according to the topic “Trans-Frontier Movements along the Cameroon-Nigerian border and its impact on the economy of Nwa”, the spatial delimitation directs the work in the context of geographic space, that is NSD while the temporal delimitation delimits the work over a given geographical period, that is from 1990-2018.

0.3.1.Spatial delimitation

NSD is one of the largest of the five Sub Divisions found in Donga-Mantung Division, amongst the seven divisions in the North West Region of Cameroon. It was created a Sub

Division in 1961. This area is situated between latitude 5° 30' and 6° 45' North of the Equator as well as longitude 10° 45' and 11° 30' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The Sub Division is rectangular in shape. Its Northern and Eastern boundaries are bounded by the Yola local government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It is also bordered by the Gashaka portion of the Adamawa region. Its western boundaries are bordered by Ndu and Nkambe Sub Divisions. It is bounded to the North Western part of the Sub Division by Ako Sub Division and South Western part by Bui Division. The South Eastern part is bordered by the West Region of Cameroon.

This Sub Division covers a surface area of 111059km² and has a total population of about 121,000 inhabitants, giving a population density of about 55 per/sqkm. This density is unevenly distributed. It spreads over the three clans (Yamba, Mfumteh and Mbaw), with Yamba carrying the highest percentage. The population of Nwa from the past decades has been on an increase. This has been due to the high rate of immigration (particularly from Nigeria) and natural increase.

The population of NSD stood at 30.000 inhabitants in the 1954 census. It rose to 55,000 inhabitants in the 1986 census. The recent 2005 census published in 2010, it stood at 121,642 inhabitants. This shows that the population has been on an increase partly because of high degree of immigration into the area. Today, the population is projected at about 150.000 inhabitants. This population is partitioned into the 42 villages that make up the Sub Division. Some of the villages include; Manang, Kwak, Ngung, Gom, Mbem, Mbat, Faam, Sih, Mfe, Yang, Ngomko, Sigon, Nwa, Rom, Ntem, Nwanti, Kumchum, Nguri, Nking, Mbiripkwa, Sabongari, Andere, Ntim, and Bom. (See **population of NSD/ table 3**). The figure below is the represents the study site.

0.3.2. Thematic delimitation.

The term of this study is; Trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon-Nigeria border and its impact on development of Nwa Sub-Division. This study centers on identifying the various types of movements across the border and reasons for the movements. It will also examine the impact (positive and negative) of these movements on the development of this region and the future perspective.

0.3.3. Temporal delimitation:

The time or period selected for this study is from 1990-2019. The period before the year 2000 experienced a different pattern and volume of movement of people across the border in NSD. The pattern and volume was higher in Yamba and Mfunte clans with enormous economic, social and cultural effects in the said regions. From the 2000s, the high pattern and volume shifted to Mbaw clan after the construction of the road through Mbaw plain. The economic crisis in the 1990s, the influx of refugees from Nigeria in the 2000s and border issues of concern such as the Ebola crisis (2013), as well as the peril inflicted by the Boko Haram insurgency (2013) and the Anglophone crisis (2016) also made this period ideal for the study. Thus, the study unveils the impact of TFMs in NSD as a result of the shift in trends and pattern of movements, and the political wrangle experienced within this period.

0.4. Characteristics of Nwa Sub Division

0.4.1. Physical characteristics

a) Climate

The climatic type of Nwa Sub-Division (NSD) is a sub type; the Cameroonian type or mountain type of the equatorial climate with an average temperature of 23^o C and an annual rainfall of about 3000mm. It is characterized by two distinct seasons; the dry and the rainy season. The dry season extends from November to February, characterized by cold weather conditions in the early hours of the morning and hot weather condition in the noonday/afternoon (conditions of atmospheric stability). The rainy seasons extends from March to October is usually windy and foggy (temperature inversion) with heavy rains especially in the months of August and September (about 3200mm). The climate of this region determines the farming seasons and the types of crops cultivated. To an extent, it also determines the type of soils formed and the vegetation of NSD.

b) Soils

Nwa Sub Division is principally made up of two main soil types; the ferruginous (zonal) and the alluvial soils (alluvial). The ferruginous soil characterizes the highland regions (Yamba and Nfumte clans). They are highly leached, highly eroded and consequently less fertile. The infertility is associated with primitive farming methods such as slash and burn and cultivation across the contours of the slopes. The alluvial soils are found in Mbaw plain. They are deep, of high humus content and high deposition of alluvium from the adjacent highland region. The soils are fertile, reason why the dominant agricultural activities of the region are practiced there. Apart from these principal soil types, there exist hydromorphic soils (intra-zonal) in the valleys of the highland region where raffia palms are highly grown such as in Gom village and around major water bodies such as River “Mangu” in Nking village where vegetables and maize are cultivated mostly during the dry season.

c) Relief

Nwa Sub Division is an area characterized with undulating topography with the exception of the Mbaw. The Yamba and the Mfumte clans have steep hills intercepted by valleys and lowland plateau. The highest altitude is 2200m (Mt “Majang”) above sea level. The lowlands as earlier mentioned extend across villages in the Mbaw clan such as; Ntem, Sabongari, Small Kimi, Nwanti. This area has an average altitude of about 250m above sea level, characterized by knolls. The low altitude coupled with a warm weather has facilitated rice cultivation, thus influenced the influx of the Nigerians and other indigenes from the hills of the Sub-Division and other region of the country into the area. Below is the representation of the relief of NSD

provides an excellent grazing pasture for indigenes and immigrants on transhumance. The immigrant nomads are spotted over the three clans. Generally, during the dry season, the nomads with their herds, moved to lowland to permit hunters set the hill with fire. The lowlands (valleys) are covered with raffia and palm trees in villages like Gom and Bom. In the Mbaw clan, the vegetation cover is always green. It is characterized with leguminous trees and semi deciduous forest. The valleys stood as recipient of rich humus soil eroded from nearby mountains like those of Yamba and Mfumteh clans.

e) Hydrology

NSD is made up of a dense network of rivers that are highly visible during the rainy season. This is because many springs sprang up during such periods and dry out during the dry season. However, the nature of the landscape (undulating) and the high amount of rainfall in this region favours the origin of springs which merges to form the numerous rivers characteristic of the region. Major rivers in region include; the Mantung River, the Marhuah, the Mafup, where the division derived its name. There is also the Maruah River found in the Yamba, precisely in Mulip, the Massim River that runs across the Massim Valley, through villages like Nkot, Gom, Ngoh, Ngung and empties itself into the Mantung River. Some are harnessed to supply pipe borne water to some settlements while others favour agricultural activities in the region. The seasonal variation gives this region a river regime with a single maximum. Figure 3 depicts the drainage pattern of NSD.

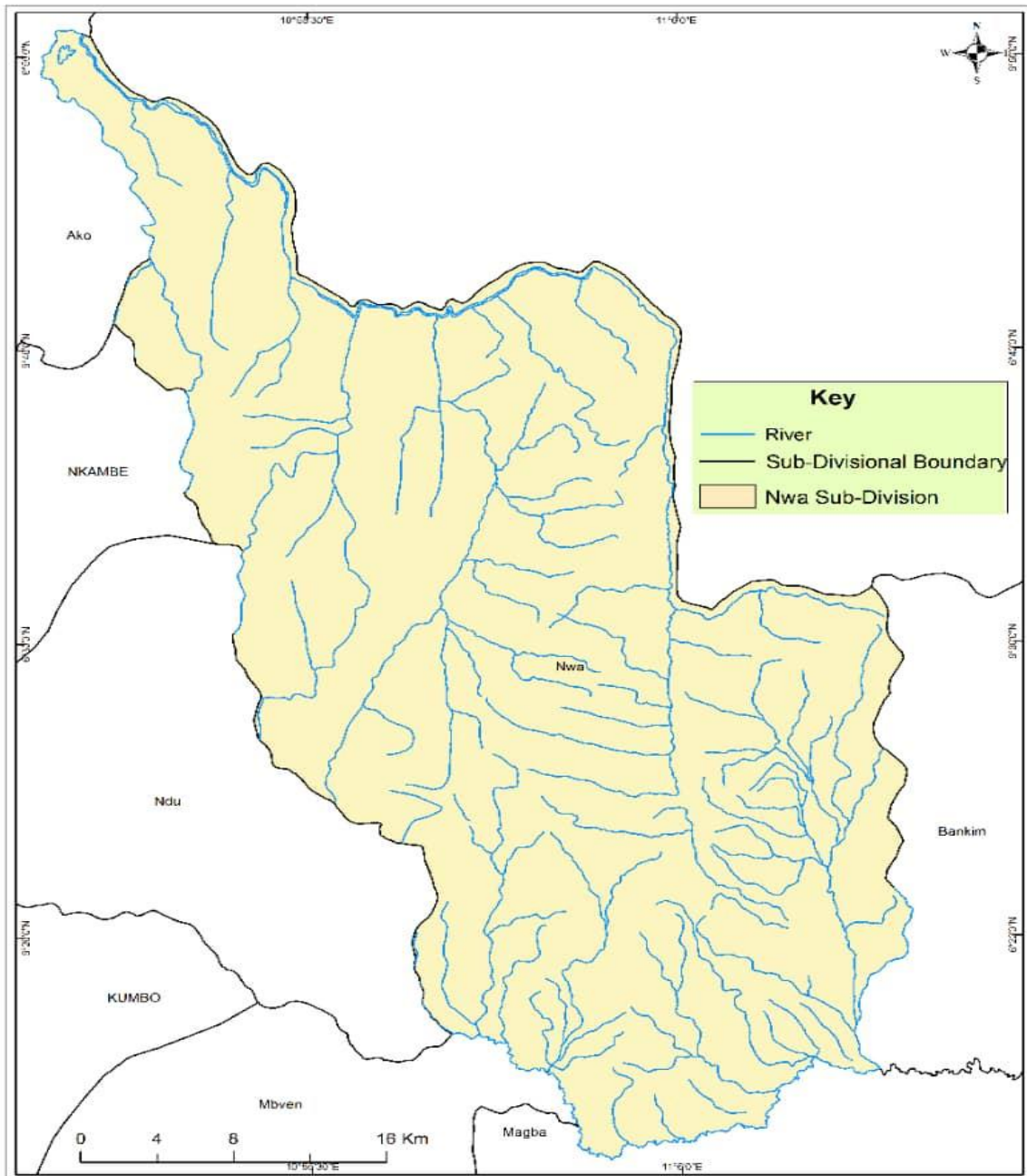


Figure 3: Drainage map of NSD

Source; NIC database and digital globe map 2007

0.4.2.Human characteristics

a) Economic activities

NSD is characterized by has a mixed farming, small scale stock keeping, trade, weaving, hunting and tapping of palm wine. Agriculture which is the backbone of the economy constitutes about 80% of the economic activities.

Before the 1990s, the women were mostly involved in crop cultivation but later the men became too involved due to the increasing importance of cash crop production. The table below represents the main crops cultivated in NSD

Table 1: Crops commonly cultivated in NSD

Cash crops	Food crops
-Pepper	-Maize
-Rice	-Guinea corn
-Coffee	-Beans
-Cocoa	-Sweet potato
-Oil palms	-Cassava
-Groundnut	-Coco-yam
-Soya-beans	-Yams
	-Vegetables(Okra, huckleberry etc) etc

Source: Sub-Divisional delegation of MINADER, 2019

Most of these crops are cultivated on the fertile alluvial soils of the Mbaw plain, with exception oil palm and coffee which are highly cultivated on the highlands of the region

b) Population of NSD

The population of NSD has been on an increase since the creation of the Sub-Division. This increase can be attributed to natural increase and positive net migration (immigration). The population census of 2005, showed population stood at 100,000 inhabitants (BUCREP) with about 0.9 persons per km². The census projection of 2010 showed the population increased to about 121,642 inhabitants with a population density of about 1.09 per/km². The demographic composition of the population reveals that 41% of the population is made up of men, 42% women, 9% youths and 5% children of less than five years old. This population is unevenly distributed over the region. There are settlements with population of more than 7000 inhabitants such as Sabonagri, Nwa, Mbem and Lus, and the rest with populations ranging from 400 to 7000 inhabitants. The population is distributed among the 42 villages or settlements, partitioned into the three clans that make up the Sub-Division, as represented on table 3below.

Table 2: Communities/Settlements that make up NSD

Settlements in Yamba	Settlements in Mfumte	Settlements in Mbaw
Sa'am	Adere	Nguri
Ntim	Bitui	Ntem
Ntong	Ncha	Nwanti
Kwak	Lus	Ngu
Fa'am	Kom	Mbirikpa
Ngung	Mballa	Nking
Sih	Kwaja	Nwat
Gom	Bang	Ngom (Sabongari)
Mfe	Jui	Nyurong
Nwa	Koffa	Ngomkow
Mbem	Manang	Lih
Nkot	Mbah	Jator-Gwembe
Rom	Mbat	Kurt-Gamfe
Yang	Mbepji	
Bom		
Total; 14	14	13

Source; NRC and field work 2019

0.5. Statement of the problem

Borders act as a melting pot for so many activities but many governments fails to prioritise on them. The border zone remains very vital owing to the constant flow of people, goods and services across. NSD is a frontier zone with Nigeria and therefore experiences increased level of trans-frontier movements with Nigeria. Such movements have diverse effects on the economy of Nwa Sub-Division. Issues of concern generated can be grouped under economic, social, cultural, and political.

Economically, this border can be classified under “porous”, hence there is a high degree of informal transactions, preventing this region from fully benefiting from TFMs. Smuggling and other unlicensed activities are linked in the study area, thus reducing the revenue generated into state coffers. Cross-border trade in NSD is entrenched, yet the protracted and sustained negative balance of trade in favour of Nigerians, sabs out the highly needed financial and human resources needed for the holistic development of NSD. Thus, the porous nature of the border prevents the sub division via the council and the state via the custom from actually benefiting from cross border activities.

Socially, the border regions are social hubs, and microcosm of people from varying nations and walks of life. The influx of migrants into NSD exposes them to diseases and deadly pandemics such as HIV/AIDs. This significantly incapacitates the population into engaging in vital economic activities, thus hindering the pace of development. In this same light, since NSD health units receives patients from Nigeria, the number and quality of health centers in the region is limited, when compared to the number of villages in NSD, the surface area and the population. Also, it results to the spread of crimes or cross-border criminality, farmer-grazer conflicts ignited by Nigerian immigrants on transhumance in NSD. Thus the spread of crime and STDs reduces the regions work force, reduces long term population and creates an atmosphere of fear, without which the regions will be economically and socially sustainable. Furthermore, cross border crime is common, where thieves cross over to Cameroon (NSD) from Nigeria and commit atrocities. In addition, the poor nature of roads (seasonal roads) also reduces the rate and volume of TFMs along the common frontier. This is a huge problem as the rate and volume of cross border activities are slow which intend slows down the pace of development in the region.

Politically, most of the migrants that flux into the study area are illegal and void of identification papers. They constantly engage into illegal activities, tax avoidance that deprived both Cameroon and Nigeria from liquidating that which could have been used for the development of their respective border regions. This is further exacerbated by cross border grazing of cattle which fuels farmer-grazer conflicts, thus creating tension between both political divide.

0.6. Research questions

From the statement of the problem above, the following research questions are designed to guide the study. They have been divided into main and specific questions.

0.6.1. Main question

What is the impact of trans-frontier movements between Cameroon and Nigeria on the socio-economic development of Nwa Sub-division?

0.6.2. Specific questions

1. What are the different types of trans-frontier movements between Nwa Sub Division and Nigeria?
2. What are the factors that influence Trans-Frontier Movement Nwa Sub Division?

3. How have these trans-frontier movements impacted the economy of Nwa Sub Division?

0.7. Research objectives

From the research questions, it was possible to derive research objectives. The objectives have equally been divided into the main and the specific objectives

0.7.1. Main research objective

To examine the impact of trans-frontier movements between Cameroon and Nigeria on the socio-economic development of Nwa Sub-division

0.7.2. Specific objectives

1. To identify the different types of trans-frontier movements and characteristics between Nwa Sub Division and Nigeria
2. To identify the factors that influence Trans-Frontier Movements between Nwa Sub Division and Nigeria
3. To assess the impact of trans-frontier movements on the economy of Nwa Sub Division

0.8. Research hypotheses

The following workable hypotheses are postulated to guide data collection, processing, analysis and interpretation.

0.8.1. General Hypothesis.

Trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon Nigerian border in Nwa Sub Division have positive and negative socio-economic impacts on the economy of Nwa Sub Division.

0.8.2. Specific Hypotheses

1. There exist movements for trade, labour, education, evangelism, transhumance, refugeeism and health care across the frontiers of the Yola Local Government in Nigeria and Nwa Sub-Division of Cameroon.
2. There are economic, social, historical, political and environmental factors that influences Trans-Frontier Movements along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in Nwa Sub Division
3. There are more of negative than positive impacts from trans-frontier movements between Nwa and Nigeria on the economy of Nwa.

0.9. Conceptual and theoretical framework

To better orientate this work according to the topic and to the understanding of anyone having interest in this field of study, some basic concepts and theories related to the topic have been used to clarify the work so as to ease understanding to readers and other researchers navigating through the topic related to TFMs in the country

0.9.1. Conceptual framework (operationalization of variables)

The concepts of frontier, development and innovating environment have been used to guide this work

0.9.1.1. The concept of frontier

A frontier is the political, structural, and geographical areas near or beyond a boundary (Billington, Ray Allen, 1984). The term came from the French in the 15th century, meaning the region of a country that fronts on another country. Three types of borderlands can be identified, based on the level and pattern of movements within each of them. They are:

1. Closed, inert or zero borderlands

The closed, inert or zero borderlands are characterized by no notable activity across the border. This type of borderland is conterminous with the boundary. There is no borderland space and the boundary serves as an almost clear cut line of total separation. The two adjacent countries with such borderlands are not culturally, ideologically or ethnically connected. Even when they are, very little socio-economic or spatial interaction takes place between them.

2. Open, transit or minimal borderlands

Open, transit or minimal borderlands are active border areas, with no major infrastructure or trading facilities. The residents on both sides of the border have very little cultural or ethnic affinity.

3. Porous, 'nation-peripheral' or maximal borderlands

This third type of borderland is characteristic of the thriving border areas of West Africa. The border peripheries are de facto free trade zones, operating independently from the nation-state and suggest an autonomous economic zone, which is attached to two or more nation-states and operates on the basis of marked geographic contrasts (Momoh, pp. 51-61; R. Strassoldo, 1989 Border studies: The state of the art in Europe).

- Nwa Sub Division is a border settlement and the characteristic of the border with Nigeria can be considered as “porous” due to the following autonomies;
- Use of several currencies at a rate determined by a parallel foreign exchange market
- Ineffective customs / immigration control
- Strong ethnic solidarity in communities split by the colonial division
- A high volume of trade in farm and manufactured goods
- High daily movement of people.

Therefore, the concept of frontier is used as a guideline to examine the nature and characteristics of the border in Nwa Sub Division with Nigeria and its impact on development

0.9.1.2. The concept of development

Development means improvement of people’s lifestyle through improved education, roads, supply of portable water, electricity, equitable distribution of income, skills development and provision employment (Alker and Santos, 2010). Development is a process by which the members in a society increase their personal and institutional capacities. According to the business dictionary.com, it is the process of economic and social transformation that is based on the complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions

Development has a dimension of a basic need provision. This includes the realization of priority projects essential for the wellbeing of a given community, such as education, health, modern farming systems, pipe borne water and roads. The concept assumes the needs of a given community are collectively the same and consequently correspond with those of the nation so that the government, local communities, associations and individuals are geared towards attending of it

Socio-cultural development occurs through interactions with others in our community and we learn and develop through beliefs and attitudes modeled by our culture (Vygosky 1978). According to MBD insight (2018), cultural development refers to the strategies to leverage your community’s unique cultural assets for the economic and cultural benefits of the community at large. Social Development refers to the promotion of a sustainable society that is worthy of human dignity by empowering marginalised groups, women and men, to undertake their own development, to improve their social and economic position and to acquire their rightful place in society....”(Bilance, 1997).

Drewnowski (1977) defines economic development in terms of economic and social welfare, “In the standard of living of people economic development is supportive and it involves

increase per capita income and creation of new opportunities in education, healthcare and employment sectors. Development is of limited significance if it does not lead to economic welfare. Economic development implies increased per capita income and reduced income inequalities and satisfaction of the people as a whole”

According to Huntington (1965), political development can be defined as an increase in the national policy unity and an increase in political participation. Figure 4. Conceptual frame of development

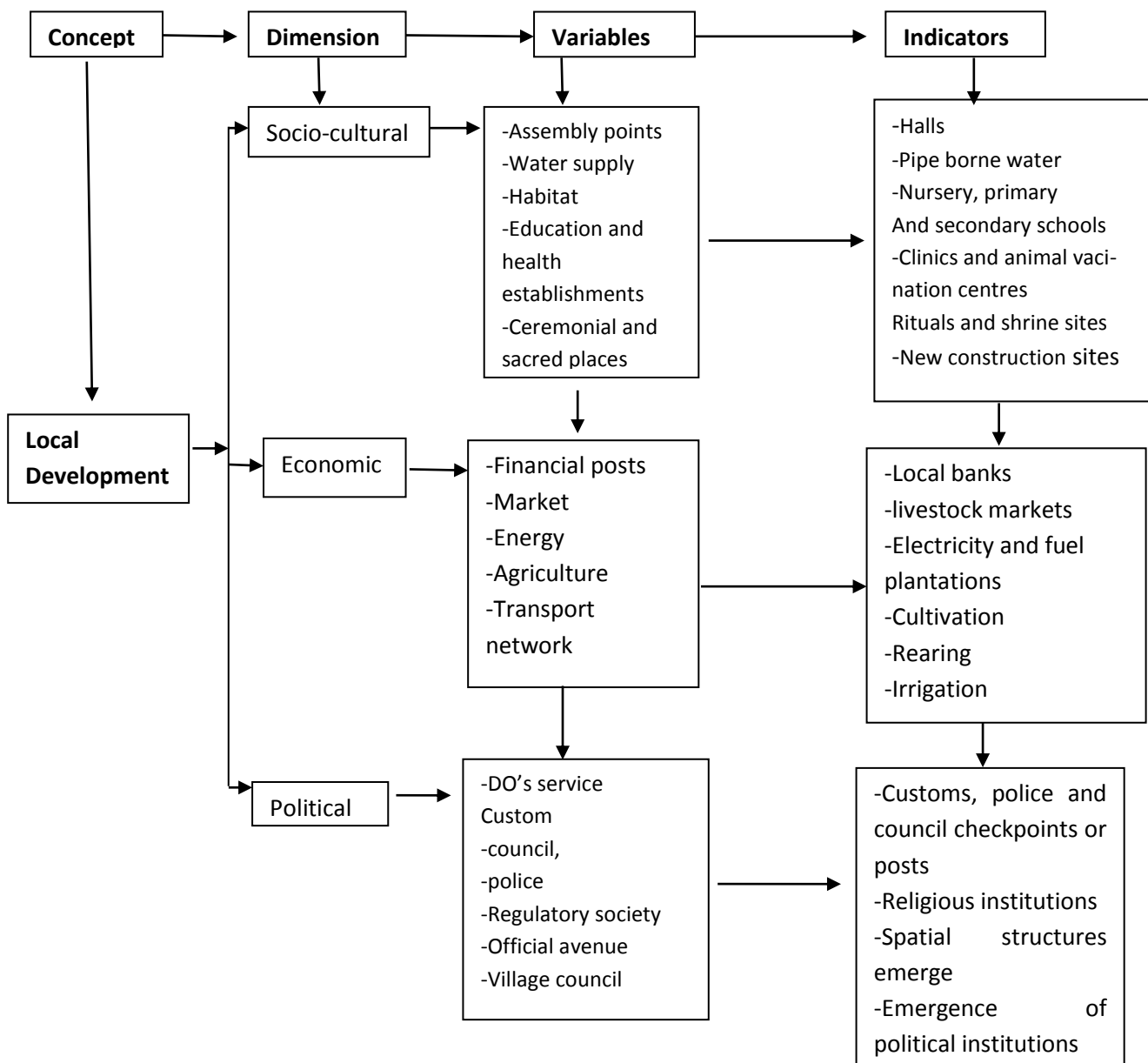


Figure 4: Conceptualisation of Development

Source: conceived by author from field work 2018, with inspiration from masters 1(2014)

In the application of this concept in the study area, development in its dimensions focuses infrastructures such as roads linking the bordering settlements in Nigeria, supply of electricity and pipe borne water, construction of hospitals, community halls and educational establishments. In essence, how TFMs have triggered the development of Nwa. All these should be geared at attaining economic growth and development and above all emergence.

In the study area, the concept has been conceptualized and represented for more clarity. In essence, this concept is visible through the socio-cultural, economic and political dimensions, with variables, indicators and sub-indicators. (Fig.4)

0.9.1.3.The concept of the "innovating environment"

This concept serves as a theoretical basis for local development. According to Aydalot, there are environments that can be particularly favorable to development, depending on the nature of the relationships that businesses entertain with the territories in which they are established. An "innovating" environment is one in which the businesses develop exchange and cooperation networks, and mobilise the human and material resources of their territory. Thus this notion of the innovating environment enables the analysis of the factors of economic development in a territory.

0.9.2. Theoretical framework

The study will be carried out against the background of some theories which are related to the topic. They will be used as guidelines throughout the study.

0.9.2.1.The laws of migration

This theory states that migration is governed by "push-pull" factors. That is, unfavorable conditions in one place (oppressive laws, heavy taxation, etc.) "push" people out, and favorable conditions in an external location "pull" them out (Ravenstein, 1889). One of the laws reveals that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities. Economic opportunities abound on both sides of the border, that is, in NSD and the Taraba state of Nigeria. NSD is a potential market for manufactured goods from Nigeria as well as a potential source for agricultural products. Both regions complement each other with huge economic activities. These laws were reformulated by Everett Lee (1960) who attributed personal factors such as a person's education, knowledge of a potential receiver population, family ties, and the like can facilitate migration. This constitute socio-cultural determinants of TFMs along the border in NSD

0.9.2.2. The Marxist theory

This theory states that migration is seen as the inevitable outcome for the spread of capitalism. Also, migration is the only option for people once they are alienated from their land (1980). The former affirms the fact TFMs along the common border is economically driven while the later confirms the presents of the “Aku” refugees in this region who fled from religious wars from Nigeria.

0.9.2.3. Neo-classical Economic theory

This is the oldest theory of migration and states that “the main reason for labour migration is wage difference between two geographical entities”. These wage differentials are usually linked to geographical demand and supply of labour. Areas with shortage labour but excess capital have a high relative wage while areas with a high supply labour and low capital have a low relative wage (Christian D, 2001). Labour tends to flow from low wage areas to high wage areas. This is true within the study area as findings reveal that people leave low capital and excess labour NSD and migrate to Nigeria where it is perceived that the relative demand for certain jobs are high coupled with high wages/salaries. This theory is also in line with *neoclassical economic theory* (Sjaastad 1962; Todaro 1969) which suggests that international migration is related to the global supply and demand for labor. Nations with scarce labor supply and high demand will have high wages that pull immigrants in from nations with a surplus of labor. Generally, Nigeria surpasses Cameroon in terms of labour supply, but relatively, some Cameroonians and some indigenes from NSD in particular will prefer to increase the labour supply in Nigeria due to the higher demand for labour as well as higher wages there.

0.9.2.4. Relative Deprivation Theory

It states that “awareness of the income differentials between neighbors or other households in the migrant sending community is an important factor in migration” (Walker 1984). The incentive to migrate is higher in areas that have high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality but in the long run may actually decrease. There are two stages of migration for a worker:

- They invest in human capital formation and then,
- They try to capitalize on their investment. In this way, successful migrants may use the new capital and provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Within this study area, migrants from Nigeria aware of income differences in

Nwa Sub-division, are settled around the Mfumte and Mbawareas(clans), where they fulfill the above stages of migration and vice versa.

0.9.2.5. The theory of “Collective Action”

This theory seeks to understand how groups of individuals cooperate to overcome social dilemmas, assuming that being a self-interested, short-term maximize is the default position (proposed by Mancur Olson in 1965 and adapted by David Barton Bray, 2008). That is to say it is good to work in groups and in collectives than in isolation. This theory will therefore be applicable as the following like the civil society, private, government, local groups and individuals collectively ensure better management of cross frontier activities and above all ensure sustainable local development in NSD.

0.10. Literature review

In this study, a wide range of texts, publications, journals, and reports were consulted. Most of the documents concern works carried out in other regions of the world, that is, from Europe, Asia, the Americas and Africa. Within Cameroon, works have been written about the border regions of the grand north, the south, the south west and the North West. In general, not much has been written as per say and almost nothing has been written that can guide the study in NSD. The works permitted the researcher to have additional knowledge about TFMs. These documented works have various points of view concerning the topic. That is, types, factors, impacts and future perspectives of TFMs

Gwan E. A (1975) worked on the types of migration in West Cameroon. He identified movement for labour, deportation, education as types of migration and the fact that movement for labour was the dominant type. He equally elaborated the processes of migration. That is, identifying the procedure as well as the constraints associated with migration across the common region. In the same line, Vubo and Ndi (2015) in their work on cross-border migration in the Gulf of Guinea equally identified movement for education and deportation as types of migration and further presented refugeeism and movement for income. They emphasized that movement for income and to an extent education are the major types of movement in the region. Also, Ojuku (1996), investigating on movements of population for cash income in agriculture brought forth the reasons why some families had to or have to move not just for survival but also to provide labour. This is true in this study area since movements as such contribute to the increase in agricultural output which is a key factor for the trans-frontier movements between Nwa Sub-division and Nigeria.

Alain.B.B (2012), worked on the characteristics of trans-frontal commercial exchanges and their socio-economic impact in the Ntem Valley Division. He was of the opinion that commerce (especially in agriculture) is the core in exchanges between the Ntem valley and Equatorial Guinea. The economy of Equatorial Guinea highly depends on food or agricultural products from Cameroon. Thus economic reasons greatly determine trans-frontier movements in the region. Several factors determine commercial exchanges across the frontier. These factors range from natural to human. Also, Gregory.N.B (2010) in his work on interchange relationship between Cameroon and Nigeria, the case of Eyumojock sub-division, focuses on the economic, socio-cultural and political interchange at the border region. The study equally reveals that agriculture is the core behind the exchange as well as other produce from the primary sector. He also mentioned the flow of some manufactured goods from Nigeria, as well as cultural exchange. His findings reveal similar situations with regard to cross border activities in NSD.

According to Ndi in his work on cross border trade between Cameroon and Nigeria, case of Donga-Mantung division (1994), trade is highly influenced by economic advantages on both sides of the border. He further identified the impact of cross-border trade on the economy of Donga-Mantung and Cameroon in general and pointed out that negative impacts abound, with trade imbalance at the center. Therefore, his work provided background knowledge about the transfer trade which helped to guide this work.

Christian .N .M (2017) in his work on the Igbo community and social protection in Nwa Sub-division, a historical analysis from 1946-2010 traces the origin of the Igbo community in Nwa sub-division and focuses on their agricultural contribution towards the development of the region. His work contributes to the historical background of this work as well as the contribution (agricultural development) of the Igbo or Nigerians towards the development of Nwa sub-division. This work further identified other contributions of Nigerians, particularly infrastructural in the development of NSD

Engelbert (1992) was of the opinion that almost on a daily basis, many Cameroonians travel to Nigeria for business benefits from the asymmetry of economic development from both sides of the border or for studies in some professional schools in Nigeria. He also mentioned border dwellers of Eyumojock, their interchange between Cameroon and Nigeria during the colonial era and the social ills like prostitution and crimes it fostered. The author was also on the view that economically, smuggling across the border was on the increase, which has a negative impact of the influx of goods from Nigeria to the Cameroon industries. Though from

a different geographical and administrative region, his findings can also be applicable to my study area. Also, Nixon (2009) in his worked on “trading in a traffic Island”, the Cameroon-Nigerian “bush trade”, he revealed smuggling as a source of livelihood for many Cameroonians in his area of study. According to his findings, smuggling though an informal activity is practiced in an undisturbed and opened manner, irrespective of the challenges that surrounds it. His finding corroborates the situation of border activities in NSD where some inhabitants of the region smuggle as a source of livelihood.

Afolayan. A. (1998) worked on “Trans-Border Movement and Trading; A case study of a borderland in southwestern Nigeria”. His findings revealed that there are different types of borderland and each type determines the volume and rate of trans-border border movement and trading. He further revealed that movement and trading are gradually being assimilated with each other in relation to trans-border studies for it is complex to dissociated both variables especially with the case of porous borders, thus making is difficult to measure trade.

0.11. Research methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information about a topic (Wits). According to C.R. Kothari, it is a way to systematically solve the research problem. The research method adopted for this study was in relation to the nature of data to be collected.

Different stages were used to facilitate the process of the study. There are; developed research question, collection of data, conduct analysis and present the findings. These stage are represented on figure 5 below

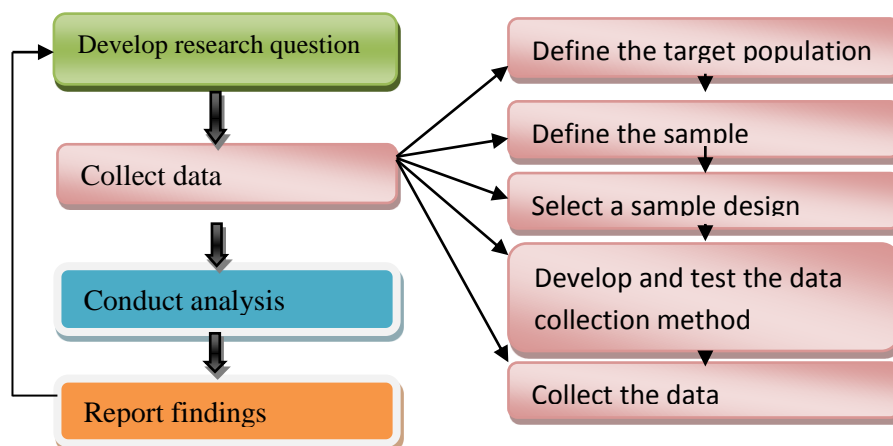


Figure 5: Phases in the research process

Source; Adapted from geography226, lab 3.com and inspired by class work

0.11.1. Research design

A cross-sectional design was used to collect qualitative and quantitative data from cross border migrants, administrative authorities, fons, living legends and some farmers from November 2015 to December 2020. The data was collected through administration of questionnaires, interviews, observation, snap shots and from the archives of the concerned departments

The interviews and questionnaires were administered on a simple random sampling method of the probability design. 15 of the 42 villages were selected and a total of 175 questionnaires divided into sub themes were administered. Of the 15 villages, five was selected from each clan as represented on table 3

0.11.2. Population of the study area

According to the census projection of 2010, the population of NSD stood at 121,642 inhabitants. This population is divided into 42 villages from three clans as seen on table 3.

Table 3: Population of the study area per village

Yamba		Mfumte		Mbaw	
Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
Sa'am	847	Adere	4380	Nguri	590
Ntim	1030	Bitui	2538	Ntem	3146
Ntong	3312	Ncha	1936	Nwanti	2420
Kwak	605	Lus	9075	Ngu	726
Fa'am	3025	Kom	2362	Mbirikpa	543
Ngung	2420	Mballa	1989	Nking	675
Sih	4598	Kwaja	4840	Nwat	368
Gom	5203	Bang	1215	Ngom (Sabongari)	9745
Mfe	4840	Jui	2859	Nyurong	584
Nwa	1301	Koffa	2051	Ngomk	2291
Mbem	7260	Manang	1367	Lih	991
Nkot	3388	Mbah	1118	Jator- Gwembe	447
Rom	4961	Mbat	1243	Kurt- Gamfe	1815
Yang	2240	Mbepji	2208		
Bom	1452				
Total 14	46482	14	39181	13	24341
Grand Total	121,642				

Source: Nwa Rural Council, field work, 2019

0.11.3. Target population

The targeted population within the study area was only migrants of different walks of life, as well as of different age groups. That is, those that with the highest frequency cross over the border for diverse motives

0.11.4. Sample frame

The sample frame of the study area embodied migrants/Nigerians, living legends, refugees fons, farmers, sub divisional delegate of MINADER, Border Officials (B.O) and the Divisional Officer (D.O) of Nwa.

0.11.4.1. Sample size

A simple random sampling of the probability sample design was used to collect primary data. Of this sample size, 175 people (from the migrant population) were selected from 15 border villages of the 42 villages in NSD. That is, 1/3 of the total villages were selected, given the 15 villages chosen (5 villages from each clan). From the 15 villages, a sample size of 0.5% of each of the 15 villages was chosen as seen on **table 4**. Secondary data was obtained from dissertations, thesis, journals, articles, newspapers, text books and the internet.

Table 4: Sample size/sampled population of study area

Clans	Villages	Population	Sample size	Sampled population
Yamba	Ntim	1030	6	08
	Ntong	3312	16	10
	Sih	4598	22	09
	Mfe	4840	24	11
	Nwa	1301	7	10
Mfunte	Bang	1215	7	12
	Adere	4308	22	08
	Sa'am	847	5	10
	Bitui	2537	13	09
	Lus	9095	45	12
Mbaw	Yang	2240	11	07
	Lih	991	5	08
	Ntem	3146	16	10
	Sabongari	9745	49	18
	Nwat	363	3	11
Total		49488	251	153
		Sample size =251/49488=0.51%		

Source: field work, 2019

0.11.5. Data collection methods

This study is designed to explore the impact of Trans-Frontier Movements (TFMs) in Nwa. The study is based on primary and secondary data sources. Due to technology based social research a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches are applied. The research approach adopted in this research is the hypothetico-deductive approach. This approach has to do with the generation of hypothesis to explain a particular phenomenon and later go to the field and verify if the hypothesis is correct or not. The objective of this type of approach is verified to be the most efficient means to generate optimum results.

0.11.5.1. Primary data

This was effectuated during the field works carried out in some villages of the sub-division. These trips (2016, 2019 and 2020) were made in line with the project calendar. The data was gotten through the administration of questionnaires, interviews and direct field observation. That is, the primary data constituted responses of respondents to the questionnaire, information through direct interview and a focus group. Tools used included questionnaires, interviews, computer, and camera.

a) Administration of questionnaires

A greater proportion of the data used in this study was gotten through the administration of questionnaires in the field. Due to the vast nature of the study site, research assistants were deployed to help in the administration of the questionnaires. The assistants selected had as minimum the Advanced Level certificate. They were drilled on the method to approach a respondent and for data collection. The questionnaire design adopted for the study was the closed and opened ended. Closed questions were to guide the respondents and to assist the researcher to be more specific in data analysis while opened ended was designed to permit the researcher obtain detailed information about certain aspects from the respondents. Table 5 represents the number of questionnaires administered by village and the return percentages.

Table 5: Questionnaires administered per clan/village

Clan	s/n	Name of village	Questionnaires administered	Questionnaires return Via drop and collection	Return Percentage (%)
Yamba	1	Ntim	12	08	66.66
	2	Ntong	12	10	83.33
	3	Sih	10	09	90
	4	Mfe	11	11	100
	5	Nwa	10	10	100
Mfumte	6	Bang	12	12	100
	7	Adere	10	08	83.33
	8	Sa'am	11	10	90
	9	Bitui	10	09	90
	10	Lus	12	12	100
Mbaw	11	Yang	08	07	90
	12	Lih	08	08	100
	13	Ntem	10	10	100
	14	Sabongari	18	18	100
	15	Nwat	11	11	100
Total	15	15	170	153	90

Source: Field work, 2018 to 2019

b) Interviews

This was dialogue engaged by the researcher with resourceful persons which aimed at obtaining vital information about the study. The resourceful person were the;

- DO of NSD; the aim was to obtain general information about the stakes of farmer grazer conflicts caused by Aku refugees and Nigerian immigrants grazers
- Sub-divisional delegate of NINADER; the aim was to access the level of destruction of arable farms by Aku refugees and Nigerian immigrants grazers, as well as to obtain data on agricultural products exported to Nigeria.
- Legends such the former MP of Nwa, Mr Buinda, the then lord mayor and Mr Nkonsie of Sabongari; The aim was to obtained information about the history of trans-frontier activities and the dynamics.
- Fons or chiefs such as that of Ntem, Nwat, Ngomkow, Lus and Bitui. These fons were interviewed to obtain information about the Aku refugees and Nigerian immigrants grazers. In essence, about the atrocities committed by these grazers and how such conflicts are usually resolved.

- Heads of Lus, Ntim, Ngu and Nwat integrated health centers, and the Saint Kizito health center in Sabongri health centres. The aim was to obtain data on the volume and rate of patients admitted from Nigeria, as well as to obtain information about STDs particularly transmitted by Nigerian migrants or trans-frontier migrants in general.
- Head of the Nigerian Union in Sabongari; the aim was to obtain information about the contribution of Nigerians towards the development of NSD

c) Personal observations

The targeted population was trans-frontier migrants in NSD which the researcher had to travel to the 15 villages and to the border, through other villages to obtain information that guided the research. Through this, the researcher observed the deplorable state of roads and the numerous check points on the short stretch of road. This gave the researcher a glimpse of the difficulties encountered in transit by migrants. It was equally observed that some border officials like those of the custom and frontier police post usually reserve and even alter valuable information about some migrants and goods on transit for personal gains.

0.11.6. Secondary data collection

Secondary data constituted a great source of information in the realization of the study. It marked the beginning of academic research, continued during the primary data collection phase and equally assisted in analysis. The collection of data was predominantly a desk exercise and it consecrated to the collection of information from published and unpublished documents, and also through the internet. A greater part of the data was collected from:

- The libraries of the Geographic Department and the faculty library of the University of Yaounde 1, ENS Yaounde, National Institute of Scientific Research where background and support knowledge about migration and TFMs in particular was obtained
- Nwa Rural Council; where information about revenue generated from Nigerian immigrant grazers, and data on the population and characteristic of NSD was obtained
- Divisional Officer's office where data on farmer grazer conflicts was gotten
- Sub-Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development (DDARD) where data on types and quantity of agro-products exported to Nigeria was obtain

- Police and Customs checkpoint or posts where data on the type, volume and rate of TFMs was gotten.

0.11.7. Analysis of data

After the collection of data, it was organized, processed, analyzed and interpreted both manually and numerically through some software; Statistical Package for Social Science 22.0 (SPSS) and Excel 2007. Descriptive statistics was done to summarize participant socio-demographic and other categorical data for continues variables, and percentages for categorical variables. Frequency, percentages and measures of central tendencies were obtained and displayed mainly on tables and graphs and even words expressions.

The Chi Square was used to evaluate the association between dependent and independent variables. P value was set to be statistically significant at 0.05. *Chi-square (χ^2) test*. This method was chosen to provide relationship that exists between dependent and independent variables given that they are qualitative information. The formula of the chi-square (χ^2) is given as follows:

$$\text{Chi-square } (\chi^2) = \sum \frac{(foi - fei)^2}{fei}$$

In this expression,

foi = represents the observed frequencies (number of people that respondents that responded for)

fei = represents the theoretical or expected frequencies

\sum =sum of

- To get to the theoretical or expected frequency from the contingency table, *fei*, the following formula is used

$$E = \frac{Tc_i \times Tr_i}{N}$$

Where:

Tc_i = total frequency of column.

Tr_i = Total frequency of row.

N = Total number of observation.

To obtain the expected frequency (f_{oi}) in each cell of the contingency table, the total number of rows along that cell is multiplied by the total number of columns vertical to that cell. Next, the critical χ^2 value computed at the various degrees of freedom. The level of significance is 0.05 meaning the researcher acknowledges that at the end of this research there can be an error margin of about 5%. The χ^2 critical value is read on the table using the degree of freedom (df) $df = (r - 1) (c - 1)$ (see **appendix 5**)

That is row -1; columns -1 then you multiply the difference.

The χ^2 calculated value of ($cal\chi^2$) is then compared with $\chi^2_{critical}$ (χ^2 read) to see if the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted or rejected. This is done based on the decision rule which states that:

If χ^2 calculated is greater than χ^2 read value, the null hypothesis is rejected

If χ^2 calculated is less than χ^2 read value, the null hypothesis is retained and the alternative rejected.

0.12. Limitation of the study

The research was not a “bed of roses”, as it was characterized by some hurdles. Firstly, the distance from Yaoundé to the study site is about 550km, which is very costly as the site had to be visited three times to make sure adequate data is gotten. Also, the vast nature of the study site, with a surface area of about was a serious hindrance to the study. The study side is not only vast but has so many villages which are not easily accessed especially during the rainy season. That is, the states of roads are bad. Using a bike was the only option and to hire a bike for days to move to and from Nwa was very costly

Secondly, having access to archives was almost impossible. In most offices those concerned either said they did not meet any archives when they took over office or even when they are available, they were poorly kept. For instance, at the FPP in Nwa, the superintendent of police said he took over service and realized that some of the archives were destroyed by rats. This was a serious problem for it altered the delimitation of the study

Thirdly, most Nigerian migrants were skeptical about giving out their information. They complaint that some interviewers had come, questioned their privacy and promised to ameliorate treatments given to foreigners in NSD by law officers, promised to ameliorate their vulnerable state to risk and other contingencies and social deprivation, but nothing has been done to solve the challenges they faced as outsiders. As a matter of fact, I presented my

research permit to them and I told them that this was simply an academic work that I am currently carrying out.

Furthermore, there was the problem of language barrier. The Aku refugees, Nigerian immigrant grazers and some indigenes could not read and write or express themselves in English or Pidgin English. I had to make sure those selected to assist in data collection could express themselves in different languages. On my part, I hired a translator who assisted me in obtaining information during such cases.

The “Anglophone crisis” more so turned to violence by the end of 2018 in NSD, thus hindering the smooth collection of data

Finally, literature on academic works are lacking in the sub-division. Most of the data collected are first hand as I am among the few to embark on academic works on NSD

CHAPTER ONE

TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER IN NWA SUB DIVISION

Introduction

Trans-Frontier Movements (TFMs) can be categorized under different types. This is to better understand the nature of TFMs and to easily identify the motives behind the movements. Therefore, different types of TFMs do exist in global economy, among which we have deportation, asylum seekers or refugees, movement for labour, movement for trade and movement for education. This chapter identifies the type and characteristics of trans-frontier movements along the border of NSD and Nigeria and the general statistics of all migrants that registers their movements at the Frontier Police Posts (FPPs). That is, movements for education, for trade, for health care, refugeeism, for grazing and for labour and their characteristics along the Cameroon-Nigerian border. It verifies specific hypothesis 1 which states that “there exist different types of TFMs and characteristics along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD”. The data is obtained from respondent’s view, aided by the record books of the FPPs, from interview with BOs, from enquiries and observations.

1.1. Nwa-Nigerian Border Dynamics

Frontier is a multinational and polysomic notion. The definition varies in function of civilization and socio-temporal frameworks. Primarily, it adopts the idea of obstacles, natural or human barriers on the movement of man. This concept takes another signification when evoked on the exercise on political sovereignty.

1.1.1 Type of the border

According to Momoh (1989) three types of borderlands can be identified based on the level and pattern of movement within each of them. They are; Closed, inert or zero borderlands, Open, transit or minimal borderlands and Porous, 'nation-peripheral' or maximal borderlands.

The third type of borderland is that witnessed in the study area (border between NSD and Nigeria). It is characteristic of the thriving border areas of West Africa and Cameroon Nigeria border in particular. The border peripheries are de facto free trade zones, operating

independently from the nation-state and suggest an autonomous economic zone, which is attached to two or more nation-states and operates on the basis of marked geographic contrasts. Signs of the autonomy are.

- use of several currencies at a rate determined by a parallel foreign exchange market
- ineffective customs / immigration control
- strong ethnic solidarity in communities split by the colonial division
- a high volume of trade in farm and manufactured goods
- high daily movement of people

Porous, 'nation-peripheral' or maximal borderlands serve as areas of contact for physical, economic or socio-cultural purposes. Residents on both sides of the border have ancestral, ethnic and linguistic affinities and links that span several centuries. Ethnic groups that are found in this area have a sense of solidarity which ignores the division brought about by the imposition of the border. These factors often make the residents oblivious of the borderline, as they carry on their socio-economic activities.

The spatial limit and extent of a maximal borderland depend on the area occupied by residents on each side of the boundary: the larger the area, the more extensive the borderland and vice-versa. There is an enormous amount of co-operation between borderland residents, irrespective of the economic policies of the political sovereignties at the center. Furthermore, porous borders are known for their spontaneous state of permeability and the inability of the states to regulate them effectively. They are characterized by a high rate of smuggling, the illegal movement of persons and clandestine migrations. Conditions that bring about these features include differentials in prices, wages and standards of living; less state-consciousness among the people; and weak, corrupt or ill-organized customs / immigration officials.

1.1.2 Classification of the border

Borders can be classified into natural, geometric and relict. The type of border in the study site is a natural border. Natural borders are geographical features that present natural obstacles to communication and transport. Existing political borders are often a formalization of these historical/natural obstacles. Some geographical features that often constitute borders are oceans, rivers, lakes, forests and mountain ranges. The border at NSD is a natural border with river Donga/Mantung as the border. Photo 1 represents the type of the border.

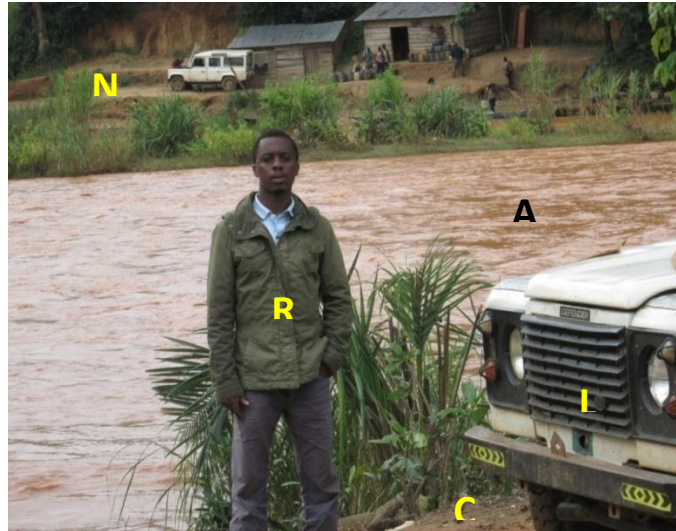


Photo 1: River Donga-Mantung as a natural boundary separating Cameroon from Nigeria

As seen on this photo, across the river (A) is Nigeria (N) while where the researcher (R) is standing is Lus in NSD Cameroon (C). The Land Rover (L) is used to transport goods and persons that uses the border. This is the natural border (River Donga/Mantung) separating Cameroon from Nigeria in Lus, NSD

Source: Field work 2019.

1.2 Migration Dynamics

The general information about border users is contained in the registers at the different Border Police Posts (BPPs). In essence, it contains information about the migrants' nationality, occupation, purpose of movement and duration of stay at either sides of the border. Therefore, data about volume and evolution of movements, nationality, purpose of movement and occupation of migrants was obtained from the registers

1.2.1 Volume and evolution of migrants from 2000 to 2018

Data on the volume of movements and evolution obtained at the frontier police posts in Lus, Nwa and Sabongari is represented on table 6.

Table 6: Evolution of cross-border movements from 2000 to 2018

Years	Yamba North/ Nwa		Mbaw/Sabongari		Mfemteh/Lus		Total
	Immigration	Emigration	Immigration	Emigration	Immigration	Emigration	
2000	215	256	163	75	101	149	959
2001	255	134	216	171	157	181	1114
2002	145	131	376	193	175	110	1130
2003	114	104	301	207	197	103	1026
2004	197	90	285	221	210	87	1072
2005	172	78	401	226	126	137	1140
2006	126	97	411	471	161	80	1346
2007	105	64	406	345	180	79	1179
2008	98	31	505	415	135	67	1251
2009	60	15	531	465	127	75	1273
2010	72	26	617	395	172	104	1386
2011	97	31	864	301	241	193	1727
2012	203	96	197	150	211	221	1078
2013	173	162	283	328	103	117	1166
2014	253	68	353	336	116	86	1212
2015	130	67	211	281	137	59	885
2016	178	153	256	241	141	107	1085
2017	162	122	263	233	130	126	1036
2018	25	36	106	76	27	39	336
Total	2816	1761	6744	5079	2847	2121	21351

Source: frontier police posts of Nwa, Sabongari and Lus. 2019

Table 6 shows the volume of migration from 2000 to 2018 in the different frontier police posts within the three clans of NSD. The volume varies within the clans. Judging from the table, Sabongari registered the highest in terms of movement, with a total of 5061 and 3380 for immigration and emigration respectively, followed by Lus and Nwa. Anecdotal evidence since independence affirms to this differences in the volume of movements across the border

This variation in the volume of migration can be better appraised as seen on figure 6

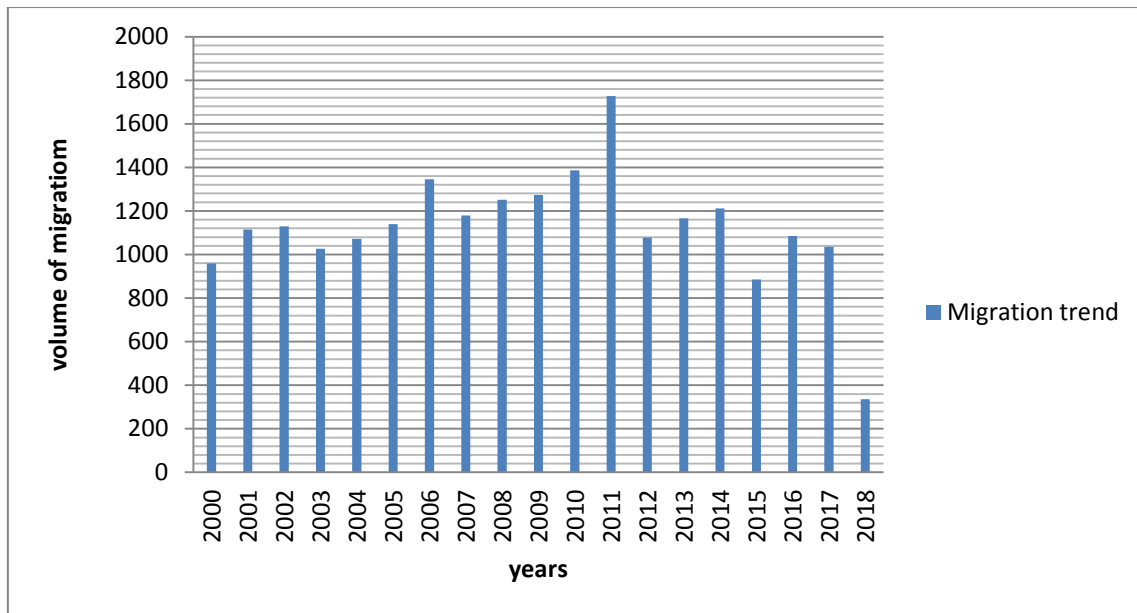


Figure 6: Cross border migration trend in Nwa from 2000-2018

Source: field work 2019

As seen on figure 6, trend of evolution of migration over the years (2000 to 2018) has been fluctuating between 336 in 2018 and 1727 in 2011. Between 2000 and 2010 an average of about 1281 was registered. After 2011 the volume began to decrease and the lowest was registered in 2018. The variation is explained by the fact that when the stretch of road linking the border through the Mbaw plains was constructed, it attracted high volumes cross-border migrants who preferred using this section of the border because the time taken was less and it was equally less costly, compared to the other border roads through Nkambe, Ako and the Adamawa region. From 2011, the stretch of road through Abonshie was rehabilitated and well as the stretch through Tong to the Adamawa region. This reduced the volume of cross border movements in Nwa. The volume further reduced to the lowest in 2018 due to the Anglophone crisis. According to the DO and border control officials, there was the need to tighten security along the border because the separatist fighters can easily smuggle weapons from Nigeria. Also, the for fear of the unknown, most migrants preferred to avoid movements till the tensed atmosphere is calm.

The volume of immigration and emigration equally varied. The volume of immigration has been high when compared to emigration (fig.8). The main reason is that when migrants enter Cameroon through the border in Nwa, most (emigrants) end up choosing different roads out of Nwa and Cameroon in general back to Nigeria.

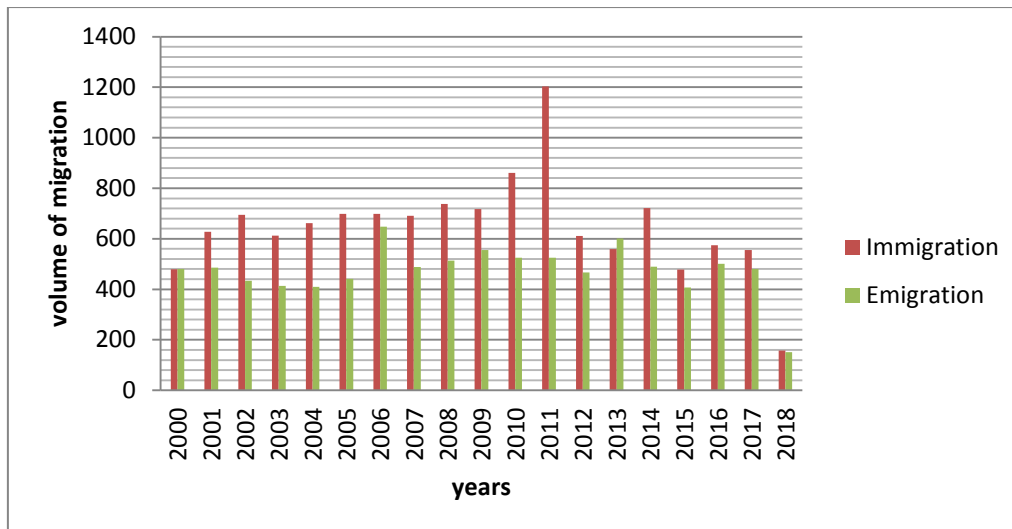


Figure 7: Evolution of immigration and emigration from 2000 to 2018

Source: field work 2019

Figure 7, reveals that the volume of immigrants varied from 158 to 1200 between 2000 and 2018. The highest numbers were recorded in the years 2011, 2010 and 2014. The years 2018 and 2019 witnessed the lowest due to the reasons advanced above (Cross-border migration trend). For emigration, the largest volumes were experienced in 2006, followed by 2013, 2009 and 2010. On an average, there were about 550 emigrants. The lowest numbers were experienced 2019, 2018 and 2020. This is equally explained by the effects of the Anglophone crisis.

This variation in the volume of migration in time and space is represented on figure 8. From the figure, the volume of migration was high in the clans of Yamba and Mfunte before the year 2000. From this period, the dynamics shifted to Mbaw clan due to the construction of the stretch of road linking Nigeria through this region

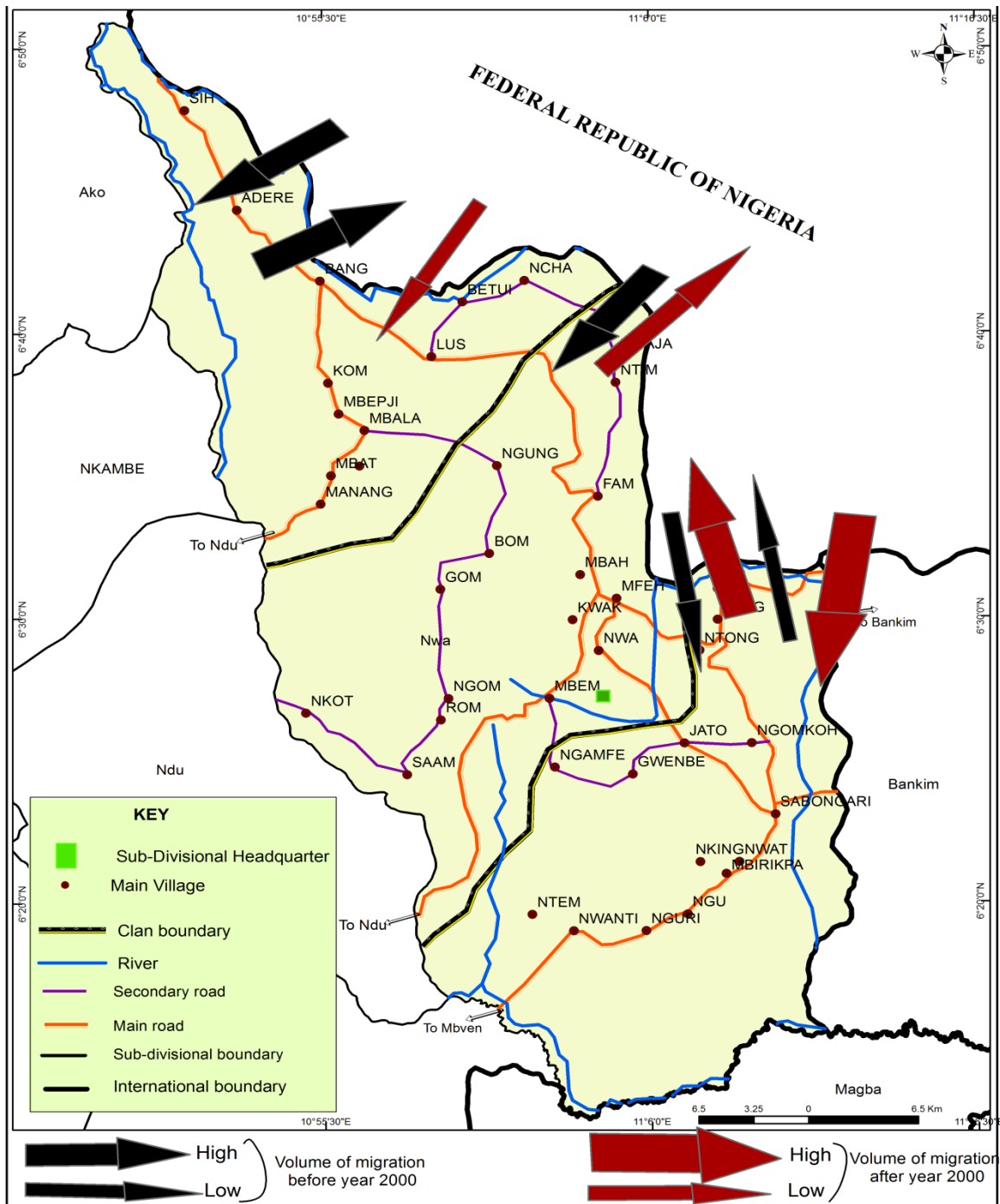


Figure 8: Dynamics in the volume of migration before and after the year 2000

Source: Conceived by author, field work 2019

According to the frontier police chief of Sabongari and the superintendent of police for Nwa the reasons for the variation in the volumes of migration in the different clans are; the construction of new roads, the rugged relief and the behaviors of certain frontier officials. It is evident that from the years 1970 to the year 2000, the volume of TFM's was in high in Nwa

up till. The wave then shifted to Sabongari after the construction of the road in the Mbaw plains linking the Adamawa region (See Figure 8).

Although these statistics are recorded in the record books of BPPs within NSD, it is relevant to understand that not all migrants pass through check points, which is a typical characteristic of porous borders. A percentage of about 30 move to and fro the international boundary without passing through check points. They shun from the check points for reasons such as poverty and poor sense of civic responsibilities. This volume of undocumented migrants would otherwise increase the number of people who use the international boundary at NSD.

The volume of immigration and emigration equally varies seasonally. The reasons advanced by the FPO are:

- Seasonal nature of the roads since the road are all earth roads and they become difficult to use during the rainy season
- High during harvesting periods because agricultural products constitute an important aspect of trans-frontier trade
- It is high during festive periods, be it political(the 20th of May) and socio-cultural(Dec 25th and 1st Jan, and annual festivals such as ‘Nkalah’ of Mbem)

Generally, the rate of trans-frontier activities is average, according to the FPO

1.2.2. Demography of Migrants

The register at the frontier police check points or posts carries information about migrants ranging from the name, date of birth, age, sex, nationality, occupation, origin, destination and purpose for crossing over the border. The records from 2000-2018 in terms of sex shows that about 65% are men, between the ages of 25 to 50 years, 30% are women mostly between the ages of 22 to 40 years, and the rest are children. Also, 80% falls within the age group 20-50years and 20% falls below the age of 20 years and just about 30% are above the age of 50years.

1.2.3 Nationality of migrants

As concerns the nationality of migrants, about 81% of those entering Cameroon through NSD are Nigerian, about 18% are Cameroonians and the remaining 1% made up of Malians and Ghanaians. 64% Of those leaving the country through NSD are Cameroonians, 35% Nigerian and 1% is compose of Ghanaians and Malians as represented on table 7.

Table 7: Nationality of migrants

Nationality.	Immigration (%)	Emigration (%)
Cameroonians	18	64
Nigerians	81	35
Ghanaians and Malians.	1	1
Total	100	100

Source: Field Work, (2019)

Table 7 shows a complex relationship between the percentages of the different nationals that used the border. The number of Cameroonians that move into Nigeria is not the same as those that move from Nigeria into Cameroon and vice versa. Most Cameroonians that move over to Nigeria ends up being naturalized while others use alternative routes to get back into the country. NSD is not the only recipient of those that use the border. This is true with what happens to Nigerians. It is also coupled to the fact that their origins and destinations are not the same.

From the registers, origins within Cameroon are many and particularly from the North West region. We have origins from regions such as Ndop, Kom, Banso, Ndu, Nkambe and those from NSD (more the 80% is from Nwa). Their destinations within Nigeria are also different. They are moving to different regions in Nigeria such as Gembu, Kano, Jos, Lagos, Abuja, Kaduna and Jalingo. From these places, they can use different routes to get back to Cameroon. In Nigeria, it is important to note that Gembu is the town that shares the border with NSD in Cameroon. As concerns origin and destination of those entering Cameroon through NSD, we have region such as Gembu, Jalingo, Abia, Yola, Jos, Abinsi and Okposi, and their destinations (in Cameroon) are areas like Nwa, Ndu, Banso, Jakiri, Bamenda, and Bankim and Magba in the West region.

1.2.4 Purpose for movement

The purpose for trans-frontier movements is usually indicated on the official document the migrant obtains at the frontier. Within the CEMAC, it is called the “**Exceptional Border Pass** or the **Laissez-Passer**”(appendix 2). Due to the high levels of poverty and the need to foster economic, socio-cultural and political co-operation, the ‘Pass’ is used. It is very affordable, maximum of 2500CFAF as compared to passports (about 70000FCFA). It is important to note that ‘,laissez-passer’ is not used at the airports. This document contains not only the purpose, but also the duration of stay at the destination country. Anecdotal evidence

reveals that about 45% moves over to Nigeria for business while about 55% is for visit, education and labour. In Nigeria, the Nigerian Immigration Service also issues a similar document called the “Traveling-Pass/ Laissez Passer which is very similar in content to that issued within the CEMAC. Judging from the statistics of immigrants, about 53% cross over for business, 20% for visit, about 14% for health care and 12% for others (grazing, evangelism and asylum). Diplomatic agreements allow for the use of these documents across common boundaries within the two sub-regions

1.2.5 Occupation of migrants

From the registers at the different Frontier Police Posts (FPP), people of different walk of life move across the border. There is a difference in attitude towards migrants between occupations and professions where competition is high and those in which there is little or no competition. Migrants in menial jobs or in liberal professions (teaching, accounting and banking) are less the focus of resentment or hostility from nationals on either sides of the border than are skilled blue-collar workers such as construction workers. This has also been a function of the fluctuations in economic trends between boom, stagnation and recession; or between poles of prosperity and poverty. That notwithstanding some of the most frequent of these professions identified are; traders, students, mechanics, farmers, house wives, electricians, grazers, traditional doctors, pastors, drivers, veterinarians and teachers.

From the record books of the FPP, the following information was obtained about the occupation of migrants

Table 8: Evolution in the Occupation of migrants from 2000 to 2018

Year (immigration/e migration)	Traders	Drivers	Technicians	students	farmers	House-wives	Pastors	others	Total
2000	370	179	85	64	88	102	20	47	959
2001	464	175	64	47	69	234	15	56	1114
2002	386	206	67	93	74	212	25	69	1130
2003	401	183	83	48	76	208	14	52	1026
2004	367	242	60	58	90	156	28	71	1072
2005	472	188	84	66	86	166	37	44	1140
2006	637	198	90	94	75	173	29	50	1346
2007	410	202	94	103	77	199	36	48	1179
2008	495	121	119	100	104	206	40	66	1251
2009	448	155	141	107	81	251	26	74	1273
2010	489	167	114	77	101	287	39	112	1386
2011	785	129	163	129	166	263	28	64	1727
2012	337	89	112	130	149	195	13	25	1078
2013	354	94	182	97	128	199	44	68	1166
2014	404	141	141	109	145	188	26	58	1212
2015	254	117	97	119	118	140	10	30	885
2016	411	76	97	133	137	181	15	35	1085
2017	398	79	86	125	127	171	15	34	1036
2018	57	25	31	59	76	61	9	18	336
Total	7930	2766	1910	1758	1967	3592	469	1008	21401
Percentages	37.3	13.6	8.9	7.6	8.7	16.8	2.3	4.8	100

Source; data compiled by the author from BPPs in 201

For better comprehension, the above data can be represented on a bar graph as thus:

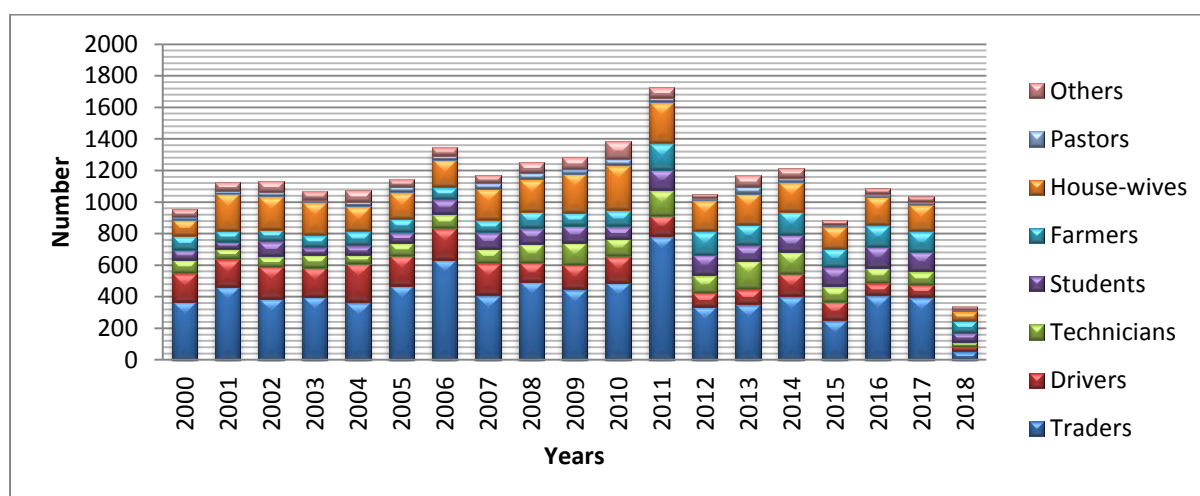


Figure 9: Evolution in the occupation of migrants

Source: FPPs, fieldwork 2019

As seen on figure 9, 2011 recorded the highest in terms of migrant's occupation across the border in Nwa. This is followed by 2010 and 2006 respectively. The least was recorded in 2018. This is due to the effect of the Anglophone crisis on TFMs in Nwa. On graph, it is crystal clear that traders mostly frequent or use the border, followed by drivers and housewives. The motives for their movements and that of other migrants are disclosed in chapter two

Still from the data collected at the FFP, as well as from observations and enquiries, different types of TFM can be identified.

1.3 Types and character of trans-frontier of movements

The study identified two categories of migrant movements in Nwa. These are those that have moved and settled permanently on either sides of the border and those that move on a constant basis across the frontier. Within NSD, the Aku refugees and the Ibos are migrants that have settled permanently while those that move on a permanent basis or constantly are traders, students, menial and non-menial job seekers and patients. Within these categories, different types of TFMs were identified. In essence, from the data obtained from respondents, at the FPPs, from interview with Border Officials (BOs) and inquiries in 2016, the following types of TFMs (table 9)

Table 9: Types of Trans-Frontier Movements (TFMs)

Migrants activity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Education	5	6.4
Evangelism	7	8.9
Health	15	19.2
Trade	35	44.8
Labour	10	12.8
Grazing	6	7.7
Asylum	-	-
Total	78	100

Source: field work (2019)

Table 9 shows the occupational background of migrants involved in TFMs in the month of August 2016. From the data, movement for trade dominates with a percentage of about 45%, followed by health with about 19.2% and labour migrants (12.8). This is followed by evangelism, grazing and education. In the section that follows, these migrant categories shall be treated in details.

1.3.1 Movements for Education

Since the advent of civilization, movements for education have been very important. Globally, the wave has been towards regions with solid political, socio-cultural and economic organizations. Such movements are highly directed from Africa and South America to North America, Europe and recently Asia. In Africa, the pull areas are Nigeria in ECOWAS and Cameroon in CEMAC and South Africa (Vubo and Ndi, 2015).

Movements for education in NSD were at first (pre and post-independence) directed to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and from the 1990s the trend was towards higher institutions of Cameroon such as the University of Buea. Although there exists this trend, within the Sub-division and in particular the communities along the NSD border, movements for education (higher education) is highly directed towards Nigeria. Interviews conducted with some family heads of border villages, reveals that when their children complete high school in Government High School (GHS) Nwa, 70% of them move to Nigeria for further Education. 80% of the 70% end up been naturalized in Nigeria.

1.3.2 Movement for trade

Trade from time immemorial has been a key activity which animates political, social and most especially economic relations between people within local communities and different ecological spheres (Takor 2007;1). Long before the independence of (French) Cameroon and Nigeria in 1960, communities living on both regions were in daily commercial communion with one another. This was expressed especially through long-distance trade (Warnier 1985; Chilver 1960; Takor 2007) where scarce and ostentatious goods like cloth, salt, cam wood, iron implements, Dane guns and slaves were exchanged between both sides of what later became the national borders separating Cameroon and Nigeria. Overland movements were relatively fluid and the borders separating communities were more imagined than fixed lines of demarcation (Nugent and Asiwaju, 1996:36-41).

Trans-border trading has its own distinct features. It is an economic activity that can be regarded as being both internal (within one nationality) and international. What is more, the classification of trading activities becomes complex when describing buying and selling at the border, where each can be regarded as a distinct activity. Trading thus involves everyday buying and selling, semi-formalized marketing activities and formal trading transactions. The transactions are, of course, subject to the conditions of supply and demand. Therefore, business men and women live NSD to Gembu in Nigeria and vice versa on a constant basis. Such a movement is so sustainable because of the differences in environment, economic and social organizations that exist among nations.

1.3.3 Movements for Evangelism (Christianity)

Evangelical Out-Reach Programs are common within the study area. Nigeria and Lagos in particular is known in the world as a seat of Protestant and Pentecostal Churches. There is the proliferation of churches, pastor schools and pastors who in their numbers are called upon by the scripture to go and make disciples. Since NSD is a border region, there is usually the then tendency for these pastors to move into Nwa for evangelization. Their movements are mostly within the dry seasons and December in particular.

An interview with the present pastor of Baptist church in Nwa reveals how these evangelical missions are usually organized and realized. To be informed about the Evangelical out-reach program, phone calls are usually exchanged. At times, forerunners are sent to inform the pastors of the sub division about the crusade and to help in the planning. When the crusaders are in the sub-division, they are welcomed by different denominations. Accommodation and feeding is at times handled by the host and at times by the visitors. The crusades may run for two to four days at times and for one to two weeks within different communities of the sub-division. These communities are Ntim, Mfe, Nwa, Mbomgo and Sabongari. Different crusade groups are usually concerned and they visit NSD at most twice a year. Redemption Evangelical Ministry (REM), International and International Evangelic Campaign are examples of evangelic outreach missions. Plate 1 shows some flyers used by the crusaders from Nigeria.

Plate 1: Crusade flyers as an indicator of movement for evangelism

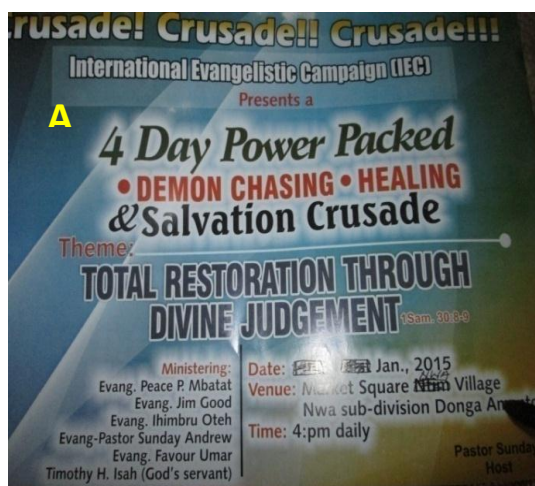


Photo A is a crusade flyer about a four days evangelic mission in Nwa. It was organized by International Evangelic Campaign; Nigeria .it contains information about the ministering pastors, the theme, the date and venue of the mission.



Photo B is another crusade flyer organised by a different evangelic mission in Nwa; Redemption Evangelic Ministry. It equally contains the theme of the mission, the date and venue but with the photos of the ministering pastors.

Source: Nwa Baptist church archive, field work, 2019

Plate 1 is an example of flyers used by crusaders from Nigeria. The photos contain the theme of the mission, the names of crusaders and the duration of their stay in Nwa. These crusade groups are made up of pastors from different Pentecostal churches in Nigeria but with a common mission, spreading the word of God in Nwa

1.3.4 Movements for Health Care

The need to attain medical care or better still quality medical care has always been a reason for movements, be it nationally or internationally. The movement may either be directed towards traditional treatments or conventional treatment. (Jennifer Miller, 2010) This has made people to move across national boundaries as well as across continents. The move is too evident from LEDCs towards MEDCs as for quality modern treatments. With regards to Africa, its public health systems are in a depressing condition, reason most people from Africa travel abroad-mainly to Europe, North America and Asia for medical needs (Tahiru 2017). According to Tahiru, Africans spent about 6 billion USD\$ on outbound treatment in 2016, with Nigeria as a major contributor. Since Nigeria is a leader in mobility for health, most of her under privileged citizens that cannot afford medical tourism to Europe, North America and Asia, find their way to neighboring countries such as Cameroon.

Within Cameroon, mobility for high quality medical services is done in areas like Kumbo in the North West Region (NWR) and most regional headquarters where reference hospitals are found or to places where traditional doctors are found (Tim, Francis; 2006).

NSD is therefore not left aside as far as movements for health is concern. The sub-division has 42 villages with just seven health areas for treatments. For example, the Lus Intergrated Health Centre serves about 13 villages. People are sometimes obliged to cover long distances to attain medical care.

Generally, it was identified during the study that most Nigerian along the frontier crosses over for health care in NSD. While others are visiting traditional doctors, others go to the hospitals around (**chapter 2**). Some even move right up to Ndu or to Kumbo (NWR) if the case is critical. On the contrary, people from NSD do not move over to the neighboring settlements in Nigeria for health care.

1.3.5 Movements for labour

Since time immemorial, the quest for better life has always been a very important motivator for movements. Several theories have been developed to treat international patterns of migration, which are related to labour. For example, we have the neoclassical economic

theory (Sjaastad 1962; Todaro 1969), the segmented labour-market theory (Piore 1979) and Ernest Ravenstein with his "Laws of Migration" (1889). These theories put movements for labour as a priority for migration. Within this contemporary period, the movements are directed towards rich nations. In the study area, it was identified that movement for labour is a type of TFM. Movements for labor within the study area dates back to pre-independence. Here, it suffices to know that these movements are both on opposite sides. That is, Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular moving to Nigeria, in regions like Jalingo and Gembu, and vice versa, in varying eras. Within the study period, the movement is mostly from NSD to Nigeria. The reason for such are advanced in chapter two.

1.3.6. Transhumance.

This refers to the transfer of livestock from one grazing ground to another, that is, from lowlands to highlands, with the changing of seasons (free online dictionary by Farlex). According to Wikipedia the free encyclopedia, it is the seasonal movement of people with their livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures. Transhumance is a common practice in grassland regions of the world, particularly within rural communities (vertical transhumance). Cameroon and NSD are not left aside considering the fact that this part of the country is within the grassland region of the country. This grassland region extends across the border to Nigeria. Therefore, the frontier of Nigeria to Nwa is dominated by grazers who seasonally graze into NSD for pasture. Such a movement drew attention so many years back and studies show that the North West governor in 1973 passed a secular demanding the statistics of these immigrant grazers and acknowledging their presence. At the divisional level(Donga/Mantung), Prefectoral Order N° 085/2002(**Appendix3**) commissioned the DO of Nwa, in collaboration with the fons of the said villages to find settlement sites for these immigrant grazers from Nigeria. Such sites were mapped out and the immigrant grazers used them annually.

1.3.7. Refugee movement

Cameroon has become a safe haven for refugees from neighbouring countries, particularly CAR, Chad and Nigeria. These refugees are settled in the border regions close to these countries. The law of July 27th 2005 on the status of refugees in Cameroon legalizes this tradition at the national level, justifying the presence of several hundreds of thousands of people in Cameroon fleeing abuses and violence in their own countries. Within

Donga/Mantung division, Nwa is a recipient. The refugees in Nwa are referred to as the “Aku’s” because of the cultural background.

They left Nigeria in 2001, immigrated into Nwa where they settled in different villages within the sub-division. Villages to note here are; Ntem, Nwat, Ngomko, Mfe and Mamvok-Fan. This section will examine the reasons why these people immigrated into NSD? How were they received and settled? Since 2001, why are they yet to return to their fatherland? These questions will be analyzed in the subsequent sub sections.

1.3.7.1.Presentation of the Aku refugees

Refugeeism develops because of two main factors; internal conflicts or civil war and famine (Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention).The case in study developed from internal conflict. There has been a sequence of Christian/Muslim conflicts in Nigeria which dates far back to 1953, and today it is dominated by the Boko Haram insurgency. As of 2012, the population of Nigeria stood at about 168million people with approximately 45% Muslim, 45% Christian and there meaning 10% made up of aboriginal and other faiths. Muslims are concentrated in the northern part of the Nigeria while Christians and the other faith make up the majority in the Southern part of the country. (Christian M, 2015)

1.3.7.1. Cause of the involuntary movement to Nwa

Many different Islamic traditions coexist in Nigeria. These include the Quadriyya, Tijaniyya, Tariya, Malikiya, Ahmadiya, Islamiya, Dawara, Shiits and Ixala. There are also many Christian denominations present: The Anglican Communion, Roman Catholicism, many Pentecostal and other Protestant denomination.(Christian M, 2015)

The country has been ruled by military dictatorship until May 1999 when Olusegun Obasanjo became the country’s first democratic elected leader in two decades. Certain military leaders and their supporters have become disgruntled. These elements are also partly responsible for the ethnic and religious violence that has plagued the country since the establishment of democracy.

Section 10 of the federal constitution of Nigeria requires that the country remain a secular, but the state of Xamfara adopted the Sharia (Muslim law) in October 1999. Seven additional states then started the process of adopting the Sharia and by 2004, 11 states had passed at least some parts of the Sharia criminal code. All in the Northern section of the country. Some

of the practical effects of the Sharia are that it; Prohibits the consumption of alcohol, allows caning, amputation of limbs and beheading as punishment of certain crimes, requires boys and girls to be educated separately, requires separate public transportation for men and women.

In February 2001, riots broke out in Kaduna. Muslims had completed several days of joyous demonstration in favor of Sharia. Later, Christian demonstrators had completed a peaceful demonstration at the Kaduna government house, in which they protested the imposition of the sharia. But when the Christians were returning home, they were stopped at a barricade installed by some Muslim youths. A fight broke out which expanded to a full scale riot. Churches, mosque and commercial establishments were incinerated. The army and police were able to restore order, but killings continued. By February 24, 50 deaths had been reported, though the estimate was low. By February 26, the death toll has risen to 400. More than 200,000 people were forced to flee. The riots gradually spread across the country, particularly to the Christian dominated South. The war against Christians and Muslims was on. Effort to contain the spread of the violence by the national government was too minimal.

Since the South is Christian dominated, the Muslim minorities were on the run particularly in Taraba state. Here, the Muslims, for fear of their lives they had no option but to leave their houses, commercial establishments and even loved ones and fled. Since this state shares an international boundary with Cameroon, the Muslims knew moving over to Cameroon will be their only refuge. The principal activity of the Muslims in this state is grazing. So, with their animals and some basic luggage, they embarked on their journey to the promise land (Cameroon). Apart from this situation, Cameroon has always been a refuge for Nigerians fleeing from the blood battles generated by farmer-grazer conflicts in neighboring states of Nigeria.

1.3.7.2. The commission that received the refugees in Nwa Sub-Division

The wave of migration was so noticeable both nationally and internationally. It kept the government of Cameroon and international organizations occupied. They had to work out an emergency plan to provide first aid to these set of humans who have become captives of their own identities or who were trying to live their lives but got trapped by the poor decisions of man.

A relief body was set by a Swiss Association for International Cooperation, (HELVETAS Cameroon) in 2001. They had as mission to bring out statistics on the refugees. Focus was on

their origin, demographic characteristics, their settlement plan and their animals. When this was provided, the Red Cross sponsored by the UNHCR provided aid to them. They were in the form of blankets, basic food stuffs like rice, cooking oil, wheat, savon and sleeping mats and first aid. These items were really timely because many of them were sick of cold and malaria coupled with the long walk from their home (Nigeria)

This distribution was made in Nwa (the council) and Sabongari. The Red Cross employed locals who helped in the distribution of the aid. The next concern was on how and where to settle the refugees in Nwa.

1.3.7.3. Settlement of refugees within the Nwa Sub-Division

The UNHCR and HELVETAS Cameroon came up with an emergency plan to settle the refugees. A Prefectorial order N° 070/2002 appointed commission members to find settlement sites for the Akus. The then D.O of Nwa, with collaboration with some Fons proposed some sites (villages). Since most of them were moving with their animals, sites chosen have to be those that will allow for the grazing of the animals (cows in particular). Prefectorial Ref, N°E27/540/131/BRP requested the Fons of a number of villages to propose settlement sites in their villages. The villages were; Ntong, Mfe, Ntem, Nwanti, Nwat, Mbirikpa and Nguri.

In 2002, the refugees were finally settled in Ntem, Nwat, Ngomko, Mfe and Mamvok-Fan, though some in very small numbers are settled in other villages. Figure10 shows where the refugees settled and are still settling in Nwa

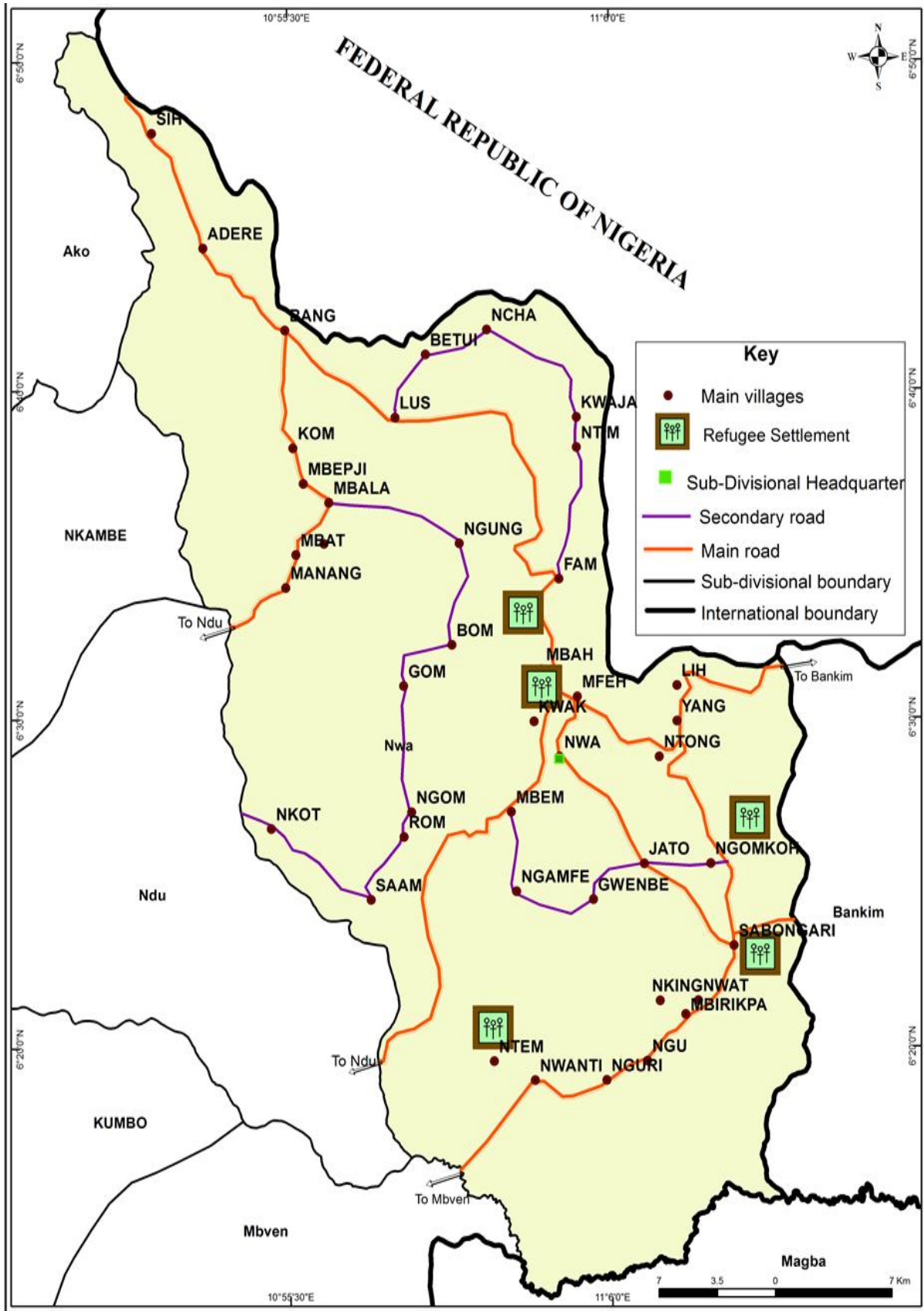


Figure 10: Settlement sites of refugees
 Source; Nwa Rural Council, 2003

Their construction reflects their culture. Each settlement had about 30 huts, built with mud and sticks of about 1.5 meters tall, and ruffed with grass. This is a good indicator of an adaptation of such a settlement to the natural milieu. Below is an example of the nature of housing structures.



Photo 2: The nature of their huts

The researcher (R) on a field trip on habitats of the refugees. B represents their huts and C is a house wife and her children preserving after maize on a matt.

Source: field work 2019

During the field trip, the researcher was in contact with the ‘Akus’ and posed them a series of questions as concerns their stay in Cameroon and NSD in particular. Not all of them could be questioned in the different villages, so only the heads or leaders were questioned and their responses are broad based. A total of thirteen (13) of them were interviewed in number

1.3.7.4. General information about the refugees

This section focuses on the age groupings of the refugees, their sex and their occupation in Nwa.

i.Age grouping

The following data was obtained about the age group of the respondents

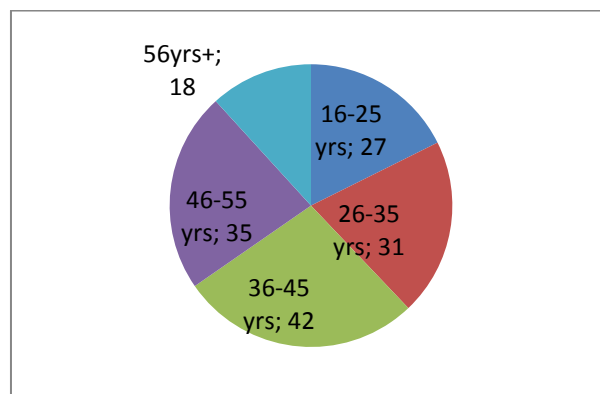


Figure 11: Age groupings of refugees

Source: field trip 2019

Figure 11 represents the age groups of the refugees. The age group with the highest respondents is 40-49 years with 5 respondents, followed by 50-59 years with 4 respondents. Age group 30-39 years is the least with one respondent. These age groupings with high respondents are because the researcher targeted just the elder.

In relation to their sex, all the respondents were male and they have a total of 195 children.

The refugees are all pastoral and arable farmers, though some of them equally practice weaving and others practice bedding

ii.Occupation of the refugees

They noted that their wives are involved in arable farming and selling of cattle milk and butter.

Plate 2: The occupation of some Akus



Photo A; an Aku who equally does weaving, is weaving a rob used to tie cattle and take to the market for sale



Photo B; an Aku lady selling fresh cattle milk on a local market day

Source: field work 2019

The refugees confirmed to have sought peace in Nwa, though they experience some disturbing issues with the locals. Of the disturbing issues, 10 of them said they are constantly harassed while three said they are often discriminated. The harassment and discrimination is school, hospitals, markets and even in community gatherings. In essence, despite the fact that they were settled by the Cameroon government in partnership with the UNHCR, they were alienated in the following ways: Public abuse, constantly attacked by thieves, usually harassed by security officials for their resident permits. Even when presented, they are usually asked to “settle” in financial terms or being locked up, Some Fons constantly require them to pay in some money at the level of the palace, not enough accessibility to farm and grazing lands, usually duped when out to sell their animals, expensive medical care.

All of them equally claimed that their children are school dropouts because of lack of finance as well as the fact that they are harassed in school, coupled with the death of their livestock.

Plate 3 is an indicator of a respondent and some of his children and grandchildren who are at home during school time. He claimed that they are at home because of lack of finance. It is ironical because this same respondent told me he has about 100 cattle and when I sought to know why he could not sell a cow and sponsor his children, he was mute.

Plate 3: Indicator of school drop out



Photo A, children of school going age are out of school due to lack of finance

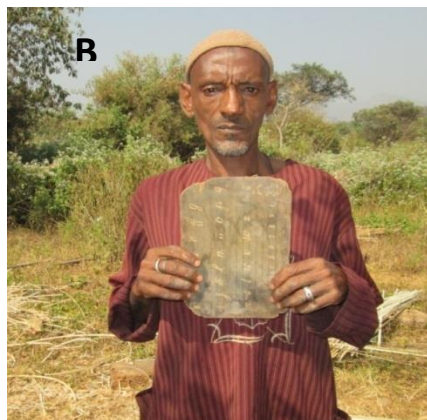


Photo B, a father holding a writing board as evidence it was lastly used two years ago

Source: fieldwork 2019

From the data collected, 11 of them accepted that their cattle accidentally stray into natives’ farmland and destroy crops, resulting to conflict with the native farmers (see farmer-grazer conflict as a negative consequence of TFM). When asked through which channel they usually settle such problems, eight respondents that it’s through the traditional council, three at the

police station and none for the court of First Instance in Nwa. Most of them prefer the traditional council because;

- ✓ they want to avoid the exorbitant amount of money that will be extorted from them if the matter is taking to the council or to court
- ✓ they will not really want to anger the natives since they co-habit with them on daily basis

Those that choose the police station and the court said they preferred these channels because the traditional council mostly supports the native arable farmers and force them to pay in money that is far more than the damages caused

They all praised the locals and the government of Cameroon due to; Love and respect to the government of Cameroon especially upon their arrival in the country, peaceful co-habitation with majority of the locals, absence of religious wars, access to farm and grazing land, access to health care

Finally, out of the 13 respondents, three accepted that they will prefer to return back to Nigeria one day while 10 preferred their stay in Cameroon, as a result of the reasons advanced above.

Conclusion

From the above finding and analysis, the border between NSD and Nigeria is a natural border with river Donga/Mantung as the natural feature that separates both countries. The border is considered as porous due to its vast nature, limited border officials to check movements, people at the border easily interchange with little or no use of official documents etc. The volume cross border activities is average and the evolution has been averagely stable over the year, though anecdotal evidence shows that it was very high in some sites of the border before the year 2000 and in the entire sub-division after the plebiscite of 1961. The border at Nwa is mostly used by Cameroonians and Nigerians, and to a lesser extent Ghanaians and Malians of all walks of life, for example; traders, house-wives, students and technicians. They move for various reasons and different durations at either sides of the border. The migrants that mostly frequent the border are men, making up about 70% of the total volume.

The different types of trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon Nigerian border are; movements for education, movements for health care, movement for trade, movement for evangelization, movement for grazing and asylum seekers(refugees), with movement for trade as the most dominant type. This verifies the 1st hypothesis which states that there are different types of trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD

From data collected in the field, the various factors that favours these cross-border movements are presented and analyzed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS IN NWA SUB DIVISION

Introduction

This chapter is partitioned into two sections; the first sector examines the factors that influence the movements of people and goods across the frontier of NSD and the Taraba State of Nigeria. The factors are examined within the economic, socio-cultural, historical, political as well as the environmental domain. The second sector presents the difficulties or challenges encountered in the process of movement such as the poor state of roads, insecurity and numerous controls by government agents. This chapter verifies specific hypothesis two; “There are economic, social, political and environmental factors that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in Nwa”

2.1.Factors influencing Trans-Frontier Movements

2.1.1.Economic factors

1. Business Opportunities.

Trade relations between Cameroon and Nigeria are as old as the history between the common frontiers. Frontiers are melting pots and gate to good or bad into a nation. Trade between nations (bilateral) cannot be mentioned without looking at trade at the margins of these states (frontier). The case between Cameroon and Nigeria along its 1700km border is characterized by ups and downs, in time and space, though these differences are a rapprochement between these long time neighbours. Trade movement along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD is not different. According to statistics collected at the frontier police posts, TFMs for trade registered about 54%.About 49% of these migrants are traders. Data obtained from Border Officials (BOs) in 2019, indicated that the movement for trade accounts for about 45% of the different types of movements registered in the month of August.

TFMs are driven by different business opportunities on both sides of the border as well as by the forces of demand and supply. Studies reveal that mostly manufactured goods are obtained from Nigeria while mostly food crops are obtained from Cameroon. Table 10 shows the different types of goods obtain at either sides of the border.

Table 10: Items traded at both sides of the Cameroon-Nigerian border

Cameroonian goods	Nigerian goods
Rice	Lubricants
Pepper	Spare parts
Gari	Motor bikes
Maize	Generators
Palm Oil	Cloths
Groundnut	Cosmetic products
Soap	Dishes/ pots, basins
Cattle	Beans
Plantain/Banana	
Forest products (bush pepper, etc)	Bags

Source: fieldwork 2019.

Table 10 represents what is being traded across the border at NSD. Judging from the table, 95% of what is bought in Nigeria is manufactured goods while just agricultural products are obtained in Cameroon. Therefore, agricultural products are bought in Cameroon and sold in Nigeria and vice versa. Table 11 represents detailed information obtained from traders on the items traded.

Table 11: Items, frequency of respondents and percentages

Items bought from Nigeria	Frequency	%	Items bought from Cameroon	Frequency	%
Electronics	9	17	Rice	10	19
Locomotives	7	14	Beans	7	13
Dress/shoes	11	21	Pepper	5	10
Spare parts	6	12	Red oil	9	17
Household utensils	12	23	Groundnut	4	8
Others	7	13	Others	17	33
Total	52	100	Total	52	100

Source: compiled from field work 2019

From the above data, household utensils constitute the greatest in terms of products imported from Nigeria. This statistic is driven by the demand of the products in markets of Nwa, followed by electronics whose demand is equally high as a result of the increasing desire for entertainment of the youthful population. Others as indicated under items constitute products such as fuel, cosmetics and bags (used to package food crops). As concerns products bought in Cameroon to be sold in Nigeria, rice with a frequency of 10 is the most traded, followed by

beans with 13%. This shows the level of demand of the products in Nigeria. The demand of these products stimulates increase in agricultural production in Nwa

Trade at the three clans that make up Nwa is different. The items cultivated or mostly bought in the clans are:

- **Mfenteh:** palm oil, beans, groundnut, plantain and kolanuts
- **Yamba:** palm oil, groundnut, beans, banana, plantain and kolanuts
- **Mbaw:** rice, pepper. Bush mango seed, Groundnut and garri

Figure 12 shows variation in the volume of items mostly bought from the three clans of NSD to Nigeria. This variation is as a result of soils and the crops they can support

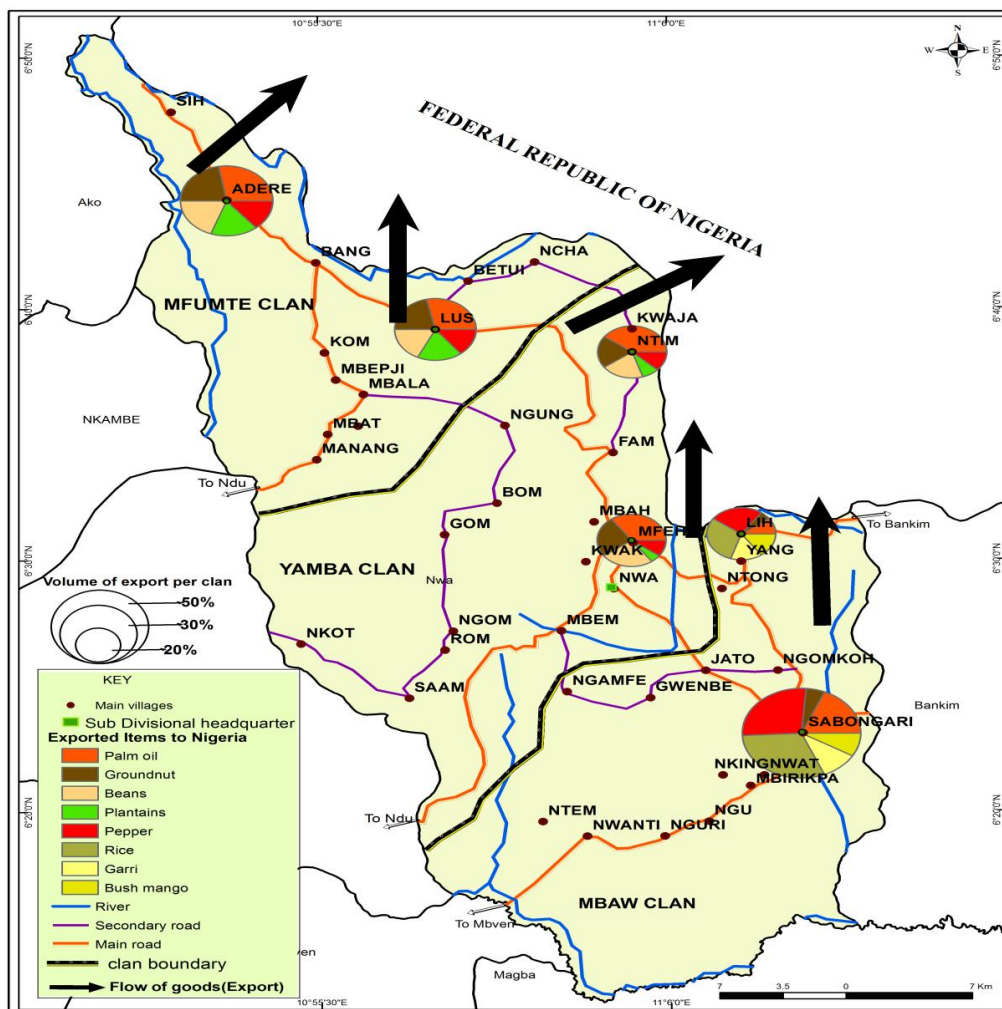


Figure 12: Items mostly bought in Nwa to be sold in Nigeria

Source: Conceived by author, field work 2019

From the figure, about 50% of the total items exported to Nigeria are from the Mbaw plain, followed by 30% from Mfunte and 20% from Yamba. According to the sub divisional

delegate for MINASER, on a relatively, Mfunte exports about 40% of palm oil, 20% of groundnut and beans respectively, 10% of plantain and pepper each. Yamba exports about 35% of palm oil, 25% of groundnut and beans respectively, 10% of plantain and 5% of pepper. Mbaw exports about 30% of rice, 25% of pepper, 15% of bush mango, 10% of garri and 5% of groundnut and maize respectively.

Generally, the high volume registered in the Mbaw plain is due to accessibility, good better road and the fact that the plain is the hub of agriculture in the Sub Division.

Manifestation of trade

According to field observation and records from Nwa council units, there are some trading sites or markets that operates once in a week and others that operate all the days of the week.

With regard to market that operates once in a week, there exist five major frontier markets in NSD; the markets at Sabongari, Ntim, Saam, Bitui and Lus. These markets operate on particular days of the week, and act as central places to their surroundings (The central place theory by Walter Christaller). Traders from Cameroon and Nigeria converge on these market places to sell their products and in turn buy other goods and take them back to their respective destinations. At the market in Lus, Oba, a local business man from Nigeria who sells cosmetic products told the author that after sales, he buys palm oil and takes back to Nigeria which he in turn sells it in Nigeria. This, he says is to cover the cost of transportation. This is the same scenario with businessmen from Nigeria in the different markets. On the other hand, there are traders who visit the border markets or villages to buy or sell irrespective of the market days. They are driven by the forces of demand and supply.

Of the 153 questionnaires administered, 52 were traders and of the 52, 12 (about 24%) were Nigerians. In general, Nigerians constitute a significant proportion in terms of cross-border activities in NSD. With regard to trade, they mostly trade in large quantities and with huge capital involved. They mostly trade in goods such as grinding mills, generators, motor bikes and spare parts from Nigeria. In turn, they buy food crops in bags within NSD to be resold in Nigeria. Plate 4 below show some businesses managed by Nigerians within NSD

Plate 4: Some items traded within NSD



Photo A: a spare part store in Sabongari for motor bikes, generators and grinding mills from Nigeria owned by a Nigerian

Photo B: a retail store in Sabongari that deals with house hold utensils, plastic shoes and other items from Nigeria

Photo C: dried pepper being parceled into bags, to be transported to Nigeria

Photo D: bags of groundnut ready to be loaded and transported to Nigeria

Source: field trip 2019

Before and after independence, NSD has been a trade road between Cameroon and Nigeria. Business men left Bui Division and Ndu Sub-division and passed through NSD to Nigeria. At times some people from NSD acted as middlemen. This movement did not only encourage trade but also fostered the development of the sub-division. From the 1970s, the markets of NSD were flooded with manufactures goods from Nigeria because they were relatively

cheaper. About 90% of manufactured goods consumed in NSD were from Nigeria. According to Jean, a popular business man in Nwa, in the early 1990s, a flip-flop from Nigeria costs 150 FCFA while the same flip-flop from BATA in Douala Cameroon costs 350FCFA

According to the traders, these products traded are highly affordable and solicited at both sides of the border. For example, since the main source of electricity in NSD is through the use of generators, a YAMAHA generator of 15 horse power imported by Cameroonians from Japan costs about 90,000FCFA while the same category of generator manufactured in Nigeria costs about 60,000FCFS in NSD. Also, a locomotive grinding mill of 8 horse power when imported from Japan costs about 1.200,000 FCFA in Cameroon while the same locomotive imported from Nigeria costs about 900,000FCFA in NSD. It is important to note that NSD is one of the oldest sub-divisions in Cameroon but without Hydro-Electric Power (HEP). Very few inhabitants are able to afford other sources of energy such as generators and solar panels. Most of them use kerosene “bush lamp” to light their homes at night.

Another product that is of high demand from Nigeria is fuel, popularly referred to as “zuazua” in NSD. According to the assistant superintendent of police for Nwa, fuel from Nigeria is considered as contraband by the government of Cameroon but it is allowed to be imported by businessmen from Nigeria because the nearest fueling station(TOTAL) is found in Ndu, West of NSD(**figure 1**). This is a great distance to cover by locals and some businessmen. Also, due to the state of the roads, from Nwa to Ndu on a bike is 6000FCFA and in a car is 4000FCFA which is a distance of about 50km. the cost of transportation will eventually increase the price of fuel if bought from Ndu, which will be less affordable. Another reason is the high demand of the product to run the existing locomotives in NSD. Furthermore, the zuazua is relatively cheaper when compared to the refined fuel from Ndu. In essence, a litre of petrol bought at the fueling station in Ndu and transported to be retailed in NSD costs 650FCFA while the price of the zuazua costs between 450FCFA to 500 FCFA in NSD. These reasons have made the consumption of zuazua very normal in almost all border settlement with the NSD. It is common to see small road side vendors dealing with zuazua in these border settlements and NSD in particular. Plate 4 depicts the situation of petrol trafficking in the study area.

Plate 5: Two modes used in transporting fuel across the border in NSD



Photo A; Boys (a) transporting fuel (b) through a canoe over river Donga/Mantung in Lus. Beside them are two ladies(c) who sell food to those using that part of the border.



Photo B; a lorry(a) in Sabongari transporting fuel from Nigeria through the Yang stretch of road (b). Such vehicles are transported by a ferry over river Donga/Mantung at the site of the border with Gembu (Nigeria)

Source: field work 2019

When the fuel is available at the different central places, local retailers use bikes to further transport them to enclave settlements. Worthy of note is the fact that the fuel imported from Nigeria is not only consumed in NSD but in areas such as the Adamawa, Bui Division and Ndu Sub-Division. Since the fuel is contraband, the dealers are forced to pay some money base on the volume of fuel transported at each check point along the border.

2. Wage differentials

This is another important cause of Trans-Frontier Movements (TFMs) not only in Nwa Sub Division (NSD), Cameroon but the world in general. The level of economic growth and development in each country determines its wage which in return may attracts skilled and unskilled labour immigrants or emigrates skilled and unskilled labour to countries with high wages, all driven by the quest for a better life. Each country's labour force is composed of natives and immigrants who maybe skilled or unskilled. The pattern of movement for labour is usually from Least Industrialised Countries (LICs) to Advanced Industrialised Countries (AICs) or Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs). It is equally from NICs to AICs, LICs to LICs, NICs to NICs and AICs to AICs.

Within CEMAC and ECOWAS, the movement was high into Gabon and Nigeria during the periods of oil boom(1970s) and the pattern later change to Equatorial Guinea in the 1990s, considered as the new *El Dorado* of oil (Vubo and Ndi, 2015)

Movement for labour between NSD and Nigeria dates back to the time of German colonial rule, when plantations were established in the present South West Region of Cameroon. Due to the shortage of labour, labourers were recruited from Nigeria to work in the plantations. This paradigm changed in the 1970s during the oil boom period in Nigeria, causing Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular to migrate in search of jobs in Nigeria (Mafany, 2017). The multiplier effect of this oil boom was evident in other sectors of the economy, making Nigeria to continuously be a favorable ground for most labour migrants in NSD. The poor economic situation in NSD is a push factor for labour migrants. According to findings, most of these labour migrants are from Mfunte and Yamba clans, with just a handful from the Mbaw clan. Of the questionnaires administered, 22 were those that occasionally move across the border for labour.

1. Occupation of labour migrants

The following data was obtained about the occupation of the labour migrants

Table 12: Occupation of labour migrants

Occupation	Frequency	%
Carpenters	5	22.8
Brick layers	7	31.8
Farmers	2	9.1
Teachers	5	22.8
Mechanics	2	9.1
Welders	1	4.4
Total	22	100

Source: field work, 2019

From table 12, brick layers constitute the highest percentages of labour migrants (31.8%), followed by carpenters with 22.8%. This shows that a lot of infrastructural development is ongoing on the other side of the border with Nwa Sub Division that attracts them. Research shows that after secondary school, most youths from NSD move over to Nigeria in search of jobs and most of them end up as teachers in mission or community schools. This is aided by the fact that they have family relations in Nigeria (**see historical factor**).

2. Duration of migrant labourers

The nature of the jobs warrants these labour migrants to stay in Nigeria for a given period of time. That is, from one to two weeks, two weeks to one month or more than a month depending on the nature of the job. Figure 13 represents the duration of the labour migrants in Nigeria.

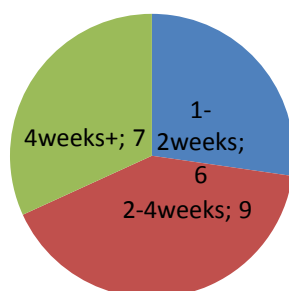


Figure 13: Duration of labour migrants in Nigeria

Source: field work, 2019

The duration of the labour migrants in Nigeria depends on the job. Teachers are usually there throughout the academic year, though they occasionally visit home especially during festive periods. The duration of technicians depends on the time required to finish the job. Figure 10 shows that most labour migrants (9) end up spending about 2-4 week in Nigeria

The decision to move is based on the fact that there are limited job opportunities in NSD, the wage or pay package is higher in Nigeria. This is coupled to the fact that 17 of the 22 labour migrants have family ties in Nigeria. Table 14 shows variation in pay packages between NSD (Cameroon) and Nigeria.

Figure 14: Difference in pay package between NSD and Taraba state in Nigeria

In Cameroon			In Nigeria		
Job description	FCFA	Value in Naira	Job description	FCFA	Value in Naira
Teaching (primary/monthly)	25.000	5000	Teaching (primary/monthly)	40.000	80000
Brick layer(per day)	3000	600	Brick layer(per day)	5000	1000
Carpenter (four bed rooms, a living room, dinning, two rest rooms apartment)	150000	300000	Carpenter (four bed rooms, a living room, dinning, two rest rooms apartment)	900.000	180.000
Arable farmer(per day)	2000	400	Arable farmer(per day)	3500	700

Source: field work 2019

Table 14 shows a private primary school teacher receives 40,000 FCFA in Nigeria as against 25,000FCFA in Cameroon. Also, brick layers will charge about 150,000FCFA as an average price of an apartment with four bed rooms in Nwa as against about 900,000FCFA in the Taraba state in Nigeria. This wage or pay package differential warrants labour migrants to move whenever an opportunity shows up. This tie to the assertion that 70% of cross-border movements today are economically motivated (Vubo and Ndi 2015)

The information on better pay packages is obtained from family member when they visit home or through phone calls with family members and friends in Nigeria. While there, they also create contacts so that whenever a lucrative opportunity comes up, they will be informed. Three of the 22 respondents say they may finally naturalize in Nigeria due to the high pay packages while 19 prefers their home settlements irrespective of the pay package.

By and large, economic motives constitute about 49% of the factors that influences TFMs between NSD and Nigeria (table 18)

2.1.2.Socio-cultural factor

1. Communication networks and Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Communication networks and ICT in the contemporary era play very important roles to facilitate the movement of goods, services and persons within national and international boundaries (K. Goodal, 2010).As concerns transport modes along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD, there exist a navigable river, roads and paths that allows for movements across. Three main motor able roads exist:

- The stretch of road through Sop, Rom, Mbem, Nwa via Ntim to Nigeria or via Yang to Nigeria. This stretch of road was opened before independence, though it was only rehabilitated in 1974 with the construction of the section at Rom (**see appendix3**). Though earth road, it was actually the major existing road at that time. So many people of different walks of life left the sub division and beyond and passed through this road to Nigeria. This resulted to the high volume of movements through Yamba (NSD) during that time.
- The second stretch of road passes through Lus to Nigeria. This road in mostly used by those from Mfumte and Ndu (the neighboring sub-division, to the west) to Nigeria.
- The last stretch of road is through Sop, Sabongari (Mbaw plain) to Yang (**figure 1**) which was inaugurated in 1998 by the then PM of Cameroon, Peter Mafany M in part of the accordance signed by West African states to promote trade across international

boundaries. Since the early 2000s, this stretch has been the busiest in terms of the volume of movements, shifting high volume of movements from Nwa to Sabongari (**figure 6**). According to the then chief of customs at the Secondary Custom House in Sabongari, the stretch of the road from Sabongari to Yang was hand dug. In collaborations with the fons of Yang and Lih, they brought up a community scheme which assembled inhabitants of these villages to open up the road. The customs, traders and the villagers in synergy constantly help in the maintenance of the road, hence, fostering movements across the border. The nature of the road made it possible for only 4wheel drive vehicles like Land Rovers and “Stairs” or Lorries to ply the roads. Of resent, motor bikes have been the most used means of transport. These roads are seasonal. That is, the roads are very accessible during the dry season.

There also exist two navigable rivers, the rivers Mantung and Donga/Mantung. These rivers are the natural international boundaries between the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD. River Mantung flows through Yang, right up to Saam where it meets the Donga that flows from Nigeria. At that confluence, it is called river Donga/Mantung, which flows towards the end of the Sub-divisional boundary at Adere (**Figure 1**). These rivers are navigable by hand dug boats and ferries. The boats are at times powered by engines, but mostly by the use of hand peddlers as on the plate 6 below.

Plate 6: Navigable river transporting goods and persons



Photo A; Transportation of fuel (a) from the Nigerian side to the Cameroonian side of the border through a hand peddled canoe that is being peddled by a man (b). This is a principal route for smuggled fuel and other contraband

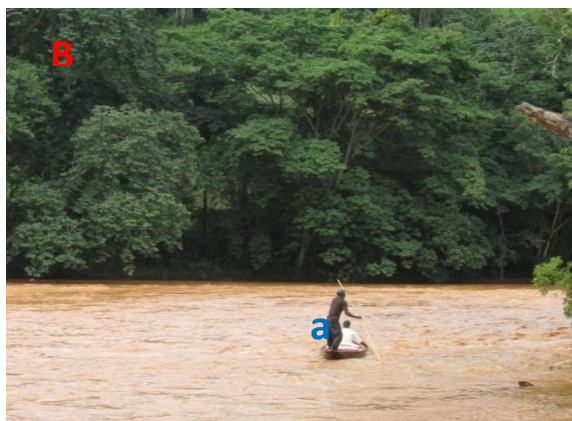


Photo B; Transportation of a passenger (a) from the Cameroonian side to the Nigerian side of the border

Source: Field work, 2019

Plate 6 shows how canoes do transport goods and people across the boundary. Nwa Council bought a larger boat, powered by an engine to ease movements across the river Donga/Mantung at Lus. The transport fare of one person is 500FCFA, two persons and more is 250FCFA each

The vast nature of the border, coupled with the numerous number of border villages allow for the easy opening of footpaths to connect Nigeria. About 50% of those that move across the border use paths that are not motor able. Most of them are head loaders who for either cultural or economic reasons easily find themselves at either sides of the border.

These transport modes are used by different means (cars, bikes and foot) depending on the number of migrants, the purpose of movement and the urgency of movement. The following response was obtained as to the most used means of transportation.

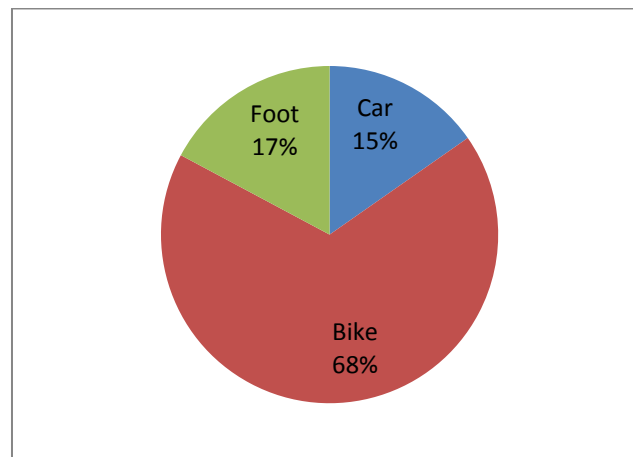


Figure 15: Different means of transport used by the respondents

Source: field trip 2019

From figure 15, the data collected show that bikes are the most used means of transport across the border in NSD with 68%, followed by foot with 17% and the last is cars with 15%. The high use of bikes is as a result of the poor state of the roads and the fact that motor bikes transport migrants faster than cars or when trekking on foot. The disadvantage is that it is the costliest when transporting an individual. For example, an individual pays 12.000FCFA from Sabongari to Gembu (Nigeria) on a bike while a single fare in a car is 6000FCFA. Next to the use of bike is the use of the foot. This is used by people in villages very close to the border (straddling villages) such as in Adere, Sa'am, Bitui and Lus. The last means is used by top business men who import and export goods in great quantities. Therefore, the trunk C roads,

the navigable rivers and footpaths favours TFMs across the border of NSD(Cameroon) and Nigeria.

The spread of information through cell phones or the internet has greatly ushered in a new era in terms of facilitating movements of goods, services and people (Jenny and Isaac, 2010). With such innovations, it is easy to get political, economic and social information about what is happening beyond your region of origin, which can motivate a rational mind to move. Within this contemporary period, about 90% of transactions are made through this means (Aker and Mbiti, 2010). They create opportunities for users to access market information and transfer money. Within the study area, there exists the presence of telephone companies that have network coverage right to Gembu in Nigeria. More so, these companies have branches in Nigeria that easily facilitate calls from Cameroon to Nigeria through the same network, coupled to the fact that international calls have become more affordable. This network coverage helps Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular to get a good mastery of what is happening across the border and vice versa. From the data collected, all business men and labour migrants use mobile phones for their transactions. According to ‘cheap cargo’ a prominent Igbo trader in Sabongari, avouched that he is on constant phone calls with his partners in Nigeria on updates on the prices of goods on both sides of the border. This is equally the case with regards to the other types of TFMs across the border with NSD and Nigeria.

2. Health care

The availability of healthcare institutions in NSD and along the frontier villages in particular is a great factor that fosters movements along the Cameroon/Nigeria border in NSD. The sub division has seven health areas that serve the entire sub division. That is, the Lus, Nwa, Ntim, Yang, Gom, Lih and Ngu health areas. The Lus, Ntim, Yang and Sih health areas are found just along the border.

The frontier of Nigeria to NSD is poorly equipped with health centers. Most of the inhabitants in these areas turn to NSD for medical care. Although the inhabitants of the sub division like Oliver twist, always want more as far as equipping the existing centers are concern, their neighbors across the border yearn for what they have. Data from the various frontier posts shows a high and constant inflow of Nigerians into NSD and beyond for health care. Treatment in the sub division is either traditional or modern. Modern health centers are either owned by the State, Christian missions of the Catholic and the Baptist, and the Muslim.

The health centers mostly visited by immigrants are the Lus integrated Health centre, the Mbem Baptist Hospital, Ntim integrated Health Center and St Kisito Health center.

According to the Chief of center for the Lus Integrated Health center, out of 174 patients consulted in the month of October 2015, 15 of them were from the bordering villages of Nigeria or Nigerian traders that use the trace of road through Lus. Table 14 shows monthly consultation of Nigerians in the Lus health center in 2018.

Table 13: Number of Nigerians consulted

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total No° consulted	171	157	181	205	196	157	150	186	185	174	166	197
Nigerians consulted.	11	08	12	18	15	7	13	05	14	15	07	09

Source: Lus Integrated Health Center, 2019.

From table 13, the monthly consultations of Nigerians vary. It is very low in the months of February, June, November and December while the months of April, May, September and October are slightly higher. According to the chief of Lus integrated health center, the months that records high are usually the seasonal transitional periods. That is, the dry season giving way to the rainy season and vice versa. During such periods, diseases like malaria and typhoid are rampant. Apart from these, Nigerians equally suffer from Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Health workers in the other hospitals visited equally confirmed that Nigerians that come for consultation mostly suffer from malaria, typhoid and STDs.

These health centers are highly visited because of infrastructural developments made of recent as well as the fact that there is a constant supply of drugs and available staffs. Plate 7 show the external structure of the key health centers visited by the immigrants

Plate 7: Images of some health care centers in NSD



Photo A: The St Kizito Health Center, Mbaw

Photo B: The Lus Integrated Health Center in Mfunte

Photo C: The Ngu health centre

Source: field work 2019

Plate 7 displays some health infrastructures in Nwa. It can be considered as “a tip of an iceberg” because other health centers do exist, such as the Mbem Baptist Hospital. These health centers acts as a pull factor for Nigerian frontier patients into NSD.

Movements for traditional treatments are also very noticeable. The sub division is renowned for experts in traditional medicines. They are spotted in the different clans of the region. Of great recognition is the famous “Doctor Bone” in Nwat-Sabongari. He is an expert in the treatment of bone fractures. According to him, most patients that come from Nigeria are either bike riders or footballers, and his treatment duration do extent from a week to at most six months. There is another “Witch Doctor” in lower Yang; he is well known and considered as a last resort for most indigenes of Nwa who get themselves into money rituals. In essence, when Cameroonian in Nigeria or Nigerians get themselves involved either consciously or unconsciously in occultism, he can save them depending on the gravity of the situation. Such gifts make these traditional doctors very famous among the population of the border region of

Nigeria, hence often consulted. On an average, each of the traditional doctors can receive 8 Nigerians annually as well as Cameroonians residing in Nigeria.

Contacts were made with eleven migrants for health among which four are males and seven are females. Their reasons for crossing over for health care vary, ranging from accessibility, less costly, well equipped with quality and available drugs. The frequency of these reasons as per the respondents is represented in table 14.

Table 14: Reasons for the choice Cameroon health care facilities

Reason	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Accessible	4	36.4
Less costly	4	36.4
Well equipped	3	27.2

Source: field trip 2019

From table 14, accessibility with 36.4% registered the highest reason why patients from the neighbouring settlements of Nigeria visit Nwa. This is followed by less costly with 36.4% and well equipped with 27.2%

Nigerians from the immediate border settlements consider health centers such as the Lus integrated health center very accessibly. Most Nigerians that visit this health center cross over by foot or pay just a few hundreds of FCFA to get to the hospital, when compared to the nearest hospitals in Nigeria.

The Mbem Baptist Health center has stood the test of time. It was the most referred health center, admitting so many patients from Nigeria over the years. As of recent, the St Kizito Catholic health center in Sabongari is the most referred health center as it even handles complicated cases such as surgery. Of the eleven respondents on movement for health, 4 admitted they have family members in NSD and these family members assist them financially, by providing food, comfort through their physical presence as well as through prayers to God almighty.

3. Education

On a general note, the movement for education between countries implies education is increasingly becoming globalized. The last two decades have seen a significant growth in the mobility of higher education programs and provider through physical and virtual modes of

delivery. The movement is driven by the demand and supply for educational establishments that suits present and future job market. It is thus considered as a trade commodity. The volume and pattern of movement is high from Least Industrialized Countries (LICs) to Advanced Industrialized Countries (AICs) and Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs), moderate from NICs to AICs and low from AICs to AICs. In Africa and within ECOWAS and CEMAC zones in particular, the volume is high towards Nigeria in the former and also high towards Cameroon in the later. For example, in Cameroon, there is a large colony of students from Equatorial Guinea in the University of Buea. Similarly there is an impressive number of students from Chad and the Central African Republic studying in the predominantly francophone universities of Cameroon. The education of these sub regional blocks reflects the education of the colonial masters, reason why most students from CEMAC easily move to the prominent francophone universities in Cameroon (Vubo and Ndi, 2015)

Relatively, this pattern is complex in NSD since before 1961 it was a British territory. This has made part of the students to either choose to migrate to Nigeria for education or to move to the English speaking universities and the main French universities or higher institutions in Cameroon. Within NSD, students that mostly move over for education in Nigeria are from Yamba North and Mfumte. From the respondents interviewed, nineteen (19) were migrant students or trainees. Fifteen (15) of the nineteen are into formal higher education and four (4) are into non-informal education. According to their choice or decision to study in Nigeria, eleven (11) of the nineteen said they personally decided to move while eight (8) said their family decided that they should move over and study in Nigeria. They advanced the following reasons for their decision to move:

- No higher institutions or training centers within the sub division. The available training centers are far off in the North West regional capital (Bamenda) or in Yaounde, coupled with the fact that language is a barrier in the francophone universities.
- The cost of obtaining higher education or training programs in these regions is very high, coupled with the fact that their parents are mere farmers
- The availability of family members in the bordering settlements in Nigeria. These family members serve as a source of encouragement to kids and kins that move over there to study. (see **historical factor**)
- Committed or strong friendly ties in Nigeria serve as a source of encouragement.

From the above factors they affirmed that higher education or training in Cameroon is very expensive or costly, eight of the respondents said their decision is due to the fact that there are no higher institutions in NSD, eight said it is as a results of family ties in Nigeria and three were of the fact that it is due to their loyal friends in Nigeria. The data on figure 16 was obtained as to who sponsors their education in Nigeria.

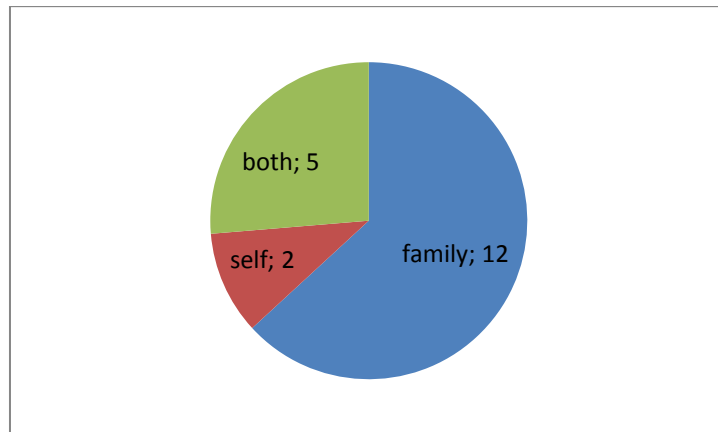


Figure 16: Education/ training sponsor

Source: field work 2019

From figure 16, 12 of the respondents said they were being sponsored by their family members in Nigeria given a percentage of 63%. At times, these learners receive small support comes from their parents at home. Five (5) of them said they are sponsored by both their parents and themselves. As concerns self-sponsor, they pick up temporal jobs in construction sites, or other jobs that can assist them afford basic needs. The data on table 16 was obtained on migrant learner choice to either return back home to pick up a job or establish in Nigeria after their education or training.

Figure 17: Migrant student’s opinion on the choice to return or not

Decision to return	Frequency
Yes	5
No	9
It depends	4

Source: field work 2019

From table 17, 9 of the migrant learners were of the opinion that they will not to return back home due to very little or no opportunities in NSD. To them, there are better prospects in Nigeria. Five of the migrant learners were of the opinion that they intend to return back to

Nwa, pick up jobs or establish businesses with the aim of developing their society. Four of them said it depend on available opportunities on either side of the border after their education.

Another common drive by Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular to study in Nigeria is to become pastors. Nigeria and Lagos in particular is known as the seed of Pentecostal Churches in the world (Lindhart, Martin, 2014). This has attracted many Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular who want to pursue a pastor career, not just in Pentecostal churches but also in protestant churches. According to the pastor of the Baptist church in Nwa, during the time of the interview, three of his colleagues were currently studying in Nigeria, pursuing their career in theology. The prominent schools that receive Cameroonians from NSD or the North West region in general are the Christian Faith Institute in Jos and the Baptist Theological Seminary in Mambila. After their education, they return home and in collaboration with the Cameroon Baptist Convention (CBD), they are sent to head some churches within the sub-division. With regards to Pentecostal churches, most of them return home to either be pastors in existing churches or to open up new churches or denominations (see proliferation of denominations as a positive impact of TFMs in NSD)

4. Culture

The inhabitants of neighbouring Nigeria and the inhabitants of Nwa have cultural relations (Mafany 2017). Cultural binds such as common languages, dressing and eating habits, religious and traditional beliefs greatly encouraged TFM. Legends and myths have proven that the ancestral culture of the NSD is similar to that of Nigeria (Ngembu). Therefore, lying astride the Cameroon- Nigerian border in NSD are ethnic groups with common ancestral backgrounds.

The Saam and Mambila people in NSD traces to the Mambila in Gembu. Also, the kakas in Nwa trace to the kaka in Gembu. Legend holds that there was once a kaka from NSD who was enthroned Chief of Ngembu (Mafany, 2017). This common background ushers feelings of nostalgia that allows for economic and socio-cultural interactions. During cultural festivals on both sides of the border, it is common to experience high influx of migration across the border to attain the festivals. In NSD, during annual festivals like “tcham” of Nwa, the “Nkalah” in Mbem, and that of Lus, the borders are very busy with the kakas from Nigeria crossing over. Photo 3 displays the annual cultural festival in Lus.



Photo 3: Annual cultural festival in Lus

- At the rear (a), is elderly man displaying their traditional dance, leading and transmitting the culture/tradition to the children
- At the fore (b), children dancing alongside their elder and learning the tradition of the land

Source: the Author, field work 2020

Photo 3 displays the ambiance of the annual festival in Lus. During such a time, people all over the world that share the same cultural heritage are compelled to be in Lus. Since Lus is a border village with Nigeria, it is easier for their brothers and sisters in kaka Gembu (Nigeria) to cross over. According to a respondent from Ngembu is Nigeria, he comes to the village every year to attain the festival

The use of a common language is also a major uniting factor of the populations of both sides of the border. Hausa and Yamba are widely spoken within NSD right up to Gembu in the Nigeria. English language too is a very important tool of communication. Since British Cameroon and Nigeria were governed by the British during the colonial era, English language favours communication on both sides and in every walk of life. Pidgin English (a lingua franka that developed from English and some major languages along the West African coast) also facilitated and still facilitates interactions in Nwa and Nigeria. The following data was obtained as to the language mostly used by the respondents on transit

Table 15: Most used language across the frontier

Language	Frequency	%
English/pidgin English	118	77.1
Ibo	18	11.7
Hausa	4	2.6
Fulani	13	8.5
Total	153	100

Source: compiled by the author, 2019

From table 15, the most used language in transit is English/pidgin English with a frequency of 118 and a percentage of 77.1%. This is obvious since NSD falls within the Anglophone region of the country. The presence of Nigerians and particularly the Ibos in NDS warrants the language to be the second most used in transit. The second most used language is the Ibo, with a frequency of 18 and a percentage of 11.7. This is followed by the Fulani and the Hausa respectively. Ibo is the second used language due to the presence of the Ibos in Nwa. Also, the presence of refugees in NSD warrants the Fulani to be used although the refugees are not among those considered frequently using the border. Apart from the refugees, some migrant nomads equally use the language.

The advent of alien rule in Africa from the 1800s resulted to the introduction of the white man's religion. Christianity that applied to the worship of one God replaced African ancestral worships. Many practices were eliminated that were termed obnoxious by the colonialists. The Baptist Church, was one of the earliest churches which came to Africa in the 1800s, Christian Missionaries taught the Africans to worship the Supreme Being (Anderson, Allan, 2000). They advised them to throw away the worship of their ancestors. They also encouraged them to preach the white man's religion to their follow brothers.

The Africans, who were converted into the white man's religion, were baptised and became new Evangelists. They migrated to other parts of Africa during the 1800s to preach to those who were not aware of Christianity. Outstanding countries in Africa, which first witnessed this new religion were like; Nigeria and Ghana. Tyle Mbong Ngole elaborated that 80% of Ghana's population was made up of Christians and that of Nigeria, was 40%. During the 20th and 21st century, missionaries preached the good news to those who were ancestors to eradicate obnoxious practices, such as killing twins, polygamy, hatred, gossiping, stealing, and to let everybody know the love of the almighty. The Nigerians migrated to other parts of Africa, like; Cameroon and NSD in particular. This was to ensure that the gospel was preached to those still living in sin. (Christian M, 2017)

More so the freedom of speech and religion that came as a result of the birth of Democracy in 1990s, motivated many immigrants to move into NSD. With the introduction of the 1990s Liberty Laws in the revised constitution of Cameroon, tolerated freedom of worship and association (Cameroon constitution, 1996). This pulled the Nigerians into Cameroon and in NSD in particular. The proliferation of these churches was as a result of the nonpayment of taxes, liberalized by the revised Cameroon constitution of 1996. By and large, evangelism is a factor that favours TFMs between Cameroon (NSD) and Nigeria.

2.1.3. Historical factor

To better understand how and why we do settle where we do today despite the complex nature of “today”, it’s important to bring out the history that existed within these regions.

NSD is bordered on the West by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This proximity and long historical contacts, influenced interaction between the Nigerians (Taraba State) and the indigenes of NSD. The artificial international boundaries, which were demarcated along the borderline, could not impede the mobility of the Nigerians into NSD and vice versa. The British nightmare of colonizing Cameroon during the scramble led to the nicknaming of Hewett as “too late” in July 1884 became a reality in 1916. This was when the joint Anglo-French forces defeated Germany, in Cameroon during the First World War. A failed joint rule known as condominium was proposed, which ended in a failure. This failure resulted to partition of German Kameroun on March 1916. This particular line was known as the “picot line”, which was accorded and confirmed by Lord Milner (British) and Henri Simon (French) in 1919 while the League of Nations (LONs) took charge of administration as from 1922.

As a result of the partition, France took four-fifth while Britain, obtained one-fifth. The British sector was made up of two narrow strips of lands extending from the Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean. For easy rule, the British further divided her zone into two parts; the British Southern Cameroons with capital at Buea and the British Northern Cameroons with capital at Dikwa. Following the Clifford Constitution of 1922, the Mandate system went into reality. British Southern Cameroons was ruled from Southern Nigeria with capital at Lagos. In 1946 the Richard Constitution, replaced the Clifford Constitution of 1922. Consequently, Nigeria was divided into three zones, namely; Western, Eastern and the Northern Regions. British Southern Cameroons as a result of the Richard Constitution of 1946 became an integral part of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, with capital of Enugu (Ngho V J, 1996).

Following the demise of the LONs and subsequent replacement with the United Nations Organisation (UNO) in 1945 when the Second World War ended, the UN Trusteeship Commission, replaced the League of Nations Mandatory Commission of 1922. The administration of British Southern Cameroons was stratified with the Divisional Officers of Bamenda, Mamfe, Kumba and Victoria, under the Resident Officer at Buea. He was in turn under the Governor General of the Eastern Region. The Governor General of Eastern Region was responsible to the central administration at Lagos (Ngho V J, 1996).

The administration of British Southern Cameroons as an integral part of Eastern Region of Nigeria influenced the Igbos, the Bini, the Warri, and the Ogoni to migrate into British Southern Cameroons. As a result, people living in this part of Cameroons were considered as Nigerian citizens until 1961(the plebiscite). During this era (1946 to 1960) movements were from one tribe or region to another. Many people from NSD left for Ngembu, while Nigerians (Ibos), left for Cameroons and NSD in particular. They served as clerks, head masters, teachers, contractors, translators; evangelists etc. British adopted the policy of indirect rule. It was to reduce the cost of administration in her colonies. This colonial policy became a lee way for the Nigerians (Ibos) to act like scribes, teachers and managers in NSD and British Southern Cameroons in general. This was because the indigenes of British Southern Cameroons, most precisely NSD were still lagging behind in Western Education.

Legend holds that during this period, Nwa acted like a central place. People left other parts of British southern Cameroons and passed through Nwa to Nigeria and vice versa. Nwa was a resting place, with hotels, motels and restaurants to accommodate the high volume of visitors. According to the then Member of Parliament for Nwa (2016), reasons for such a high flux are:

The fear of obtaining a pass before getting into French Cameroon, No checkpoints or need to settle custom duties, Language barrier (the French language) and the absent of English speaking higher institutions.

The above reasons and other positive aspects acted as an adjuvant for migration prevented people from Nwa from migrating to French Cameroon. The reverse to the above points was true for Cameroonians and those from NSD in particular preferring Nigeria, more so they were administered under the Eastern Regional House in Nigeria.

The favorable immigration and emigration laws put forth after independence enhanced further migration of Nigerians into NSD. According to a legend in Nwa, he worked in Nigeria during that time and his first three children schooled there. In fact, from 1922-1961, they were one people. Hence, they were linked socio-culturally, economically and politically.

During the 11th of February 1961 plebiscite, British Southern Cameroonians, opted independence through reunification with French Cameroon. Nigerians working in Nwa adopted the Federal Republic of Cameroon's nationality. Official borders were redefined. There was need for territorial integrity and sovereignty. This act gave birth to straddling villages like Ntim, Ntong, Saam and Yang (**see figure 1**). Part of those who make up these

villages settled on the other side of the border. Thought part of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, their interaction with Nigeria was still very high. Most of those from NSD and beyond preferred their former interaction with Nigeria for fear of certain French policies, language impediment, access to higher educational institutions, distance to commercial centers and more within the federal Republic of Nigeria. Hence, they preferred and chose their former interaction with Nigeria. This common history acted as a pull factor, which motivated the Nigerians to move and settle in NSD. This common history, gave them similar culture, and ways of behavior.

2.1.4.Environmental factor

NSD has a rugged landscape, characterized by a mountain (Mt Majang), hills, valleys and a plain. The Cameroon climatic type and the soils (Volcanic, mountain, ferruginous and alluvial) favours the ground of grass, reason why the region falls under the grass field region of Cameroon. With these characteristics, agriculture is the dominant economic activity of the region. The agricultural potentials attract arable and livestock farmers from Nigeria, either on a temporal or permanent base. On a permanent base, Nigerian arable farmers reside in Mfunte where they cultivate palms for the production of red oil, and in the Mbaw plain where they cultivate rice. On a temporal base, Nigerian livestock farmers seasonal visit the NSD (Transhumance). The natural landscape also favours the construction of roads (see communication networks) which in turn favours TFMs within the sub division and beyond. More so, instead of the hilly and rugged nature of the landscape being a hindrance to TFMs, it is an adjuvant to TRMs as it has favoured the growth of small villages whose inhabitants move unrestrictedly across the border. This nature of the landscape limits surveillance by POs, thus a typical example of a porous border. Since NSD is naturally a grassland region with no obstacles to movement like a dense tropical forest, inhabitants easily find their way across the border, especially when the grass is dried or scorched during the dry season. Such a nature greatly facilitates movement on foot and TFMs in general.

2.1.5. Political factor

2.1.5.1.Suitable international framework

The United Nations (UN) promoted since its creation in 1945 the right of persons, belonging to national or ethnic minorities. The right to social stability and peace to enrich the cultural diversities and heritage of the world was assured. Protecting people's right against discrimination related intolerance and human right violation were very encouraging to

Nigerians seeking asylum and settlement in NSD. The migration of the Nigerians intensified as from 1946. This was because this international world governing body was aware of bilateral and multilateral co-operations. This entailed the movement of persons, goods and services across international frontiers. From 1946, Nigerians did not hesitate to exploit these international frameworks.

Other specialized organs that protected the rights of migrants were; the 2008 Global Refugees Trends (GRT), Asylum-Seekers Returnees (ASR), and Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons (IDSP). There also existed the United State department of state bureau of population, refugees and migration, The International Federation of Social Workers Policy Statement on Migration. These organizations protected the human rights of asylum seekers worldwide. All these organs gave the Nigerians the go ahead to settle in NSD and vice versa. The Loose border between British Southern Cameroons and Nigeria resulted to the settlement of some Nigerians in NSD and vice versa.

Bilateral agreements signed by both nations since independence have equally crystallized TFMs within NSD. These agreements were driven by political, economic, historical and geographical factors. Some of the bilateral agreements that foster TFMs include:

- The Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation of February 6, 1963
- The Memorandum of Understanding on the control of movement of persons and goods of February 6, 1963
- The cultural, social and technical agreement of march 22, 1972
- The Trade Agreement of 1963 revised on January 13, 1982 and April 11, 2014 in Yaoundé
- Mutual Cooperation agreement of March 27, 1972
- The Green Tree Agreement of June 12, 2006
- The Cooperation Agreement signed in the field of sports and physical education on February 28, 2011 in Yaoundé
- Agreement on Youth Development, signed on April 11, 2014 in Yaoundé
- Cooperation agreement in the field of Science and Technology, signed on April 11 in Yaoundé

These bilateral agreements fostered and continue to foster exchange between both nations, particularly within NSD

2.1.5.2. Peaceful atmosphere in Cameroon

As a sovereign state, Cameroon has been a peaceful country since independence though with skirmishes in some parts of the country. For example, the crisis over the Bakassi peninsular in the South West Region and of recent the Boko Haram insurgences in the Far North region and the “Seleka” rebels in the East Region. This general tendency of peace has made Cameroon a safe haven for refugees from Nigeria, Chad and Central African Republic, a peaceful ground for business or trade, one of the reasons why she is the heart beat of the sub region (CEMAC) and a receptor of students of the CEMAC zone. Therefore, without genuine or absolute peace, the international agreements that warrant the free movement of persons from different walks of life as well as goods and services in and out of the country will be jeopardized.

This peace that equally reigns in NSD fosters TFMs or cross border activities. This is the reason why the “Aku” refugees from Nigeria in the early 2000s easily sought for peace in the region. These refugees like other aliens are comfortably received in the sub division. From the questionnaire administered to the refugees, they all accepted (100%) that they have sought peace. Other Nigerians like the Ibos and Hausas affirmed that it is due the peaceful atmosphere in Cameroon and NSD in particular that they are able to stay and carry on with their activities over the years. Therefore, without the presence of peace to NSD, the other factors that influence TFMs will not be operational.

In a nutshell, the following statistics were obtained on the factors that influence TFMs between Cameroon (NSD) and Nigeria.

Table 16: Frequency of factors

Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Economic	74	48.4
Socio-cultural	34	22.2
Historical	19	12.4
Political	17	11.1
Environmental	9	5.9
Total	153	100

Source; fieldwork, 2019

From the table above, economic factors dominate with about 48%. This is followed by socio-cultural by about 22.2%, down the trend to the environmental factor of about 6%. Since man

is an “economic being”, it is evident that TFMs along the Cameroon (NSD) Nigerian border in NSD is highly economically motivated. This economic motive operates on the bases of the history of Cameroon and NSD in particular with Nigeria, the history ushers cultural ties and they all function under the canopy of the political factor. In essence, without favourable international agreements between Cameroon and Nigeria and the peaceful atmosphere in Cameroon and NSD in particular, TFMs highly driven by economic and socio-cultural factors will practically be impossible.

2.2.Factors hindering Trans-Frontier Movements

Despite the factors advance above, it is also evident that TFMs within NSD is not just a smooth ride, for it is characterized by difficulties or challenges. From the questionnaires administered and from observations in the field, the following factors that hinder TRMs were advanced:

i. Poor state of road and unbridged rivers

TFMs along the Cameroon and Nigerian border in NSD are stifled by poor road networks and unbridged rivers. Within the sub-division, the stretch of roads from Sam through Nwa and Yang to Nigeria, Sabongari through Yang to Nigeria and through Lus to Nigeria are characterized by steep hills and rocky nature. There are seasonal roads, practically almost not motor able during the rainy season. Plate 8 shows the state of some parts of the road in the study region.

Plate 8: Poor state of border roads



Photo A: *The rocky, steep and slippery nature of the road in the midst of the rainy season.*



Photo B: *The stretch through Sabongari, Yang to Nigeria. During the rainy season this section is flooded with water making movements almost impossible*

Source: field work 2019

According to “cheap cargo” a prominent business man in Sabongari, at times the car transporting his goods or goods of others is stocked along the road or the car maybe impounded as a result of the poor state of roads. Since time is money as per say, this greatly disrupt their business plans. Such roads are mostly used by Land Rovers. Accidents are equally common especially during the rainy season when the roads are very slippery. This is common with migrants that mostly use bikes

Rivers Donga and Donga/mantung constitute perpetual hindrance to TFMs in NSD because they are not bridged. Hand dug canoes (**see plate 5**) and ferries are used to transport people and good across the rivers, which increase the cost of transport. During the rainy season, the volume and velocity of these rivers increase, thus hindering TFMs as migrants are stranded on both sides of the rivers. According to some respondents, at times some migrants and canoes peddlers decides to force their way through the river and end up being drowned, leading to the loss of life and goods. Apart from these, there are unbridged streams along the roads that during the rainy season, bikes and head loaders find it difficult to ply the roads. At times tree trunks are used to serve as a bridge-link, as seen in photo 4.



Photo 4: An unbridged stream with a tree trunk placed over it

As seen on photo 5, a log of wood (a) is placed over this section of the Yang road which act as a bridge when it rains and the volume of the stream increases. Letter “b” represents the stream and part of the road.

Source: Field work 2019

These hitches increase the costs of TFMs and at times reduce the volume of TFMs

ii. Road insecurity

Cross-border banditry is a common phenomenon all over the world, be it in the seas and oceans or on land. It is common to hear of high way rubbery or pirate attacks (Ering, 2011).

This phenomenon has been on an increase over the years (see **negative impact of TFMs**). It is through this regard that the government of Cameroon and Nigeria through their respective police units decided in 2002 to set up joint police patrol teams to curb or fight against cross-border banditry.

According to frontier police officers in NSD, at least two cases of cross-border banditry is reported every year. From respondent's view, three affirmed that they have been aggressed along the border and usually complains are channeled to the competent authorities. During those attacks, goods or money is taken from them and when they resist, they are seriously beaten up. These bandits take advantage of the porous nature of the border with very limited security officers to execute their acts.

iii. Numerous border controls

Given the short distance that link NSD to the border with Nigeria, the number of check points or control points are just so many. It is paradoxical because according to competent authorities, those point are aimed at addressing numerous complains of cross-border banditry whereas to the migrants and particularly traders, it is to extort money from them. For example, from Sabongari through Yang to Nigeria, there are five (5) check points; that of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (French acronym BIR), the Gendarmerie, the police, the custom and that of Nwa rural council.

Most of these check points are characterized by corrupt practices. From respondents stand, the traders in particularly (52 of total respondents) complained of the corrupt practices of these border officials. The border officials prefer to put aside legal documents and treat with them "behind the door". When they resist, their goods are impounded until what is asked of is provided. The customs benefits most from such corrupt practices. It is now but normal and they have a given amount to settle the officials in relation to a given quantity of good transported.

iv. Harassment associated with the issuance of travelling and Resident Permits

This is another major problem or difficulty encountered in transit. After the independence of British Southern Cameroon and adoption of the federal government in 1961, the then West Cameroon experienced freedom in movements of goods, services and people across the newly created sovereign boundary of the Federal republic of Cameroon and Nigeria. Things changed when the 20th May 1972 referendum was organized in Cameroon, for a unitary state. The pass system was introduced, as a prerequisite for entry into the United Republic of

Cameroon. The Nigerians who were in NSD had the problem of free mobility within the sub Division and likewise Cameroonians from NSD who migrates to Nigeria. The issue of having the pass system was cumbersome and time consuming. This was as a result of administrative bureaucracy (90 days required for a resident permit to be issued). It was 13,000FCFA, thought due to bilateral agreements between Cameroon and Nigeria, it is presently 2500FCFA. Migrants still find it difficult to be able to afford this amount of money. Migrants in straddling settlements easily cross over the border for diverse reasons are usually harassed by Border Officials (BOs) on both sides of the border when they are not able to present a pass or permit. A financial payment is usually made before they are freed. This creates squabbles which cause undocumented migrants to flee whenever they see a BO.

Concerning the problem of resident permit acquisition, the sum differed from one country to another. This depends on their internal immigration laws. The institution of resident permit was implemented in Cameroon, in 1975 on foreigners. This legal document was a precondition for any foreigner to stay in Cameroon. It started with a sum of 50.000FCFA and rose to 200.000 FCFA, to last for two years. For Nigerian residing in Cameroon and NSD in particular, the sum evolved from 50,000FCFA to 72,000FCFA. This amount was said to be exorbitant by Nigerians living in Cameroon and NSD in particular.

To acquire a resident permit, this amount was paid into the government treasury. The manner in which the money was collected alienated the Nigerians in NSD a majority of who are business men. This strained relation between the Nigerians living in NSD and the government authorities. This was because the immigration security officers turned the issue into ferocious hunting scene against Nigerians resident in NSD or on transit. It was also noticed that the police in the year 2000, disrupted markets days in Sabongari, Yang, Mfe, Sih and so on, to arrest Nigerians who were undocumented. This rampant sporadic hunt violated basic human rights. The victims, were locked up, tortured and before release, a sum of 10.000fCFA was paid. This was an extra-burden on the Nigerians. As a result of the inability, to afford resident permit, majority preferred to remain undocumented in some rural settlements like Gom and Bom where security officers were absent. The acquisition of Cameroons nationality, through birth, marriage made Igbos in Nwa, to go into illegal marriages with indigenes. This was noticed in 2001 between Okoro and Emalia in Gom. This did not solve the problem because according to the law, which states that Cameroonian citizenship is predicated on ordinance N0.2 of 1959 and N0 68 of 1968 law. One of the clauses of the law, states that “giving birth within the territory, without a legal marriage certificate, does not automatically confer

citizenship on one". This law did not favour many who got married to the indigenes, to be exempted from resident permit. Of the 22 Nigerian respondents (excluding the refugees), 18 confirmed that in one way or the other they have been harassed by officials for not possessing a resident permit. 13 of the confirmed cases said they have been authorized to obtain a Cameroonian National Identity Card, though when presented, at times they are still expected to settle financially.

v. Environmental hindrance

Although the environmental condition of NSD favours TFMs, it equally acts as hindrance to TFMs. During the rainy season, heavy rainfall makes the roads slippery or flooded and increase the volume and velocity of streams and rivers thus limiting TFMs. Head loaders or those that cross the border by foot prefer not to venture for fear of their belongings being soaked and destroyed by rainwater. The heavy rains equally destroy existing roads by creating deep gullies through erosion, the case of the stretch from lower Yang to Nigeria. The nature of the landscape makes road construction and maintenance very difficult. For instance, the rocky nature of Rom has made the tarring or even maintenance of the earth road very difficult since it was inaugurated in 1973.

vi. Diplomatic Squabbles

The bilateral relationship between Cameroon and Nigeria has not always been a '*bed of roses*'. Minor fights and quarrels have at times hindered TRMs. These misunderstandings arise from:

- The divergent interpretation of texts (protesting bad faith by Nigeria with respect to the 1975 Maroua Declaration and the Anglo-German Treaty of 1913)
- The problems inherent in the demarcation of border (including land, oceans and lake areas)
- Dispute over the Bakassi Peninsular, which was finally resolved by the signing of the Green Tree Agreement on June 12, 2006 in New York, USA.
- The presents of suspected Boko Haram members in Cameroon
- The sea and land border dispute, and the closure of the land border due to the outbreak of the Ebola virus

These disputes in one way or the other hampered TFMs between both nations in general and NSD in particular. During the Ebola virus outbreak, the common boundary of both nations was closed for about four months, and this greatly affected TFMs, particularly trade. The

multiplier effect was that the goods of high necessity highly demanded from Nigeria in the sub-division became very limited in supply, thus hiking the prices, with other negative multiplier effects

vii. The Anglophone Crisis

The Anglophone crisis that started in 2016 through peaceful protest turned in to armed conflict in regions such as Batibo in the North West Region and Lebialem in the South West Region of Cameroon. These regions are at the border with Nigeria and the conflict reduced and in some places stopped movements across the border. By the end of 2018, some “amba boys” infiltrated Nwa, creating fear amongst the inhabitants and particularly the migrants that use the border with Nigeria. This slowed down border activities during that time as the migrants confirmed the fear of insecurity along the roads linking Nigeria. According to the superintendent of police of Nwa, some of the “amba boys” were from Nigeria, thus creating an atmosphere of fear along the border.

The regional order of 11/02/2018 by the governor of the North West region banning movements from 8pm to 6am in the region also slowed down the rate and volume of migration across the border. According to the chief of custom at the Yang post, the order reduced the collection of custom duties at the border

Conclusion

TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD are influenced by economic, socio-cultural, historical, political and environmental factors. Economic factors include; business advantages and wage or pay differentials. Socio-cultural factors include; transport network and ICT, education, health care, cultural ties and language. The historical factor details the history of both nations and how it fosters TRMs. The political factors include the role of international agreements in promoting TFMs in Cameroon and NSD in particular, and the peaceful/hospitable atmosphere in Cameroon and NSD in particular. Environmentally, it includes the role of the physical characteristics such as the landscape, the vegetation and soils in promoting TFMs. These factors determine that rate and volume of movement across the border

These factors do not just facilitate a smooth ride or movement across the border, for difficulties are encountered in transit. These difficulties include; the poor state of roads and unbridged streams and rivers, road banditry, too many checkpoints along the roads leading to Nigeria coupled with the corrupt nature of some BOs and environmental challenges; rugged

terrain and heavy rainfall with its effects on the state of roads and the volume and velocity of unbridged streams and rivers. These factors favour TFMs which has a great multiplier effect in the lives of people in NSD. These effects or impact are analysed in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER THREE

IMPACTS OF TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS IN NWA SUB DIVISION

Introduction

NSD as a border region is a gate way for both good and bad into the country and the sub division in particular. The effects of TFMs are both positive and negative. This chapter is divided into two sections; section one examines the positive impacts of TFMs in the sub division and the second presents the negative impacts of TFMs in the sub-division. This chapter answers specific question three and attempts to validate hypothesis 3 “There are more of negative than positive impacts from trans-frontier movements between Nwa and Nigeria on the economy of Nwa Sub-division.” The data used was collected through the administration of questionnaires, interview and from observation

3.1. Positive Impacts

The positive impacts are examined under the economic domain; source of revenue to the local council, proliferation of manufactured goods, increase in agricultural productivity and increase in employment. The socio-cultural domains include; infrastructural developments, cultural inter-change and improved living standards. The political domain concerns regional integration, as well the specific role of Nigerians in NSD

3.1.1. Economic impact

1. Source of revenue to the government (Nwa Rural Council, MINEPIA and the custom)

Trans-frontier grazing and trans-frontier trade are the types of TFMs that pay taxes to the council, MINEPIA and the custom. Generally, the council; generates a huge some of her annual budget from the Jagali tax, with a reasonable some paid in by Nigerian migrants on transhumance in the sub-division. Next to this source of income of the council is that paid in by Fond d'Equipement Intercommunale (FEICOM). A sum of 4000FCFA is paid for each cattle on transhumance from Nigeria and the total amount collected is shared to the different departments. Table 19 shows data that was obtained from the council with regard to income from Nigerian migrants on transhumance in the different clans of NSD

Table 17: Revenue collected from Nigerian immigrant grazers

Year	Number of cattle			Total	Income received In FCFA
	Mbaw	Yamba North	Mfunteh		
2003	347	271	309	927	3708000
2004	321	295	315	931	3724000
2005	351	305	281	939	3756000
2006	270	256	216	742	2968000
2007	215	219	198	632	2528000
2008	206	201	177	584	2336000
2009	191	173	111	475	1900000
2010	114	109	92	315	1260000
2011	110	125	79	314	1256000
2012	105	135	57	297	1188000
2013	101	122	61	284	1136000
2014	115	130	52	297	1188000
2015	232	147	96	475	1900000
2016	182	141	113	456	1824000
2017	197	218	101	511	2044000
2018	115	101	80	296	824000

Source: Compiled at Nwa Rural Council/DO's office, field trip 2019

Table 17 shows a fluctuation in the annual revenue collected from the Nigerian migrants on transhumance in NSD. There is an almost steady rate or amount between 2003 and 2005 and it starts dropping almost steadily until 2018 when the least amount was collected. According to a council official and the sub-divisional delegate for MINEPIA, this drop in the number of cattle on transhumance and subsequently the annual amount collected is as a result:

- Civic irresponsibility by some authorities such as Ardo's, MINEPIA and custom officials who negotiate with some of the grazers and collect money from them, thus preventing them to pay directly to the competent authorities
- Some grazers intentionally except controllers by either running around with their cattle or temporary returning into Nigeria. This is possible due to the very vast nature of the border coupled with the incidental relief of the region
- The creeping effects of the Anglophone crisis. Information from other border regions of the North West and South west regions confirms that most 'amba' boys forcefully take animals from grazers to either sell or consume. This may have created fear, thus reducing the number of Nigerian immigrants on transhumance in Nwa.

There criminal acts probably reduce the annual revenue collected from the grazers. The then D.O affirmed this and said measures have been put in place to tract down the culprits and bring them to book.

For better comparison to be made between the amounts collected over the years, the above data on annual amounts in represented on the figure 18.

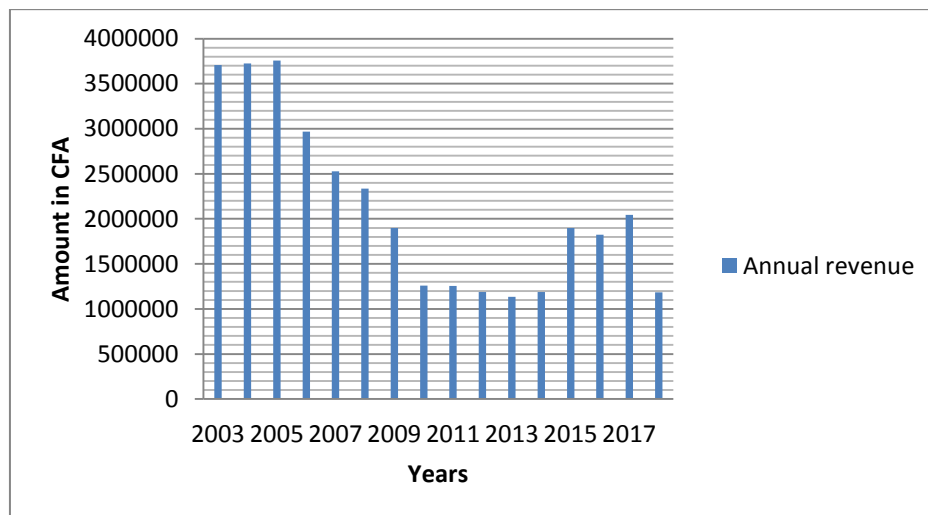


Figure 18: Annual revenue from Nigerian migrants on transhumance

Source: Nwa Rural Council, field work 2019

The cattle on transhumance in NSD are occasionally sold at cattle markets within the sub-division. Usually, the herders sell the cattle that are sick or have fractures incurred during movements and it is worth noting that they are sold at very low rates compared to when they are in a good state. When Nigerians grazers are on transhumance, it is thus common that during cattle market days, other grazers or beef vendors in NSD rush to the markets very confidently that they will make a reasonable purchase. The plate below displays the scene of a cattle market day Sabongari

Plate 9: Cattle market day in Sabongari



Photo A; cattle (a) on display and potential Buyers (b) observing and negotiating prices

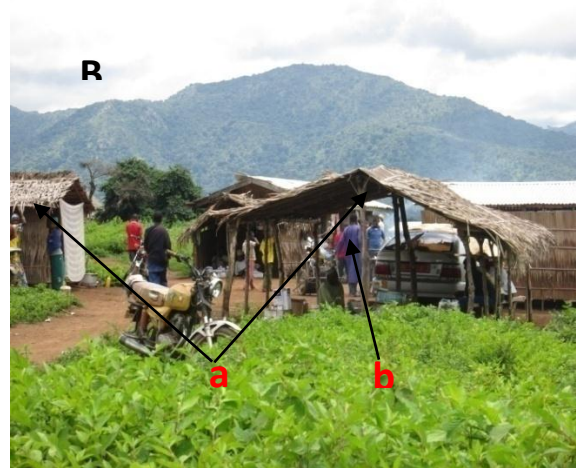


Photo B; shades (a) used for relaxation by those that visit (b) the market

Source: field trip 2019

In general, when Nigerian nomads are on transhumance in NSD, must nomads and beef vendors within the sub-division really benefit as they mostly buy cattle that are not in a good state, especially when the nomads are about to return back to Nigeria.

As concerns taxes collected from trans-frontier traders, it is somehow complex due to the scale of the traders. Most of them consider themselves as “petit traders”, with their provision stores in their living room or a room attached to their main residence. This gives them the forum to mostly evade taxation officials. However, in 2015, a total of about 1930000FCFA was collected from about 156 traders. This data varies annually in respond to those that frequently evade taxes or as new businessmen pop up or leave the scene.

As concerns the custom, the main post is the Yang post, created about 30years ago. This post is very close to the boundary with the Federal Republic if Nigeria but due to the poor nature of the roads, the post was displaced down to Sabongari in the plains. This post has branches or out posts in Lus, and Ntim. In essence, all the revenue collected in Lus and Ntim is sent to Sabongari. According to the chief of customs for the Yang post, now situated in Sabongari, the revenue collection is low and the products that end up to generate most of the annual revenue collected are Lubricants, clothing materials and motorbikes, with lubricants making up about 80% of the revenue. The following data shows the amount of revenue collected from 2010 to 1018.

Table 18: Annual revenue collected

Year	Revenue collected in FCFA
2010	101,000,000
2011	105,000,000
2012	98,000,000
2013	64,000,000
2014	67,000,000
2015	115,000,000
2016	121,000,000
2017	114,000,000
2018	52,000,000
Total	837.000.000

Source: Custom post Sabongeri, field work 2019

According to the chief of custom, the data was given as such due administrative secrets. That is, rounding the amount up or down to a whole number. From the table above, the amount collected varies between the year's base on the forces of demand and supply, the efficiency of custom officials and the behavior of trans-frontier traders. When a correlation is established between the vast nature of the border and the annual revenue collected, it proves to be negative. That is, the revenue collected is low. This is due to the following reasons:

- Most of those involved in trans-frontier trade between Cameroon and Nigeria in general prefers Abuenshie, which is the principal border of the North West Region. It is close to commercial centers like Onitsha and Madugori in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- More so the roads are tarred right to the border with Cameroon, hence less costly. It takes just one day from Abuenshie to Onitsha while it takes about one week from Sabongari to Onitsha. Therefore, an “economic being” will prefer the course where he will be able to maximize profit. To cover cost, most vehicles that ply the border in NSD tend to over load which helps to deteriorate the state of the vehicle
- Another reason advanced by the chief of customs is the presence of inadequate staffs with little or no means(vehicles/bikes) to cover the border, thus making smuggling inevitable with very high rates.
- Finally, the recent effects of the Anglophone crisis on cross border activities

Research proves that in the 1980s and 1990s, the rate of trans-frontiers activities was very high in NSD but when the roads were tarred for Onitsha in Nigeria to the border with Abonshai in Cameroon, the volume changed or shifted towards Abonshai, making it the principal border for more than twenty years now. On a monthly base, there are months or seasons when the revenue collected are high, that is, before festive periods and during the dry season than during the rainy season.

2. Availability of consumer goods

TFMs and particularly trans-frontier trade between Cameroon (NSD) and Nigeria has resulted to the availability of different consumer goods in the markets. There is competition between home made goods, goods imported from Europe and Asia, and goods imported from Nigeria. This competition increases supply, giving the inhabitants of NSD a luxury of choices. That notwithstanding, most inhabitants in the sub-division prefer Nigerians goods because of the following reasons:

- They are accessible or available
- They are cheaper
- They match the cultural needs of the inhabitants

These goods are mostly manufactured goods; lubricants(fuel and engine oil), electronics, generators, spare parts, cloths or dresses, shoes, cosmetics house hold utensils just to name but these. The volume of import of these goods is not the same all over the NSD. About 50% of the good enter Nwa through the Mbaw plain, 30% through Mfunte and 20% through Yamba (Figure 19). According to the chief of custom for the Yang/Sabongari frontier post, of the goods imported from Nigeria, 30% is fuel, 20% for electronics and spare parts, 10% for cosmetics, household utensils and dresses/shoes respectively. The reason for this variation in the volume is due to variation in demand across Nwa.

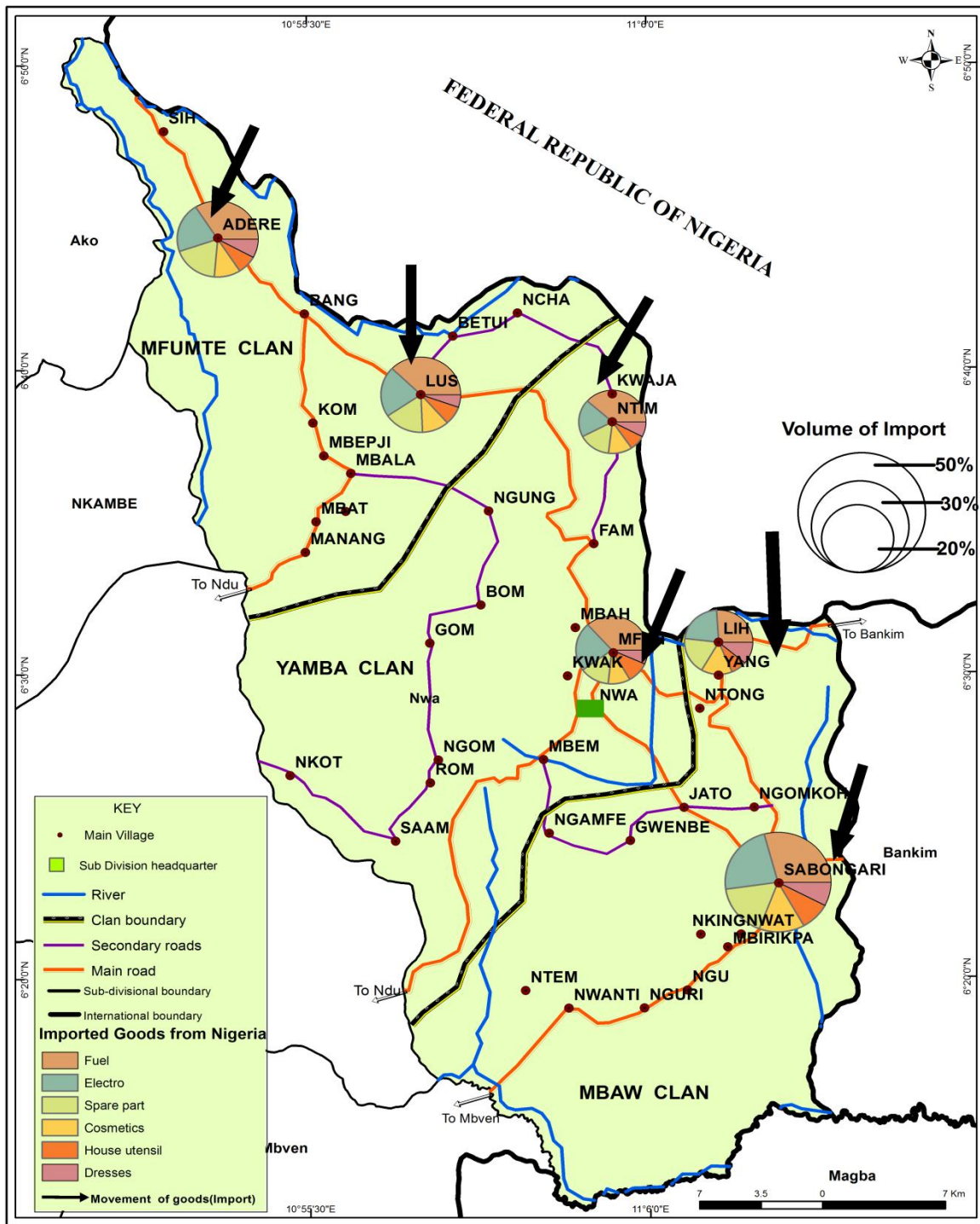


Figure 19: Items mostly imported from Nigeria

Source: conceived by author, field work 2019

Plate 10 is an indicator of the goods available in the markets of NSD

Plate 10: Images of some items imported from Nigeria



Photo A, showing some cosmetic products displayed for sell on the Sabongari maeket day

Photo B showing flip-flops just imported from Nigeria in a shop at lower Yang

Photo C, showing some household utensils displayed for sell in a shop in Nwa

Source; field work 2018-2019

3. Increase in Agricultural productivity.

Trans-frontier movements have as a component trans-frontier trade, which induces agricultural productivity in the sub-division. Agricultural productivity has increased as a result of the increasing demand for food in the border state of Nigeria with NSD. According to some farmers in the sub-division, the high demand of some products has made them to increase on the production or to diversify the crop type. Agricultural products highly demanded by Nigerians in the markets of NSD are; Pepper, Rice, Palm oil, Plantain, Gari, Groundnut, Bush mango seeds (Figure 6)

The following data was collected from some prominent farmers revealing dynamics induced by increased in demand of agricultural products from Nigeria

Table 19: Dynamics in cultivation of key crops

Items	Before 2000	Quantity	After 2000	Quantity
Pepper	1 hectare	100 bags(dried)	3 hectares	300 bags
Rice	1 hectare	40 bags	2 hectares	80 bags
Palm oil	2 hectares	18 tons	2 hectares	36 tons
Plantain	½ hectare	08 tons	1½ hectares	24 tons
Cassava	½ hectare	15 tons	1 hectare	30 tons

Source: field work 2019

Table 19 shows a considerable increase in agricultural productivity over the years, with pepper at the lead. This is because the pepper is not just consumed in the border state of Nigeria but beyond. Nigerians consumed dry pepper more than Cameroonians. According to “cheap cago” a prominent business man in Sabongari, a bag of tried pepper ranges from 25000FCFA to 40,000FCFA in Sabongari and 80,000FCFA to 100.000FCFA in Gembu (Nigeria). The cassava is later transformed into Garri which is also a prominent product demanded Nigeria. According to the Sub-divisional delegate of MINADER, the rate of export of agricultural products increased by about 10% from 2014 to 2018. This increases represented by the data in table 20

Table 20: Evolution in the export of key agricultural products from 2014-2018

Year	Items (tons)			
	pepper	Rice	Palm oil	Plantain/banana
2014	100	112	68	72
2015	108	123	80	80
2016	115	124	82	83
2017	116	127	85	86
2018	105	115	73	80

Source: Compiled from the Sub-divisional delegation of MINADER, field work 2019

For more visual comparison to be made between the years, the above data is represented on figure 20.

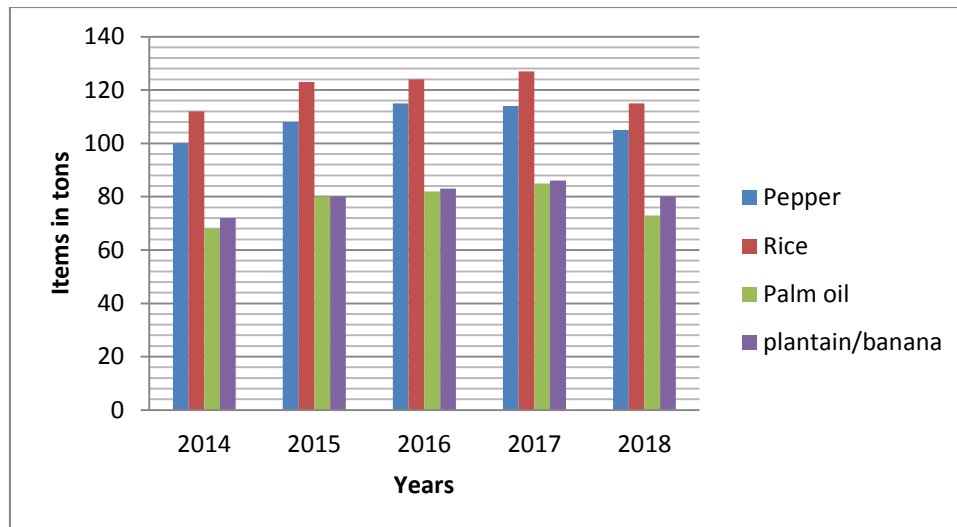


Figure 20: Increase in crop productivity from 2014 to 2018

Source: Nwa Sub divisional delegation of MINADER, field work 2019

From figure 21 rice production witnessed the highest increase from 2016 to 2017, that is, from 124 to 127 tons. This is followed by pepper, banana and palm oil respectively. This increase has a positive multiplier effect on the economy of Nwa

4. Increase in employment opportunities.

Trans-Frontier Movements along the Cameroon –Nigeria border as triggered great employment opportunities for the youth of NSD. Trans-frontier induced trade, induce transport and agriculture has offered and continues to offer opportunities for employment. Through trans-frontier induce transport; many youths are employed as bike riders in the Sub division, particularly in Sabongari, Nwa and Lus. From the data obtained at the FPPs, bike riders make up the second in terms of the total volume of the occupation of migrants(see **table 08**). Statistics from the OKADA Union (Association of motor bike riders) in NSD show that there are about 700 registered bike riders in the sub-division. Of this 700, about 150 of them constantly ride across the border. Increase in population in the NSD continuous to trigger TFMs which in tend increases the number of bike riders each year. Therefore, bike riding is an important employment sector, highly credited by the Head of State through his numerous Youth Day (every 10th of February) address to the youths of Cameroon. Some youths are employed as head loaders, transporting what has been bought at either side of the borders to the destinations. For instance, in 2004, I was one of five boys that were hired by a prominent business man to go and transport goods by foot and on our heads from Bang, a

neighboring border market in Nigeria. We were each paid a sum of 2000FCFA. This a common aspect long the straddling villages along the border of NSD

As concerns trans-frontier trade, many youths are employed on a permanent and of temporal basis in shops owned by traders that deal across the border. Temporally, some youth are given the opportunity to practice business and intend raise money during the summer holidays as sales persons while permanently; some youths have been employed to work all year round, based on their contracts. According to the president of the Nigerian Union Sabongari branch, he employs about 6 youths each year during the holidays, to serve in his numerous shops. During such times, most of those that he has employed on permanent basis are on leave. At times the permanent sales persons are required to take some goods to neighboring village market days and sell.

In as much as trans-frontier trading has induced agricultural productivity, it has also increased the number of laborers employed to work in the farms. According to the farmers interviewed, their work force increased by two. The pepper farmer usually employed for laborers to work in his farm, but after the year 2000, he now has a total of 11 workers. They are contracted to clear the farms, plants, nurture, and harvest, dry and package the pepper into bags of 100kg, ready for the market.

These activities triggered by TFMs have greatly created employment opportunities, thus fighting the increasing rates of unemployment in the subdivision and beyond. The vices associated with unemployment have greatly reduced thanks to the opportunities created.

5. Trans-frontier induced tourism

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000), *tourism is a business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure or business.* TRMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border have promoted the tourism within NSD. Hotels, bars, restaurants and video clubs emerged to serve those who are usually on transit across the border, as well as other visitors to the subdivision from the other regions of Cameroon. According to the then Member of Parliament Hon Buckseck Genesis and the former parliamentarian Hon Buinda, NSD and Nwa in particular served as a prominent trade route was governed under the Eastern Regional House of Nigeria and the potential continued after independence. Colanut traders from Ndu and Kumbo usually spend a night or two in Nwa before pass trekking to sell their product in Nigeria. The settlement like other gradually turned into a breakpoint or resting place for the

traders or those of other walks of life. During such times, locals from Nwa as always showed their hospitality to them, by offering them a place to rest. This notion gradually introduced hotels or resting houses within the sub-division. Prominent of such structures is the Council Rest House in Nwa and Country Side Hotel owned by John Jumbo of blessed memory. As the years passed by, hotels sprout up in other region within the sub-division. For instance, the hotels in Lus, Ntim and Sabongari that serves as touristic attraction. In total, there are about 8 hotels in the sub-division and most of these hotels are in the major border settlements of Nwa (2), Lus (1) and Sabongari (5). Plate 11 in an indicator of some hotels

Plate 11: Some touristic accommodations in Nwa Sub Division



Photo A; hotel in Sabongari, with Muslims in front. This hotel is popular to most Muslims because it is owned by a Muslim, commonly called “Young Alahji”

Source: Field work 2019



Photo B; “Country side” in Nwa. It is the oldest and most popular hotel in NSD

Apart from the hotels and rest houses, bars such as country side and Pa Jator in Nwa, and Tam-Tam in Sabongari, as well as restaurants and video clubs gradually gained grounds in NSD. Inhabitants in the sub-division made money from such accommodations which have a multiplier effect on the level of economic development and growth of the region in general.

Another aspect of trans-frontier induced tourism is sport as a leisure activity. Occasionally football encounters are arranged between teams of NSD and those of neighboring Nigeria (Ngembu). According to the assistant president of Young Boys football club in Sabongari by name Kongseh Richard, such encounters are mostly during the dry season. Due to the distance, nature of road and the cost of transportation, the away and returns legs are at least once in two years. Usually the team solicits permission from the DO, in collaboration with

the FPO whereby an authorization is given to them, and they often spend at most three days in Nigeria, particularly Ngembu. When they visit their counterparts in Nigeria on an away leg, they will receive them on a return leg in Sabongari. Such an aspect does not only promote tourism but the integration of both nations. Plate 11 depicts Young Boys from Sabongari during a friendly encounter in Ngembu (Nigeria)

Plate 11: A friendly football match in Ngembu (Nigeria)



Photo A; Young boys about to begin the friendly encounter in Ngembu, November 2012



Photo B; The management team of Young Boys with the president 'Nestor' in black suit at thefore view, and substitutes and some spectators in the rare view

Source: Adopted from Bernard and fieldwork 2019

Apart from friendly encounters, some Nigerians and Cameroonians are often called upon to play for teams on either sides of the border during local tournaments. For example, two Nigerian professional footballers were hired from Ngembu to play for Boka Junior team during an annual football tournament of NSD organized by the mayor in 2002. I was privileged to follow the tournament (during my early years of college).

3.1.2.Socio- cultural impacts

1. Infrastructural Development.

Trans-Frontier Movements induced infrastructural development indicators within Nwa Sub Division are building, roads and bridges, water points, hospitals and schools.

Form field observation and fact finding, an average of 35 building were identified within the sample frame of the research. These building are mostly owned either by trans-frontier traders and migrant's workers. The buildings serve as shops, offices and residence. In

Sabongari, one of the most developed border settlement in NSD, the head of the Nigerian Union owns 5 building; two serves as shopping centers, two as residence and one as an office (Farmer Cooperative Board). Such a settlement acts as a growth pole, thus encouraging the growth of other buildings either by individuals, communities or by Nwa Rural Council.

As concerns road network development, there are four stretches linking the FRN; the stretch via Lus to Nigeria, via Nwa, Ntim to Nigeria and Nwa Yang to Nigeria and the stretch through Sop, Sabongari, Yang to Nigeria (**see factors favoring Trans-Frontier Movements**). These roads are earth roads and need constant maintenance. They are either maintained by villages along the stretch, during organized community works or by the council or the associations. For instance, the stretch through Sabongari to Yang is constantly maintained by the Nigerian Union (an association), the Custom and villages along the stretch such as lower Yang. This is through organized community works. Therefore, the existence of these roads is induced by TFMs within NSD. Apart from the roads, there are bridges constructed across some rivers still either by villagers, associations or the council. Most of bridges are locally constructed using sticks while others are constructed using cement. There are four of such bridges; that over River Mangu in Nking over the Sabongari stretch, the bridge over River Mefi in Ngumko (This bridge has been existing before the independence of Cameroon), the bridge over River Massim in Gom and that over River Mafup at Kom. Photo 6 displays the bridge over River Mafup



Photo 5: Bridge over River Mafup in Kom (Mfumte)

The photo depicts the constructed bridge (A) over River Mafup (C). 'R' is the researcher

Source: field work 2019

Nwa Sub-Division is blessed with many rivers that serve as drinking water and for domestic uses, but as the population keeps increasing in some growth poles, the need for other water sources (pipe borne water and wells) apart from rivers and spring is necessary. As an indicator of development, pipe borne water is the major source of water supply in the key border settlement in NSD. The major settlements with this new source of water supply are Nwa, Mbem, Mfe, and Sabongari. The water projects of these different settlements are sponsored by development associations, the rural council and individuals from the region concerned; Mbem has had two water projects.

The former was sponsored by an internal Non-Governmental Organisation; Six International of Italy and the later was sponsored by MECUDA (Mbem Cultural Development Association), the council and some individuals. The Nwa-Mfe water project was sponsored by the MFEDEVAS (Mfe Development Association), NVIPA (Nwa Village Progressive Association), the council and some individuals. The Sabongari water project was sponsored by the Saint Kizito Parish of the Catholics, MBAWCUDA (Mbaw Cultural Development Association), the Nigerian Union and some individuals of good faith. These water projects became imminent as a result of increasing population of these regions, induced by trans-frontier activities. Plate 12 displays taps or projects, serving the population of Nwa and Sabongari.

Plate 12: Images of some water points in NSD



Photo A; a tap serving inhabitants around the chief palace of Nwa. On the photo is a girl child with some containers carrying water



Photo B; a tap serving the neighborhood of the Gendarmerie in Sabongari. On the photo is a girl child washing dresses

Source; fieldwork, 2019

Another indicator of infrastructural development that has witnessed a dramatic improvement due to cross-border activities is the health sector. The buildings have passed from a few rooms to more complex structures that are capable of even handling complex situation. For instance, the building of the Lus health center passed from two rooms in 1997 when it was created to the present structure with 11 rooms (**plate 6A**). Apart from the buildings, the health structures are well equipped to handle complex health issues such as complicated surgeries. This is the case of the Mbem Baptist Health Center and the Saint Kizito Health center in Sabongari. Due to the increasing number of Hausas from Nigeria in NSD, either as business men, migrant grazers or the refugees, an Islamic Health Center has been created in Sabongari not just to serve the Muslims from Nigeria but to equally serve those in Cameroon and NSD in particular. By and far, these health infrastructures do not only serve the inhabitants of NSD but those from border settlements in Proliferation of Nigerian culture

One of the effects of globalization is the exchange of cultures. TFMs between Cameroon-Nigeria border has induced cultural interchange among both nations. Indicators of Nigerian cultural aspects in NSD include dressing habits, language, movies as well as inter-marriages between Nigerians and Cameroonians.

The common ancestral background of both nations has made it possible that Igbos and Hausas from Nigeria are residing in many border villages in the Sub-division. Their numbers have encouraged the supply of their traditional regalia to the said regions which has intended attracted locals within the sub-division to dress like them. There is this common naive believe in the region that “most of what is foreign is better than what is local”, thus making most people of NSD to dress like some Nigerians. This aspect of internationalization is also crystallized by the high rate at which inhabitants of NSD watch Nigerian movies and music. From the late 1990s to date, NSD like other parts of Cameroon has witnessed a high rate of consumption of Nigerian movies and music, resulting to the emulation of Nigerian culture in NSD as well as Cameroon in general. It is a common scenario for men and women to dress like Nigerian artists in marriage ceremonies and even to go to church. Some Nigerians equally emulated the dressing habit of the people from NSD Some Nigerian songs are even sung in churches, for instance those of the then famous Nigerian music female artist, Agatha Moses. Most youths in NSD gained employment through the sale or renting of Nigerian movies and music. Such shops were/are common in Mbem, Nwa, Mfe, Lus, Ntim, Ngomkoh and Sabongari. Photo 7 is an indicator of such a shop, owned by George in Nwa



Plate 7: Movies/music sales and rental shop in Nwa

Source: field work 2019

Inter marriages have been another effect, as a result of the presence of the Nigerians in NSD for social protection. This has been between the natives and the Nigerians. Marriages on the side of Nigerians were seen as social protection means. It was also means of gaining nationality and escaping from the payment of resident permit. This was seen in 1998 when Okoro (Nigerian) got married to Jennet from Nchak.

Apart from marriage, language was another domain that witnessed an influence, as a result of the presence of the Nigerians in NSD. Nigerians resident in the sub-division since 1970s as a means of social protection learnt a bit of Yamba. The indigenes also learnt the Igbo/Hausa language. These were indigenous traders who bought their goods from Gembu, like Njoya Emmanuel, Tata Linus, and Tata Benard.

2. Proliferation of Religious Denominations

The proliferation of religious denominations has been one of the consequences of the presence of the TRMs. Since 1970s, Christianity and the rampant creation or opening of churches, have witnessed a geometric growth in NSD. Examples of these religious institutions which mushroomed, due to the presence of the Nigerians and even other nationals in NSD include; the Baptist, the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, the Pentecostals, the Presbyterian. These various religious denominations brought indigenes and aliens, to fellowship under the same roof, thus uniting indigenes with non-indigenes, leading to the social integration. The Nigerians had posts of responsibilities, such as, Ushers, Song Leaders, Deacons, Pastors, Treasurers, Chairmen and Chair ladies. For instance, in Nwa, from 1997 to

1990, the Pastor of Full Gospel Mission found in Nzentoh was a Nigerian called Ikowo Jonathan. The Nigerians and Youths from Nwa interacted in denominational activities or programmes. In the youth Ministry, the Youths acted dramas, recited verses, sang special numbers. Apart from the Full Godpel, other denominations that proliferated as a result of the presence of Nigerians in Nwa include; Nearer to God, founded by Benard Ben and Didi Dasi in 2001, the Full Gospel Church in Nzentoh, opened in 1994, the Deeper Life opened in 1986, along Mami Nyamas Street, the Cameroon Baptist Church in Nzentoh, the Deeper Life, established at the Buinda Junction, the Presbyterian Church at Finkwi. Denominations like; Nearer to God, Deeper Life, Seven Days Adventist and Catholic Church were mostly opened by the Igbos, who sought social protection in Nwa. It is worth noting that branches of these denominations were created in other parts of the sub-division. For instance, The Christ Embassy created in Sabongari. Table 21 shows the churches that were opened in NSD by both indigenes and non-indigenes.

Table 21: Churches established in Nwa Sub Division between 1973-2003 due to cross border exchanges

	Churches/Dominations	No in Yamba	No in Mbaw	No in Mfumteh
1	Full gospel	07	04	03
2	Apostolic church	02	01	01
3	Jehovah Witness	05	03	01
4	Deeper life	04	03	03
5	Seven day Adventist	02	01	/
6	New apostolic church	/	1	/
7	Redeemed Christian church	01	/	/
8	True church of God	02	01	/
9	Agabe prayer ministry	/	/	01
10	Church of God prophecy	01	/	01
11	Church of Christ	01	/	/
12	Nearer to God	04	03	03
13	Revival fellowship mission	03	02	01
14	Baptist church	30	49	24
15	Catholic church	20	24	10
16	Presbyterian church	09	10	04
	Total	92	103	54

Source: Adapted from Nkatow M; Mbem Field Archives, File No. 04/05, Mbem field conference, 2005, p. 4. Fieldwork 2019

Since 1961 till date, the number of religious denominations witnessed drastic increase within the sub division. Churches seen on the above table have mushroomed. These churches, have been hosting yearly or seasonal concerts within the sub division, especially by the Full Gospel Mission, in front of the Nwa Municipal Stadium. This was seen in 2001. From the table, it can be seen that; the Yamba clan had the highest number of religious denominations in the sub division, seconded by the Mfumteh clan. This was because of the prevalence of Nigerians in the various clans. Secondly, Yamba is the headquarter of the entire politico-economic and cultural activities in the sub division. It also hosts the capital of the Sub Division. It had more accessible roads, linking the Sub Divisions with Nigeria and other Sub Divisions like, Nkambe, Ndu and Ako, than the other clans (see figure 1).

Immigrants into NSD since 1960 were not only the Nigerians who practiced Christianity but the Muslims. Islamized Igbos, Hausas, and Fulani from Nigeria also found themselves in NSD. These were mostly graziers who came to rear their cattle on the natural green scenery or the grassland. Migration into NSD, led to the creation of the Hausa quarters in Nwa for Mfe Mbem, Ntim and Sabongari just to name but these. They constituted about 50% of the immigrants. Mosques were also constructed for the worship of Allah.

In Mbaw clan, four Hausa quarters existed since the 1990s. In 2002, it rose to five due to the creation of new settler communities in 2001 as a result of the war between the Mambilas and Nigerian government. The Hausa quarters did not only host immigrants from Nigeria, it also hosted indigenes of NSD. The indigenes, which were Islamized like Isa Johnson, Yakubu Emmanuel, and Ladi Doris, cohabited with the immigrants. This cohabitation was the aftermath or positive impact of TFMs in NSD. Some churches like the Baptist from the 70s, established schools in settlements such as Nwa, Mbem, Gom, Mfe, Sabongari that exist till date.

3. Increase in living standards

TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD have a positive multiplier effect not just to the actor's concern (directly and indirectly) but to the region in general. Through the movements, income levels of the council and individuals have increased thus increasing the level of provision of basic amenities in the region, the level of infrastructures have increased, there is the proliferation of goods from Nigeria thereby giving the inhabitants a luxury of choices, coupled with the affordable prices of the goods. Also, the high influx of generators and fuel has given the inhabitants the possibility to be very current on national and

international levels through the radio and the TV. By and large, TFMs have increased and continue to increase the living standard of inhabitants of NSD

3.1.3. Political impact

1. Regional integration.

TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD have fostered regional integration not just between the two countries but the sub regions in general, that is ECOWAS and CEMAC. The relationship between both nations is influenced by historical, geographical and economic and political factors. The prequels of bilateral agreements signed by both nations since independence continue to foster movement of persons and goods across the border and a peaceful cohabitation of the indigenes of both nations on other sides of the border. The agreements equally allow asylum seekers as well as refugees to settle on both sides of the border. Democratically, both nations continue to yield to the plight of her citizens that constantly move across the border for diverse reasons or those that are seeking refuge. Due to this calm diplomatic atmosphere, indigenes of NSD easily move over to Nigeria and vice versa, thus enhancing integration between the nations. In 2018, the then Divisional Officer (DO) of NSD pointed out that by representing the head of state and ensuring the realization of his goals in the NSD, and with instructions from the Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) of the Division, he occasionally organizes security meetings with some traditional rulers and heads of local governments of the bordering villages of Nigeria. Such cross-border meetings at the local level enhances integration between both nations, mutual understanding and respect, taking into consideration the geographical, economic, cultural and historical factors of the straddling settlements that were laid astride by colonialisation and later the decision for reunification in 1960.

3.2.Role of Nigerians migrants in fostering development in Nwa Sub Division(NSD)

It will be preposterous to highlight the positive impacts of TFMs in NSD without specifically mentioning the contribution of Nigerians in the sub division. Before and after independence of the Cameroons, Nigerians in NSD have and continuous to play a significant role in the development of the sub-division. That is, economically, socially, culturally and even politically. Of the total respondents, 22 were Nigerians; 3 from Mfumte, 7 from Yamba and 12 from Mbaw. Their duration in Cameroon and NSD in particular varied, as presented on figure 21.

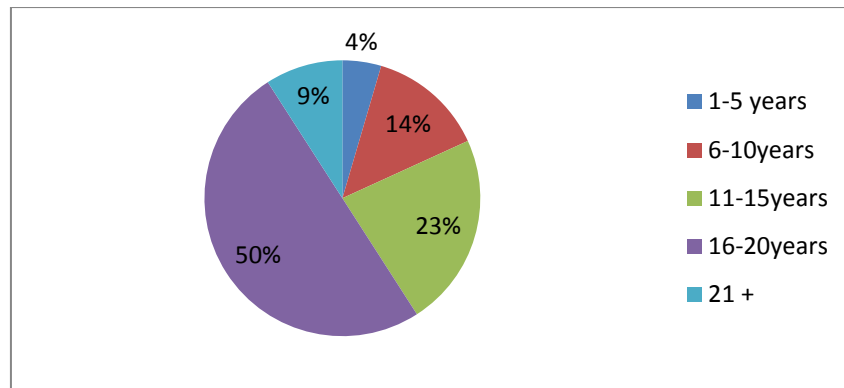


Figure 21: Duration of Nigerian respondents in Cameroon

Source; field work 2019

Nigerians in NSD as in other parts of Cameroon have resident permits and they have been given the authority to own National Identity cards (though not a dual nationality). Of these respondents, 6 of them declared their wish to return to their home land while the rest prefers to naturalized one day

In relation to their marital status, 19 of them are married why three are still single. Of those married, 5 of them are married to Cameroonians and 12 to Nigerians.

As concern their occupation, the following data was obtained:

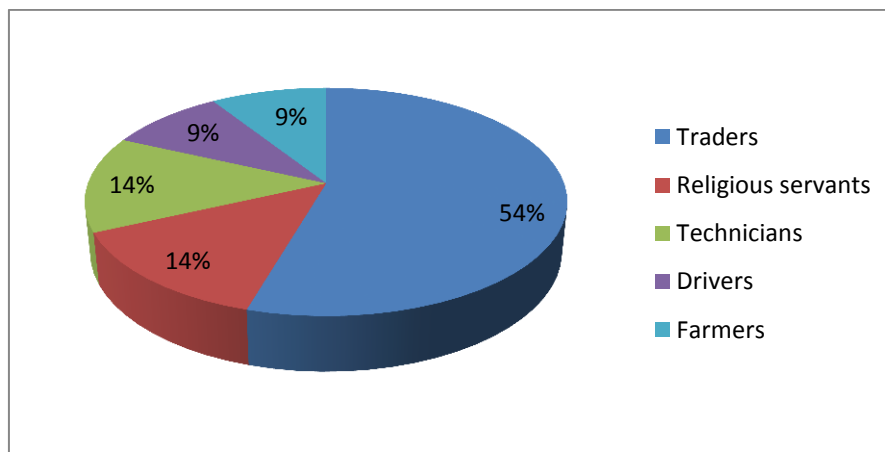


Figure 22: Occupation of Nigerian respondents in NSD

Source; field work 2019

Most Nigerians in Cameroon and NSD in particular are into business. This reflects their background, one of the reasons why the Nigerian economy is the largest in Africa. About 80% of Nigerians in the sub-division are businessmen, followed by drivers and pastors. The pastors in their numbers have opened up Pentecostal churches

These Nigerians through their different activities contribute to the development of NSD either individually or under the canopy of the Nigerian Union branch in NSD, with the headquarter in Sabongari

According to the president of Nigerian Union, the union has been existing for about 21 years, with about 30 active members. During the economic crisis in the late 1980s and early 1990s, many Nigerians in the sub-division return back to Nigeria, thus reducing the total number of Nigerians in the NSD. Over the years of the union's existence, it has made the following contribution to the development of the sub-division, particularly in Sabongari where most of the active members reside:

- Contributed and continue to contribute in road maintenance. This is particularly the stretch of road from lower Yang to Yang towards Nigeria. Since the road is seasonal and on a rugged relief, it requires maintenance on a yearly basis
- Contributed in furnishing the Laboratory of Government Secondary School (GSS) Sabongari
- Supported in the pipe borne water project in Sabongari
- Contribute money to buy sticks for the construction of local bridges
- Supports Youth Development Initiatives such as 'Nwa Students Union' (NWASU)

On individual basis, Nigerians contribute towards the development of the sub-division in diverse ways:

- Those of the business sector pay taxes to the council, which is in turn used to develop the region
- They create employment for the youths of the sub-division (see employment as a positive impact of TFMs)
- They have opened up plantations that have positive multiplier effect in the region. For example, a 10 hectare of coffee farm opened by Amose Ekwankwo in 1981 in Ntem, Mbaw plain
- They provide goods of high necessity to the inhabitants of the sub-division
- They have inter-married, resulting to integration from a wide perspective. For example, since the creating of the sub-division (1963) about 350 marriages have been signed at the council, with about 85 being Nigerians.
- They have equally constructed houses, thus increasing the rate of urban growth and development of the sub-division

In a nut shell, Nigerians have played and continue to play a significant role towards the development of the sub-division.

3.3. Negative impacts

3.3.1. Economic

1. Smuggling.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD), smuggling or illegal cross-border trade is the crime of taking, sending or bringing goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country. This is a common act around border settlements, especially with the case of porous borders like that of NSD with Nigeria. Most inhabitants at border settlements earn a living through smuggling. At times they are conscious that it is an illegal act, but to some, they think it is normal. Normal in the sense that they usually cross over to Nigeria and purchase goods to be sold back at home, without any control or check point along the numerous paths they take across. This is the case with inhabitants at some border villages like Bitui and Adere in the sub-division that are almost void of border patrol officials.

According to the border control officials, particularly the custom departments, the goods mostly smuggled in from Nigeria to Cameroon are:

- Lubricants (petrol, engine oil), this is as a result of the high demand for the products.
- Spare parts; mostly for bikes, grinding mills and generators
- Plastic papers
- Currency; this is exchanged freely as a legal tender in settlements across the border

The good mostly smuggled from Cameroon to Nigeria is Indian hem (marijuana)

Apart from goods smuggled, the officials believe that human trafficking is also a common act across borders in the world, thus the border of NSD with Nigeria is indifferent. According to the superintendent of police for Nwa, a case of child trafficking was caught in Nwa in 2013. The said lady (of Cameroonian origin) smuggled the child from Nigeria into Cameroon and her aim was to take the child to the Littoral Region for reasons unknown. She was taken to Nkambe, the divisional capital where she was tried and sentenced and the search for the child's family was opened. On an average, about 11 cases of smuggling are caught each year.

Although smuggling across this common border could be traced far back to pre and post-independence, its activities offer avenues for economic survival that combine elements of inter-state and trans-national regionalism. The current reasons for smuggling vary, from the point of view of the inhabitants and from that of custom officials in the sub-division.

a. Causes of smuggling

➤ From the inhabitants point of view

Indigenes along the border across the border and traders in general advanced the following as reasons why they smuggle:

- To compensate the money lost through the numerous frontier control posts (see factors that inhibit TFMs). This to some is regarded as acts of corruption.
- Due to hardship or poverty and as they will smuggle to make more profit
- **From the point of view of border-control officials**

According to the officials, the act of smuggling is generally centered on indigenes avoiding their civic responsibility. They advanced the following points:

- Economic vulnerability; this include unemployment and lack of access to equal opportunities
- Tax evasion
- Deviant economic behaviors; smugglers always intend to maximize their net profit from smuggling
- The porous nature of the border; the border land is too vast, characterized by undulating relief with numerous rivers and streams, thus prohibiting efficient control
- Due to the presence of very few border control officials to patrol the vast nature of the border.

These reasons and more account for the high rates of smuggling across the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD

b. Manifestation of smuggling

Smuggling is manifested in various ways;

- According to some traders, they mark the content of their products because the tariffs for some products are very high due to the demand of the product. They usually parcel it like a low order good
- Others use different routes to evade control posts. They either get head loaders or motor bikes to pass through the village with the goods. The photo below shows a bike man transporting fuel that have just succeeded in evading the custom control post in Lus, by passing through a farm road.



Photo 6: A bike man who just evaded custom control in Lus

A motor bike over-loaded with 8 fifty liters of fuel. The loaded technique is to preserve stability and balance. The man in red shirt (a) is a research assistant, obtaining information about the motivation behind the act of smuggling, road taking and the destination of the fuel. According to the respondent, the fuel (b) is destined for Ndu sub-division (the sub-division West of NSD)

Source: field work 2019

- Others prefer to smuggle the goods at night, around 1am to 3am, when some of the officials are sleeping or maybe out of post. This is usually facilitated by head loaders
- Some border control officials are accomplices to smugglers, thus encouraging the movement of the goods through the border. They claimed to have checked the content of the goods but end up giving a different report to the chief of service.

c. Consequences of smuggling

On a general note, smuggling has socio-economic benefits to individuals than the community in general. The negative impacts of smuggling are on the local governments and the main government.

As concerns the local government, Nwa rural council losses revenue that would have been collected from smugglers and probably used for the development of the sub-division. Smugglers are able to evade the various check points mounted by the council along the border. According to the mayor of Nwa rural-council, the about five check point along the border is even insufficient to reality control cross-border trade. This is due to the vast nature of the border, insecurity and insufficient staffs to undertake the venture. He pointed out that at times council workers along the border are attacked by thieves. At time these council officials are accomplices with the smugglers due to the meager salaries they receive. With all

the challenges characterizing the border control, smugglers tend to benefit. This has an adverse effect to the local economy in general.

Smuggling also results to loss of state revenue. According to annual income generation in Cameroon, the custom department is the first, though it loses a lot of revenue through smuggling and counterfeiting. The custom department loses much money which can increase the national income, the socio-economic development and thus economic growth and development of the country. *Articles published by Business in Cameroon and Cameroon Business Today* in 2014 estimates that the government loses about 185 billion FCFA annually through smuggling and counterfeiting. According to the chief of custom of the Sabongari post, about 30 million is lost through smuggling annually.

d. Efforts to curb smuggling

Within this backdrop or effects of smuggling on the local and main economy, the ministries of custom and commerce have jointly created a special unit called HALCOMI (Haut Commerce Illicite) to fight against informal cross-border trade, and over the years the unit has done a lot to trade down smuggles, though more is still to be done.

At the local level or at the level of NSD, a multi-sectoral approach has been set up, involving the custom and elements of the forces of law and order under the supervision of the DO, to fight against smuggling. According to the chief of custom of Yang, it involves two approaches:

- Constant patrols along the vast border to check smugglers. If they are caught, they are levied a fine based on the product being smuggled. The fine is usually twice the normal custom duty of the product. If the smuggler is recalcitrant, a law suit is filed against him
- The setting up of road blocks on the roads or other routes used by smugglers. Any smuggler who runs into it is rounded up.

At times these border control officials are informed through the phone by informants along the smuggling routes when there is any suspected case, and the smuggler is closely monitored and later caught even in the settlements

2. Spread of Nigerian goods at the detriment of Cameroonian goods.

TFMs and trans-frontier trade in particular have resulted to the proliferation or spread of Nigerians goods in NSD. Since the 1970s, Nigerians has been one of the largest industrial

hop in Africa, with industries that produce household utensils, dresses, rubber shoes, flip-flops, electronics and even locomotives. According to the Cumulative Causation model, the rate of change or interaction between regions or nations will be high when the degree of complementarities between two regions is high. In this light, most of Nigerian manufactured goods were highly demanded in NSD due to their accessibility and cheap rates.

With regards to accessibility, since NSD is a border region with Nigerian being the core of manufacturing in Africa, it is easy for goods to be transported to Cameroon and NSD in particular, when compared to home based goods transported from Douala the economic capital of Cameroon. More, the prices of Nigerians products are relatively cheaper when compared to Cameroonian goods. Indigenes of NSD therefore prefer Nigerian products than that of Cameroon. The proliferation of these goods in NSD and Cameroon in general has a negative consequence on home bases industries that produces similar products. For instance, the BATA shoe industry has witnessed a decline over the years as a results of similar but cheaper of such products from Nigeria.

3.3.2. Social

1. Spread of Sexually Transmissible Diseases (STDs)

One of the negative consequences of migration (national and international) and particularly TFMs is the spread of SDTs. Like all border settlements in the world, in Cameroon and NSD in particular, the degree of contamination of STDs is very high. People on transit usually carry these STDs from source regions to other regions. The health sectors in NSD on a monthly base diagnose patients who are constantly on transit across the border with STDs such as Chlamydia, gonorrhea syphilis and HIV/ AIDS. According to health personnel's in the Lus, Ntim and Ngu integrated health centers, as well as Mbem Baptist Health center and the Saint Kizito health centers, they diagnose patients ranging from 5-17on transit with STDs each month. Of the average of about 11 patients, about 3 cases can be HIV/AIDS positive. Table 22 represents the case of total patients consulted and STD cases in sampled hospitals in 2017

Table 22: Number of STDs form sample health centers

Health Centers (HC)	Total patients	Migrant cases with STDs
Lus integrated HC	3925	84
Ntim integrated HC	3037	61
St Kizito Catholic HC	5196	182
Nwat integrated HC	3101	25
Ngu integrated HC	3240	31
Total	18499	383
Average	3699.8	76.6

Source: fieldwork 2019

From table 22, St Kizito recorded the highest number of patients and STD cases in 2015 due to the fact that the hospital is presently the most equipped, most accessible and it is found in Sabongari which is the epicenter of cross-border activities in NSD. Ngu and Nwat integrated health centers recorded relatively lower cases because they are all found in the same health area map, with just a few kilometers from each other. Ntim on its part serves patient in Yamba North while Lus serve patients in Mfunteh. These regions receive less input of patients and STD cases due to the low volume of cross-border activities in the regions.

These diseases are mostly transmitted by traders and Cameroonians in Nigeria who occasionally visit home. Statistics shows that about 1.8 million Nigerians live with HIV/AIDS as against about 500,000 in Cameroon in 2014, thus there is the high tendency of contamination from a high disease zone (Nigeria) to a low disease zone (Cameroon). Most of those with these diseases are the sexually active group, that is, from 15yaers to 45 years. Peaks periods of contamination are; during festive periods such as Christmas, new year and Ramadan as well as during pepper harvesting seasons. Apart from these periods of pick contamination, most young girls within the sub-division are lured by money, coupled with the fact that they are naïve or with little or no knowledge of nature of contamination and spread of the STDs.

Those contaminated are placed on treatment, though for fear of stigmatization, most end up not respecting their rendezvous at the hospitals, thus increasing the tendency of spreading the diseases. Others prefer and sought traditional medicine when they are experiencing the signs and symptoms of STDs such as Chlamydia and gonorrhoea, than against the modern drugs.

2. Spread of crime

TFMs is not only a blessing but to an extent a curse in the society. As a result of social interactions between Cameroon and Nigeria, so many social ills have developed; highway theft or robbery, drugs and arm trafficking and increased consumption of alcohol.

According to the superintendent of police, special branch Nwa, numerous complaints have been filed about high way theft or cross-border banditry. For example in June 2015, a young man crossed over from Nigeria with a pistol, harassed and made away with huge sums of money in Bitui village. Also, in 2012, two men dressed in military uniform attacked traders on their way to Nigerian and went away with huge sums of money. These and more are the ills associated with TFMs. Another form of theft involves cattle grazers on transhumance in Cameroon (NSD) from Nigeria. On their return to Nigeria, they usually steal the cattle of local pastoral farmers from NSD. A series of complaints have been filed to the DO's office, all contained in the file of Nigerian Immigrant Grazers (E27/02/195/S.3). At times owner are notified earlier and the herders on transhumance are caught, though they mostly claim not to be aware of the mix ups. When caught, they are required to pay a fine almost equal to the price of the cattle.

The chief of custom of the Secondary Custom House Yang affirmed that there are usually cases of drugs (cocaine etc) and arms being smuggled or attempted to be smuggled into Cameroon. Nigerians are known as one of the most important traffickers of arms and drugs in Africa and West Africa in particular. Their government for one reason or another easily allow these items into their country from India, Latin America etc. when in Nigeria, these items are easily smuggled into Cameroon due to the very high prices attached to them. In 2013, a Cameroonian of Bansa origin was caught trying to smuggle two arms (pistols) into Cameroon from Nigeria. The suspect was sent to the High Court in Nkambe where he was tried and later sentenced to prison. The following is an excerpt of the chief of custom of the Yang post

“Borders are a gateway to good and evil, thus irrespective of the number of cases of arms and drugs caught, we are always required to stand our guard, making sure such items are not smuggled into Cameroon”.

Another social ill associated with TFMs along the Cameroon Nigerian border in NSD is the increasing consumption of hard drinks or alcohol. It is very common to find different brands of whiskey (dry gin, schnapps, Johny Walker and jelly) in different quantities (bottles and sachets) and prices, from Nigeria. They are generally very affordable. The increasing consumption of these brands of alcohol has made most of the youths in NSD socially irresponsible and economically redundant.

3. Brain drain

This is a common indicator of international migration. Usually, regions with high educational and economical set up attracts youths from regions with low educational and economic background. The pattern is usually from LICs to NICs and AICs and from NICs to AICs. Most youths from LICs that go to further their education abroad are either self-sponsored or they are on state scholarship. Due to the lucrative job opportunities in the receiving countries, most of them end up picking jobs and prefers making a life there upon their graduation. This is a serious problem because most of those admitted to study in some prestigious universities abroad are very intelligent. They constitute the base of the future generation of their respective countries. When they are absorbed abroad, it upsets the sustainability of the economy and country in general

This is the case with most youths from NSD who for one reason or the other (see education as a type of TFMs) choose to further their education in Nigeria. According to the data on education, nine (9) of the nineteen (19) respondents prefers to stay in Nigeria after their education. This is glaring example of brain drain. Also, according to respondent's opinion as to the negative effects of TFMs in NSD, 12 (18%) indicated brain drain. The Nigerian society ends up benefiting from the output of the youths instead of the Cameroonian government and NSD in particular

4. Demographic increase and associated effects

TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border have ushered in the notion of temporal or permanent stay of Nigerians in Cameroon and NSD in particular. Before and after independence, and recently in the early 2000s, Nigerians in their numbers have preferred a temporal or permanent stay in Cameroon for diverse reasons (**fig. 19**). According to the 2005 census conducted in Cameroon, there are about 4 million Nigerians in Cameroon, 18,564 in Donga-Mantung and about 3712 in NSD; Nigerian Community Association (NCA), File No. 07/004/2006, Nigerian in Donga Mantung (kaka – Ntem), 2006, p. 10. This Nigerian population in NSD is made up of the Igbos, Yoruba, Hausas and the Akus. The UNHCR for refugees and the Cameroonian government's fact finding mission of the relief and resettlement plan of the Aku refugees published their report in 2005, which states that there are about 513Aku refugees from Nigeria in NSD. Over the years, that is from 2005 the population of Nigerians in the region have increased, resulting to pressure on available resources and an eventual burden to the state.

A common indicator of pressure on resources as a result of increasing Nigerians population in NSD is the frequent occurrence of farmer-grazer conflicts and illegal acquisition of land by Nigerians

a. Farmer grazier conflicts

Farmer-grazer conflicts are common characteristics of the restive grass field region of Cameroon, where pastoral farming is a major economic activity. These conflicts may be characterized by violence, abuses, threats, power, mistrust, accusation and counter accusation, and antagonism. They have led to several consequences on the population and disputing parties. In NSD, the conflicts are between Nigerian migrants on transhumance and indigenes on one side and local Fulani and native indigenes on the other. The focus here are the conflicts generated by Nigerian migrants on transhumance and Aku refugees in NSD. 5 (8%) of the 153 respondents' indicted farmer-grazer conflict as a negative effect of TFMs in the economy of NSD show.

At the DO's office, there are more than 300 complaints written by indigenes of NSD on atrocities committed by Nigerian immigrant grazers and Aku refugees (file; E27/02/195/S.3). From the period of 2003 to 2018, 197 complaints were registered, as represented on the table below

Table 23: Number of complaints against Nigerian migrant grazers per year

Year	Frequency or number of complaints
2003	20
2004	19
2005	20
2006	16
2007	15
2008	15
2009	13
2010	14
2011	10
2012	11
2013	7
2014	8
2015	6
2016	9
2017	8
2018	5
Total	197

Source: Compiled at the DO's office Nwa, field work 2019

From table 23, it is realized that the trend of complaints averagely reduces over the years, with a relative reduction from 20 in 2003 to 5 in 2018. The reduction is due to the awareness and responsibility by the grazers, and to an extent the farmers and the also due to the fact that the parties involved gradually prefers amicable settlement than to forward the case to the competent departments (sub-divisional delegation; MINEPIA and the DO's office) where they may end up spend huge sums of money or injustice may prevail.

i. Causes of trans-frontier induced farmer-grazer conflicts

Trans-frontier induced farmer-grazer conflicts emanates from a number of reasons. These reasons are summarized below:

- Population pressure on land; the increasing population of Nigerian immigrant grazers, Aku refugees and indigenes of NSD results to constant conflicts on land. At times both parties encroach into each other's sphere of influence
- Wanton damage of indigene's farm crops by the immigrant grazers and Aku refugees
- Rapid increase in cattle population not accompanied by corresponding increase in the number of experienced grazers
- Corruption; most Agro-pastoral officials and at times the DO demand huge sums of money before visiting damaged farms. Just the transport to visit the site is 50,000FCFA and the parties may end up spending up to 250,000FCFA with no desired results at the end. Most arable farmers are poor and cannot afford 50,000FCFA for the investigation team to visit damage sites. Even when they attempt to raise the money, the time taken may cause the evident to disappear, thus no case. This may lure some farmers to take the law in their hands and retaliate either by beating the herdsmen, poisoning of their cattle or using weapons to kill the cattle or digging up trenches where cattle can fall inside and die. This in turn stirs up future hostilities.
- Non respect of traditional and administrative authorities, and laws of the land. Some Aku refugees have resulted in assuming self-government under self-made leaders, for example Mr Hassan Adamu of Manvok-Fam village in Mfumte, to whom they owe their allegiance. This creates a tense atmosphere thus paving the way for confrontations
- Illegal acquisition of land by the Aku refugees
- Failure to mount up fences by arable farmers who farm around water point in the dry season. Such sites generate pasture coupled with presence of drinking water for the cattle

ii. Mitigating strategies

These conflicts create an atmosphere of hate, distrust to some competent authorities and insecurity. That notwithstanding, a number of channels are being taken by the parties concerned and the competent authorities to resolve such conflicts. They include the following:

- Dialogue platforms; that is, between the conflicting parties, which usually end up with amicable settlements. It has been proven that with time, the parties concerns mostly resolve in using this medium. This is in relation to the decreasing number of complaints filed to the DO's office.
- Agro-Pastoral Commission; This commission consist of the DO, Delegates for MINEPIA and MINADER at the sub divisional level, the village head (Fon) the head of pastoral communities (Ardo) and the farmer and grazer concerned in the conflict. This resolution forum is usually time consuming and takes a lot of money, thus it is less used
- Traditional Councils; The Traditional Council concerned with resolution of farmer-grazier conflict is composed of the village head (Fon), some traditional notables, the representative of the pastoral communities (Ardo) and the disputing parties
- Judiciary; This is the final farmer-grazier mitigating opening that handles criminal matters like killing of cattle and physical attack resulting from such crisis. This channel is not considered as the best means of handling such crisis according to many experts and researchers. In conflict situations, mediation should be the first thing despite the fact that different legal opinions may be expressed. The worst scenario case in court or best scenario in court is worse off than the worse amicable settlement that is experienced (Shey D.N. 2017). Therefore, the best decision in court is worse off than the worse amicable settlement that we have.

Apart from the above channels taken, farmers are constantly sensitised on the need to avoid conflicts for the effects are far reaching or maybe long term. Such sensitisation measures maybe through radio-hand messages or seminars organised by the agro-pastoral commission.

b. Illegal acquisition of land

The influx of Nigerians in NSD after independence resulted to illegal acquisition of land by the Nigerians. To most natives, the Nigerians were treated with high esteem since they

were/are aliens and due to the fact that they were wealthy. This posture placed the Nigerians up in the social class, given them the green light to play over the intelligence of the indigenes. Nigerian arable farmers in particular encroach and forcefully seized land of natives. For example, the ten (10) hectares of arable land acquired by Amose Ekwankwa in Ntem (1981) for a coffee plantation. Such acts resulted to skirmishes. At times, such grievances are settled at the traditional council while serious cases are channeled to the DO's office and the court. At the DO's office six (9) of such complaints were registered from 1990 to 2018.

5. Dwindling cultural and traditional values

The proliferation of Nigerian cultural aspects such as their music, dressing codes, language as well as religious denominations gradually wipes off the Yamba culture and traditional values. Most youths of the sub-division today have abandoned the Yamba traditional practices in favour of the white man's religion (Nigeria as the main source of the denominations) and cultural values from Nigeria. Throughout the year, there are periods of cultural festivals that very important rights are performed to protect or heal the land, but most youths of today shy away from them, referring to them as devilish. All this is in backdrop of the government's aim through the Ministry of Culture to promote the cultural values of Cameroon.

The negative impacts discussed above are weighed differently by migrants as revealed by the questionnaires administered in the field. Their opinions are represented on figure 23

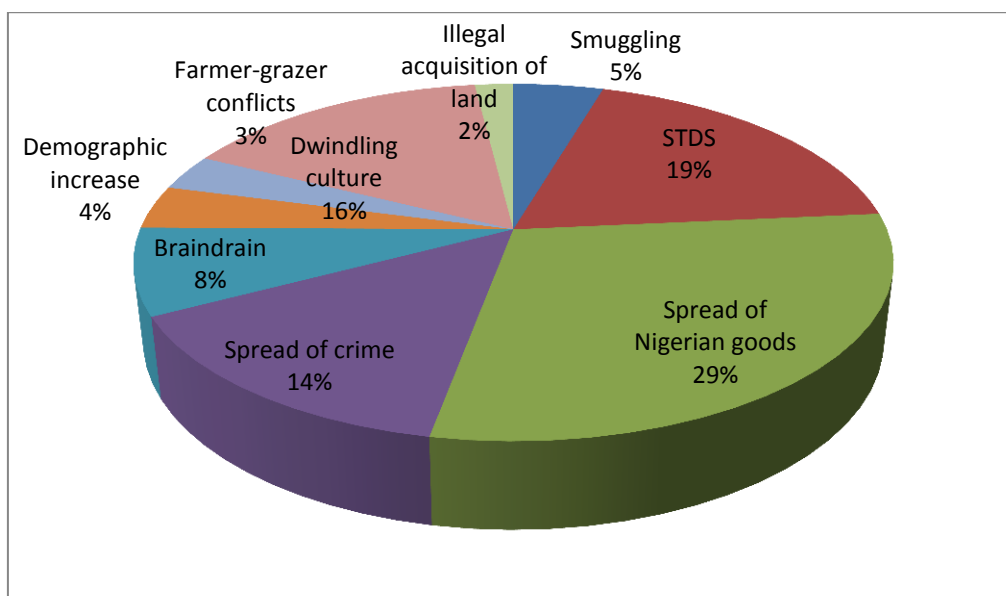


Figure 23: Respondents opinion or view of the negative effects of TFMs in NSD

Source: field work 2019

From figure 23, the weighing reveals that the spread of Nigerians goods into the local economy of NSD and Cameroon in general is the major negative impact of TFMs in NSD. It registered 29% on opinion view. It is closely followed by the spread of STDs with 14%. Illegal acquisition of land registered the lowest with 2%. In general, socio-cultural negative impacts of TFMs outweigh the economic impact in Nwa.

Conclusion

TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NDS induce both positive and negative economic, socio-cultural and political impacts in the sub-division. Positively, TFMs generates income to the state through the custom, the council via taxes and the individuals on transit. Also, through TFMs, there is the availability of good and on affordable prices in the sub-division. Trans-frontier trade induces increase in agricultural productivity emanating from the high demand of agricultural products in Nigeria. Thus it creates or it is a source of employment for some inhabitants of the region. Remittances from TFMs and other motivations foster infrastructural development of the region. All these aspects increase the living standard of those involve in transit and the sub-division in general

TFMs also induce negative impacts in the sub-division. Economically, the trafficking of contraband such as zuazua and fire arm through the border in NSD has a negative impact to the sub-division and beyond. Also, acts of smuggling reduce state and local government revenue thus reducing the degree of realization of developmental projects. Furthermore, it leads to the spread and consumption of Nigerian goods at the detriment of Cameroonian goods, thus killing home base industries. Socially, TFMs induce crime such as road banditry and cross-border crime and farmer-grazer conflicts induced by Nigerian immigrants' grazers on transhumance. It equally leads to the spread of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and gonorrhoea. Also, it results to braindrain where most youths of the sub-division that furthers their education in Nigeria end up picking jobs there. Furthermore, TFMs have led to population pressure with negative consequences such as land grabbing. A lot have been done to address the negative consequences arising from TFMs in NSD and more proposal were made by the actors or stake holders of the region to improve on the state of affairs governing TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD.

CHAPTER FOUR

GENERAL CONCLUSION, VERIFICATION OF HYPOTHESIS, PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. General conclusion

The aim of this study was to examine the impact of TFMs along the Cameroon Nigerian border in NSD. In this view, it examined the border and the type of movements, the factors that determine the movements and the impact of TFMs in the sub-division. It was guarded by one general objective and three specific objectives. The specific objectives were aimed at identifying the types of cross-border movements along the border of Cameroon and Nigerian in NSD, to show the factors that influence the movement and present the positive and negative consequences of the movements in NSD. The finding was presented in three chapters and each chapter validates a specific hypothesis, with the aid of statistical information tools such as the mean, percentages, charts and graphs, as well as tables. The hypotheses are verified using the chi-square test. The results were used to give some suggestions that can be implemented by the government and individuals to improve on the state/benefits of TFMs within the sub-division.

The first objective was to identify the different types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD, which made up chapter one of the study. The objective was guarded by the first specific hypothesis which stated that “there exist different types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD.” The findings reveal types such as movement for trade, labour, education, evangelism and health. The data was obtained from the FPPs crystallized by respondent’s view. From the types identified, movement for trade was the most dominant.

The second objective was to identify the factors the influences TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD, which is chapter two of the study. The objective was equally guarded by the specific hypothesis two which stated that there exist different factors that influences or determines TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border in NSD. The findings revealed that there are economic, historical, socio-cultural, political and environmental factors the influences TFMs in NSD. Of the factors, it was also revealed the economic motives dominated. It was also revealed that apart from factors that influence movements, there are

factors that hindered transit across the border such as banditry, so many check points along the road and the poor state of the road, which is mostly seasonal.

The final objective was to identify the impact of TFMs in NSD, which made up chapter four of the study. This objective was equally guarded by a specific hypothesis (three) which stated that there are negative impacts of TFMs on the development of NSD. The first part of the findings in the chapter identified the positive impacts of TFMs on the development in NSD such as the creation of employment opportunities, high supply of goods at affordable prices, increase in living standards, infrastructural development and increase in revenue collection either by the council or by the state through the custom department. It also presented the role of Nigerian immigrants towards the development of the region. The second part of the chapter validated the specific hypothesis three on the negative consequences of TFMs in NSD. The findings revealed negative impacts such as smuggling, cross-border crime or banditry, population pressure and its effects and farmer-grazer conflicts. Proposals or suggestions were made by the stakeholders and migrants to ameliorate TFMs and the effects in the sub-division. This chapter is therefore divided into two parts; verification of hypothesis and policy guidelines to better TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border

4.2. Verification of hypothesis

At the beginning of the research, assumptions were made. The assumptions are anticipated responses that are required to be confirmed or reversed based on the results obtained in the field. The data collected in the field through the use of questionnaires, interviews, enquiries and on-the-spot observations have been used to verify the relationships between the variables in the three hypotheses. The hypotheses formulated at the beginning of the research are anticipated answers to the guided research questions; what are the types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD? What are the factors that motivate the movements and what are the consequences of TFMs in NSD. After testing each hypothesis, some analysis and discussions of the results of the test exercise will be made.

4.2.1. Verification of 1st hypothesis

- **Null hypothesis (H_0);** There are no different types of trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD
- **Alternative hypothesis (H_1);** There are different types of trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD

The contingency table that follows is based on data collected in the field, which indicates that there are different types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD.

Table 24: Contingency table identifying types of TFMs

Parameter (types of TFM)	Clans			Total
	Yamba	Mbaw	Nfumte	
Trade	15	25	12	52
Labour	6	7	9	22
Health	2	4	5	11
Education	10	3	6	19
Evangelism	2	1	/	3
Asylum/refugees	3	6	4	13
Grazing	1	3	2	6
Others	9	5	13	27
Total	48	54	51	153

Source; Analysis of questionnaires

From the above table representing types of TFMs, a chi square distribution table is drawn with the observation (O), expected frequencies (E), Residual (O-E) and then the residual square $(O-E)^2$, divided by expected $(O-E)^2 / E$ and sum which gives the Chi-Square value.

Table 25: Chi square distribution table testing hypothesis 1

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
15	16.31	-1.31	1.71	0.10
25	18.35	6.65	44.22	2.41
12	17.33	-5.33	28.41	1.64
6	6.90	-0.9	0.18	0.12
7	7.76	-0.76	0.57	0.07
9	7.33	1.67	2.78	0.37
2	3.45	-1.45	2.10	0.61
4	3.88	0.12	0.01	0.00
5	3.66	1.34	1.79	0.48
10	5.96	4.04	16.32	2.74
3	6.70	-3.70	13.69	2.04
6	6.33	-0.33	0.11	0.02
2	0.94	1.06	1.12	1.20
1	1.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	4.07	-1.07	1.14	0.28
6	4.58	1.42	2.02	0.44
4	4.33	-0.33	0.11	0.02
1	1.88	-0.88	0.77	0.41
3	2.11	0.89	0.79	0.37
2	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	8.47	0.53	0.28	0.03
5	9.52	-4.52	1.00	0.10
13	9.00	4.00	16.00	1.77
Chi Square (X^2) = $\sum(O-E)^2/E$				17.22

Source: conceived from table 27(Chi square test)

Degree of freedom = (c-1) (r-1) = (3-1) (8-1) = 2(7) = 14

Our Chi-square test is ($X^2 = 17.22$), our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.02), degree of freedom is (DF 14) and with a probability level of 18.151 on the Chi square distribution table (probability level or alpha). Comparing the calculated chi-square value (17.22) with the critical value (18.151) indicates that the calculated value is less than the critical value at 5% level of significance and 14 degree of freedom. This leads us to reject the

null hypothesis (H_0); there are no types of TFMs in NSD while validating the alternative hypothesis (H_1) stating that there are different types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD.

The first hypothesis was intended to identify the types of TFMs in NSD. The result from the field revealed that there are about eight types of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD, with movement for trade as the most dominant type.

4.2.2. Verification of the 2nd hypothesis

- **Hull hypothesis (H_0);** there are no factors that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD
- **Alternative hypothesis (H_1);** There are factors that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD

The contingency table below shows the factors that influence TFMs in NSD. There are; economic, socio-cultural, historical, political and environmental factors.

Table 26: Contingency table identifying the factors that influence TFMs in NSD

Parameter (factors)	Clans			Total
	Mfumte	Yamba	Mbaw	
Economic	22	18	34	74
Socio-cultural	10	16	08	34
Historical	07	08	04	19
Political	05	05	07	17
Environmental	02	02	05	09
Total	46	49	58	153

Source: analysis from questionnaires

From the above table representing the factors the influence of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD, a chi square distribution table is drawn with the observation (O), expected frequencies (E), Residual (O-E) and then the residual square $(O-E)^2$, divided by expected $(O-E)^2 / E$ and sum which gives the Chi-Square value.

Table 27:Chi square distribution table testing hypothesis 2

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
22	22.25	-0.25	0.06	0.00
18	23.69	-5.69	32.37	1.36
34	28.05	5.95	35.40	1.26
10	10.22	-0.22	0.04	0.00
16	10.88	5.12	26.21	2.41
08	12.88	-4.88	23.81	1.85
07	5.71	1.29	1.66	0.29
08	12.74	-4.74	22.46	1.76
04	7.20	-3.20	10.24	1.42
05	5.11	-0.11	0.01	0.00
05	5.44	-0.44	0.19	0.03
07	6.44	0.56	0.31	0.05
02	2.70	-0.7	0.49	0.18
02	2.88	-0.88	0.77	0.26
05	3.41	1.59	2.52	0.74
Chi Square (X^2) = $\sum(O-E)^2/E$				11.61

Source: conceived from table 29(Chi square test)

Degree of freedom = (c-1) (r-1) = (3-1) (5-1) = 2(4) = 08

Our Chi-square test is ($X^2 = 11.61$), our predetermined alpha level of significance (0.02), degree of freedom is (DF 8) and with a probability level of 13.362 on the Chi square distribution table (probability level or alpha). Comparing the calculated chi-square value (11.61) with the critical value (17.535) indicates that the calculated value is less than the critical value at 5% level of significance and 08 degree of freedom. This leads us to reject the null hypothesis (H_0); there are no factors that influence TFMs in NSD while validating the alternative hypothesis (H_1) stating that there are factors that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD.

The second hypothesis was intended to identify the factors that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD. The result from the field revealed that there are so many factors, group under economic, socio-cultural, historical, political and environmental that influence TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD, with economic as the most dominant factor.

4.2.3. Verification of the 3rd hypothesis

- **Null hypothesis (H₀);** there are no negative impacts resulting from TFMs long the Cameroon-Nigeria border on the economy of NSD
- **Alternative hypothesis (H₁);** There are negative impacts of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigerian border on the economy of NSD

The contingency table below shows the negative impact of TFMs on the economy of NSD, grouped under economic and socio-cultural.

Table 28: Contingency table on the negative effects of TFM in NSD

Parameter (negative impacts of TFMs)	Clans			Total
	Yamba	Mfumte	Mbaw	
Economic	15	16	21	52
Social	29	39	33	101
Total	44	55	54	153

Source: analysis of data collected in 2016

From the above table representing the factors the influence of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD, a chi square distribution table is drawn with the observation (O), expected frequencies (E), Residual (O-E) and then the residual square (O-E)², divided by expected (O-E)²/E and sum which gives the Chi-Square value.

Table 29: Chi square distribution table testing hypothesis 3

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
15	14.95	0.05	0.00	0.00
16	18.69	-2.69	7.24	0.38
21	18.35	2.65	7.02	0.38
29	29.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00
39	36.30	2.7	7.29	0.20
33	35.64	-2.64	6.96	0.19
Chi Square (X ²) = Σ(O-E) ² /E				1.15

The above table representing the negative impacts of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD. Of the negative impacts, the spread of STDs dominates, followed by smuggling, farmer grazer conflicts and so on. These problems have serious consequences on

the economy of the sub-division and beyond for it stiffens development. To mitigate the effects of TFMs in the sub-division, a lot of recommendations were made by respondents, the local and administrative authorities concern in the region

4.3. Perspectives

The purpose for this study was to identify the impact of TFMs along the Cameroon-Nigeria border in NSD. Through the study, some loopholes or hindrances or negative effects of TFMs were identified and some recommendations were made to ameliorate cross-border movements the impact of the movements on the economy of NSD.

4.3.1. Recommendations to the administrative bodies

➤ The construction or rehabilitation of the roads linking neighbouring Nigeria through NSD

The government (main and local) should endeavour to tare or rehabilitate the different stretches of road that link Nigeria through NSD. These roads are seasonal and have been in the current state before and after independence. The rehabilitation of these roads and the construction of bridges over rivers Donga and Mantung will facilitate TFMs in terms of efficiency (Time, cost and volume of movements). “Where a *road* passes, development follows”

➤ Increase the number of BOs

The government, through competitive entrance exams should recruit and deploy more forces of law and order (police, custom, gendarme and even the military) to effectively cover and monitor the very vast and porous nature of the border of NSD with Nigeria. This will help reduce the rate smuggling/trafficking of contraband and roadside banditry

➤ Creation of higher institutions

The government should open up high institutions of learning (technical and general universities) as well as vocational training centres so that most youths of the region can enrol in them upon graduation from high school. Individuals of good will should also be encouraged to do same and set a moderate fee for the indigenes. This will reduce the number of students that move over to Nigeria after completing high school in NSD

➤ **The council should embark on sustainable developmental projects**

The council should exploit the rich natural and human resources of the region and establish sustainable developmental projects that will create employment. This will reduce the number of youths that move out of the region and to Nigeria in particular in search for greener pasture

➤ **Increase sensitisation programmes**

The administrative authorities and other stake holders should sensitize the mass about the ills or effects of unlawful practises such as smuggling, farmer grazer conflicts and STDs. This will help curb the negative impacts of TFMs on the economy of the region

➤ **Improve the health sector**

Although there have been improvement in the health sector over the years, like “Oliver Twist” more health units should be created to serve the ever increasing demand. Just about seven integrated health state health units exist that serves about 42 villages of the sub-division as well as patients from neighbouring Nigeria. Also, the existing health units should be highly equipped with medical personnel and modern equipment to handle complex cases from the region and beyond.

➤ **Reduce the number of check points along the roads**

The administrative authorities should reduce the number of check points along the different stretch of roads or they should caution the element at the check point to principally reduce the tariffs demanded from the traders in particular. This will in turn reduce the prices of goods in circulation and increase the ability to purchase the goods

➤ **Electrification of the Sub-division**

NSD is not only a border sub-division but the oldest in Cameroon (created since 1963) still without electricity. The sub division should be electrified, particularly key settlement and some border villages. This will reduce the rate of cross border crime and other criminal activities in the region. It will also increase the living standards of the inhabitants of the region.

➤ **To end the Anglophone crisis**

The government as the guarantor of peace and national integrity of the country should engage the actors involved in the crisis in a dialogue for a lasting solution to be arrived. This will

bring back life to cross border activities in Nwa and thus continue to spur the development of the region and beyond

4.3.2. Recommendations for/to Nigeria migrants

➤ Bureaucracy in the acquisition of resident permits

The administrative bottle necks or bureaucracy associated with the acquisition of resident permits should be reduced, coupled with extra exorbitant charges attached to it. This will ensure comfort to Nigerian migrants in the region.

➤ Stop the constant rate of harassments within the sub-division

The constant rate of harassment of Nigerians to present their identification document should be stopped. This will send a positive note to other migrants who intend to exploit the advantages of TFMs, thus promoting interchange.

4.3.3. Recommendation to farmers

Farmers should form cooperatives or a farmer union that will assist them in negotiating market price against Nigerian buyers. Such cooperatives will equally assist them in the purchase and supply of farm inputs at affordable prices. This will boost production thus meeting up with the increasing demand of their products from Nigeria

4.3.4. Recommendations to Fons in zones offered to Nigerian immigrant grazers

➤ To the grazers on transhumance

Nigerian migrants on transhumance should be levied huge fines by the government if they fail to respect the grazing zone offered to them by the competent authorities. This will reduce the rate of farmer grazer conflicts in the regions

➤ To arable farmers

Those with farms around grazing grounds are encouraged to mount up fences to inhibit the cattle from straying into their farms. They should equally practice the *alliance farming system* (this is a system where the arable and the pastoral farmer agree that after harvesting of crops, the cattle are allowed to graze on the farm) which will benefit both the arable and the pastoral farmer.

If the above suggestions are implemented, reduce the negative effects of TFMs or the difficulties encountered by those in transit and increase the positive impacts of TFMs toward the development of NSD.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1:QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEW

Research questionnaire on “**TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION.**” This questionnaire has been designed to satisfy the need for academic research. The data gotten from this will be used in evaluating the consequences of trans-frontier movements on the economy of Nwa sub-division. Any information disclosed will be used exclusively for this purpose.

This questionnaire is guarded by three specific research questions;

- What types of movements occur between the boundary of Nwa Sub-division and Nigeria?
- What factors are responsible for trans-frontier movements along the Cameroon Nigerian border?
- There exist negative impacts from trans-frontier movements between Cameroon and Nigeria on the economy of Nwa sub division.

Data will be collected using a random approach.

Please tick your responses where boxes are provided and write them where there are lines.

General information about the respondent

1. Name of village or region of origin.....
2. Age of respondent; a) 15-20[] b) 30-39[] c) 40-59[] d) 60+[]
3. Sex; male [] Female[]
4. Marital status; Single [] Married[] Divorced[] Widowed[]
5. Number of children.....
6. Level of education; primary [] Secondary[] University[] Others[]
7. Are you an alien? Yes [] No[]
8. If Yes, from which country? Nigeria[] Ghana[] Others[]
9. What is your present occupation?.....
10. How many years have you been using the boder?
1-5 yrs [] 1-10 yrs [] 11-15 yrs [] 16-20 yrs[] 20 years+ []
11. What is purpose for movement?
Trade [], Health [], Labor [], Education [], Others []
Justify or give reasons for your choice above
.....
.....
12. Which transport mode do you frequently use?
Car [], Bike [], Foot [], Combine []
13. Which language do you mostly use?
English (pidgin)/ [], Igbo [], Hausa [], Fulani []
14. Do you encounter difficulties in transit? Yes [], No []
-If yes, what types of difficulty(s)
Poor road network [], many checkpoints [], discrimination [], language barrier [], others
-How do you overcome the difficulty (s)?

.....
.....
-What do you think should be done to address the difficulties?
.....
.....
.....

15. Does this cross-border movement in any way improve your life and that of your community in general? Yes [] No []
-If yes, in which ways?
Create employment [], provision of goods [], infrastructural development [], others []
-Justify your choice above
.....
.....

Questionnaire to border control Officials

16. How can you consider this border region with Nigeria?
Open [] Close [] Porous []
17. What is the rate of cross border activities?
High [] Average [] low []
18. What type of cross border movement is dominant?
Commercial [] Leisure [] Refugeeism [] labour [] Others []
- What can be the average of your decision above?
9/10 [] 7/10 [] 5/10 [] I do not know []
- Are the cross border movements active all year round or seasonal?
- What can be the possible reason of your choice above? _____
19. What do you think motivates your respond above?
20. Do you record all types or forms of movement? Yes [] No []
- If no, why? _____
21. Is the government and Nwa Sub division actually benefiting from trans-frontier activities?
Yes []
No []
- If yes, how?
..... I
f no, what should be done to increase benefits
22. Do you catch cases of illegal trans-frontier activities? Yes [] No []
- If yes, what type of good is mostly traded like this.....
23. Are you aware of smuggling across the border? Yes [] No []
- If yes, what type of good is mostly smuggled?
Consumer goods [] Drugs/arms [] Others []
24. What do you think should be done to curb smuggling
25. Are border activities affected by the current Anglophone crisis? Yes [] No []

Questionnaires to Refugees.

26. For how many years have you been staying in Cameroon?.....
27. What brought you to Cameroon? Tribal wars [] Religious wars [] natural disasters [] political persecution []
28. Is your relationship with the natives peaceful? Yes [] No []
- If no, what are those disturbing issues in Cameroon?

Harassment [] Discrimination[] Others[]

Give a possible reason for your choice above_____

- If yes, what are those aspects you can proudly praise Cameroonians for;
Peaceful[] Hospitality [], Good[]

29. Do you in anyway get involved in any problem with the natives/authorities of this locality?
Yes[] No[]

- If yes what type?

Theft [] non possession of identification document[] burning of native's farm land[]
accidental encroachment of cattle into native's farmland[]

- How is such problem resolved?

30. What type of activities do you carry on in Cameroon?

Trade[] Rearing[] Farming[] others[]

31. Through this/these activities, do you think you are contributing to the development of
Cameroon? Yes[] No[]

- If yes, how?

32. What do you recommend the government to do in order to help you out?

Questionnaires on Traders

33. How many years have you been trading along the frontiers?,,,,,,

34. What types of goods do you mostly import from Nigeria?

Electronics[] locomotives[] dresses/shoes[] Others[]

- Why? Cheap[] Easily accessible[] Durable[] Others[]

35. In return do you purchase goods in Cameroon and take to Nigeria? Yes [] No []

- If yes, what type of goods (food stuffs)

Rice [], Beans [], Pepper [], palm oil [], plantain [] others []

36. Which currency do you mostly use

FCFA [], Naira [], Both []

37. Does the deterioration in diplomatic relationship between Cameroon and Nigeria influence
trade across their common borders? Yes [], No[], I do not know []

38. Are you marginalized when trading in Nigeria? Yes[]No[]

- If yes, why? Deterioration in diplomacy[] Inter-tribal wars[] Conflicts with law
enforcement officials[] others[].

39. Do you suffer harassment in Nigerian markets? Yes[]No[]

- If yes, why? Deterioration in diplomacy[] Inter-tribal wars [] Conflicts with law
enforcement officials [] others[]

40. Do you occasionally smuggle goods from Nigeria into Cameroon? Yes [] No []

- If yes, why?

- If No, why?

41. Do you use mobile phones to obtain business information? Yes [] No []

- Apart from a mobile phone, what other means do you use to do business across the
border or obtain business information?
.....

42. In your opinion, what are the negative effects of TFMs on the economy of NSD?

Proliferation of Nigerians goods at the detriment of Cameroonian made goods []

Loss of government revenue through smuggling []

Spread of crime []

Demographic pressure []

43. What do you suggest be put in place in order to improve on your activity, that will also
benefit the economy of NSD

44. In the current Anglophone crisis in any way affect your business? Yes [] No []
If yes, what do you propose should be done?

Questionnaire to Nigerian migrants

- 45. How many yes have you been in Cameroon?
- 46. Are you married? If yes to a Cameroonian or a Nigerian?
- 47. What do you use and an identification document?
National Identity Card [], Resident permit [], Pass []
- 48. What is your occupation?
 - If it is business, what is your specific line of business?
 - If you are famer, which product do you farm? What quantity of land do you use? What is your market outlet?
- 49. Why do you prefer Cameroon? Peace [], cultural ties[], business advantages[] good transport network [] others[]
- 50. As an alien are you harassed in Cameroon? yes[] No[]
 - If yes, why?
- 51. How can you evaluate your level of interaction with Cameroonians?
Low [] Average [] High [] I do not know []
- 52. Do you contribute to the development of the NSD? Yes[] No []
 - If yes how?
 - If no, why?
- 53. Do you plan to naturalise or to return?
 - If to naturalise, why?
 - If to return, why?
- 54. In your opinion, what are the negative effects of TFMs in NSD?
Dwindling culture and tradition [], spread of crime [], spread of STDs [], demographic pressure []
 - Justify or give reason(s) for your choice above
- 55. Are you in any way affected by the current Anglophone crisis? Yes [] No[]
If yes, what do you suggest can be done to put an end to the crisis?

Questionnaires on educational migrants

- 56. Which level of education did you go to attain in Nigeria? Primary[], secondary[], higher institution[]
- 57. What caused you to leave? accessibility[] less costly[] cultural ties[] language barrier[] others[]
Justify your decision above
.....
.....
- 58. After your education do you intend to come back and pick a job or establish in your locality? Yes[] No[]
- 59. Give reason for your choose above
.....
.....
- 60. Dou you return home during holidays? Yes [] No []
- 61. What will you encourage the main and the local government do to prevent other Cameroonians from preferring Nigeria for education?

-
-
62. your opinion, what are the negative effects of TFMs on the economy of NSD
Brain drain [], spread of crime [], Spread of STDs [], Dwindling cultural and traditional values []
63. Are you in any way affected by the current Anglophone crisis? Yes [] No []
If yes, what do you suggest can be done to put an end to the crisis?

Questionnaire for labor migrants

64. Why do you choose to move over?
Limited jobs [], well paid [], others []
- Justify or give reason (s) to support your choice above
- Apart from your choice above, what else motivates you?
Family ties [], language [], distance [] other connections []
65. How are you informed about job opportunities?
Calls from friends [] calls from family members [], calls from job providers [] others []
66. What is usually your duration in Nigeria?
1-2 weeks [], 3-4 weeks [], more than 4 weeks [] it depends on the job []
- How regular do you move for labor?
67. Do you occasionally visit Cameroon while on a job in Nigeria?
Yes [] No []
68. How do you use the money earned in the development of your family and your community in general?
69. In your opinion, what are the negative effects of TFMs in NSD?
Brain drain/loss of active population [], spread of crime [], spread of STDs [] dwindling cultural and traditional values []
70. What to you propose is done to limit your desire to migrate for labor?
71. Are you in any way affected by the current Anglophone crisis? Yes [] No []
If yes, what do you suggest can be done to put an end to the crisis?

I. INTERVIEW WITH FONS OF REGIONS WHERE REFUGEE GRAZERS ARE SETTLED

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the relationship between natives and settled refugees in Nwa Sub-division. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential.

1. Did you fully accept for part of you locality or land to be given the refugees by the competent authorities?
2. Are you satisfied with their presence or you people get into conflict with them?
3. What is usually the cause of the conflict?
4. If yes, how many have you registered?
5. How do you people and your handle the problem?
6. Do you all get a desired solution?
7. What do you propose should be done to ensure a conflict free environment?

II. INTERVIEW WITH FONS OF REGIONS WHERE SEASONAL GRAZERS FROM NIGERIA ARE ALLOWED TO GRAZE

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the relationship between natives and settled refugees in Nwa Sub-division. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential

1. Did you fully accept for part of you locality or land to be given to Nigerian nomads by the competent authorities as a grazing land?
2. Do the nomads respect the grazing sites or they encroach into native’s land and what becomes the end results
3. In times of conflict, how do you handle the problem?
4. Do you people get the desired response?
5. What proposals or recommendations can you give?

III. INTERVIEW WITH LIVING ARCHIVES ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NSD AND NIGERIA

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the relationship between natives and settled refugees in Nwa Sub-division. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential

1. What was the level of interaction during you youthful age and as of present, has it reduced, increase or the same?
2. How can you categorize the types of movement during your active age?
3. What factors accounted for the movements across the border?
4. What was your level of satisfaction with the border movements during your active age and what is the present level?
5. What is the degree at which the sub division has benefited from the cross border movement? That is, positive and negative impacts

IV. INTERVIEW WITH HEALTH OFFICIALS

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the health conditions in Nwa Sub-division. I will equally visit existing archives of the health unit. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential

1. Is the rate at which you attain to patients high or low
2. Do you consult non Cameroonian patients? Yes or no
If yes of which nationality and sex?
3. What type of illnesses do they mostly suffer from?

4. Can you possibly say why they choose to be consulted or treated here?
5. Apart from foreigners, which disease do locals mostly suffer from?
6. Which is the age group sex that is mostly affected?
7. What proposal can you make to improve the condition of this health unit?

I. INTERVIEW WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF NWA RURAL COUNCIL

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the relationship between natives and settled refugees on one hand and Nigerian migrants on other in Nwa Sub-division. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential

0. What are the benefit of TFMs on the economy of NSD
1. Being one of the oldest sub-division in Cameroon, has the region adequately benefited from TFMs?
2. Have the council and other partners realize some projects in the sub division because it is a border region? If yes which. If no, why?
3. What are the major negative concerns of TFMs on the economy of NSD and how do you handle and perceive to handle some of the concerns
4. Does the current Anglophone crisis negatively affect TFMs in Nwa?
5. What do you propose can be done to put an immediate end to the conflict?

I. INTERVIEW WITH SOME FARMERS

Note to respondent

The aim of this interview is to enable data to be collected in order to assess the relationship between natives and settled refugees on one hand and Nigerian migrants on other in Nwa Sub-division. This information is needed in order to complete the requirement for the award of a Master Degree in Geography on the topic **TRANS-FRONTIER MOVEMENTS ALONG THE CAMEROON-NIGERIAN BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NWA SUB-DIVISION** “from the University of Yaounde I. The information you will give shall remain very confidential

0. Which arable crop type do you cultivate?
1. For how long have you been into the activity?
2. Who are your potential buyers or which is your market outlet?
3. Do dynamics in cross-border movements affects your output?
4. Over the years have there been an increase of your cultivable land and output of your product? If yes, what proportions?
5. Is this increase driven by increase in demand in your major market?
6. Are you able to match supply with demand? If no, what else do you need to do?
7. What can the local authorities do to help increase your level of productivity?

APPENDIX 2: "Laissez Passer" used across the border in Nwa

NIGERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE
SERVICE DEL'IMMIGRATION AU' NIGERIA

IMM/GOA/TR/LP.....016

Photo

THE NATIONAL SECURITY OFFICER
REPUBLIC OF
CAMBODIA

(TRAVELINGS PASS/LAISSEZ PASSER)

SURNAME (NOM) Hamady

OTHER NAMES (PRENOMS) AL SHAY

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 1992/PANSO

NATIONALITY (NATIONALITE): NIGERIA

OCCUPATION (PROFESSION): WAUSE WIFE

PURPOSE OF VISIT: Treatment

ACCOMPANIED BY 1: /

2: /

DESTINATION: TABASHID

DURATION OF VISIT: 90 DAYS / 3 MONTHS

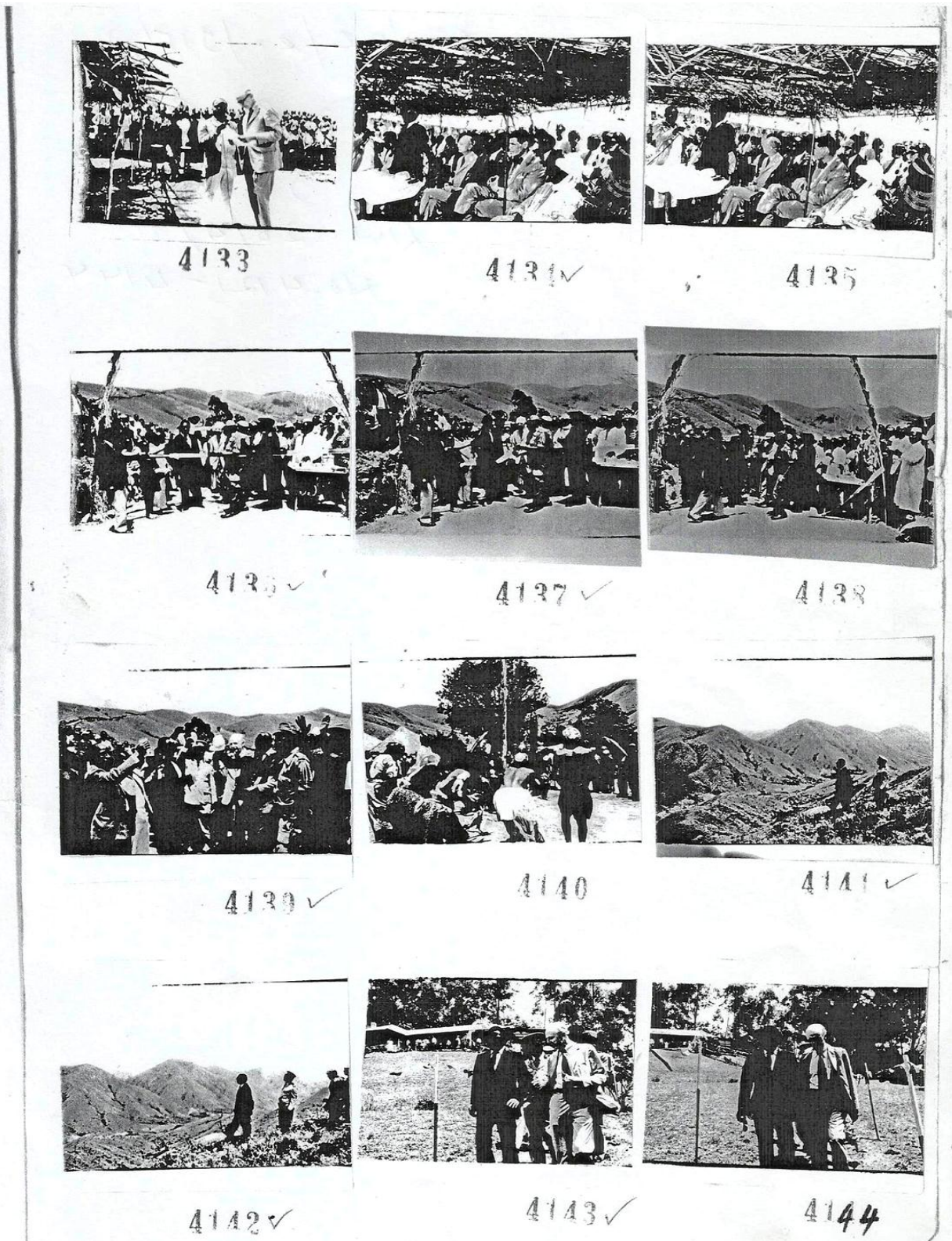
THIS PASS IS VALID FOR A SINGLE JOURNEY BETWEEN NIGERIA AND
COMBEN VALABLE POUR UN SEUL VOYAGE.

IN OFFICE IMMIGRATION SERVICE
STATION DEPARTURE
DATE 14/07/2016
OFFICER

IMMIGRATION OFFICER

Source: field work 2019

APPENDIX 4: Inauguration of the stretch of road through Rom rock



Source: Adapted from C.N Mafany, National Archives Bamenda, File No. NW/RC/A.1975/, opening of the Rom Rock road, by the governor of the Northwest province, 20/4, 1973

APPENDIX 5: Chi Squared Critical Values Distribution Table

The distribution table shows the critical values for chi squared probabilities. The critical values are calculated from the probability α in column and the degrees of freedom in row of the table.

df/ α	0.995	0.99	0.975	0.95	0.90	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766
50	27.991	29.707	32.357	34.764	37.689	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490
60	35.534	37.485	40.482	43.188	46.459	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379	91.952
70	43.275	45.442	48.758	51.739	55.329	85.527	90.531	95.023	100.425	104.215
80	51.172	53.540	57.153	60.391	64.278	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321
90	59.196	61.754	65.647	69.126	73.291	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299
100	67.328	70.065	74.222	77.929	82.358	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169

Source: adopted from table 4 of Fisher and Yale's statistical tables for biological agricultural and medical research, Longman group Lit- London.