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**ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE
CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM (WEST CAMEROON):
ANALYSIS OF SECTORS, CHALLENGES AND
RESILIENCE**

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SUMMARY

DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
RESUME.....	vii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
PART 1: CHOICE OF HOST TOWN AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS IN BAFOUSSAM	25
CHAPTER 1: FACTORS OF DISPLACEMENT AND CHOICE OF HOST TOWN.....	27
CHAPTER 2: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS IN BAFOUSSAM CARRIED OUT BY IDPS	54
PART 2: CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM	77
CHAPTER 3: CHALLENGES OF THE INTEGRATION OF IDPS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM	79
CHAPTER 4: RESILIENCE AND ANTIFRAGILITY OF IDPS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM	103
CONCLUSION	122
BIBLIOGRAPHY	129
ANNEX.....	141
TABLE OF CONTENTS	151

DEDICATION

To my family.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDC: Cameroon Development Cooperation
COMINSUD: Community Initiative for Sustainable Development
CDP: Council Development Plan
Baf: Bafoussam
DO: Divisional Officer
FGD: Focus Group Discussion
GIZ : Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GBV : Gender Base Violence
ID : Identification Document
IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IOM: International Organization for Migration
INGO: International Non-Governmental Organizations
ITC: Information and Communication Technologies
MINAS: Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEDUB: Ministry of Basic Education
MINESEC: Ministry of Secondary Education
NIS: National Institutes of Statistics
NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council
NW: North West
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
PDI: Personne Déplacée Interne
PESoP: Promoting Economic and Social Participation
PTD: Trauma and Post Traumatic Disorder
SCT: Social Contact Theory
SH: Secondary Hypothesis
SQ: Secondary Question
SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SW: South West
TED: Technology, Entertainment, and Design
UN: United Nations
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

I-TABLES

Table 1: Statistical Table of the Questionnaire Respondent (Quantitative).....	15
Table 2: Statistical table for participants in the interview	17
Table 3: IDPs' Choice of Bafoussam as Host Town	52
Table 4: Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam	68
Table 5: Synoptic View of Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs in Bafoussam.....	69
Table 6: Synoptic View of the Entrepreneurial Practices Carried out by IDPs	76
Table 7: Synoptic View of the Challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam	101
Table 8: Causes of Resilience and Antifragility of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam	115
Table 9: Number of Businesses Created by IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam	119

II-FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the town of Bafoussam, Mifi, West Cameroon.....	24
Figure 2: Diagram of IDP influx in Bafoussam since 2016.....	45
Figure 3: Map of Bafoussam, environs and border zones.....	46
Figure 4: Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs in Bafoussam.	57
Figure 5: Overall Challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam	102
Figure 6: Factors of Resilience of IDPs	113

III-IMAGES

Image 1: IDP Famers from farm to market “Marche A” Bafoussam.....	58
Image 2: Street Vending by an IDP in Bafoussam.....	60
Image 3: Traditional Dress, Tugho Design, Tamah Bafoussam 1	64
Image 4: Tailoring and Traditional Dressmaking Shop of IDP in Bafoussam	65

ABSTRACT

The Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals, forcing them to abandon their homes and sources of income. This research explores the entrepreneurial endeavors of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis who have resettled in Bafoussam, located in West Cameroon. The study investigates the specific sectors these individuals have ventured into, the obstacles they encounter, and the resilience they display in the face of adversity. For this work, the main research question was How do IDPs from the Anglophone crisis develop an entrepreneurial mindset to facilitate their integration into Bafoussam? We proceeded with the main hypothesis that the IDPs develop an entrepreneurial mindset through observation and attending seminars and workshops on entrepreneurship within the town of Bafoussam. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data gathered from surveys, group discussions, and key informant interviews, this research uncovers that IDPs in Bafoussam have diversified their entrepreneurial pursuits across various sectors such as agriculture, craftsmanship, and services. These sectors provide an opportunity for IDPs to generate income, build social networks, and regain a sense of purpose and identity. Despite their efforts, IDPs in Bafoussam encounter significant challenges that hinder their entrepreneurial endeavors. These challenges include limited access to financial resources, language barriers, and inadequate infrastructure. Additionally, IDPs face cultural and social adjustments to their new environment, which is overwhelming and stressful. However, these IDPs exhibit remarkable resilience by leveraging their skills and experiences from before the crisis to adapt to their new circumstances. They draw on their pre-crisis knowledge and skills to create new businesses and income-generating activities, often relying on informal networks and social support systems to overcome obstacles. Overall, this thesis enhances our comprehension of how IDPs integrate into entrepreneurial activities within Bafoussam and offers valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners aiming to foster sustainable development and social cohesion in post-crisis settings. The findings of this study highlight the importance of supporting IDPs' entrepreneurial endeavors through targeted policies and programs that address their specific needs and constraints. By understanding the entrepreneurial integration of IDPs in conflict-affected contexts, responses to promote sustainable development, social cohesion, and economic recovery in post-crisis settings are better tailored.

Keywords : Anglophone crisis, Entrepreneurial Integration, Internally Displaced Persons, Antifragility, Resilience

RESUME

La crise anglophone au Cameroun a entraîné le déplacement de centaines de milliers de personnes, les forçant à abandonner leurs maisons et leurs sources de revenu. Cette étude explore l'entrepreneuriat des personnes déplacées (PDI) issues de la crise anglophone qui ont trouvé refuge à Bafoussam, situé dans l'Ouest Cameroun. L'étude examine les secteurs spécifiques dans lesquels ces personnes ont investi, les obstacles qu'elles rencontrent et la résilience qu'elles démontrent face à l'adversité. En utilisant une approche mixte, combinant des données quantitatives et qualitatives recueillies par questionnaire, discussions de groupe et entretiens avec des informateurs clés, cette étude révèle que les PDI à Bafoussam ont diversifié leurs initiatives entrepreneuriales dans plusieurs secteurs tels que l'agriculture, l'artisanat et les services. Ces secteurs offrent une opportunité aux PDI de générer des revenus, de construire des réseaux sociaux et de regagner un sens d'identité. Malgré leurs efforts, les PDI à Bafoussam rencontrent des défis significatifs qui entravent leurs entreprises entrepreneuriales. Ces défis incluent la limitation d'accès aux ressources financières, les barrières linguistiques et l'infrastructure insuffisante. En outre, les PDI doivent faire face aux ajustements culturels et sociaux à leur nouvel environnement, qui est stressant et accablant. Cependant, ces PDI s'illustrent par une résilience remarquable en exploitant leurs compétences et expériences antérieures pour s'adapter à leurs nouvelles situations. Elles tirent parti de leur connaissance et de leurs compétences antérieures pour créer de nouvelles entreprises et activités génératrices de revenus, souvent en se relayant sur des réseaux informels et des systèmes de soutien social. En bref, cette mémoire élargit notre compréhension de la façon dont les PDI s'intègrent dans les activités entrepreneuriales dans le contexte du conflit et offre des insights précieux pour les décideurs politiques et les praticiens qui cherchent à promouvoir le développement durable et la cohésion sociale dans les contextes post-crise. Les résultats de cette étude mettent en avant l'importance de soutenir les initiatives entrepreneuriales des PDI par des politiques et des programmes ciblés qui répondent à leurs besoins spécifiques et aux contraintes. En comprenant l'intégration entrepreneuriale des PDI dans les contextes affectés par le conflit, nous pouvons adapter nos réponses pour promouvoir le développement durable, la cohésion sociale et la récupération économique dans les contextes post-crise.

Mots clés : Crise anglophone, Intégration entrepreneuriale, Personnes déplacées internes, Antigrabilité, Résilience

INTRODUCTION

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The Anglophones of Cameroon make up 20 per cent of the population and feel marginalized. Their frustrations surfaced dramatically in October 2016 when a series of sectoral grievances morphed into political demands, leading to strikes and riots. The Cameroon Anglophone Civil Society Consortium, an organization consisting of lawyers and teachers' trade unions in the Anglophone region of Cameroon initiated a strike, demanding the amelioration of their working conditions and the stop of Anglophone marginalization. The movement grew to the point where the government's repressive approach was no longer sufficient to calm the situation, forcing her to negotiate with Anglophone trade unions and make some concessions. But to no avail, as there will be no amicable solution between the government and the consortium members. The situation will further escalate in 2017 and separatists will begin demanding the separation of the Anglophone regions of Cameroon. Matters will get worse and it will lead to unrest and fighting between the military men and separatist fighters, thus posing security issues as a result, residents of the Anglophone regions will start fleeing to other regions of Cameroon; Centre, Littoral, and West regions precisely to cities like Yaoundé, Douala, and Bafoussam respectively. The citizens fleeing will be classified as IDPs meaning Internally Displaced Persons.

According to OCHA, there are approximately 680,000 people displaced from the two English regions as a result of the ongoing conflict (Reliefweb, 2019), UNHCR has 679,393 IDPs from the Northwest and Southwest regions (UNHCR, March 2020) to other regions of Cameroon. Looking at the social aspect of the movement, one will notice the disruption of activities of the IDPs and the struggle of the IDPs to fit into a new environment after losing everything. Some of the prominent social issues caused by the crisis are the disruption in schooling and businesses which have affected the livelihood of the population. And equally social security issues and lack of proper well-being have caused the increase in displacement of the population into other regions. The social impact of the IDPs on the relocated area is numerous and apart from population increase, there are cultural issues, housing issues, town congestion, early marriages, early pregnancy, mass unemployment, and many others. With the origin of the Anglophone crisis, it has led to ideological differences with different opinions from the Cameroon population, as a result of this ideological difference, the IDPs in the relocated areas find themselves being stigmatized with difficulty integrating within the new area. This is seen in principal towns like Bafoussam, Yaoundé, and Douala with a tremendous

increase in the population as a result of internal displacement, which also affects the population of the relocated area.

The Anglophone crisis has huge economic and financial repercussions on the population of the regions and Cameroon at large; insecurity has forced production and operational activities of the biggest companies in the region like the Cameroon Tea Estate, the Upper Nun Valley Development Authority (UNVDA), and the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) to dwindle. Exports of the major products from the region like banana, palm oil, coffee, and rice production dropped dramatically thus affecting the employment and livelihood of the population. We can't neglect the impact the crisis has on IDPs, weekly "ghost towns", restrictions on movement and insecurity are affecting business transactions through the slowed flow of goods, people, and services. Businesses and transport vehicles that refuse to respect "ghost town" days have been threatened and targeted. Consequently, as a result of the crisis, most of the IDPs lost their businesses, with some going bankrupt and others forced to start fresh or change their area of business focus. In most towns flooded with IDPs, one will notice an increase in mini trades and road trading as well as the mass availability of cheap labor. For this research, Bafoussam is the area of focus and looking at the economic aspect of Bafoussam, it is dominated by a very diverse category of businesses like agricultural activities, building construction works, arts and crafts, amongst many others. All these influence the town and the people living in it not excluding those coming from other towns. Note should equally be taken that as the IDPs relocate, they have difficulties integrating themselves in the new area in terms of social, economic, and political aspects. The IDPs in Bafoussam, constantly look for a means to integrate into the entrepreneurial space of the town to survive and make a living.

After having looked at the background of this research, a brief view into the Anglophone crisis and the tremendous impact it has had on the population so far; creating a massive outflow of the population to other towns in Cameroon in search of security and livelihood with many deciding to start over again in the relocated areas. It is necessary to study and understand how IDPs fit in the relocated areas. This research will thus focus on the entrepreneurial integration of internally displaced persons from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam (West Cameroon) taking into consideration sectors of integration, challenges faced, and resilience of the IDPs.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The observation made is that for the past years, the West region of Cameroon has been one of the highest regions hosting more than 162,000 Anglophone IDPs since the outbreak of the Anglophone crisis in late 2016. Bafoussam, the central town boarded by the NW and the SW regions of Cameroon (Anglophone zones), has seen a tremendous increase in its population since the Anglophone crisis began. With the escalation of the crisis, posing security issues, people had to run away for safety to other regions, businesses were destroyed and the population disintegrated. Bafoussam is not left out as it has witnessed a massive influx of displaced persons into the town as well as the development of new activities, an increase in economic activities, and economic integration mainly as a result of IDPs.

The IDPs have problems with disruption of their daily activities and loss of material and property. Since the crisis began, there has been a lot of aid from the government, NGOs and foreign bodies to rehabilitate IDPs. But despite all these efforts, there are still problems with integration when they get into the new area. With the incentives given at times to IDPs and other provisions, when they get finished the IDPs have no means of getting new ones. The issue of interest here is understanding how the IDPs fit in and integrate into the new community, narrowing it down to the entrepreneurial aspects of this integration among many others. The problem raised is the entrepreneurial disintegration of the IDP population caused by the crisis and the challenges the IDPs face trying to integrate themselves in the newly located areas with Bafoussam being the area of study.

III. PROBLEMATIC

The problematic is the set of problems that arise on a given subject. It's about knowledge scrutinized for falsifiability which allows the production of knowledge in the field of scientific research. This is why all scientific work, which rests on a new or old field or object, always recharges itself with a reflection, a previous production, a common thread. On this subject, Raymond QUIVY and Luc Van CAMPENHOUDT make this observation and mention that,

When a researcher begins work, it is unlikely that the subject covered has never been addressed by anyone else before, at least in part or indirectly (...) It is therefore normal for a researcher to become aware of the previous work that relates to comparable objects and that it is explicit on what brings together and what distinguishes his own work from these currents of thought. (...) It would be both absurd and presumptuous to believe that we can purely and simply pass on these contributions as if we were able to reinvent everything by ourselves

Following this logic of Raymond QUIVY and Luc Van CAMPENHOUDT, we have used several authors to better understand our object of study and make the choice of our angle of attack. The authors thus perceived the object of study from several angles that we are trying to highlight.

III.1. The distinction between IDP and refugee

IDPs are people who are forced to flee their homes due to armed conflict, generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, but who remain within their own country (OCHA). Internal displacement is often a protracted situation – many people remain in limbo for years in IDP camps, urban slums, or other areas of refuge. Most protracted displacement is due to prolonged or frozen conflicts that have not yet reached a political solution – this is also often accompanied by a lack of alignment between broader development frameworks and specific plans for internal displacement solutions. They often have little prospect of reaching a durable solution without a permanent home or sustainable livelihoods. Durable solutions for IDPs can be achieved through; Settling elsewhere in the country Integrating into the community where they are currently based and returning home.

As opposed to refugees who are people displaced from one country to another and have crossed internationally recognized state borders, internally displaced persons are defined by the 1998 UN Guiding Principles and the 2009 Kampala Convention as, “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, ” (Kampala Convention, 2009, Art 1(k)).

According to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, a "refugee" is a person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it." Subsequent international instruments (such as the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees and the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa)

have expanded this definition for some states to persons fleeing the general effects of armed conflict and/or natural disaster.

A crucial requirement to be considered a "refugee" is crossing an international border. Persons forcibly displaced from their homes who cannot or choose not to cross a border, therefore, are not considered refugees, even if they share many of the same circumstances and challenges as those who do. Unlike refugees, these internally displaced persons do not have a special status in international law with rights specific to their situation. The term "internally displaced person" is merely descriptive.

III.2. Types of Internal Displacement

Internal displacement as earlier mentioned is the forced movement of individuals within the borders of their own country due to various reasons such as conflict, natural disasters, or development projects. As recognized by the IDMC, internal displacement is categorized into three main types based on the cause:

Conflict-Induced Displacement: This type of internal displacement occurs as a result of armed conflicts, violence, or persecution within a country. Individuals are forced to flee their homes to seek safety in other regions of the same country. Conflict-induced displacement is a major driver of internal displacement globally, leading to significant humanitarian challenges.

Natural Disaster-Induced Displacement: Internal displacement caused by natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, or tsunamis is another significant category. People are compelled to leave their homes temporarily or permanently due to the destruction caused by natural calamities. This type of displacement poses challenges in terms of emergency response, shelter, and long-term recovery efforts.

Development-Induced Displacement: Development projects like infrastructural construction, urban renewal, or industrialization can also result in internal displacement. People are often forced to relocate to make way for such projects, leading to social, economic, and psychological consequences for the affected populations. Development-induced displacement is a relatively newer category compared to conflict and natural disaster-induced displacement.

These three types of internal displacement highlight the diverse causes and complexities associated with forced migration within national borders.

Internal displacement is often caused by many other factors but this research focuses on conflict-induced displacement. Research has demonstrated that displacement caused by conflict has significant social, economic, and environmental impacts. It disrupts livelihoods, increases vulnerability to mental health issues, and alters landscapes in areas affected by conflict. The movement of refugees and IDPs across borders also contributes to the spread of violence and civil unrest. Moreover, conflict-induced displacement often involves violations of human rights, including risks of violence, loss, and abuse in both the home country and host countries. The decision to flee or remain in conflict-affected areas is influenced by perceived costs and risks, which affects the size of the displaced population.

The uncertainty and difficulties faced by IDPs as they navigate displacement underscore the importance of anthropological and sociological research to understand their experiences and coping strategies. This research is crucial for developing effective policies and interventions to support displaced populations. (Adhikari, 2012; Horst & Grabska, 2015).

III.3. Interventions from the international community and the social integration of IDPs

The international community has taken action to assist IDPs in Cameroon who have been affected by the Anglophone crisis through a range of humanitarian initiatives. The crisis in Northwest and Southwest Cameroon has brought about major difficulties, such as the destruction of villages, health facilities, and essential services, further endangering the already vulnerable populations (Metuge et al., 2021). In light of these challenges, efforts have been concentrated on delivering crucial healthcare services to IDPs impacted by the conflict, with a specific focus on tackling malaria and mental health concerns (Ekezie et al., 2020).

Furthermore, cash-based approaches have been implemented as a crucial component of humanitarian responses to aid conflict-affected populations, including IDPs, in maintaining food security and meeting basic needs (Doocy & Tappis, 2017). These strategies, in conjunction with traditional in-kind food assistance, have proven to be successful in mitigating the adverse effects of conflict-induced displacement on household food security and overall well-being. Insights gained from coordinating emergency health responses in humanitarian crisis, such as those in northern Uganda, underscore the significance of establishing health clusters to ensure efficient coordination, resource mobilization, and service delivery to displaced populations. By harnessing the expertise of healthcare professionals, humanitarian organizations have been able to deliver essential healthcare services to IDPs in conflict-affected areas. The international community's response to the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has been comprehensive and

multifaceted. It includes the provision of essential healthcare services, cash-based assistance, and coordinated emergency health responses. These efforts are designed to meet the urgent needs of IDPs, strengthen their ability to cope with adversity and lessen the negative effects of conflict-induced displacement on vulnerable communities.

To effectively address the social integration of DPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, it is crucial to consider the practical implications of Social Contact Theory (SCT) by Gordon Allport. This theory greatly enhances the integration of IDPs into their host communities. By implementing a social integration policy that utilizes SCT, interactions between IDPs and the local population are facilitated, leading to increased understanding, empathy, and mutual respect. Moreover, the involvement of humanitarian missions in conflict zones, such as the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon, is essential in providing support and assistance to IDPs, as emphasized by Muntoh (2020). These missions play a vital role in addressing the needs of IDPs and helping them navigate the challenges they face in their new environments. Overall, by leveraging SCT and engaging with humanitarian missions, efforts to promote the social integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are significantly enhanced. This approach not only benefits the IDPs themselves but also contributes to building stronger, more cohesive communities in the region.

Humanitarian actors play a crucial role in promoting social cohesion, providing essential services, and facilitating community engagement initiatives to help IDPs into their new environments. By analyzing the linguistic and social dynamics of the crisis through discourse analysis of social media messages, we gain insights into the narratives and ideologies that shape perceptions of the conflict. Understanding how language is used and how social media interactions influence communication strategies helps us identify the impact of misinformation on social cohesion and integration efforts. Additionally, exploring the role of music and artistic expressions in advocating for peace and unity during the crisis can provide a platform for promoting dialogue, reconciliation, and cultural exchange (Musah, 2021).

Musical activism, in particular, is a powerful tool for conveying messages of solidarity, resilience, and hope, fostering a sense of belonging and shared identity among diverse communities affected by the conflict. By combining insights from social theories, humanitarian practices, linguistic analyses, and artistic expressions, we enrich efforts to promote the social integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, Cameroon. Emphasizing community engagement, cultural exchange, and inclusive dialogue is essential for building cohesive and resilient communities that embrace diversity and work towards sustainable peace and reconciliation.

After examining articles on the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon and IDPs from the Anglophone regions in Cameroon, one can notice that these IDPs move into various regions to sustain a living and seek security. Also, the IDPs get more minor assistance, which means they do not sustain their living or livelihood in the relocated areas. The advent of the Anglophone IDPs has increased the West region's population and the population's basic needs. To start life fresh, the IDPs turn to integrate into activities in these new areas just to survive. Note should be taken that most of these IDPs live with family members, and friends, and those with no one to stay with, live in the streets and other public places. Also, the presence of IDPs can be seen in the social aspect and economic spheres. In areas where we mostly find these IDPs, there is congestion and saturation as well as the development of new economic activities. In other to integrate, the IDPs equally face challenges at various levels, and thus they turn to look for means to survive within the environment. What then are the sectors, challenges, and resilience of the entrepreneurial integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam?

IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

After carrying out a literature review, the following are the formulation of research questions that will necessitate the carrying out of this research. They are subdivided into two categories.

IV.1. Main question

How do IDPs from the Anglophone crisis develop an entrepreneurial mindset to facilitate their integration into Bafoussam?

IV.2. Secondary questions

SQ1: What are the sectors the IDPs from the Anglophone crisis get themselves into in Bafoussam?

SQ2: What are the major obstacles to integration the IDPs from the Anglophone crisis face in Bafoussam?

SQ3: How do the strategies of resilience used by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis help them to develop their antifragility in Bafoussam?

V. HYPOTHESIS

Below is the hypothesis for the various research questions respectively.

V.1. Main hypothesis:

The IDPs develop an entrepreneurial mindset through observation and attending seminars and workshops on entrepreneurship within the town of Bafoussam.

V.2. Secondary hypothesis

SH1: The sectors the IDPs from the Anglophone crises in Bafoussam get into are agricultural, hair-dressing, furniture making, trading activities (buying and selling), construction, transportation, roadside trading, and other mini jobs.

SH2: Obstacles faced by the IDPs from the Anglophone crises in Bafoussam are Vulnerability challenges, environmental challenges, lack of capital to continue and sustain the business, high taxes, inability to acquire land, and cultural challenges.

SH3: IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam stay resilient through grant donations, subsidization, assistance from government and international organizations, NGOs and help from the local population.

VI. OBJECTIVE

It is important that we proceed with an understanding of the objective of the work, below are the objectives of this research.

VI.1. Main Objective:

To investigate the extent to which IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam develop an entrepreneurial mindset through exposure to entrepreneurship seminars and workshops within the town of Bafoussam.

VI.2. Secondary Objectives:

SO1: To identify the sectors that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam engage in, including agricultural, hair-dressing, furniture making, trading activities, construction, transportation, roadside trading, and other mini jobs.

SO2: To examine the obstacles faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, including vulnerability challenges, environmental challenges, lack of capital to

continue and sustain the business, high taxes, inability to acquire land, and cultural challenges.

SO3: To investigate the factors that enable IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam to stay resilient, including grant donations, subsidization, assistance from government and international organizations, NGOs, and help from the local population. To understand how IDPs develop an antifragility

VII. METHODOLOGY

Research requires the understanding and explanation of the problem studied, the use of a set of theoretical models, collection techniques and tools and data analysis will facilitate this process

VII.1. Theoretical models

Madeleine Grawitz defines a theory as an explanatory system that is either confirmed or refuted by experiments. It consists of structured hypothesis that must be able to be falsified through their connection to reality. The purpose of a theory is to provide a clear and organized perspective on reality, guiding us to ask the right questions that lead our investigations in the most promising directions. Theoretical frameworks illuminate our observations and understanding of the research subject, facilitating the explanation of the phenomena under study. In our research, we rely on two primary theoretical models: the migration network theory and the stakeholder theory. These frameworks serve as the foundation for our analysis and interpretation of data, guiding our exploration of the complex relationships and dynamics at play within our research subject.

VII.1.1. Migration network theory

Migration network theory addresses the cumulative causation of migration as a result of reduced social, economic, and emotional costs of migration under the formation of migration networks. It introduces a sociological dimension, the network theory improves the mechanical and economic “push and pull” conceptions that prevailed earlier, including world systems versions. Nonetheless, existing treatments of migration networks overlook the role of those networks in expanding the immigrant economy at locations of destination.

The text of Stark and Bloom (1985), stands out from the theories of microeconomics in that it introduces the notion of family strategy which emphasizes the mutual interdependence

between the migrant and his family and insists on risk management and sharing. The migration is then analyzed at the level of the household and is of a social security nature. Beyond human capital so dear to neoclassical theory, there is also the capital of networks and kinship (social capital). This approach was later generalized to research on migration in developing countries, in particular about survival strategies and the ability of migrants to become agents of change. Leaving the individualistic vision and atomistic, it becomes possible to conceive of migration as collective and family actions that connect migrants and non-migrants in a set of relationships captured by the new analyzes centered on the concept of network. Monica Boyd's text (1989) is one of the most striking in the literature on networks and gender. Its main contribution is to include the networks as links between places of departure and arrival. The networks constitute mediating factors between the structural factors (macro) and the actors (mic). In this respect, the family plays a central role. Finally, she emphasizes the relationship between gender and networks in migration, emphasizing the need to take into account the sexual division of labor and social relations of production within the company. It thus joins the distinction, stemming from the work of Burawoy (1976) and Meillassoux (1975), between the public sphere and the private sphere and especially the necessary articulation between the two to understand female migratory strategies.

The network approach is also the basis of the Massey (1990) on cumulative causation. Indeed, the concept of the network constitutes an element of the social structure from which Massey establishes a link between the network and the feedback effect on migration. After some time, through a process of circular and cumulative causality, migration is self-sustaining. Another important contribution of the text of Massey is to suggest a distinction between the processes of initiation of migration and its maintenance. First, the penetration markets in developing regions are gradually destroying the traditional community structures and thus creating local conditions conducive to migration. Only once the migration has started that "different self-feeding mechanisms operate to perpetuate and widen migration flows over time", the latter impacting in turn community structures to reinforce causality cumulatively. The existence of networks leads to the building up of social capital, a notion that allows us to understand why and how belonging to networks increases the likelihood of migrating: through the resources of networks, the costs and risks are reduced and the benefits of migration increase. The networks include many other actors who act as intermediaries, either at the borders or in the regions of the destination. These actors can be employers looking for labor migrants, but also traffickers. Thus, all the actors involved in migration networks are not

only facilitators but can also be exploiters. The numerous reports on human trafficking testify to vast networks of smugglers often linked to organizations criminal (Skeldon, 2002; Bélanger, forthcoming).

This theory helped this study to better understand the networks of displacement and understand why Bafoussam is the place destination for most IDPs

VII.1.2. The stakeholder theory

“The 21st Century is one of “Managing for Stakeholders.” The task of executives is to create as much value as possible for stakeholders without resorting to tradeoffs. Great companies endure because they manage to get stakeholder interests aligned in the same direction.” — R. Edward Freeman. The Stakeholder Theory is a view of capitalism that stresses the interconnected relationships between a business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities and others who have a stake in the organization. The theory argues that a firm should create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders.

In 1984, R. Edward Freeman originally detailed the Stakeholder Theory of organizational management and business ethics addresses morals and values in managing an organization. His award-winning book *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach* identifies and models the groups which are stakeholders of a corporation, and both describes and recommends methods by which management can give due regard to the interests of those groups. The theory has become a key consideration in the study of business ethics and has served as a platform for further study and development in the research and published work of many scholars. Since the 1980s, there has been a substantial rise in the theory’s prominence, with scholars around the world continuing to question the sustainability of focusing on shareholders’ wealth as the most fundamental objective of a business.

This theory helped us to better understand the management and organization of the various businesses IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam get themselves involved with.

VII.2. Data collection and analysis

This is about presenting the method, techniques and tools that facilitated obtaining information on the field of investigation.

VII.2.1. Data Collection

A mixed-method approach is essential for this research as it allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the entrepreneurial experiences of IDPs. Quantitative data will provide insights into the number of IDPs starting businesses, the sectors they choose, and their initial success rates. On the other hand, qualitative data gathered through interviews and focus groups will offer deeper insights into the challenges they encounter and their motivations. By combining these two methods, we paint a more detailed picture of the IDP entrepreneurial journey. Additionally, triangulating the findings from both quantitative and qualitative data enhanced the validity of the research. For example, if the quantitative data indicates high struggles in specific sectors, qualitative interviews help elucidate the underlying reasons. This comprehensive approach enabled us to capture the context, nuances, and personal stories behind the data, shedding light on the unique challenges faced by different IDPs and their resilience in overcoming them.

VII.2.1.1. Sampling

Sampling is the method by which a specific group or segment of the population is selected to represent the entire target population, known as a sample. According to Omar Aktouf, the sample is a representative group that mirrors the larger population being studied. In essence, the sample is a subset of the population that accurately reflects the characteristics of the whole.

Probability sampling was used, meaning that every member of the population had a chance of being selected. Probability sampling is the sampling technique that helps produce results representative of the whole population. In a more precise manner, simple random sampling was used for this research. This type of probability sampling ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

In the field, we faced significant challenges in determining the exact number of IDPs in Bafoussam due to the absence of a formal IDP registration system, which resulted in varying estimates from different stakeholders. To overcome this, we employed a simple random sampling technique to select a sample of 100 IDPs, ensuring that every IDP had an equal chance of participation despite the uncertainty in IDP population size in Bafoussam. A total of 100 IDPs from the NW and SW regions were selected through probability sampling for this study

in Bafoussam. The field investigation was conducted over two months. The table below provides a clear breakdown of the collected statistics.

Table 1: Statistical Table of the Questionnaire Respondent (Quantitative)

Region of origin			Inhabited district			Age range				Sex		Marital status	
W	NW	SW	Baf 1	Baf 2	Baf 3	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-75	M	F	Single	Married
2	61	37	28	44	28	40	25	29	6	52	48	28	72
Total 100													

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

It can be observed that there were more married respondents (72%) than single (28%), more men and boys (52%) than women and girls (48%). The IDPs come more from the North-West (61%) than the South-West (37%). More IDPs of Bafoussam II (44%) participated in the study than those of Bafoussam I & III (28% for each subdivision).

VII.2.1.2. Direct Observation: Naturalistic Observation

Direct observation in research entails researchers being physically present in the field or research location to witness and record the phenomena under study directly. This method enables first-hand data collection by observing behaviors, interactions, or events as they unfold naturally. Direct observation proved to be a valuable research technique for this study. By actively engaging in the data collection process through direct observation, we captured nuanced details and complexities that may not have been apparent through other research methods. This approach allowed for a more in-depth understanding of the subject matter and provided a richer dataset for analysis. Speaking of direct observation, Raymond QUIVY and Luc Van CAMPENHOUDT believe that “*Direct observation methods constitute the only research methods that capture behaviors as they occur without the intermediary of a document or testimony*”. It is a technique which involves direct contact between the researcher with reality in observation in its natural environment through recording and description of events. There is therefore a real immersion of the researcher in his field and very often, he is a real actor in aspects or situations linked to his object of study.

Naturalistic observation refers to observing subjects in their usual environment without interference or manipulation, often used to study behavior in real-life settings. Naturalistic observation played a crucial role in enhancing our research on the integration of IDPs into the entrepreneurial landscape of Bafoussam. By immersing ourselves in markets, business districts, and workplaces, we were able to gain firsthand insights into the local business environment. This involved closely observing the types of businesses that thrived, the prevalence of the informal economy, and the overall economic conditions IDPs face. Through this type of observation, we were able to uncover unexpected challenges encountered by IDPs in their entrepreneurial endeavors. For example, we witnessed firsthand how limited access to capital hindered the growth of certain businesses, or how language barriers affected customer interactions. Additionally, observing a successful IDP-run business validated the data gathered through interviews and bolstered our research's credibility. Observing the interactions between IDP entrepreneurs and their customers or local officials allowed us to pick up on subtle non-verbal cues, such as discrimination or trust, that may not have been captured in interviews alone. By combining direct observation with other research methods, we were able to gain a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the challenges and successes experienced by IDP entrepreneurs in Bafoussam.

VII.2.1.3. Interview: In-depth Interview

It is a special type of research technique that, for the researcher consists of obtaining information from interviews through a more or less communication situation either directive or free. This information is based on opinions, perceptions, interpretations, experiences, and situations. The interview is based on principles aimed at avoiding the influence of the investigator and therefore remains subject to the demands of the scientific mind. According to Krawitz, an interview is *“a process of a scientific investigation using a process of verbal communication to collect information, about a set goal.”* Interview distinguishes itself from other data collection instruments by:

- The implementation of the communication and interaction process.
- The wealth of information collected.
- Low standardization.
- The quality of information collected.

The type of interview used here was an in-depth interview, usually, this type of technique is used in interviews with participants who have a personal experience or experience

that contributes to improving knowledge of aspects of the research undertaken. A trained interviewer uses an established list of questions open for most parts that will be asked of the interviewee. The in-depth interview gave the interviewee a lot of ways to express his/her views. Interviews for this research were between 20 to 40 minutes and sometimes longer say an hour or more depending on the participant’s interest in the topic. This technique allowed us to obtain a detailed description of the individual’s experience.

For this research, some criteria were used to get key informants for the interviews which are as follows:

- The person must be an IDP from the English-speaking regions of Cameroon if possible who has moved as a result of the crisis.
- The person must be resident in Bafoussam.
- The person must be carrying out his/her activities within the town of Bafoussam.
- The person must be mentally stable.
- Must be a stakeholder in Bafoussam.

The statistical table below shows the demographic distribution of interview participants, identified using the snowball sampling method.

Table 2: Statistical table for participants in the interview

Place of Interview	Number of participants		Category of the person interviewed		
	Male	Female	IDP	Non-IDPs	Stakeholders
Bafoussam 1	9	10	10	2	7
Bfoussam 2	7	3	7	2	1
Bafoussam 3	6	2	6	0	2
Total	37 participants ➤		23 IDPs	4 Non-IDPs	10 Stakeholders

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

VII.2.1.4. Documentary research

According to Scott & Marshall (2015), Documentary Research is *"Research that uses personal and official documents as a source material. Documents... may include such things as*

newspapers, diaries, stamps, directories, handbills, maps, government statistical publications, photographs, paintings, gramophone records, tapes, and computer files."

Documentary research proved to be an important tool in enhancing our investigation into the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. By looking into government reports, news articles, and publications from NGOs, we were able to gain a deeper understanding of the historical background of the Anglophone crisis, displacement trends, and the current socio-economic landscape in Bafoussam. This contextual knowledge was essential in comprehending the obstacles and opportunities that IDPs encounter as they venture into entrepreneurship. Additionally, these documents, in conjunction with reports and websites from NGOs, shed light on existing policies and programs related to IDP integration and business development. Through analysis, we were able to identify the support systems available (or lacking) for IDPs, potentially pinpointing areas where our research could make a meaningful impact.

VII.2.1.5. Questionnaire: Face-to-Face Administration

Questionnaires are frequently used in quantitative research. A questionnaire is a series of questions asked to individuals to obtain statistically useful information about a given topic. When properly constructed and responsibly administered, questionnaires become a vital instrument by which statements can be made about specific groups or people or entire populations. They are a valuable method of collecting a wide range of information from a large number of individuals, often referred to as respondents. Adequate questionnaire construction is critical to the success of a survey. Appropriate questions, correct ordering of questions, correct scaling, or good questionnaire format can make the survey worthwhile, as it may accurately reflect the views and opinions of the participants. A useful method for checking a questionnaire and making sure it is accurately capturing the intended information is to pre-test among a smaller subset of target respondents.

In this research, a face-to-face administration of the questionnaire was employed, where we personally delivered and guided respondents through the questionnaire. This method allowed for real-time clarification of any questions, ensuring better understanding and more accurate responses. Additionally, face-to-face interaction typically yielded higher response rates. The questionnaire helped us to extract data from 100 respondents (See Table 1)

VII.2.2. The Techniques of data analysis

For data analysis in this research project, we utilized a mixed methods approach incorporating content analysis and SPSS. This combination allowed for a comprehensive examination of the data, providing a more thorough understanding of the research findings.

VII.2.2.1. Content Analysis

This is one of the qualitative techniques used in the social sciences and humanities. A content analysis consists of a systematic and methodical examination of textual or visual documents. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of certain words, themes, or concepts. As an example, researchers can evaluate language used within a news article to search for bias or partiality. Researchers can then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time surrounding the text.

Sources of data could be from interviews, open-ended questions, field research notes, conversations, or any occurrence of communicative language (such as books, essays, discussions, newspaper headlines, speeches, media, and historical documents). A single study may analyze various forms of text in its analysis. To analyze the text using content analysis, the text must be coded, or broken down, into manageable code categories for analysis (i.e. “codes”). Once the text is coded into code categories, the codes can then be further categorized into “code categories” to summarize data even further. For a better understanding; *“An interpretive and naturalistic approach. It is both observational and narrative in nature and relies less on the experimental elements normally associated with scientific research (reliability, validity, and generalizability)”* (from Ethnography, Observational Research, and Narrative Inquiry, 1994-2012).

At the end of the research, content analysis was used in analyzing the data collected in the field in order to give an objective analysis of the data collected by identifying the intentions, focus or communication trends of the individual, group or institution, describing attitudinal and behavioral responses to communications, determine the psychological or emotional state of persons or groups, analyze focus group interviews and open-ended questions to complement quantitative data.

VII.2.2.2. Descriptive analysis: Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

Descriptive analysis is a method of data research that involves describing, illustrating, or summarizing data points in order to identify patterns that meet the criteria of the data. It is a valuable technique for identifying patterns and relationships using both current and historical data, making it a fundamental aspect of data analysis. This type of analysis is particularly useful for examining changes over time, as it serves as a starting point for further investigation to inform decision-making. When conducted systematically, descriptive analysis is not difficult or tedious. It provides a solid foundation for more in-depth analysis and can help uncover valuable insights from the data. Descriptive analysis in research involves a systematic approach aimed at thoroughly examining and presenting facts and meanings within a study. This method allows researchers to explore data in depth, identifying patterns, trends, and relationships that provide a deeper understanding of the subject being studied. Descriptive analysis is widely used across various disciplines, such as psychology, education, and social sciences, to describe naturalistic observations, integrate different analyses, compare outcomes, and present research findings in a clear and interpreted format. This method is particularly important for providing a detailed examination of data, revealing general tendencies, and evaluating research results within a specific field or discipline. Researchers use a systematic compilation method to uncover overarching trends and outcomes related to a particular subject, making descriptive analysis an essential tool in the research process.

Researchers use SPSS to perform statistical analysis. As the name suggests, SPSS statistics software is used to perform only statistical operations. SPSS software is used to perform quantitative analysis and is used as a complete statistical package that is based on a point-and-click interface. Researchers have widely used this software to perform quantitative analysis since its development in the 1960s by Norman H. SPSS will be used in this research in analyzing the quantitative data

VIII. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Defining the concepts helps clarify the subject and better defines the study. For this study, the following concepts were defined: Anglophone crisis, antifragility, entrepreneurial integration, internally displaced persons and resilience.

VIII.1. Anglophone crisis

The Anglophone Crisis is a continuing armed conflict between the Cameroon government and Anglophone separatists in the English-speaking Northwest and Southwest regions of the country. This crisis originated in October 2016 when Anglophone teachers and lawyers voiced their opposition to the government's decision to appoint French-speaking judges, teachers, and implement French-language procedures in Anglophone schools and courts. Following the government's crackdown on protests in 2016-17, separatists in the Anglophone regions initiated a guerrilla warfare campaign and proclaimed independence in October 2017.

VIII.2. Antifragility

Antifragility is a concept that goes beyond mere resilience or robustness. It refers to systems or entities that not only withstand stress, volatility, or disorder but thrive under such conditions, leading to an enhancement in their capabilities, resilience, and robustness (Lichtman et al., 2018). Unlike systems that are simply resilient or robust, antifragile systems excel in the face of uncertainty and chaos, gaining strength and improving their performance when exposed to external disturbances (Corvello et al., 2022; Equihua et al., 2020). This unique property enables antifragile systems to adapt, evolve, and become stronger in the presence of adversity, making them more resistant to future shocks (Equihua et al., 2020).

Antifragility is characterized by the ability to absorb shocks, learn from disruptions, and utilize them as opportunities for growth and development. It involves embracing disorder, volatility, and uncertainty as mechanisms for building resilience and enhancing performance. Antifragile systems not only recover from disturbances but also leverage these challenges to create muscle memory and enhance their overall functioning. Furthermore, antifragility surpasses traditional notions of resilience and robustness by emphasizing the capacity of systems to not only withstand stress but to benefit from it. This concept recognizes that volatility and adaptations are inherent aspects of complex systems and underscores the significance of learning from disruptions rather than striving to return to a pre-disturbance state.

Antifragility represents a paradigm shift in understanding how systems can not only survive but thrive amidst uncertainty and chaos. It underscores the importance of viewing challenges as opportunities for growth and improvement, highlighting the transformative power of leveraging disruptions for the betterment of systems.

VIII.3. Entrepreneurial Integration

Entrepreneurial integration is the process of incorporating entrepreneurial elements, practices, and capabilities into different contexts to stimulate innovation and promote business success. This concept involves merging entrepreneurial principles, behaviors, and competencies into established structures or systems to encourage creativity, flexibility, and competitiveness. In their work, authors Lange & Schmidt (2020) stress the importance of entrepreneurial ecosystems in integrating entrepreneurs as crucial economic players within a larger institutional framework. They emphasize the dynamic nature of entrepreneurship as it evolves within ecosystems, emphasizing the mutual development of entrepreneurial activities and their surrounding environment.

VIII.4. Internally Displaced Persons

IDP refers to someone who has been forced to move within their own country because of conflict or disaster. IDPs, according to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, are *"persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border."* According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IDPs are individuals who have been compelled to flee their residences but have not crossed international borders in search of safety. IDPs stay within their own countries and are entitled to legal protection from their respective governments. They continue to possess all their rights and are safeguarded under human rights and international humanitarian law.

VIII.5. Resilience

Resilience is a multifaceted concept that encompasses the ability of individuals or systems to effectively navigate, adapt to, and manage significant stressors, trauma, or adversity (Windle, 2010; Cooper et al., 2022). It involves the capacity to recover from challenges, avoid negative outcomes, and continue functioning despite burdensome conditions. Resilience goes beyond simply bouncing back from setbacks; it also involves utilizing resources to protect against the negative impacts of stressors and achieve positive outcomes (Fullerton et al., 2021).

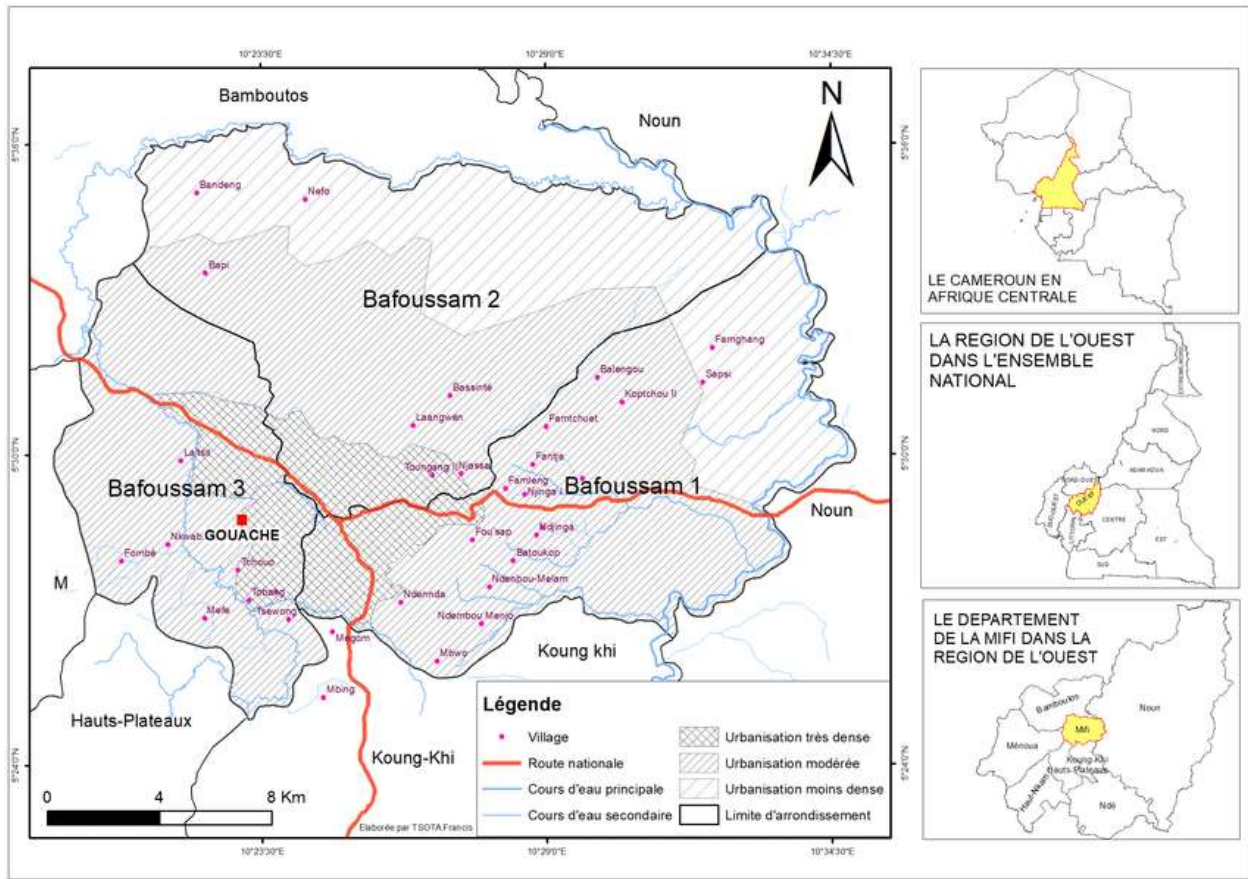
Research on resilience has progressed from viewing it as a fixed trait to recognizing it as a dynamic process that includes various elements such as adversity triggers, resilience

outcomes, mechanisms, and promoting factors (Fisher et al., 2018). Resilience is shaped by both environmental and genetic factors, emphasizing the interaction between individual characteristics and external influences in maintaining or regaining functioning in the face of adversity. Resilience is a dynamic and adaptive concept that involves effectively navigating stressors, utilizing resources, and promoting positive adaptation in the face of adversity across different levels of analysis.

IX. SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DELIMITATION OF THE WORK

In scientific research, it is essential to define the spatial-temporal boundaries of the study area. As Marcel Mauss aptly stated, "*We must above all indicate and limit the field of research to know what we are talking about.*" This emphasizes the importance of clearly defining and delimiting the scope of research in social sciences. By doing so, we avoid getting lost in confusion. Researchers must establish a clear focus and boundaries for their studies to ensure precision and clarity in their work. This study was conducted exclusively within the geographical boundaries of Cameroon, focusing specifically on the West Region. Participants in the study were drawn from the IDP population in Bafoussam. It is crucial to emphasize that the research findings are only reflective of the period from 2016, when the conflict started, until the conclusion of data collection for the study. This distinction is significant as the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon is still ongoing, and new trends may have emerged since the study was completed. The study's exploration of entrepreneurial sectors, challenges, and resilience strategies was confined to the town of Bafoussam. Bafoussam is a suitable location for studying the entrepreneurial integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis due to its proximity to the affected regions, making it easier for IDPs to relocate. The city also has a growing economy, with a large market and access to resources such as markets, transportation networks, and skilled labor. Additionally, the Cameroonian government has implemented initiatives to support IDPs, including land, financial assistance, and training. Bafoussam is also culturally diverse, allowing IDPs to integrate into local communities, and has access to international organizations, including the UNHCR, making it an attractive location for IDPs to start their new lives.

Figure 1: Location of the town of Bafoussam, Mifi, West Cameroon



Source: Francis Tsoata Tangmouo, Dec 2022, ResearchGate

X. PLAN OF WRITING AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

This research consists of two parts, the first part which is “*Factors of Internal Displacement and Entrepreneurial Dynamics in Bafoussam*”. In the first part, we have chapter one which talks about factors of internal displacement and motivation for the choice of host town and chapter two which talks about internal displacement and entrepreneurial dynamics in Bafoussam carried out by IDPs. The work proceeds to the second part of the work which is “*The Challenges and Resilience of IDPs in Bafoussam*” which has chapter three which talks about, the challenges of the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam and Chapter four is socialization and external factors of resilience of IDPS in Bafoussam.

PART 1

**CHOICE OF HOST TOWN AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS
IN BAFOUSSAM**

Part one of this thesis aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the factors that drive IDPs to leave their homes and the reasons why many IDPs displaced by the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon have chosen Bafoussam as their host destination. Drawing on a range of scholarly literature and empirical research, this section will explore the factors influencing IDPs' decision-making process, including economic considerations, social networks, cultural affinities, and access to basic amenities. It will look at the entrepreneurial dynamics of IDPs in Bafoussam, examining the types of businesses they have established, their business practices, and the activities they carry out to facilitate their integration. By synthesizing existing knowledge and conducting original research, this section aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of IDP displacement and entrepreneurship in the context of the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon.

CHAPTER 1

FACTORS OF DISPLACEMENT AND CHOICE OF HOST TOWN

Human displacement is a complex phenomenon caused by a multitude of factors, including political oppression, socioeconomic instability, and conflict. This chapter will diversely discuss the factors of displacement considering global trends, regional dynamics, and individual narratives. Each factor will be examined in terms of its unique characteristics and the scale of displacement it typically causes. The chapter will also examine the choice of host towns by displaced individuals and communities. This aspect remains surprisingly under-researched despite its immense significance. The decision-making process that goes into choosing a host town, the factors that influence these decisions, and the implications of these choices on displaced individuals and host communities are examined in detail. The investigation will take into account several factors, such as geographic closeness, current networks of migrants, economic prospects, and perceptions of acceptance and safety.

1.I. Factors of Internal Displacement:

The topic of internal displacement is complex and influenced by economic, political, and social issues. It can be divided into three categories: internal, forced, and voluntary. While voluntary relocation is motivated by the search for better living conditions or economic possibilities, forced displacement results from dire circumstances like armed conflicts or human rights violations. Internal displacement occurs when people or groups are forced to leave their homes remaining within the boundaries of their nation. Internal displacement is best exemplified by the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon. Due to the rising violence and instability in the Anglophone regions, thousands have abandoned their homes. A combination of social, political, and economic factors is driving this displacement.

1.I.1. Social Factors of Internal Displacement:

The phenomenon of internal displacement is influenced by various social factors. These factors play a significant role in causing and perpetuating the displacement of individuals and communities. Below presented are the principal social factors;

1.I.1.1. Social Discrimination

Social discrimination refers to the unfair treatment, exclusion, or marginalization of individuals or groups based on certain characteristics such as race, gender, age, religion, or other measures of diversity (Glick & Fiske, 1996). It involves the perpetuation of stereotypes, prejudices, and unequal access to resources, opportunities, and social privileges (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Social discrimination manifests in various forms, including overt acts of hostility or prejudice, as well as subtler forms of bias and micro aggressions (Glick & Fiske, 1996; Dixon et al., 2012). It occurs in various contexts, such as employment, education, healthcare, housing, and social interactions (Bertrand & Mullainathan, 2004; Banerjee et al., 2018). Research has shown that social discrimination has significant negative impacts on the well-being, mental health, and social integration of those who experience it (Brondolo et al., 2009). It leads to feelings of injustice, low self-esteem, stress, anxiety, and depression (Brondolo et al., 2009). Moreover, social discrimination hinders individuals' opportunities for personal and professional growth, limits their access to resources and social support networks, and perpetuates social inequalities (Hughes et al., 2006; Banerjee et al., 2018). Social discrimination also refers to sustained inequality between individuals or groups based on various factors such as race, gender, age, religion, disability (Bhugra, 2016). It involves the unfair treatment, exclusion, or marginalization of individuals or groups based on these characteristics.

Social discrimination is a multifaceted issue that encompasses various factors and dimensions, numerous studies have examined different aspects of social discrimination and its composition. One dimension of social discrimination is racial composition. Research has indicated that the racial composition of a given context influences the relationship between racial discrimination and racial socialization (Scott & Varner, 2023). For instance, the perceived proportion of Black individuals in a specific context may moderate the impact of racial discrimination on racial socialization. Additionally, the racial composition of the workplace has been found to explain the high perceived discrimination experienced by African American men with high socioeconomic status (Assari & Lankarani, 2018). This suggests that the racial composition of the workplace can contribute to discriminatory experiences.

Another dimension of social discrimination is socioeconomic composition. Studies have demonstrated that the socioeconomic status of individuals affects their experiences of discrimination. For example, the racial composition of the workplace has been linked to psychological distress among Black workers. The relationship between workplace racial

composition and psychological distress is mediated by racial discrimination and workplace social support. The effect of composition on depressive symptoms may be influenced by factors such as social support, stress, and experiences of discrimination. Social discrimination is influenced by the composition of social networks and social support. Research has shown that having a high composition of one ethnic group in a neighborhood positively affects mental health by increasing mutual social support and reducing exposure to discrimination. This suggests that the composition of social networks and neighborhoods plays a role in shaping experiences of discrimination and overall well-being.

Social discrimination is characterized by various factors and dimensions that contribute to its impact on individuals and communities. These characteristics can be understood through the lens of minority stress, perceived discrimination, social support, and its effects on mental and physical health. One characteristic of social discrimination is the concept of minority stress. Meyer 2003 proposes that stigma, prejudice, and discrimination create a hostile and stressful social environment that can lead to mental health problems. This suggests that social discrimination is not only a result of negative attitudes and behaviors but also has a significant impact on the well-being of marginalized groups. Perceived discrimination is another characteristic of social discrimination.

Pascoe & Richman (2009) highlight that perceived discrimination produces heightened stress responses and is related to participation in unhealthy behaviors. This suggests that individuals' subjective experiences of discrimination play a crucial role in understanding the impact of social discrimination on their health and well-being. The role of social support is also important in understanding social discrimination. Mossakowski & Zhang 2014 suggest that social support buffers the stress of discrimination and reduces psychological distress among racial/ethnic minorities. This indicates that having strong social networks and support systems can mitigate the negative effects of social discrimination on individuals' mental health.

Moreover, social discrimination has significant effects on both mental and physical health. Williams & Mohammed (2008) argue that social factors, including discrimination, contributes to racial disparities in health. Studies have shown that discrimination is associated with poorer self-rated health, poorer mental health, and greater life dissatisfaction. Discrimination also reinforce social exclusion and reduce trust and self-efficacy.

Social discrimination plays a significant role in explaining internal displacement. The interplay of various factors, including conflict, violence, poverty, and discrimination, strongly shape the experiences of displacement. Discrimination based on factors such as gender, sexual identity, ethnicity, or religion can contribute to the displacement of individuals and communities. Discrimination leads to social exclusion and marginalization, making certain groups more vulnerable to displacement (Surajo et al., 2020). For example, in the context of armed conflict, discrimination against specific ethnic or religious groups results in forced displacement. Discrimination also contributes to the creation of a hostile environment that makes it difficult for individuals to remain in their homes or communities. Social discrimination also affects the well-being and mental health of IDPs. Discrimination and stigma experienced by IDPs exacerbate their vulnerability and increase their risk of mental health problems. Discrimination leads to feelings of isolation, loss of social support networks, and limited access to resources and services (Singh et al., 2015). These factors further contribute to the challenges faced by IDPs in seeking assistance and rebuilding their lives. The Anglophone region has witnessed instances of discrimination against groups of individuals based on factors such as gender, social category, or ethnic group. This discrimination has led many people to flee their homes. During a recent interview, the interviewee emphasized how many French-speaking Cameroonians living in English-speaking regions had to flee due to social discrimination. As seen below: *“The crisis reached a level whereby some French-speaking people were chased out of the zone most especially those doing business. Somewhere constantly asked to support to the struggle financially as a result many had to flee”* (X11, Female, 60 years, Retired Teacher, 28/02/2023, Banengo, Bafoussam 1) Discrimination impacts the process of return and reintegration for internally displaced persons. Discrimination against returning IDPs based on their ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics can hinder their ability to reclaim their homes and rebuild their lives (Balinchenko, 2021). Discrimination also affect their access to essential services, employment opportunities, and social support networks, making it more challenging for them to reintegrate into their communities. social discrimination plays a significant role in explaining internal displacement. Discrimination based on factors such as ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual identity contributes to the displacement of individuals and communities. With the Anglophone crisis, discrimination amongst people of varied opinions and beliefs thus causing internal displacement.

1.I.1.2. Gender-Based Violence

GBV refers to violence that is directed towards individuals or communities based on their gender, resulting in psychological, physical, and sexual trauma or injury, as well as the deprivation of their rights (Tantu et al., 2020). It encompasses various forms of violence, including domestic violence, sexual violence, and harassment (Walby et al., 2014). The definition of gender-based violence against women is broad and is reflected in the definitions used by governments and international organizations.

However, it is important to recognize that gender-based violence is not limited to violence against women and girls, as it also affects men and boys (Carpenter, 2006). Gender-based violence is a significant public health issue (Murray, 2013). It has been linked to various negative health outcomes, including mental health problems, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS. It is important to recognize that gender-based violence is intersectional, meaning that it is influenced by multiple intersecting systems of oppression, such as racism and heteropatriarchy (Hattery, 2022).

GBV is a significant factor contributing to internal displacement, particularly in conflict-affected areas (Wirtz et al., 2014). GBV prevalence is high among conflict-affected populations and internally displaced individuals, especially girls and women. The structural contexts of conflict and displacement increase the risks of GBV targeting internally displaced individuals. This puts women, especially displaced women, at greater risk of GBV (Capasso et al., 2021). This goes in line with what an interviewee mentioned as seen below: *“Due to the crisis and insecurity, the women and girls are vulnerable to GBV because of insecurity and so most of them prefer to run away. Since the crisis started rape cases have increased drastically”* (Y07, Male, 70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). This clearly explains how GBV is a factor leading to internal displacement within the context of the Anglophone crisis.

Various factors contribute to GBV among refugee and internally displaced populations, including the breakdown of social support structures, insecurity, financial instability, and strained relationships with the host community. Studies have demonstrated that GBV increases during emergencies and conflict situations (Raftery et al., 2022). However, it is important to note that GBV is vastly underreported globally (Palermo et al., 2013). This underreporting is

attributed to factors such as fear of reprisal, stigma, and lack of access to support services (Palermo et al., 2013). Efforts have been made to address GBV among displaced populations. Psychosocial services have been provided to displaced and local women in conflict-affected areas to address patterns of GBV (Capasso et al., 2021). Screening tools have been developed to identify and respond to GBV among women in humanitarian settings (Wirtz et al., 2016).

In a nutshell, GBV is a significant factor contributing to internal displacement, particularly in conflict-affected areas. The structural contexts of conflict and displacement increases the risks of GBV targeting internally displaced individuals. GBV has been prevalent with the advent of the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon thus leading to a high amount people fleeing.

1.I.1.3. Social Disintegration

Social disintegration refers to the breakdown or fragmentation of social structures, norms, and relationships within a society (Ionescu & Collange, 2020). It is characterized by a perceived disappearance of moral standards, and trust among society members, and the ineffective regulation of society by the political system (Ionescu & Collange, 2020).

Social disintegration has severe consequences for individuals and communities, leading to the collapse of social and political organizations (Bevan et al., 2017). One perspective on social disintegration is the concept of anomie, which refers to a perception that society is disintegrated and lacks clear moral standards and trust (Ionescu & Collange, 2020). Additionally, social disintegration has contributed to raised rates of interpersonal violence (Wallace, 2015). The causes of social disintegration vary, but processes of modernization and social exclusion have been identified as factors that contribute to disintegration (Billiet & Witte, 2008). These processes lead to the breakdown of social structures and the marginalization of certain groups within society (Billiet & Witte, 2008). Social disintegration reflects the breakdown or fragmentation of social structures, norms, and relationships within a society. It is characterized by a perceived disappearance of moral standards, and trust among society members, and the ineffective regulation of society by the political system. Social disintegration has severe consequences for individuals and communities, leading to the collapse of social and political organizations. Anomie and the erosion of solidarity are key concepts related to social

disintegration. Factors such as addiction, modernization, and social exclusion contributes to social disintegration.

Social disintegration helps explain internal displacement by highlighting the detrimental effects of conflicts and the breakdown of social structures on displaced populations. Internal conflicts often result in the forced displacement of non-combatant populations, leading to significant health and social impacts on IDPs (Siriwardhana et al., 2013). The destructive effects of internal displacement are evident globally, affecting victims in various regions (Titilope et al., 2021). The concept of social disintegration sheds light on the challenges faced by internally displaced individuals. As social structures and norms disintegrate due to conflicts, IDPs experience a loss of social support networks, community cohesion, and access to basic services (Titilope et al., 2021). This breakdown of the social fabric contributes to the vulnerability of displaced populations and exacerbates their already precarious situation. This is evident as an IDP highlights during an interview: *“I am a teacher, but schools are burnt down, I even see some of my students here doing odd jobs, no hospital in the village, everywhere is destroyed we have to move for our safety and at times teachers are struggling all are the effects of the crisis”* (Y08, Male, 32 years, Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). Social disintegration hinders the ability of IDPs to rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society as explained above. Displaced individuals often face difficulties in accessing resources and opportunities, as well as discrimination and marginalization. The erosion of social structures and the breakdown of trust impede the provision of assistance and support to IDPs, prolonging their displacement and hindering their ability to rebuild their lives (Titilope et al., 2021).

Social disintegration provides a framework for understanding the causes and consequences of internal displacement as a result of conflict. The breakdown of social structures, norms, and trust due to conflicts contributes to the vulnerability of displaced populations and hinders their ability to rebuild their lives. Collaboration and resource bricolage are effective strategies for addressing the challenges faced by internally displaced individuals.

1.1.2. Political Factors of Internal Displacement

Political factors play a crucial role in perpetuating displacement. Political instability, armed conflicts and political persecution directly or indirectly lead to the internal displacement of individuals, most especially those affected.

1.I.2.1. Political Instability

Political instability refers to a state of uncertainty, volatility, and unrest within a political system or society. It is characterized by various forms of instability, including mass civil protest, politically motivated aggression, instability within the political regime, and instability of the political regime (Jong-A-Pin, 2009). Political instability arises from factors such as conflict, political tensions, weak governance structures, and political marginalization.

The impact of political instability extends beyond the political sphere and has significant economic consequences. Political instability leads to social unrest, riots, and even wars, which have negative impacts on various sectors. The relationship between political instability and other factors is complex. For example, democracy has been found to have a significant negative effect on instability, while factionalized political systems tend to experience higher levels of instability (Blanco & Grier, 2008). Income inequality, ethnic fractionalization, and urban growth have also been identified as factors that can contribute to political instability (Blanco & Grier, 2008). Political instability is influenced by macroeconomic variables, such as openness to trade, which has been found to have a significant negative effect on instability (Blanco & Grier, 2008).

Political instability is a significant factor contributing to internal displacement. It creates an environment of uncertainty, volatility, and unrest within a country, leading to the displacement of individuals and communities. Political instability manifests in various forms, including mass civil protests, politically motivated aggression, instability within the political regime, and instability of the political regime (Jong-A-Pin 2009). Just as an interviewee puts it:

“All this crisis is as a result of political instability, people are moving because nowhere is secured, the military is everywhere, when some dies you cannot bury peacefully. It is either the separatist group are disturbing you or the military, my family came here first but due to the instability I had to join them I am teacher we are suffering. People are insecure there is ghost town” (X10, Female, 50 years, Teacher, interview, 26/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1)

These factors disrupt social order, undermine security, and create conditions that force people to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere. This is a clear example with the escalation of Anglophone in crisis.

In the context of internal displacement, political instability is closely linked to issues of marginalization and injustice. The marginalized and vulnerable populations are often affected by political instability. Development projects, such as the construction of dams and mines, which are often associated with political decisions, can also contribute to internal displacement (Draper, 2021). These projects can lead to the displacement of communities and the loss of their homes and livelihoods. The impact of political instability on economic growth is another important aspect to consider. Studies have shown that political instability adversely affects economic growth by lowering productivity growth rates and impeding physical and human capital accumulation (Aisen & Veiga, 2013). This further exacerbates social and economic inequalities, leading to increased vulnerability and displacement. It is important to address political instability and its underlying causes to mitigate internal displacement. Political instability is a significant factor contributing to internal displacement. It creates an environment of uncertainty, unrest, and injustice, which leads to the displacement of individuals and communities.

1.I.2.2. From Armed Conflict to Social and Psychological Trauma

Armed conflict refers to a state of organized violence and hostility between two or more parties, typically involving the use of weapons and military force (Wagner et al., 2018). It encompasses a wide range of conflicts, including wars, civil wars, insurgencies, and armed clashes between state and non-state actors. The impact of armed conflict extends beyond the deaths of combatants and physical devastation, affecting various aspects of society, including public health, child mortality, vaccination rates, and inequality (Wagner et al., 2018; Sato, 2019; Ujunwa et al., 2021).

A study found evidence that armed conflict is associated with increase in the incidence and mortality of nonspecific cancers, breast cancer, and cervical cancer (Jawad et al., 2020). Another study highlighted the long-term risk of death for young children in areas affected by armed conflict (Wagner et al., 2018). Armed conflicts have a significant geographical dimension, with certain regions experiencing higher levels of mortality and orphan hood among women and children (Wagner et al., 2019). The definition and identification of armed conflicts are crucial for accurate analysis, and the use of rigorous databases, such as the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), enhances the reliability of research findings (Wagner et al., 2019). Various factors contribute to the onset and recurrence of armed conflicts, including ethnic

differences in the population and the occurrence of conflicts in the same country after the end of a previous conflict (Hegre & Sambanis, 2006; Schoon, 2018).

Armed conflict encompasses a range of violent conflicts and has wide-ranging impacts on various aspects of society. Armed conflict is a significant factor contributing to internal displacement, as evidenced by several studies (Kumar, 2019). Displacement due to armed conflicts and violence has become a common phenomenon worldwide and remains a critical factor of vulnerability for people across the globe (Kumar, 2019). In Africa alone, millions of people have been displaced by armed conflict and violence (Owoaje et al., 2016). The effects of internal displacement caused by armed conflict are multifaceted and can deprive individuals of their employment, homes, and security (Olanrewaju et al., 2019). According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as of 31 August 2023, there were over 1.1 million IDPs in Cameroon as a result of the Anglophone crisis. This represents a significant increase from the 562,807 IDPs reported in October 2022.

Armed conflict also has implications for education, as it disrupts schooling for internally displaced children in the Anglophone zones of the country. The impact of armed conflict on primary and secondary schooling in Pakistan has been studied, highlighting the negative consequences of conflict-induced displacement on education (Ullah et al., 2021). Armed conflict and violence are a significant cause of internal displacement in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Mobile phone data analysis in Afghanistan has revealed the effects of violence on internal displacement, supporting the understanding that violence causes displacement (Tai & Mehra, 2022). The existence of armed conflict is a crucial factor in determining the legal aspects of internal armed conflict. The recognition of armed conflict is influenced by both legal and political factors. With this in mind, one informant also mentioned that:

“Children cannot go to school, how do you want them to study with gunshots, every day the people here guns. Children even get killed on their way to school, I am a parent and that is why we decided to relocate and come to Bafoussam so that my children can go to school in peace without any gunshots” (Y06, Male, 40 years, Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2)

Displacement due to armed conflicts and violence has become a common phenomenon worldwide and remains a critical factor of vulnerability for people across the globe (Kumar,

2019). It leads to the displacement of millions of people, affects their mental health, disrupts education, and has legal and political implications.

1.1.2.3. Political Persecution

Political persecution refers to the systematic mistreatment, harassment, or discrimination of individuals or groups based on their political beliefs, opinions, or affiliations. It involves the use of power by governments or other political entities to target and oppress individuals who hold dissenting views or challenge the established political order (Saunders et al., 2022). Political persecution takes various forms, including imprisonment, torture, surveillance, censorship, restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly, and denial of basic human rights ("The Gulag Archipelago", 2022). It is often carried out by regimes or governments that seek to maintain control. The Anglophone crisis is characterized by individuals being tortured without justification. As tensions continue to rise, persecution is coming from both the military and the separatist groups. People are being labelled as spies or suspected of collaborating with either the government or the separatists, leading to their persecution.

The concept of political persecution is closely linked to the notion of political asylum. Many individuals who face political persecution in their home countries seek refuge in other countries to escape persecution and ensure their safety as in the case of the Anglophone crisis. Political persecution has significant social, psychological, and economic consequences for individuals and communities. It has led to the displacement of people, disrupt social cohesion, and hinder economic development (Addy et al., 2021). Political persecution acts as a factor in explaining internal displacement. When individuals or groups are targeted and persecuted based on their political beliefs or affiliations, they often face threats to their safety and well-being, forcing them to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006). This displacement occurs within the borders of their own country, leading to internal displacement. The presence of political persecution creates an environment of fear and insecurity, making it unsafe for individuals to remain in their homes. As a result, population is compelled to leave their communities and seek safety in other regions or cities within their own country as evident with the anglophone crisis in Cameroon. Bearing this in mind, an informant clearly highlights this:

“My brother who is a government worker was attacked in his house by gunmen for reasons best known to them, he struggled and was able to run away but

unfortunately, he lost his arm, and now he had to flee due to such persecutions. I know many people with similar situations, who have been attacked maybe just because they said something for or against the crisis” (X11, Female, 60 years, Retired Teacher, 28/02/2023, Banengo, Bafoussam 1)

Political persecution also contributes to the escalation of conflict and violence, which further drives internal displacement. The mistreatment and oppression of individuals based on their political beliefs leads to social unrest and resistance, resulting in armed conflicts and civil wars (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006). The spread of conflict leads to the displacement of not only those directly targeted by political persecution but also other individuals who are affected by the violence and instability (Tai & Mehra, 2022). In addition to the immediate threats posed by political persecution, the long-term consequences of displacement are also significant. Displaced individuals often face challenges in accessing necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare. IDPs also experience social and economic marginalization, as they are uprooted from their communities and lose their social networks and livelihoods. The psychological impact of political persecution and displacement is profound, leading to increased levels of distress and trauma (Hussein, 2018). A clear indication of the effects of political persecution is the unlawful arrest of civilians.

Overall, political persecution acts as a factor of internal displacement by creating an environment of fear and insecurity, contributing to the escalation of conflict, and forcing individuals to flee their homes in search of safety. The consequences of displacement is far-reaching, affecting the well-being and livelihoods of those who are internally displaced.

1.1.3. Economics Factors of Internal Displacement

Economic factors of displacement are key drivers that contribute to the forced movement of individuals or communities from their homes or places of origin. These factors are often rooted in broader economic changes that impact people’s living conditions.

1.1.3.1. Poverty and Unemployment

In 2019, Cameroon ranked 153rd out of 189 countries for the Human Development Index (HDI) according to the National Human Development Report. Poverty is a state of deprivation characterized by a lack of necessities and resources, such as food, shelter, and healthcare (Balvočiūtė, 2020). It is often measured by income levels, with individuals or households falling below a certain income threshold considered to be living in poverty

(Balvočiūtė, 2020). Unemployment, on the other hand, refers to the state of being without a job or work, actively seeking employment, and being available to work (Sumner & Gallagher, 2016). There exists a significant correlation between poverty and unemployment. The lack of employment opportunities frequently results in financial hardship and material deprivation as individuals experience a reduction in income and benefits. When individuals are unemployed, they are unable to earn a regular income, which results in financial instability and difficulty meeting basic needs. This results in a cycle of poverty, where individuals and families find it difficult to meet their basic needs.

Studies have shown that there is a negative relationship between unemployment, poverty, and economic development (Gbadebo et al., 2021). Both unemployment and poverty tend to reduce the economic development of a nation, as individuals who are unemployed or living in poverty have limited purchasing power and are unable to contribute to economic growth (Gbadebo et al., 2021). This creates a cycle of poverty and unemployment, as a lack of economic development leads to limited job opportunities and increased poverty rates. Unemployment also has negative psychological effects on individuals, contributing to chronic stress and impacting mental health (Sumner & Gallagher, 2016). The stress of unemployment leads to increased levels of cortisol, a hormone associated with stress, which can have detrimental effects on physical and mental well-being (Sumner & Gallagher, 2016). This highlights the importance of addressing unemployment not only from an economic perspective but also from a social and health perspective.

Poverty and unemployment acts as a factors contributing to internal displacement. Several studies have highlighted the relationship between poverty, unemployment, and displacement. Poverty destroys livelihoods, making individuals and households more vulnerable to displacement (Justino & Verwimp, 2012). The loss of income and lack of economic opportunities due to unemployment also pushes individuals to seek better prospects elsewhere, leading to internal migration (Justino & Verwimp, 2012). The ongoing anglophone crisis has had devastating effects on the local economy, leading to the destruction of many businesses and a rise in unemployment. As a result, many individuals have been forced to relocate to other regions in search of job opportunities. The combination of poverty and unemployment has significantly contributed to the displacement of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. This is evident when speaking with IDPs who vividly recall their lives before and after the crisis. The stark contrast in their living conditions serves as a poignant

reminder of the challenges faced by those affected by the conflict as highlighted; *“At first I was in Kumbo doing my business peacefully but with the crisis I can no longer continue. I have to relocate here to start over with business again. There is poverty because of this crisis issue. Businesses have been burned down by the boys”* (X09, Female, 38 years, IDP/Tailor and Traditional dressmaker, 23/02/2023, Tamah, Bafoussam 1). Unemployment, in particular, has been identified as a key causal factor of poverty (Adenike, 2021). When individuals are unable to find employment, they may struggle to meet their basic needs and may be forced to leave their homes in search of better economic opportunities (Adenike, 2021). The lack of job prospects and income creates a sense of insecurity and instability, prompting individuals to seek alternative living arrangements (Adenike, 2021). The relationship between poverty, unemployment, and displacement can be cyclical. Poverty and unemployment perpetuate each other, creating a vicious cycle (Gbadebo et al., 2021). The initial analysis conducted by Cameroon's National Institute of Statistics (NIS) reveals that previous economic growth has not been inclusive. The poverty rate has only slightly decreased, from 40% in 2007 to 37.5% in 2014. Additionally, there has been a noticeable increase in inequalities between rural and urban areas, as well as within each of these regions. One significant factor contributing to these disparities is the ongoing Anglophone crisis. This conflict has resulted in many civilians being unemployed and actively seeking job opportunities. The impact of this crisis on the economy has been profound, exacerbating existing inequalities and hindering overall economic progress.

Poverty reduces individual purchasing power, leading to a fall in aggregate demand, which results in job losses and increased unemployment rates (Gbadebo et al., 2021). Conversely, unemployment leaves individuals with no income, making them more susceptible to poverty and displacement (Gbadebo et al., 2021). It is important to note that the relationship between poverty, unemployment, and displacement is complex. The lack of economic opportunities and income associated with unemployment pushes individuals to seek better prospects elsewhere, while poverty makes individuals more vulnerable to displacement.

1.1.3.2. Economic Inequality:

Economic inequality refers to the unequal distribution of wealth, income, and resources among individuals or groups within a society (Sakamoto 2016). It is a measure of the disparities in economic well-being and opportunities that exist between different segments of the population. Economic inequality manifests in various forms, such as differences in income,

wealth, education, employment, and access to basic services. Studies have examined the causes and consequences of economic inequality. The book "Capital in the Twenty-First Century" by Thomas Piketty explores the historical patterns of wealth and income inequality and argues that inequality tends to increase over time unless there are countervailing forces. The book highlights the role of capital accumulation and the concentration of wealth in perpetuating economic inequality.

"The Spirit Level: Why Greater Equality Makes Societies Stronger" by Wilkinson and Pickett examines the relationship between income inequality and various social outcomes, such as health, education, crime rates, and social mobility. The authors argue that societies with greater income equality tend to have better overall social outcomes and well-being. Research has also explored the link between economic growth and income inequality. Kuznets' work on "Economic Growth and Income Inequality" suggests an inverted U-shaped relationship between economic development and income inequality (Kuznets, 2019). Initially, as economies grow, income inequality tends to increase, but at higher levels of development, income inequality may start to decline. The impact of economic inequality on health has been studied as well. Pickett and Wilkinson's article "Income Inequality and Health: A Causal Review" reviews the evidence linking income inequality to various health outcomes (Pickett & Wilkinson, 2015). The authors argue that greater income inequality is associated with worse health outcomes, including higher rates of mortality, mental health issues, and chronic diseases. The concept of entitlements over labor is discussed in Segal's article "Inequality as Entitlements over Labor". It explores how economic inequality is based on the distribution of entitlements over goods and services, highlighting the role of power dynamics and social norms in shaping inequality.

Economic inequality contributes to internal displacement in several ways. Firstly, economic inequality results in unequal access to resources and opportunities, forcing individuals and communities to migrate in search of better economic prospects. The theory of international migration supports this idea, suggesting that migration, both internal and international, is driven by geographic differences in the supply of and demand for labor (Massey et al., 1993). In the case of internal displacement, individuals may be compelled to leave their homes and move to areas with better economic prospects, where they believe they will have a higher chance of improving their economic situation. Secondly, economic inequality contributes to social and political instability, which in turn leads to internal displacement. High levels of economic inequality creates social tensions and grievances, as marginalized and

disadvantaged groups feel excluded from economic opportunities and resources (Carlisle & Maloney, 2023). This results in social unrest and conflict, forcing people to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere. Economic inequality aggravates existing political divisions and inequalities, leading to political instability and further displacement (Carlisle & Maloney, 2023).

In light of the ongoing Anglophone crisis, economic inequality has become a pressing issue as businesses and resources have been destroyed, leaving many individuals, particularly those in lower socioeconomic brackets, struggling to make ends meet. As a result, many are forced to relocate in search of more promising economic prospects. Economic inequality impacts the availability and affordability of housing, which contributes to internal displacement. In areas with high levels of economic inequality, housing prices may be driven up, making it difficult for low-income individuals and families to afford adequate housing (Laskiené et al., 2020). This leads to overcrowding, homelessness, and the formation of informal settlements, which are often more vulnerable to natural disasters and other hazards. In such situations, individuals are forced to leave their homes and seek shelter elsewhere, resulting in internal displacement.

1.I.3.3. Land Grabs

Land grabs refer to large-scale acquisitions of land, often by foreign investors or corporations, for various purposes such as agriculture, mining, or infrastructure development (Rulli et al., 2013). These acquisitions typically involve the transfer of land rights from local communities to external actors (Holmes, 2014). Land grabbing has become a global phenomenon, with cases reported in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Rulli et al., 2013). There are several factors driving land grabs. One factor is the increasing demand for agricultural land to meet the growing global food demand (Rulli et al., 2013). Foreign investors see land acquisitions as an opportunity to secure access to fertile land and natural resources (Woodhouse, 2012).

Land grabs are often facilitated by weak governance structures and inadequate land tenure systems, which make it easier for external actors to acquire land. Land grabs have significant social, economic, and environmental implications. Local communities often lose their access to land, which disrupts their livelihoods and leads to food insecurity and poverty.

Land acquisitions also result in environmental degradation, as natural resources are exploited without proper regulation (Woodhouse, 2012). Moreover, land grabs lead to social inequalities and conflicts, as marginalized communities are often disproportionately affected (Hall et al., 2015). The term "land grab" is sometimes used interchangeably with "water grab," as water resources are often a key component of land acquisitions (Margulis et al., 2013). Powerful actors may take control of or reallocate water resources already used by local communities, leading to further displacement and disruption of livelihoods (Margulis et al., 2013).

Land grabs contributes to internal displacement for various reasons. One of the main impacts of land grabbing is the displacement and dispossession of smallholders and local communities (Busscher et al., 2019). When external actors acquire large-scale land, it often results in these communities losing access to land and resources, disrupting their livelihoods and forcing them to leave their homes (Busscher et al., 2019). This displacement leads to social impacts, injustice, and conflicts (Busscher et al., 2019). The Anglophone crisis has resulted in numerous issues, with land disputes being a significant concern. Some lands have been seized by separatist groups or military forces for their own purposes, leading to a mass exodus of people to safer regions. During interview an interviewee mentioned this aspect: *"My Father's land and coffee farms have taken away from him all because of the crisis he has nothing to say or who to report to. That is an issue and there are many people with similar issues. The issue is complicated, some people even use the crisis to settle land issues"* (Y12, Male, 45 years, Community Leader, interview, 02/03/2023, Bafoussam 3). In the case of the Anglophone crisis, land grabs have been used by people as a means of settling old disputes thus causing chaos among the population thus people fleeing. It is important to note that the impacts of land grabbing on displacement are not uniform and vary depending on the specific context and dynamics of each case (Borras & Franco, 2011). Not all instances of land grabbing result in displacement and dispossession, and not all cases of displacement and dispossession are a result of land grabbing (Borras & Franco, 2011). However, land grabbing has been identified as a significant factor contributing to internal displacement in various regions.

1.II. Motivation for the Choice of Bafoussam as Host Town for IDPs

The ongoing Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has resulted in the internal displacement of thousands of individuals forced to leave their homes due to escalating conflicts and violence. Many of these IDPs have sought refuge in Bafoussam, a thriving urban centre in West

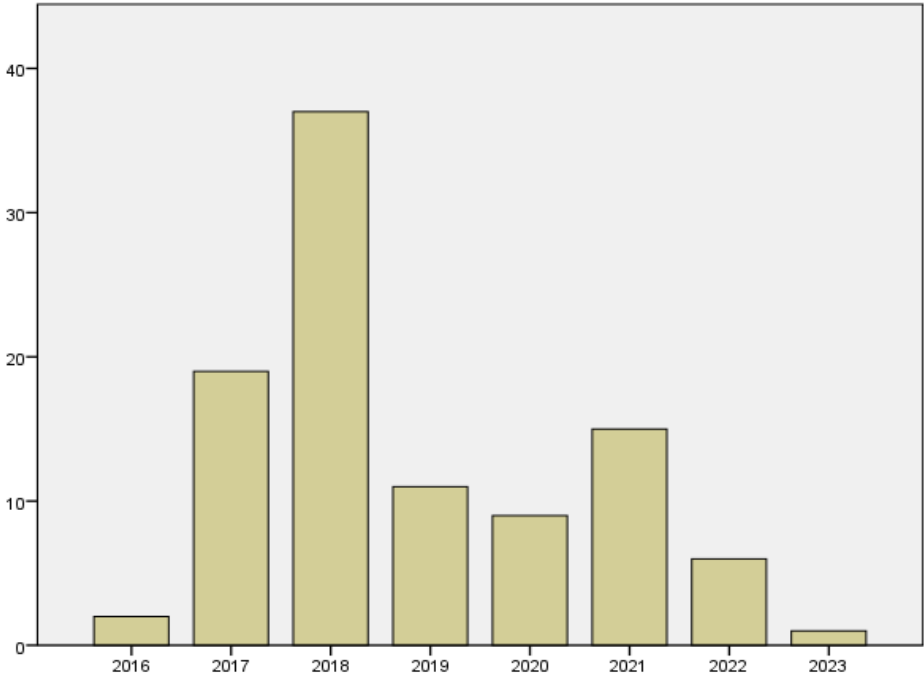
Cameroon. This section of the research aims to explore the factors that influences the choice of Bafoussam as a host town for IDPs. Economic considerations, such as the presence of diverse sectors and business opportunities, along with social and cultural factors like existing social networks and access to basic amenities, are likely to play a significant role in the decision-making process of IDPs. By examining these factors, this research seeks to gain insights into the IDP integration and support process in Bafoussam.

1.II.1. The Location of the Town of Bafoussam: Proximity, Accessibility, and Accommodation

Since 2017, there has been a significant migration of IDPs escaping the Anglophone crisis into the town of Bafoussam in the West region of Cameroon. Over 70,000 IDPs were registered in Bafoussam and its surroundings as of August 2023, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In the wake of the intensifying Anglophone crisis in 2018, marked by armed confrontations between government forces and rebel fighters, a profound upheaval unfolded, resulting in the mass displacement of the population. The data gathered for this study sheds light on a remarkable surge of Anglophone individuals seeking refuge in Bafoussam during 2018 and the subsequent years, as the Anglophone regions grew increasingly turbulent.

➤ **Accessibility:** Bafoussam's location in the West region makes it a relatively accessible and central location for IDPs from the surrounding areas to seek shelter and support. Host towns need to be easily accessible to IDPs so that they receive the necessary assistance and services.

Figure 2: Diagram of IDP influx in Bafoussam since 2016



Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The graph provided above offers a visual representation of the significant rise in the number of IDPs seeking refuge in Bafoussam, coinciding with the intensification of the crisis. The data collected encompasses the period leading up to the point when the information was gathered.

➤ **Proximity to the conflict-affected areas:** Bafoussam's proximity to the conflict-affected areas has also influenced the decision to choose it as a host town. IDPs often prefer to stay close to their original communities and maintain social and cultural ties. By selecting Bafoussam as a host town, IDPs from the Anglophone crisis remain relatively close to their homes and communities, which helps alleviate some of the challenges associated with displacement. This is evident in the fact that many IDPs return to their original communities for various activities. It is important to note that most of these IDPs have businesses or other engagements in their regions of origin, and they frequently return to check on them. This was highlighted by an IDP during an interview, as he mentioned that he regularly goes back to his zone of origin to attend to his activities. *“I am a government teacher in the South West, I use my bike to go to the South West it is just a 2 hour’s drive from here to there I go and come back because I cannot stay there”* (Y08, Male, 32 years, Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). This clearly shows the importance of proximity when IDPs choose their host town, as they easily come back to carry out activities with some ease.

Figure 3: Map of Bafoussam, environs and border zones.



Source: OpenStreetMap, May 2024

As illustrated on the map above, Bafoussam is situated in the Western Region of Cameroon, which is adjacent to the Anglophone regions of the North West and South West. This advantageous geographic location facilitates the accessibility of Bafoussam to IDPs from these regions, as well as enabling their families and friends to visit them. The proximity of Bafoussam to the North West and South West regions allows for the movement of IDPs into the city. For example, IDPs from Bamenda in the North West region transition to Santa, then to Mbouda, and finally to Bafoussam. Similarly, IDPs from Fontem and Alou in the South West region may move to Dschang and then to Bafoussam. The map above illustrating Bafoussam and its environment, seeks to illustrate the accessible nature of Bafoussam to the IDPs. The aspect of accessibility was confirmed by an IDP who explained the route taken: *“If you understand well, Bafoussam is the town bordering the North West and South West, from Bamenda, Santa then Mbouda and then from Alou in the South West to Dschang then Bafoussam”* (Y07, Male, 70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). This clearly explains the aspect of the proximity of the host town Bafoussam to the conflict areas thus facilitating the movement of IDPs.

► **Capacity to accommodate a large number of IDPs:** Bafoussam's geographic location may have also been considered in terms of its capacity to accommodate a large number of IDPs. The town likely has the necessary infrastructure, such as housing, healthcare facilities, and schools, (White et al., 2022). to support a significant population influx. This is crucial for ensuring that IDPs have access to basic services and can rebuild their lives in a safe and stable environment.

1.II.2. The Presence of Economic Opportunities in Bafoussam:

The presence of economic opportunities in Bafoussam explains the choice of Bafoussam as a host town for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. Economic individual self-interest plays a significant role in shaping a host community's attitude towards IDPs. In the context of conflict, both IDPs and members of the host community tend to use closed networks to keep available resources and economic opportunities within their communities (Kamta & Scheffran, 2021). The effects of IDPs on consumption and inequality in host communities have been observed in other contexts as well. IDPs located in other towns potentially affect social cohesion by changing economic conditions, including wealth, poverty, and inequality among the population in host communities. The influx of IDPs has implications for key agricultural sector outcomes in host communities, particularly in agriculture-dependent developing areas (George & Adelaja, 2021). It is important to consider the socio-economic mobility and expansion of opportunities for individuals in society. In the case of Anglophone youths, formal education does not necessarily lead to socio-economic mobility due to high unemployment and the political/economic crisis in Cameroon (Nyamnjoh, 2021). This lack of economic opportunities may contribute to the choice of Bafoussam as a host town for IDPs, as it may offer better prospects compared to other areas affected by the crisis.

According to a report by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), economic opportunities are a major factor in why Bafoussam is a popular choice for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. The report found that Bafoussam has a relatively strong economy, with a variety of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. This means that there are more job opportunities available in Bafoussam than in other parts of Cameroon, which is a major draw for IDPs. The report also found that Bafoussam has a relatively vibrant informal economy, which is a source of income for IDPs who are unable to find formal employment. The informal economy includes activities such as petty trading, street vending, and domestic work. The choice of Bafoussam as a host town for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis is highly

attributed to economic opportunities. Below are other economic factors explaining how the presence of economic opportunities explains the choice of Bafoussam as a host town for IDPs.

► **Transportation Network:** Bafoussam is centrally located in the West Region of Cameroon and serves as a major transportation hub. It has good road connections to other parts of the country, making it easily accessible for IDPs and aid organizations. The availability of transportation networks facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people, which is beneficial for economic activities.

► **Entrepreneurship and Business Development:** Bafoussam has a reputation for entrepreneurship and business development. The town is home to many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurial initiatives. The entrepreneurial environment provides IDPs with opportunities to start their businesses or collaborate with existing enterprises, fostering economic self-sufficiency and resilience.

► **Job Opportunities:** Bafoussam is known for its economic activities such as agriculture, trade, and services. The town is surrounded by fertile agricultural land, and it serves as a commercial hub for the region. The presence of these economic sectors creates job opportunities for both locals and newcomers, including IDPs. They engage in farming, and trading, or find employment in various service sectors. With this, a respondent mentioned that:

“Bafoussam is a commercial town and sure business flourishes. If they have money they put small things inside the truck and move around selling just that they don't have the means. You see the school students here they can't have the same average as their friends because they look for money and are not very stable in school. School fees at times are so high and this student go out to look for money.” (Y7, Male, 70 yrs, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2)

As previously stated by an IDP, Bafoussam is a bustling town that holds a unique appeal for internally displaced persons seeking to rebuild their lives in the wake of the crisis. The town's vibrant atmosphere and opportunities for a fresh start make it an attractive destination for those looking to start anew.

1.II.3. Availability of Support in Bafoussam

As earlier mentioned, the ongoing Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has resulted in the displacement of thousands of individuals, leading to the emergence of IDPs seeking refuge in various towns and cities. Bafoussam, a city in Cameroon, has become a significant host town for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. This section aims to explore the influence of different

forms of support, namely humanitarian aid, local support, and government support, on the selection of Bafoussam as a preferred destination for IDPs:

► **Access to Humanitarian Aid:** Humanitarian aid plays a crucial role in attracting IDPs to Bafoussam. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2020), various humanitarian organizations have been providing assistance to IDPs in Bafoussam, including food, shelter, healthcare, and psychosocial support. Among these organizations are the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), GIZ, Safety Net, UN-Habitat, Premiere Urgence International, and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). This aid not only meets the immediate needs of IDPs but also contributes to their overall well-being and sense of security. The availability of such comprehensive humanitarian aid in Bafoussam makes it an attractive destination for IDPs seeking refuge. With this in mind, one informant maintains that:

“GIZ offers assistance through various projects, while the UN and Safety Net provide cash transfers. The World Bank has an emergency fund to help those in crisis. Premiere Urgence International also offers aid based on individual needs, providing sums of up to 170,000. Additionally, V-Share helps the IDPs in Bafoussam to cope with crisis. Many organizations also conduct workshops to provide further assistance.” (X2, Female, 30 years, Field Operator with Safety Net, Investigator/enumerator with Premiere Urgence International, 23/02/2023, Marche B, Bafoussam 2).

Bafoussam has emerged as a central hub for international and non-governmental organizations (INGOs and NGOs), providing a vital lifeline of humanitarian aid to those in need. This influx of organizations has made Bafoussam a beacon of hope for IDPs from the Anglophone regions, who flock to the city in search of assistance and a fresh start.

► **Local Community Support:** The local community in Bafoussam has also played a significant role in attracting IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2020) highlights the importance of community support in facilitating the integration of IDPs into the host community. In Bafoussam residents have shown solidarity and empathy towards IDPs, providing them with assistance in various forms, such as accommodation, employment opportunities, and social integration. This local support creates a welcoming environment for IDPs and encourages them to choose Bafoussam as their host town.

According to reports from GIZ on the PESoP 2022, local chiefs and religious leaders in Bafoussam play a crucial role in supporting IDPs. They promote economic activities among IDPs, offer them small job opportunities, allocate farmland for their use, provide housing, and actively promote IDP initiatives within the local community. This collaborative effort ensures that IDPs receive the necessary support to rebuild their lives and contribute to the local economy. The local community in Bafoussam has proven to be a pillar of support for IDPs, offering them a warm welcome and actively facilitating their integration. The collaboration between local authorities, community leaders, and various organizations ensures that IDPs receive the necessary assistance to rebuild their lives.

“In the West region, traditional rulers play an important role in integrating IDPs in Bafoussam. They ensure that the population lives in harmony with IDPs coming in. Despite our differences, we are all united and share the same values as one country. The people from the North and South West are Bamelike, just like the people of the West who have also experienced the Makisa and understand the situation. Rulers provide farmland for IDPs to cultivate and sometimes facilitate access to land and accommodation.” (Y5, Male, 40yrs, traditionalist/environmentalist, interview 15/02/2023, Bamendzi, Bafoussam 1)

In the same light, another interviewee mentions the support the IDPs receive in Bafoussam thus choice of host town:

“When we came to Bafoussam, we had a lot of support at that time Christians were giving us dresses, Savon and other stuff. About 2 years ago there was some training in the parish which was organized by the bishop of Bafoussam. They trained people who were willing to do poultry and my husband benefited after they were given chicks and food enough food to feed them and sell. And the population of Bafoussam is welcoming and open to receiving us stay with them, they understand our situation.” (X10, Female, 50 yrs, Teacher, interview, 26/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1)

The support of the population of Bafoussam is crucial for the lives of IDPs. It not only makes the city more appealing to IDPs but also fosters an environment of integration, safety, and acceptance for them. This support is essential in ensuring that IDPs feel welcomed and included in their new surroundings.

► **Government Support:** The government's support is another crucial factor influencing the selection of Bafoussam as a preferred destination for IDPs. The International Crisis Group (2019) emphasizes the importance of government involvement in addressing the Anglophone crisis and providing support to IDPs. In Bafoussam, the government has established policies and programs to assist IDPs, including the provision of basic services, security, and legal protection. The government's commitment to supporting IDPs in Bafoussam enhances their

confidence in choosing the city as a safe and secure place to seek refuge. The government, through municipal councils and other structures such as the MINAS, MINEDUB and MINESEC extends support to IDPs seeking refuge in Bafoussam due to the Anglophone crises. Additionally, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, through its various organs, offers assistance to IDPs in the form of food, soap, mattresses, and other essential services. Government support encompasses a range of measures, including financial aid, policy backing, and the deployment of security forces to ensure the safety and well-being of IDPs. With this in mind, a respondent maintained that:

“The mayor is partnering with various organizations and individuals to help them with projects such as PESoP: Promoting Economic and Social Participation of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Population Communities. The council is assisting these individuals with income-generating activities such as providing them with Start Kits (Kit de demurrage) and offering cash for work. Additionally, OIM has partnered with the council to help individuals obtain birth certificates, establish national ID cards, and provide other forms of support. When IDPs come to the council seeking help, the mayor does his best to provide assistance and support to them.” (X1, Female, 38 years, Social animator Bafoussam 1 Council, interview 20/02/2023, Ndiangdam, Bafoussam 1)

Another respondent equally mentioned this point in the same light as seen below:

“We receive a lot of assistance from Social Affairs and NGOs like Safety Net. They give us 30,000 every two months. The UN cannot come alone, they come through the government and we have had the help of 102,000frs. This assistance is for our children to go to school. I was authorized to give free passes in any government school to children who passed in list A. I had 23 children in one year and 27 the next. I submitted the student documents to the SDO and everything went smoothly. This is the way IDP children are helped to attend school from form 1 up to F5 by the government.” (Y7, Male, 70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2)

In addition to the points previously mentioned, the government is taking steps to provide assistance and support to IDPs in Bafoussam due to their vulnerable status. This aid comes in various forms and through different channels to ensure the well-being of IDPs affected by the crisis. As a result, Bafoussam has become a preferred destination for IDPs seeking government assistance and protection.

1.II.4. Availability of Security

Security is a significant factor explaining why Bafoussam is a choice of host town for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon. The ongoing Anglophone crisis in Cameroon

has led to a complex humanitarian emergency. The crisis has resulted in violence, marginalization, and fragmentation within the English-speaking areas of Cameroon. As a result, many people have been forced to flee their homes and seek refuge in safer areas. Bafoussam has become a host town for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. The city's relative security compared to the conflict-affected regions makes it an attractive destination for those seeking safety (Monono & Zinyemba, 2023). Bafoussam has not experienced the same level of violence and insecurity as the Anglophone Northwest and Southwest regions. This relative security provides a safer environment for IDPs to rebuild their lives and seek assistance from humanitarian organizations.

The security situation in Bafoussam is also influenced by the presence of the government and security forces. The government and security forces have a stronger presence in Bafoussam compared to the conflict-affected regions. This presence helps maintain law and order, ensuring a safer environment for IDPs. Also, the government's presence allows for the provision of basic services and humanitarian aid to IDPs in Bafoussam (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). Bafoussam's location in the West Region of Cameroon provides a geographical advantage in terms of security. The region is relatively stable compared to other parts of the country, such as the Far North region affected by Boko Haram terrorist attacks. This stability contributes to Bafoussam's reputation as a safer destination for IDPs.

Table 3: IDPs' Choice of Bafoussam as Host Town

	Effective	Percentage
More comfortable	45	45,0
Popular in evangelism	1	1,0
Ready market	16	16,0
Security in Bafoussam	38	38,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

According to the aforementioned data, 38% of IDPs who participated in the study said they chose Bafoussam because it offered security, and 45% said it was more comfortable, meaning that Bafoussam was more secure than other areas. This supports the migration-network theory because it shows that comfort is explained by the presence of other IDPs and family members.

During fieldwork, a group of IDPs in Baleng said they were there because the men from their tribe were available and because it was a safer and more pleasant place for them.

In summary, while insecurity is the primary factor leading to internal displacement, we cannot ignore the other contributing factors outlined in the chapter. Although several factors contribute to internal displacement, insecurity stands out as the main cause, leading to other factors. It is important to consider the choices made by IDPs when selecting a host town, as understanding their motivations for choosing a particular place to settle is crucial in explaining their actions. Having examined the causes of the IDP movement in Chapter 1 and the motivations behind choosing a host town, we will now transition to Chapter 2. In chapter 2, our main focus will be on understanding internal displacement and the entrepreneurial dynamics in the town of Bafoussam, to comprehend the business dynamics that these IDPs bring to Bafoussam.

CHAPTER 2

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS IN BAFOUSSAM CARRIED OUT BY IDPS

The influx of IDPs into Bafoussam has had a significant impact on the business sector. IDPs have brought with them new skills and ideas, and they have created new businesses and jobs. They have also had to adapt to the local business environment, which has led to the development of new entrepreneurial practices. One of the most significant changes in the Bafoussam business sector has been the increased availability of cheap labor. IDPs are often willing to work for lower wages than residents, which has made them attractive to businesses. This has led to increased competition for jobs, but it has also created opportunities for IDPs to start their businesses. For example, some IDPs have started businesses in partnership with residents, while others have joined informal business networks for access to capital, information, and support. This chapter will thus expatiate on the entrepreneurial sectors, activities and practices of IDPs in Bafoussam

2.I. Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs and Their Activities in Bafoussam

In the city of Bafoussam, IDPs have been actively engaging in entrepreneurial activities across various sectors. These IDPs, who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflict or other reasons, have shown resilience and resourcefulness in establishing businesses and contributing to the local economy. This section explores the entrepreneurial sectors that IDPs have entered in Bafoussam and highlight their activities and contributions. The entrepreneurial dynamics of IDPs in Bafoussam are influenced by a range of factors, including their skills, experiences, and the opportunities available in the local ecosystem. Understanding the sectors in which IDPs are involved and the specific activities they undertake provides valuable insights into their economic integration, livelihood strategies, and the overall impact of their entrepreneurial endeavours.

2.I.1. An Overview of Entrepreneurial Sectors in Bafoussam:

Entrepreneurial sectors refer to specific industries or areas of economic activity that are characterized by a high level of entrepreneurial activity and innovation. These sectors are often associated with the development and growth of new businesses, as well as the creation of new

products, services, and technologies. According to (Brown & Mason, 2017), entrepreneurial ecosystems can be dominated by a single sector, which may lead to the "crowding out" of other innovative sectors and entrepreneurial activities. This suggests that certain sectors may attract a disproportionate amount of entrepreneurial activity, potentially at the expense of other sectors.

In a study by Massis et al., (2017) the authors discuss sector-based entrepreneurial capabilities, which can be of two types. The first type focuses on leveraging specific resources in one sector to prospect, develop, or exploit opportunities in another sector or range of sectors. The second type focuses on leveraging general-purpose resources to prospect, develop, or exploit opportunities within the entrepreneur's current sector. This highlights the importance of sector-specific knowledge and resources in entrepreneurial activities. The concept of entrepreneurial sectors is also related to the idea of entrepreneurial ecosystems. Entrepreneurial ecosystems consist of interacting components that foster new firm formation and associated regional entrepreneurial activities. These ecosystems include various sectors and industries that support and enable entrepreneurial activity. It is worth noting that entrepreneurial sectors exist within both formal and informal economies. The emergence of entrepreneurial leadership within the informal sector, emphasizing the importance of recognizing and supporting entrepreneurship in these contexts. According to the CDP, the entrepreneurial ecosystem of Bafoussam is characterised by a couple of dominant sectors: The agricultural sector, the animal industry (rearing), tourism and leisure, mining, industrial and technological development, energy and business.

The Agricultural sector in Bafoussam is characterised by small-scale farming; a majority of farms in Bafoussam are small-scale, with an average size of less than 2 hectares. Most farmers in Bafoussam are subsistence farmers, meaning that they produce food primarily for their consumption. However, there is a growing trend towards commercial farming, as farmers seek to generate income from their produce. Farmers in Bafoussam also produce a wide variety of crops, including maize, beans, cassava, yams, and plantains. This crop diversity helps to reduce the risk of crop failure and to ensure food security. The level of mechanisation in the Bafoussam agricultural sector is relatively low. This is due to the high cost of agricultural machinery and the lack of access to credit for farmers. The Bafoussam agricultural sector is heavily dependent on rainfall. This makes it vulnerable to droughts and other climate shocks. The agricultural sector in Bafoussam plays an important role in the local economy. It employs a large proportion of the population and contributes to food security.

Bafoussam is also known for animal rearing that is the livestock industry and it is characterised by Small-scale production: The majority of animal rearing in Bafoussam is done on a small scale, with farmers owning and managing relatively small herds of livestock. A wide variety of livestock are raised in Bafoussam, including cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Cattle rearing is the most important animal rearing sub-sector in Bafoussam, Cattle are raised for their meat, milk, and hides. Goat rearing is also a popular sub-sector as goats are raised for their meat and they are also an important source of income for smallholder farmers. In addition, sheep are raised for their meat and wool. Pig rearing is a growing and key sector in Bafoussam. Pigs are raised for their meat, and they are also a popular source of income for smallholder farmers. Also, poultry rearing is a well-developed sub-sector, chickens are the most popular type of poultry raised in Bafoussam, followed by ducks and turkeys. Poultry are raised for their meat and eggs.

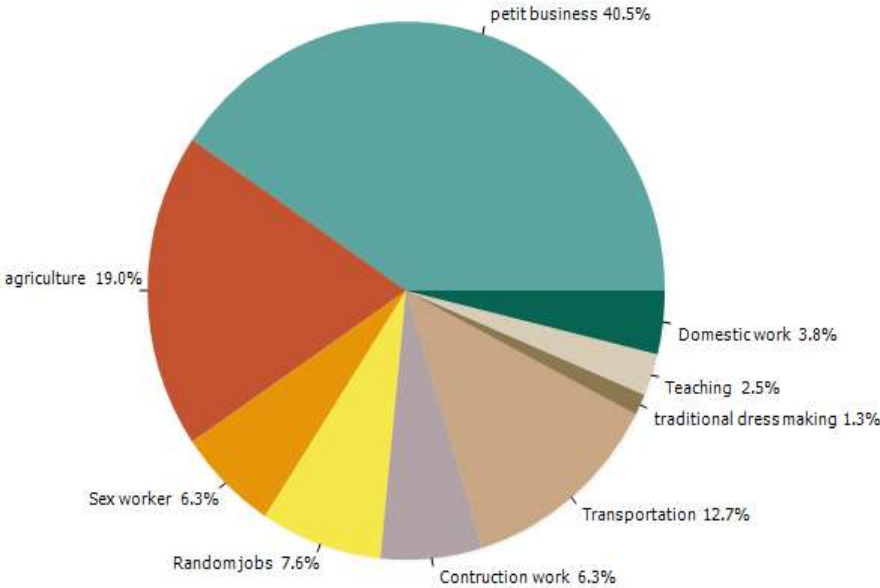
Tourism and leisure sectors in Bafoussam are characterised by a rich cultural heritage. Bafoussam is a popular tourist attraction, and the city also hosts several cultural festivals throughout the year. Bafoussam is located in the Western Highlands of Cameroon, which is known for its stunning scenery. Bafoussam is surrounded by mountains, forests, and rivers, and there are several waterfalls and other natural attractions in the area. Also, Bafoussam is a relatively affordable tourist destination, especially compared to other major cities in Cameroon. There are many affordable hotels, restaurants, and tour operators in Bafoussam. The tourism and leisure sectors in Bafoussam continue to grow rapidly. The Cameroonian government is investing in tourism infrastructure, and the number of tourists visiting Bafoussam is increasing each year.

The industrial and technological development sectors in Bafoussam are characterized and dominated by SMEs. SMEs account for over 90% of all businesses in Cameroon. The food processing industry in Bafoussam is growing rapidly. There is a growing demand for processed foods from both domestic and international consumers. The textile manufacturing industry in Bafoussam has a long history. The industry is currently undergoing a revival, with several new textile factories being opened. The construction industry in Bafoussam is booming. This is due to the growing population and the increasing demand for housing and commercial space. The ICT sector in Bafoussam is growing as well. This is due to the increasing penetration of smartphones and the internet. The industrial and technological development sectors in Bafoussam have the potential to play a major role in the economic development of the city.

2.I.2. Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam

Since the escalation of the Anglophone crisis and the movement of IDPs into Bafoussam, there has been a significant impact on the entrepreneurial ecosystem of the city. IDPs are running their businesses, creating new businesses, and providing cheap labor to existing businesses. A 2022 study by the IOM assessed the entrepreneurial activities of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The study found that IDPs are more likely to start their businesses than the general population. The most common entrepreneurial sectors for IDPs are agriculture, trade, services, manufacturing, and construction. The following is a breakdown of the most common entrepreneurial sectors for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam according to the 2022 IOM study: Agriculture: 35% Trade: 25% Services: 15% Manufacturing: 10% Construction: 10%. This section will examine the key main entrepreneurial sectors that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis get themselves into in Bafoussam, exploring their characteristics and how they go about it.

Figure 4: Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs in Bafoussam.



Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The figure above displays a distribution of entrepreneurial sectors observed during data collection in the field. It is noteworthy that IDPs are highly involved in the informal sector, particularly in business and entrepreneurship. Agriculture and business are the top sectors, indicating the significant impact IDPs have had on the dynamics of Bafoussam.

2.I.2.1. Agricultural Sector

The agricultural activities of IDPs in Bafoussam are heavily influenced by the socio-economic and political instability caused by the Anglophone crisis. As a result, IDPs in Bafoussam have been forced to adapt and seek alternative means of livelihood, with agriculture emerging as one of their primary activities (Oumar et al., 2020). Due to their displacement and limited resources, IDPs often rely on subsistence farming to meet their basic needs (Oumar et al., 2020). They cultivate crops such as maize, beans, cassava, and vegetables to sustain themselves and their families (Oumar et al., 2020). *“Most of us IDPs are into farming, most IDP women are doing agriculture, most of us do business selling farm produce. (X08, Female, 25yrs IDP/Teacher, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2).* It is for this reason that agriculture is a very lucrative sector that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis engage in Bafoussam.

Image 1: IDP Famers from farm to market “Marche A” Bafoussam



Source: Kumo Walters N, fieldwork, June 2023

The image above exemplifies the entrepreneurial spirit of internally displaced women in Bafoussam. These women not only cultivate their own crops, but also sell a portion of their harvest in the local market to the residents of Bafoussam. As depicted in the image, a woman, who is an IDP, is seen arriving at the market early in the morning with fresh vegetables to sell.

It is worth noting this particular section of the market is designated for women who specialize in selling vegetables, particularly those who are internally displaced.

However, the agricultural endeavors of IDPs in Bafoussam extend beyond subsistence farming. Some IDPs have embraced agribusiness, capitalizing on the region's fertile land and favourable climate (Oumar et al., 2020). Engaging in activities such as poultry farming, pig rearing, and small-scale livestock production, they strive to create sustainable income sources (Oumar et al., 2020). NGOs like the Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINSUD) play a crucial role in supporting IDPs in Bafoussam (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). These organizations alleviate the challenges faced by IDPs and enable them to participate in agricultural activities for their sustenance (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). It is important to acknowledge that the Anglophone crisis has significantly impacted the agricultural sector in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon as a whole (Oumar et al., 2020). Numerous agribusinesses have suffered, resulting in decreased production and economic losses (Oumar et al., 2020). It is worth noting that IDPs equally engage in the manufacturing of finished products as well as the transformation of agricultural products into finished products such as gari, “baton” and many other varieties. As mentioned by an interviewee during data collection; *“Their activities depend on where they find themselves and where they stay. But their activities are agriculture, livestock, poultry, and artisanal. These are the activities for those living in the rural areas.”* (Y01, Male, 30 years, Engineer ONU Habitat, interview 20/02/2023 Bafoussam 3). Another participant also mentioned a similar idea in the same light as seen below; *“Traditional rulers provide farmland for IDPs to cultivate and sometimes facilitate the access of land and accommodation. This enables most IDPs to get into the agricultural sector and cultivate different varieties of crops.”* (Y05, Male, 40 years, traditionalist/environmentalist, interview 15/02/2023, Bamendzi, Bafoussam 1). As highlighted, IDPs continue to indulge in the agricultural sector as Bafoussam provides them with resources to go about with agricultural activities as well as a market.

In a nutshell, IDPs in Bafoussam rely on agricultural endeavors, including subsistence farming and agribusiness, to provide for themselves and their families. These activities are significantly influenced by the socio-economic and political instability resulting from the crisis. NGOs play a pivotal role in supporting IDPs and facilitating their involvement in agriculture.

2.I.2.2. Commercial Activities (Petit trading)

IDPs in Bafoussam are actively involved in a range of commercial activities to secure their livelihoods. One particularly noteworthy activity is street vending, which not only holds considerable influence but also ensures its enduring presence in public spaces (Yemmafouo, 2018). Street vending plays a pivotal role in the urban economic and socio-political stability of Bafoussam. IDPs actively participate in street vending networks, establishing power dynamics and making valuable contributions to the local economy.

Image 2: Street Vending by an IDP in Bafoussam



Source: Kumo Walters N, fieldwork June 2023

The image depicts an internally displaced woman selling items along the road, a common activity among the IDP population in Bafoussam. Many IDPs have mobile stores that they use

to sell goods from one location to another, proving to be a profitable business model embraced by IDPs.

Through street vending, IDPs sell a diverse array of goods. However, their economic involvement extends beyond this domain. Some IDPs are itinerant traders, traversing various locations to sell different articles. This is evident in parks and bars, where they are seen moving around, engaging in huckstering. A study conducted in Sri Lanka on displaced livelihoods discovered that IDPs engage in a wide range of economic activities to secure employment and participate in economic endeavors (Amirthalingam & Lakshman, 2009). This confirms the notion that IDPs actively engage in commercial activities, as these activities are crucial for their self-sufficiency and the well-being of their families. Another commercial activity undertaken by IDPs in Bafoussam is the installation of side tables along the roadside, where various items are displayed for sale. It is worth noting that IDPs in Bafoussam persistently engage in commercial activities such as street vending and other economic endeavors to sustain their livelihoods. These activities not only contribute significantly to the local economy but also play a vital role in shaping the urban dynamics of the city.

2.I.2.3. Transportation Sector

As a result of the ongoing Anglophone Crisis, IDPs from the affected regions have found themselves engaging in the informal transportation sector. The displacement and disruption of economic activities in their home regions have compelled many IDPs to seek livelihood opportunities in informal transportation (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). This includes providing motorcycle taxi services, where IDPs utilize their motorcycles to transport people and goods within Bafoussam and its surrounding areas. This form of transportation not only serves as a source of income for IDPs but also enables them to sustain themselves and support their families (Engwari & Njiei, 2021).

The transportation sector in Bafoussam encompasses a wide range of activities, involving the movement of goods and people. Within this sector, IDPs play a significant role, engaging in various forms of transportation. The majority of IDPs in Bafoussam work as motorcycle taxi riders, commonly referred to as Okada riders. Interestingly, the motorcycle taxi sector in Bafoussam is predominantly dominated by Anglophones, particularly IDPs. Other IDPs are involved in transporting farm produce using tricycles. This aspect is explained by an interviewee who highlights the importance of transportation to the IDPs as a means of income generation; *“Transportation; motorcycling, delivery of things, taxi drivers and other transports*

particularly above 50. You can see the IDPs in quarters like Carrefour Oberge, and Fue rouge.” (Y01, Male, 30 years, Engineer ONU Habitat, interview 20/02/2023 Bafoussam 3). Note should be taken that most IDPs acquire motorcycles through a rent-to-own scheme, allowing them to gradually pay for the motorcycles. In various markets, IDPs utilize trucks and wheelbarrows for the transportation of goods. Furthermore, some IDPs transport planks, while others operate taxis and interurban buses within the West region.

2.I.2.4. Food Sector

Entrepreneurship has been recognized as a viable strategy for achieving socio-economic mobility, especially among young individuals (Nyamnjoh, 2021). In Bafoussam, several IDPs have embraced entrepreneurial activities within the food sector, such as establishing their own restaurants or food stalls. This pursuit aligns with their aspiration to attain personal success and overcome socio-economic challenges (Nyamnjoh, 2021). The presence of SMEs in Cameroon highlights the crucial role played by the food sector in the country's economy. IDPs with experience or expertise in the food industry also find opportunities to work in established restaurants or food establishments in Bafoussam. Some IDPs venture into the production of pastries, including cakes and puffballs, as well as the sale of roasted fish along the roadside. This aspect of the food sector is pointed out by an IDP woman who explains how she goes about it: *“I sold fried ground nut, chips, ripe bananas, baked cakes before I started with my business.”* (X06, Female 32 years, IDP, interview, 16/02/2023, Acha. Bafoussam 1) Others prepare fried eggs and irish potatoes, while some focus on selling pap and beans to school children in the morning. By engaging in entrepreneurial activities within the food sector, IDPs contribute to their economic well-being and add value to the local economy. The food sector serves as a platform for IDPs to showcase their skills and creativity, while also meeting the demands of the local population. Entrepreneurship within the food sector has emerged as a promising avenue for socio-economic mobility among young individuals, including IDP in Bafoussam. This point is equally highlighted by an interviewee who highlights that, *“I see most IDPs open shops, online business, so many of them are online, baking of cakes, snacks, ... Also, most of them do food business they are a lot in the food sector”* (Y02, Male, 40 years, Priest, interview, 24/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1). This shows the dynamism of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam in terms of business creation and innovation.

2.1.2.5. Construction Work

IDPs in Bafoussam actively participate in a range of construction activities to sustain their livelihoods (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). One prominent construction activity that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis engage in is the construction of temporary shelters. Displaced by the crisis, many IDPs are in dire need of housing, prompting them to construct makeshift shelters using locally available materials (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). These temporary shelters serve as their abode during their displacement.

Apart from shelter construction, IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam also involve themselves in other construction endeavours, such as repairing and renovating existing structures. Many IDPs possess valuable skills in construction and carpentry, which they utilize to earn a living by offering their services to the local community (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). This includes the restoration of damaged buildings and the refurbishment of homes and businesses. Additionally, some IDPs from the Anglophone crisis actively participate in infrastructural development projects. These projects encompass the construction of roads, bridges, and other public facilities. IDPs with construction expertise secure employment opportunities in these projects, either through formal employment or as independent contractors (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). Meanwhile, others contribute to the construction process by assisting with the supply of bricks, mortar, and the molding of mud bricks. During field collection, an IDP even noted the aspect of IDP men engaging in the construction sector by highlighting that; *“Most IDPs especially boys get into construction. As you can see I have a book here for brick, I bought it to help them with it. So this is to help them improve their skills.”* (Y07, Male, 70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 1). The construction activities undertaken by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are diverse. They encompass the construction of temporary shelters, the repair and renovation of existing structures, and active involvement in infrastructure development projects. These activities not only provide IDPs with a means of sustaining their livelihoods but also contribute to the local economy and the overall development of the community.

2.1.2.5. Tailoring and Traditional Dressmaking

The engagement of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in tailoring and traditional dressmaking in Bafoussam is a significant aspect of their resilience and adaptation to the challenges they face. The Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has resulted in the displacement of

many individuals, leading to the loss of livelihoods and traditional ways of life (Metuge et al., 2021). In such situations, IDPs often turn to alternative means of sustaining themselves and preserving their cultural heritage. Tailoring and traditional dressmaking have emerged as crucial activities for IDPs in Bafoussam, enabling them to utilize their skills and cultural knowledge to generate income and maintain a sense of identity and community. It is plausible that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis have embraced tailoring and traditional dressmaking as a means of economic survival. They make use of locally available materials and skills to create products that hold cultural significance. By engaging in these activities, IDPs not only secure their financial well-being but also contribute to the preservation of their cultural heritage. This dual purpose of economic sustenance and cultural preservation highlights the importance of tailoring and traditional dressmaking in the lives of IDPs in Bafoussam.

Before the crisis, I was making these traditional dresses in Kumbo, as things got worse I decided to move to Bafoussam. The business is going on well as you can see through this long line they are IDPs. Bafoussam people are very cultural and they like tradition so that is why this is very welcome, some of them have even sent their children to come for training and some of them are even investing in the business. Like other people who make traditional dresses, I also export outside Cameroon, especially to Cameroonians in the US and other countries. And yes we do two main designs tugho and ndop. and we also make beats to accompany the dresses with. (X09, Female, 38 years, IDP/Tailor and Traditional dressmaker, 23/02/2023, Tamah, Bafoussam 1)

This quote highlights the significance of dressmaking as a cultural practice for IDPs relocating to Bafoussam. It also underscores the impact of this practice on the business sector of Bafoussam, as tailors not only create traditional garments but also introduce new and innovative designs, adding dynamism to the industry.

Image 3: Traditional Dress, Tugho Design, Tamah Bafoussam 1



Source: Kumo Walters N, fieldwork June 2023

The choice to engage in tailoring and traditional dressmaking reflects the resourcefulness and adaptability of IDPs. Despite the challenges they face, they have found a way to leverage their existing skills and knowledge to create a sustainable livelihood. By utilizing their expertise in tailoring and traditional dressmaking, IDPs tap into the local market and meet the demand for culturally significant products. IDPs get into the production of 2 types of designs that is the “Tugho” and the “ndop” designs. This practice has also encouraged the local population to invest in this sector and even send their children to learn from the IDPs.

Not only does this provide them with a source of income, but it also enables them to maintain a sense of purpose and belonging within their community. The significance of tailoring and traditional dressmaking extends far beyond mere economic survival. These activities serve as a powerful means of self-expression and identity for IDPs. Through the art of crafting traditional garments and accessories, they proudly showcase and preserve their rich cultural heritage.

Image 4: Tailoring and Traditional Dressmaking Shop of IDP in Bafoussam



Source: Kumo Walters N, fieldwork June 2023

The image above showcases a traditional dressmaking shop in Bafoussam Tamah, operated by an IDP from the Anglophone crisis. The display features a wide array of unique designs, highlighting the growth of the traditional dressmaking industry in Bafoussam and the entrepreneurial spirit brought by IDPs to the area. This trend is further evidenced by the presence of many IDPs selling traditional products at Marche A and B, as well as in front of the Bafoussam traditional palace.

2.I.2.6. Commercial Sex Activities

It is important to note that engaging in commercial sex activities is a complex issue influenced by various factors related to the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon. The crisis has disrupted economic activities, resulting in unemployment and poverty. IDPs who have been forced to flee their homes due to the conflict face challenges in meeting their basic needs, including food, shelter, and healthcare (Engwari & Njiei, 2021). In such desperate situations, some IDPs have resorted to engaging in commercial sex activities as a means of survival. *“Some IDPs have gone into crimes, many have gone into prostitution, very cheap prostitution from 500 upwards”* (.X10, Female, 50 yrs, IDP/Teacher, interview, 26/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1). The displacement caused by the crisis has also led to overcrowding and limited resources in host communities, which creates an environment conducive to the exploitation of vulnerable individuals, including IDPs. The breakdown of social structures and support systems due to the conflict further contributes to the vulnerability of IDPs, making them more susceptible to engaging in commercial sex activities. Talking of vulnerability, most IDPs especially young girls sell in bars and nightclubs. These places serve as a contact point between the clients. In other situations, due to the difficult situation, IDPs willingly engage in prostitution as a survival mode. Some are even influenced by their friends who are already in the business and are even used in their place of work to attract clients as they are forced to wear sexually exposing dresses and this intent leads to them selling their bodies for money. This is evident with an interviewee mentioning that; *“Those living in the urban areas have activities such as street trading, selling fish in front of Bars (age 17-35), working and selling in the bars at night, night clubs and then prostitution (17-35)”* (Y01, Male, 30 yrs, Engineer ONU Habitat, 20/02/2023 Bafoussam 3). It is important to note that the issue of IDPs engaging in commercial sex activities is a sensitive and complex topic. It is crucial to approach this issue with empathy and understanding, taking into consideration the underlying factors that contribute to such situations. As mentioned below.

Prostitution is everywhere, so most IDPs get into it as a means of livelihood. The issue here is prostitution has increased as a result of IDPs. Most of them work in bars and are exploited and equally exposed. Most of them are there because of the difficulties they are facing; their peer groups, friends etc. I have received young girls looking for shelter for example, a young girl lives with another young woman and is responsible for paying the bills. She frequently goes out at night and expects her roommate to join her. When the other woman declines to accompany her, it creates tension and conflict. (X04, Female, 40 years, Director Social Affairs, 23/03/2023, Bamendzi, Bafoussam 1)

The above information highlights the increase in commercial sex activities in Bafoussam due to the influx of IDPs. It is important to note that while these activities were already present, they have significantly escalated as a result of the high unemployment rate within the IDP community in Bafoussam.

2.I.2.7. Provision of Services

In terms of services, IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam offer a diverse range of services. Despite their challenging circumstances, they actively participate in various service sectors throughout the town, showcasing their skills and earning a livelihood. Below, we highlight some of the services IDPs from the Anglophone region engage in within Bafoussam.

Hairdressing and beauty services: IDPs play a significant role in the thriving hairdressing and beauty industry in Bafoussam. Many IDPs have taken the initiative to establish their salons and barbershops, while others contribute their expertise as skilled stylists and beauticians in established establishments. The presence of IDP-owned salons and barbershops is widespread throughout Bafoussam, offering an extensive range of services encompassing haircuts, styling, braiding, weaving, manicures, and pedicures.

Catering and event planning: Additionally, IDPs actively participate in the catering and event planning sector in Bafoussam. Many IDPs have ventured into the realm of catering, establishing their businesses, while others lend their culinary prowess and organizational skills as chefs and event planners for pre-existing enterprises. IDP-owned catering businesses excel in providing exceptional food and beverage services for a diverse array of occasions, including weddings, funerals, corporate events, and other special gatherings. Furthermore, IDP event planners adeptly assist clients in meticulously organizing and flawlessly executing their events, from inception to completion.

Teaching and tutoring: IDPs actively fulfil in the education sector of Bafoussam. They serve as dedicated teachers and tutors in both public and private schools, imparting knowledge across a wide range of subjects such as English, French, mathematics, science, and social studies. Moreover, IDPs extend their expertise as private tutors, offering invaluable academic support to students beyond the confines of the classroom. Bearing this in mind, an IDP mentioned that; “Lastly teaching many of the IDPs to teach both online and onsite. And we have a lot of them in the private sector. In the parish school since the crises started we have received a lot of applications from IDPs to teach in the school.” (Y02, Male, 40 yrs, Priest, interview, 24/02/2023, Maetur Bafoussam 1).

Customer service and sales: Many IDPs excel as customer service representatives and salespeople within various businesses, including restaurants, shops, hotels, and banks. Their responsibilities encompass providing exceptional customer service, offering assistance, and actively contributing to the generation of sales for their respective establishments. These IDPs bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to their roles, ensuring that students receive quality education and customers receive top-notch service. This is also because of the English they speak and the fact that most of them are willing to learn the French language. Their dedication and expertise make a positive impact on the community, fostering growth and development in Bafoussam.

Table 4: Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam

Entrepreneurial Sectors	Effective	Percentages
Agriculture	33	33,0
Hairdressing	1	1,0
Furniture making	4	4,0
Trading activities	26	26,0
Tailoring	5	5,0
Transportation	12	12,0
Others	19	19,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The table above displays the distribution of entrepreneurial activities from a sample of 100 IDPs who completed the questionnaire during this research. It is important to note that the majority of IDPs are involved in agriculture and trading activities, making it not only the dominant sector among IDPs but also a lucrative one. Conclusively, IDPs stemming from the Anglophone crisis are playing a crucial role in bolstering Bafoussam's economy through the provision of diverse essential services. Their entrepreneurial ventures and valuable expertise are not only fuelling economic expansion but also generating employment opportunities.

In summary, the table below provides a concise overview of the information discussed in this section, making it easier to understand.

Table 5: Synoptic view of Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs in Bafoussam.

Dominant Economic Sectors of IDPs in Bafoussam	Characteristics of the economics sectors
➤ Agricultural Sector	Subsistent farming, cultivation of vegetables, rearing of animals, agribusiness, crops cultivated are cassava, maize, beans, plantains, cultivation is on small scale, surplus is sold
➤ Commercial activities (Petit business)	Small enterprises, selling of fruits, selling of food, selling of cigarettes/biscuits/sweets, selling of electrics, selling of dresses, street vending, side tables
➤ Transportation Sector	All forms of transportation, Taxi, bike riding, Tricycle, trucks, wheelbarrow, interurban transport, transportation of farm products, balance and take scheme.
➤ The Food Sector	Restaurant, pastries, cupcakes, chin-chin, selling of beans and puff-puff early morning to students and workers, event organization, catering services
➤ Construction Work:	Moulding of bricks, (cement and mud bricks), supplies at construction sites, public projects, taking construction contracts, repairs, painting.
➤ Tailoring and Traditional Dressmaking	Traditional dressmaking, “tugho and ndop”, material dresses, making of beads, exportation to foreign markets.
➤ Commercial Sex Activities	Sex workers, prostitution, nightclubs, strippers, hook-up girls.
➤ Provision of Services	Teaching services (home tutoring), catering and event planning, customer care services and reception, hair and beauty salons, and domestic services.

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The table provided above offers a comprehensive overview of the information previously discussed. Its purpose is to enhance understanding and provide a broad perspective on the entrepreneurial endeavors undertaken by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

2.II. Entrepreneurial Practices and Socio-economic Integration of IDPs in Bafoussam

After looking at the entrepreneurial sectors IDPs from the Anglophone get into in Bafoussam, it is thus important to understand the entrepreneurial practices that facilitate their integration into the town of Bafoussam. Entrepreneurial practices encompass a wide array of actions, strategies, and behaviors employed by individuals or organizations to identify and seize opportunities, create value, and effectively manage risks. These practices are crucial for establishing and nurturing successful ventures. They encompass various activities such as opportunity identification, innovation, resource acquisition, strategic planning, marketing, financial management, and leadership.

Successful entrepreneurs possess specific characteristics and skills that enable them to navigate the challenges and uncertainties inherent in starting and running a business. These traits include creativity, resilience, adaptability, problem-solving abilities, and a willingness to take calculated risks. Entrepreneurial practices involve the development and implementation of effective business models. These models outline the value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure of a venture. By employing entrepreneurial practices, individuals and organizations effectively identify and capitalize on opportunities, create value, and manage risks. These practices are essential for establishing and growing successful ventures. Successful entrepreneurs possess a unique set of characteristics and skills that enable them to navigate the challenges and uncertainties of the business world. The development and implementation of effective business models play a crucial role in outlining the key aspects of a venture, such as its value proposition, target market, revenue streams, and cost structure. Moreover, entrepreneurial practices extend beyond the realm of conventional profit-driven enterprises. They are also harnessed within the realm of social entrepreneurship, wherein individuals or organizations strive to devise ground breaking solutions to societal or environmental issues, all the while fostering sustainable social progress (Radziwill, 2016). It is crucial to acknowledge that entrepreneurial practices exhibit diversity across various industries, contexts, and cultures. Elements such as regulatory frameworks, capital accessibility, market dynamics, and cultural

conventions exert influence over the specific strategies and approaches embraced by entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial practices encompass a broad spectrum of activities and behaviors that individuals or organizations employ to identify opportunities, create value, and manage risks to establish and expand successful ventures. These practices encompass a wide array of skills, characteristics, and strategies that empower entrepreneurs to navigate the complexities associated with initiating and operating a business. Bafoussam being our zone of studies, it is important for us to understand the various entrepreneurial practices that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis carry to facilitate their integration in Bafoussam as expatiated below:

2.II.1. The Practice of “Njangi”

"Njangi", a traditional practice of rotating savings and credit associations, holds immense potential in transforming the lives of IDPs in Bafoussam (Baye, 2013). In this system, members contribute funds regularly, taking turns to receive a lump sum payout. The significance of Njangi lies in its ability to provide IDPs with access to capital for entrepreneurial endeavors, thereby facilitating their integration into the local economy. By harnessing the power of Njangi, IDPs overcome financial barriers and embark on business ventures, expanding their horizons. IDPs accumulate the necessary capital to invest in their entrepreneurial dreams. This access to capital becomes even more crucial for IDPs.

The practice of Njangi among IDPs in Bafoussam has the potential to greatly enhance their entrepreneurial integration. This practice offers IDPs access to capital that is essential for starting or expanding their businesses. Participating in Njangi enables IDPs to establish social networks and forge relationships with other community members, thereby providing additional support for their integration. Njangi fosters social cohesion and community support among IDPs. By actively participating in a Njangi group, IDPs establish social networks and build relationships with other community members. These connections offer IDPs valuable support, advice, and even potential business partnerships. Additionally, the practice of Njangi promotes a sense of collective responsibility and mutual assistance, which contributes to the overall well-being and resilience of IDPs. The practice of Njangi holds immense potential for IDPs in Bafoussam. Not only does it provide them with access to capital for their entrepreneurial endeavors, but it also facilitates the establishment of social networks and community support.

2.II.2. Working for Lower Wages

Working for lower wages is a prevalent practice among IDPs in Bafoussam. The displacement caused by conflict or other factors often disrupts the livelihoods and economic stability of IDPs, forcing them to accept jobs that offer lower wages. This is attributed to the challenges they face in finding employment opportunities that match their skills and qualifications in the new location. The lack of access to education and training due to displacement also limits their ability to secure higher-paying jobs. Consequently, IDPs have no choice but to settle for lower-wage jobs as a means of survival and income generation.

The relationship between working at lower wages and IDPs in Bafoussam is multifaceted. On one hand, accepting lower-wage jobs provides IDPs with a certain level of economic stability and a source of income to meet their basic needs. It allows them to sustain themselves and their families during the period of displacement. Working at lower wages is a strategic approach employed by IDPs in Bafoussam to facilitate their economic integration. This approach is supported by the understanding that IDPs often encounter difficulties in accessing employment opportunities and may have limited resources (George & Adelaja, 2021). By accepting lower wages, IDPs increase their chances of securing employment and gaining valuable work experience, which contributes to their economic integration (George & Adelaja, 2021). Working at lower wages helps IDPs establish themselves in the local labour market and build relationships with employers and colleagues, thereby opening doors to future job opportunities and upward mobility (George & Adelaja, 2021). Overall, the practice of working at lower wages among IDPs in Bafoussam is a complex phenomenon driven by the challenges they face in finding suitable employment and the need for immediate income. Working at lower wages equally serves as a strategy employed by IDPs in Bafoussam to facilitate their economic integration.

2.II.3 Informal Business Network

Informal business networks play a crucial role in facilitating the economic integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. These networks are characterized by informal interactions and relationships among economic agents, including IDPs and local entrepreneurs, which enable economic activities and resource sharing. One of the key ways in which informal business networks support the economic integration of IDPs is by providing them with access to vital resources and opportunities. Within these networks, IDPs acquire valuable information about

market prospects, potential suppliers, and customers. This access to resources and information empowers IDPs to establish and expand their businesses, thereby contributing to their overall economic integration.

Furthermore, informal business networks foster collaboration and cooperation between IDPs and local entrepreneurs. These networks create a sense of community and mutual support, where members exchange knowledge, skills, and experiences (Petrou et al., 2007). By collaborating with local entrepreneurs, IDPs learn from their expertise and gain valuable insights into the dynamics of the local market. This collaboration enhances the competitiveness of IDPs' businesses and increases their chances of success. Informal business networks provide a platform for IDPs to build social capital. Social capital encompasses the relationships, trust, and social norms that facilitate cooperation and collective action (Kali & Reyes, 2007). By actively participating in these networks, IDPs establish connections with local entrepreneurs, government officials, and other stakeholders. These relationships serve as gateways to new opportunities, partnerships, and support networks, further enhancing the economic integration of IDPs. It is crucial to recognize that informal business networks extend beyond mere economic activities, encompassing social and cultural dimensions as well. These networks not only facilitate economic integration but also foster a sense of belonging and identity among IDPs, helping them navigate the challenges of entrepreneurship and integration in a new environment (Yemmafouo, 2018). To put it concisely, informal business networks play a pivotal role in the economic integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. These networks provide IDPs with access to valuable resources, opportunities, and knowledge, while also promoting collaboration and cooperation. Ultimately, they contribute to the development of social capital. By harnessing the power of these networks, IDPs enhance their entrepreneurial endeavors and achieve a higher level of economic integration.

2.II.4. The Practice of Online Business

Online business refers to the practice of conducting commercial activities over the internet, which includes buying and selling products or services, marketing, and customer interactions. In the context of IDPs in Bafoussam, online business plays a significant role in facilitating their economic integration. To begin with, online business provides IDPs with a platform to start and operate their businesses. Through e-commerce platforms or social media,

IDPs showcase and sell their products or services to a wider audience beyond their immediate community. This expands their customer base and increases their chances of generating income and achieving financial stability. Online business reduces the barriers to entry for IDPs who may face limitations in accessing physical markets or establishing brick-and-mortar stores. With internet access and basic digital literacy, IDPs set up online shops or offer services through online platforms, eliminating the need for significant upfront investments in physical infrastructure. This enables IDPs to engage in entrepreneurial activities with relatively low costs and risks. In addition to these practical benefits, online business also offers IDPs the opportunity to connect with a global market. By leveraging the power of the internet, IDPs reach customers from different parts of the world, transcending geographical boundaries and expanding their business horizons. This not only enhances their economic prospects but also promotes cultural exchange and understanding. Online business empowers IDPs by giving them control over their enterprises. They manage their online presence, set their prices, and make strategic decisions to grow their businesses. This autonomy fosters a sense of empowerment and self-reliance among IDPs, boosting their confidence and motivation to succeed.

The practice of online business provides IDPs with valuable opportunities for networking and collaboration. Through online communities, forums, and social media groups, IDPs can connect with fellow entrepreneurs, potential customers, and business mentors. These connections can lead to partnerships, knowledge sharing, and access to resources and opportunities that further support their economic integration. Moreover, online business enables IDPs to overcome geographical limitations and reach customers beyond their immediate vicinity. This is particularly advantageous for IDPs in Bafoussam, as it grants them access to larger markets and potential customers in other regions or even internationally. By tapping into a broader customer base, IDPs can boost their sales and revenue, thereby contributing to their economic integration. Online business continues to play a pivotal role in the economic integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. It provides them with a platform to establish and operate businesses, reduces barriers to entry, facilitates networking and collaboration, and expands their market reach. By leveraging online business opportunities, IDPs enhance their entrepreneurial endeavors and achieve greater economic stability and integration.

2.II.5. The Practice of Selling in Front of Churches

The practice of selling in front of churches, is a common strategy employed by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam as most IDPs sell different variety of commodities every after church service with food being the most dominant product. *“Most of them sell foodstuff (snacks) after masses or church services, we now have a variety of snacks sold compared to what we used to have before. We had only one lady who used to sell fish roll and scotch egg but now we have a good number of other snacks.”* (X03, Female, 37 yrs, Administrator/IDP assistant, 24/02/2023 Maetur, Bafoussam 1). This practice serves as a means to enhance the socio-economic integration of IDPs in several impactful ways.

First and foremost, selling in front of churches provides IDPs with a visible and easily accessible location to showcase and sell their goods or services. Churches, being popular gathering places, attract a significant number of individuals, both from the local community and visitors. By strategically positioning their businesses in front of churches, IDPs take advantage of the foot traffic and potential customers that flock to these religious institutions, thereby increasing their chances of making successful sales. Selling in front of churches enables IDPs to tap into existing social networks and community support systems. Churches often serve as the heart of community life, acting as a hub for various activities. By establishing a presence in front of churches, IDPs engage with community members, foster relationships, and cultivate trust. This, in turn, opens up doors for collaboration, partnerships, and support from the local community, ultimately bolstering their socio-economic prospects.

Selling in front of churches offers a valuable sense of belonging and identity to IDPs. Churches hold a crucial position in the lives of individuals and communities, fostering a sense of community, purpose, and spiritual support. By engaging in economic activities in front of churches, IDPs experience inclusion and connection to the community, contributing to their overall well-being and socio-economic integration. The practice of selling in front of churches helps IDPs overcome the obstacles they often encounter when seeking formal employment. Limited education, language barriers, and discrimination pose significant challenges for IDPs in finding stable jobs. However, by participating in informal economic activities in front of churches, IDPs create income-generating opportunities and achieve self-reliance. Selling in front of churches plays a vital role in the socio-economic integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. This practice grants IDPs visibility, access to potential customers, and opportunities to establish

social networks and community support. It also enables IDPs to overcome barriers to formal employment and establish a profound sense of belonging and identity within the community.

Table 6: Synoptic View of the Entrepreneurial Practices Carried out by IDPs

Entrepreneurial practices of IDPs in Bafoussam	Characteristics of Practices
▶ The Practice of “Njangi”	Monthly meetings, cultural meetups, traditional meetings, monetary contributions, savings
▶ Working for lower wages:	Lower wages as per normal pay, jobs with lower wages,
▶ Informal Business Network	Create networks of informal businesses, supplies, random jobs
▶ The Practice of Online Business	Using the social media platforms, WhatsApp, Facebook, selling products such as skin care soaps, cosmetics, dresses, body enhancing products
▶ The Practice of Selling In Front of Churches	Products such as foodstuffs, chin-chin doughnuts, “akra”, ground nuts, vegetables, fruits

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The table provided above offers a comprehensive overview of the entrepreneurial practices undertaken by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. This visual aid is designed to enhance understanding and provide a broad perspective on how IDPs are integrating into the community.

In conclusion, in this chapter, we explored the various sectors and activities in which IDPs are involved in, shedding light on their entrepreneurial endeavors. It is crucial for us to also explore the challenges they face and the resilience strategies they employ to thrive in Bafoussam. Our upcoming discussion will look deeper into these aspect, offering valuable insights into their experiences.

PART 2

CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM

The integration of IDPs in Bafoussam has been fraught with challenges, given the already difficult conditions they find themselves in. These IDPs continue to encounter numerous obstacles as they strive to integrate into the community and rebuild their lives. However, despite these hardships, they persist in their efforts to resist and find ways to cope and integrate. In part two of the work, we will look deeper into the specific challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis as they struggled to integrate in Bafoussam and start anew. Also, we will explore the remarkable resilience displayed by these IDPs in the face of adversity, focusing on their coping mechanisms and strength in areas such as capacity building and entrepreneurial endeavors. By shedding light on these issues, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the difficulties faced by IDPs in Bafoussam, while also highlighting their determination and resourcefulness in overcoming these challenges.

CHAPTER 3

CHALLENGES OF THE INTEGRATION OF IDPS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM

The Anglophone crisis has led to a significant displacement of people, forcing thousands to abandon their homes and seek refuge in other regions of the country. Our study area, Bafoussam, has witnessed a substantial influx of IDPs in search of safety and stability. However, the process of integrating these IDPs into Bafoussam is far from smooth, as they face numerous sociocultural, political, and economic obstacles. This chapter will further elaborate on these challenges. In this chapter, we will explore the various challenges encountered by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis as they strive to integrate into the town of Bafoussam. By gaining a comprehensive understanding of these challenges, we can shed light on the issues faced by IDPs in Bafoussam, as we will elaborate below.

3.I. Sociocultural Challenges of the Integration of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam:

Sociocultural challenges encompass the hurdles and complexities that arise from the interactions between individuals and their social and cultural environments. These challenges span from personal struggles to broader societal issues, and they have varying durations and impacts on different individuals and groups. In our specific context, we look into the multitude of sociocultural challenges that impede the successful integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam:

3.I.1. Language Barrier:

The data collected indicated that, 6.0% of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam have suffered from language barriers in varied ways. George (1975) emphasizes the profound impact of language barriers on human interaction. He argues that language is not merely a tool for communication but a fundamental shaper of our thoughts, perceptions, and experiences. Language barriers, therefore, hinder the ability to fully grasp the perspectives and experiences of others, leading to misunderstandings and cultural divides. In the same light, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (2009) highlights the power of language to shape our understanding of the world and the dangers of relying on a single narrative. She argues that language barriers can perpetuate stereotypes and limit our ability to appreciate the diversity of

human experiences. She advocates for the importance of embracing multilingualism and fostering cross-cultural understanding.

Language barriers in the social context refer to the challenges and limitations that individuals or communities face due to differences in language proficiency, which affects their ability to interact, access resources, and participate in various social domains (Shah and al., 2015). These barriers are not only perceived as a hindrance to effective communication but also as a significant obstacle to accessing essential services such as emergency medical care (Shah and al., 2015). The impact of language barriers extends to various aspects of social life, including healthcare, education, and social interactions, where limited proficiency in the dominant language leads to disparities in the quality of care and access to information. Language barriers also contribute to the social isolation of linguistic minority groups, limiting their social capital and access to necessary information.

The social psychology of language emphasizes the dynamic interplay between language use and social variables, highlighting how language both influences and be influenced by psychological and social factors (Premji et al., 2021). This perspective underscores the intricate relationship between language and social interactions, emphasising the role of language in shaping social dynamics and individual experiences within a community. Moreover, the impact of language barriers on social interactions is evident in the context of second language learning, where sociocultural factors and social interactions play a crucial role in shaping the language acquisition process. Just like an interviewee mentioned; *“Also, there are language issues; most of the IDPs don’t know how to speak English. This hinders the IDPs from smoothly finding their way in Bafoussam, making it a serious issue especially those coming for their first time.”* (X02, Female, 30 years, Field Operator with Safety Net, Investigator/enumerator with Premiere Urgence International, interview, 23/02/2023, Marche A, Bafoussam 1). As highlighted by the interviewee above, language barrier is an issue seriously affecting the smooth integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. The consequences of language barriers extend beyond communication difficulties, as they also lead to the stereotyping and marginalization of individuals who struggle with verbal expression in a dominant language (Hung et al., 2010). Another interviewee equally mentioned that; *“French is a problem to Anglophones and English a problem to francophones, thus language affects everyone. And sometimes when you go to the market and they discover you are Anglophone they increase the price.”* (X04, Female, 40 years, Director Social Affairs, 23/03/2023, Bamendzi, Bafoussam 1). Also, the prevailing characterization of language barriers as a deficit of individuals contributes to blaming the victims for their challenges in accessing care, compensation, and achieving a

sustainable return to work. Language barriers in the social context encompass a wide range of challenges faced by individuals and communities due to differences in language proficiency. These barriers have significant implications for social interactions, access to resources, and participation in various domains, highlighting the need for strategies to address and mitigate the impact of language disparities in diverse social settings.

Language barrier presents a significant challenge for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in their efforts to integrate and thrive in Bafoussam. The crisis in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon has led to a complex linguistic landscape, where the dominance of the English language in the Anglophone regions contrasts with the prevalence of French in the Francophone regions, including Bafoussam. The linguistic divide has created substantial challenges for Anglophone IDPs seeking to integrate into predominantly French communities such as Bafoussam. The ongoing crisis has exacerbated linguistic tensions, leading to deep divisions and suspicions between English and French Cameroonians, with the former feeling marginalized by a heavily centralized bureaucracy dominated French speaking political elite. This situation has resulted in a language barrier that hinders the social, economic, and educational integration of Anglophone IDPs in Bafoussam as explained by Kuchah (2018). The impact of the language barrier on access to essential services and resources is particularly pronounced.

In addition to practical challenges, language barrier also has broader implications for social cohesion and identity. It affects access to essential services, increases socio-political tensions, and hinders IDPs ability to share their experiences and seek support. The challenges language barrier poses are manifested in various aspects of the lives of IDPs, including employment, education, healthcare, and social interactions. For example, the inability to communicate effectively in French limits IDPs' access to employment opportunities, hindering their ability to earn a livelihood and rebuild their lives. Employers are hesitant to hire individuals who cannot fluently understand and respond to instructions or interact with colleagues and customers. Language barrier leads to unemployment and economic hardship for IDPs. In this same light, one IDP during an interview mentioned this aspect of the language barrier and employment opportunity; *“Talking in French is an issue affecting many of us. So those are the challenges I face. It is difficult to speak in French and this affects many of us to get a job since we will not be able to interact properly with people. This language thing is a problem”* (X06, Female 32 years, IDP, 16/02/2023, Acha, Bafoussam 1). As commented above language barrier, slows down the employability of IDPs and thus affects their integration in Bafoussam

Access to education is crucial for IDPs to acquire new skills, pursue higher education, and improve their prospects for employment. However, language barriers make it difficult for IDPs to fully participate in classroom discussions, comprehend course materials, and engage with teachers and peers. This leads to academic struggles, decreased motivation, and higher dropout rates among IDP students. Just like the IDPs at Meatur mentioned during a group discussion; *“We have a language barrier and it is really difficult to communicate. Even in the school environment depending on the school you are attending”* (Group Discussion, IDP, 25/02/2023, Meatur, Bafoussam 1). Effective communication between healthcare providers and patients is essential for accurate diagnosis, informed treatment decisions, and patient well-being. Language barriers hinder IDPs' ability to express their symptoms, understand medical advice, and adhere to treatment plans. This leads to misdiagnoses, non-compliance with treatment, and overall poorer health outcomes for IDPs.

Language barriers also impede social interactions and integration into the host community. IDPs feel isolated and excluded when they cannot communicate with their neighbours, participate in community activities, or form meaningful relationships. This leads to social marginalization, psychological distress, and a lack of a sense of belonging. Just like an interviewee mentioned; *“One issue the IDPs are facing is the language problem. It is difficult for them to properly interact with the local population at times causing problems. This makes it difficult for them to properly blend with the population”* (Y05, Male, 40 years, traditionalist/environmentalist, interview 15/02/2023, Bafoussam 1). Also, navigating administrative procedures, such as obtaining legal documents, accessing government services, or seeking assistance from aid organizations, is challenging for IDPs who do not speak French. Language barriers contribute to delays, misunderstandings, and frustration, further compounding their struggles.

3.I.2. Stigmatization: Psychological Trauma and Post-Traumatic Disorder (PTD)

From data collected, 6.0% of IDPs indicated to have suffered from stigmatization. Stigmatization in the social context refers to the process by which individuals or groups are subjected to negative attitudes, stereotypes, and discrimination based on specific characteristics or attributes (Rodat, 2020). This phenomenon is observed in various domains, including mental

health, physical appearance, and infectious diseases, and has significant implications for individuals' well-being and social participation. Stigmatization takes the form of enacted stigma, where individuals face discrimination and prejudice, or internalized stigma, where individuals adopt negative beliefs and attitudes about themselves due to societal perceptions.

The impact of stigmatization extends to diverse social settings, influencing individuals' access to healthcare, social support, and opportunities for social integration (Rao et al., 2012). For instance, stigmatization has been associated with poor medication adherence among people living with HIV, contributing to adverse health outcomes and reduced quality of life (Rao et al., 2012). Stigmatization leads to social withdrawal, reduced social trust, and limitations in social participation, particularly among individuals with mental illness or physical disabilities. Furthermore, stigmatisation is a complex social process that results in the loss of social status and rejection by others, impacting individuals' sense of identity and belonging within their communities. The experience of stigma also varies across different cultural and social contexts, influencing individuals' perceptions of themselves and their willingness to seek help or disclose their conditions (Fahoum & Al-Krenawi, 20218). Additionally, stigmatisation has been identified as a barrier to seeking mental health services, with negative attitudes and beliefs contributing to delays in help-seeking behavior and treatment adherence.

Stigmatization has been found to have a significant association with psychological trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among IDPs. During our interview, this was equally raised; *“Many of them get stigmatized by the word IDP (identity crisis) they don't want to be called IDPs because they feel IDPs means vulnerable people or person, IDPs also complain of trauma from the crisis and kidnappings, being difficult to identify those who need help and not.* (Y02, Male, 40 yrs, Priest, interview, 24/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1). Stigmatization worsens trauma-related psychopathology and impedes symptom improvement. The prevalence of PTSD among IDPs is high, indicating a strong relationship between displacement and psychiatric conditions. This goes in line with what this interviewee mentioned during the interview; *“At times stigmatization from people is a serious issue affecting the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam, some people don't willingly accept the IDPs and thus turn to call them names which affect their mental health.”* (X02, Female, 30 years Field Operator with Safety Net, Investigator/enumerator with Premiere Urgence International, interview, 23/02/2023, Marche A). Exposure to repeated displacement-related trauma has been linked to an increased risk of developing PTSD. Stigmatization has also been associated with lower

health-related quality of life and sleep problems in individuals with PTSD. An interviewee even mentioned that: *“The IDPs from the Anglophone crisis face challenges such as; marginalization, they are marginalized and some people are even calling them names such as “Les déplacée” and this really affects their mental health.”* (X01, Female, 38 years’ Social animator Bafoussam 1 Council, 20/02/2023, Ndiangdam, Bafoussam 1).

The Anglophone crisis has created a complex emergency, and the challenges faced by IDPs in the region are exacerbated by the trauma they have experienced and the stigmatisation they encounter (Bang & Balgah, 2022). The crisis has led to an escalation of challenges, making it difficult for IDPs to integrate into local communities and access essential services. The impact of armed conflicts on forced migration affects the social and psychological well-being of the displaced populations, further hindering their integration. The experiences of trauma and stigmatization have implications for the mental health and functioning of IDPs, affecting their ability to adapt to new environments and rebuild their lives. In conclusion, the Anglophone crisis has created significant challenges for the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam, with stigmatization and psychological trauma acting as major barriers.

3.I.3. Cultural Differences:

Cultural differences play a significant role in shaping social norms and behaviours. Culture encompasses various individual attributes, such as language, art, technical standards, and social norms, which are subject to social influence and change through mutual interactions (Castellano et al., 2000). Research has shown that adherence to emotional norms is greater in individualist cultures compared to collectivist cultures. Cultural psychologists have demonstrated that culture influences how people perceive and behave in response to social norms. It is acknowledged that the extent to which people conform to social norms is contingent on cultural aspects.

Also, cultural diversity has been found to broaden social networks, endowing people with socially adaptable behaviors that help them connect broadly within new, heterogeneous communities (Wood et al., 2023). Cultural influences also suggest that patterns of experiences originate from diverse shared norms, social behaviors, and prescribed societal values (Hagan et al., 2018). Every culture retains and maintains different norms and customs, which are unique and different from other cultures. Culture is the frame of reference from which one's identity evolves, encompassing integrated patterns of human behaviors, language, thoughts, communications, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions of racial, ethnic, religious,

or social groups. The influence of external and cultural factors is considered in understanding social norms and behaviors within local communities. Cultural differences play a crucial role in shaping social norms and behaviors.

Cultural differences pose significant challenges to the IDPs from the Anglophone region in Bafoussam. The findings of Murray et al. (2010) highlight that resettled refugees often face a unique set of challenges related to acculturation into a new cultural setting, bearing this in mind a respondent mentioned that; *“Even though we live with the IDPs together in Bafoussam, I understand that some of them have difficulties integrating due to the cultural differences that exist between us and where most of them are coming from. They will not just integrate easily due to different cultural settings”* (Y05, Male: 40years, traditionalist/environmentalist, interview 15/02/2023, Bafoussam 1). However, the challenges posed by cultural differences are compounded by the unique stressors and hardships faced by IDPs. The integration of IDPs from the Anglophone region in Bafoussam is significantly impacted by cultural differences, as evidenced by the challenges related to acculturation, discrimination, and social integration. Cultural differences extend far beyond language barriers, impacting social interactions and integration. IDPs struggle to form meaningful connections with members of the host community due to their unfamiliarity with local customs, traditions, and social norms. This lack of familiarity gives rise to misunderstandings and awkward interactions, leaving IDPs with a sense of not belonging. Adhering to the cultural practices of the host community pose a challenge for IDPs, particularly when these practices differ greatly from their own traditions. Consequently, they experience cultural dissonance, alienation, and a loss of identity. The pressure to conform to unfamiliar cultural norms further complicates the already challenging process of integration

The experience of displacement itself contributes to a profound loss of identity for IDPs. Being uprooted from their homes, communities, and cultural contexts leaves them feeling disoriented, uncertain, and disconnected from their roots. The loss of familiar cultural practices and surroundings only adds to this sense of identity loss. The inability to access cultural heritage sites, traditions, and practices becomes a significant source of distress for IDPs. These elements of their cultural identity are often difficult to replicate or maintain in the displacement setting, leading to a profound sense of loss and cultural erosion. Thus the integration process becomes even more complex as IDPs struggle to practice and preserve their cultural heritage

Cultural differences pose significant challenges to the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone region in Bafoussam. The findings of Murray et al. (2010) highlight that resettled refugees often face a unique set of challenges related to acculturation into a new cultural setting, experiences of discrimination, and ongoing educational, financial, and employment hardships. Chuiko & Fedorenko (2021) emphasize that the degree of social integration of IDPs in the local community is an aggregate indicator of socio-economic, socio-psychological, cultural-communicative, and socio-political elements. Shultz et al. (2014) point out that resettled IDPs face stressors such as low literacy, extreme poverty, and discrimination, which further hinder their integration into a new cultural setting. The integration of IDPs from the anglophone region in Bafoussam is significantly impacted by cultural differences, as evidenced by the challenges related to acculturation, discrimination, and social integration.

3.I.4. Social Exclusion : Discrimination and Marginalisation

It is worth noting that 4.5% of IDPs mentioned discrimination as issue affecting them. Discrimination in the social context refers to the unfair and avoidable disparities in power, resources, capacities, or opportunities centered on ethnic, racial, religious, or cultural differences. It is manifested in various forms, such as racial discrimination, disability discrimination, and discrimination based on cultural beliefs, and have profound effects on individuals' well-being and social integration. For instance, discrimination may reinforce social exclusion by reducing trust and self-efficacy in familial and community contexts. Moreover, discrimination leads to stigmatization and negatively impacts the quality of life, particularly in social relationships, as observed in individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The impact of discrimination is not limited to specific demographic groups, as it has been associated with depressive symptoms among Black American men and has been found to affect the mental health of Asian Indians, with coping styles and cultural beliefs serving as potential moderators. The perception and experience of discrimination vary across different cultural and social contexts. For example, the perception of social discrimination may differ based on the country of residence, highlighting the influence of cultural factors on individuals' experiences. Also, the cultural grounding of personal relationships and the importance of attractiveness in everyday life influence discriminatory behaviors, with cultural values shaping the criteria for discrimination (Temple et al., 2019). Furthermore, the prevalence and context of racism experienced by older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders underscore the intersection of discrimination with age, cultural background, and access to healthcare services. The impact of

discrimination extends beyond individual experiences and affect broader social dynamics. For instance, discrimination against ethnic minorities, such as young Moroccan-Dutch migrants, contributes to feelings of isolation and exclusion within the social environment (Temple et al., 2019). Moreover, discrimination is influenced by factors such as social dominance orientation, in-group-outgroup dynamics, and power/status differentials, highlighting the complex interplay of social factors in shaping discriminatory behaviors. Discrimination in the social context encompasses a wide range of unfair and avoidable disparities based on cultural, ethnic, racial, or religious differences. Its effects are multifaceted, impacting individual well-being, social dynamics, and access to resources and opportunities. Understanding the nuanced nature of discrimination and its intersection with cultural and social factors is essential for addressing its pervasive impact on diverse communities.

Discrimination presents a significant challenge to the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The impact of discrimination on the mental health and well-being of refugees and IDPs has been well-documented Siriwardhana & Stewart (2012). Discrimination leads to increased stress and mental health disorders, hindering the ability of IDPs to adapt and integrate into their new environment. Furthermore, discrimination has been found to have adverse effects on the health of immigrants, emphasizing the potential negative impact on the well-being of IDPs in the context of social discrimination. The perception of discrimination also influences the return intentions of displaced populations, indicating the profound impact of discrimination on their sense of belonging and integration within the host community. Additionally, discrimination leads to feelings of isolation and exclusion within the social environment, further complicating the integration process for IDPs. The psychological and academic impact of discrimination has been observed among minority groups, highlighting the complex and challenges that discrimination poses to individuals' well-being and integration. In the specific context of the Anglophone crisis, discrimination exacerbates the challenges faced by IDPs, compounding the already complex issues arising from the crisis. The establishment of a nexus between the anglophone crisis and discrimination suggests an escalation of the crisis to an unbearable level, further complicating the integration of IDPs (Bang & Balgah, 2022). As highlighted by a respondent during interviews: *“We have the issue of marginalization, this comes with discrimination, that is why most IDPs go and live together in particular places not to feel excluded. Even in the quarters or activities we are not really represented”* (Y15, Male, 40 years, Farmer, interview, 25/02/2025, Maetur, Bafoussam 1). Discrimination serves as a formidable challenge to the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. Its

detrimental effects on mental health, well-being, and social belonging can impede the successful adaptation and integration of displaced populations, exacerbating the complexities of the crisis.

3.II. Political and Civic Challenges:

IDPs arriving in Bafoussam, often encounter numerous political and civic obstacles that impede their integration and hinder their ability to fully engage in the life of their new host community. These challenges stem from intricate dynamics between various communities, political tensions, suspicions, and the polarization of opinions. In this context, we will specifically address the political challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam who are striving to integrate.

3.II.1. Loss of Legal Documents:

The loss of legal documents such as ID cards and birth certificates significantly affects the IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The absence of these crucial documents hinder the legal integration and naturalization process. With this, a respondent highlighted the issue of loss of legal documents; *“So most of them lack documents and this hinders their growth. And it is a bigger challenge that leads to challenges. It is a major challenge. We raised this issue in our ministry but they told us it was the court.”* (X05, Female, 35 years, Staff Social Welfare, interview, 23/02/2023, Bafoussam 3). It places the IDPs at risk of exploitation due to their inability to access their rights and integrate into the new community (Summers et al., 2022). Furthermore, the lack of documentation complicates the realization of rights outside of their permanent residence, particularly impacting children's rights compliance.

The impact of document loss is not only limited to the social and practical aspects but also extends to legal and governance issues. Moreover, the loss of legal documents contributes to the absence of an internationally binding legal regime for the protection of IDPs, highlighting the need for legal recognition and protection of their rights. The loss of legal documents has diverse implications for the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. It not only affects their social integration and access to rights but also poses challenges in legal affairs management and the protection of their rights. In this same light on the issue of lack of legal documents, a respondent emphasized in that: *“Administrative issues, loss of legal documents, and difficulty in reproducing their legal documents. It is a serious issue targeting*

IDPs” (X03, Female, 37 years, Administrator/IDP assistant, 24/02/2023 Maetur). The loss of legal documents such as birth certificates and ID cards significantly impact the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. This is further supported by (Dieng, 2017), who emphasizes that IDPs hardly enjoy their rights due to displacement and inadequate state protection, which is worsen by the loss of crucial legal documents. The absence of these documents not only hinders their legal integration but also perpetuates their vulnerability and limits their access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. Kim et al. (2022) discuss the challenges arising from document management problems, such as the loss of documents, which result in claim failure and significant damage. This directly correlates with the situation of IDPs who, due to the loss of legal documents, face challenges in accessing legal support and claiming their rights. The loss of legal documents like birth certificates and ID cards significantly impedes the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. It not only hampers their ability to access essential services and rights but also contributes to their vulnerability and the challenges they face in claiming their legal entitlements.

3.II.2. Lack of Legal Documentation

About 7.5% of IDPs mentioned the lack of legal documents as a serious challenge to them. The lack of legal documentation significantly affects the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The absence of ratified international human rights conventions hinders efforts to improve documentation for IDPs (Kelly, 2021). This lack of legal documentation leads to challenges in accessing basic services and protection, as well as in ensuring the rights of IDPs. The absence of a globally binding legal instrument for the protection of IDPs emphasizes the importance of regional legal frameworks, such as the Kampala Convention, in providing a basis for the protection of IDPs (Dieng, 2017). With this in mind, an interviewee during the field interview maintained that:

The government has also signed the Kampala convention but nothing is put in place to ensure this is respected. Civic documentation is a big challenge, lack of ID cards, lack of birth certificates and with the lack of these things, they cannot have access to loans or funding, they cannot even open orange money, it is an issue in terms of civic registration. But if the government had implemented the Kampala convention, it would have been very easy for the IDPs and reduced the stress, imagine all the procedures to make a birth certificate. (Y04, Male, 35 years, Adviser, PESoP, Project GIZ, 15/05/2023, Bafoussam 1)

In the context IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, the lack of legal documentation contributes to social disorder and a lack of social integration with the arrival of IDPs in the area

The absence of comprehensive support mechanisms to address issues of legal status and rights of migrants further worsens the challenges faced by IDPs. This is particularly relevant in urban settings, where humanitarian actors struggle to identify and reach IDPs, address their urgent protection concerns, and support their local integration. The impact of the lack of legal documentation extends beyond the immediate challenges of integration. It also affects the long-term prospects of IDPs. For instance, the absence of documents that would facilitate legal integration and naturalization places IDPs on a protracted search for solutions (Ferris & Kerwin, 2023). The lack of legal documentation significantly impedes the integration of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. It not only affects their immediate access to services and protection but also hinders their long-term prospects for legal integration and naturalization.

The issue of lack of legal documentation is worsened by the absence of ratified international human rights conventions, which hinders efforts to improve documentation for IDPs (Kelly, 2021). The lack of recognition for the issue at the governmental level contributes to disaster displacement risk creation, placing vulnerable populations at risk of displacement and associated stressors. The lack of an internationally enforceable legal framework for IDP protection highlights the significance of regional legal frameworks, like the Kampala Convention, in offering a foundation for IDP protection. However, the lack of comprehensive support mechanisms to address issues of legal status and rights of migrants further complicates the legal status and integration of IDPs. The lack of documentation, loss of livelihoods and assets, discrimination, and lack of protection under international law make it more difficult for IDPs to access basic services than non-displaced citizens (Kelly, 2021).

In summary, the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam is hampered by the absence of legal documents, which is a complex issue. It not only impedes their immediate access to services and protection but also hinders their long-term prospects for legal integration and naturalization. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes ratification of international human rights conventions, the development of regional legal frameworks, and the establishment of support mechanisms to address the legal status and rights of IDPs.

3.II.3. Challenges in Local Governance and Lack of Political Representation

An overall 6.0% IDPs mentioned that they face administrative issues. IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are significantly affected by challenges in local governance

and lack of representation. Adeleye & Aremu (2023) acknowledge the challenges inherent in addressing the plight of IDPs, including limited resources, security concerns, and the complexity of the underlying causes of displacement. The success of integration is determined by the combined active interaction of government policy on IDP integration, the willingness of the local community to accept IDPs, and the desire of IDPs to integrate into the local community. This highlights the crucial role of local governance and community acceptance in the integration process.

The lack of representation and consultation aggravates the situation, as evidenced by Palesa, (2023), who notes that the lack of consultation on important municipal activities affecting the daily lives of community members has resulted in numerous service delivery protests in local municipalities Palesa, (2023). This lack of consultation and representation hinders the effective participation of the affected population in decision-making processes, which is essential for successful integration. As mentioned by a respondent talking about this issue; *“There is very little representation of IDPs in the local governance and this affects them negatively that is why when we carry our projects and seminars we try to include IDP leaders in the process.”* (Y04, Male, 35 years, Adviser, PESoP, Project GIZ, 15/05/2023, Bafoussam 1). To further confirm this aspect of lack or limited representation of IDPs, studies have shown that the lack of clear national policy, institutional, and legal frameworks in addressing internal displacement intensifies the plight of IDPs (Gwadabe and al., 2018). Inequality in the distribution of humanitarian support across different settings often leads to a higher likelihood of water, food, and air-related diseases, resulting in a poorer quality of life for IDPs (Ekezie et al., 2018). The neglect of the inhabitants of border communities and the poor state of IDPs in various camps are direct results of uncoordinated stakeholders' responses and the government's inability to fulfil its role in providing relief support and coordinating humanitarian solutions to the crisis.

The limited community participation in local government affairs, lack of communication and openness between the municipality and the IDP community, and loss of hope in the ruling party contribute to poor community participation of IDPs in local governance affairs. Moreover, the lack of a stable native conformation in IDPs makes it challenging to characterize their structure and dynamics, further complicating their integration into local communities (Ding et al., 2021). Another IDP mentioned this aspect of lack of representation by saying; *“There is the lack of political representation of IDPs in governance and this hinders*

them and affects them negatively. Because if you want to really know their problem then you must meet them or someone who clearly represents them” (Y12, Male, 45 years, Community Leader, interview, 02/03/2023, Bafoussam 3)

Political dynamics at the local level, including power struggles, favoritism and discrimination impact the ability of IDPs to have a voice in decisions affecting their lives as lack of political representation often hinder integration. In the same light, the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam is hindered by challenges in local governance and lack of representation, as evidenced by the lack of clear national policy, inequality in humanitarian support, and poor community participation in local governance affairs. These factors contribute to the stigmatization and poor living conditions of IDPs, making their integration into the local community more challenging.

3.II.4. Lack of Policy and Legal Frameworks

The lack of clear and comprehensive policies and legal frameworks that specifically address the rights and needs of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis poses a significant political challenge that greatly affects the integration of these IDPs in Bafoussam. Without proper legal protection and supportive policies, IDPs encounter numerous obstacles in accessing essential services, obtaining crucial documentation, and asserting their fundamental rights. Unfortunately, the absence of political determination and dedication to enact and implement relevant policies severely undermines the political integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. Bearing this aspect in mind, an interviewee maintained that:

Registration of IDPs is a problem, there is no system to register IDPs in the country. When we started you go to the D.O. he gives you this number, you go the council different numbers, social affairs same thing different number. There is nothing put in place to really register IDPs and this is not only affecting the organisation but IDPs as well. It is difficult for us to do advocacy. Lack of database. When you go to UNHCR you have information about the refugees. Civil registration challenges. The creation of an IDP registration system will be very important and serve the stress of going from door to door asking people the same questions all the time. A central database is very important. (Y04, Male, 35 years, Adviser, PESoP, Project GIZ, 15/05/2023, Bafoussam 1)

The IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, are greatly hindered by the absence of a clear policy and structured legal framework for IDPs in the country. The current disaster management framework in Cameroon is inadequate, characterized by poor coordination among national disaster management institutions, a lack of trained disaster managers, and a flawed

disaster management system (Bang 2022). Unfortunately, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into local governance and development practices is not a fundamental principle of Cameroon's disaster management framework (Bang, 2022). Also, the absence of a well-defined national policy, institutional support, and legal frameworks further explains the challenges faced by IDPs (Gwadabe et al., 2018). Consequently, these factors contribute to the difficulties experienced by IDPs in Bafoussam, impeding their successful integration into society. The lack of a comprehensive disaster management framework, inadequate policy implementation, and the absence of legal frameworks significantly impede the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

The absence of a comprehensive policy and well-structured legal framework for IDPs in Cameroon has had a significant impact on the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. This lack of clear national policies, institutional support, and legal frameworks to address internal displacement increases the challenges faced by IDPs, as highlighted by (Gwadabe et al. 2018). Consequently, the absence of such policies and legal frameworks hinders the provision of necessary assistance to ensure the rights of IDPs to health, a decent standard of living, and social security. The deprivation of culturally normative housing conditions, particularly the ability to own a home, further obstructs both the material and experiential integration of IDPs who find themselves in prolonged displacement (Zavisca et al., 2023).

The lack of a comprehensive disaster management framework and inadequate policy implementation in Cameroon further explains the challenges faced by IDPs. The inadequate disaster management policies, poor coordination, and the lack of trained disaster managers within Cameroon's disaster management framework contribute to the difficulties faced by IDPs. The necessity to mainstream disaster risk reduction into local governance and development practices is not an underlying principle of Cameroon's disaster management framework, further hindering the support available to IDPs.

In conclusion, the lack of policy and structured legal framework for IDPs in Cameroon significantly hinders the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The absence of clear national policies, institutional support, and legal frameworks, compounded by the ongoing conflict and geopolitical considerations, creates a challenging environment for the effective integration of IDPs.

3.III. Economic Challenges:

The economic challenges encountered by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are both diverse and complex. Displacement often results in the loss of livelihoods and economic opportunities, leaving IDPs in a state of vulnerability. In the following paragraphs, we will explore the specific economic challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone region as they endeavor to integrate into the Bafoussam community.

3.III.1. Increase in Housing and Living Costs

The increase in the cost of housing presents a challenge that affects the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. 7.0% of IDPs indicated facing housing issues. The affordability of housing, the risk of forced evictions, and the social and cultural dynamics all contribute to the complexity of housing integration for IDPs. Housing affordability is a critical factor influencing the ability of IDPs to secure suitable accommodation. This is pertinent as mentioned by various respondents; *“Most of us are having housing challenges, high cost, they will ask you to pay 10 months and it was difficult as we never had that amount, ... but there are some Landlords that are kind, they will see into your problem and understand with you.”* (X06, Female 32 years, IDP/Trader 16/02/2023, Acha, Bafoussam 1). Another, respondent strongly highlighted the issue of increasing housing caused by the anglophone crisis and the influx of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam: *“The problem I face personally is the issue of house rent, and housing challenges, when we just arrived here it was not easy living in a small house. Talking of the problems of IDPs, everybody is facing housing challenges. Getting farmland to work on is not also easy.”* (X10, Female, 50 years, IDP/Teacher, interview, 26/02/2023, Maetur, Bafoussam 1). The increase in housing costs leads to housing unaffordability due to over-consumption, this highlights the complexity of housing affordability and the need for a comprehensive approach to address the specific needs of IDPs. The arrival of IDPs in an area leads to social disorder and a lack of social integration, which are worsened by the challenges of housing affordability (Bracht et al., 2016). This suggests that the influx of IDPs due to the Anglophone crisis impacts the social dynamics and integration within the host community in Bafoussam. The increase in housing costs contributes to the risk of forced evictions, particularly when landlords rent houses to IDPs without proper tenure agreements. This precarious housing situation hinders the integration of IDPs and increases their vulnerability. The interaction of local context and cultural background plays a role in shaping

the perceived possibilities in housing markets, indicating that the specific cultural and social characteristics of IDPs influences their housing integration experiences (Nielsen et al., 2014).

The burden of housing costs has substantially increased, particularly for households with lower incomes, leading to a potential decline in the ability to pay for basic living needs and a real harm to the quality of life. This situation has been aggravated by the financialization of housing and the application of neoliberal policy settings, contributing to increasing housing costs (Morris et al., 2019). Equally for IDPs in protracted displacement, deprivation of culturally normative housing conditions, particularly homeownership, has impeded both material and experiential housing integration, highlighting the significant impact of housing costs on the integration of displaced populations (Zavisca et al., 2023). The increase in housing costs has not only affected the financial well-being of IDPs but has also created vulnerabilities, including the risk of forced evictions due to precarious housing situations. This has further hindered the integration of IDPs and increased their vulnerability. Moreover, the increase in housing costs has implications for the social dynamics and integration within the host community in Bafoussam, as it leads to social disorder and a lack of social integration.

In the same light, the increase in living costs, particularly housing, has a direct impact on the ability of IDPs to secure suitable accommodation, which is essential for their integration (Zavisca et al. 2023). The increase in living costs has led to a lack of access to essential services, such as healthcare and education, which are crucial for the well-being and successful integration of IDPs. The rising costs of basic social services, especially education, due to privatization and underfunding, creates barriers to access for IDPs, impacting their ability to rebuild their lives and integrate into the local society. Further analysis suggests that the impact of living costs on IDPs is compounded by the lack of recognition for their situation at the governmental level, which contributes to their vulnerability and displacement risk. This lack of recognition hinders the development and implementation of effective policies and interventions to address the challenges posed by the increase in living costs for IDPs.

3.III.2. Limited Access to Employment Opportunities:

IDPs in Bafoussam face challenges in accessing formal employment opportunities, as well as barriers to starting their own businesses. 4.5% of IDPs mentioned job issues and limited employment opportunities. Competition for jobs in the host community coupled with potential discrimination and lack of recognition of qualifications limits the economic ability and integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. Bearing this in mind, a

respondent mentioned that: *“Revenue non-fix (making them not become independent), limitation of jobs, limiting their access to employment opportunities”* X01, Female, 38 years, Social animator Bafoussam 1 Council, 20/02/2023, Ndiangdam, Bafoussam 1). Limited access to employment opportunities significantly affects the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The challenges faced by IDPs and their families, including the need to secure employment upon arrival, are numerous and hinder successful resettlement and integration into the host community. Limited opportunities for self-employment, rehabilitation, start-up, and development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and micro-entrepreneurship in places of relocation have been identified as significant barriers (Pankova et al., 2021). This lack of economic opportunities prevents the ability of IDPs to achieve financial stability and independence, which are essential for successful integration.

Also, the limited access to employment opportunities leads to economic vulnerability and poverty among IDPs, affecting their overall well-being and hindering their ability to access essential services such as healthcare and education. This economic vulnerability further worsens the challenges of integration, as IDPs struggle to meet their basic needs and access the resources necessary for successful integration. Additionally, the unequal distribution of employment opportunities, particularly in traditionally male-dominated sectors, perpetuates gender disparities and hinders the economic empowerment of women among IDPs (Austin et al., 2017). This unequal access to employment further marginalizes certain groups within the IDP population, making it more challenging for them to integrate into the local community. Another respondent mentioned the aspect of women having difficulties finding employment opportunities: *“Women are there managing, but it is not easy, especially for women. All of the women are not working, they are in the house they don't have access to job as men do”* (X08, Female, 25 years IDP/ Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). In the same context, the high rate of unemployment among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam is a critical issue affecting their integration into the local community. The impact of unemployment on the well-being of IDPs is significant, as a 1% increase in long-term unemployment has been shown to increase the suicide rate by 0.83%, with a long-term effect lasting up to eighteen years (Mattei & Pistoiesi, 2018). This underscores the profound and enduring consequences of unemployment on the mental health and overall stability of IDPs.

As mentioned, the lack of access to employment opportunities leads to economic vulnerability and poverty among IDPs, affecting their overall well-being and hindering their ability to access essential services such as healthcare and education. This economic vulnerability adds up the difficulties of integration, as IDPs grapple with meeting their

fundamental needs and accessing the essential resources required for successful integration. The hurdles encountered by IDPs in securing employment opportunities are further heightened by their limited access to livelihoods, which stands as one of the most significant barriers to finding lasting solutions for IDPs.

In conclusion, the high rate of unemployment among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, limited access to employment opportunities present a significant barrier to the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

3.III.3. Limited Access to Financial Services and Support

The data indicated that 10.4% of IDPs mentioned facing serious financial challenges most at the level of startup capital. IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam encounter difficulties in accessing financial services, including banking, credit and microfinance, which are essential for rebuilding their economic life and fostering entrepreneurial integration in Bafoussam. Limited access to financial resources, most especially start-up capital hinders the ability of IDPs to invest in income-generating activities, start businesses or rebuild lost assets. Bearing this in mind, a respondent maintained that: *“One of the most pertinent challenges we face is the lack of capital to even start a business or something that can help you and your family.....operate businesses. The whole thing boils down to the capital.”* (Y06, Male, 40 years, IDP/Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). The provision of post-return assistance by non-governmental organizations is particularly helpful when financial support is combined with human guidance and practical information, indicating the importance of comprehensive support for successful integration. However, fieldwork results have shown that IDPs in remote rural and inaccessible areas with poor topography and dense forests lack access to vital support services unless they move to urban areas to meet the service providers, highlighting the geographical barriers that limit access to financial support for IDPs (Engwari & Njiei, 2021).

The limited access to financial services and support affects the economic stability and resilience of IDPs, hindering their ability to rebuild their lives and contribute to the local economy. Financial support is essential for IDPs to address their immediate needs, access education and healthcare, and establish sustainable livelihoods. But the lack of access to financial services perpetuates the cycle of poverty and vulnerability among IDPs, making it challenging for them to achieve long-term integration and self-sufficiency. Also, geographical disparities in accessing support services indicate the need for targeted interventions to ensure that IDPs in remote and rural areas have equitable access to financial support. The limited

access to financial services and support significantly hinders the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. In this same light, a respondent mentioned this aspect as seen; *“The highest challenge they face is a lack of capital for their businesses, some of them lack jobs, even if they want to start something they are no start-up capital or money”* (X03, Female, 37 years, Administrator/IDP assistant, 24/02/2023 Maetur). Further expatiating on the aspect of limited access to financial services and support, the lack of start-up capital significantly affects the integration of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. This indicates that the lack of financial resources affects the economic stability and resilience of IDPs, making it challenging for them to rebuild their lives and achieve long-term integration. The financial crisis has implications for the capital structure of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), indicating that differences in legal, regulatory, financial, and taxation systems influence SME capital structure during crisis and post-crisis times (Yazdanfar & Homayoun, 2019). This suggests that the lack of startup capital may particularly impact SMEs, which are often crucial for providing employment opportunities and economic growth in post-crisis environments. Therefore, the limited access to start-up capital hinders the ability of IDPs to engage in entrepreneurial activities and contribute to the local economy. In addition, the lack of financial support presents a pertinent challenge affecting the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. Financial support is essential for IDPs to address their immediate needs, access education and healthcare, and establish sustainable livelihoods. This lack of financial support hinders the economic stability and resilience of IDPs, perpetuating the cycle of poverty and vulnerability among them.

Also, the absence of financial resources and support affects the ability of IDPs to secure employment, access essential services, and rebuild their lives. Additionally, the lack of financial resources leads to increased stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms among IDPs, increasing their mental health challenges and hindering their overall well-being. This highlights the far-reaching impact of financial constraints on the holistic integration of IDPs, encompassing economic, social, and mental health dimensions.

3.III.4. Economic and Labor Exploitation

Economic exploitation significantly hinders the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam with 6.0% of IDPs mentioning labor exploitation. The economic exploitation of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, is closely linked to conflict-induced displacement. This exploitation manifests in various forms, such as sexual exploitation, and labor exploitation, and is often worsened by economic distress and social inequalities.

Bearing this in mind, a respondent highlighted how IDPs are being exploited by business owners as many are desperate; *“they suffer from low pay and exploitation. Sexual exploitation, lack of money to start a business.... but more than 60% of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis are idle doing nothing. They turn to provide cheap labor which results in exploitation”* (Y01, Male, 30 yrs, Engineer ONU Habitat, 20/02/2023 Bafoussam 3.). The vulnerability of IDPs to economic exploitation is further increased by the lack of financial support and the strain on local resources and services, which limits their ability to achieve economic stability and resilience. Also, economic exploitation leads to the entanglement of an exploitative relationships, shaping the dependence of workers on wages below the value necessary for their social reproduction. This perpetuates a cycle of economic vulnerability and dependence, hindering the long-term integration and well-being of IDPs. The trauma of exploitation, further adds to the challenges faced by IDPs in achieving economic stability and social integration (Collins & Stringer, 2022). A respondent equally highlighted that *“Most of them (IDPs) work in bars and are exploited and equally exposed.”* (X04, Female, 40 years, Director Social Affairs, 23/03/2023, Bamendzi, Bafoussam 1)

Labor exploitation, as defined by Veneziani and Yoshihara, (2017), is characterized by a situation where an individual is considered exploited if the labor they contribute exceeds the share of aggregate social labor they receive through their income. This definition underscores the unequal exchange of labor and income, highlighting the imbalance in the distribution of the value created by labor. It emphasizes the concept of exploitation as a result of disparities in the allocation of the benefits derived from labor, reflecting the unequal power dynamics and economic subjugation experienced by workers. This definition provides a foundational understanding of labor exploitation within the broader context of economic inequality and social justice.

Labor exploitation significantly affects the integration of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The unequal exchange of labor and income, as defined by (Veneziani & Yoshihara, 2018), underscores the imbalance in the distribution of the value created by labor, reflecting the unequal power dynamics and economic subjugation experienced by workers. This unequal exchange of labor and income leads to economic vulnerabilities and affects the ability of IDPs to secure sustainable livelihoods and economic stability, thereby impeding their successful integration into the local community. Equally, labor exploitation leads to social and economic tensions within the community, as the exploitation of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, is often intertwined with broader issues of discrimination and inequality.

To expatiate further, the availability of cheap labor provided by the influx of IDPs leads to labor exploitation through various mechanisms. One factor contributing to this is the feminization of the workforce, which has been driven by the search for cheap labor, ultimately leading to labor exploitation (Hossain et al., 2013). In the context of the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, the impact of cheap labor availability and labor exploitation is significant. The crisis has led to a humanitarian crisis, dispersing IDPs across various regions, with a concentration in specific states (Gwadabe et al., 2018). The exploitation of cheap labor adds up to the challenges faced by IDPs, as it leads to further economic marginalization and vulnerability. This is particularly relevant given the susceptibility of IDPs to poverty, poor living conditions, and other challenges. An interview emphasized the issue of exploitation by mentioning that; *“Some IDPs are equally being exploited by their employers and they have low pay”* (X02, Female, 30 years, Field Operator with Safety Net, Investigator/enumerator with Premiere Urgence International, interview, 23/02/2023, Marche A) The availability of cheap labor causes labor exploitation, which has implications for the integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. The exploitation of cheap labor explains the challenges faced by IDPs, contributing to economic marginalization, and vulnerability, thus affecting the entrepreneurial integration of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

The table below is an overall summary of the challenges that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis face in Bafoussam. The table helps in providing a synthesis of all that has been discus

Table 7: Synoptic View of the Challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam

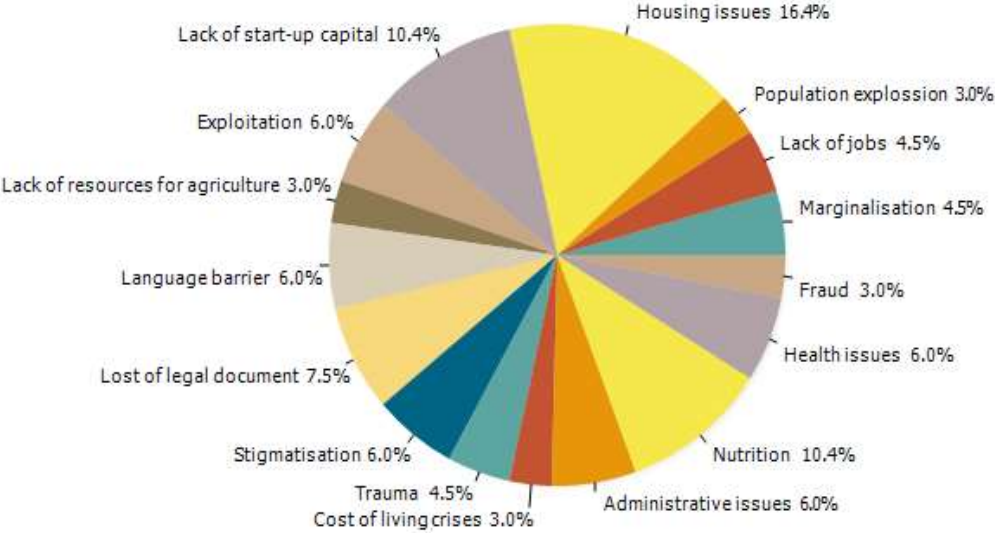
Challenges	Characteristics
<p>► Socio Cultural Challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language barrier - Stigmatization: Psychological Trauma and Post Traumatic Disorder. - Cultural differences - Social exclusion
<p>► Political and Civic Challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of legal documents. - Lack of legal documentation. - Challenges in local governance and lack of political representation. - Lack of policy and legal framework.
<p>► Economic Challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in housing and home cost - Limited access to employment opportunities - Limited access to financial services and support - Economic and labor exploitation.

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The table provided offers a comprehensive overview of the information discussed thus far. Its purpose is to enhance understanding and offer a broad perspective on the obstacles faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam as they work towards integration.

The figure below illustrates the obstacles encountered by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. It highlights the various challenges faced by IDPs, include

Figure 5: Overall Challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam



Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The image above provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges encountered by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

In conclusion, the process of integration of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam is fraught with numerous challenges that impede their successful assimilation. Issues such as the lack of initial capital, restricted access to agricultural resources, and instances of labor exploitation serve to compound the already difficult circumstances faced by IDPs. However, it is crucial to acknowledge the remarkable resilience and adaptability exhibited by IDPs, who have endured significant trauma and displacement. In the following section we look deep into the resilience and antifragile qualities demonstrated by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

CHAPTER 4

RESILIENCE AND ANTIFRAGILITY OF IDPS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM

The plight of IDPs arising from the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon has led to significant human displacement, with many seeking refuge in regions such as Bafoussam. The resilience and antifragility of these IDPs – their ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity – are crucial for their survival and eventual prosperity. This chapter looks into the factors that contribute to the resilience of IDPs in Bafoussam, with a particular focus on the external influences that shape their capacity to cope with the disruptions caused by displacement. The following sections will explore the complexities of external support mechanisms, how they interact with the innate capacities of IDPs, and the overall implications for the development of resilient and antifragile communities in the face of adversity. Through this exploration, we seek to contribute to a deeper understanding on how IDPs foster resilience and antifragility among themselves despite forcibly displaced by conflict and crisis. In the following section, we will look deeper into the internal and external factors that have contributed to the resilience and antifragility of these IDPs.

4.I. External Factors of Resilience

Amid the ongoing Anglophone crisis, the resilience of IDPs plays a crucial role in their ability to cope and adapt to challenging circumstances. External factors of resilience encompass a range of elements that contribute to the strength and endurance of IDPs in the face of adversity. These factors include social support networks, access to basic services, economic opportunities, and the presence of community resilience mechanisms.

4.I.1. Influence of Socialization:

Socialization, as defined by Guy Rocher, a prominent sociologist, refers to the process through which individuals learn and internalize the norms, values, and behaviors of their society. Rocher's research underscores the importance of socialization in shaping individuals' identities and integrating them into the social fabric of their communities. *“Socialization is the process by which a human person learns and internalizes everything during his life the socio-cultural elements of his environment, integrates them into the structure of his personality under*

the influence of experiences and social agents significant and thereby adapts to the social environment where she must live” (Guy Rocher, 1970, p. 132)

He explores how socialization takes place through various agents such as family, education, and media, highlighting its role in maintaining social order and cohesion. Rocher's perspective on socialization is in line with broader sociological theories that stress the significance of social interactions in shaping human behavior and beliefs. His insights enhance the comprehension of how individuals acquire social skills, cultural knowledge, and a sense of belonging within their respective societies. By examining the mechanisms of socialization, Rocher illuminates the complex processes that support social cohesion and collective identity formation.

Guy Rocher's conceptualization of socialization as a fundamental process of integrating individuals into society by transmitting cultural norms and values offers valuable insights into the mechanisms that uphold social order and ensure cultural continuity. His work underscores the critical role of socialization in shaping individual identities and nurturing a sense of community among members of society.

Socialization plays a vital role in shaping the resilience of IDPs from the Anglophone region in Bafoussam. By engaging with other IDPs and members of society, they develop a sense of belonging that contributes to their resilience. To further explore this concept, we have identified two key ways in which society serves as a factor in the resilience of IDPs: socialization among IDPs themselves and socialization with the population of Bafoussam. These interactions are essential in fostering a supportive environment for IDPs and promoting their ability to overcome challenges.

4.I.1.1. Socialization Among IDPs

Socialization among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam plays a crucial role in influencing their resilience within the community. The process of socialization, as outlined by Guy Rocher, involves the transmission of cultural norms, values, and behaviors within society. In the context of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis, socialization impacts their resilience by providing them with a sense of belonging, identity, and social support networks (Siriwardhana & Stewart, 2012). Social support and community connections are essential factors in fostering resilience among displaced populations.

Furthermore, the socialization process helps IDPs develop coping strategies and adaptive mechanisms to navigate the challenges they face, such as trauma, displacement, and uncertainty (Rizzi, 2023). By being integrated into the community through socialization, IDPs access resources, information, and emotional support that contribute to their ability to bounce back from adversity. Socialization equally empowers IDPs to form collective networks and leadership structures that enhance their resilience and self-reliance. With this in mind, an IDP maintained that; *“We(IDPs) are very united and stay together here in Bafoussam, this is part of our strength. My village we already have a village group and village annual meetings. We strive to live together as one. This helps us stay here in Bafoussam”* (X09, Female, 38 years, IDP/Tailor and Traditional dressmaker, 23/02/2023, Tamah, Bafoussam 1). A respondent highlighted the importance of socializing among IDPs as a strategy. They explained that IDPs are often found in specific locations within towns due to various reasons. Also, IDPs from different ethnic groups and tribes tend to prefer certain locations because of the presence of other IDPs. This social aspect plays a significant role in the settlement patterns of IDPs:

My in-law rented a house for me here, and other IDPs from Alou came here and stay in Baleng. This is because there are many people from the village here and if you notice everybody here knows everybody because we are from the same place and when something comes up we immediately assemble everybody, especially things like aid. It is like a network and this makes us stay together (Y08, Male, 32 years, IDP/Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2)

This quote underscores the vital role of social connections and community ties in shaping the experiences of IDPs in a new environment. The speaker, a 32-year-old IDP and teacher, shares how his in-law rented a house for him and how other IDPs from his village, Alou, also settled in the same area, Baleng. The speaker attributes this phenomenon to the concentration of people from the same village in one area, fostering a sense of familiarity and community. He notes that everyone knows each other, which facilitates the sharing of resources and information, especially during times of need, such as when aid is distributed. Using the metaphor of a network, the speaker describes how this social arrangement allows IDPs to remain together and provide mutual support. This quote implies that social connections and community ties are crucial in aiding the integration process and offering a sense of security and belonging for IDPs in a new environment.

The concept of community resilience emphasizes the importance of social connections and shared resources in enhancing the ability of communities to withstand and recover from crisis. In the case of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, socialization processes

that promote community cohesion and solidarity have strengthened their collective resilience and capacity to overcome challenges as they interact amongst themselves. Another respondent equally pointed out the aspect of IDPs living together in communities and groups:

We note that when the IDPs arrive they group themselves into different groups, maybe according to tribes etc. So we always make sure to have the voice of everyone on the committee. We have IDPs concentrated in various areas because of the already existing family or friend found in that area and so it continues. (Y04, Male, 35 years, Adviser, PESoP, Project GIZ, 15/05/2023, Bafoussam 1)

This quote emphasizes the significance of community and social bonds in the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. The speaker observes that IDPs often form groups based on their tribal affiliations or other social ties, fostering a sense of familiarity and inclusion. The concentration of IDPs in particular areas, driven by preexisting relationships with family or friends, underscores the vital role that these social connections play in easing their integration process.

In conclusion, socialization among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam plays a significant role in shaping their resilience within the community. By fostering social connections, providing support networks, and promoting collective strategies for coping with adversity, socialization contributes to the overall well-being and adaptive capacity of displaced individuals in navigating the challenges they face.

4.I.1.2. Socialization with The Population of Bafoussam

The process of socialization involves the transmission of cultural norms, values, and behaviors, which has significantly impacted how IDPs integrate into the host community. 34.8% of the data collected indicated that IDPs receive help from the population of Bafoussam. The socialization process with the population of Bafoussam has influenced the resilience of IDPs by fostering a sense of belonging, social support networks, and stability. This social integration has provided IDPs with a sense of predictability and community, which are essential factors in building resilience (Siriwardhana & Stewart, 2012).

Moreover, the socialization process has also impacted the mental health and well-being of IDPs. Reports indicate that forced internal displacement, such as that experienced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis, leads to mental distress, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders. Social support networks established through socialization play a crucial role in mitigating these negative mental health outcomes (Kamta & Scheffran, 2021). A respondent equally highlighted the aspect of socialisation between the population and IDPs:

In the West region, traditional rulers play an important role in integrating IDPs in Bafoussam. They ensure that the population lives in harmony with IDPs coming in. Despite our differences, we are all united and share the same values as one country. The people from the North and South West are Bamelikes, just like the people of the West who have also experienced the Makisa and understand the situation. These rulers provide farmland for IDPs to cultivate and sometimes facilitate the access of land and accommodation. So they try to live in harmony with the general population of the West, this permits them not to be considered strangers. (Y05, Male: 40 years, traditionalist/environmentalist, interview 15/02/2023)

This quote underscores the vital role that traditional rulers play in contributing to the resilience of IDPs in Bafoussam. The interviewee, emphasizes how these leaders work tirelessly to ensure that the local population coexists harmoniously with IDPs, despite their differences. The quote highlights the shared values and identity among the people of the West, North West and SouthWest regions, all of whom are considered Bamelike. This shared identity fosters unity and cooperation among the communities. Traditional rulers are instrumental in facilitating the integration of IDPs by providing them with resources such as farmland, access to land and accommodation, and sometimes even assisting in obtaining these resources. Through these efforts, they help foster a sense of belonging and harmony between IDPs and the local population, which is crucial for successful integration. This quote underscores the significance of traditional leaders and institutions in promoting social cohesion and integration in the context of IDPs.

Additionally, the socialization process has influenced the relationship dynamics between IDPs and the host community. There are both friendly and conflicting relationships between IDPs and the host community. Effective socialization helps bridge these relationships, fostering understanding, empathy, and cooperation, which are essential for the resilience of IDPs in the community. In the same light, one respondent highlighted the importance of IDPs socializing with the population as a strategy of resilience; *“The people of Bafoussam are very welcoming and most often help us to integrate.... Here you see they are giving us support and these people give us support. We make sure to socialize with the people here to properly integrate here. Some IDPs are even getting married to the women here.”* (Y07, Male,70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). This quote exemplifies the warm reception and support that IDPs have experienced from the local community in Bafoussam. The respondent highlights the welcoming and helpful nature of the people of Bafoussam, noting that IDPs are actively engaging with locals to successfully

integrate. The fact that some IDPs have even formed relationships and married local women demonstrates a deep level of acceptance and integration.

Furthermore, the quote emphasizes the significance of social connections and community bonds in aiding integration. Through relationships with the local community, IDPs have been able to establish a sense of belonging and feel more comfortable in their new surroundings. This is especially crucial for older adults like the interviewee, who have been forced to leave their homes and communities due to conflict or displacement.

Socialization with the population of Bafoussam plays a vital role in shaping the resilience of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis. By facilitating social integration, providing social support networks, and improving relationship dynamics with the host community, socialization contributes significantly to the well-being and resilience of IDPs in their new environment.

4.I.2. Government and NGO Supports

Government and NGO support play a crucial role in enhancing the resilience of IDPs in Bafoussam. The support is essential in providing IDPs with sustainability and community assistance. It is important to highlight how government and NGO support contributes to the resilience of IDPs affected by the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

4.I.2.1. Government Support

Government support is a crucial factor influencing the resilience of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. 18.2% of from the data collected indicated IDPs to have received government aid. Studies have shown that government support, such as providing relief aid, coordinating humanitarian efforts, and ensuring the well-being of IDPs, directly impacts the resilience of displaced populations (Okunade & Ogunnubi, 2020). When governments fulfil their role in offering support and assistance to IDPs, it enhances the community's ability to cope with challenges and bounce back from adversity. A respondent maintained that: *“The Ministry of Social Affairs helps them with finances for them to create businesses, that’s the last two years but this year we hope. The territorial administration gave them necessities.”* (X04, Female, 40 years, Director Social Affairs, 23/03/2023, Bamendzi Bafoussam 1). This quote underscores the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Territorial Administration in Bafoussam to aid in the integration of IDPs. The Director of Social Affairs noted that the Ministry has been offering financial support to IDPs for the past two years,

enabling them to establish their businesses. This initiative plays a crucial role in fostering economic independence and self-reliance among the IDPs. Furthermore, the Ministry's of Territorial Administration has been providing essential resources to the IDPs, including basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. The sustained nature of these efforts over the past two years reflects a strong commitment to assisting IDPs as they navigate their transition to a new environment. In essence, this quote explains the significance of governmental support and aid in facilitating the successful integration of IDPs into their new communities.

Research indicates that social support, including governmental support, contributes to the resilience of IDPs by providing a sense of security, stability, and access to resources. Adequate government intervention has helped build trust among IDPs, improve their mental health outcomes, and foster a sense of community resilience. Government support has strengthened social networks, promoted collective identity, and enhanced coping mechanisms among displaced populations (Nuwayhid et al., 2011).

Also, studies have highlighted the importance of community cohesiveness, public health interventions, and social solidarity facilitated by government support in sustaining resilience among IDPs during and after crisis (Nuwayhid et al., 2011). Effective government assistance not only addresses the immediate needs of IDPs but also plays a significant role in promoting self-reliance and long-term resilience within displaced communities (Seff et al., 2021). Bringing it to context, a respondent pointed out how government support ensures long-term support for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam;

The mayor is partnering with various organizations and individuals to help them with projects such as PESoP: Promoting Economic and Social Participation of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Population Communities. The council is assisting these individuals with income-generating activities such as providing them with Start Kits (Kit de demurrage) and offering cash for work. Additionally, IOM has partnered with the council to help individuals obtain birth certificates, establish national ID cards, and provide other forms of support. When IDPs come to the council seeking help, the mayor does his best to provide assistance and support to them. (X01, Female, 38 years, Social animator Bafoussam 1 Council, 20/02/2023, Ndiangdam)

The quotes indicate that the Bafoussam 1 Council, under the leadership of the mayor, has demonstrated dedication to aiding IDPs with their assimilation into the local community. The council has forged partnerships with various organizations and individuals to offer support to IDPs through initiatives like PESoP, actively facilitating income-generating activities, assisting with essential documents, and collaborating with IOM for additional support. The mayor plays

a hands-on role in extending aid and support to IDPs who approach the council, showing a deep commitment to aiding IDPs in rebuilding their lives and integrating into the local community. This quote explains the significance of local government involvement in facilitating the integration of IDPs while shining a light on the commendable efforts being undertaken in Bafoussam to foster this integration.

Government support for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam significantly influences their resilience in the community. By providing essential services, resources, and coordination of relief efforts, the government has empowered IDPs to overcome challenges, maintain social connections, and adapt to their new circumstances, ultimately fostering resilience and facilitating their integration into the community.

4.I.1.2. NGO Supports

About 34.8% of data collected indicated that IDPs received help from church, NGOs and other benefactors. NGO support plays a crucial role in influencing the resilience of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. Research by Engwari & Njiei (2021) highlights the significant impact of NGO interventions, specifically focusing on the activities of the Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINSUD) in providing food and health aid to IDPs in the North West Region of Cameroon. This support addresses the socio-economic and political instability resulting from the Anglophone crisis, affecting the well-being and resilience of the displaced population.

Iltan & Rygiel (2015) introduces the concept of "resiliency humanitarianism," emphasizing the role of NGOs in assisting refugees and IDPs to adapt and survive crisis. This approach aims to responsabilize IDPs by providing support that enhances their capacity to cope with challenges. With IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, NGO support not only addresses immediate needs but also fosters resilience by empowering IDPs to navigate the complexities of displacement and rebuild their lives. Bearing this in mind, a respondent highlighted how NGO support is helping IDPs cope and stay resilient; *"We receive a lot of assistance from Social Affairs and NGOs like Safety Net. They give us 30,000 every two months. The UN cannot come alone, they come through the government and we have had the help of 102,000."* (Y07, Male, 70 years, Head Representative of IDPs Mifi Division, interview, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam 2). The quote highlights the importance of various organizations and institutions in supporting the integration of IDPs in Bafoussam. The IDPs receive assistance from government agencies, NGOs, and the UN, which work together to

provide aid. The quote specifically mentions that Safety Net provides 30,000 every two months, and the UN provides 102,000 through the government.

In the same light, another respondent highlighted the importance of NGOs in contributing to the resilience of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam:

Except this time around when the United Nations gave us some small money 102,000 francs. So most of them use this money to buy and sell stuff, like start-up capital for their businesses. Like cooking and selling water fufu, and southwest food. And so trying to develop those things..... Just like a few months ago an NGO invited the IDPs and was training them how to produce female paths and make soap (Y08, Male, 32 years, Teacher, 21/02/2023, Baleng, Bafoussam2)

Moreover, the work of Bamidele & Pikirayi (2023) outlines the collaborative efforts of both government and NGOs in assisting internally displaced women in Nigeria. This collaborative support network is essential for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, as it provides a comprehensive approach to addressing their diverse needs and promoting resilience within the community. This is evident with the work NGOs are doing on the ground as mentioned by a respondent:

Many IDPs work in the informal sector; motor taxis, bike riders, and small businesses may be in front of their house or in the market. For most of our projects we do market analyses. In rural areas, it is mostly farming and rearing of animals. In urban areas, we do training on cosmetics, sanitary products (omo, liquid soap) and baking. In rural areas, we doing more farming, rearing and vegetable cultivation and also the transformation of cassava to garri etc. We also invest in urban farming. Cash for work; at times if you are not able to take care of your family it is even difficult to do other things. For this program, we work with the council, the council provide something they can do as manual work and they can do and they get paid, like community work, and light work like clearing. So after this we pay them in cash we have about 100 of them including the host community. (Y04, Male, 35 years, Adviser, PESoP, Project GIZ, 15/05/2023, Bafoussam 1)

The contributions of the churches and local initiative groups is also very important in the resilience of IDPs resident in Bafoussam. The support provided by the church and local initiative groups to IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam plays a crucial role in enhancing the resilience of the IDPs within the community. Research has shown that social support from key decision-makers and community organizations is essential for motivating goal achievement and improving performance. In the context of IDPs, this support is instrumental in promoting the well-being and adaptation of individuals who have been displaced due to

conflict. With the IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, the aspect of church rendering help and support to IDPs greatly accounts for their resilience and coping in Bafoussam as mentioned by a respondent:

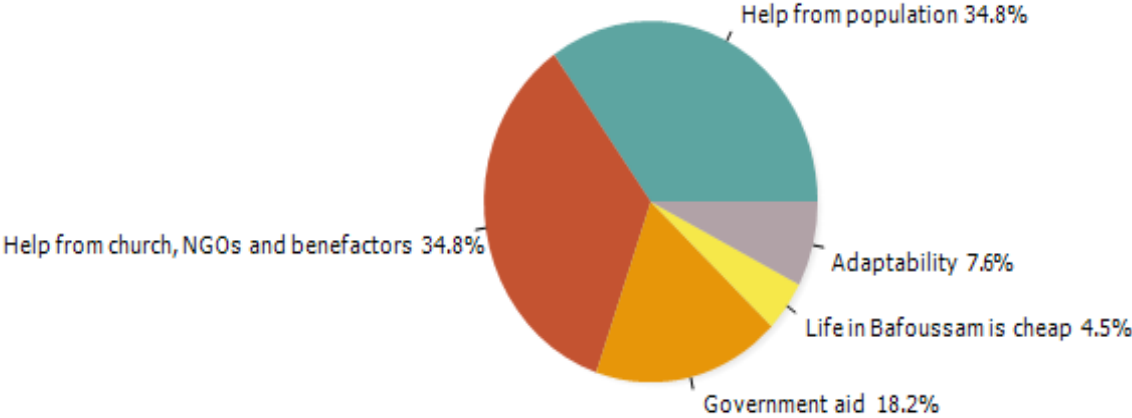
At level of the church, the church started by trying to share out foodstuffs to the IDPs, at the local and central level. Local level the church contributes and buy food and share centrally, the synod office in Buea, organise fund raising and provide basic needs like buckets mattresses, toiletries to get the family going when they hit the ground. Both local and central level, the church has helped with basic necessities. Now beyond that the church thought that than to give fish to somebody it is better to teach them how to fish. So last year, under our seminary in Kumba a project was design to train them on how to rare snail, tomatoes and industrial skills. How to make plantain nursery and come out with a plantain plantation we worked with about 1000+ IDPs. After the training start-up kits were given to them. Farming implement were given. So the idea was that they will go back and become self-sustaining. So we continue to look for funding, but also alongside this training was economic management like how do you manage your finances given the hard times. Y03, Male, 50 years, Parish Pastor, interview, 16/02/2023, Bafoussam 1

Studies have highlighted the significance of social networks and community initiatives in fostering stability, predictability, and a sense of belonging among IDPs (Hardy et al., 2021). The assistance provided by the church and local groups not only addresses the immediate needs of the displaced population but also contributes to their long-term resilience by creating a supportive environment that encourages social integration and mutual aid. The involvement of community organizations in providing essential healthcare services to conflict-affected populations, as seen in the case of IDPs in Bafoussam, is crucial for addressing the health challenges faced by displaced individuals. Access to healthcare services and support networks has significantly impacted the physical and mental well-being of IDPs, thereby enhancing their overall resilience in the face of adversity.

The combined efforts of NGOs, government agencies, and other stakeholders in providing support to IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are instrumental in enhancing their resilience. By offering essential services, aid, and empowerment initiatives, these organizations contribute significantly to the well-being and adaptive capacity of displaced individuals, ultimately fostering resilience within the community.

Below is a visual representation that depicts the key factors that enhance the resilience of IDPs affected by the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam. The figure highlights the significance of various factors that play a role in bolstering the resilience of IDPs, Overall, this visual representation provides valuable insights into the factors that are crucial in enhancing the resilience of IDPs in the face of challenging circumstances.

Figure 6: Factors of Resilience of IDPs



Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

As demonstrated above, IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam have shown remarkable resilience in coping with their situation. This resilience is attributed to a combination of personal determination and external support. Some IDPs have even reached a level of antifragility, where they have successfully integrated into the community of Bafoussam and no longer feel the need to return to their original zones. In the next section, we will look deeper into the factors that have contributed to the resilience and antifragility of these IDPs.

4.II. Towards Antifragility:

Amidst the ongoing Anglophone crisis in the English-speaking regions of the country, IDPs face significant challenges that put their resilience and adaptability to the test. These individuals are not only striving to survive but also aiming to thrive despite being displaced. The concept of antifragility emerges as a valuable framework for navigating uncertainty, embracing change, and turning vulnerability into strength. Moving towards antifragility signifies a shift from mere resilience, highlighting the IDPs' ability to not only endure shocks and disruptions but also to use them as opportunities for growth, innovation, and empowerment. By adopting a comprehensive approach that includes personal development, entrepreneurship,

and proactive uncertainty management, IDPs have paved the way towards antifragility, and sustainable well-being in amidst the crisis.

4.II.1. Personal Development: The driving force behind the antifragility of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.

Personal development involves a variety of activities designed to improve self-awareness, skills, potential, employability, quality of life, and overall personal growth. It includes setting goals, reflecting on oneself, and taking steps to reach one's full potential. The idea of personal development is linked to individual uniqueness, intricate interactions, differences in personal growth among individuals, and the synthesis of patterns of variables that cannot be simplified. This process is holistic, with a focus on maximizing an individual's abilities and resources. In the field of personal development, the Investment in Personal Development Scale was developed to measure an individual's dedication to personal growth (Mathes, 2011). This scale highlights the importance of self-concept and the priority individuals place on investing in their personal development. Personal development is essential for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam as it has significantly impacted their well-being and resilience in the face of adversity. Personal development has played a crucial role in enhancing resilience among IDPs. Studies emphasize the need to go beyond medical models and consider broader social and cultural aspects in addressing the mental health needs of IDPs. Empowering IDPs through personal development programs has contributed to building resilience and coping strategies in the face of conflict and displacement. Personal development is crucial for IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam as it has addressed the mental health challenges, enhanced resilience, and supported their overall well-being in the context of conflict-induced displacement. This also highlights the point that antifragility amongst IDPs is more developed emotionally, it is described as a mental drug. (Ngueulieu 2023). Personal development among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam has contributed to their antifragility. By engaging in personal development, IDPs cultivate skills, resilience, and coping mechanisms that go beyond mere resilience, enabling them to adapt positively to adversity and uncertainty. Research also suggests that individuals with antifragile personalities are more adept at adapting to changing environments and acting as agents of change (Elert & Henrekson, 2021).

The table below provides a thorough analysis of the factors that enhance the resilience and antifragility of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam. Despite encountering numerous obstacles, IDPs in Bafoussam have exhibited exceptional resilience and adaptability

to their changed environment. The table underscores the pivotal factors that have bolstered this resilience and antifragility, encompassing individual traits and social support systems.

Table 8: Causes of Resilience and Antifragility of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam

Causes	Effective	Percentage
Personal management	38	38.0
Daily learning	18	18.0
Government support	8	8.0
Support from NGOs, families, friends, religious group	36	36.0
Total	100	100%

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

The data presented in the table above clearly shows that IDPs primarily prioritize personal development and management. 38% of IDPs indicated personal development, while 18% indicated daily learning, and 36% indicated support from NGOs and other organizations. This suggests that they are actively involved in enhancing their circumstances in Bafoussam, as well as rebuilding their lives after losing everything due to the crisis. Personal development plays a crucial role in explaining the transition towards the antifragility of IDPs. Through personal development, IDPs have enhanced their capacity to navigate challenges, develop innovative solutions, and seize growth opportunities even in the face of crisis. This process involves leveraging adversity to enhance performance and well-being (Kiefer et al., 2018). Moreover, antifragility is fostered through a combination of tangible and intangible resources, which helps individuals, including IDPs, not only survive but thrive in chaos and uncertainty

By investing in personal development initiatives tailored to the unique needs and circumstances of IDPs, it is possible to build the capacity to bounce back stronger from setbacks and disruptions (Kaveladze et al., 2022). Personal development plays a vital role in nurturing antifragility among IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam. By equipping them with the necessary skills, mindset, and support systems, IDPs have harnessed their experiences of displacement and adversity to not only recover but to grow, adapt, and flourish in the face of ongoing challenges.

Personal development among IDPs affected by the Anglophone crisis is crucial for fostering antifragility. Antifragility, as defined by Kaveladze et al. (2022), entails a system that not only endures shocks and stressors but also flourishes and evolves as a result of them. Through actively pursuing personal development, IDPs have bolstered their resilience and ability to respond constructively to challenges, transcending mere survival to achieve personal growth and prosperity. In line with this aspect, a respondent maintained that: *“Most IDPs invest in themselves, they try to learn new things, especially handwork and other activities and this helps them to start over again. In my shop here I have many of them who have come to learn dressmaking and after they can start their own business”* (X09, Female, 38 yrs, IDP/Tailor and Traditional dressmaker, 23/02/2023, Tamah). Another respondent equally emphasized the bravery of IDPs in building skills and trying new activities and jobs in Bafoussam by mentioning; *“You see IDPs do a lot of great things in Bafoussam, they are rich and have money. You see some of them opening businesses and even struggling to go back to school. There is a house up my house, that house was bought by IDP for a huge sum. I like their fighting spirit”* (X11, Female, 60 years, Retired Teacher, 28/02/2023, Banengo, Bafoussam 1). Studies have shown that cultivating creativity is linked to higher levels of flourishing well-being, demonstrating that nurturing creativity empowers individuals to effectively navigate challenges (Tang et al., 2021). Enhancing personal development through programs like mentorship has provided individuals with the necessary skills and support to build resilience and thrive in the face of adversity. Promoting antifragility is achieved by utilizing psychological strategies that focus on overcoming life crisis. By equipping individuals with tools and techniques to navigate and transcend their challenges, they develop a mindset that not only copes with disruptions but also learns and grows from them.

In the context of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, where IDPs face numerous hardships and uncertainties, personal development initiatives have served as a crucial pathway towards antifragility. By investing in programs that foster creativity, well-being, mentorship, and psychological strategies, IDPs have cultivated the resilience and adaptive capacities necessary to not only withstand the crisis but also emerge stronger and more empowered in its aftermath.

4.II.2. Business Creation and Management of Uncertainty to Eliminate Vulnerability and Fragility

Business creation is the process of establishing a new enterprise or venture to generate economic value and contribute to the market. This involves developing a business model, identifying opportunities, securing resources, and implementing strategies to bring a new product or service to the market (Ngo & OCass, 2010). The creation of businesses is crucial for economic growth, job creation, and fostering innovation within industries. In the realm of value creation, the establishment of businesses plays a great role in generating value for stakeholders. Through the development of innovative products or services, businesses effectively address the needs and demands of customers, thereby enhancing value for both the company and its clients (Busch et al., 2018). Furthermore, business creation significantly contributes to wealth generation, as prosperous enterprises generate revenue, profits, and economic prosperity (Herrera & Heras-Rosas, 2020). The establishment of a business is intricately connected to sustainability and innovation. In today's business environment, sustainable business models that prioritize environmental and social responsibility are gaining significance. By incorporating sustainability principles into their practices, businesses generate lasting value while mitigating adverse effects on the environment and society.

Additionally, digital transformation has reshaped the way businesses create value, with technology enabling new forms of value creation and business models (Scott & Orlikowski, 2022). The digital undertow of digital transformation has led to strategic changes within firms, driving innovation and enhancing value-creation processes (Scott & Orlikowski, 2022). Business creation is a fundamental process that drives economic growth, innovation, and value creation. By establishing new ventures, businesses contribute to job creation, wealth generation, sustainability, and digital transformation, ultimately shaping the business landscape and driving industry progress.

On the other hand, Business management is a crucial aspect of any organization, involving the strategic planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of business activities to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently. It encompasses making key decisions, allocating resources, and overseeing operations to ensure the seamless functioning of a business (Wadström, 2019). Effective business management is essential for aligning corporate and business strategies to enhance competitiveness and sustainability (Wadström, 2019).

Effective business management encompasses environmental considerations, including the implementation of environmental management systems, which are essential for small and medium-sized businesses to tackle sustainability challenges. Furthermore, business management education plays a pivotal role in shaping future managers by promoting critical thinking and reflexivity. Nevertheless, there is an ongoing debate regarding the primary focus of business schools, with some contending that they prioritize socialization over the development of effective managers.

In the context of business operations, effective management is crucial for shaping and improving workflows to ensure compliance with regulations and maximize business success. Additionally, incorporating risk management into corporate sustainability strategies is imperative for mitigating potential risks associated with sustainability challenges (Haywood, 2021). Business management encompasses a diverse array of responsibilities, including strategic planning, environmental stewardship, risk assessment, and employee development. Through efficient allocation of resources, streamlining of processes, and nurturing of talent, organizations reach their goals, navigate through evolving landscapes, and foster long-term prosperity. Managing uncertainty in business is a crucial aspect that demands strategic attention to navigate the complexities of the dynamic business environment. Uncertainty has always been inherent in the business landscape, with the frequency of surprises appearing to be increasing (Teece et al. 2016). Successful management of uncertainty requires the implementation of risk mitigation strategies and a comprehensive grasp of the contingency factors that shape uncertainty management (Yawised et al., 2023). Companies that recognize and confront uncertainty are better positioned to thrive, as uncertainty is an unavoidable aspect that affects business activities. To navigate uncertainties, businesses employ forward-thinking sense-making techniques to address uncertainties linked to business model innovation (Moqaddamerad & Tapinos, 2022). Developing the ability to thrive amidst uncertainty is essential for businesses operating in global markets (Zámborský, 2020). By evaluating uncertainty and cultivating resilience, managers succeed in unpredictable conditions (Zámborský, 2020). Effectively managing uncertainty in business necessitates a comprehensive approach that involves integrating innovation, taking into account contingency factors, embracing forward-thinking strategies, and fostering resilience to excel in uncertain environments. By establishing mechanisms to handle uncertainty and utilizing knowledge management practices, businesses enhance their capacity to navigate uncertainties and achieve sustainable success.

In the context of internal displacement, we look at how IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, engage in business creation and how this has resulted in antifragility of the IDPs. It is worth noting that, the antifragility stems from a mental capacity rather than resourcefulness, it a mental force that consists in surpassing the unpredictable and the uncertain (Ngueulieu 2023). In order to understand how IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are able to establish businesses, it is essential to examine the effects of crisis on entrepreneurship and how entrepreneurship has been utilized as a response the crisis. The table below throws light on the business capacity of IDPs as they move towards antifragility.

Table 9: Number of Businesses Created by IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam

Business Capacity	Effective	Percentage
IDPs who own a business	43	43.0
IDPs who don't own a business	57	57.0
Total	100	100%

Source: Kumo Walters N, field data analysis, June 2023

Upon examining the data presented above, it is evident that most IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are actively involved in business creation and entrepreneurship. 43% of IDPs mentioned that they own or have created a business they are running. This demonstrates their resilience and determination to overcome their circumstances, showcasing a remarkable level of antifragility.

The crisis presents obstacles for businesses of all sizes, but small and medium-sized businesses are particularly vulnerable compared to larger enterprises. The crisis is also seen as an opportunity for creating new solutions and adopting innovative business strategies. Bearing this in mind, during an interview a respondent mentioned this aspect of business creation being a means to combat vulnerability and create antifragility amongst IDPs in Bafoussam by saying; *“When I came to Bafoussam, I had nothing to do but as time went on I developed something and this has been keeping me going. I do online business, I sell cosmetics products online and pay my fees and I am going to school now”* (X07, Female, 22 years, IDP, 19/02/2023, Bafoussam 1). In light of the forced displacement caused by the Anglophone crisis, IDPs face various challenges and barriers all over Bafoussam that require unique solutions.

Entrepreneurship presents itself as a promising avenue for IDPs to not only create stable sources of income but also to rebuild their lives. The flexibility and ingenuity displayed by entrepreneurs, especially female entrepreneurs, in adjusting their business tactics to suit evolving circumstances highlight the resilience and innovation that blossoms in times of crisis.

Also, the decision to start a new business by IDP entrepreneurs is influenced by a variety of factors, including personal background, education, family support, work skills, and business acumen. By understanding these factors, we gain insights into how IDPs affected by the Anglophone crisis have leveraged their existing capabilities and resources to launch successful business ventures in Bafoussam despite facing adversity. It is worth noting that IDPs in Bafoussam affected by the Anglophone crisis have established thriving businesses in response to the challenges brought about by displacement. By reframing the crisis as opportunities for innovation and utilizing their skills and support networks, IDPs have embarked on entrepreneurial endeavors to rebuild their lives and strengthen economic resilience within their communities. Bearing this in mind, a respondent, maintained that:

In Bafoussam now we have many IDPs who are into business, they have created businesses here, for example, look at this street here in traditional dressmaking, go and ask them mostly these IDPs from the crisis they. Even washing points and not only they are into diverse businesses they are stronger than some people here. And since the crisis started Bafoussam is growing in terms of business (X11, Female, 60 years, Retired Teacher, 28/02/2023, Banengo)

Establishing businesses is essential for IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam for a variety of reasons. Firstly, creating businesses serves as a crucial indicator of genuine economic activity, demonstrating the innovation and competitiveness of new firms in generating employment, capital flow, and innovation. Secondly, start-ups and young businesses play a significant role in job creation, which is particularly beneficial for IDPs looking to rebuild their lives after displacement (Haltiwanger et al., 2013). Furthermore, establishing businesses provides IDPs with sustainable sources of income and contribute to their economic resilience. By implementing sustainable business models, IDPs have developed competitive advantages, improved financial performance, and built the capacity to overcome challenges. Entrepreneurship also offers IDPs the chance to utilize their skills and resources to create ventures that align with their abilities and goals, fostering a sense of empowerment and self-reliance. The establishment of businesses serves as a valuable tool for IDPs to navigate uncertainty and adapt to evolving environments. Through engaging in entrepreneurial

endeavors, IDPs have the opportunity to explore new business models, drive innovation, and broaden their problem-solving capabilities, ultimately equipping them to effectively respond to crisis (Björklund et al., 2020). Also, entrepreneurship has the potential to cultivate creativity, fortitude, and community involvement among IDPs, enhancing their overall well-being and facilitating social integration (Stephens et al., 2021).

In summary, the creation of businesses is crucial for IDPs affected by the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, as it provides a pathway to economic self-sufficiency, job generation, resilience-building, and community empowerment. By establishing businesses, IDPs not only secure sustainable livelihoods but also play a vital role in the economic progress and social cohesion of their communities. Establishing businesses provides IDPs with the opportunity to reduce their vulnerability by creating sustainable income sources and fostering economic self-reliance. Entrepreneurship empowers IDPs to leverage their skills and resources to launch ventures that align with their abilities, helping them overcome challenges and rebuild their livelihoods. Moreover, effectively managing uncertainty allows IDPs to adapt to changing circumstances, explore innovative business strategies, and strengthen their resilience during times of crisis.

The combination of business development and uncertainty management has assisted IDPs in transitioning from a state of vulnerability and fragility to one of economic stability and empowerment. By engaging in entrepreneurial activities, IDPs have enhanced their ability to adapt, sharpen their problem-solving skills, and contribute to the economic advancement of their communities. Also, adept uncertainty management enables IDPs to anticipate and mitigate risks, ultimately reducing their vulnerability and bolstering their capacity to withstand future challenges. In line with this, a respondent highlighted that:

Business is not easy but we must put in effort, one thing to manage risk is to diversify the business and do many things. That is why if you notice most IDPs are doing different things or some into different businesses to manage business risk and also most of them manage the businesses by themselves. They take it into their own hands (Y12, Male, 45 years, Community Leader, interview, 02/03/2023, Bafoussam 3)

The collaboration between business development and uncertainty management offers IDPs affected by the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam a way to decrease vulnerability and instability. Through promoting entrepreneurship, strengthening resilience, and navigating uncertainties, IDPs have improved their economic status, reduced their vulnerability to crises, and established sustainable livelihoods thus leading to antifragility.

CONCLUSION

Cameroon has been embroiled in a conflict since 2016, which has escalated into an armed struggle between separatist groups and government forces. One devastating consequence of this crisis is the mass displacement of civilians, particularly anglophones. Thousands of Cameroonians have been forced to flee their homes due to violence and insecurity, with the West Region, bordering the anglophone areas, becoming a major hub for IDPs. The city of Bafoussam, the focal point of this study, has experienced a significant influx of IDPs seeking safety and stability. This research looks into the profound impact of the crisis on the population, leading to a mass exodus of people to other parts of Cameroon in search of security and livelihood. Many have chosen to start anew in these relocated areas. It is important to examine how IDPs are integrating into these new communities. This study concentrates on the entrepreneurial integration of internally displaced persons from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam, West Cameroon. It explored the various aspects of integration, the challenges faced by IDPs, and their resilience in the face of adversity.

The crisis has caused significant disruption to the livelihoods of the population, forcing civilians to relocate and preventing them from carrying out their normal day-to-day activities. This raises the question of how these individuals cope after moving to a new area, given the challenges they will undoubtedly face. The focus of this study is on understanding how IDPs fit in and integrate into their new communities, with a specific emphasis on the entrepreneurial aspects of this integration. The main issue at hand is the entrepreneurial disintegration of the IDP population due to the crisis, as well as the difficulties they encounter when trying to integrate into their newly located areas. The study specifically examined the situation in Bafoussam.

For this research to be successful, we proceeded with the formulation of research questions beginning with the main research question being How do IDPs from the Anglophone crisis develop an entrepreneurial mindset to facilitate their integration into Bafoussam? This question was aimed at understanding the process by which IDPs cultivate the skills, attitudes, and motivations necessary to start and run businesses in Bafoussam. It explores how their experiences, resources, and perceptions of the local environment contribute to developing an entrepreneurial approach to their integration. The first secondary research question for this research was, what are the sectors the IDPs from the Anglophone crisis get themselves into in Bafoussam? It was focused on identifying the specific industries or areas of economic activity where IDPs are concentrating their entrepreneurial efforts. It investigates possible factors

influencing their sector selection, such as skills, access to resources, and perceived market opportunities within Bafoussam. The next secondary question was What are the major obstacles to integration the IDPs from the Anglophone crises face in Bafoussam? This question identifies the challenges hindering the successful social and economic integration of IDPs into Bafoussam. It sought to understand the diverse challenges IDPs faced in Bafoussam struggling to integrate and find their way out. The focus here was on three areas of challenges that are social, political and economic challenges suffered by IDPs as they struggle to integrate. And, lastly, the next secondary question of interest to this research was What are the strategies of resilience the IDPs from the Anglophone crises use in Baffoussam? This question explores the coping mechanisms and adaptive strategies IDPs employ to overcome challenges and build a sustainable future in Bafoussam. It delves into their resourcefulness, adaptability, and perseverance in the face of adversity. It also looks at the transition from resilience to antifragility by the IDPs. By investigating these questions, this research aims to contribute insights to understanding how IDPs leverage entrepreneurship for integration and build a new life in Bafoussam.

As we go into our research, we formulated hypothesis to guide our investigation. These assumptions are organized chronologically, addressing each research question from the main inquiry to secondary inquiries in a logical order. Our main hypothesis posited that IDPs in Bafoussam develop an entrepreneurial mindset through observing and participating in entrepreneurship seminars and workshops within the town. Secondary hypotheses included the sectors in which IDPs from the Anglophone crises in Bafoussam engage, such as agriculture, hairdressing, furniture making, trading, construction, transportation, roadside vending, and other small-scale enterprises. Challenges faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crises in Bafoussam include vulnerability, environmental obstacles, lack of capital for business sustainability, high taxes, difficulty acquiring land, and cultural barriers. Despite these challenges, IDPs demonstrate resilience through grants, subsidies, government and international organization assistance, support from NGOs, and aid from the local community.

This study focused on migration networks theory, which explore the reasons behind migration due to reduced social, economic, and emotional costs associated with migration within these networks. By incorporating a sociological perspective, the migration network theory enhances traditional "push and pull" concepts related to migration. However, current discussions on migration networks often fail to recognize their role in boosting the immigrant economy in destination areas. Furthermore, stakeholders play a crucial role in emphasizing the

interconnected relationships between a business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities, and other interested parties. This theory suggests that companies should strive to create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders. In terms of data collection methods, this research utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques. Qualitative methods included focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, while quantitative methods involved the use of questionnaires. Data analysis involved content analysis for qualitative data and SPSS for quantitative data.

After collecting and analyzing the data, the results were used to test the hypothesis to address the research questions. Hypothesis 1 posited that IDPs develop an entrepreneurial mindset by observing and participating in seminars and workshops on entrepreneurship in Bafoussam. However, the data revealed additional insights beyond the initial hypothesis, showing that IDPs attended workshops and received support and assistance from other community members. The findings highlighted the importance of mindset and community assistance in facilitating entrepreneurial integration in Bafoussam. For further details, (refer to chapter 4). Hypothesis 2: The sectors that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are involved in include agriculture, hairdressing, furniture making, trading activities (buying and selling), construction, transportation, roadside trading, and other small jobs. The research results confirmed this hypothesis, showing that more than 50% of IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam are engaged in the informal sector, with many of them running businesses (refer to Chapter 2). Hypothesis 3: The obstacles faced by IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam include vulnerability challenges, environmental challenges, lack of capital to sustain their businesses, high taxes, inability to acquire land, and cultural challenges. This hypothesis highlights the various obstacles that IDPs encounter in Bafoussam. However, after conducting field research and analyzing data, the results further revealed the struggles IDPs face in integrating into Bafoussam. The findings indicated that the challenges faced by IDPs can be categorized into three main areas: social, political, and economic challenges as they strive to integrate into Bafoussam (refer to Chapter 3). Hypothesis 4: IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam demonstrate resilience through various forms of support, including grant donations, subsidies, assistance from government and international organizations, NGOs, and aid from the local population. The results of the study confirmed this hypothesis, revealing that IDPs not only exhibited resilience but also transitioned to a state of antifragility. Interestingly, some IDPs expressed reluctance to return to their region of origin even if the crisis were to end, indicating a strong sense of integration within the community of Bafoussam. (refer chapter 4).

It is important to highlight that all hypothesis formulated in this research were validated by the data collected.

The primary focus of this study was to explore how IDPs from the Anglophone crisis developed an entrepreneurial mindset to aid in their integration into Bafoussam. The research sought to answer this question by examining how IDPs in Bafoussam engage in personal development and learning to foster entrepreneurship. The findings of the study revealed that IDPs from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam indeed cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset through personal development and skill acquisition. Specifically, many IDPs acquire marketable skills, which enable them to start their businesses. Additionally, the results highlighted the importance of socialization with the local population in Bafoussam, as it allows IDPs to learn about the local community's way of life, marketable skills, and preferred products, ultimately contributing to the development of their entrepreneurial mindset.

It is worth noting that the people of Bafoussam have a strong business and entrepreneurial culture, which further influences the entrepreneurial mindset of IDPs through socialization. Over 50% of IDPs surveyed indicated that they already owned businesses in their previous places of residence before relocating to Bafoussam, making it easier for them to transition into entrepreneurship in their new environment. Furthermore, the study revealed that the activities undertaken by IDPs in Bafoussam are predominantly focused on entrepreneurship and socio-economic integration, further reinforcing the development of an entrepreneurial mindset among this population. These findings underscore the resilience and adaptability of IDPs in leveraging their skills and experiences to thrive in challenging circumstances.

In terms of challenges faced carrying out this research, one of the primary challenges faced during this research was gaining access to the IDP population. IDPs were reluctant to share personal information or participate in research due to ongoing tensions and fear of potential repercussions. Many expressed concerns about being exploited through previous studies conducted by various institutions, which made them hesitant to provide information. Additionally, locating and reaching out to IDPs, particularly those who had recently arrived or were living in remote areas, posed logistical difficulties. Furthermore, the scarcity of existing data on IDP entrepreneurship in Cameroon made it challenging to find prior research on the topic.

The scientific interest of this research lies in understanding the role of entrepreneurship in integration. This study contributes to the broader field of displacement studies by investigating how entrepreneurship facilitates integration. It dives into how IDPs leverage their skills and resources to establish businesses, boost the local economy, and attain self-sufficiency. By identifying the sectors that IDPs are drawn to, the obstacles they encounter, and their resilience strategies, this research will guide the development of targeted interventions. This knowledge can be utilized to design programs that encourage entrepreneurship among IDPs and eliminate barriers to their success. The research enhances cross-cultural business practices, that is this research illuminates how IDPs adapt their entrepreneurial skills to a new environment. This insight can enhance our comprehension of cross-cultural business practices and help in devising strategies to promote economic inclusion in diverse communities.

The social interest lies in empowering IDPs and promoting self-reliance. This research emphasizes the transformative power of entrepreneurship in empowering IDPs and fostering self-reliance. By showcasing their entrepreneurial endeavors and highlighting their achievements, it serves as a source of inspiration for other displaced communities and advocates for policy changes that bolster IDP entrepreneurship. The research underscores the role of entrepreneurial activities by IDPs in contributing to the social and economic development of their host communities, thereby promoting social cohesion and community development. The findings of this research can be leveraged to facilitate collaboration between IDPs and host communities, fostering social cohesion and creating a more inclusive environment. As a social interest, this research informs policy-making and advocacy efforts by shedding light on the challenges faced by IDPs in establishing businesses. It serves as a catalyst for advocating policies that create a supportive ecosystem for IDP entrepreneurs, facilitating their access to resources and promoting their integration into society.

In essence, this research has the potential to make a significant contribution to both scientific knowledge and social progress. By focusing on the entrepreneurial endeavors of IDPs in Bafoussam, it seeks to empower these individuals, promote social cohesion, and inform policies that facilitate sustainable integration for displaced populations. Building on the research, there are several avenues for future exploration. One promising path is to study the broader impact of IDP businesses on the economy of Bafoussam. This could involve investigating whether these businesses create new job opportunities, stimulate the growth of new markets, or introduce innovative products and services. Additionally, it would be valuable

to analyze the existing government policies and support structures for IDP entrepreneurs. By identifying gaps and opportunities for improvement, more effective integration strategies could be developed.

Furthermore, it is crucial to investigate the long-term sustainability of IDP businesses. This may involve exploring how access to finance, mentorship programs, and business networks influence their success. Expanding the study beyond economic factors to examine social integration is also important. Research could focus on how IDP businesses promote social interaction and acceptance within the host community. Also, conducting a comparative analysis that considers factors such as pre-displacement skills, region of origin, or length of displacement could provide valuable insights into the diverse experiences of IDP entrepreneurs. The role of technology in supporting these individuals should also be explored, including access to online markets, digital skills training, and mobile payment platforms.

Overall, this research on IDP entrepreneurial integration in Bafoussam has the potential to be a valuable resource for a range of stakeholders. IDPs can gain insights into the challenges and opportunities of starting businesses, while policymakers can leverage the findings to develop more effective support programs. NGOs and development agencies can utilize the research to design targeted interventions that empower IDPs to build sustainable livelihoods. The study can foster social acceptance within the host community by promoting a better understanding of IDPs' economic contributions. Finally, the academic community can benefit from the research as it contributes to a broader understanding of entrepreneurship's role in integrating displaced populations.

By exploring these, future research avenues and by recognizing the diverse benefits of this work, this study has the potential to make a significant impact in the field of forced migration and development.

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VII. ORAL SOURCES: LIST OF PERSONNEL CONTACTED IN THE FIELD

No	NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
1	MALAH MARIE SOLANGE	<i>Director Social Welfare Bafoussam 1</i>	653497499 699301685
2	MOUAFO CAROLE	<i>Social animator Bafoussam 1 Council</i>	693718013
3	ROMEO KENMENGNE	<i>Technical Adviser, PEsOP, GIZ</i>	679139416
4	MADAM ALIDA	<i>Social Welfare Bafoussam 3</i>	676521864
5	YVES TENE	<i>UN-Habitat</i>	693681629
6	DENNIS NDIMUMBA	<i>IDP Representative/ CIG Leader Bafoussam 3</i>	678060339
7	PA TASONG MATHIAS	<i>Chief IDP representative Mifi</i>	679991934 677887393
8	JERVIS ASOBA	<i>IDP Contact person Bafoussam 2</i>	677190184
9	MAZE QUINTRE	<i>Filed Operator, Safetynet IDP Investigator/enumerator, Premiere Urgence International</i>	670648741
10	MADAM FENKO	<i>Social animator Bafoussam 2 council</i>	677858909
11	ERIC TUTCHAMO	<i>Contact point</i>	693447299
12	FATHER LEWIS	<i>St. Patrick Anglophone Parish Bafoussam</i>	674765007
13	MADAM FLORENCE	<i>Secretary Presbyterian Church Bafoussam 1, Contact point</i>	670083412
14	MADAM IDA	<i>Contact point</i>	675429222
15	EMMANUEL NGOLEFAC	<i>Contact point</i>	675816458
16	MADAM NJONG	<i>Contact point</i>	675587734
17	DR. MICHEAL FONTA	<i>Contact point</i>	699987149

The individuals mentioned above have given their consent for us to publish their data and information. It is important to note that the 100 IDPs surveyed for this research had agreed to provide information under the condition of maintaining their anonymity due to the ongoing Anglophone crisis, which poses safety and security concerns. Given these circumstances, we obtained oral consent for this research, prioritizing the well-being and protection of our participants. We want to stress that we have taken all necessary precautions to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of our participants. Our commitment is to uphold their privacy throughout the research process. We aimed to conduct responsible and ethical research that respects the rights and dignity of our participants, while also contributing to a deeper understanding of the complex issues affecting IDPs.

ANNEX

ANNEX I: INTERVIEW GUIDE
MASTER’S RESEARCH ON

**<< ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED
PERSONS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISES IN BAFOUSSAM (WEST
CAMEROON): SECTORS, CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE >>.**

IDPs Guide

Intro: The interviewer is expected to present himself and the objective of the research, in a formal but cordial manner.

Place _____ **of** _____ **interview:**

Date _____ **of** _____ **interview:**

SECTION 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

Name: _____

Sex _____ **Age** _____ **Marital** _____ **Status** _____

Region _____ **of** _____ **origin** _____ **Subdivision** _____ **of** _____
origin _____

Level _____ **of** _____ **education** _____ **Main** _____ **occupation** _____

Inhabited _____
district _____

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND AND STATUS OF IDPS BEFORE THE CRISIS

- Life before you relocated
- Life now with you in Bafoussam
- Chioce of Bafoussam

SECTION 3: ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTORS OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM

- Conduciveness of the Bafoussam for IDPs
- Sectors IDPs get into
- Business success in Bafoussam
- Entrepreneurial mindset of IDPs from the anglophone crisis

SECTION 4: OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES

- Major challenges creating a business in Bafoussam
- Major obstacles of integration Bafoussam
- Attitude of host community on arrival in Bafoussam
- Problems you come across while trying to get into the entrepreneurial sector Or create an enterprise or get a job
- Challenges in the business or entrepreneurial space

SECTION 5: STRATEGIES OF RESILIENCE

- Coping mechanism in Bafoussam
- Different strategies of resilience/survival you use to fit in
- Form of assistance
- Strategies to overcome challenges you face
- Means survival in business or in the enterprise
- Special ability in terms of entrepreneurial integration

NON-IDPs / POPULATION Guide

SECTION 2: ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTORS OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM

- Conduciveness of Bafoussam Especially for IDPs from the Anglophone crises
- Sectors IDPs from the Anglophone crises get into in Bafoussam
- Expression of entrepreneurial skills and mindset by IDPs express their entrepreneurial skills and mindset?
- Successfulness of IDPs from the anglophone crises in business

SECTION 3: OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES

- Challenges of IDPs from the anglophone crisis in Bafoussam

- Major obstacles IDPs from the anglophone crisis face trying to integrate themselves in Bafoussam?
- Difficulties in terms of business creation or enterprise in Bafoussam / for an IDP
- Problems faced by IDPs in the communities while trying to get into or create the entrepreneurial sector

SECTION 4: STRATEGIES OF RESILIENCE

- Various strategies of resilience/survival IDPs used by IDPs in Bafoussam
- Coping mechanism of IDPs in Bafoussam?
- Methods use by IDPs to integrate themselves successfully in Bafoussam
- Strength of IDPs in terms of business?
- Kind of support need by IDPs to stay in business

INSTITUTIONNAL ACTORS Guide

(Traditional actors, Mayor, Divisional Officer, Senior Divisional Officer)

SECTION 2: ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTORS OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM

SECTION 3: OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES

SECTION 4: STRATEGIES OF RESILIENCE

ANNEX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCH TOPIC: ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISES IN BAFOUSSAM (WEST CAMEROON): SECTORS, CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF RESPONDENT

Name of respondent :	Level of education:
Age:	Occupation:
Region of origin:	Marital status:
Inhabited district:	Sex:

S1Q00 ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTORS

N°	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE (TICK YOUR RESPONSE)
S1Q01	When did you arrive Bafoussam? 1-2016 2-2017 3-2018 4-2019 5-2020 6- 2021 7-2022 8-2023	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q02	Are you employed? 1-Yes 2-No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q03	Which sector do you work in? 1-Public 2-Private	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q04	If the private, 1-Formal 2-Informal sector	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q05	Where do you work?	
S1Q06	Are you an employer? 1-Yes 2-No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q07	Do you earn a salary? 1-Yes 2-No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q08	What is your salary? If yes 1-Below 20, 000 2-20,000 - 40,000 3-40,000 -70,000 4-70,000 - 100, 000 5-100,000 and above 6 Others	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q09	If others, precise	
S1Q10	What type of business do you do? 1-Agriculture, 2-Hair-dressing, 3-Furniture making, 4-Trading activities, 6-Roadside trading, 7-Transportation 8-Building construction works, 9-Restaurant, 9- Home teaching, 10-Tailoring 11-Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>

		9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q11	If others, precise	
S1Q12	Is your business online or onsite? 1-Online 2-Onsite	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q13	If online, precise	
S1Q14	Which medium? 1-WhatsApp 2-Facebook 3-Instagram 4-Others	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q15	For how long have you been in business 1-1yrs, 2-2yrs, 3-3yrs, 3- 4yrs, 5-5yrs 6-Months	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
S1Q16	If months, precise	

S2Q00 ENTREPRENEURIAL CREATION AND FUNCTION

S2Q01	Have you created any enterprise? 1-Yes 2-No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q02	If yes, precise: 1-Agriculture 2-Training 3-Digital 4-NGO 5-Commercial 6-Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q03	If others, precise	
S2Q04	What was your start-up capital? 1-10,000 and below 2-10,000 - 20,000 3-20,000 - 40,000 4-40,000 – 60,000 5-60,000-80,000 6-80,000-100,000 7-100,000 and above 8-Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>

		8 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q05	If others, precise	
S2Q06	What is your motherly income flow? 1-Stable and profitable 2-Not stable but profitable 3-Neutral 4-Not profitable 5-Others	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q07	If others, precise	
S2Q08	What amount is your income flow	
S2Q09	What is the number of your employees? 1-1 to 5 persons 2-6 to 10 persons 3-10 and above 4-Others	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q10	If others precise	
S2Q11	Are your, employees 1-IDPs 2-Diverse population	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q12	How is your business flow? 1-Steady 2-Unsteady	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q13	Did you own an enterprise back in your region of origin? 1-Yes 2-No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q14	If Yes, precise	
S2Q15	If No, why?	
S2Q16	What was the market situation as compared to the one you have now? 1-Profitable than now 2-Less profitable than now 3-Not profitable than now 4-Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q17	If other, precise	

S2Q18	Do you prefer your region of origin or Bafoussam in terms of entrepreneurial creation? 1-Region of origin 2-Bafoussam 3-Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
S2Q19	If others, precise	
S2Q20	Why your choice	

S3Q00 RESILIENCE

S3Q01	How resilient are you (IDPs)? 1-Not resilient 2-Less resilient 3-Resilient 4-Very resilient	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
S3Q02	What is the principal cause of your resilience? 1-Personal management 2-Daily learning 3-Government support (Technical, financial support etc) 4-Support from NGOs, family, friends, religious groups 5-Others	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>
S3Q03	If others, precise	
S3Q04	According to you what is the level of contribution of IDPs from the Anglophone crises to the development of the business sector in Bafoussam?	

ANNEX III: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATIONS

RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

UNIVERSITÉ DE YAOUNDÉ I

FACULTÉ DES ARTS, LETTRES
ET SCIENCES HUMAINES

DÉPARTEMENT DE SOCIOLOGIE

BP : 755 Yaoundé
Siège : Bâtiment Annexe FALSH-UYI à côté AUF
E-mail : depart.socio20@gmail.com



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

THE UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE I

FACULTY OF ARTS, LETTERS
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

ATTESTATION DE RECHERCHE

Je soussigné, Professeur **LEKA ESSOMBA Armand**, Chef de Département de Sociologie de l'Université de Yaoundé I, atteste que Monsieur **KUMO Walters NSHOM**, Matricule **18B716** est inscrit en Master II, option Population et développement. Il effectue, sous la direction du **Docteur NGUEULIEU Elias Perrier**, un travail de recherche sur le thème : « **Entrepreneurial integration of internally displaced persons from the Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam (West Cameroon) : Sectors, challenges and resilience** ».

Dans le cadre de cette recherche, il aura besoin de toute information non confidentielle, susceptible de l'aider à bien conduire sa recherche.

En foi de quoi, la présente attestation lui est délivrée pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Fait à Yaoundé, le 23 DEC 2022



Le Chef de Département

Armand LEKA ESSOMBA
Maitre de Conférence

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

REGION DE L'OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE LA MIFI

SOUS-PREFECTURE DE BAFOUSSAM 1^{ER}

SECRETARIAT PARTICULIER *Res:*



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

WEST REGION

MIFI DIVISION

BAFOUSSAM 1ST SUBDIVISIONAL
OFFICE

PRIVATE SECRETARIAT

N° *OM/L/F35.01/SP*

AUTORISATION SPECIALE

Le Sous-préfet de l'Arrondissement de Bafoussam 1^{er} soussigné, autorise Monsieur KUMO WALTERS NSHOM, Etudiant en Master II à l'Université de Yaoundé I, à faire des recherches sur le thème : « *ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM (WEST CAMEROON): SECTORS, CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE* ».

En foi de quoi, la présente autorisation spéciale est établie et délivrée à l'intéressé(e) pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Bafoussam, le 15 FEB 2023
Le Sous-préfet

U. Nady

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
RESUME.....	vii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION	2
II. RESEARCH PROBLEM	4
III. PROBLEMATIC.....	4
III.1. The distinction between IDP and refugee	5
III.2. Types of Internal Displacement	6
III.3. Interventions from the international community and the social integration of IDPs	7
IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	9
IV.1. Main question.....	9
IV.2. Secondary questions.....	9
V. HYPOTHESIS	10
V.1. Main hypothesis:	10
V.2. Secondary hypothesis	10
VI. OBJECTIVE.....	10
VI.1. Main Objective:.....	10
VI.2. Secondary Objectives:.....	10
VII. METHODOLOGY.....	11
VII.1. Theoretical models.....	11
VII.1.1. Migration network theory	11
VII.1.2. The stakeholder theory.....	13
VII.2. Data collection and analysis	13
VII.2.1. Data Collection	14
VII.2.2. The Techniques of data analysis.....	19
VIII. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS.....	20

IX. SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DELIMITATION OF THE WORK	23
X. PLAN OF WRITING AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS	24
PART 1: CHOICE OF HOST TOWN AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS IN BAFOUSSAM	25
CHAPTER 1: FACTORS OF DISPLACEMENT AND CHOICE OF HOST TOWN.....	27
1.I. Factors of Internal Displacement:	27
1.I.1. Social Factors of Internal Displacement:	27
1.I.1.1. Social Discrimination.....	28
1.I.1.2. Gender-Based Violence	31
1.I.1.3. Social Disintegration.....	32
1.I.2. Political Factors of Internal Displacement.....	33
1.I.2.1. Political Instability	34
1.I.2.2. From Armed Conflict to Social and Psychological Trauma	35
1.I.2.3. Political Persecution.....	37
1.I.3. Economics Factors of Internal Displacement	38
1.I.3.1. Poverty and Unemployment	38
1.I.3.2. Economic Inequality:	40
1.I.3.3. Land Grabs.....	42
1.II. Motivation for the Choice of Bafoussam as Host Town for IDPs.....	43
1.II.1. The Location of the Town of Bafoussam: Proximity, Accessibility, and Accommodation	44
1.II.2. The Presence of Economic Opportunities in Bafoussam:	47
1.II.3. Availability of Support in Bafoussam	48
1.II.4. Availability of Security	51
CHAPTER 2: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DYNAMICS IN BAFOUSSAM CARRIED OUT BY IDPS	54
2.I. Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs and Their Activities in Bafoussam.....	54
2.I.1. An Overview of Entrepreneurial Sectors in Bafoussam:	54
2.I.2. Entrepreneurial Sectors of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in Bafoussam.....	57
2.II. Entrepreneurial Practices and Socio-economic Integration of IDPs in Bafoussam	70
2.II.1. The Practice of “Njangi”	71
2.II.2. Working for Lower Wages	72
2.II.3. Informal Business Network	72
2.II.4. The Practice of Online Business.....	73

2.II.5. The Practice of Selling in Front of Churches	75
PART 2: CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE OF IDPS IN BAFOUSSAM	77
CHAPTER 3: CHALLENGES OF THE INTEGRATION OF IDPS FROM THE	
ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM	79
3.I. Sociocultural Challenges of the Integration of IDPs from the Anglophone Crisis in	
Bafoussam:	79
3.I.1. Language Barrier:	79
3.I.2. Stigmatization: Psychological Trauma and Post-Traumatic Disorder (PTD).....	82
3.I.3. Cultural Differences:.....	84
3.I.4. Social Exclusion : Discrimination and Marginalisation	86
3.II. Political and Civic Challenges:.....	88
3.II.1. Loss of Legal Documents:	88
3.II.2. Lack of Legal Documentation	89
3.II.3. Challenges in Local Governance and Lack of Political Representation.....	90
3.II.4. Lack of Policy and Legal Frameworks	92
3.III. Economic Challenges:.....	94
3.III.1. Increase in Housing and Living Costs.....	94
3.III.2. Limited Access to Employment Opportunities:	95
3.III.3. Limited Access to Financial Services and Support	97
3.III.4. Economic and Labor Exploitation.....	98
CHAPTER 4: RESILIENCE AND ANTIFRAGILITY OF IDPS FROM THE	
ANGLOPHONE CRISIS IN BAFOUSSAM	103
4.I. External Factors of Resilience	103
4.I.1. Influence of Socialization:	103
4.I.2. Government and NGO Supports	108
4.II. Towards Antifragility:	113
4.II.1. Personal Development: The driving force behind the antifragility of IDPs from the	
Anglophone crisis in Bafoussam.....	114
4.II.2. Business Creation and Management of Uncertainty to Eliminate Vulnerability and	
Fragility	117
CONCLUSION	122
BIBLIOGRAPHY	129
I. GENERAL BOOKS.....	130
II. SPECIFIC BOOKS.....	130

III. SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIFIC ARTICLES	132
IV. MEMOIRES	139
V. REPORTS.....	139
VI. LINKS CONSULTED.....	140
VII. ORAL SOURCES: LIST OF PERSONNEL CONTACTED IN THE FIELD	141
ANNEX.....	141
ANNEX I: INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	142
ANNEX II: QUESTIONNAIRE	144
ANNEX III: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATIONS	149