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## Disparity and Misuse of Diasporas' Resources in Africa: The Case of Cameroon

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### **Abstract:**

*In Africa today, Diaspora population is one of the factors of development. Through the transfers of remittances from their host country, it ameliorates and improves living condition of many households. The pessimistic ideology of migration could be replaced with an optimistic vision which is a factor of economic revival and development. In certain countries in Africa, the migrant is considered a "hero" because he contributes to the economic takeoff. Cameroon is still at the stage of the reflection. Its programs, to mobilize the Diaspora for the development of the country are still at the infant stage. In Africa in general, the use of these funds is still heterogeneous and disparate. The restructuring and the elaboration of migratory policies with more programs, would allow a revival of the African economy from resources of the international migration by taking in account, the case of Cameroon.*

**Keywords:** *disparity, misuse, Diaspora, resource*

### **1. Introduction**

The link between migration and development are many and complex. Although the research on the effects of migration and indicators of development must take an in-depth approach, international mobility is recognized today as a factor of development for Africa. It has an impact on the state's economy, on the labor market, as well as on the demographic and social structure of the country of origin. This developmental approach of migration is widely reproduced and supported in the official speech of the former UN Secretary-General Koffi Ata Annan, in the General assembly in 2006: More and more people are excited about the ways in which migrants can help transform their adopted and their native countries. More and more people understand that governments can cooperate to create triple wins, for migrants, for their countries of origin, and for the societies that receive them. This declaration shows the determining role of migration and migrants who can be at the center of the development of their respective countries. In some countries in Africa such as Senegal, Mali, Morocco, a migrant is considered as a "hero" because he contributes to the economic takeoff of the country. After the pessimistic vision of the 1973s asserted by the classics of the Chicago School, with the phenomenon of brain drain, the concept of assimilation and the multiculturalism, we notice a revival of the interest of international migration within States because of the ideology of transfer of remittances by migrants which is one of the factors of amelioration of household conditions and the development of the country of origin.

Cameroon is still at reflective stage. Its programs, to mobilize the Diaspora for the development of the country are still at the infant stage. It will thus be a question for Cameroon to help in the realization of projects elaborated on the initiative of the highly qualified migrants (academics, researchers, doctors, engineers) and of supporting the implementation of partnerships between the western institutions employing these qualified migrants and equivalent institutions of the country of origin. Their mobilization could intervene in the form of missions, susceptible to be renewed at regular intervals. However, as transfer of remittances is concern, we notice a disparity in the management and the use of these Diaspora resources. The impact of the remittances of the Diaspora in some African countries is not perceptible. We wonder with Ghosh (1999: 432) and Taylor (1999) "Why the migration contributed to the development of certain societies and has less positive impact in the other countries?".

Like in most African countries, several hypotheses could explain this disparity. It seems that there is a gap and a lack of adequate frames and policies for a positive orientation of remittances. This paper tries to propose and to list some striking domains requiring a better elaboration of policies and more programs for a revival of the African economy from remittances by taking the case of Cameroon.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This article is based on research on migration from Cameroon to the United Arab Emirates carried out since 2007 (see also author 2008a, 2008b, 2013). It was realized with the support of the University of Zurich and the Center for Applied Social Sciences, Research and Training (CASSRT) in Yaoundé.

## 2. Migration, Remittances and Development: A Theoretical Overview

The debate on the relation between migration and development is dynamic and varies according to periods. It is an intellectual debate whether migrants contribute to the development of their countries of origin. There are two tendencies, one stipulates that migration is a factor of development of a country and the other sees in the migration, a source of misery of a country. Generally, we can distinguish four periods in the current of the evolution of the issues of migration and development. The period from 1950 till 1960 is dominated by a "developpementiste" or an optimistic vision of international migration. From 1970 till 1980, it is the pessimistic period of the international migration with the concept of brain drains. The year 1990, is characterizes by the transfers of remittances to the country of origin. From 2001s till today, it is the revival of an optimistic vision of migration with the concept of Diaspora and Development (De Haas 2007, 2008 and 2009).

## 3. Migration Optimistic: Developmentists and Neoclassical Views

Developmentalists optimism is dominated in the 1950s and 1960s. They widely argued that migration is a factor of a country's development. According to these theorists, with the magnitude of transfer of remittances by the migrants, the poor countries would be able to jump on the bandwagon of rapid economic development and modernization (De Haas 2007). This worldview is also widely shared, explained and supported by the neo-classic theorists. During this period, Governments of developing countries started to actively support emigration since they considered it as one of the principal instruments to promote national development. According to optimist scholars, the North-South migration is a source of transfer of the capital and the skills which could promote the idea of liberality, rationality and democracy to the traditional community (De Haas 2008). Migrants back to their country of origin with new knowledge and a modern education, could participate in the development of the community. By this perspective, the migrant is considered as an agent of innovation and changes of his country. The trainings and the knowledge acquired, the transfers of money and the education could, according to these theorists, help his/her country of origin "to take off" economically (Pennix 1982, Beijer 1970, Kindleberger 1965). The migration is perceived by States as a strategy of survival for many households (Quinn 2006; Stark and Taylor 1989; Taylor 1999).

Nowadays, the positivist movement of migration is justified through the transfers of money by the migrants. In 1990, we registered 31,1 billion USD sent by the migrants to their country of origin, for 76,8 billions in 2000 and 240 billion of dollars in 2007 (De Haas 2009). Morocco, Senegal, Mali are among many countries of Africa which created an association in Europe «Migration and Development" that the purpose is to incite the Diaspora to invest in the country (De Haas 2007). To give credit to this ideology, certain authors support that the remittances send by the migrants triple the amount of the development aids of the poor countries (GCIM 2005, Glytsos 2002, Orozco 2002). Besides the development on the macro plan, several studies showed the positive role of migration to satisfy the essential needs of some households such as health, nutrition, education, etc. (De Haas 2007a, Docquier 2004, Massey et al. 1998, Rapoport and Docquier 2005, Kapur 2004).

In African, several authors (Carry 1999, Landolt 1999, Jua 2003, Fleischer 2006) showed the positive impact of migration to resolve certain difficulties. That is why in some countries, the migrant is considered as an actor of development or a "hero" (Landolt 1999).

## 4. Migration Pessimists: Historical Structural and Dependency Views

The migration pessimist view coincided with a turning point in thinking on migration and development. It matches also with a period of worldwide economic downturn, industrial restructuring and increasing unemployment. An increasing number of scholars who support the hypothesis that migration sustains or even reinforces problems of underdevelopment (Almeida 1973, Lipton 1980, Reich 1981, Rhoades 1979, Rubenstein 1992, Binford 2003). For these researchers, the migration provokes the breakdown of tradition, stable village communities and their economies. It is a passive, non-productive development and which produced the dependence of the community to the transfers of remittances (De Haas 2007). Besides the issues of "brain drain" (Adams, 1969) and the labor force (Pennix 1982), massive departures of young, able-bodied men and women from the rural zones (Lewis 1986). The migration is especially seen as the departure of the strength of the work of the country of origin (Lipton 1980, Rubenstein 1992, Taylor 1984). Even these transfers of money are made, it seems that they are very often used for immediate needs such as buying cloths, cars, etc. and rarely used for production activities (Entzinger 1985, Lewis 1986, Lipton on 1980). These approaches join the historico-structural paradigm of the development which sees migration as factors, which keeps the link of the politico-economic dependence of developing countries (De Haas 2007). As the capitalist theory, the migration is perceived by these scholars as a factor which "uprooted" the populations from their peaceful culture in the community (Handlin 1951, Massey et al. 1993). For the Neo-Marxists, the transfer of the remittances from the migrants reproduces and strengthens the capitalist system based on the disparity between States and even individuals whose consequence would be, among others, the conflicts.

However, after some years of reign, this pessimistic vision of migration is widely disagreed nowadays by numerous researchers (Zachariah and al. 2001, Binford 2003, Rahman 2003) which support that it would be hopeful to analyzed the ideology of migration and the development in their context. There is a direct link between migration and the amelioration of households living conditions. Diaspora population contributes to the development of some African countries today.

## 5. Diaspora and Development of Africa

Diaspora is defined as "a situation of dispersion of people or ethnic group around the world". The notion of Diaspora is frequently used to claim a common identity despite the dispersion of the group. In this article, everyone from the African continent living out of a country than his is considered as a member of the Diaspora of its community of origin. Nowadays, several countries of the world integrated the migrant to their development policies with the ideology of transfer of remittances, source of welfare of households. In

Africa in particular, several States are unanimous and support that the development of the country would pass through the Diaspora. United Nations and some international migration politics support this thesis and according to them, the Diaspora is an agent of development at same time for its country of origin and the host country. The African Development Bank support that the transfers of money by the African Diaspora represent for certain countries, 75 % of their public help to the development and reach 14 17 billion dollars a year (Les Cahiers de Mutations 2010:17).

Apart of the transfer of money, friendship relations with the other countries in the world, the cooperation and the partnership, Diaspora population is engaged more and more in the transfer of technology and knowledge. The case of Mali is pertinent and the total of the financial flows from Malian Diaspora in 2008, reached approximately 300 billion francs cfa a year, 79 % of the public help to the development of this country (Les Cahiers de Mutations 2010:17). The Malian government was brought to accelerate the process of integration of the efforts supplied by the Diaspora of the country by organizing in Bamako 29- 31 July 2010, the first forum of the Malian intellectual scientific and technical Diaspora (Diaspo Istm) to discuss how to maximize, to channel and to diversify the contribution of this Diaspora to the development of the country.

## 6. Context of Migration in Cameroon

Cameroon does not escape the accentuation of the migratory phenomena which characterize the contemporary period. The government plans is base on Diaspora remittances for the development of country in the horizon 2035. The country does not have statistics on the migrants, but France comes first with 3000 peoples from Cameroon (Egina 2009). In that context, the Diaspora appears as a financial potential which cannot be neglected. The Document of Strategies for the Growth and the Employment, DSCE, is the reference frame of the economic policy in Cameroon. This document is base on the issue and especially the orientation of Diasporas' resources for the development. Despite a significant number of Cameroonian abroad as shown above, the country is still in the state of reflections and its program to mobilize the Diaspora for development is in his infant stage.

France	38 530	23
Gabon	30 216	18
Nigeria	16 890	10
United States	12 835	8
Germany	9 252	5
Chad	5 135	3
Central Africa Republic	5 103	3
Congo	4 312	3
Burkina Faso	3 513	2
United Kingdom	3 468	2
Other	41 109	23
Total	170 363	100

Table 1: Cameroonian Emigrants, by country of destination, from 1995 to2005

Source: center of migration, globalization and poverty (DRC) 2007

The international migration joins the win-win exchanges but, in case of Cameroon, it is rather the brain drain flows which impacted seriously the ambitions of development. It deprives and dispossesses the country from a part of the human capital for which the country dedicated important resources for their training (Egina 2009). However, if the country plans to count on Diasporas' resources to boost his economic for years to come, it is necessary to set up a suitable frame to support this Diaspora to invest in Cameroon.

From that point of view, the contribution of the Cameroonians to the development of the country is inherent, on the transfers of money. Since 2001, the transfers of money are considerably increased, as shown by the multiplication of finance companies specialized in the transfers of money. But the diversification of channels cannot allow the evaluation of real amount of these migrants. However, according to the last available data, we notice an increase of the approximate amount of transfers. From 2000-2008 migrants contribute to 0,8% of national GDP and the World Bank (2008) explains that the amount rose from 103 million dollars in 2004 to 167 million US dollars in 2008.

Money sends by workers	12	7	14	61	98	-	-	-	-
Payments, salaries	10	10	15	15	5	-	-	-	-
Migrants transfers	18	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40	20	35	76	103	77	130	167	167

Table 2: transfers of money of the Cameroonians living abroad, on 2000-2007 (in million dollars E-U.)

Source: World Bank 2008.

That picture reports essentially money send and registered by official channels. The real volume of transfer is certainly more if we take into account the informal sending. According to some authors (Tchouassi 2005, Tizé 2010), the networks of transfer of remittances are diverse. Nowadays, 2/6 of transfers to Sub-Sahara countries, are made by formal networks which belongs to the Western Union and Money Gram companies, the 1/6 of sending passes by banking financial institutions and 3/6 of the sending transits by the informal circuits such as the travelers, the tourists and the friends. It is important to underline that this practice is very common

and concerns all the African countries South of Sahara. Consequently, the orientation or the use of these remittances is varied and depends on the perception of every family and individual in Cameroon.

### 7. Social Representation of Diasporas' Remittances in Cameroon

The Government integrated the Diaspora into its from this day forward budgetary policy. In the context of Cameroon, migrants are perceived as a factor of development. Policies for the orientation of the various remittances are envisaged for their effective participation in the development of the country. While Cameroon is still at the stage of the reflection in this domain, it is question according to the Government to own or to appropriate the program. At the end of the government meeting with the various members of the Diaspora on December 15th, 2006 in Yaoundé on the topic: *Diaspora and development in the relations between Europe and Africa*, it was suggested there is need to strength the capacity of the Diaspora to invest in the community so that funds transferred could allow to straighten the economy of Cameroon which is "sick". Since this appointment, the Government use to organized meetings every year with the Diaspora, to support the efforts which they supply to develop the country and encourage them to invest more in Cameroon, while making the effort to give a good image of the country abroad (Tizé 2008b).

#### 7.1. Remittances and Household Welfare

If in the summit, authorities are trying to implement policies and programs to integrate the Diasporas into the process of development of the country, on the base rather, the migration is differently perceived. For some, the migrant is an alternative resource which resources could be used to resolve certain difficulties through the transfers of money. Consequently, every household wishes to have a migrant in the family, so that his means should solve the various family problems. The kinship is the first factor of the migration initiative in certain families in Cameroon.

If in Mali, migrants funds are invested to the realization of social or community projects, income transferred by Cameroonian migrants to their family are generally used for immediate consumerism or daily needs (medical care, education, nutrition, dowry, payment of the debts granted etc). A little part of this money is invested in individual projects of production. Consequently, migration is organized in family model and it should there for be analyzed in a complexity situation, by laying emphasis in the cultural and social factors (Olwig 2001).

In the households, the decision must not be taken by an isolated actor, but rather by all members of the family to minimize the risk and the financial contribution of individual. Very often, gerontocracy is an aspect which influences very much this decision. The senior member in the family decides who should migrate and who should not do so (Adeboju 1995: 478). It is not only the decision of migration that is influenced by the family in Cameroon, but also possible return of the migrant in the community of origin. The quality and quantity of assistant which migrant has to send to the country is often influenced by the family back home (Tiemoko 2004). The "migratology" (Domenach 2010) is influenced by the kinship because the migrants do not pursue their personal interests only in his migration initiative, but the interest of whole family. We realize that family and migrant are often joined by mutually beneficial contractual arrangement (Stark and Lucas 1988: 478)

#### 7.2. Migrant as a Family Matter

Before the departure of the migrant, the family has to hold a meeting on the contribution of every member of the family and in exchange, the community places enormous request for the future migrant. In fact, the migrant is placed under a big pressure once her/his arrives at the host country to satisfy the needs of those who helped him to travel. The family members contribute from several hundred of CFA up to almost 5.000€ In exchange, the family places various demands on the migrant and expects improvements to their own socio-economic situation. The migrant is placed under strong presses once her/he arrives in the host country. Despite a good education and career, remittances are demanded that are to be used for different purposes: payment of school fees and health care, investment in land or business or simply improvement of the family's living standard. Moreover, migrants abroad are expected to take care of their relatives in helping them to migrate to Europe (Fleischer 2006:11-12).

The departure of migrant is a kind of not written contract which is established between the family and the migrant, but however the objectives of the migration are varied and would depend on the opportunity which appears, it also depends on gender, background and the quality of migrant. The transfer of money from the migrant are directed to reimburse the debts, according to informal contract tied. It is why the impact of the resource of migrant is not visible in the host country or country of origin. The migrant once he arrives abroad, has to send some money to those who helped him during the preparation of journey. Consequently, everything as migration is concern is a social constructed in Cameroon and in Africa.

#### 7.3. Migrants' Remittances: A Social or Cultural Construction

In many households in Cameroon, migration is perceived as a social fact. In some parts of the country (English speaking regions of Cameroon in particular), tradition is in the centre of organization. It might be a brake in the success of an individual if this one is not respected. The relatives or parents take advantage of this opportunity to oblige the migrants to satisfy the needs of the family back home. Those of the migrants who do not assist the family are accused of not respecting the tradition. In this regard, they could be accused of using tradition as an excuse to keep the fruits of personal success all to themselves (...) Call Me Back » or « Kontri Fashion Go Catch You » (Nyamnjuh 2005). Due to these many requests and in the pressures of families, the migrants look themselves as a *Nyongo*, *Zombies* or persons captivated by witchcraft because of the pressures in which they are victims.

In North-West, the migrants are pejoratively called « bush fallers » (Jua 2003:23), the lingua franca of Anglophone Cameroon. It is the Pidgin English or term popularly used to denote an international migrant. But bush has a double connotation: on the one hand it is

associated with wilderness and backwardness, on the other with places of enrichment. Bush faller is associated with adventure and self-enrichment. As outlined by de Rosny (2002) and Jua (2003), international migration and *feymanian* have become popular imaginaries of making a successful future. Consequently, *feymanian* falls into the realm of criminal activities and refers to a phenomenon that gained prominence in the 1990s, namely individuals making a fortune through large-scale fraudulence, cons, and scams, such as money doubling and pretended investments (Malaquais 2001a, 2001b, Ndjio 2006, 2008).

In some households in Cameroon, they qualified migrants as wrongdoers, prostitutes, feywomen/men or persons who get money in a fraudulent way. With that perception or representation, families do not care about working conditions or about assets of these migrants in their host countries. These negative perceptions and socio-cultural factors do not allow the value and the consideration of the transfers of remittances of migrants. Family members consider migrants' resource as a dirty money or easy, swindled, stolen and swindled money.

The same perception is seen in some country in Africa. In Nigeria, the migrants are called "*419 scammers*" the name of one article of the penal code which condemns the financial swindles in their country (Ndjio 2008). While in some people in Senegal, they are considered as "*modou modou*" or "*baol baol*", meaning the illiterate migrant who know to amass money by doing dirty works and to come to invest in the country of origin, get married to beautiful woman, drive in good cars, etc. (Riccio 2001).

We do not want to demonize the resources of Diasporas populations, but this household's behavior does not allow people to positively direct the remittances of migrants. Moreover, Cameroonian migrants consider the success in the sense of visible or material properties. According to the majority of them, the car is the first element of wealth and investment. Owning a vehicle in Cameroon constitutes a symbol of success in the migration adventure. During the festivities of the end of year, some Cameroonian migrants used to buy a luxury car from the host countries to travel and to celebrate with the family. It is a strategies or ways to show to the family, friends the result of adventure. To achieve their objectives, they often prepare the journey during two years, accumulating enough money to buy a car. According to them, the objective is to have a good image during their stay in Cameroon. They show in a ostentatious way the wealth, the resources by going to nightclubs, beaches with the beautiful girls. At the end of their stay, they sell cars in low-cost to be able to back to their host countries without investing in productive sectors. These behaviors insure families and friend that the migrant made a success and that the money is easy in the host country of the migrant.

To sum up, from these representations or perceptions of migrants resources by families and migrants themselves, it is necessary to promote policies and strategies to orientate and to channel positively the resources of migrations in Cameroon.

## 8. Policies for a Positive Management of Migrations in Cameroon

Cameroon is still in the preliminary stage to fix a base of policies implementation on the issues of migrations. Nowadays, the various current migratory policies in the country concern essentially the security aspects (law no.97/012, January 10th 1997). But since July 2008, the new frame of migration policy was revised in DSCE and concerned the conditions of entrance, stay and exit from Cameroonian territory. In the other hand, several meetings were organized these last years between the Diaspora and the Ministry of Trade, employment and the Vocational training. Beside the immense potential of the Cameroonian Diaspora, these initiatives, although marginal and scattered don't have positive effects on the development of the country. Therefore, to benefit from Diaspora remittances, in Cameroon and in Africa, some initiatives should be take in considerations.

### 8.1. Training of the Human Capitals

With the current demographic growth rate, Cameroonian population could reach 40 million inhabitants in 2035 (CameroonVision 2035, 2009). This population appears as an indisputable asset if they are well trained, fed and healthy, otherwise she can become a heavy handicap. Especially since the development of a country passes by the insertion of the young, the stake in the training of the human resources would firstly consist in offering to the young people the adequate trainings. But these trainings should be followed by the social and professional insertion which could help them to be run on a cooperative basis. In the host countries Cameroonians support that the lack of jobs and the poverty are among others, the push factor to migrate, to look for a better way of living. A vocational training and an insertion in job could reduce the increase of migration. The State has to strengthen policies of prevention and constant repression of this phenomenon, to promote the merit and the good governance.

### 8.2. Elaboration of the Programs of Returns Migrants Who Are in Irregular Situations

Since many years, we observe a raise of Cameroonians in irregular situation in European Union countries. The number of migrants is increasing (for example 1245 irregular migrants in 2006 and 1314 in 2007) and among these irregular migrants, 467 were expelled (CIREFI 2009) to Cameroon to inflate the class of unemployed persons. The daily paper "Le Messenger" explained that 103 migrants from Cameroon are in illegal situation in France and expelled to country of origin in 2007. In 2005, the same newspaper announced 25 persons expelled from Germany and same year, CIMADE (2005) supported that 128 Cameroonians were expelled from Morocco. In the sub-region, Cameroonians are always hit the newspapers headlines in the process of the expulsion for reasons of irregularity in their host country. According to the newspaper "Le Jour" (Mars 19<sup>th</sup> 2010), from January 2001 to March 2010, 110 Cameroonians were expelled from Gabon. The situation of the Cameroonians of Equatorial Guinea is very worrying, because the increase of migration to that country risks creating a diplomatic conflict. Besides, the majority of the Cameroonians of Dubai in United Arab Emirates are in irregular situation because of the living conditions in the country which is very difficult.

Fortunately, Cameroonian government expressed at the end of 2009, the creation of a national frame of migratory policy. It is necessary to finish this project for a better implication of the financiers in the management of programs and policies connected to the migrations. Migration is become a factor of development, the creation of a ministry in charge and an observatory would be necessary.

It will allow to direct or to channel Diasporas' remittances to the development of the country. It could also support a better management of the migration at the national level which in the sub-region has risk to become a factor of destabilization of the relations with the friendly countries.

### *8.3. Creation of Diplomatic Representation in Certain Migrants' Host Countries*

As bilateral cooperation is concern, Cameroon is a part of international community in the issue of migration and development by the agreement of Cotonou signed in Rabat during the first euro-African ministerial conference on "the migration and the development" held in July 2006. This type of international cooperation was enriched within the framework of the ministerial conference EU-AFRICA, in Libya, in November 2006, and, finally, during the African parliamentary conference of Rabat, from 22 till 24 May 2008. All these policies and programs on migratory flows must be strengthened and improved by the Cameroonian government. Cameroon has also to link new bilateral cooperation with emerging countries such as the various States of Persian Gulf in general and United Arab Emirates in particular. Because the Cameroonian Diaspora of Dubai in United Arab Emirates, for example, criticizes the lack of a diplomatic representation in this continent as the cause of their failure. A bilateral cooperation is necessary with several emerging countries, so that the Cameroonians can benefit from their emigrational initiative.

### *8.4. Sensitization of the Cameroonians on the Conditions of Work and Life of the Migrants in Their Host Countries*

The results of study on Cameroonians in Dubai show that the migrants confound the context of migration in the European or American countries with the migration in United Arab Emirates (UAE). Before deciding to travel, it seems that migrants have no clear notion about their host country. The majority of the migrants have no information about the reality of their country of immigration before taking the initiative to travel. Further, the Cameroonian migrants back to the country used to honor the potentiality of their host country as an Eldorado without talking about the realities in the field. They do not communicate good information to the potential young migrants who are in Cameroon. They rather try to convince young Cameroonians that the life is better in their host countries. All these gaps are caused by lack of information. We believe that detailed information is essential before making arrangement and get ready for migration. The strategies to sensitize young Cameroonians on the reality of life in host country would reduce migrations initiatives of young people.

### *8.5. Taking in Account the Program of International Migration for the Development (MIDA) in the Migratory Policies*

The Program of International Migration for the Development in Africa, MIDA, is a policy elaborated to incite the Diaspora to invest in the country of origin. MIDA is a program that has an objective to facilitate the transfers of remittances and knowledge in the country of origin. It is also a program that improves the selection criteria of candidates to put in public and private sectors. Cameroon has to appropriate this program so that the Diaspora participates in the development of the country of origin.

### *8.6. Creation of Observatory and Ministry in Charge of Migrations*

Cameroon needs to set up a frame of migratory policy for a better implication of financiers in the management of migrations programs. Therefore, it is necessary to create a ministry in charge so that Government could have visibility of the conditions to allow the development of country from Diaspora's resources.

### *8.7. Elaboration of the Statistics on the Cameroonian Diaspora*

In fact, Cameroon does not have statistics on his Diaspora. There is a missing data on the migratory trends of Cameroonians, tendencies by age, sex and the duration of stay in their host country is not available. How can the government promote a positive orientation of Diaspora's remittances without statistics of the target populations. It is useful for Cameroonian government to know the number of the Diaspora to set up policies and programs which permit the country of origin to benefit from Diasporas' resources and from potentialities.

## **9. Conclusion**

To sum up, this article on disparity and misuse of Diaspora's resources in Africa taking in account the case of Cameroon, tried to explain the ambivalence link between migration and development. It is considered that migration is one of factors of development of the country of origin, but some socio-cultural perceptions of migrants' remittances do not allow channeling objectively the resources. Cameroon is at the stage of the reflection on this issue and according to the State, policies and programs should be reinforced to build the economy of country on the remittances of Diasporas. Today in Africa we realized that something is done to facilitate the process direct to the transfers of money rather oriented these funds. If these migrants make effort to save money, they spend it on ostentatious and symbolic ceremonies. Cameroonians migrants back home offer themselves very expensive ceremonies of the traditional marriage, end of year ceremonies which they allocated more than half of their money. Migrants' remittances are used at first to insure daily needs nowadays and the real investments and productive projects arrive far behind. However, it is true in Africa and in Cameroon that migrant is one of factors of development and sources of amelioration of life of some households, but, it is not a panacea in the structural problems of the development. The Africans do not have to count themselves to positive contribution of the migrants to be developed. We think that, if African States do not succeed to develop their country, Diaspora resources will have not enough luck to contribute to a sustainable development. We cannot rather blame the migrants for the incapacity to send money nor expect that they will boost the development when, in some countries, the conditions are generally little attractive for investors.

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