Migration Pattern Evaluations of Internally Displaced Persons and its Effect on Host Community in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

An integrated community certainly provides essential services, infrastructure and encourages economic equality and inclusion, democracy, and social solidarity. Kaduna State, with its complicated terrain, has seen relocation in terms of displaced people as a result of ethnic disputes, terrorism, religious tensions, and communal violence. The effects of relocation in some parts of Nigeria have not been adequately explored, and they may have far-reaching consequences for both the displaced and the host community. As a result, this study maps the spatial distribution of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kaduna State, Nigeria, utilizing NGO data, local government records, and field surveys. Displaced populations usually lack access to employment opportunities, financial independence, and social and family stability. With these limits, a shortage of basic services and amenities will result in competition for housing, health care, and education between the displaced and host communities. Using maps and descriptive statistics, the study combines data on IDP demographics, settlement locations, and origin points to create an overall picture of displacement in the region. Observations indicate a concentration of IDPs in specific communities, with varying migration patterns more from rural to urban regions of the state. This should assist policymakers, and humanitarian organizations understand the need for focused measures to satisfy the needs of displaced communities and distribute resources in Kaduna state. Within the research setting, approaches to promoting social cohesion after disaster- and conflict-induced displacement were modelled, with the objective of strengthening social cohesiveness between displaced and host communities.
Keywords: IDPs, Migration Pattern, Host Community, Co-Existence

Introduction

According to the UNHCR (UNHCR, 2020), internally displaced persons (IDPs) are those who have been compelled to escape their homes because of violence or war but are still inside

their nation's borders. That is, natural calamities or conflicts caused by humans that result in violent fights may cause internal displacement of people. Yet, the internal displacement of people brought on by human-induced violent conflicts and clashes in recent times is a major cause for concern. Conflicts between communities, natural disasters, religious conflicts, and other agents cause IDPs to flee violence and clashes (Olowojolu & Ettang, 2021)(Ekezie, 2022). As a result of these findings, it was established that IDPs might be located in a specific region of Nigeria due to the country's economic and insecurity conditions. To address these issues, a thorough understanding of the IDPs' movement patterns is required in order to identify potential solutions that will avoid host community conflict with the IDPs'.

IDPs had to deal with a wide range of issues, such as subpar housing, inadequate healthcare, dangerous employment, the susceptibility of human trafficking and sexual mistreatment, discernment based on gender, class, religion, or ethnicity, and a breakdown in social relations (Nweke, 2019; Ajayi et al., 2019; Cantor et al., 2021). Although armed conflicts and serious breaches of human rights cause large-scale displacement, the significance of various political, economic, environmental, or social factors that contribute to internal displacement remains unclear(IDMC, 2020)(IDMC, 2019). The consequences of supplied conflicts, widespread violence, and breaches of human privileges on the most vulnerable IDPs women, children, and the elderly are the main obstacles that West African IDPs must overcome (Robert et al., 2020; Sánchez-mojica, 2020).

The increased strain on rangelands caused by pastoralists' internal displacement led to disputes over who might access grazing grounds (Bamidele & Pikirayi, 2022). It is challenging to evaluate the weakness of the IDPs in West Africa since the majority of them live with friends and family and are hidden from society. Identification and needs evaluation of the displaced are therefore made possible (Cantor et al., 2021). Nigeria had over 1.5 million displaced individuals, according to the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (IDMC, 2020). The spatial character of communal, political, and ethno-religious issues has put Nigeria's peaceful coexistence as a single political entity at risk, resulting in a substantial number of internally displaced persons. They are spatial since they deal with a broad variety of topics and regions. They are temporal in nature since they are linked to certain events, including resource availability, tribal disputes, elections, or religion (Letswa & Isyaku, 2018; Sheikh et al., 2014).

Nigerian internal displacement has several causes, thus, (Bamidele & Pikirayi, 2022) (Letswa & Isyaku, 2018; Abidde, 2020) have all examined these issues. These studies further demonstrate that the potential origins of the spatial communal and ethno-religious conflicts that resulted in an unmanageable number of internally displaced people in the north and other regions of the country could be colonial policies, politics, greed, disparity, exploitation, unfairness, and poor management. The predicament of internally displaced people was not given enough consideration, (Cantor et al., 2021) investigation into the legal and security ramifications of mass relocation. Women and children's vulnerability during displacement was the subject humiliations and other related abuses (Bamidele & Pikirayi, 2022). David et al., (Cantor et al., 2021) studied the necessity in providing health care services as well as the causes of internal displacement in the Northeast. A variety of negative effects, including landlessness, losing one's basis of revenue, and insufficient infrastructure in the new

locations, have been reported in empirical research on people who have been displaced as a result of resettlement programs around the nation.

According to Olanrewaju et al (2019), although internally displaced people may be uprooted for the same reasons as refugees, they frequently do not receive the basic necessities of food, shelter, medical attention, and protection because they continue to live under the control of governments that may be unable or unwilling to ensure their safety and welfare or may not even exist at all. The UN Commission on Human Rights defines internally displaced people as those who have been forced to flee their homes abruptly or unexpectedly in large numbers due to armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters while still within their country's borders. (UNCHR) (Thomas et al., 2023).

The effects and implications of displacement are enormous; individuals leave their original territory, leaving behind their properties and commodities; they have no certificate or other form of identification; nothing can help them find job and start again. Above all, displacements have a severe impact on families and societies, and they frequently affect the surrounding countries as well. It denies impacted people access to basic essentials such as food, housing, and medicine, while also exposing them to various forms of violence and instability (Olowojolu & Ettang, 2021; Raji et al., 2021). According to the World Bank report, 1.8 million people are currently displaced in northern Nigeria, with an estimated 1.1 million in Maiduguri, and 4.4 million people are affected by food shortages (OCHA, 2021).

As affirmed by International Organization of Migration (IOM), more than 1.1 million IDPs are currently living in Kaduna state (IOM UN Migration, 2019). The insurgency has forced IDPs to migrate in north-eastern states, with 25% living in host communities and 75% accommodated in more than ten official camps and numerous informal camps and settlements (IOM UN Migration, 2021). IDPs' challenges with a lack of rental housing in various local government areas (L.G.As) of Kaduna State are the result of ineffective houses or shelters to aid their livelihoods (Sheikh et al., 2014). Many IDPs sought shelter in host communities due to a lack of family privacy in camps. Most IDPs find it impossible to live and collaborate with other families or relatives living in the same compound, forcing them to rent a home, which may lead to a shortage of rental property in the host communal. Selected IDPs have since taken up rental properties and settled throughout the state. These experiences have risen in an intense housing crisis since all available residences have been taken. It has caused enormous hardship for those looking for a rental home. As a result, the objective of this research is to determine the extent to which migration affects IDPs in various axes of Kaduna State. Therefore, the aims of this paper are to examine the migration patterns of IDPs and the challenges with the host community in terms of housing, by investigating the causes and identifying the socioeconomic features of displaced individuals in various Kaduna state LGAs. The findings of this study will aid in the resolution of the country's negative experience with violence, insurgency, including crime and food insecurity, unemployment, and labor market access regulations. In addition to reducing violence, and extremisms, the findings will further boost policy framework for IDP sustainability and well-being in Nigeria.

Study Design

The study used a cross-sectional survey design that focused on quantitative data. First, a visit was made to all the IDPs camps in the state for accurate compilation of information. The quantitative data was acquired using the questionnaire employed in the study. A total of 2,600 participants were chosen for both oral interviews and questionnaire administration in thirteen (13) designated local governments throughout three senatorial zones in the state, with 200 respondents each local government. This study included both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was gathered from the answers of IDPs around the state. Subordinate data were collected from publications such as textbooks, journals, and reports.

Research Size and Sampling Procedures

The sample comprises of IDPs aged 18 and up, which is the age of maturity. IDPs from each camp were interviewed, including both males and females who live in the study region. The study included 1,600 men and 1000 women, chosen at random. A total of 2,600 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents in the LGA's of the state used.

Demonstration of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was disseminated in the form of a five-point Likert scale questionnaire; a five-point module was chosen in order to create symmetry in the responses as well as an equidistant measure between them across the 13 LGAs as presented in Table 1. The responses were classified as follows: highly agreed = 5, agreed = 4, neutral = 3, disagreed = 2, and severely disagreed = 1. Thus, the coding was done in a regressive form from 5-1, with the response more away from 5 closing on 1 indicating the more negative the reaction, and the response closer to 5 indicating the more positive the response.

Table 1
Presentation of Questionnaire Response Date

IDP camp	KAJ	ZK	GI	CH	KAU	JA	IG	BG	ZA	KA	KAG	SA	KAR	Total
Valid	68	186	154	18	78	189	86	192	55	44	88	113	188	1459
Invalid	132	14	46	182	122	11	114	8	145	156	112	87	12	1141
Total	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600

Note: KAJ=Kajuru; ZK= Zango Kataf; GI= Giwa; CH= Chikun; KAU= Kauru; JA = Jama'a; IG= Igabi; BG= Birnin-Gwari; ZA= Zaria; KA= Kachia; KAG= Kagarko; SA= Sango; KAR= Kaura.

Results and Discussions

The focus of the study was on the various IDPs camps within the Kaduna State as presented in Figure 1. Although the people who had then been displaced were dispersedly resettled to different areas of the country, we specifically focused on IDPs relocated to various temporary sites in Kaduna state with the pattern of their migration. In addition, the areas were selected purposely because the highest incidence recently in Nigeria ranging from attack of Bandits, Kidnappers, communal crisis and others which have consequently attracted local and international attention. Accordingly, the researchers included 13 relatively LGAs with about 27 IDP camps (host communities).

The statistics, as well as their interpretations, are presented in the sections. As a result, the findings section presents and interprets data about IDP camps, migration, and the impact on the host community. Importantly, research participants' attitudes about post-conflict sustainable resettlement choices. For instance, it can be argued that the nature of the IDP-host community interaction somewhat impacts the intention of the IDPs to return to their prior regions of residence, to be incorporated into the host community, or to relocate to another area.
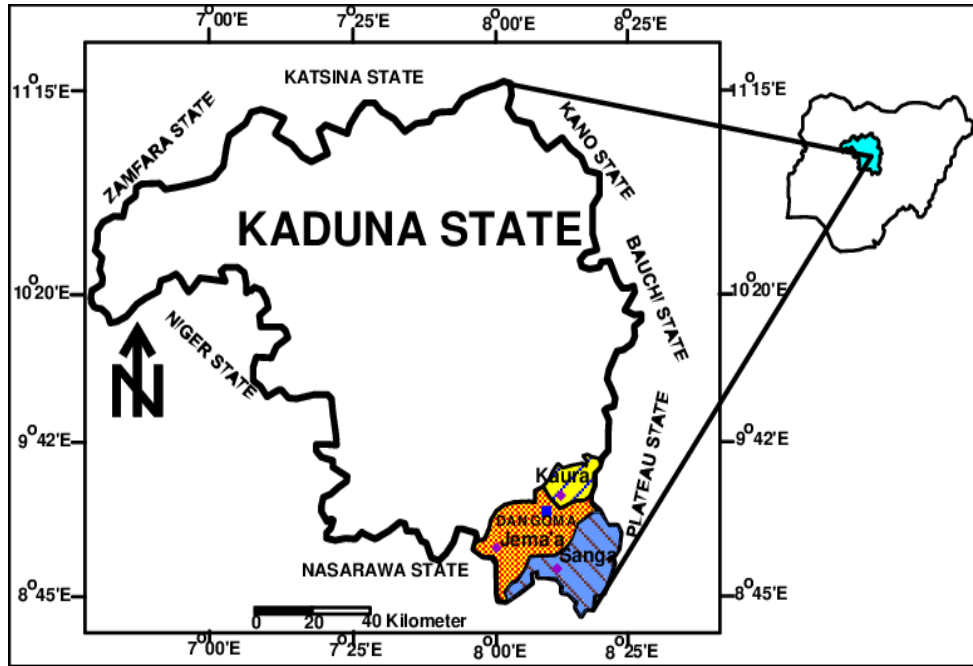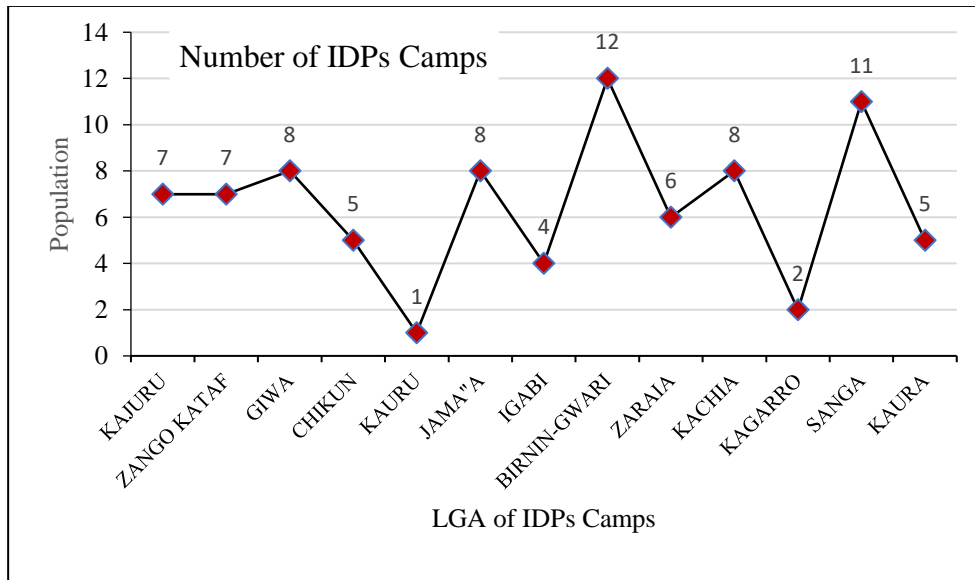

Figure 1 Map of the Kaduna State as the Case State

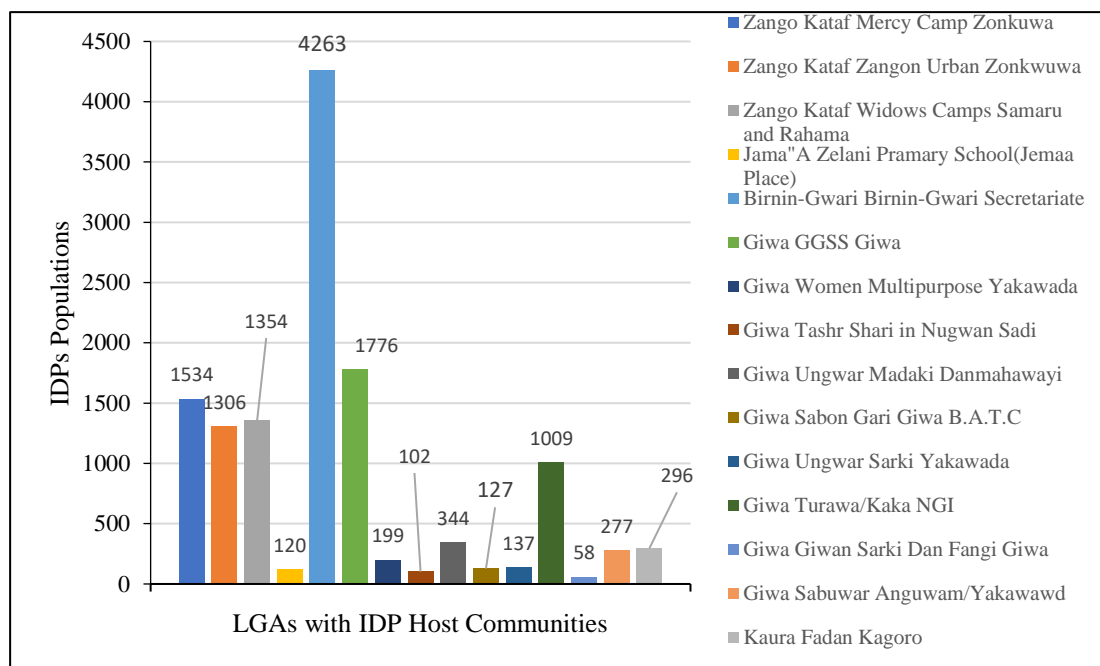Figure 2 Various LGAs with IDPs Camps

Figure 3: Occupied IDPs with corresponding populations

Nigeria's population has increased dramatically throughout the years, from 44.92 million in 1960 to more than 213.40 million in 2021. Population growth has raised demand for resources and opportunities, potentially influencing migration trends to Nigeria. In addition, the crisis contributed significantly on the in flaws of population into the urban or cities as a result of better survival and safety. As seen in Table 2, IDPs were found moving from neighboring states into Kaduna different camp center where safety was observed better. Among 13 recorded LGAs with IDPs camps, only three (3) were found to have other states displaced persons, thus observed to be at urban location. However, data on these patterns are generally inaccessible but used the study generated information's along with literature (IOM UN Migration, 2019).

According to IOM (IOM UN Migration, 2019) the 2019 World Population Review, approximately 49% of Nigeria's population now lives in cities, up from 16% in 1960. This implies considerable internal migration towards urban centers thus seems more secure in terms of security. Again, in terms of migration pattern, the study discovered that displaced people faced urban areas than rural-rural migration. Also, as presented in Table 2, it was revealed that neighboring states like katsina, Zamfara, kano and Jigawa state moved towards Kaduna IDPs camps located in urban locations than rural zones.

Table 2
IDPs Camps in Kaduna with other states migrate

IDPs Camp	Migrate Region
Jama "a	Kano State
	Zamfara State
	Katsina Sate
	Sokoto State
	Jigawa State
Birnin-Gwari	Zamfara State
	Katsina State
	Zango Kataf
	Kauru
Zaria	Zamfara State
	Katsina State
	Bornu State
	Kauru
	Jama "a
	Zango Kataf

In justifying the migration pattern assertion, both counting and interview assessments were conducted on displaced people met at the IDPs camps. According to the information generated, migration trends are not restricted to rural-urban only but vice versa. On the side of women, thus observed more vulnerable, 44.3% of rural women claim they have never migrated, owning to the fear of unknown. The migrants who remain in rural areas, 68.90% migrated from other rural areas, while 21.2% and 9.9% migrated from a urban and city to rural, respectively. Men follow similar trends, however with a little lower return migration to rural areas. In analysis the data, 61.40% migrate from rural to rural, while 12.90% and 25.70% city and urban to rural respectively. This indicates that women are more moved to rural than men due to difficulty in job securing and other related issues, thus corollate with previous study finding on IDPs movement trends (Nweke, 2019). Evaluating the movement of displaced to urban, the study via the IDPs respondents survey, more Men migrates to urban than rural compared to women movement. Accordingly, under women generated information, city to urban, urban to urban and Rural to urban provided 9.9%, 38.50% and 51.60%, respectively. Consequently, Men migrates yielded 4.90%, 42.10% and 53.00%, respectively as presented in Figure 4.
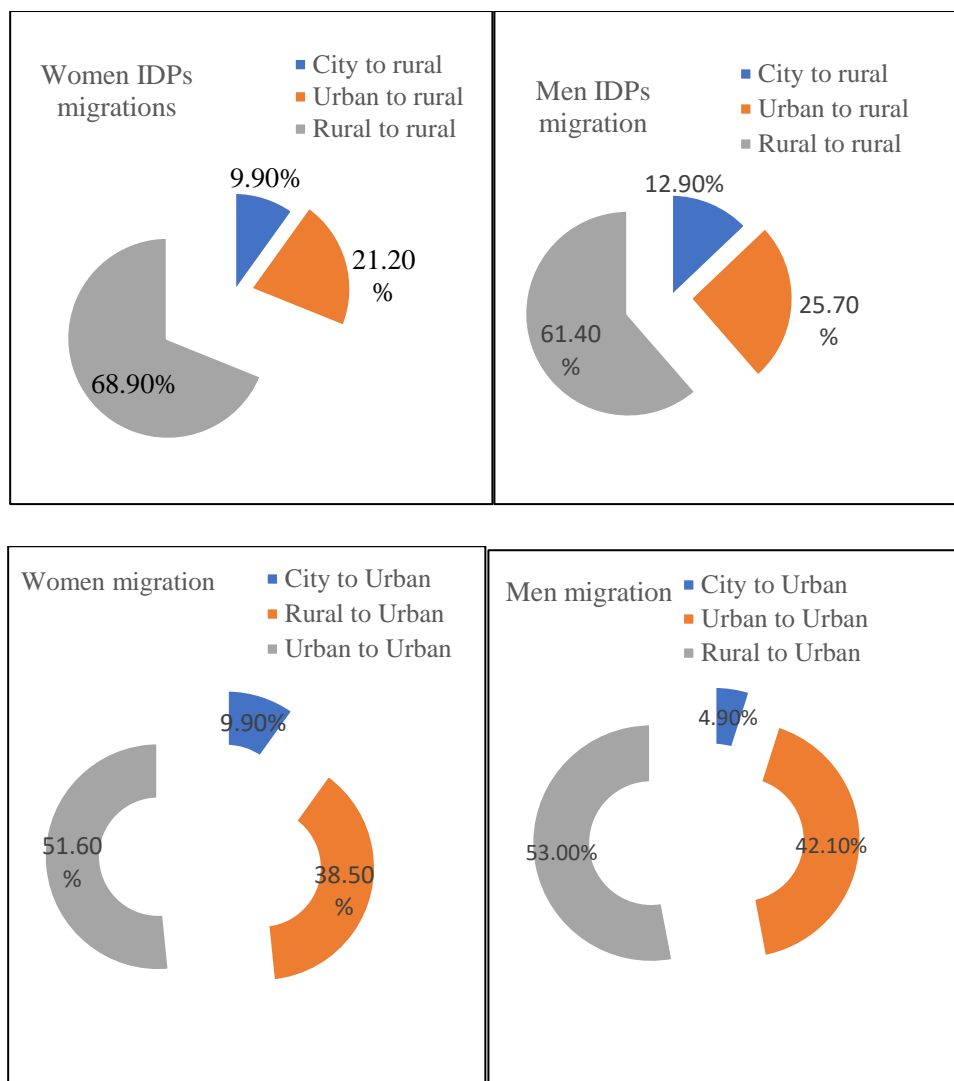
Figure 4 Internally displaced migration pattern

Impact of Internally Displaced on the Host Community

Internal displacement has a wide-ranging impact on the lives of those who have been displaced from their usual and established social environment, their families, the host community where they sought refuge, and society. Internal displacement, among other issues, increases crime rates and overcrowding in major public facilities such as transportation, healthcare, water, and education. Furthermore, it exacerbates the suffering of the most vulnerable members of society, such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with physical disabilities. Furthermore, internal relocation has an impact on people's physical health, income, education, housing, basic infrastructure, and social lives as highlighted in Table 3. Furthermore, the financial resources required to support IDPs, as well as the decline in output owing to lost opportunities to engage, particularly among productive youth, impose a significant burden on the economy at the individual, community, and national levels, thus supported by the previous conducted research on IDPs challenges(Victor Onifade and Rasheed Osinowo, 2019).

Table 3
Effect of IDPs in the host community

1	Questions	SA	A	N	D	SD	Decisions/Comments
2	Increase in criminal activities in the host community.	1330 (48.8%)	1300 (50%)	600 (76.9%)	414 (84.1%)	300 (88.5%)	Highly significant
3	Leads to increase in prostitutions	1511 (41.9%)	1200 (53.8%)	710 (72.7%)	300 (88.5%)	350 (86.5%)	Significant
4	Any mini form of job is found as to survive	1120 (56.9%)	1700 (34.6%)	620 (76.2%)	800 (69.2%)	1000 (61.5%)	Significant
5	Increase in squalor settlement in the community	462 (82.2%)	896 (65.5%	1300 (50%)	1000 (61.5%	510 (80.4%	significant
6	Increase in quarrel	490 (81.2%)	1300 (50%)	515 (80.2%)	730 (71.9%	440 (83.1%)	Significant
7	Competition on the resources of the community	1200 (53.8%)	1000 (61.5%)	1120 (56.9%)	510 (80.4%)	414 (84.1%)	Significant

Internal displacement has a negative impact on mental health condition, in addition to the psychological effects it has on IDPs. Above all, the social disorganizing impacts of internal relocation, which have received scant attention from both governments and the literature, are important to address. Homes have been broken as a result of the breakdown of existing family bonds. When one spouse is killed or prefers to stay while the other leaves, couples are frequently compelled to divorce or separate. When a family disintegrates, children are left without parents, increasing their vulnerability to child trafficking, sexual exploitation, and delinquency. Most crucially, when the family institution is threatened, the family's socializing and social controlling duties are lost. A related study conducted (Raji et al., 2021), discovered that conflict-induced internal displacement causes disintegration of family and community ties, a lack of access to social services, a high school dropout rate, discrimination and marginalization by the host community, and changes in gender roles and age-related responsibilities. Loss of employment prospects has been documented, primarily due to skill-labor market mismatches in host communities, as well as challenges balancing family duties and childcare with the desire for employment and income, particularly among women.

Collectively, these factors lead to a country's political instabilities. As a result, while previous experience has shown that ending displacement sustainably is critical to avoiding

long-term impacts of disasters on the well-being of both displaced people and their host communities, it goes without saying that finding a long-term solution should be a priority for governments in addition to meeting daily needs at the point of displacement. To make this happen and the government's durable solution policy and strategy effective, empirical data on IDPs' intentions for future settlement patterns must be provided. IDPs have the right to make decision about which of the alternative durable solutions to pursue; thus, every decision aimed at creating a sustainable solution for IDPs should take into account their intentions and allow them to actively participate in all processes ranging from planning to implementation. According to the findings, IDPs who participated in our study do not wish to return to their prior areas. Instead, the majority of research participants sought to be locally incorporated into the host community where they lived after displacement.

Furthermore, in his study on the challenges and prospects of local integration among ethnic who have been displaced from the Katsina, Zamfara, Yobe, Bornu and Sokoto state and hosted in Kaduna State, discovered that integration into the host community was the only option because the roots that cause internal displacements are still active and unresolved in the region from which the IDPs were forcibly displaced. Furthermore, (OCHA, 2021) conducted an intention survey at Six (6) IDPs camp with high number of persons, revealed that the majority of IDPs seek to settle inside host communities.

Most IDPs in Ethiopia and around the world have never indicated a wish to return to their previous places of residence for legitimate reasons. For example, the study discovered that the loss of one's belongings as a result of the conflict, the loss of jobs and other sources of livelihood, and feelings of insecurity as a result of continued violent attacks in the areas of displacement, as well as the age and physical health status of the IDPs and members of their families, were the major reasons for the research participants' lack of intention to return to their previous areas of residence. Situations related to securing sources of livelihood, such as job opportunities in displacement areas, and, most importantly, the sharing of similar social identities between IDPs and host communities, have been identified as the most important factors motivating IDPs to prefer local integration. Indeed, the final arguments, particularly those connected to the two groups' comparable ethnic identities, are worth examining. Our findings show that the same situation caused people to be displaced from their usual places of residence also encouraged their desire to be locally integrated into a host community.

According to Sheikh et al (2014), returns are influenced by the interaction of negative pressures in places of displacement and optimism about prospective benefits in places of return. The balance of these components is determined by who returns. Our findings confirmed that most IDPs are aware that they were forcibly displaced solely because of their ethnic identity, and thus believe that the best place for them to be better protected from similar damage is in the community with which they share similar ethnic identities. People returning must also address the causes that caused their displacement. The re-emergence of safety is often at the top of the list of conditions IDPs demand when returning to their place of origin, but the availability of services and economic possibilities, as well as the chance to reclaim land and property, are also crucial considerations. In some situations, the displaced person's improved well-being in his or her new area may reduce the possibility of returning to their previous location (Sheikh et al., 2014).

The nature of IDPs' relationships with host communities has heightened the necessity for local integration. The majority of IDPs in our study claimed that their relationships with local communities have always been cooperative, while there have been a few incidents of friction caused by rivalry for few resources. The presence of a sense of belonging, mutual trades of goods and services, and the sharing of public amenities such as transportation, marketplaces, and grinding mills have all contributed to the two communities' harmonious interaction. Host communities that previously welcomed displaced persons with open arms may become less welcoming over time due to a lack of food, water, jobs, schools, or hospitals to satisfy the requirements of an expanding population (Ekezie, 2022)(Olanrewaju et al., 2019). This means that the existence of a cooperative relationship between IDPs and their hosts does not ensure that it will continue indefinitely. Again, Victor et al., (Victor Onifade and Rasheed Osinowo, 2019) discovered that marginalization from key socioeconomic activities, disparities, and a lack of social integration all posed a danger to the social security of IDPs residing in the Addis Ababa area. Such scenarios could serve as ground guidelines for beginning long-term solutions for IDPs.

Recent Causes of Displacement in Kaduna and its Environs
Boko Haram Insurgency

IDPs interviewed stated that the Boko Haram insurgency was the primary cause of people fleeing Borno (North-East), as affirmed by Idris et al., (Mu'azu & Mohammed Tomsu, 2019). The population fled to other regions of the country due to the frequent attacks and looting of property. Anguwan Dosa, Hayin Danmani, Barakallahu, and Kyauta in Kaduna are home to some IDP from Izge, Goza, and Bama in Borno state. All the displaced people from the various IDPs that were interviewed agreed that the main cause of their displacement was the Boko Haram conflict. According to respondent, said that: "We were specifically aimed and killed by the Boko Haram." Subsequently, they came for the entire hamlet, ravaged it, killed and destroyed property, and vulnerable that if the surviving residents did not leave the town for them, they would be slaughtered when they returned.

Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling has become a big problem in Northern Nigeria and Kaduna State (Abubakar et al. 2018). Some respondents believe that armed banditry and livestock rustling is a recent criminal phenomenon that has resulted in widespread displacement of people in the rural areas of many local governments across the state. Kajuru, Kachia, Birnin Gwari, Chikun, and Igabi local governments have all been targeted in these repeated attacks. Our people were compelled to migrate from rural areas for fear of being attacked by cattle rustlers or armed bandits. The threat to life and property caused anxiety in farmers, forcing some of us to abandon our farms. This is supported by previous findings conducted by Idris et al., (Mu'azu & Mohammed Tomsu, 2019) and Aliyu Hassan (Aliyu Hassan et al., 2022).

Ethno-Religious Conflict

In 1992, deadly ethno-religious hostilities erupted as a result of the long-running struggle for resource and political dominance between the neighboring Atyap and Hausa people. Heatmap elites have historically battled for independence from Hausa-Fulani political authority, land control, and business activity in their home region. The tough economic conditions of the 1980s caused significant cuts in many public sectors, military retirement,

and an influx of school leaders and university graduates, all of which contributed to high unemployment rates.

Sustainable Co-existence between IDPs and the Host Community

Following a correlation and factor analysis for sustainable co-existence, the theoretical model of IDP social integration was revised, and the associated empirical model was confirmed. The model is made up of six components and an important indicator that influences how well an internally displaced individual integrates into the local community. Figure 5 shows a model of the study. IDPs are frequently met with dislike by some community members. They may be viewed with terror, subjected to discrimination as a result of their displacement, and blamed for increased crime. Cultural, regional, and ethnic distinctions frequently cause friction between two communities and serve as justifications for racism and discrimination in everyday situations, such as the job and landlord-tenant intimacy. Additionally, host communities often do not understand state assistance programs for IDPs, which can lead to hostility against IDPs and unsupportable assertions about IDPs' supposed inability to use state assistance effectively, establish themselves, or overcome their current situation, and as a result, they continue. As a result of the findings, the study has decided to submit to tackling this endemic issue of IDP migration patterns and IDP-Host community relationships in Kaduna state. The assertions are supported by the research work conducted by Antoni Miguelet al., (Antonio Miguel et al., 2022) on co-habitation of IDPs with the host communities.
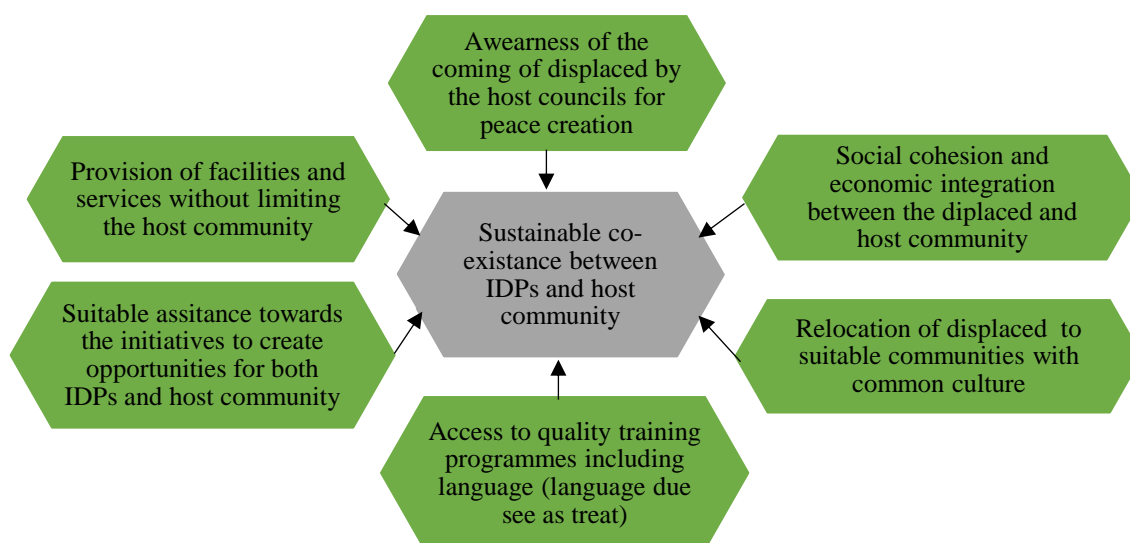

Figure 5. Approach for sustainable co-existence between displaced and host community

Conclusion

In the context of this study, the analysis conducted through primary data collection, graphical displays, and the runs test for randomness provided the following results: Rural-urban movement has increased the crime rate in urban areas, thus affirmed that rural-urban migration has a negative societal impact since the government's attention is diverted to urban growth, leaving rural areas neglected. Rural-urban migration increases prostitution in urban areas, slum development in urban locations, and individuals working odd jobs to survive in

urban settlement. It also discourages development by diverting attention away from rural regions, so impeding their development.

Recommendation

According to the findings, the study makes the following recommendations: Due to the issues encountered by host communities because of IDP migration, the government should develop and implement a policy for the provision of infrastructural facilities such as power, piped water, health facilities, and so on in rural areas. This, if provided, will make these services easily accessible in rural areas and minimize the rate at which these services are sought in urban areas.

To mitigate the negative effects of migration on children and teenagers, rural communities should have access to reputable schools and qualified teachers, as well as sufficient educational resources. Furthermore, the presence of higher education institutions such as universities, polytechnics, and colleges in rural areas will help to reduce rural-urban migration. Investment: Creating industries in both rural and urban areas that will employ a big number of unemployed youths. This will help to reduce crime and social vices.

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