

## EXAMINING SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON PLACES OF ABODE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN HOST COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF GREATER YOLA AREA ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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### Abstract

*This study examines the Spatial Distribution/Common places of abode of Forced Migrants into Greater Yola from 2015 to 2019. The study made use of both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources used for the study include questionnaire administration which was used to solicit information from the respondents on their reason for their spatial distribution/common places of abode in the study area since displacement. Secondary data sources used for the study was the displacement tracking matrix of the records of international Organization for Migration (DTM) to examine the spatial distribution/common places of abode of the migrants in Greater Yola since 2014. The result obtained shows that the spatial distributions/common places of abode of the IDPs were the fringes of the study area and that the reasons was due to availability and affordability of accommodation. Others were due to friends, relatives and agricultural activities. The study recommends that government and landlords should lower the prices of accommodation so that IDPs can afford accommodation even in the core areas of the town.*

**Keywords:** *Spatial, Distributions, Displaced, Migration, Greater-Yola*

### Introduction

Millions of individuals have experienced forced displacement from their residences over the previous decade. The quantity of individuals who opt for shelter within their own nation as internally displaced persons (IDPs) surpasses significantly those who traverse international borders as refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2021). Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are delineated as "individuals or groups of individuals who have been compelled or

forced to evacuate or abandon their homes or habitual dwellings, particularly due to the repercussions of armed conflicts, instances of widespread violence, infringements on human rights, or natural or man-made calamities, and who have not crossed an internationally accepted State boundary" (UNHCR, 2020). As per (UNHCR, 2021), the global population of forcibly displaced persons stands at about 82.4 million, with 55 million being IDPs, of which 48 million stems from conflicts and violence, and 7 million from disasters.

Once internal displacement extends beyond six months, the affected individuals have a high likelihood of enduring protracted displacement for a minimum of three years or more (Crawford *et al.*, 2015).

Adesote and Peters (2015) indicate that Internal Displacement is not a recent occurrence in Nigeria, having transpired many years ago with a lengthy historical backdrop in the nation, such as the Biafran war from 1967-1970 resulting in ten million individuals being displaced and two million fatalities. Subsequently, such large-scale displacements were uncommon until October 2016, when ethnic conflicts shook Nigeria, leading to the displacement of roughly 500,000 IDPs (Adesote and Peters, 2015). In 2013, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) documented 3.3 million internally displaced persons in Nigeria due to the Boko Haram insurgency, with over one million recorded by both April and December 2015.

The inception of Boko Haram is largely attributed to the disillusionment of marginalized youths in the North-east deprived of livelihood opportunities and education (Ayo, 2015). Furthermore, livelihoods, water access, and grazing lands have been under strain for decades as Lake Chad's surface area has diminished by 90% in the past 45 years owing to climate change and human-induced factors like tributary damming, inadequate water management policies, and excessive grazing (Gao *et al.*, 2011). The populace has progressively migrated southwards along the periphery of the Lake Chad basin, leading to the convergence of some 70 ethnic groups, escalating resource contests, tensions, and

conflicts since 1972 (Donald and Jo-Ansie, 2010).

This assemblage of individuals has been perpetrating assaults on the residents of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba States in recent times. The aforementioned attacks have resulted in the large-scale displacement of individuals towards the different State Capitals located in the North Eastern region and throughout the nation, thereby inflating the urban population and altering living conditions. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) documented in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe, and Taraba State was recorded at 2,152,000 individuals (Alobo and Obaji, 2016). Analysis of the total IDP population in this specific area reveals that 13.33 percent were displaced due to communal conflicts, 0.99 percent due to natural calamities, and 86.68 percent as a consequence of activities linked to Boko Haram (Obikaeze and Onuoha, 2016). Yola, serving as one of the primary State headquarters, has witnessed a substantial influx of these displaced communities, primarily triggered by the Boko Haram assaults, which in turn strained urban amenities and infrastructure blueprints. Upon arrival at the state capital where the displaced populace typically seek refuge, the impacted individuals predominantly gravitate towards camp-like environments or host communities. It is within this context that the current study is crafted to scrutinize the spatial distribution and prevalent dwelling locations of IDPs in Host Communities spanning from 2015 to 2019 within the Greater Yola Area, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

#### ***Study Area***

The study area, lies between latitudes 9° 7" to 9° 19" N and longitudes 12° 17"

to 12° 22" E. It is made up of twin towns of Yola which is the traditional seat of the paramount ruler (Lamido Adamawa) known as Yola South Local Government Area and Jimeta which is the administrative and commercial nerves of

the State known as Yola North Local Government Area. The Study area also extends to some parts of Girei Local Government area about 15km away from the State capital (Fig.1).

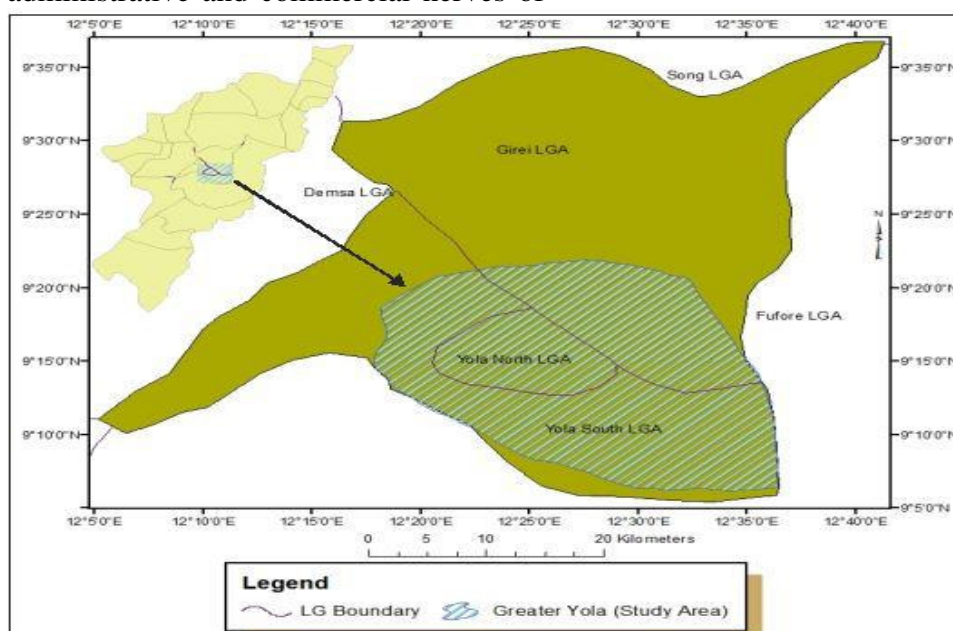


Fig. 1: Map of the study area

## Material and Methods

### *Types and Sources of Data*

Data for this study were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary Sources of data that was used for the study include observations and information on migrants from questionnaire administration. Such information includes reasons for the common places of abode of the respondents. Secondary data were extracted from published and unpublished materials especially documents from Primary HealthCare (PHC) of house numbering list in Yola, Jimeta and Girei Local Governments Areas respectively (Table 1). Data from International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the

number of IDPs in host communities in the study area were also used.

### *Sampling and Sample Size*

Saunders *et al.* (1997) is adopted to select the sample size for this study. According to Saunders *et al.* (1997), sample size for any population may be decided using Proportionality factor at 5% marginal error. Therefore, every population of five thousand to ten thousand (5001-10000) persons a sample size of 354 will be sufficiently representative, allowing a 5% marginal error. Table 1 shows the number of Wards and number of households in each of the wards in Greater Yola. Questionnaire for this study were administered to IDPs living within the host community. A total of 8876 (Table 1) constitute population of

IDPs living in host communities. Proportionately, the 354 IDPs respondents were allocated to the Three Local Governments Area according to the population of the IDPs living within the host community. Using the formula

$$Q_i = (F_i / P) \times N$$

Where:

$Q_i$  = The Number of respondents from each Local Government Area.

$F$  = Population of each Local Government Area

$P$  = The Total population of the three Local Government Areas.

$N$  = (354) adopted sample size.

Yola North =  $2504/8876 \times 354 = 100$  respondents, Girei =  $3185/8876 \times 357 = 127$  respondents

Yola South =  $3187/8876 \times 357 = 127$  respondents, Total = 354

Table 1: Number of IDPs Households in each Ward in Greater Yola

| L.G. A       | Ward            | Number of households | Sample Size |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Yola North   | Ajiya           | 194                  | 8           |
|              | Alkalawa        | 10                   | 1           |
|              | Dobeli          | 207                  | 8           |
|              | Gwadabawa       | 60                   | 2           |
|              | Jambutu         | 1009                 | 41          |
|              | Karewa          | 589                  | 21          |
|              | Limawa          | 86                   | 3           |
|              | Luggere         | 194                  | 7           |
|              | Nassarawo       | 64                   | 2           |
|              | Rumde           | 0                    | 0           |
|              | Yelwa           | 91                   | 7           |
| Girei        | Modire          | 664                  | 27          |
|              | Damare          | 748                  | 30          |
|              | Dakri           | 299                  | 11          |
|              | Girei 1         | 1474                 | 59          |
| Yola South   | Bako            | 54                   | 2           |
|              | Bole Yolde Pate | 949                  | 38          |
|              | Makama A        | 168                  | 7           |
|              | Makama B        | 142                  | 6           |
|              | Mbamba          | 155                  | 6           |
|              | Namtari         | 1461                 | 58          |
|              | Adarawo         | 178                  | 7           |
|              | Mbamoi          | 80                   | 3           |
|              | Tongo           | 0                    | 0           |
| <b>Total</b> | 24              | 8876                 | 354         |

Source: IOM (2017)

### Methods of Data Collection/Analysis

Data for this research was acquired through the compilation of all records pertaining to displaced individuals in Greater Yola within the period of study; the data was obtained from the International Organisation for Migration

(I.O.M). Secondary data sources just like the name implies is not a first-hand data, hence it has its own limitation of low level of accuracy in the data collection process and quality because the researcher was not the one that collected the data directly from the field. But this did not in any way

affected the outcome of the research. Furthermore, a questionnaire was administered to inquire about the rationale behind the prevalent places of residence among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Information extracted from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was used in ascertaining the typical places of abode for the IDPs.

#### **Sampling Method**

To acquire information regarding the impact of forced migration on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in host communities within Greater Yola, Purposive sampling was employed to choose the initial participants from each host communities (Ward), given the intermingling of IDPs with the local populace. Subsequently, the utilization of snowball sampling technique was implemented to select the remaining interviewees, in accordance with the predetermined sample size of IDPs allocated to each host communities. During the engagement with the initial participant at the preliminary stage of the

research, the respondents were tasked with identifying at least one other IDP in close proximity for interview, until the desired target sample size was achieved (Refer to Table 1).

#### **Results**

##### ***Common Places of Abode of IDPs in the Study Area***

The destinations of the IDPs as revealed by IOM, 2014 are; Greater-Yola and its environs, Cameroon Republic, and to other States in Nigeria. Majority of the movement of the IDPs from Northern part of Adamawa State was to Greater Yola being the Capital of Adamawa State which serves as a centre of refuge to the IDPs with adequate security. The IDPs in Greater Yola were not evenly distributed across the wards due to some reasons such which includes but not limited to; availability of accommodation, affordability of accommodation, friends and family etc. (Table 2).

Table 2: Reason of IDPs Choice of Place of Abode

|                                      | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| <b>Affordability</b>                 | 88        | 24.8    |
| <b>Availability of accommodation</b> | 124       | 35.0    |
| <b>Friend and relatives</b>          | 106       | 29.9    |
| <b>Other (for agriculture)</b>       | 34        | 10.2    |
| <b>Total</b>                         | 354       | 100     |

Table 2 revealed that the reasons why the migrants (IDPs) choose their places of abode or residence as revealed in the questionnaire. The table shows that over 59% of the IDPs in various host communities choose where they lived based on availability and affordability of accommodations. While Friends and relatives account for 29.9%. Since over 59% of the IDPs went for affordability and

availability, this suggests the reasons why majority of the IDPs stay in fringes of the town as their places of abode was driven by availability and affordability of accommodation. According to Mberu *et al.* (2013), housing is usually a major concern for migrants in terms of finding the right neighbourhood that is safe for their families and affordable.

Table 3: The Spatial Distributions/common Places of Abode of IDPs from Jan- Dec 2015

| S/NO. | Name of Ward   | Jan-Feb 2015 | Mar-App 2015 | May-Jun 2015 | Jul-Aug 2015 | Sep-Oct 2015 | Nov-Dec 2015 | Total |
|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 1     | Dakri          | 352          | 324          | 147          | 187          | 178          | 124          | 1312  |
| 2     | Damare         | 13101        | 12987        | 3897         | 3192         | 3223         | 3022         | 39422 |
| 3     | Girei I        | 11320        | 10399        | 2592         | 3213         | 3333         | 3297         | 34154 |
| 4     | Modirei        | 11267        | 10086        | 2674         | 2191         | 1817         | 1761         | 34154 |
| 5     | Ajiya          | 9366         | 3022         | 1129         | 1889         | 1024         | 1007         | 17437 |
| 6     | Alkalawa       | 2559         | 2507         | 802          | 1033         | 812          | 750          | 8468  |
| 7     | Dobeli         | 3671         | 3519         | 1553         | 1388         | 1565         | 1320         | 13016 |
| 8     | Gwadabawa      | 2461         | 2301         | 1931         | 1718         | 1793         | 1250         | 11454 |
| 9     | Jambutu        | 4248         | 4080         | 1621         | 2265         | 1567         | 1119         | 14900 |
| 10    | Karewa         | 2947         | 2771         | 1281         | 1987         | 1251         | 1015         | 11252 |
| 11    | Limawa         | 2446         | 2286         | 869          | 686          | 782          | 802          | 7871  |
| 12    | Luggere        | 2938         | 4765         | 2972         | 2843         | 1643         | 1657         | 16818 |
| 13    | Nassarawo      | 2169         | 2006         | 981          | 1339         | 962          | 712          | 8169  |
| 14    | Rumde          | 2258         | 2114         | 1015         | 1422         | 1006         | 905          | 8730  |
| 15    | Yelwa          | 4306         | 4146         | 1891         | 2043         | 1821         | 1553         | 15760 |
| 16    | Adarawo        | 1533         | 2449         | 678          | 975          | 629          | 515          | 6779  |
| 17    | Bako           | 7561         | 5576         | 1632         | 1872         | 1732         | 1682         | 20055 |
| 18    | Bole-YoldePate | 4570         | 3037         | 2620         | 3006         | 2683         | 2152         | 18068 |
| 19    | Makama A       | 525          | 462          | 518          | 783          | 518          | 321          | 3127  |
| 20    | Makama B       | 992          | 950          | 654          | 807          | 514          | 476          | 4025* |
| 21    | Mbamba         | 624          | 532          | 368          | 684          | 524          | 1026         | 3758  |
| 22    | Mbamoi         | 13287        | 3238         | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 16525 |
| 23    | Namtari        | 3987         | 4037         | 1254         | 2411         | 2509         | 3350         | 17548 |
| 24    | Toungo         | 2284         | 1236         | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 3520  |
|       | TOTAL          | 110772       | 88835        | 33068        | 37934        | 31886        | 29816        |       |

Source: International Organization for Migration (2015)

Table 3 above Show the spatial distribution/Common places of abode of IDPs in the study area from January – December 2015. A close look at the table shows that with the exception of Dakri and Mbamba wards, majority of the IDPs had their common places of abode in the fringes of Greater Yola (Namtari, Damare, Modirie, Girei. Bole-Yolde Pate, and Jambutu respectively). The reason for the high number of the IDPs in the above-mentioned wards may be due to availability and affordability of accommodations in those areas in that over 50% of the IDPs choose where there residing due to availability and affordability of accommodations table (3.) while the central part of the study area attracts fewer number of IDPs which may

be due to non-availability and affordability of accommodation. Dakri and Mbamba wards are parts of the suburb of the study area but did not attract high number of IDPs, due to the fact that Federal Housing Estate which is the most developed part of Dakri ward is not affordable by the IDPs due to cost and no availability of accommodations. Similarly, Doctors Quarters in Mbamba Ward which is the most developed part of the ward has a costly accommodation and it is beyond the reach of the IDPs. Only the well to do among the IDPs could secure accommodations in those areas. Fig. 2 shows the visual presentation of the common places of abode of the IDPs across the Wards in Greater Yola from January to December 2015.

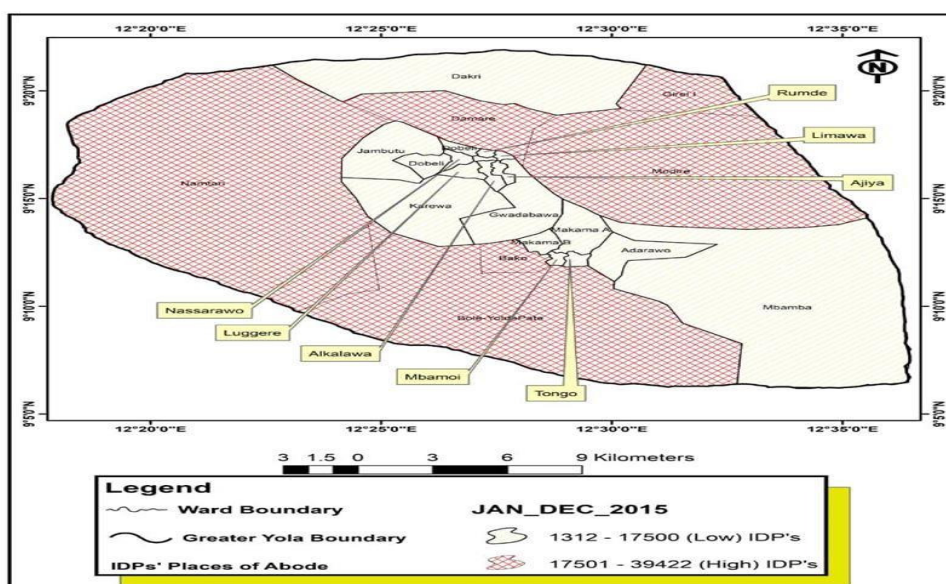


Fig. 2: Spatial Distributions/Common Places of Abode of IDPs in 2015

Just like in 2015, the IDPs also had their distributions/Common places of abode in 2016 and until 2019. Table 5 show the common places of abode of IDPs in 2016

Table 4: Spatial Distributions /Common Places of Abode of IDPs in the Study Area from Jan-Dec.2016

| S/NO. | Name of Ward   | Jan-Feb 2016 | Mar-Apr 2016 | May-Jun 2016 | Jul-Aug 2016 | Sept-Oct 2016 | Nov-Dec 2016 | TOTAL   |
|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| 1     | Dakri          | 195          | 857          | 1940         | 1950         | 1927          | 1927         | 8796    |
| 2     | Damare         | 2653         | 3597         | 7623         | 7621         | 7364          | 6035         | 34893   |
| 3     | Girei I        | 3250         | 2421         | 7532         | 8952         | 9052          | 8225         | 39437   |
| 4     | Modirei        | 1753         | 6975         | 6654         | 6791         | 6754          | 4961         | 33888   |
| 5     | Ajiya          | 980          | 684          | 850          | 831          | 795           | 798          | 4938    |
| 6     | Alkalawa       | 514          | 596          | 564          | 545          | 1176          | 228          | 3623    |
| 7     | Dobeli         | 970          | 1874         | 1381         | 906          | 896           | 806          | 6833    |
| 8     | Gwadabawa      | 1142         | 1013         | 1244         | 1102         | 950           | 798          | 6249    |
| 9     | Jambutu        | 1029         | 2672         | 4434         | 4394         | 3750          | 3800         | 20079   |
| 10    | Karewa         | 847          | 2707         | 3246         | 3080         | 2996          | 2651         | 15527   |
| 11    | Limawa         | 668          | 117          | 790          | 905          | 860           | 329          | 3669    |
| 12    | Luggere        | 3078         | 2090         | 1667         | 1476         | 1537          | 1232         | 11080   |
| 13    | Nassarawo      | 712          | 572          | 724          | 580          | 656           | 413          | 3653    |
| 14    | Rumde          | 718          | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 718     |
| 15    | Yelwa          | 2027         | 732          | 622          | 622          | 3872          | 458          | 8333    |
| 16    | Adarawo        | 324          | 667          | 2029         | 2112         | 2112          | 992          | 8236    |
| 17    | Bako           | 952          | 844          | 738          | 4384         | 738           | 369          | 8025    |
| 18    | Bole-YoldePate | 664          | 3000         | 4034         | 4034         | 4034          | 4034         | 19800   |
| 19    | Makama A       | 136          | 216          | 1187         | 1225         | 920           | 920          | 4604    |
| 20    | Makama B       | 291          | 279          | 1658         | 1658         | 1658          | 750          | 6294    |
| 21    | Mbamba         | 478          | 968          | 1260         | 1260         | 2012          | 894          | 6872    |
| 22    | Mbamoi         | 183          | 430          | 756          | 756          | 756           | 490          | 3371    |
| 23    | Namtari        | 2703         | 5748         | 3824         | 77377        | 7949          | 6803         | 104.404 |
| 24    | Tongo          | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0       |
| TOTAL |                | 26267        | 38786        | 54752        | 135561       | 62784         | 48030        |         |

Source: International Organization for Migration, 2016



Table 4 illustrates the spatial distribution and common places of residence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) across the Wards within the study area throughout the period from January to December 2016. Similar to the findings presented in Table 4, the prevalent places of abode for the IDPs continue to be the suburban areas or the outskirts of the study area, attributed to the availability and affordability of housing options. The tabulated data indicates a notable concentration of IDPs in the suburban regions of the study area. It is evident that a significant majority of the IDPs opted to reside in the outskirts of the town rather than in the central areas, where accommodation is scarce and expensive. This observation aligns with the research conducted by Mberu *et al.* (2013), which emphasizes the significance of housing concerns among migrants, emphasizing the importance of accessible and

reasonably priced accommodation with adequate transportation facilities. Major cities, serving as primary destinations for both internal and international migrants, offer diverse housing options based on cost and availability. The scenario observed in the study area mirrors the findings of Mberu *et al.* (2013), showcasing the influence of accommodation availability and affordability on the selection of common abode by IDPs. Thus, it is unsurprising that Dakri and Mbamba wards continued to attract a lower number of IDPs in 2016, despite experiencing a peak in IDP influx, owing to the high cost and limited availability of housing in these areas. Figure 3 provides a clear visual representation of the distribution and common places of residence of IDPs during the period from January to December 2016.

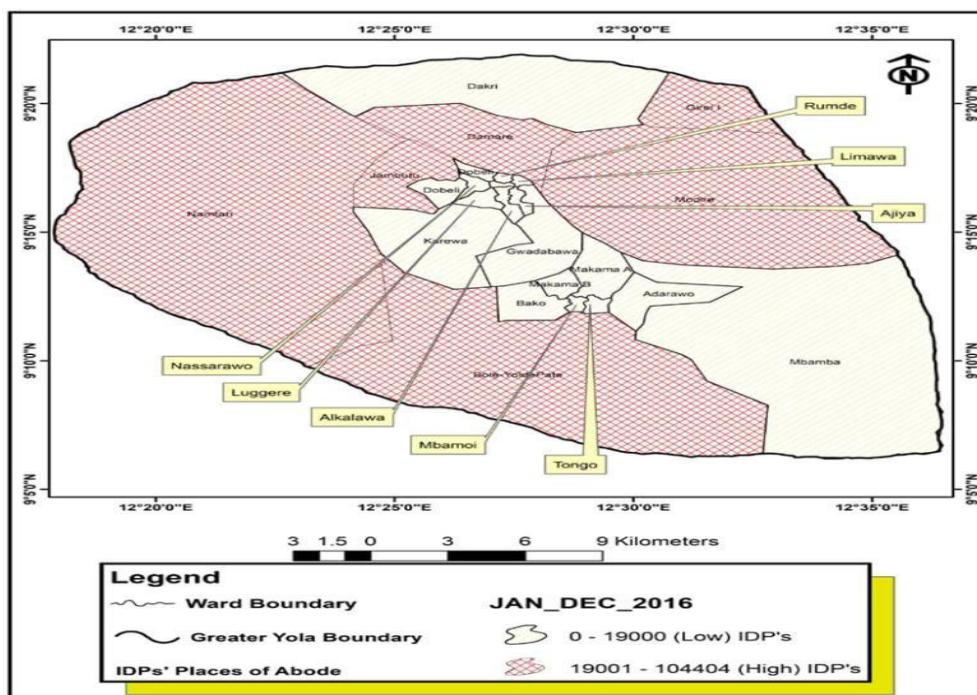


Fig. 3: Spatial Distribution/Common Places of Abode of IDPs in the Study Area in 2016



Table 5: Spatial Distribution/ Common Places of Abode of IDPs Across the Wards in the Study area from Jan-Dec.2017

| S/NO. | Name of Ward   | Jan-Dec<br>2017 | Feb-<br>Mar<br>2017 | Apr-<br>May<br>2017 | Jun-Jul<br>2017 | DTM<br>Round<br>2017 | Nov-<br>Dec<br>207 | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1     | Dakri          | 1927            | 1313                | 1313                | 1313            | 1313                 | 1313               | 4892  |
| 2     | Damare         | 6098            | 4766                | 4357                | 5994            | 2951                 | 2857               | 27023 |
| 3     | Girei I        | 5540            | 5251                | 5250                | 6104            | 6519                 | 5093               | 33657 |
| 4     | Modirei        | 5010            | 4729                | 3781                | 3781            | 3575                 | 3575               | 24451 |
| 5     | Ajiya          | 717             | 789                 | 789                 | 790             | 759                  | 759                | 4603  |
| 6     | Alkalawa       | 228             | 218                 | 32                  | 32              | 32                   | 32                 | 574   |
| 7     | Dobeli         | 806             | 800                 | 792                 | 794             | 787                  | 788                | 4766  |
| 8     | Gwadabawa      | 520             | 625                 | 420                 | 420             | 590                  | 394                | 2969  |
| 9     | Jambutu        | 4149            | 4064                | 3970                | 4002            | 3965                 | 3950               | 24100 |
| 10    | Karewa         | 2232            | 2232                | 2232                | 2232            | 2210                 | 2210               | 14348 |
| 11    | Limawa         | 329             | 331                 | 331                 | 338             | 331                  | 331                | 1991  |
| 12    | Luggere        | 1239            | 1059                | 1059                | 1059            | 1093                 | 1049               | 6524  |
| 13    | Nassarawo      | 413             | 399                 | 399                 | 399             | 399                  | 401                | 2410  |
| 14    | Rumde          | 0               | 0                   | 0                   | 0               | 0                    | 0                  | 0     |
| 15    | Yelwa          | 456             | 467                 | 467                 | 468             | 542                  | 452                | 2852  |
| 16    | Adarawo        | 994             | 994                 | 994                 | 998             | 998                  | 398                | 5976  |
| 17    | Bako           | 369             | 369                 | 292                 | 292             | 293                  | 295                | 1910  |
| 18    | Bole-YoldePate | 4034            | 4034                | 3862                | 3862            | 3819                 | 4067               | 23678 |
| 19    | Makama A       | 920             | 925                 | 901                 | 909             | 893                  | 893                | 5441  |
| 20    | Makama B       | 1056            | 1056                | 1056                | 1056            | 1035                 | 1035               | 6294  |
| 21    | Mbamba         | 895             | 886                 | 876                 | 876             | 864                  | 864                | 5294  |
| 22    | Mbamoi         | 606             | 606                 | 410                 | 410             | 410                  | 410                | 2852  |
| 23    | Namtari        | 1025            | 6857                | 5830                | 6109            | 7946                 | 6401               | 34168 |
| 24    | Tongo          | 0               | 0                   | 0                   | 0               | 0                    | 0                  | 0     |
|       | TOTAL          | 39463           | 42770               | 39413               | 42238           | 41324                | 37567              |       |

Source: International Organization for Migration, (2017)

Table 5 shows the spatial distribution/common places of abode of IDPs across the Wards in the Study area from January-December 2017. The table shows that the IDPs still prefer fringes of the study area as their common places of abode. Even though there were other reasons such as agricultural purposes and friends and relatives, which accounted for 30%, the major reasons for this just like in

the previous discussion was due to availability and affordability of accommodation (table 5). While the core parts of the study area remain unattracted to the IDPs due to no availability and affordability of accommodation. Even though some of the IDPs have gone back due to improvement in security in their home town but those left behind still lives in the fringes of the town.

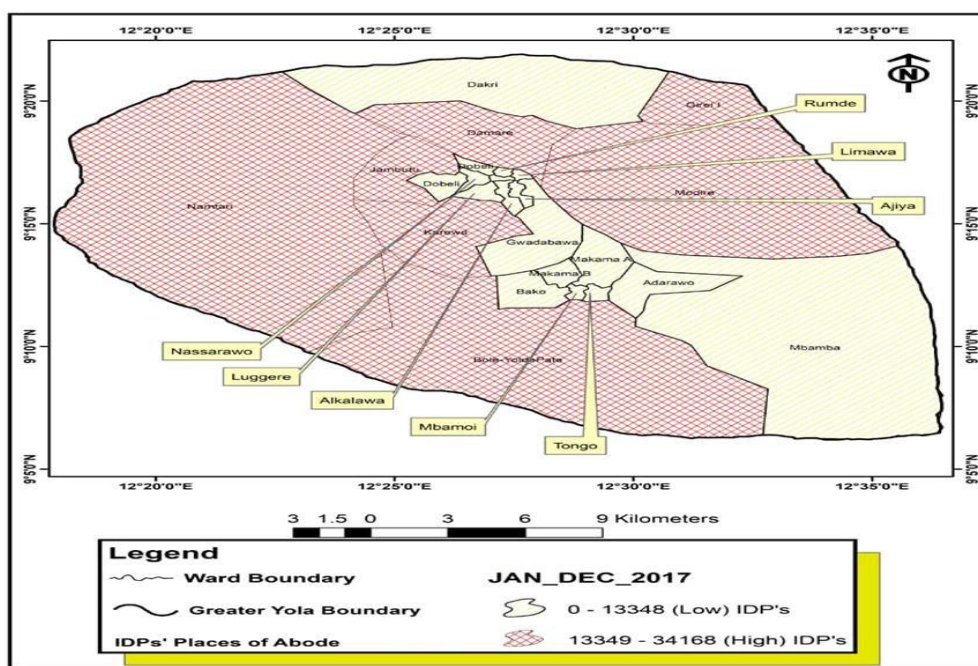


Fig. 4: Distributions/Common Places of Abode of DPs in 2017

Table 6: Spatial Distribution/Common Places of Abode from Jan-Dec 2018

| S/NO. | Name of Ward   | Jan-Feb<br>2018 | Mar-Apr<br>2018 | May-Jun<br>2018 | Jul-Aug<br>2018 | Sept-Oct<br>2018 | Nov-Dec<br>2018 | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1     | Dakri          | 1283            | 1283            | 1283            | 1719            | 1005             | 814             | 7387  |
| 2     | Damare         | 3845            | 3105            | 4330            | 3172            | 3325             | 4755            | 22514 |
| 3     | Girei I        | 6406            | 7261            | 3443            | 11219           | 6327             | 6254            | 40910 |
| 4     | Modirei        | 3658            | 3660            | 3403            | 6702            | 3362             | 3866            | 24651 |
| 5     | Ajiya          | 693             | 703             | 703             | 692             | 692              | 692             | 4175  |
| 6     | Alkalawa       | 17              | 32              | 32              | 14              | 14               | 9               | 118   |
| 7     | Dobeli         | 779             | 794             | 794             | 758             | 758              | 758             | 4641  |
| 8     | Gwadabawa      | 465             | 550             | 550             | 569             | 588              | 666             | 3388  |
| 9     | Jambutu        | 3835            | 4075            | 4107            | 3565            | 3379             | 3434            | 22395 |
| 10    | Karewa         | 2059            | 2206            | 2206            | 2104            | 2099             | 2037            | 12711 |
| 11    | Limawa         | 332             | 345             | 974             | 350             | 350              | 350             | 2701  |
| 12    | Luggere        | 1641            | 885             | 885             | 959             | 866              | 564             | 5800  |
| 13    | Nassarawo      | 375             | 375             | 375             | 380             | 383              | 383             | 2271  |
| 14    | Rumde          | 0               | 0               | 0               | 82              | 82               | 85              | 249   |
| 15    | Yelwa          | 425             | 425             | 563             | 392             | 392              | 392             | 2589  |
| 16    | Adarawo        | 908             | 879             | 879             | 933             | 901              | 824             | 5324  |
| 17    | Bako           | 270             | 270             | 270             | 210             | 121              | 41              | 1182  |
| 18    | Bole-YoldePate | 4581            | 5026            | 5026            | 5878            | 5718             | 9985            | 36214 |
| 19    | Makama A       | 834             | 834             | 834             | 734             | 686              | 643             | 4556  |
| 20    | Makama B       | 1010            | 1010            | 1010            | 1000            | 984              | 904             | 5918  |
| 21    | Mbamba         | 910             | 770             | 770             | 712             | 554              | 554             | 4270  |
| 22    | Mbamoi         | 400             | 400             | 500             | 338             | 280              | 245             | 2161  |
| 23    | Namtari        | 9028            | 7576            | 7576            | 9317            | 9081             | 9363            | 51941 |
| 24    | Tongo          | 0               | 0               | 0               | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0     |
|       | TOTAL          | 43753           | 42454           | 40513           | 51799           | 41947            | 47254           |       |

Source: International Organization for Migration, (2018)

Table 6 Shows the spatial distribution/common places of abode of IDPs across the Wards in the Study area from January to December 2018. Still during this period, the majority of the IDPs had their common places of abode at the fringes of the study area. It could be seen on the map that with exception of Dakri and Mbamba which has less population of IDPs compared to the other fringes of the study area, all other parts of the study area have high population of IDPs in the study area. The reason for the low population of IDPs in other parts of the study area compare to the other parts is due availability and affordability of

accommodations which was the same reason in 2015, 2016, 2017 as can be seen in the previous discussions. Agricultural purposes and friend and relative were also some of the reasons for the distributions/common places of abode of the IDPs since over 30% of the IDPs were of the opinion that agricultural purposes and friends and relatives were some of the reasons for their choice of common places of abode, but the major reasons are availability and affordability of accommodation (over 50%). Fig 5. clearly visualises the common places of abode of IDPs in 2018.

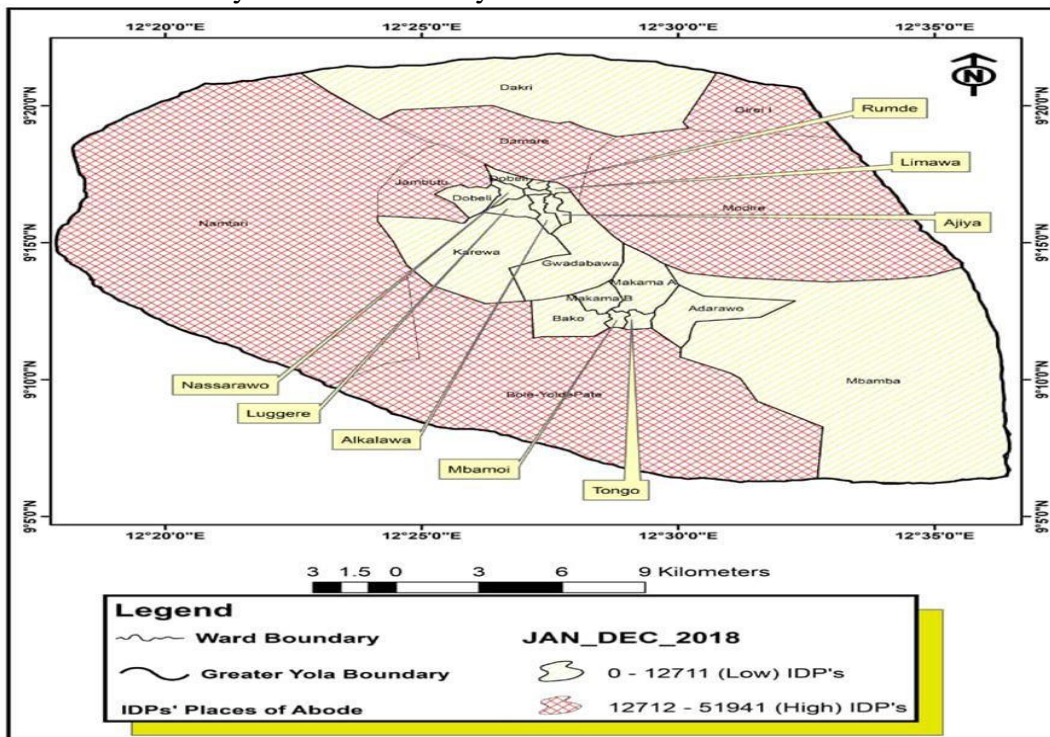


Fig. 5: Spatial Distribution/ Common Places of Abode of IDPs in Study Area in 2018

Table 7: Spatial Distributions/Common Places of Abode of IDPs in Host Communities Across the Wards in the Study Area in 2019

| S/NO. | Name of Ward   | Jan-Feb 2019 | Mar-Apr 2019 | May-Jun 2019 | Jul-Aug 2019 | Sep-Oct 2019 | Nov-Dec 2019 | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 1     | Dakri          | 814          | 831          | 825          | 823          | 822          | 820          | 4935  |
| 2     | Damare         | 3266         | 1989         | 1894         | 1892         | 1988         | 1885         | 5255  |
| 3     | Girei I        | 10068        | 5050         | 5045         | 5045         | 5043         | 5040         | 14054 |
| 4     | Modirei        | 3866         | 3461         | 3452         | 3453         | 5451         | 5450         | 7327  |
| 5     | Ajiya          | 191          | 707          | 705          | 705          | 703          | 701          | 898   |
| 6     | Alkalawa       | 11           | 10           | 9            | 8            | 8            | 7            | 55    |
| 7     | Dobeli         | 185          | 773          | 773          | 771          | 770          | 770          | 958   |
| 8     | Gwadabawa      | 135          | 714          | 713          | 132          | 712          | 710          | 309   |
| 9     | Jambutu        | 3525         | 3525         | 3525         | 3525         | 3525         | 3520         | 7050  |
| 10    | Karewa         | 2042         | 2042         | 2042         | 2040         | 2040         | 2040         | 4084  |
| 11    | Limawa         | 394          | 394          | 394          | 392          | 391          | 390          | 788   |
| 12    | Luggere        | 307          | 307          | 307          | 307          | 305          | 302          | 614   |
| 13    | Nassarawo      | 994          | 994          | 994          | 993          | 992          | 990          | 1988  |
| 14    | Rumde          | 105          | 105          | 104          | 104          | 103          | 100          | 210   |
| 15    | Yelwa          | 402          | 402          | 402          | 402          | 400          | 400          | 804   |
| 16    | Adarawo        | 174          | 174          | 172          | 172          | 171          | 170          | 348   |
| 17    | Bako           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0     |
| 18    | Bole-YoldePate | 9669         | 9709         | 9709         | 9705         | 9703         | 9700         | 19378 |
| 19    | Makama A       | 120          | 604          | 614          | 615          | 6100         | 604          | 724   |
| 20    | Makama B       | 113          | 860          | 865          | 864          | 860          | 860          | 973   |
| 21    | Mbamba         | 98           | 533          | 533          | 533          | 540          | 533          | 631   |
| 22    | Mbamoi         | 37           | 218          | 218          | 218          | 210          | 210          | 255   |
| 23    | Namtari        | 5355         | 6417         | 6417         | 6417         | 6419         | 6419         | 11772 |
| 24    | Tongo          | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0     |
|       | TOTAL          | 40817        | 40429        | 32936        | 39116        | 47253        | 41621        |       |

Source: International Organization for Migration, (2019)

Table 7 shows the spatial distribution/common places of abode of IDPs across the wards in the Study area from January-December 2019. The table shows that the distribution and preferred places of abode of IDPs in 2019 was still the fringes of the study area, which was due availability and affordability of accommodations. However, here Damare, which use to attract high population of IDPs just like the other parts of fringes of the study area

now, has low population of IDPs. The reason for this may be that improvement of security in the northern parts of the state, which was ravaged by Boko-Haram in recent years, has gradually improved as the study area has witnessed a decline in the number of IDPs. Fig 6 shows Visual Presentation of the Distribution/Common Places of Abode of IDPs from January-December 2019.

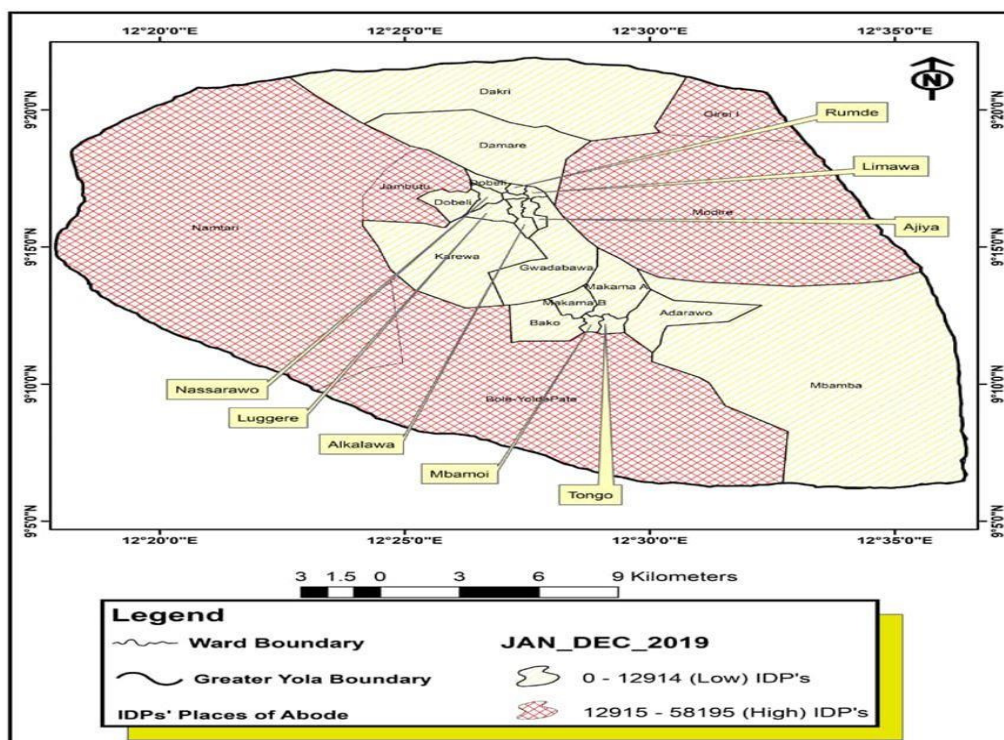


Fig.6: Spatial Distribution/Common places of Abode of IDPs in the Study area in 2019

## Conclusion

The study revealed that IDPs has reasons for been spatially distributed within Greater-Yola with respect to their common places of abode. The reasons among others were availability and affordability. The study also revealed that common places of abode of the IDPs were the fringes (peripheries) of the study area.

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