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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACE PERSONS AND CRIME HOTSPOT IN GREATER YOLA, ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
This study examines the relationship between common places of abode of Internal Displaced Persons and Crime Hotspot in Greater Yola Adamawa State Nigeria. Using mixed methods approach, the study collected data from 354 IDPs and law enforcement officials. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics (tables and charts). The common places of abode of the displaced population are the fringes of the study area. The types of crimes committed in the study area were Murder, Grievous hurt and wound, Assault, Rape, Kidnaping, armed rubbering, Theft, House/store breaking, false practices/cheating, receiving stolen properties and narcotics. The area of Crime hotspot in the study area were the fringes of the study area where there were high number of IDPs. The study recommended that Government should beef up security in the displaced LGAs to enable the IDPs return to their LGAs of origin since the areas of crime hotspot are majorly found in the fringes of the study area where there are more numbers of IDPs.

Keywords: *Greater Yola, Forced Migration, Internally Displaced persons, Spatial Distribution, Relationship and Crime hotspot*

Introduction

Forced or involuntary migration, sometimes referred to as forced or involuntary displacement, is either a conflict-induced or a disaster-induced displacement. Displacement induced by conflict is typically referred to as caused by humans, whereas natural causes typically underlay displacement caused by disasters (Sarzin, 2017). Forced displacement due to persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations or events is seriously disturbing public order. Globally, the number of forcibly displaced people both within countries and across borders as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order has nearly doubled in the last 10 years (UNHCR, 2022); there were 41 million forcibly displaced people as of the end of 2010, and the figure was 78.5 million by the end of 2020 (UNHCR, 2020). This represents the highest number

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available on record (UNHCR, 2021). Refugees (26.4 million) and asylum-seekers (4.1 million) made up nearly 39 per cent of the 78.5 million people forcibly displaced due to persecution, war, conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order and 48 million internally displaced people accounted for the remaining 61 per cent (UNHCR 2021). Such figures show it is important to keep in mind that forcibly displaced persons are not only comprised of refugees and asylum seekers who seek protection in other countries but also, and indeed mainly, of individuals who have been displaced within the borders of their own countries (Sarzin, 2017). The drastic increase in total forced displacement, both within countries and across borders, as of the end of 2020 compared to the end of 2010 was mainly due to several crises some already existed, some were new, and some resurfaced after years. This includes crises in the Syrian Arab Republic, which stretched into its tenth year and also the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the Sahel region of Africa; Afghanistan; Somalia; Ethiopia; Yemen; the Democratic Republic of Congo; Mozambique; Ukraine; Nigeria and hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan (Sarzin, 2017).

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are defined as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (UNHCR, 2020).

The driver of displacement in recent years in North Eastern Nigeria, has been the Boko Haram insurgence. This group of people has been attacking the inhabitants of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba States in recent years. These attacks have led to mass displacement of people to the various State Capitals in the North East and across the country thereby bloating the urban population size and living conditions. These large inflows of forced migrants raise concerns about the economic, social, and political impacts on receiving areas. In particular, the increase in crime is one of the most common related concerns reported by native populations (Bianchi *et al*., 2012). According to 2020 Latin America annual survey held in 18 American countries, 56% of the respondents strongly agree that migration has relationship with increase in crime in the area.

UNCHR (2021), also carried out a study on the relationship between migrants and crime in Brazil and found out that there was increased in the use of Drugs and Crime in Brazil in the year under review due to influx of Venezuela refugees in the area and that places Brazil to be ranked among the top twenty countries with the highest intentional homicide rate. Akbulut-Yuksel *et al*. (2022) and Dehos (2021) also examine the relationship between refugees and crime in Turkiye and found that the influx of migrants has brought about increase in the crime committed in the area in that the influx of refugees between 2012 and 2016 generated an additional 75,000 to 150,000 crimes per year of crimes committed in the area. Yola being one of the State headquarters has experienced mass movement of displaced population due to Boko Haram attacks with all the implications for urban services and increase in crime rate. Several studies have been carried out to understand the

relationship between insurgency induced displacement and employment, insurgency induced displacement and adequacy of housing in the study area, but none have considered the relationship between insurgency induced displacement on crime rate in the study area. Hence, this study analyzed the relationship between insurgency induced displacement and crime rate in Greater Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria. It is against this background that this research is designed to examine the impact of insurgency-induced forced migration and its implications for increase in crime in Greater Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

Study Area

The study area geographically lies between latitudes 9° 7″ to 9° 19″ N and longitudes 12° 17″ to 12° 22″ E. It is made up of the 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 popularly known as Yola North Local Government Area. The Study area also extends to some parts of Girei Local Government area about 15 km away from the State capital. It occupies a land area of about 650,017 km^2 (Gongola Urban Areas Designation Order 1885 and Yola Topographical Sheet 48/48A, 1971).

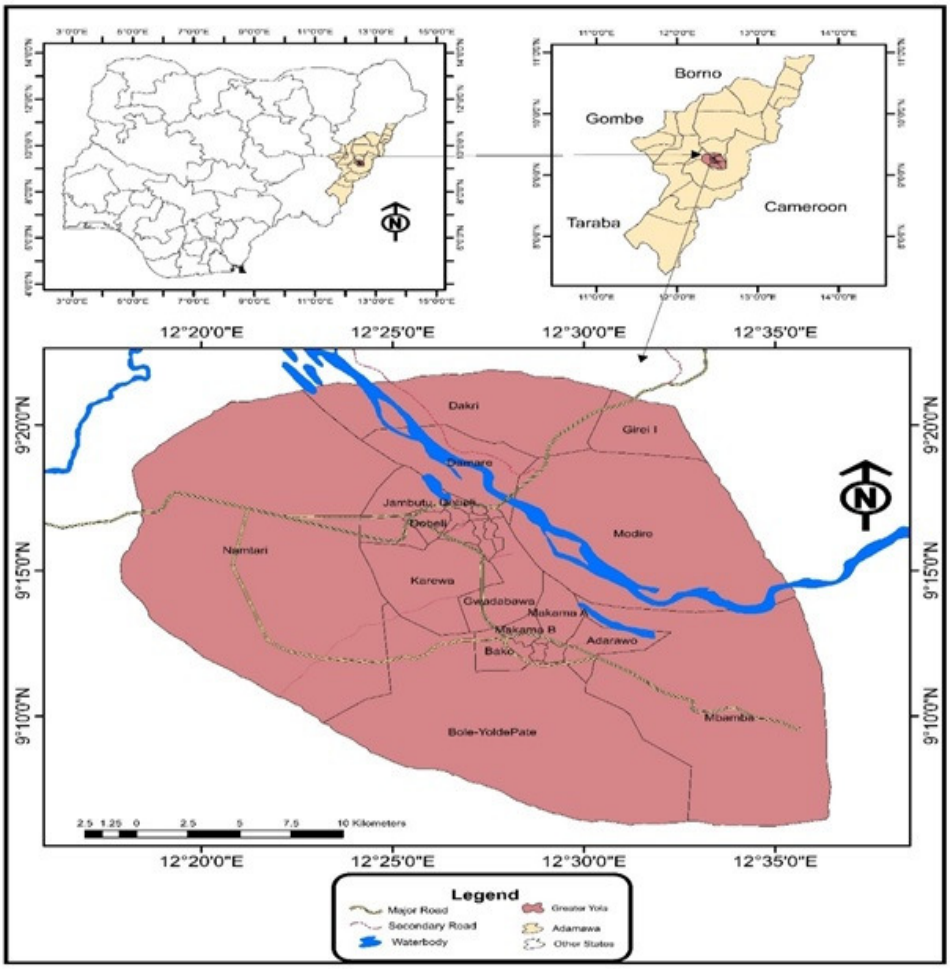


Fig. 1: The Study Area (Greater Yola)
Source: Ministry of Land and Survey, Yola, Adamawa State, 2023

Materials and Methods

Types and Sources of Data

Data for this study was sourced from both primary and secondary sources. First reconnaissance survey was conducted to familiarise the researcher with the study area. Primary Sources of data that was used for the study were observations which include visit to the study area by the researcher to examine areas that are common to the IDPs and their implication on crime in the study area.

Secondary data was extracted from published and unpublished materials especially data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the number of IDPs in host communities and camps in the study area. The political map of Greater Yola was obtained from the Ministry of Land and Survey, Yola, which was georeferenced while the shape file of the area was generated. The shape file was used to delineate Greater Yola from the two Landsat images. The delineated images were filtered using a 3*3 filter module of Arc GIS and resampled to each other. Data was obtained from Police Head Quarters on areas of crime hotspot to examine whether there was relationship between the area of hot spot and the number of IDPs in the area.

Sampling and Sample Size

Table1 shows the number of Wards, settlements and number of households in each of the wards in Greater Yola. The questionnaire/interview schedule for this study was administered to IDPs living within the host community. A total of 8876 constitutes the population of IDPs living in the host community (Table 1).

Saunders *et al.* (1997) was adopted to select the sample size for this study. He stated that sample size for any population may be decided using the Proportionality factor at 5% marginal error. According to him, for a population of five thousand to ten thousand (5001-10000), a sample size of 354 will be sufficiently representative, allowing a 5% marginal error. Proportionately, the 354 IDP respondents were allocated to the Three Local Governments Area according to the population of the IDPs living within the host community to get information on the demographic characteristics of the migrants in the study area using this formula to select their sample size proportionately:

Qi = (Fi / P) x N

Where:

Qi = 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 = 2504/8876x354 =100 respondents

Girei = 3185/8876 x 357 = 127 respondents

Yola South=3187/8876x 357 = 127 respondents

Total = 354

Table 1: Number of IDP 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
Total	24	8876	354

Source: IOM, 2017

Sampling Method

To get information on the demographic characteristics of the IDPs, a Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the first respondent in every Ward since the IDPs are mixed up with the inhabitants of the community. This was subsequently followed by a snowball sampling technique to select the rest of the respondents to be interviewed based on the sample size of IDPs assigned to every Ward. In the interaction with the first respondent, who was asked to identify at least one other IDPs close to him/her to be interviewed until the target sample size was attained.

Methods of Data Collection/Analysis

To delineate the geographic distribution of internally displaced persons within the study area, the research acquired records of the displaced population that moved to Greater Yola from 2015 to 2023 from the International Organisation for Migration (I.O.M). Subsequently, this data was used to mapped spatial locations/distribution of IDPs in Greater Yola based on the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) spanning from January 2015 to December 2023.

To map the spatial distribution of crime hotspots in the study area, crime data was sourced from Nigeria Police Force, Adamawa State Command. This

data was used to examine crime incidents across the Wards in the study area.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Background of the Internally Displaced Persons

The demographic characteristics of the respondents that were analyzed include gender, age, marital status and educational status. Table 2 shows the demographic characteristics of IDPs in the host community.

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of the IDPs

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	188	53.1
Female	166	46.9
Total	354	100.0
Age		
20-29	85	24.0
30-39	g98	27.7
40-49	90	25.4
50-59	66	18.6
60 and above	15	4.2
Total	354	100.0
Marital Status		
Single	97	27.4
Married	201	56.8
Widow	37	10.5
Widower	13	3.7
Divorce	6	1.7
Total	354	100.0
Edu. Qualification		
Primary	56	15.8
Secondary	199	56.2
Tertiary	99	28.0
Others	0.0	0.0
Total	354	100.0

Table 2 reveals the gender of the IDPs living within the host communities. The result revealed that 53.1% of the respondents living in the various host communities across the study area were males. This implies that the majority of the families had males as the heads of household and this is attributed to the culture of northern Nigeria where headship of family is always assigned to the male member of the family.

Table 2 also shows the age distribution of the respondents. Over 70% of the respondents were below the age of 50 which is an active age group that needs to be on farm since this displaced population came from agrarian communities. These able-bodied men and women who were supposed to be on the farm have been displaced to a town leaving arable agricultural land behind. The remaining (less than 30%) were the old men and women who mainly depend on the able active group of men and women that have been rubbed off their daily struggle by Boko-Haram, hence the possible

challenges of food security, and unemployment.

Table 2 further shows the marital status of the respondents. Table 2 shows that over 50% of the respondents were married while less than 30% were either widowed, widower or divorced. The remaining 20% were the singles. The higher percentage of widowed and widowers among the IDPs may be because a substantial number of either husbands or wives of the IDPs have been killed during the insurgency hence their presence in camp settings for assistance. Table 2 also shows that over 70% of the respondents had primary and secondary education. While less than 30% of the respondents had attained tertiary education. The higher percentage of low education among the respondents suggests that the IDPs may not be gainfully employed in good jobs which may lead to the inability to take care of their family and loved ones properly, hence the challenges of social vices (waywardness, prostitution and unwanted pregnancy) among their ward.

Spatial Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Study Area

The displaced IDPs in the study area had their common places of abode spread all over across the wards in the host communities. Tables 9, 10, and 11 show the distribution and common places of abode of IDPs in host communities from 2015-2023 across the wards in Greater Yola.

Table 3: Reason for IDPs choice of place of destination (IDPs in host communities)

	Frequency	**Percent**
Affordable Accommodation	88	24.8
Availability of Accommodation	124	35.0
Friends and Relatives	106	29.9
Others (For agriculture)	36	10.2
Total	354	100%

Table 3: Shows the reasons why the migrants (IDPs) choose their places of abode or residence. The table shows that over 59% of the IDPs in various host communities choose where they live based on the 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 the majority of the IDPs stay in the fringes of the town as their places of abode. 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. Friends and relatives accounted for less than 30% of the respondents. This implies that since the displacement was sudden, the IDPs could not all be accommodated in friends' and relatives' residences thereby becoming a burden to them. The displaced IDPs in the study area had their common places of abode either in the host communities or in camp-like settings. Tables 9, 10 and 11, show the common places of abode of IDPs in host communities from 2015-2023 across the wards in Greater Yola.

Table 3: The Distributions/Common Places of Abode and population of IDPs in the Study Area from January 2015- December 2017

S/No.	LGAs	Name of Ward	Jan-Dec. 2015	Jan-Dec. 2016	Jan-Dec 2017	Total
1	Girei	Dakri	1312	8796	4892	15000
2		Damare	39422	34893	27023	101338
3		Girei I	34154	39437	33657	107248
4		Modirei	34154	33888	24451	92493
5	Yola North	Ajiya	17437	4938	4603	26978
6		Alkalawa	8468	3623	574	12665
7		Dobeli	13016	6833	4766	24615
8		Gwadabawa	11454	6249	2969	20672
9		Jambutu	14900	20079	24100	59079
10		Karewa	11252	15527	14348	41127
11		Limawa	7871	3669	1991	13531
12		Luggere	16818	11080	6524	34422
13		Nassarawo	8169	3653	2410	14232
14		Rumde	8730	718	0	9448
15	Yola South	Yelwa	15760	8333	2852	26945
16		Adarawo	6779	8236	5976	20991
17		Bako	20055	8025	1910	29990
18		Bole-YoldePate	18068	19800	23678	61546
19		Makama A	3127	4604	5441	13172
20		Makama B	4025	6294	6294	16613
21		Mbamba	3758	6872	5294	15924
22		Mbamoi	16525	3371	2852	22748
23		Namtari	17548	104404	34168	156120
24		Toungo	3520	0	0	3520
		Total	336322	363322	240773	

Source: International Organization for Migration, 2015-2017

Table 3 Shows the distribution/Common places of abode of IDPs in the study area from January – December 2015-2017. A look at the table 9 shows that with the exception of Mbamba ward, most of the IDPs had their common places of abode in the settlement at the fringes of Greater Yola (Namtari, Damare, Modirie, Girei. Bole-Yolde Pate, Dakri and Jambutu respectively). The reason for the high number of IDPs in the above-mentioned wards may be due to the availability and affordability of accommodation since over 50% of the IDPs choose where they were residing due to availability and affordability of accommodation while the central part of the study area (Karewa, Dobeli, Gwadabawa, Makama A and B, and Bako) attracts fewer number of IDPs which may be due to non-availability and affordability of accommodation. Mbamba ward is part of the suburb of the study area but did not attract a high number of IDPs, because the Doctors Quarters located in Mbamba Ward which is the most developed part of the ward has costly accommodations and it is beyond the reach of the IDPs. Only the well-to-do among the IDPs could secure accommodation in the areas. This agrees with the work of Mberu *et al*. (2013),

which state that housing is usually a major concern for migrants in terms of finding available and affordable accommodation with good transport links and that major cities which are primary destinations for internal and international migrants offer different types of housing depending on affordability and availability. The situation here in the study area is not different from what has been observed by Mberu *et al*. (2013) Since availability and affordability play a role in IDPs' common places of abode, it is not a surprise to find Mbamba ward attract fewer IDPs during the course of the study Fig. 2.

Table 4: Distribution/Common Places of Abode and population of the IDPs Across the Wards in the Study Area from Jan 18-Dec 2020

S/No.	LGAs	Ward	Jan-Dec. 2018	Jan-Dec. 2019	Jan-Dec. 2020	Total
1	Girei	Dakri	7387	4935	4923	17245
2		Damare	22514	12914	12866	48294
3		Girei I	40910	35291	35252	111453
4		Modirei	24651	25133	25088	74872
5	Yola	Ajiya	4175	3712	3500	11387
6	North	Alkalawa	118	53	44	215
7		Dobeli	4641	4042	4004	12687
8		Gwadabawa	3388	3116	3006	9510
9		Jambutu	22395	21145	21105	64645
10		Karewa	12711	12246	12211	37168
11		Limawa	2701	2355	2315	7371
12		Luggere	5800	1835	1815	9450
13		Nassarawo	2271	5957	5927	14155
14		Rumde	249	621	612	1482
15		Yelwa	2589	2408	2401	7398
16	Yola	Adarawo	5324	1033	1014	7371
17	South	Bako	1182	0	0	1182
18		Bole-YoldePate	36214	58195	57373	151782
19		Makama A	4556	8657	8637	21850
20		Makama B	5918	4422	4349	14689
21		Mbamba	4270	2770	2732	9772
22		Mbamoi	2161	1111	1095	4367
23		Namtari	51941	37444	37112	126497
24		Tongo	0	0	0	0
		Total	268066	249395	247381	764842

Source: International Organization for Migration, 2018-2020

Table 4 shows the distribution/common places of abode of IDPs across the Wards in the Study area from January 2018 to December 2020. 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 except Mbamba Ward which have a smaller population of IDPs compared to the other fringes of the study area, all other parts of the study area have a high population of IDPs in the study area. The reason for the low population of IDPs in other parts of the

study area compared to the other parts is due to availability and affordability of accommodation which was the same reason in 2015, 2016, 2017 as can be seen in the previous discussions. Agricultural purposes and friends and relatives were also some of the reasons for the distributions/common places of abode of the IDPs since over 30% of the IDPs thought 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%).

Table 5: Show the Distribution/Common Places of Abode of the IDPs Across the Wards in the Study Area from Jan 21-Dec 2023

S/No.	LGAs	Ward	Jan-Dec. 2021	Jan-Dec. 2022	Jan-Dec. 2023	Total
1	Girei	Dakri	4918	4868	48781	58567
2		Damare	12846	12822	12822	38490
3		Girei I	35232	26232	26232	87696
4		Modirei	25058	25051	23051	73160
5	Yola	Ajiya	3490	3490	3490	10470
6	North	Alkalawa	44	44	44	132
7		Dobeli	3994	3994	3994	11982
8		Gwadabawa	2806	2806	2806	8418
9		Jambutu	20985	20985	20985	62955
10		Karewa	12191	12182	12182	36555
11		Limawa	2305	2225	2225	6755
12		Luggere	1813	1813	1813	5439
13		Nassarawo	5905	5905	5905	17715
14		Rumde	609	609	609	1827
15		Yelwa	2400	2400	2400	7200
16	Yola	Adarawo	1002	1002	1002	3006
17	South	Bako	0	0	0	0
18		Bole-YoldePate	76034	55656	55656	187346
19		Makama A	3854	633	633	5120
20		Makama B	5311	840	840	6991
21		Mbamba	3335	1114	1114	5563
22		Mbamoi	1334	89	89	1512
23		Namtari	48172	22500	22500	93172
24		Tongo	0	0	0	0
		Total	273638	207260	249173	730071

Source: International Organization for Migration, 2021-2023

Table 5 shows the distribution/ common places of abode of IDPs across the wards in the Study area from January 2021to December 2023. The table shows that the distribution and preferred places of abode of IDPs in January 2021 to December 2023 were still on the fringes of the study area, which was due to the availability and affordability of accommodations. However, Dobeli, and Dakri Wards which used to attract a high population of IDPs just like the other parts of the fringes of the study area now, has a 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. This is still in agreement with the work of Mberu *et al*. (2013), which state that housing is usually a major concern for migrants in terms of finding available and affordable accommodation with good transport links and that major cities which are primary destinations for internal and international migrants offer different types of housing depending on affordability and availability.

Spatial Distributions of Crime Hot Spot in the Study Area From 2015 to 2023

This section examines the area of crime hotspot in the study area. According to Nigerian Police Command Adamawa State (2023), the following are the areas of crimes hotspot in the study area.

1. Dobeli Ward
2. Moderei Ward (Vonoklang Gidin Tsamiya)
3. Wuro-Hausa
4. Bole-Yolde Pate Ward (Shagari Anguwan buro-Uba)
5. Girei I Ward (Girei Market and Sangere Futy)
6. Rumde Ward (Shinko)
7. Damare Ward (Liande)
8. Karewa (Barrack Road)
9. Jambutu
10. Namtare Ward (Sangere Kwanan-Waya)

Figure 2, 3, and 4 shows the spatial distribution of crime hotspot in relation to the number of IDPs in each ward in the study area. The figures show that all the areas of crime hotspot are all distributed in the fringes of the study area where there are high or large concentration of IDPs. This implies that there is a relationship of crime hotspot with concentration of IDPs in the study area. This agreed with the work of Abdulrahman and Zuwaira, (2016) that IDPs has not only caused more security challenges to constituted authority but to communities that hosted displaced population in that there are causing more threat than good to the host communities.

Relationship Between Internally Displace persons and Areas of Crime Hotspot in the Study Area

This section examines the relationship between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and areas of crimes hotspots in the study area to ascertain whether there was any relationship between areas of crime hotspot and the IDPs in the study area. Based on the list of crime hotspots given by the Nigerian Police Command, Adamawa State Chapter, the area of crimes hotspot is located in the fringes or suburbs of the study area where the IDPs are found in large numbers. Fig. 2 shows the distributions of the IDPs in 2015-2017 in the study area. The figure shows that with the exception of Mbamba Ward, majority of the displaced IDPs are all located in the fringes of the study area and the areas of crime hotspots are all located in the fringes of the study area where there are majority of IDPs. This implies that there is a relationship between the crime hotspot and IDPs in the study area in that the areas of crime hotspots are all located in the area where there more numbers of IDPs. This implies that the arrival of these internally displaced persons in the study area has relationship with increase in crimes in the study area in the year under review. This is in agreement with work of UNCHR (2021), who carried out a study on the relationship between migrants and crime in Brazil and found out that there was increased in the use of Drugs and Crime in Brazil in the year under review

due to influx of Venezuela refugees in the area and that places Brazil to be ranked among the top twenty countries with the highest intentional crime rate. Akbulut-Yuksel *et al*. (2022) and Dehos (2021) also examine the relationship between refugees and crime in Turkiye and found that the influx of migrants has brought about increase in the crime committed in the area in that the influx of refugees between 2012 and 2016 generated an additional 75,000 to 150,000 crimes per year of crimes committed in the area. The reason why Mbamba Ward has not attracted high number of internally displaced persons is that the area has a costly accommodation which is not affordable by the IDPs and consequently it is not part of crime hotspot in the area. Fig. 2 shows the visual presentation of the number of IDPs in each ward and the areas of crime hotspot in the study area.

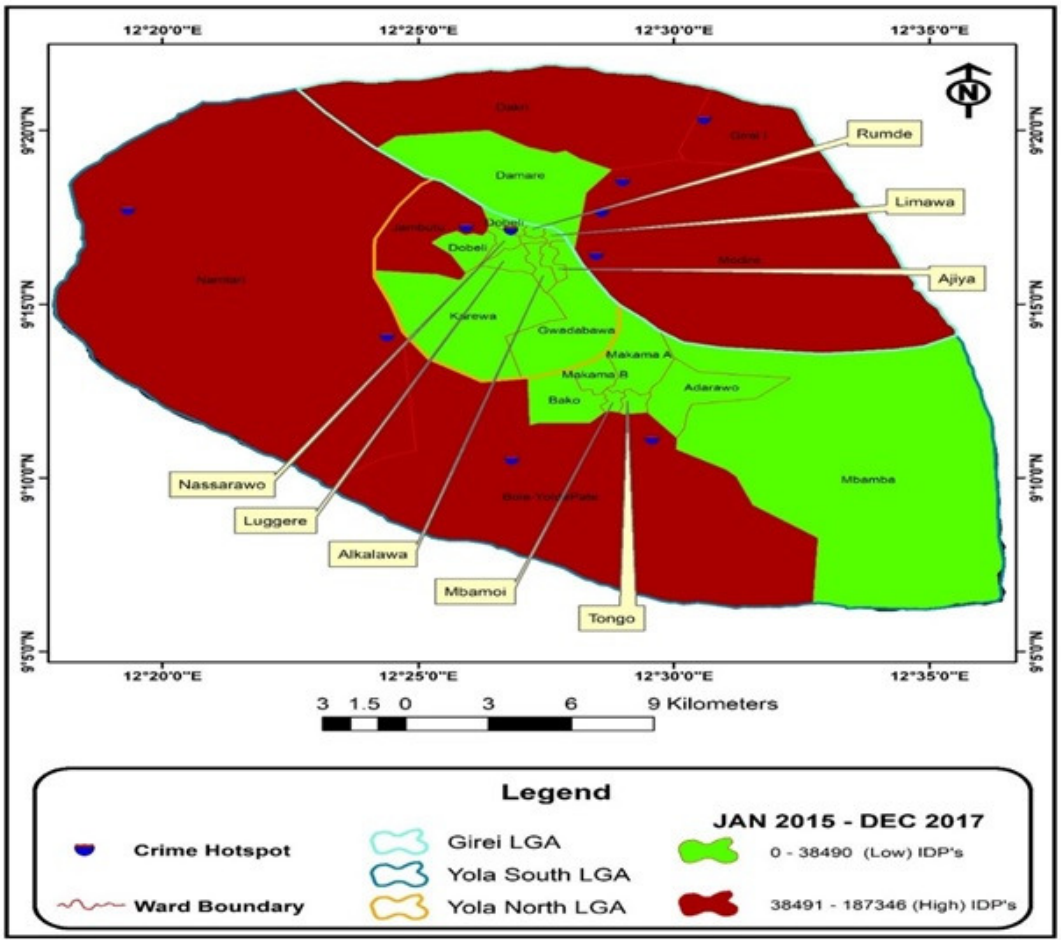


Fig. 2: Distribution/ Common Places of Abode of IDPs and areas of crime hotspot in the Study Area from January 2015- December 2017

Source: International Organization for Migration and Nigerian Police, Adamawa State Command, (2015-2017)

Fig 3 also shows the distributions/common places of abode of IDPs from January 2018- December 2020. The figures also show the area of crime hotspot in the study area from January 2018- December 2020 in the study area. Just like in 2015-2017, the majority of the IDPs still had fringes of the study area as

their common places of abode and the areas of crime hotspot are still located in fringes of the study with the exception of Mbamba. The reason for this just like in the previous discussion is that Mbamba has a costly accommodation which is not affordable by the IDPs and areas of crime hotspot are not located in the area due to low presence of the IDPs. Fig. 3 shows the visual presentation of the number of IDPs in each ward and the areas of crime hotspot in the study area.

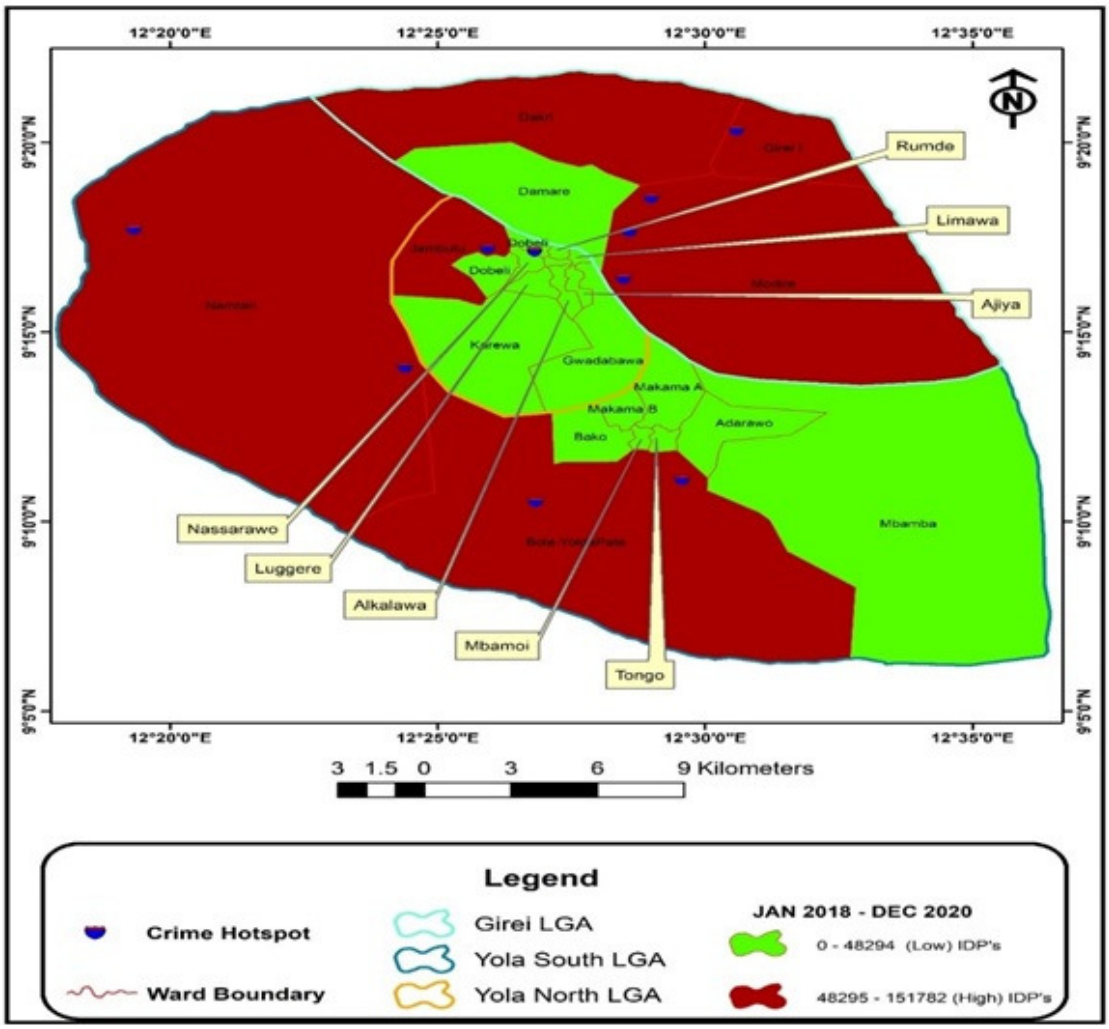


Fig. 3: Distribution/ Common Places of Abode of IDPs and areas of crime hotspot in the Study Area from January 2018- December 2020

Source: International Organization for Migration and Nigerian Police, Adamawa State Command, (2018-2020)

Fig.4 also show the spatial distributions/common places of abode of the IDPs and areas of crime hotspot from January 2021-December 2023. The figure shows that the distribution/common places of abode of the IDPs and crime hotspot is still the fringes of the study area. This implies that the more number of IDPs in a particular ward, the more number of crime being committed in the area. This is because, all the areas of crime hotspot in the area are majorly the areas that has high

number of IDPs. Fig.4. also show the visual presentation of common places of abode of the IDPs and areas of crime hotspot from January 2021-December 2023.

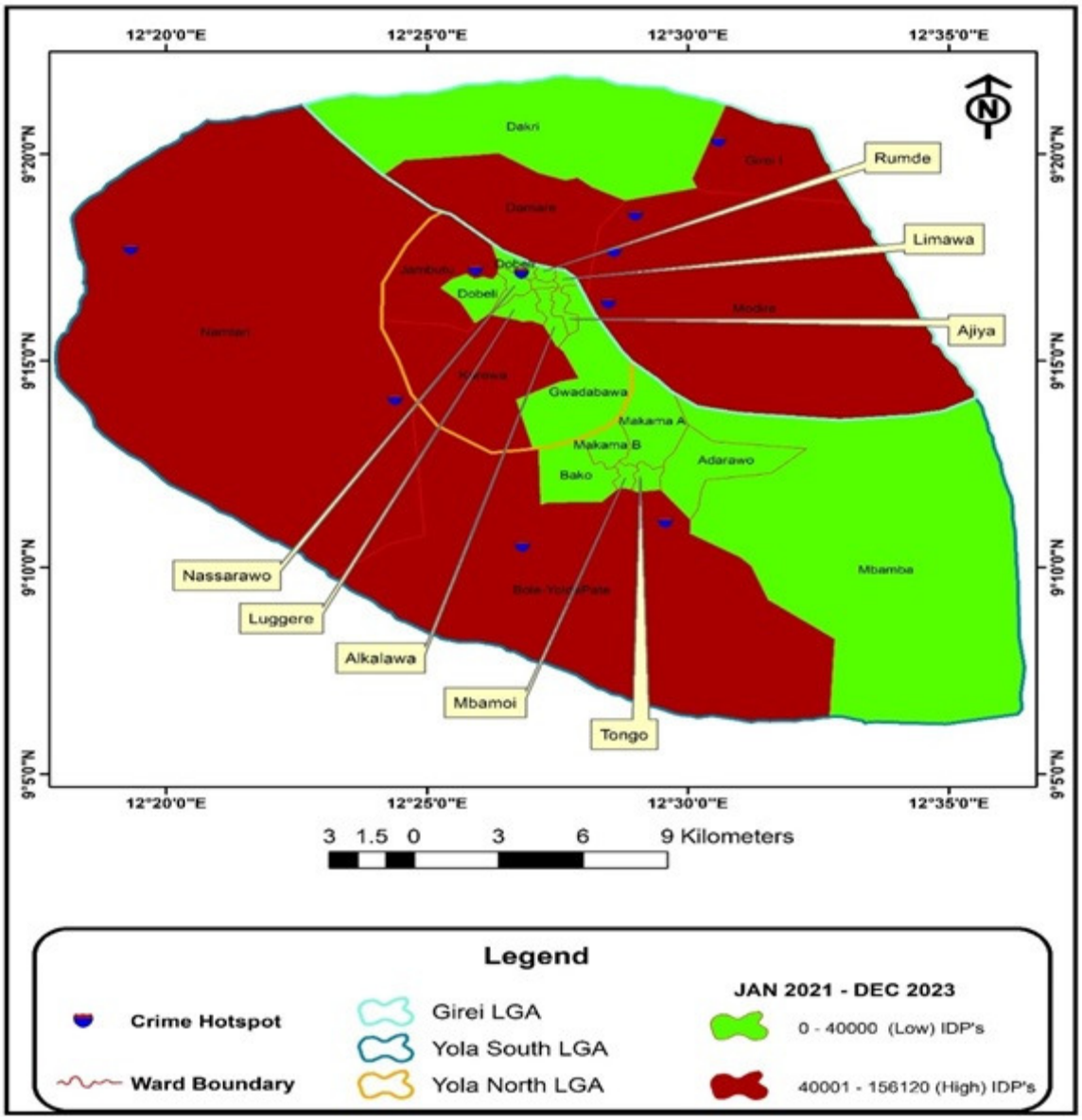


Fig. 4: Distribution/ Common Places of Abode of IDPs and areas of crime hotspot in the Study Area from January 2021- December 2023

Source: International Organization for Migration and Nigerian Police, Adamawa State Command, (2021-2023)

Conclusion

The study examined the Effects of Insurgency Induced Internal Displacement on crime in Greater Yola. The study revealed that the common places of abode of the IDPs in Greater Yola were the fringes of the study area. The study concludes that area of crime hotspot in the study area are Dobeli Ward, Moderei Ward (Vonoklang Gidin

Tsamiya), Wuro-Hausa, Bole-Yolde Pate Ward (Shagari Anguwan buro-Ubanga), Girei I Ward (Girei Market and Sangere Futy), Rumde Ward (Shinko), Damare Ward (Liande), Karewa (Barrack Road), Jambutu ward and Namtare Ward (Sangere Kwanan-Waya) which are majorly the fringes of the study area. The areas of crime hotspot in the study area are found majorly around areas where there are large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Recommendations

Based on the results of the findings, the following recommendations are put forward;

1. Government should beef up security in the displaced LGAs to enable the IDPs return to their LGAs of origin and in the host community to reduce the rate of crimes that are taking place in the study area.
2. Government and philanthropist should provide support and resources to the IDPs including access to education, health care, economic opportunities, counselling and job training.
3. Government should ensure that IDPs gets access to Justice as well as to prosecute any IDP that involved in criminal activities.

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