

Analysis of the Effects of Forced Migration on Employment in Greater Yola Area, Adamawa State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines Forced Migration and its Effects on Employment in Greater Yola Area. Primary sources of data that were used for the study include questionnaire and interview schedule. While the secondary sources of data include data from Primary Health Care Department of Yola South, Yola North and Girei LGAs on house numbering in Greater Yola area and data from International Organization for Migration on the number of IDPs in host communities and in camp. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics (tables, graph and percentage). The result obtained showed that majority of the displaced population (70%) have lost their job to the insurgency hence their influx into the study area has brought about increase in the competition of both skilled and unskilled labour in the study area. The study recommended that Government should diversify the economy to engage both the literate and illiterate youths since majority of them have lost their businesses to the insurgency

Keywords: Greater Yola, employment, forced migration, IDPs

Introduction

Migration and mobility continue to attract much interest and growing concern. The 2013 United Nations (UN) World Population Policies Report states that "among 185 countries with available data in 2013, 80 percent of governments had policies to lower rural to urban migration, an increase from 38 percent in 1996" (United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2013). Migration incorporates all kinds of movement of people from one place to another. It may take place within a particular geographical boundary of a country and then beyond its boundaries. The rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of the developing countries. There are various reasons for migration and types of migration may vary from country to country. Rural-urban migration is the most crucial form of internal migration in any country, region, or area. It poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban areas, even though there are benefits derived from it too (Islam, 1999).

Over many years, experience has shown that conflict and disasters often drive large-scale sudden displacements of rural populations to cities and towns. This trend has increased considerably in recent years as more and more refugees and internally displaced people migrate to cities and towns during and after conflict, seeking protection or to reduce their visibility. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR, 2016) Policy on Refugee Protection and Solutions in Urban Areas is a reflection of these changing trends. Displacement places extra stress on urban services and resources with forced migrants and existing urban dwellers sharing densely populated and poorly serviced environments. Increased competition and conflict between communities over limited urban resources such as land and water may further exacerbate the potential for urban crises (Tibajuka, 2010).

In North Eastern Nigeria, the driver of displacement in recent years has been the Boko Haram insurgency. 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.

Adamawa State being one of the States in the North East has experienced forced migration in recent years, in that the whole Northern parts and some parts of the central senatorial areas of the State were displaced by Boko Haram in 2014. The affected Local Governments include Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Maiha, Hong, Gombi and Song Local Government Areas. The displaced persons from these Local Governments mostly fled to Yola for safety. People from other neighbouring Local Governments of Borno State also fled to Yola as their nearest place of refuge. On getting to Yola, these displaced populations needed food, shelter, and skilled or unskilled labour to survive with their families. All these are expected to put pressure on the

available resources and jobs in the receiving area. It is against this background that this research is designed to examine the effects of forced migration on employment in Greater Yola Area, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

Materials and Methods

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The Study Area

The study area, lies between latitudes 9° 7" and 9° 19" N of the Equator and between longitudes 12° 17" and 12° 22" E of the Prime Meridian. It is made up of part of Yola which is the traditional seat of the paramount ruler (Lamido Adamawa) currently known as Yola South Local Government Area and Jimeta which make up 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 15 kilometers away from the State capital (Figure 1).

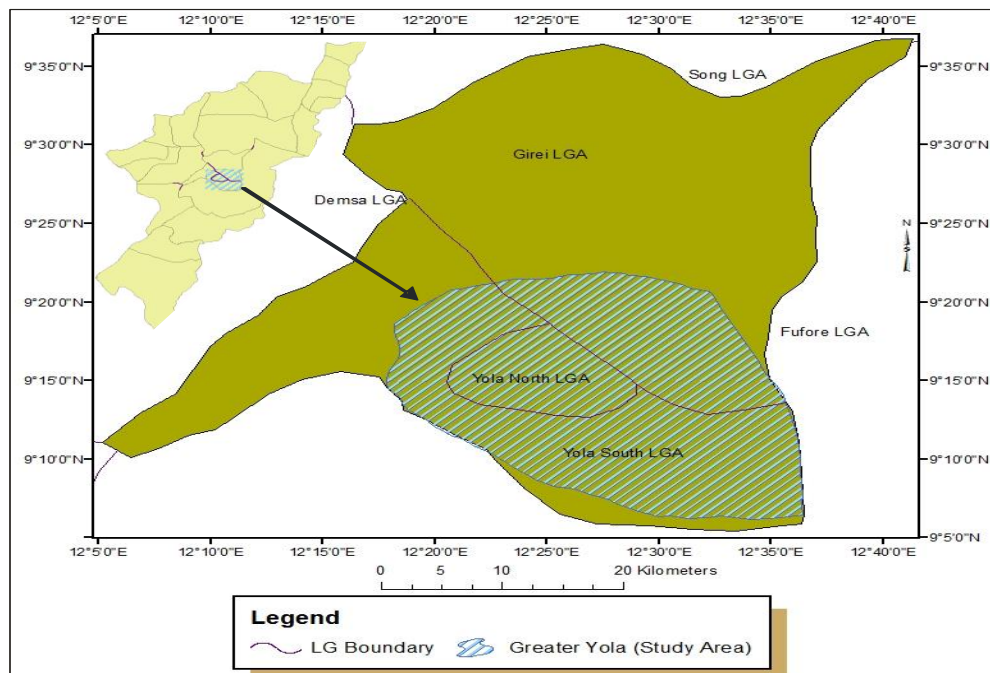


Figure 1: The Study Area

Types and Sources of Data

Primary Sources of data that were used for the study included observations and information on migrants from questionnaire administration. Such information

include bio-data of the respondents and data on employment. Secondary data were extracted from published and unpublished materials especially documents from the National Population Commission

(NPC), and Primary HealthCare (PHC) of house numbering lists in Yola, Jimeta and Girei Local Governments Areas respectively (Table 1.). Data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the number of IDPs in host communities and camps in the study area (Table 2) were also used.

Sampling and Sample Size

Table 1 shows the number of Wards, and number of households in each of the wards in Greater Yola. The questionnaire schedule for this study was administered to three (3) categories of respondents. Firstly, to the host community, secondly to IDPs living within the host community and thirdly, to registered IDPs living in camps. A total of 167,915 heads of households constitutes the population of the host community in greater Yola (Table 1.). The population of IDPs living in the host community is 8876 (Table 2) and the population of IDPs living in Camps is 1,299 (Table 3). This implies that a total of 178,090 heads of households constitute the population for the study.

Saunders *et al* (1997) is adopted to select the sample size for this study at 5% marginal error. They stated that sample size for any population may be decided using the Proportionality factor at 5% marginal error. According to them, for a population of one hundred thousand to one million (100001-1000000), a sample size of 386 will be sufficiently representative, allowing for a 5% margin of error. They went further by noting that 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. For a population of one thousand to two thousand (1001-2000), a sample size of 269 will be sufficiently representative, allowing a 5% marginal error respectively. Proportionately, 386 respondents were allocated to the three Local Government Areas according to their population sizes. The sample size

is proportionately allocated to each L.G.A using the equation

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

Where:

Q_i = The Number of samples allocated to each Local Government Area.

F = Population of each Local Government Area

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

N = (386) adopted sample size.

Therefore:

$$\text{Girei} = 16442/167915 \times 386 = 41 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Yola North} = 77683/167915 \times 386 = 178 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Yola South} = 73790/167915 \times 386 = 167 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Total} = 386$$

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 magnitude of forced migration into the study area since 2009, the direction and common places of abode of migrants in the study area and to examine the impact of migration on the migrants themselves and the implication of the forced migration for urbanization on Greater Yola using this formula to select their sample size proportionately:

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

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.

$$\text{Yola North} = 2504/8876 \times 354 = 100 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Girei} = 3185/8876 \times 357 = 127 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Yola South} = 3187/8876 \times 357 = 127 \text{ respondents}$$

$$\text{Total} = 354$$

Table 1: Local Government Areas, Wards, Number of Household in each Wards, Sample Size of Host-Communities, Number of IDPs household in each Ward and Sample size of IDPs Host-Communities in each Ward in Greater Yola.

L.G. As	Wards	Number of Communities households	Sample Size (N)	Number of households	Sample Size
Yola North	Ajiya	4294	10	194	8
	Alkalawa	4166	9	10	1
	Dobeli	6444	15	207	8
	Gwadabawa	3072	7	60	2
	Jambutu	15619	36	1009	41
	Karewa	18816	43	589	21
	Limawa	3420	8	86	3
	Luggere	7012	16	194	7
	Nassarawo	10426	24	64	2
	Rumde	1781	4	0	0
Girei	Yelwa	2633	6	91	7
	Modire	5156	12	664	27
	Damare	2703	7	748	30
	Dakri	2483	6	299	11
Yola South	Girei 1	7100	16	1474	59
	Bako	2697	6	54	2
	Bole Yolde	8245	19	949	38
	Pate				
	Makama A	7571	17	168	7
	Makama B	3287	8	142	6
	Mbamba	3892	9	155	6
	Namtari	36228	82	1461	58
	Adarawo	5817	13	178	7
	Mbamoi	1827	4	80	3
Toungo	3963	9	0	0	
Total	24	167,915	386	8876	354

Source: Primary health Care Department, Yola North and South and Girei Local Government Area, Household Enumeration (2017).

Proportionally, 269 respondents were allocated to the fifteen (15) IDP camps in the three Local Government Areas according to their population size using the formula:

$Q_i =$ The Number of respondents selected from each camp.

$F =$ Population of respondents in each camp.

$P =$ The Total population of respondents in all the camps.

$N =$ (269) adopted sample size. Below is how the number of the IDPs were selected from each camp.

Adapting Saunders et al., (1997) the desired sample size for the IDPs living in camps is 269 heads of households (Table 2.).

Table 2: Names of camps, Number of Heads of households and Sample size in each camp.

Site name	L.G.As	Ward	Number of Households	Sample Size
EYN Church Vunoclang	Gerei 1	Modire	24	5
Saint Theresa Cathedral	Yola North	Luggere	139	29
Dokitilla Wurocheke	Yola South	Adarawo	79	16
Hulere	Yola North	Jambutu	0	0
Kilbaje Extension	Yola South	Namtari	57	12
Sangere Dutse	Gerei	Gerei 1	21	4
Nana Villa	Gerei	Gerei 1	60	12
Wadai	Gerei	Damare	12	2
Unguwan Abuja	Gerei	Gerei 1	50	10
Chekamederi	Gerei	Gerei 1	99	20
Lowcost Quarters	Gerei	Gerei 1	44	9
Unguwan Kara	Gerei	Damare1	138	29
Rumde Alkali Gujibabu	Yola South	Bole Yolde Pate	26	5
Malkohi Camp	Yola South	Namtari	24	5
Malkohi Village	Yola South	Namtari	526	109
		Total	1299	269

Source: IOM, 2017

Methods of Data Collection & Analysis

Data on the effects of forced migration on employment (skilled and unskilled labour) on the inhabitants of Greater Yola and the migrants was collected by the use of questionnaires administration to the inhabitants of the study area (Host community) as well as the migrants that is to IDPs in host Communities and IDPs in Camp settings to find out the rate of competition on skilled and unskilled labour on the inhabitant of the study area using the sample size for each Ward in Table 1 and 2 respectively. Descriptive statistical tool were the analytical tools used for the study. The descriptive tools include; tables, percentages, charts and graphs.

Sampling Method

Simple random sampling techniques were adopted to select the heads of households in the study area among the host communities and IDPs in Camps. The households were selected using the balloting method (crude method) using the Primary HealthCare numbering of houses in all the wards in the study area. All the houses in the study area have been numbered by the Primary Healthcare Departments of

the Local Governments. The total number of houses in each ward was used to determine the sample size assigned to every ward at random (Table 1).

To get information on the impact of forced migration on IDPs in host communities, a Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the first respondents 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. During an interaction with the first respondent, the respondents were asked to identify at least one other IDPs close to him to be interviewed until the target sample size was attained (Table 2).

Results and Discussion

Effects of Forced Migration on Employment in the Study Area

Table 3 shows the effects of the Boko-Haram insurgency on the socio-economic life of the inhabitants of Greater Yola. The table shows that over 90% of the inhabitants of the study area agreed

that the Boko-Haram insurgency has affected the socio-economic life of the inhabitants of the study area. Less than 10% of the respondents disagreed that the insurgency did not affect the socio-economic life of the inhabitants of the study area. This is because as new migrants arrive in an area they come with their

cultural differences, norms and beliefs to the host community thereby impacting it on the culture of the host community. Also, as the new migrants arrive, the job to survive in their new area becomes a problem thereby impacting the available jobs in the host communities.

Table 3: Effects of Boko-Haram Attacks on Socio-economic Life of the Inhabitant of Greater Yola

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagreed	1	0.3
Disagreed	2	0.5
Neither Agreed or Disagreed	23	6.0
Agreed	191	49.5
Strongly Agreed	169	43.8
Total	386	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Effects of Forced Migration on Skilled and Unskilled Labour in the Study Area

Table 4 shows the perception of the inhabitants of the study area on the effects of forced migration on skilled and unskilled labour in the study area. The table shows that over 70% of the respondents were of the opinion that the Boko-Haram insurgency had effects on skilled and unskilled labour in the study area. According to the respondents, the inhabitants of the study area had experienced a lot of challenges in getting available skilled and unskilled labour due to the high numbers of IDPs that have migrated into the area. Less than 30% of the respondents either strongly disagreed, disagreed or neither agreed or disagreed that the Boko-Haram insurgency had effects on skilled and unskilled labour availability in

the study area. The reason for insurgency or Boko-Haram having an effect on skilled and unskilled labour in the study area is that the displaced population having left their sources of livelihood to the insurgency need a new job for their sustenance in their new place of residence. According to (Crighton, 2013 and Morales, 2016), when IDPs flee, they often have to leave their livelihoods behind, which results in lost income. Their arrival in host areas also has consequences for local labour markets, disrupting wage levels and increasing unemployment rates and the need for social protection and their first expectation after displacement is to secure a meaningful job for their immediate sustenance while they seek more sustainable opportunities.

Table 4: Effect of Forced Migration on Skilled and Unskilled Labour in the Study Area

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagreed	5	1.3
Disagreed	15	3.9
Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	70	18.1
Agreed	128	33.2
Strongly Agreed	168	43.5
Total	386	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2019

Effects of Forced Migration on Source of Livelihood (IDPs in the host community)

This section analyses the effect of forced migration on the occupation of the migrants, their new source of income and occupation. Table 5 shows the occupation of the IDPs in the host community before displacement. The table shows that over 60% of the IDPs were into farming and business as occupations.

Less than 40% of the IDPs were into government work, okada, or labouring jobs. Northern parts of Adamawa State being an agrarian community are mostly dominated by agricultural activities, even those that were into other forms of business and other jobs are being supported by agriculture. Table 5 shows the cross-tabulation between educational qualifications and the occupations of the IDPs.

Table 5: Occupation of IDPs before Displacement (IDPs in the host community)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Farmer	129	36.4
	Business	104	29.4
	Civil Servants	80	22.6
	Others	41	11.6
	Total	354	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 6: Effects of displacement on previous occupations of the IDPs (IDPs in Host Communities).

Details	Frequency	Percentage
Destruction of business properties	18	16%
Lack of farmland to farm	72	62%
Loss of Customers & Lower demands	3	3%
No Capital to start all over	22	19%
Total	235	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 6 shows the effect of displacement on the IDPs' occupations. The table shows that over 60% of the IDPs whose work was affected were into agriculture (crop cultivation), and the remaining less than 40% of the IDPs were in one form of business or the other. The major complaint or the challenges the IDPs raise while here in Greater Yola is there is no farmland for them to farm which is why agriculture as their occupation is greatly affected. Those who were into business had the challenges of capital to start the business since they had lost everything to Boko-

Haram and few of them that had something to start Loss of customers and low patronage of their goods have been their challenges.

IDP occupations/sources of income were grossly affected by the displacement. Since their work was grossly affected, they now resorted to one form of lifestyle or the other to find source of living because man must eat to survive. Table 7 shows the current sources of income for the IDPs.

Table 7: Current Source of income for the IDPs in Host-Community

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Small Scale Businesses	24	19%
Petty Trade	45	35%
Labourer (Building & others)	12	9%

Family Help (Church & Mosque)	8	6%
Farming (Subsistence)	26	20%
Transportation (Keke Napep)	13	10%
Total	128	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 7 shows the current sources of income for the IDPs after displacement. The table shows that over 50% of the IDPs have resorted to business and petty trading. Less than 50% of the IDPs are getting their sustenance from labouring jobs, churches and mosques, and Keke Napep transportation among others. The shift in occupation by the IDPs from

agriculture which has been their major source of income and livelihood has become a threat to food security in Adamawa State and the Country at large in that before the displacement, a bag of maize that was sold at 3,000 Naira is presently sold at 20,000 Naira. This is indeed a great challenge to the country in terms of food security.

Table 8: Challenges Faced by the IDPs in Getting the Jobs (IDPs in Host Communities)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	163	46.0
No	157	44.4
Total	320	90.4
No Reply	34	9.6
Total	354	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 8 revealed that 46% of the migrants encountered serious challenges before getting their present jobs, while 44.4% did not encounter any serious challenges before getting their current job.

The table below categorizes the challenges encountered by the migrants before getting their current jobs.

Table 9: Challenges Encountered by IDPs in Host Communities in Getting the Job they are Presently Doing.

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Difficulty in Getting Start-up Capital	43	26%
Competition over job	18	12%
High Rent (Home and Farmland)	17	10%
Discrimination	28	17%
lack of trust	44	27%
Lack of Tools	13	8%
Total	163	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 9 shows the challenges encountered by the IDPs in the host community in getting the job/work they are presently doing after they were displaced from their hometowns. The table shows that 70% of the IDPs faced challenges of capital to start a new

business, lack of trust as they go daily in search of work and discrimination by employers as they go on searching for the job. The reason for the lack of capital for those that are into business is because they have lost all their capital to Boko-Haram. Some of

them managed to run with their life and hence a difficulty in getting capital to start a new business in their new place of residence by the IDPs. Lack of trust and discrimination also was a challenge encountered by the IDPs in getting the job/work they are presently doing. This is because the IDPs are new in the study area and as an employer, you don't just

give work either as a house girl/houseboy, salesgirl or boy or to any person you don't trust or are not familiar with. The remaining 30% encountered challenges ranging from the cost of renting farmland/shop, lack of tools, and competition over jobs among other factors.

Table 10: Effects of Displacement on the Income of IDPs (IDPs in Host Communities)

	Frequency	Percentage
Valid		
Yes	282	79.7
No	56	15.8
Total	338	95.5
No Reply	16	4.5
Total	354	100.0

Source: **Field Survey 2019**

Table 10 shows whether or not the forced displacement has affected the IDP's source of income. The table shows that over 70% of the IDP's sources of income were affected by the insurgency. While remaining less than 30% of the IDP's sources of income were not affected. The reason why some of the IDP's sources of income were not affected is that some of them are into government work and have a stable income whether in their home town or elsewhere in the world since they move with their

salaries anywhere they go. According to (World Bank 2017), the war in Syria has caused an economic disruption which was greater than those of physical damage. In the northeastern part of Nigeria, the Boko-Haram insurgency has caused serious economic losses to the inhabitants of the area more than physical destruction in that the majority of the IDPs have lost most of their sources of income to the insurgency.

Table 11: How Forced Migration Has Affected Migrant's Sources of Income (IDPs in Host Communities)

	Frequency	Percentage
Loss of Business	84	29.7
Loss of Properties	150	53.2
Loss of Jobs	36	12.7
Others	12	4.2.
Total	282	100.0

Source: **Field Survey 2019**

Table 11 shows ways forced migration has affected the sources of income of the IDPs in the host community. The table revealed that over 80% of the IDPs were of the opinion that forced displacement has affected their sources of income. The reasons for this are that during the displacement, businesses and properties were lost to Boko-haram insurgencies and these businesses and properties were what IDPs used as a source of income before the displacement. Less than 20% of the IDPs were of the opinion that the

displacement did not affect their sources of income. These could be some of the IDPs that were civil servants among them.

Effects of Forced Migration on Migrants Occupation and Source of Livelihood (IDPs in Camp)

This section examines the effects of displacement on the livelihood of the IDPs in Camps. Just like IDPs in host communities, IDPs in camps across the study

area also had their challenges which emanated from the displacement. Table 12 shows the previous

occupations of IDPs Camps

Table 12: Previous Occupation of the Migrants

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Farmer	85	31.6
	Business	98	36.4
	Civil Servant	37	13.8
	Others	39	14.5
	Total	259	96.3
	No Reply	10	3.7
Total		269	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 12 shows the occupations of the IDPs in camps before displacement. The table shows that over 60% of the IDPs were into business and farming as occupations. Less than 40% of the IDPs were into Government work and other forms of private work e.g. teaching in private schools and other forms of private works. Northern Adamawa is an agrarian community Even those who profess to be into business and other forms of work are just into it as a

profession but the backbone of their sources of livelihood is still agriculture as there is no civil-servant that an indigene or even those who are not an indigene in the Northern part of the State that is not into agriculture. Displacing the entire region by the Boko-haram insurgency means robbing the State of agricultural productivity and hence challenges of food supply in the state.

Table 13: Crosstab Educational Qualification and Occupation of the Respondents before Displacement (IDPs in Camps)

		What was your occupation before your movement to Yola?				Total
		Farmer	Business	Civil Servant	Others	
Educational Qualification	Primary	28	28	5	14	75
	Secondary	42	52	14	18	126
	Tertiary	6	10	17	5	38
	Others	9	8	1	2	20
	Total	85	98	37	40	259

Source: Field survey, 2019

Table 13 shows the cross tabulation of the educational qualification of the respondents and their occupation before displacement. The table shows that even before displacement, the majority of the IDPs who were into farming and business were those who had primary and secondary education and only a few of them who had tertiary education were into government jobs, hence educational qualification of the respondents has played a significant role in the type of occupation involved by the respondents. This

displacement has had effects on the occupations of the IDPs in camps as 69.5% (189) respondents were of the opinion that the displacement has affected their occupation and 39.5% (82) were of the opinion that the displacement did not have any effect on their occupation. The reason why displacement did not have any effect on their occupation was because these groups of IDPs were into government jobs and some of them that were into businesses were able to escape with their capital. Table 15 shows the effects

of the displacement on the previous occupation of the IDPs.

Table 14: How Forced Displacement Affected Migrants Occupations

Details	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of capital to start new business	14	15%
Long distance to farm	6	7%
Lack of Fertile Land to Farm Here	12	13%
Farming here is cost (Expensive Land)	34	37%
Loss of Business and Properties	26	28%
Total	92	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 14 shows how displacement has affected the works of the IDPs. The table shows that over 50% of the IDPs were of the opinion that lack of fertile land for crop cultivation, expensive land when acquiring for farming and long distance to their farm had been the major challenges experienced during their stay in the study area. The remaining less than 50% were of

the opinion that lack of capital to start a new business all over and loss of business properties due to the displacement were the challenges they are presently facing that is those that are into business. All these losses of work put together has great consequences on the economy of the State.

Table 15: Current Sources of Income (IDPs in camps)

Details	Sources of Income	Percentage
Assistance from church, relatives & others	12	10%
Petty Businesses	29	24%
Farming	22	17.5%
Labouring job	31	22.5
Commuters (Taxi & Keke Napep)	12	10%
Security	11	9%
Tailoring	6	5%
Total	121	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 15: shows the current sources of income for the IDPs in camps. The table shows that over 50% of the IDPs were into labouring jobs (building, truck pushing and farming), security jobs, commuters (Taxi, Keke Napep (tricycles), tailoring and assistance from churches, mosques, and relatives. Less than 50% of them have farming and business as their current sources of income even though the farming and the business are not in large quantities due to inadequacy of farmland, the expensive nature of land when renting for agriculture, long journey to

their farms and lack of capital to start their business all over.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study has revealed that forced displacement has robbed the IDPs of their previous employment in that they have lost everything to Boko-Haram in their hometown and presently, they are facing challenges of getting new job due to lack of capital to start their businesses all over, high amount to rent farmland and new environment.

Recommendations

The study recommend that government should diversify the economy to employ both the literate and illiterate youths, provide capital to those that have lost their capital to Boko-Haram and agricultural credit to farmers since majority of the migrants came from agrarian communities.

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