



EVALUATING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONS IN KADUNA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The constraints faced by IDPs were many ranging from inadequate housing, poor medical health care, hazardous work, vulnerability of women and children to trafficking and sexual exploitation, discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class or gender as well as break in social relations. The aim of the study was to assess the nature of internal displacement in terms of causes and consequences of the internally displaced persons in Kaduna State. The sample population was drawn from the three senatorial zones. Purposive/availability sampling was used in selecting the settlements. The results had shown movement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from one local government to another and from neighboring states into the study area. The study also revealed that the level of integration between the IDPs and the host communities is higher in rural areas as a result of the small size of the settlements which allows easier cohesion between the communities. The study recommended for public awareness on the large number of IDPs presence in the society and the need to empower them. The virtue of tolerance and forgiveness should be encouraged among the people to strengthen mutual co-existence in the society.

Keywords: Consequences, Communities Displacement, Internal and Sources

INTRODUCTION

The constraints faced by IDPs were many ranging from inadequate housing, poor medical health care, hazardous work, vulnerability of women and children to trafficking and sexual exploitation, discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class or gender as well as break in social relations (Jain, 2005). Even though, large scale displacement are induced by armed conflicts and grave human right violations, but the role of other political, economic, environmental or social determinants of internal displacement are still unresolved (IDMC, 2015).

In West Africa, the major challenges faced by the IDPs are effects of armed conflicts, generalized violence and human rights violations on the most vulnerable IDPs: women, children, and older persons. Pastoralists IDPs fleeing to other areas faced an increased stress on rangeland, resulting in conflicts over access to grazing land (Mathias and Krisztina, 2009). Assessing the vulnerability of the IDPs in West Africa is difficult because most of them are masked in the society, living with relations and friends. This renders the identification of the displaced and assessment of their needs (Arun, 2009; Solomon, 2010; Fayomi, 2014). The International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2014) reported that about 1.5 million people were displaced in Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the spatial nature of communal, political and ethno-religious conflicts has been threatening the peaceful existence of the country as a unified political entity and producing large number of IDP's in the country. They are spatial because they cover wide range of issues and area. They are temporal because they are associated with events such as election issues, tribal, religion or resources (Munirul, 2000; Yahaya Imaji and Tijjani, 2015). John (1997), Ibeanu (1998), Opukri and Ibaba (2008), Tajudeen and Adebayo (2013), Alimba (2014) and Fayomi (2014), discussed the various causes of internal displacement in Nigeria. These studies further highlighted that, colonial policies, politics, greed, inequality, corruption, injustice and poor leadership are the

possible genesis of spatial communal and ethno-religious conflicts which produced unmanageable proportion of internally displaced persons in the north and other parts of the country.

Sarah (2008), Oluwoselu, Abaobi and Uzoechina (2015) investigated the legal and security implications of massive displacement, without paying adequate attention to the plight of the internally displaced persons. Arun (2009) and other related research dealt into vulnerability of women and children in displacement. The study conducted by Yahya, Imaji and Tijjani (2015) on both the factors responsible for the internal displacement in the North-East and the challenges of health care service delivery. Empirical studies on displaced persons as a result of resettlement schemes across the country had indicated mixed and unfavorable outcome, ranging from landlessness, loss of source of income, and inadequate infrastructures in the new sites.

Gambo and Omirin, (2012) observed that whereas internally displaced persons may be uprooted from their homes for the same reasons as refugees, they often do not receive minimum food, shelter, medical care, protection because they remain under the jurisdiction of governments which may be unwilling or unable to provide them with security and welfare or there may be no government at all. The UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR and Brookings, 2007) defined internally displaced persons as "persons who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of arm conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters and who are within the territory of their country".

Communal or ethno-religious conflicts are phenomena which results from differences in individuals or groups aspirations, values, or needs such as the quest for territorial self-determination, minority rights or access to central power (Joan *et al.*, 2012; Alimba, 2014). Jain (2005) and Andreas and Alexander (2007) noted that most contemporary intrastate conflicts, civil wars or communal violence are the result of

ethno-religious and political violence which resulted in the prevalence of mass internally displaced persons.

FORMULATION OF THE PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF THE STUDY

Having reviewed some of the related displacement models, Cornea's Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction (IRR) model addressed most of the variables in this study. The IRR model is therefore selected and adopted for this research. The first and third assumptions; landlessness and homelessness covered the second variable of spatial distribution of the internally displaced persons. Landlessness, joblessness and food insecurity addressed the issue of land acquisition. The

structural relationship between the independent variables and impoverishment risk of internally displaced persons and the result of the mediating variable can be conceptualized as a fairly general level in figure 1.0, as a two stage relationship. Sets of causal factors (independent variables) have impact on an outcome (dependent variables) impoverishment risk of the internally displaced persons. Burns, (1994) opined that mediating variables sometimes serve as impetus to impoverishment risk of the IDP's making it three stage relationships. Thus it is recognized that the spatial distribution and rate of impoverishment risk and adaptation strategy of IDP's is determine by independent variables and neglect by government and humanitarian agencies.

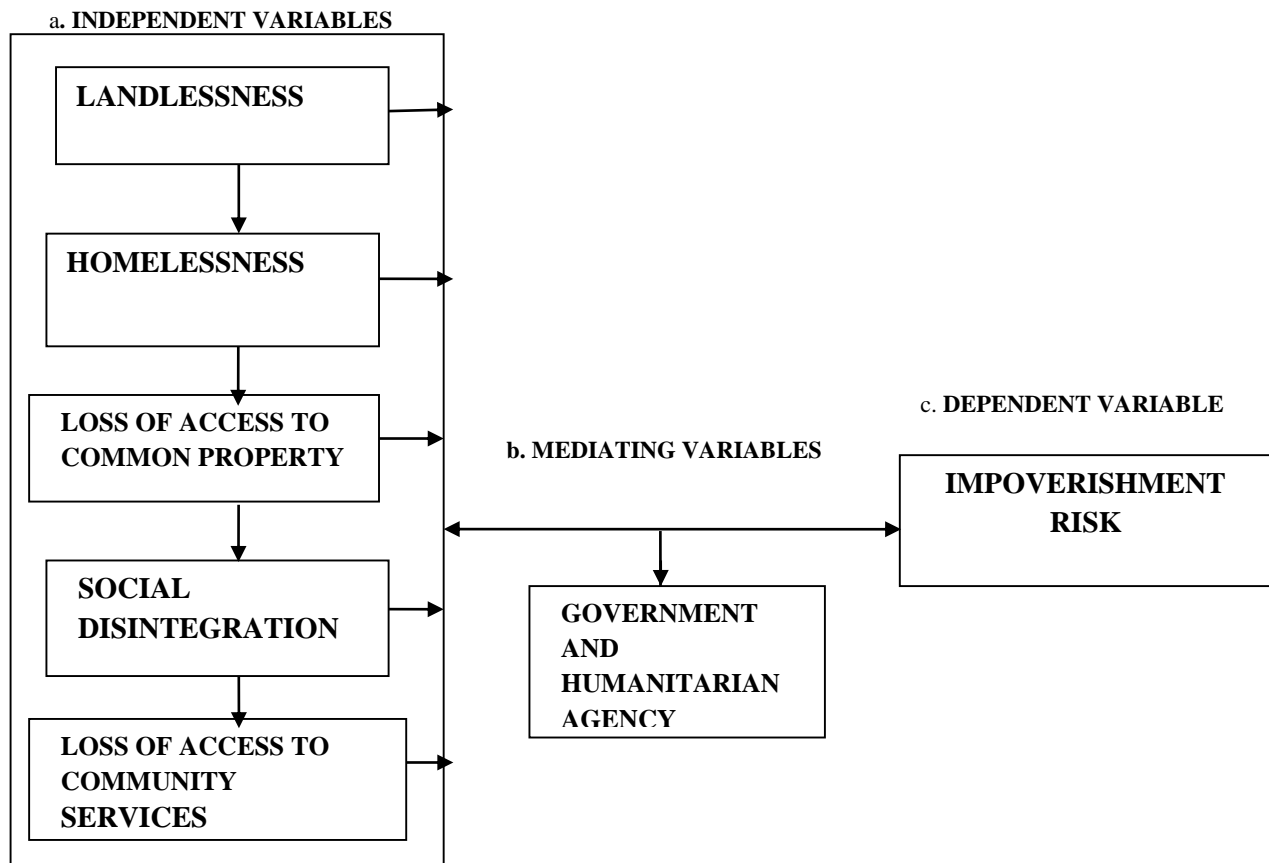


Figure 1: Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction Model for IDPs
Source: Adapted from Cornea, 2019

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional Survey design by using both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected through the questionnaire which was used to measure the variables. Questionnaire administration, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Semi-Structured Interview and In-depth Interview (IDI) was used in the collection of data.

Population and Sample

The target populations of the study are all the IDPs in the state. The IDPs are masked in many local government areas in the state. But large numbers of the internally displaced persons have relocated to relatively 'safe zones' in some local government areas. The local governments are; Igabi, Kachia, Kagarko, Lere, and Kaduna North. These local governments were purposively selected for this study because of their

relative 'safety' compare to the relative 'conflict' zones. The samples covered the following settlements; Sabon Birni, Mariri, Warsafiti and Maljeri from Lere local government; Jere, Kagarko, and Janjala from Kagarko local government; Ladugga settlement from Kachia local government; Mando, Barakallahu, Maraban Jos and Hayin Dan Mani from Igabi local government, Badarawa and Kyauta village from Kaduna North. These settlements were also purposively selected as a result of relative remoteness of some of the settlements where the IDPs reside in the state.

Sampling Technique

The table below shows the population distribution and sample size distribution of the study. The study adopted a Purposive sampling technique by dividing the population into three senatorial zones of the state (Southern senatorial zone, Central senatorial zone and Northern senatorial zone).

Table 1: Summary of Population and Sample Size

KADUNA STATE				
SENATORIAL ZONES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS	SETTLEMENTS	SAMPLE SIZE	TOTAL SAMPLE IN SENATORIAL ZONES
SOUTH SENATORIAL ZONE	Kagarko	Jere	60	215
		Janjala	45	
		Kagarko	50	
CENTRAL SENATORIAL ZONE	Kachia	Ladduga	60	25
		Mando	25	
NORTH SENATORIAL ZONE	Lere	Sabon birni	30	139
		Mariri	35	
		Maljiri	39	
		Warsapiti	35	
Total	3	4	9	379

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The population of internally displaced persons in Kaduna State at the period of the research was 7356 (SEMA/NEMA, 2020) which is the population size. The sample size of 379 internally displaced was selected.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data was analyzed using SPSS version 16 software and excel to generate frequency tables and charts. Data on Causes and consequences of displacement was analyzed from the responses extracted from the distributed questionnaire and focus group discussions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The result explained the various causes and consequences of internal displacement of population in Kaduna State. The phenomenon of displacement is a global issue but it is more

common in the developing countries. Its occurrence is the function of events which vary from one region to another (Falola, 2000; Bugomil, 2012; Ibrahim, 2016). Displacement of population in Kaduna state is the result of decades of ethno-religious and communal conflicts, political violence and recent cattle rustling and clashes between farmers and herders. The state became one of the focal points in the history of ethno-religious and political conflicts in Nigeria. It has been experiencing series of conflicts in terms of communal, ethnic, or ethno-religious even before the colonial era.

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS

The respondents in this study identified seven causes of displacement in the state (table 2). More than half (54.9 %) of the respondents were displaced by religious crisis. This is followed by a rare case of violence after an election (28.1%).

Table 2: Causes of Displacement

Causes	Frequency	%
Religion crisis	158	54.9
Election violence	81	28.1
Ethnic conflict	18	6.3
Lack of economic opportunity	13	4.5
Seizure of land	10	3.5
Communal conflict	7	2.4
Cattle rustling	1	.3
Total	288	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Violent Ethno-religious Conflict of 1992

The long struggle for resource and political control between the neighboring communities of Atyap and Hausa eventually led to violent ethno-religious conflicts 1992. Historically, the Atyap elites had been struggling for emancipation from political domination, control of land and business activities by the Hausa-Fulani in their ancestral land. The hard economic conditions of the 1980s led massive retrenchment in different public sectors, retirement in the military, swelling of school leaders and university graduates contributed to high unemployment. Atyap elites joined politics in the late 1980s with major political objectives of having their ethnic base chiefdoms free from Zazzau emirate and economic control of their resources which was dominated by the Hausa businessmen. Breaking the Hausa monopoly in business and transport sectors had been the main objective of Atyap elites. This was proved by the relocation of Zango market by Zango local government council Chairman in 1989. Relocation of the market was the genesis of a violent inter-ethnic clashes

between the Atyap and the Hausa on February 6th 1992. Many lives were lost, some survived as internally displaced and properties destroyed. Another violent armed conflict erupted again between the Hausa and Atyap on May 15, 1992 and over 1000 people were killed from both sides with the Hausa suffering heavy casualties. This crisis left several worship centres Mosques and Churches destroyed and thousands of people were internally displaced (Report of Zangon-Kataf market riot-1992). This conform with the earlier findings by Jain (2005) and Alimba (2014) that most contemporary intrastate conflicts, civil wars or communal violence are the result of ethno-religious and political violence.

Some respondent were of the view that it was a manipulation of religious sentiment to achieve political ambitions. This man from Mando explained that:

'We are displaced from Zonkwa as a result of the 2011 general election crisis. Trouble actually started at the wards during the collation of the results. But the crisis escalated after the results of the elections were announced. On Sunday

the injustice started with killings and destruction of properties. Our local Imam was killed with most of our parents and places of worships were burnt down. The father of one member of this FGD group was killed; my sisters' husband was also killed.' (Respondent).

Election Violence

Presidential election of April 2011 was the genesis of violent ethno-religious conflict leading to mass killings and displacement of people throughout the state. Campaign for both governorship and presidential elections were closely tied to ethnic and religious sentiments. The chanting of electioneering slogans such as "Nigeria and Kaduna for "Christ" to mean support for Jonathan at Federal level and Yakowa at state level and "Kaduna sai mai sallah", implying that the muslims will only accept a Muslims Governor further worsen the situation (SOKAMUDA, 2017).

Boko Haram Insurgency

Some other respondent opined that Boko Haram insurgency is the main cause of displacement of people from Borno (North- East). Frequent attacks and looting of properties instilled fears among the people forcing them to migrate to different parts of the country. Some of the internally displaced persons from Izge, Goza and Bama in Borno state live at Anguwan Dosa, Hayin Danmani, Barakallahu, and Kyauta within Kaduna metropolis. All the internally displaced persons from the North-East that participated in Focus Group Discussion agreed that Boko Haram insurgency was the main cause of their displacement. This respondent from Barakallahu explained that:

'We found ourselves being selectively targeted and killed by the Boko Haram. Afterwards they came for the whole village,

ransacked it killing and destroying properties, threatened that if the remaining people don't leave the town for them, they will be slaughtered on their return. We still remain, but when the insurgents came back to fulfill their threat on us by burning more houses and presenting real damages and killings. So we had to run for our lives. That was how we found ourselves here (Respondent).'

Cattle Rustling

Activities of cattle rustlers have become one of the major problems bedeviling Northern Nigeria and Kaduna State (Abubakar et al 2018). Some respondents were of the opinion that armed bandit and cattle rustling is a recent criminal phenomena resulting to large scale displacement of people in the rural areas of many local governments in the state. Local Governments such as Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Kajuru, Kachia, and Igabi local governments are victims of these frequent attacks. Many of our people were forced to migrate from the rural areas because of fear of attack from cattle rustlers or armed bandits. Threat to lives and properties instilled fear to farmers which forced some of us to abandon our farms.

Disintegration of Family and Loss of Kinships

Conflict induced displacement is often associated with violent attack on the victims leading to death, injuries and displacement of the survivors. Respondents indicated cases of family disintegration and missing of kinships. Table 3 revealed that family size of the respondents with five (5) and above members before displacement dropped from (48.6%) to (17%), while families with only 2-3 members rose from (23.6%) to (62.9%) after the displacement. This is a clear indication of change in the family size after the displacement.

Table 3: Family Size Before and After Displacement

Size of family	Before		After	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
2	24	8.3	88	3.6
3	44	15.3	93	32.3
4	80	27.8	58	20.1
5	94	32.6	27	9.4
Above 5	46	16.0	22	7.6
Total	288	100.0	288	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Cornea, (2000) opined that the consequences of development-induced displacement indicated disintegration of family members as a result of resettlement schemes. But in this case of conflict-induced displacement, the family members are disintegrated and their size reduced. The work of Jain (2005), Elizabeth and Rabecca, (2010) identified break in social relations and family disintegration but there was no reduction in the family size. This reduction in family size is the result of killing of some members and others are separated to different destinations. The result of Focus Group Discussion revealed that many of displaced persons lost their family members.

Loss of Human Capital

The demographic structure of the respondents displayed loss of human capital in the origin of displaced persons in terms of gender and age structure. Gender distribution of the displaced persons indicated that the males are the most affected. Table 8 has shown that more than two-third (70.1%) of the displaced persons are male. This contradicted earlier findings Jain (2005), Arun (2009), which identified female and children as the most vulnerable in displacement camps. The respondents in this study were masked into the host communities not in

displacement camp. The male segment of population structure is the most economically productive in the society. Their displacement will affect economic activities especially agricultural production in the rural areas.

Table 4: Gender Distribution of the Displaced Persons

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	202	70.1
Female	86	29.9
Total	288	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Loss of Homes

As a result of the conflict that led to their displacement, all the displaced persons abandon their settlements and farmlands. Respondents indicated that 33% are living in rented houses while 6.9% stay with relatives. The result of focus group discussion and semi structured interviews with the displaced persons in Kaduna metropolis virtually indicated that all the respondents did not own a house; with 60% living in rented houses and 40% stay with relatives or sympathizers.

Loss of Land

Land is the cultural space in which man is born and brought up and it also belongs to both the dead, living and yet to be

born generations. It serves as the foundation upon which peoples productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihood are constructed as stated in Cornea, 2019.

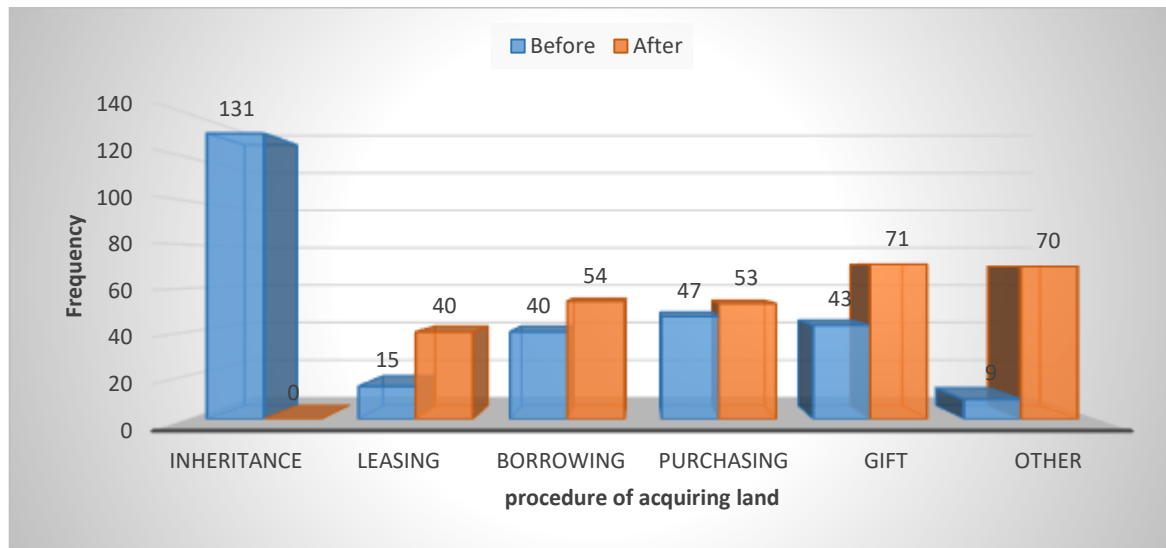


Figure 1: Procedures of Acquiring Land
Source: Field Survey, 2022

But figure 1 indicated that virtually all the internally displaced persons are landless. The respondents (46%) that acquired land through inheritance before the displacement became completely landless after being displaced. Participants in the focus group discussion expressed deep concern for being deprived of their lands. Most of them explained that they left all their belongings to escape death.

Loss of Assets

People displaced as a result of development-induced resettlement programme, have the opportunity of parking their assets and other personal belongings as part of their fundamental human rights. But in a conflict-induced displacement, the victims were forced to abandon their lands and all worldly belongings for their survival. Several assets were lost as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Assets lost as a result of Displacement (N=288)

Assets	Frequency	%
Foodstuff	204	70.8
Household materials	200	69.4
Livestock	167	58.0
Motorcycles	150	52.1
Cars	138	47.9
Bicycles	136	47.2
Others unspecified	117	40.6

Source: Field Survey, 2022

It is possible for the internally displaced persons to abandon all means of sustenance to escape death. Table 5 displayed losses of assets by the Respondents (70.8%) were forced to abandon their foodstuff, livestock and household materials. One of the focus group discussants from Mando revealed that the IDPs left all their belonging for safety of their lives.

Consequences of displacement

Displaced persons usually seek refuge in the nearest safety environment or may be rescued by the government or humanitarian agencies to displacement camps. The displaced persons in Kaduna state are basically found in two geographic locations; rural areas and urban centers. Severity of the consequences of displacement in this study is determined by the destination of the internally displaced persons.

CONCLUSION

The consequences of displacement in Kaduna State revealed a complete detachment of the affected people from physical and ecological environment of their ancestors, socio-cultural

and economic marginalization. This is a clear indication of impoverishment risks of the internally displaced persons in Kaduna state. In addition, the study revealed that conflict-induced displaced persons in Kaduna State, experienced loss of their kinships, man power and loss of assets without fair compensation. The level of integration of the IDPs into the host communities under study was generally high. This may be attributed to the common socio-cultural background of the communities especially in the rural destinations. Heterogeneity of the urban destinations couple with high cost of living made integration relatively low. Integration into the host community allowed access to farmlands, common property resources and community services especially enrollment into public schools and primary health care in the rural destinations. The study discovered that the challenges at the urban destinations had left most of the IDPs with engagement into hard labour as the major alternative means of survival.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Religious/community leaders should be involved in preventing frequent cases of ethno-religious conflicts. Religious and community leaders, general public and youth in particular should be made to understand the value of mutual co-existence in the society. Religious/ community leaders should inculcate the virtue of tolerance and forgiveness in the mind of their subjects to avoid constant reprisal after any ethnic or religious conflict. Finally, victims of these conflicts should be empowered and those interested in going back to their ancestral lands like victims of Boko Haram insurgency should be relocated back to their ancestral land. While victims of ethno-religious conflicts interested in resettlement should be resettled in a convenient and secured site with empowerment.

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