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Age Distribution Population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps in Gombi LGA of Adamawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract:

The study focused on internally displaced persons age distribution population with an aim of identifying age structure of Gombi local Government Area camps where Boko Haram Insurgency forcefully made people flee their communities to IDPs camps. This study was carried out in five (5) randomly selected camps out of twenty-three (23) existing ones, descriptive cross sectional study that employed quantitative method of data collection which consisted of a population of 704 person on camps. Secondary data were collected from International Organization for Migration (IOM) DTM Nigeria round 26 Dataset Baseline Assessment 2018 which were statistically presented in tabulated form, age pyramid and dependency ratio were observed. The result revealed high number of dependency population of age >1 to 17 and 60 above in collective sum than dependency population of age 18-59, high dependence ratio of 241% and a signal of productive fertility age structure. Even though, regression analysis conducted shows no relationship among those age distribution with the working population age at 95% (The p-value (0.852) > (α 0.05) level of significance). However, measures to control imbalance age distribution and dampen IDPs camps were proffered.

Keywords: Age Distribution, Boko Haram, Internal Displaced Persons, Adamawa State

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1. Introduction

The increase of instances of forced displacement is a global trend (Akeju, 2016). What then is IDP? Persons or groups of persons who have been forced, obliged to flee, 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. (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN OCHA], 2004) "Internal displacement is one of the greatest tragedies of our time and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are among the most vulnerable of the human family" (United Nations [UN] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2004). This is because the intensity of internal displacement, arising from different factors, which include violent conflicts, man-made and natural disasters, has become a global problem. In fact, in the past few years, reports of internal displacement have increased around the world, bringing about a change from large-scale refugee flows to amplified internal displacement. According to a 2014 estimate of the Geneva based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there are approximately 33.3 million displaced persons (excluding development-induced displacement) across the world, half of which are found in Africa. This suggests that about 15 million people are internally displaced in Africa, and, 9 of the 24 countries with the highest rate of displacement are African (Crisp 2012). In other words, Africa is the continent with the largest number of IDPs in the world. Also, recent studies have shown that sub-Saharan African countries are the richest in the distribution chart, hosting 10.4 million IDPs, with an increase of 7.5% between 2013 and 2014 (Ejiofor et al., 2017). There were 12.5 million IDPs in sub-Saharan Africa as of the end of 2013, which is over one-third of the world's total. Of this figure, Nigeria, accounting for about 3,300,000 IDPs as of March 2014, tops the list of the three countries with the largest population of IDPs in Africa, followed by Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, respectively (IDMC), while Cameroon records about 38, 215 IDPs. Nigeria has grappled with internal displacement and forced migration mostly due to conflict triggered by ethno-religious communal disputes, a civil war in 1967, and other man-made and natural disasters. Since 2013, the country has experienced an unprecedented amount of internal displacement due to the insurgency in the northeast. The country is currently placed as one of the top ten countries with the highest number of internally displaced persons due to conflict—more than in any other African country; ranking fifth with an estimated over 700,000 in 2015 alone (IDMC Africa Report, 2016).

Adamawa state is one the north-eastern states in Nigeria second-hardest hit with the insurgency after Borno State in the recent times, a large number of persons were displaced and were camped at various locations in the state. A total of 1,934,765 displaced persons, IDPs, are currently living in formal camps, host communities and satellite camps in liberated communities as a result of insurgency in North Eastern States of Borno, Yobe, Taraba, Gombe, Bauchi and Adamawa states. This was disclosed by the Yola Camp Coordinator, Saad Bello, who, on behalf of the Director General of NEMA, Muhammad Sani Sidi, took the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Samantha Power, round the

facilities at Malkohi IDP Camp in Yola, Adamawa State at the weekend. He said there were 32 formal camps in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States with a total of 189,783 IDPs. Borno has 19 camps with 150,858 IDPs; Yobe has 9 camps with 31,988 IDPs and Adamawa 4 camps with 6,937 IDPs, battling helplessly with insurgency perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist group. Boko Haram is predominant in the North Eastern part of Nigeria in states, most especially Adamawa state. They have in the last half a decade or so, become the most dangerous insurgent group that Nigerians have witnessed. Their central philosophy is "Western education is forbidden". They are known to devastatingly attack churches, mosques, schools, police stations and government, private and public owned facilities with a kind of guerrilla warfare tactics. The hazardous undertakings of Boko Haram insurgency have generated a huge upsurge of displacement in the North Eastern part of Nigeria.

People moved from their home or locations and became internal displaced persons, upon safe arrival at their new but temporary location, have basic needs such as reasonable shelter, food, potable water, healthcare, education, security, clothing, information, and among others. The structure of population on camps began to be transformed as time goes on, and age distribution represents one of the major changes associated with population. The Components of population size and the determinant of its momentum is the pattern of its age structure. This indicates the number of people in a particular age (Akeju, 2016). The component of Nigeria's population size is structured relative to the age components of the people in the nation. A close look at the nation's population age structure revealed that the aged whose age falls above 65+ took only 3% of the population while those in the 0-14 are 44% with those in 15- 64 sharing 53% of the population. The four age structure types relate the share of a population that comprises children and young adults under the age of 30 to the share of older adults above age 60. Countries with a very young age structure are those in which two-thirds or more of the population are younger than age 30. Those with a youthful age structure have begun the demographic transition but still have more than 60 percent of their population younger than age 30. A transitional age structure occurs when between 45 and 60 percent of the population comprises young people under age 30. Countries with a mature age structure have fertility rates at the replacement level of 2.1 children or less per woman; less than 45 percent of the country's population is under age 30, while up to one-quarter of the population comprises older adults above age 60. This is a signal that the proportion of those in the childbearing age is high while those aged with no hope of reproduction are low. An indication of high population momentum abounds as people respond to the national high fertility rate. A total number of people in any geographical location are affected by age distribution and this has to do with the internally displaced person, thus, the study is concerned of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Adamawa State.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The study adapted a theory of force migration that could be traced to the establishment of the League of Nations and its High Commissioner for Refugees in 1921 as a reaction to the large scale displacement caused by the 1917 Russian Revolution and the oppression of the Jews by the Nazis in Germany and with the dissolution of the League of Nations and the Second World War, over 30 million people were displaced hence the creation of the United Relief and Reconstruction Agency (UNRRA) in 1944 (Benz & Hasenclever, 2009). Forced migration theory entails the involuntary movement of people from their places of habitual residence as a result of events which are threatening to their lives or their safety (Benz & Hasenclever, 2009). Prior to the Cold War, trends in the number of people seeking political asylum from their countries were alarming not until the end of the Cold War that the trend took another perspective to include numbers of people seeking refuge in their own countries as a result of being displaced by one activity of the government or the other. It can be deduced that categories of person who are internally displaced include those displaced by armed conflict, natural disasters, environmental disasters as well as developmental projects. All these are the works or activities of the government. Forced migration increases fears of the inability of the government to control the state especially within the context of recent concerns about migration and security (Ejiofor et al., 2017). The forced migration theory tries to explain the dramatic increase of involuntary movement of people in the post- Cold War era and describes the harsh conditions in which these persons strive for a living.

The limitation of this theory is the inability of the theory to include the responsibility of the government as being obligatory in curbing the excesses of the forced migration either internally or externally. Nevertheless, in the context of this study, the theory of forced migration explains the involuntary movement of the people internally displaced most especially by Boko Haram insurgency within Adamawa state with a specific concentration in Gombi communities. People of those locations were forced to move out of their communities or forced to flee or face murder, kidnapping, living amongst violence, or sold as wives and slaves (Ejiofor et al., 2017). Violence is intensifying creating more IDPs with little to nothing left. Many villages have been burnt and residents shot or drowned. A resident described, "They burnt the whole village including farming tools and other source of livelihood. People are leaving the area in droves because of fear that their village could be targeted next" (IRIN 2014, 1). Several IDPs camps were established for safety and security from government. This agreed with the theory of force migration as experienced during Russian Revolution of 1917.

2.2. Reviewed Literature

Age distribution is a concept in demography for reasons demographic behaviour varies systematically with age, and population age are systematically connected with the population at subsequent ages (Walker, 2012). Population age distribution is a phenomenon is population transition. The transition can be divided into three main phases. In the first phase, when mortality falls but fertility remains high, the age distribution shifts towards younger ages as the share of

children(UN,2017) increases owing to the greater proportion of infants and children who survive through early childhood. In the second phase, fertility also begins to decline, reducing the number of children and youth as a proportion of the total population. Meanwhile, the proportion of adults in the prime ages for work and childbearing in the population begins to rise. During the third phase, if a lower level of fertility is maintained over many decades, the numbers of children, youth and working-age adults all decline as a proportion of the total, while the number and the proportion of older persons continues to rise. The number of children (from 0 to 14 years of age) and young people (from 15 to 24 years of age) in the world is projected to rise slightly in future decades, while declining as a share of the total population. The continued increase in the global number of children and youth is due mainly to the robust growth of these age segments in Africa, with Northern America and Oceania also contributing to the increase. In contrast to the expected slow growth in numbers of children and youth, the working-age population, from 25 to 64 years, is projected to increase from 3.6 billion in 2015 to 4.8 billion in 2050. Most of this increase is expected to occur in Africa (more than 653 million) and in Asia (more than 440 million). Africa's working-age population is expected to increase from 429 million in 2015 to just less than 1.1 billion in 2050. Consequently, Africa's share of the global population aged 25 to 64 is expected almost to double, from 12 per cent in 2015 to 23 per cent in 2050. Asia will continue to have the largest regional share of the working-age population, but this figure will drop from 62.5 per cent in 2015 to 57 per cent in 2050 (Sanderson and Scherbov, 2013)

The world's population aged 65 years or over (referred to as "older persons" or the "older population") is expected to increase 2.6-fold from 2015 to 2050, rising from 608 million to nearly 1.6 billion. About two thirds of this increase is expected to occur in Asia, where the number of older persons is projected to increase almost threefold, from 330 million in 2015 to 956 million in 2050. The component of Nigeria's population size is structured relatively to the age components of the people in the nation. A close look at the nation's population age structure revealed that the aged whose age falls above 65+ took only 3% of the population while those in the 0-14 are 44% with those in 15- 64 sharing 53% of the population. This is a signal that the proportion of those in the child bearing age is high while those aged with no hope of reproduction are low. An attainment of the dividend depends on the creation of jobs for the people in the working age proportion. Nigeria total dependency ratio as at 2014 is 89% with the youth dependency ratio being 84% with the aged taking 5%.

The four age structure types relate the share of a population that comprises children and young adults under the age of 30 to the share of older adults above age 60. Countries with a very young age structure are those in which two-thirds or more of the population are younger than age 30. Those with a youthful age structure have begun the demographic transition but still have more than 60 percent of their population younger than age 30. A transitional age structure occurs when between 45 and 60 percent of the population comprises young people under age 30.

3. Methodology

The study was conducted in Gombi LGA, one of the local government areas of Adamawa state in Nigeria, which has Latitude: 10° 10' 3.22" N and Longitude: 12° 44' 12.62" E and an area of 1,101km², with density of 179/km². There was a widely disputed result of the 2006 national population census put the population of Gombi local government area at 147,787, with 74,399 males and 73,388 females. Even though, projected 197,500 (NPC,2016) it is a local government area with ten (10) wards namely; Boga/Dingai, Duwa, Ga'anda, Garkida, Gadum, Gombi north, Gombi South, Guyaku, Tawa and Yang. Most of the people at Gombi are pleasant farmers.

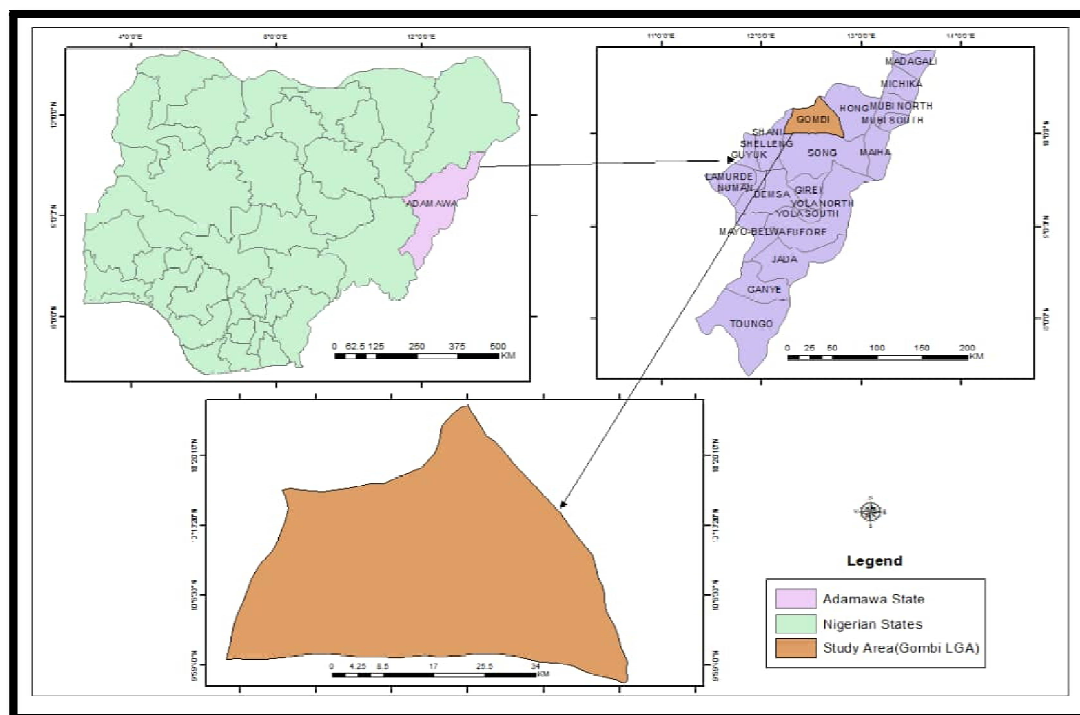


Figure 1: Map of Nigeria Showing Adamawa State and Gombi LGA (The Study Area)

This study is a descriptive cross sectional study that employed quantitative method of data collection. The study population consisted of 704 Internally Displaced Persons population who were camped in four locations in Gombi LGA. Five (5) camps out of twenty-three (23) camps were randomly selected that existed at the peak of Boko Haram insurgency. These were Wakil Mallam, Improved Private school, Aggwan Huji, Unguwan Faransa and Kwalamba camps.

Secondary data were collected from International Organization for Migration (IOM) DTM Nigeria round 26 Dataset Baseline Assessment 2018 which were statistically presented in tabulated form, Age pyramid, dependency ratio calculated using

$$DR = \frac{(\text{Popn Age } 0 - 17) + (\text{Popn Age } 60+)}{(\text{Popn Age } 18 - 59)} \times 100$$

Where; DR= Dependency Ratio

Popn age= Population age distribution of (0-17), (18-59) and (60+)

100 = Percentage

And an analysis of data was carried out using regression analysis on SPSS version 23.0, for male and female age distribution at IDP camps and result presented below.

4. Discussion and Result

It can be observed from table 1 that 51% of male respondents of Unguwan faransa have the highest percent compared with female gender with 49% while in all four locations of IDPs were dominated by female population with 54% against 46.1%, 58.3% against 43.6%, 52.6% against 7.4% and 56.2% against 43.5% respectively. The average mean of male was 66.2% low as against female of 74.6%. This disagrees with population of Gombi where male gender was higher than female population. However, most of the victims killed by Boko Haram were male that either force to join the group or killed.

Location	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Wakil Mallam	35	46.0	41	54.0
Improved Private School	61	43.6	79	56.4
Angwan Huji	90	47.4	100	52.6
Unguwan Faransa	105	51.0	101	49.0
Kwalamba	40	43.5	52	56.5
Total	331	100	373	100

Table 1: Respondents Gender in Selected IDP Camps
DTM (IOM, 2018)

Table 2 revealed at Wakil Mallam Ade 18-59 recorded 32.1% highest while age <1 have 12.7% as the lowest. Improved private School have age 18-59 with 32.9%, of age <1, followed by 27.3% of age 6-17, Unguwan Faransa 33.3% for age 18-59 and Kwalamba have 34.1% for 6-17%. these were highest percent in the five location of IDPs Camp while age < 1 has the lowest percent in almost all except in Angwan Huji where age 60> have 6.1% as lowest. By implication, the population of internally displaced persons in all the selected camps of Gombi have revealed the age distribution as working population or independent population dominated the IDPs camp whereas, dependent population of <1 to 17 age and 60> age were less apart from summing both <1 to 17 age and 60>. Although IDP camp provides food, shelter, health and sanitation for them but there could be high fertility rate as a result of productive or working population dominated these camps.

Age	Wakil Mallam		Improved Private School		Angwan Huji		Unguwan Faransa		Kwalamba	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Age < 1	21	12.7	16	11.4	19	14.4	11	8.1	9	6.8
Age 1 – 5	26	15.8	26	18.6	34	25.8	20	14.8	34	25.8
Age 6 – 17	39	23.6	32	22.9	36	27.3	38	28.1	45	34.1
Age 18 – 59	53	32.1	46	32.9	35	26.5	45	33.3	27	20.5
Age 60+	26	15.8	20	14.3	8	6.1	21	15.6	17	12.9
Total	165	100	140	100	132	100	135	100	132	100

Table 2: Ages of Respondents Base on locations
DTM (IOM, 2018)

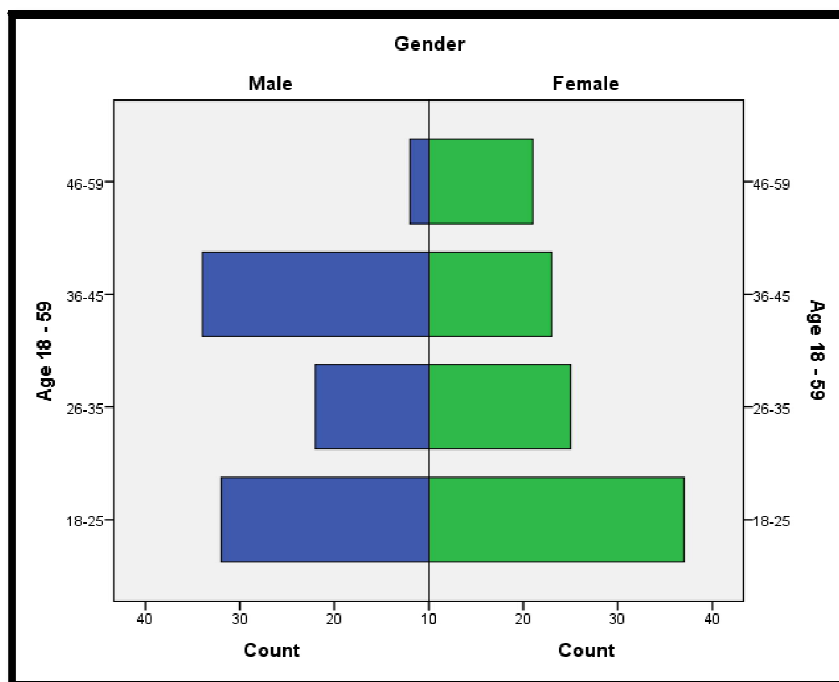


Figure 2: Age Pyramid of Internally Displaced Persons in Gombi LGA

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.136 ^a	.019	-.037	1.146	1.944

Table 3: Model Summary of Linear Regression Analysis
 a. Predictors: (Constant), Age 60+, Age 6 - 17, Age < 1, Age 1 - 5
 b. Dependent Variable: Age 18 - 59

The model summary shows a weak positive relationship between Predictors: (Constant), Age 60+, Age 6 - 17, Age 1 - 5, Age < 1 and Dependent Variable: Age 18 - 59 (R = +.136) and R² of 0.019 (1.9%). This means 1.9% of variation is caused by Predictors. Durbin-Watson calculated d-test statistic $d_{cal} = 1.944$; Decision: since $d_{cal} < 2$, there is a presence of positive autocorrelation in the model.

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.767	4	.442	.336	.852 ^b
	Residual	93.233	71	1.313		
	Total	95.000	75			

Table 4: Anova Result
 a. Dependent Variable: Age 18 - 59
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Age 60+, Age 6 - 17, Age < 1, Age 1 - 5

The p-value (0.852) > (α 0.05) level of significance shows there is no significant difference between Dependent Variable and Predictors. There was no relationship among age < 1, 1-17 of age and above 60 with age 18-59.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Insurgency of Boko Haram crises have affected Gombi LGA, creating an imbalance in age population distribution with high percentage in dependent population than independent population. Age >1 and 1-17 and also 60> dominated those internally displaced persons (IDPs) Camp. Although, independent age (Working population) has high number independently. Even though, independent age (Working population) by virtue of total population, age 18-59 have 206 independently which agreed with continued increase in the global number of children and youth is due mainly to the robust growth of these age segments in Africa. The dependent ratio shows a percentage of 241 at higher point and this is a signal that the proportion of those in the child bearing age is high while those aged with no hope of reproduction are low. An indication of high population impetus abounds as people respond to the state high fertility rate i.e. more baby would be born at those IDP camps and because most of internally displaced persons are not really involves any tangible economic, a rate of sexual activities tends to higher as more babies are born time and again.

A high recommendation of sexual education should done in all IDPs camps and encouraged the working population/productive population to use family or protective measure to reduce the rate of >1 age population. Social

welfare, donors and civil societies should contribute in ensuring maximum utilization and campaigns of having small family size. Furthermore, government/states with high internally displaced persons should not more concerned on managing IDPs with food, shelter, sanitation and water, health among others but fight against the root cause of having IDPs which is insecurities and also dispatched existing camps for a balance age distribution in communities. By this way, the government would also be rendering rehabilitation to the internally displaced persons in the country because there are sufficient resources to cater for and integrate these persons back into the society.

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