

Adaptive Strategies Of Rural Migrants In Urban Cities Of Jos-Plateau, North Central Nigeria

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Abstract: The Rural Migrants movement into urban centres in Jos-Plateau is at an alarming state. An investigation into the succinct issues of adaptive pattern explore by migrants to aid their stay has been the concern in the aspect of social, economic and environmental effects change on their livelihood. The research applied a mixed-method descriptive strategy of 385 migrants selected using a snowball sampling technique. Multiple questions were administered to migrants through the questionnaire, interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to acquired data from urban city centres of Tudun-Wada (Hwolshe), Bauchi Road (terminus), Bokkos, Bukuru, Mangu, Rikkos, and Rayfield in Jos-Plateau. Information gathered was analyzed using multiple regressions of rural migrants as an independent variable while strategies harness to adapt in urban cities was the dependent variables. The findings divulged job opportunities as a reason for movement, mostly permanent stay in urban centres, squatting for accommodation, less pay for social services, strategic friendship for socialization and clothing change for adaptation to weather condition. Rural migrants strategically adapt to urban cities through accommodations, job opportunities, custom and climate on a strong significance at 0.01 and 0.05, only social services showed insignificantly related to rural migrants' adaptation on the regression result of R^2 value of 89.3% and possible ways adjustment were discovered in the city habitation

Index Term: Adaptation, Migrants, Jos-Plateau, Rural, Strategy, Urban Cities.

1 INTRODUCTION

Plateau State is located on the highlands of Central Nigeria with a lot of features that attract a large population of migrants alongside the support of various economic activities. The British colonial rule discovered a huge deposit of tin and columbite on the plateau that steered the arrival of labourers from Northern Provinces of Nigeria to mine tin as livelihood support for over the last fifty (50) years. Besides, the fertility of the land to produce numerous crops accounted for the arrival of farmers from far places to cultivate farmland for agricultural production. Plateau State has become a tourist site for Nigerians and foreigners towards vacations, retirements and permanent resident on Plateau due to the abundance of natural resources and near temperate climatic conditions. Commerce activities are thriving in the location owing to the good road transport network to different parts of the country, rail lines links north and south and the airport facilitate flights. The famous Jos Central market located at the railway terminus and thus derived the name "Terminus market" is a venue for the continuous energetic business activities for agricultural products and industrial goods produced on the Plateau as well imported from other parts of the country. These, however, have made the urban city centres commercially developed. The state has experienced a whooping influx of seasonal, temporary and permanent migrants over the past thirty (30) years that made adjustments inevitable thus adapting to the new urban centres was not as complicated as assumed to be, despite several factors militating against migrants settling down.

Migrants are often influenced by the host ways of livelihood and cultural values which demands migrants' adjustment [1], [2], [3], in response to the processes of adaptation. However, Osbahr, [4] in his opinion that adaptation is a process individual uses in social and ecological systems to acclimatize to change and its consequences. Thus, adaptation is not a way of correcting developmental change but rather seen as it does allow turning an approach to absorb different uncomfortable circumstance for a specific purpose. This available privileges that one finds as a ground-breaking system to support flexibility in communities [5]. It has the ability of competence to reduce the susceptibility of a set which could be. Adaptation can be the intended or unintended reaction to alter the nature of the location of the urban centre [6], [7], [8]. Migration helps individual migrants and their families to diversify livelihoods by creating an opportunity to move out of agriculture rural areas to urban city centres for sustainable income that they can remit to the rural communities [9], [10], [11]. To initiate movement, it requires time and again viewed as financial and social costs [12]; [13]. Migrants often found it an unsafe, uncertain and under pressure in urban areas with the risk that could affect social lives in the city [14], [15], [16], [17], [3]. But the need for the right conditions to access high institution of learning over the primary level of education, special hospital service beyond primary healthcare, modern markets and establishment of social class often made migrants adjust every phase of their livelihood in the urban system [18],[19], [20]. The readiness, willingness and ability of the individual migrant adjust to the conditions obtainable in the destination area offers a positive strategy of adjustment [21], [22] Recently, researchers tinted that rural to urban migration to be a strong approach for people to change the unfavourable environment to a conducive location [23, [24] and may encounter challenges through the means of getting a job, access to adequate social services for noble living conditions and favourable accommodation which create pressures from their family member to obtain loans for

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survival when they are unaware of the poor conditions that those migrants are living. This is possible based on the duration of the migrants' exposure to the host community as time goes by their create similarity of the in and out of destination migrated. Because of several studies of adaptability in urban cities globally, we tend to explore adaptive strategies migrants harness for their comfort in the new location in urban cities despite that Plateau state is not being far different from the global prevailing circumstance.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Migration is understood to have diverse impacts on individuals, households, communities, nation and the world in general. Internal migration is majorly related to issues of rural-urban migration [19]. Nigeria is experiencing urban growth of which the development path is sometimes "deficient, unbalanced and circuitous" [19] and noticeable with internal migration is the changing of migrant motive and also make urban city unplanned [19]; [20]. Migration on the normal ground is amplified and diminished by the pull and push dynamism [21] and rural-urban migration generally neglect agricultural labour for urban nature of occupation such as office-jobs, business and industrial work but many ends up with menial jobs available in construction companies to work as labourers, carpenters, painters, drivers, plumbers among others [3]. These set of people are predominantly attracted by the young age of the population due to the active desire to explore places [22], [3]. Taking to the cognizance of the middle-age population working, a slight adjustment could be significant [32] because they are active, creative, endure, possible take risk and accommodate certain circumstances that made susceptible for their adjustment [23]. The increasing companies and industries in Nigeria, employ a large labour force to support the absorption of rural migrants' optional job [24]. And their diverse reasons to migrate are mostly driven by socio-economic intention, migrate for educational purposes, to abandon the farming system, relief from helping family members domestic chores and alternatively to get married [25], [26]. For instance, households do send a member of their family to seek diverse means for survival in urban centres to deliver such family from poverty in the rural communities [26]; [27]; [28]; [29]. To a great extent, non-migrants in the rural areas often depend on the remittance from their family that migrated to the urban city centre which has compelled them to seek all sort of jobs to adapt to some circumstance and also send support back home [20]. Thus, the number of rural migrants' population in urban centre affects the opportunities for earning more income. In the process of adaptation, some circumstances could lead to migrants not meeting up with the expectation of their needs, left alone supporting non-migrants in the rural areas. On the other way, ethnicity tends to shift support to the only ethnic group in the urban centre which can be twisted to promote conflict in both rural communities and urban cities [28]. Rural-migrants are not only creating adaptive strategies for a short period of time but rather for long-time strategies to cope with the urban system that builds the capacity of households to live against poverty and be resilient to change in cities [31], [32].

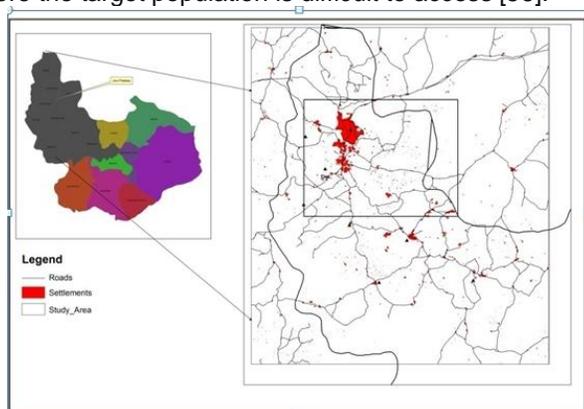
3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory of adaptation is one of the common models in population and migration studies. Scholars have described adaptation to be processes migrants used to adjust to the new environment through acceptance of others culture, values, customs, beliefs, and behaviour in the communities [32],[33],[34],[35],[36]. Adaptation use for rural-urban migration is deduced from the disciplines of sociology and anthropology. These viewed adaptation as a pattern of social and cultural customs that could form and alter behaviours of migrants in their new residents [37]; [38]. Therefore, the content validity of adaptation measurement is uncertain (39). Nonetheless, various factors contribute to migrants' adaptability; one is influence by the socio-cultural characteristics of the host community as well as the individual migrants' background characteristics [40], [41], [42], [43]. The complexity of adaptation processes is formed by a composition of various economic, occupational, ethnic and social classes that exist in the urban cities. Hence, migrants' economic and socio-cultural backgrounds have influence on adapting to the new urban communal [44]. Migrants' adaptation process is challenging due to the variation of background characteristics and simplified by the preservation of their relationship with relatives, friends or people from the same origin [45]. Variation in the pattern of adaptation of modern practices differs with time and location. Consequently, reduce relationship with the inhabitants of urban cities may be an influential factor in their partial adjustment to urban norms, values and behaviour [37], [46], [47]. Optimistic adaptation is manifested through two strategies. Firstly, migrants are set to avoid unpleasant surprises. Secondly, the ability to be constructive, utilize or manage changes experience in the urban city centres [19]. The success to adapt strategically depends on available household resources and its dynamism to influence economic, natural resources, social networks, entitlements, institutions of governance, human resources, and technology [48], [49]. Quite many studies affirmed the absence of individual-level variables by which migrants' adaptation difference can be explained across several perspectives of studies (50). However, the social and economic perspective of the host community is the necessity for individual adaptation strategy; socio-economic prospects in the new destination areas determine urban adaptation. Migrants' movement to urban areas might encounter certain problems of increasing cost of education, lack of jobs, accommodation issues, communication problems, healthcare services, special services, and money incapacitated, especially for those that just migrated, they experience a change in cultural norms, behaviour and morals. Economic adaptation of migrants to urban areas takes place sooner after migration than adaptation to urban customs, values and behaviours [44].

4 METHODOLOGY

The research work was conducted in 2020 among the largest urban centres in Plateau state; Tudun-Wada (Hwolshe), Bauchi Road (Terminus), Bokkos, Mangu, Rikkos, Rayfield and Bukuru which serve as the final destinations of rural migrants to urban centres in the state with internal migrant's survey conducted in 2010 showing 37.8% male migrants and 62.2% female migrants [52]. Jos-Plateau is at the northern boundary of a pear-shaped upland that stretches for approximately 104km from north to

south and 80km from east to west, covering an area of 8,600km² or 806,000 hectares which is located between latitude 8° 50¹¹ to 9° 47¹¹ E. The study area is about 1120m above mean sea level and geographically positioned at the centre of Nigeria with about 179 km (111 miles) away from Abuja, the nation's capital. Jos-Plateau is an urban city centre that serves as the administrative capital of Plateau State that houses a population of 437,217 according to National Population Commission [53] National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),[54] and the projected population of 487,081 in 2010 and also projected population of 810,100 in 2015 [55]. A large number of population of migrants were located in slum areas of the study in unauthorized developing areas, abandon buildings, markets, motor parks, hotels, places of worship among others. We used the snowball sampling technique to be able to collect data from one identified migrants in the study. It helps us to identify and locate members of the target population especially where the target population is difficult to access [56].



Source: National Remote Sensing Centre, Jos, 2019

Fig1. Study Area: Plateau State and Urban Centres in Plateau State

The survey was a mixed design method of multiple research questions administered to migrants in the selected sample area of study. A total of 385 multiple questions were administered to rural migrants in Plateau through the questionnaire, interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to acquired data at Tudun-Wada (Hwolshe), Bauchi Road (Terminus), Bokkos, Bukuru, Mangu, Rikkos and Rayfield for their response on socio-demographic features, nature of migration and adaptive strategies on accommodation, job opportunities, social services, cultural norms and climatic conditions. Hence, multiple regression analysis was used to analyze data collected from rural migrants in the study area.

5 RESULTS/FINDINGS

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic details of rural migrants that were selected for the study with the age group of 21 – 30 represented with 40.8% that affirmed Faruk et al, (56) who observes that majority of migrants that had migrated were within the age range of 20-34 years, and most of them were illiterate, earning less income and consequently depend on individual bases attracted by the young age of the population with reasons to explore places for survival [30], [31]. 61.3% out of the total respondents were male, thus, most of the migrants are said to be men as seen in table 1, Ajaero and Onokala [57] agreed

assertions as gender is selective in most African countries. Religion plays a significant role with 78.7% of the migrants are said to be Christians as well as the majority of the rural migrants were singles, representing a population of rural migrants (54.3%) as well as educational qualification, are those who have Secondary School certificate at 41.3%. Occupationally, students topped the lists of kind of occupation rural migrants are engaged at 26.2%. As such, 43.6 % of the migrants are born in rural areas.

Table 1: Rural Migrants Socio-Demographic Characteristics in Urban City Centre

| Descriptive | Freq | % | Descriptive | Freq | % | Descriptive | Freq | % |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|
| Gender | | | Age | | | Religion | | |
| Male | 236 | 61.3 | 11-20 | 53 | 13.8 | Traditionalists | 3 | 0.8 |
| Female | 149 | 38.7 | 21-30 | 157 | 40.8 | Christianity | 303 | 78.7 |
| | | | 31-40 | 105 | 27.3 | Muslim | 79 | 20.5 |
| | | | 41-50 | 46 | 11.9 | | | |
| | | | 51-60 | 18 | 4.7 | | | |
| | | | 60> | 6 | 1.6 | | | |
| Marital Status | | | Educational Attain | | | Occupation | | |
| Single | 209 | 54.3 | Quranic | 22 | 5.7 | Employed | 57 | 14.8 |
| Married | 167 | 43.4 | Informal | 42 | 10.9 | Entrepreneur | 57 | 14.8 |
| Divorced | 2 | 0.5 | Primary | 10 | 2.6 | Self-employed | 98 | 25.5 |
| Widow/widower | 7 | 1.8 | Secondary | 152 | 39.5 | Unemployed | 27 | 7.0 |
| | | | Tertiary | 159 | 41.3 | Students | 101 | 26.2 |
| | | | | | | Child(under 15) | 3 | 0.8 |

Fieldwork, 2020

Table 2 Nature of Rural Migrants in Urban City Centres of Jos-Plateau

| Descriptive | Freq | % | Descriptive | Freq | % | Descriptive | Freq | % |
|------------------|------|---|----------------|------|---|------------------|------|------|
| Reasons | | | Pattern | | | Duration | | |
| Marriage | 64 | | Seasonal | 20 | | Less than a year | | 10.1 |
| Job | 97 | | Temporary | 34 | | A year | | 10.6 |
| Job Transfer | 25 | | Permanent | 46 | | 5 Years | | 23.4 |
| Education | 72 | | | | | 10 years | | 17.4 |
| Conflicts/Crisis | 10 | | | | | 20 years | | 30.6 |
| Move with family | 77 | | | | | 21 & Above | | 7.8 |
| Death of Spouse | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Disaster | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Others | 27 | | | | | | | |

Source: Research's work, 2020

Information on table 2 depicts reasons for migration, its pattern and duration of stay in urban centres. Rural-Migrants attested to their reasons for migrating to urban centres was primarily for job opportunities (25.5%) as seen in (table.2) it indicated that migrants live their homes to urban cities for job opportunities only to begin with menial jobs (unskilled work) such as construction work, labourers, hawking on the streets, sales representative, security jobs, house helpers among others [3]. Some of the migrants interviewed stated they started street hawking, worked in construction sites and even wash dishes at restaurants for them to be able to adapt to the nature of the urban centres, unlike the rural areas where its hospitality is at the core. An FGD conducted at Bauchi axis mentioned different petty kind of jobs they were involved in to adjust to city life in the urban centre. The permanent pattern of migration was deduced from the study (46%) as a majority of respondents have chosen to remained permanent in the urban city centre, even though at the instances of migration was not their intention to remained permanently but as situations have improved over time, they choose to remained permanently in the urban centres (table.2). This implies, change of location offers better opportunities and improves the lives of the concerned group. Pietrelli and Scaramozzino [17] agreed with the study finding that migrants' population has become permanent urban

residents for duality in cities to become integrated as settled city residents. 30.6% of those who migrated to the urban centre have resided for exact or above twenty (20) years (Fig.4) which shows permanent relocation and this agrees with length of stay throughout circular migration [59].

Table 3: Adaptive Strategies of Rural Migrants in Urban Centre in Jos-Plateau State

| Descriptive | Freq. | % | Descriptive | Freq. | % | Descriptive | Freq. | % |
|-----------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|------|
| Accommodation | | | Climate | | | Jobs Opportunities | | |
| Squatting | 167 | 43.4 | Burn coal | 35 | 9.1 | Government | 29 | 7.5 |
| Rent | 74 | 19.2 | Metabolic Adjust | 26 | 6.8 | Business | 71 | 18.4 |
| Uncompleted | 17 | 4.4 | Clothing change | 118 | 30.6 | Daily Paid Jobs | 82 | 21.3 |
| House | 22 | 5.7 | Remain Indoor | 41 | 10.6 | Artisan/Others | 203 | 52.7 |
| Co-habit | 58 | 15.1 | Insulation | 22 | 5.7 | | | |
| Family member | 35 | 9.1 | Habituation | 49 | 12.7 | | | |
| Under Bridge | 12 | 3.1 | Exercise | 23 | 6.0 | | | |
| Hotel Lodge | | | Beverage intake | 71 | 18.4 | | | |
| Social custom | Freq | % | Social Service | | | Collective | Freq | % |
| Made Friends | 163 | 42.3 | Avoid to Pay | 158 | 41.0 | Environment | 104 | 27.0 |
| Social Group | 39 | 10.1 | Pay less | 216 | 56.1 | Economy | 137 | 35.6 |
| Festivals | 48 | 12.5 | Pay service | 8 | 2.1 | Social | 59 | 15.3 |
| Religious Group | 98 | 25.5 | Avoid paid service | 3 | 0.8 | Infrastructural | 85 | 22.1 |
| Inter-marriage | 37 | 9.6 | | | | | | |

Source: Research's work, 2020

Table 3 revealed the adaptive strategies rural migrants employed in adjusting the urban centre. 43% of the total respondents on adaptation in urban centre squat with either relative or migrants like them. Boure,[60] claimed a high proportion of squatter settlements in the urban sector are due to the need for people to support urbanization development. International Organization for Migration (IOM) [61] indicated that high levels of urbanization translated into an increased level of squatter settlements. 19.2% of the migrants rent a place while 15.1% stayed with family members. Residing under the bridge, co-habit and lodge in a hotel form the least part of accommodation strategies applied by migrant as adaptive processes. In an aspect of job opportunities, 52.7% uses the potentials they have as Artisans as a medium of adapting to urban centre lives style, other migrants find menial jobs as an adaptive strategy while 18.4% engaged in business/trading in adjusting and 7.5% of migrant secure government job as the least in adaptive strategies towards job opportunities. More than 56.1% of migrants tend to pay less for the social services they enjoyed, followed by 41% avoid paying social services such as electricity, pipe-borne water, health service among others with 8% avoid social services in a possible way possible while 2.1% of migrants pay in full service. 42.3 % of rural migrants make friends in an urban centre, 25.5% join religious groups while 12.5% participate in festival events to adapt to social custom. For acclimatization to urban centre weather, the study found out 30.6% change clothing through buying tick clothing, cardigans, sweaters, mufflers among others things to adapt to the weather season, most especially harmattan periods (October-February), 18.4% consuming more of beverages, 12.7% habitual while 6.8 % and 6% adjust through metabolic adjustment and body exercising respectively and it does give opportunity absorb different uncomfortable circumstance for a specific purpose. Furthermore, the findings revealed that 35.5% of rural migrant believed that economic factor was their biggest challenge in the process of adapting in urban cities, followed by environmental factors representing 27% and infrastructure with about 22.1% as well as social interactive with about 15.3%. As

rural migrants adapt to change, they also adapt or adjust to these factors confronting their adaptability.

5.1 Multiple Regression Analysis

The information gathered on migrants' adaptability in Urban Centre of Jos-Plateau state was part of data collected, the respondents were asked their adaptive strategies in the urban centre, and several strategies were retrieved, transcribed data, coded in groups to form the basis of the multiple regression analysis:

Where; $Y = *f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5 + f_6 + f_7 + f_8 + f_9 + f_{10} + f_{11} + f_{12}$

F1= Gender, F2= Age, F3= Occupation, F4= Education, F5= Religion, F6= Marital Status, F7= Adaptation towards accommodation, F8= Adaptation towards Job Opportunities, F9= Adaptation towards Social service, F9= Adaptation towards Social Norms, F10= Adaptation towards Climate

A regression model has been generated using the strategies as 'independents variable' and rural migrants as 'dependent variables' the following independent strategies have revealed a considerable correlation at 95% level of confidence with the dependent variable of rural migrants help to minimize the number of strategies shown. The strategies entered into the final model were gender, age, education, occupation, religion, marital status, adaptation towards accommodation, adaptation towards job opportunities, adaptation towards social service, adaptation towards social norms and adaptation towards climate with notion obtained relationship between the independent variable and dependent variables.

Table 4: Regression Coefficients of Adaptive Strategies of Rural Migrants in Jos-Plateau

| Variables | Regression Coefficients | Significance |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| (Constant) | .650 | .000 |
| Gender | -.010 | .732 |
| Age | -.035 | .027 |
| Religion | -.014 | .686 |
| Marital Status | -.017 | .551 |
| Educational Qualification | -.020 | .096 |
| Occupation | -.008 | .205 |
| Respondents adaptation to Accommodation | -.184 | .000 |
| Respondents adaptation to Job Opportunities | .310 | .000 |
| Respondents adaptation to Social Service | -.063 | .205 |
| Respondents adaptation to Social Custom | .287 | .000 |
| Respondents adaptation to Climate | .170 | .000 |

Source: Computed from Surveyed Data, 2020

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$Y = 0.650 * f_1 - 0.10 * f_2 - 0.035 * f_3 - 0.014 * f_4 - 0.017 * f_5 - 0.020 * f_6 - 0.008 * f_7 - 0.184 * f_8 + 0.310 * f_9 - 0.063 * f_{10} + 0.287 * f_{11} + 0.0170 * f_{12}$

Here 'Y' is a dependent variable "pattern of migration". The R2 value is 0.893 which indicates the significance of the model in analyzing the strategies that migrants used to adapt in the urban centre at 89.3%. The regression analysis deduces that among all strategies, f7 (Adaptation towards Accommodations), f8 (Adaptation towards job opportunities), F10 (Adaptation towards social norm) and f11 (Adaptation towards climate) have shown a great [strong] significant influence on dependents variable as the regression coefficients are comparatively higher. Social

service available in an urban centre, occupation, education status, marital status, religion, age and gender have not shown any significant towards a pattern of rural-urban migration. The study revealed accommodation as a force factor of rural migrants' movement to urban centre. The majority of the Migrants are concern about where to stay or how to stay? On their decision to migrate is the strategy they must choose to adopt as well the adapting to available jobs opportunities is their survival strategy and also keeping with social norm they found in the environment. This diagrammatical represented in Venn Diagram below.



Figure 4 Venn Diagram showing Main Factors Rural Migrants' Adaptation in Urban Centre

6 DISCUSSIONS

Adaptive strategies of rural migrants in the urban centre of Jos-Plateau North central, Nigeria were dominated by younger migrants of the active male population. It shows the single marital status with a low educational background of secondary school level and however, their reasons for migration were of pull factors of migration of neo-classical theory categories job opportunities, family transfer or change of location, persuasion of knowledge, death of spouse, conflict and crisis among others. The pattern for migrants relocation was permanent migration as most of the migrants have stayed from five (5) to more than twenty (20) years is an instrument before the decision to absolutely reside permanently. Adaptive capacities of rural people rest on the positive response of change to opportunity in urban cities. The strategies outline from the research was basically on accommodation, job opportunities, social services, social customs and climate especially, weather. Squatting with friends or co-migrants was phenomenal among them in the urban cities as the adjustment for change of environment and many of the occupants of accommodation were less or more than five (5) persons in a single room whereas others who prepare for migration rents apartment to start life in the location. Artisans jobs were revealed to be the easiest jobs secure for the migrants to earn some income as a medium of adaptation in the environment as well as labouring jobs are done for a short time frame. This sustained the daily pursue base on the reasons for migration. Social service accessibility and utilization among those who migrate to urban centres pay less of the service received or avoid payment was also an adaptive strategy in the urban centre. The study indicated that making friends, join religious groups, participating in the festival, join social groups and intermarriage were medium of social customizing with relocation urban centre while climate (weather) connote with the change of clothing, habituation, stay indoors, metabolic adjustment, burning coal to keep warm, beverage consumption, insulation and body exercise were means of adjustment as Plateau is

more often experience much of cool weather than hot weather. Thus, this discovered all sort of harmattan dressing among the migrants in the study. The adaptive measures are characterized by short-term, long-term and planned adaptive strategies which are continuous livelihood effort for rural migrants in the urban centres. In a similar vein, adaptive strategies elevate structure for development in the urban system as observed in the study.

7 CONCLUSION

However, the regression analysis shows strong significant relation at 99% and 95% for adaptation towards accommodation, job opportunities, social custom and climate with an R2value of 89.3% driving a change in every activity of migrants. Hence, migrants' livelihood backgrounds are influential on adaptation to the new urban mutual environment and the process of adaptability is with challenging due to the variation in background characteristics of the migrants. Thus, the ability to employ strategies in the urban cities by the rural migrants to make adjust in urban cities is credible potential for adaptive strategy. According to Means and Norton [62] "effective and equitable adaptation can only be achieved through design strategies that are integrated with existing approaches to poverty reduction and development" which countries in West-Africa must put an extra- effort especially in the aspect of the development of infrastructure as well as social services.

8 LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

Internal migration data in Nigeria is very limited especially in Jos-Plateau to address certain issues of rural-urban movement and the paper focused on adjustment of rural migrants in the region of study as well as the case study. It would be interesting if consideration is made on international migrants adaptive strategies in developing nations and widen the scope for nations.

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