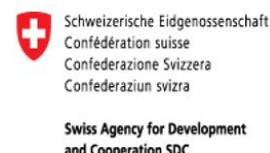




Survey and research on the impact of covid-19 on internal migration, labour markets, and urbanization

Nigeria Quantitative Results Report

December 2023



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Executive Summary

The KNOMAD Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Internal Migration, Labor Markets, and Urbanization conducted across two (2) states, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Lagos state Nigeria. The data collection conducted in various wards, used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches with the aim to identify the impact of the pandemic on internal migrants, migration patterns and city life changes during and after the pandemic, comparing data from different countries and cities, to encourage discussions among policymakers, development partners, and the public on what actions local and central governments can take to make life better for people who move within the country on what local/central governments can do to improve the livelihoods of internal migrants in the event of future external shocks.

The qualitative data collection used a semi-structured guide which include Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and Key informant interviews (KIIs), these interviews were conducted with key agencies engaged with migrant and COVID-19 activities, representatives at federal and state levels from stakeholder groups engaging the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA; Lagos and FCT), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), focusing on the key indicators.

The quantitative research approach employed use of appropriate sampling techniques, giving all eligible respondents a fair chance of being part of the survey, because of the dynamic nature of the target population, a sampling approach was adopted to reach the migration population in the selected states, who have moved from different parts of Nigeria to the selected survey states during the COVID-19 pandemic (between 25th March 2020 to 1st September 2021). Considering the focus of the survey objective, only migrants within or around the start of the pandemic, Internal migrants residing in selected survey states during the COVID-19 pandemic and migrated to the state within 5 to 10 years before the pandemic were the eligible population. It is worthy to note that the migration population were somewhat difficult to track. A disproportionate sampling strategy was used to account for the sparse distribution of migrants. The study utilized automated listing exercises through the Survey CTO application to determine eligibility and select respondents for the household survey.

The selection of the states of interest, Lagos, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), was based on their status of having larger cities compared to other states, which was significant in capturing the migrant's data. The cities situated in urban areas are perceived to have better economic opportunities compared to other states in Nigeria, the study shows that most internal migrants in Lagos and FCT migrated in search of better livelihood opportunities with only a few migrating due to COVID-19 and/or social factors such as marriage, access to better infrastructure, social amenities, safe environment, and job transfers. Through this survey, immigrants were interviewed one on one in the two (2) selected states providing insights into changing internal migration patterns in different regions,

The survey provided valuable insights into the existing gaps and challenges with migration, measuring the socio-economic status, impact on migrants' access to services and the influence on livelihood opportunities among migrants, highlighting areas for improvement, intervention, and addressing these issues include examining the socio-demographic landscape, the study revealed that male migrants comprised 57% of the participants, with an average age of 29 in Abuja and 28 in Lagos. The majority of migrants were single (54%), and half of them had completed their secondary education. The employment scenario highlighted that 46% of migrants faced unemployment for over three months, predominantly due to business closures (85%).

Notably, 76% of those in Abuja returned to the city seeking improved livelihood opportunities. The survey found income and remittances amongst migrants to be, approximately 27.6% reported no change in income at the onset of the pandemic, and about 60% did not send money back to their hometowns during this period. However, the Abuja migrants exhibited a higher average household income (₦85,713) compared to their counterparts in Lagos. For the healthcare access, a significant 99% reported not contracting COVID-19, while 70% had not received any dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. The primary channels for healthcare were pharmacies (47.2%) and public hospitals (27.4%). Findings also show that education, transport, and housing, with no children in school during the pandemic was about 70%. And for transportation, the commercial interstate buses emerged as the predominant means of exit during this period with about 51.8%. Impressively, 87.6% of respondents could access their previous accommodations post-pandemic.

Lastly, in assessing government responses and insurance schemes, a minimum of 3.6% received government assistance during the pandemic, and a substantial 66.5% expressed their willingness to enrol in a migrant insurance scheme, with financial support for housing and food (58.4%) emerging as the most preferred form of assistance.

The recommendations considering the challenges faced by internal migrants during the pandemic proposed were: 1) To implement income-generating policies, including unemployment benefit insurance. 2) Mandatory empower internal migrants with diverse skills to enhance livelihood opportunities. 3) Make health insurance affordable for migrants and their dependents, and equally 4) Provide government assistance, including money for housing and food, during emergencies, with the aim to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on internal migrants, ensuring their resilience and well-being in future crises.

The KNOMAD survey sheds light on the multifaceted impact of COVID-19 on internal migrants, emphasizing the need for targeted policies and support mechanisms to mitigate the challenges faced by this vulnerable population.

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List of Abbreviations

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
FCT	Federal capital territory
FEMA	Federal Capital Territory Emergency Management Service
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMHDS	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
HSE	Health, and Safety Executive
IOM	International organisation on Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
LASEMA	Lagos State Emergency Management Service
LGA	Local Government Area
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NCFRMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NHREC	National Human Research Ethical Committee
NPC	National Population Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development
OPMN	Oxford Policy Management Nigeria
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
QA	Quality Assurance
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agencies

1 Introduction

The movement of people, animals, and things from one geographical location to the other is a concept incredibly old. History has shown that movements of this nature are attributable to several factors ranging from the flight from war, famine, drought, marriage and the pursuit of new opportunities such as improved quality of life and access to social infrastructure.

Over the past two decades, Nigeria had its fair share of migrants both internally and to various countries. Migration is a global phenomenon caused by several factors. Though there have been several opposing arguments on the effect of migration, migration is not necessarily a destructive phenomenon. On the contrary, nations have been known to build on the wings of migrants. Most humans migrate for a combination of factors ranging from access to health, politics, culture, and a richly diverse labour-market, to seeking a relatively better livelihood from where they currently reside. In most cases, most migrate for socio-economic reasons brought about by urbanization. Regardless of which side of the divide you belong to, migration is often a desperate journey, one which migrant would rather avoid if they had other better choices; choices, which unfortunately have been further impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

While COVID-19 is recognized as a global health pandemic, its far-reaching impacts extend beyond the confines of the health sector, influencing various socio-economic, political, diplomatic, and migration trends. The implementation of lockdowns, travel restrictions, curfews, industrial closures, and social distancing measures has posed immense challenges to economic activities worldwide. In this light, internal migration can be defined as the movement of a group of people, small or large, from one part of a country to another. The disruptions caused by the pandemic have disproportionately affected internal migrants, making them a critical group to examine. This study aims to unravel the nuanced impact of COVID-19 on internal migrants, recognizing the unique challenges they face and shedding light on the broader consequences for society.

The Surveys and Research on the Impact of COVID-19 on Internal Migration, Labour Markets, and Urbanization in Nigeria is being carried out in two (2) Nigerian states, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Lagos state. For data gathering, this survey uses both quantitative and qualitative research approaches.

1.1 Objectives of the survey

The purpose of the survey is to collect data that can be used to measure:

- a. The proportion of internal migrants' socio-economic status impacted by COVID-19.
- b. The rate of impact of COVID-19 on internal migrants' access to services (health care, education, transport, housing, government assistance, etc.).
- c. The influence of COVID-19 on livelihood opportunities among internal incoming migrants by age, sex, sector, etc.

2 Methodology

2.1.1 Study Population

The study population is internal migrants who have moved from different parts of Nigeria to the selected survey states at least 5 years prior to the COVID year and at most 10 years before and were residing in the states during the COVID Pandemic (between 25th March 2020 to 1st September 2021). Considering the focus of the survey objective which is assessing the impact of COVID-19 on internal migration, only migrants within or around the start of the pandemic to date will be in the eligible population. It is worth noting that the migration population is difficult to track.

2.1.2 Sample Frame

The study worked with the population within the selected locations in states of interest. The sampling frame was created after the listing to determine the study population.

2.1.3 Sample Strategy

A disproportionate sampling approach was adopted to oversample in clusters with more migrants. This approach becomes necessary because migrants are sparsely distributed within the selected states, as a result, a distinct disproportionate sampling procedure is needed to ensure they are adequately captured.

The listing exercise was used to determine eligibility, which varies from location to location. The listing activities were automated using the survey CTO application to select eligible respondents in the survey states and those eligible were pre-populated into the main survey tool for the household survey.

Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria counted any member of the household who has migrated to or from any other part of the country to the survey states and still resides in the states during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic (between March 2020 and September 2021).

2.2 Sample Size Distribution

Due to the difficulty in tracking population of the target group, a minimum of 40 clusters was selected across the survey states and a varied household within a cluster was interviewed with one respondent representing each household. Since the population of interest is relatively uncommon, it will take a wider coverage of selected locations to get as many as possible.

Table 1: Sample size distribution

State	Target	Achieved	Number of clusters	Households' clusters
Abuja ¹	800	885	40*	Vary
Lagos	800	837	40*	Vary
Total	1600	1722	80*	Vary



Figure 1: Point map of communities visited in Lagos.

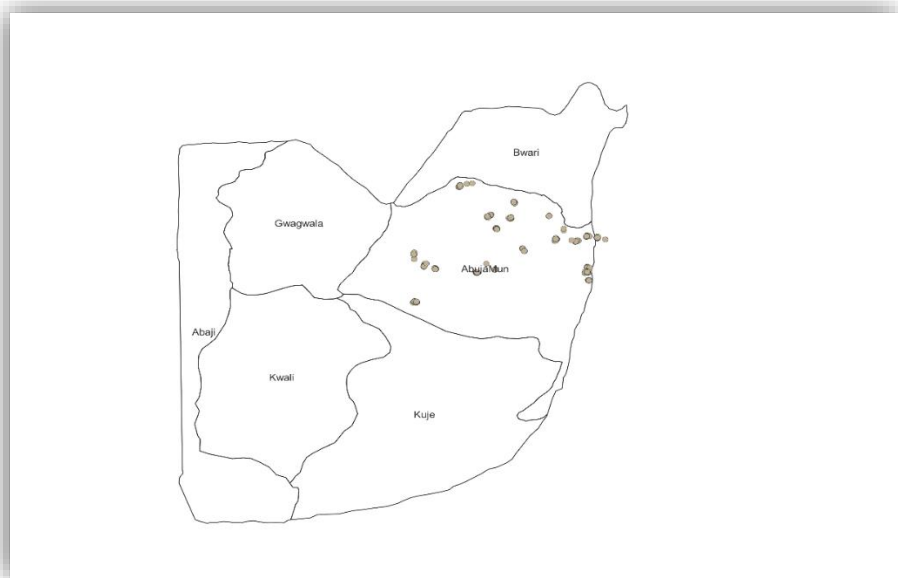


Figure 2: Point map of communities visited in Abuja.

¹ The choice of selected was based on the national COVID incidence recorded in the states within the pandemic period. <https://COVID19.ncdc.gov.ng/>

2.2.1 Listing and Household Data Collection process

The listing activities involved visiting each of the selected clusters, recording some basic description about each household listed, and a few questions to determine the eligibility of the households in the survey. The listing tool has been designed to ensure the automatic selection of eligible households based on the inclusion criteria. A household is considered eligible if **“At least one adult member of the household relocated to the state after 2012 from a rural area, and still resides in the state during the COVID lockdown in 2020”**.

The process of ensuring a smooth transition from listing to the main survey is by first downloading the listing tool, conducting the listing exercise, uploading all listed data to the server, and waiting a few minutes to get the main household tool from the server to see all eligible households from the list. All the tools are designed on the SurveyCTO platform with some automation to ensure real-time sorting of eligible households after the listing is completed.

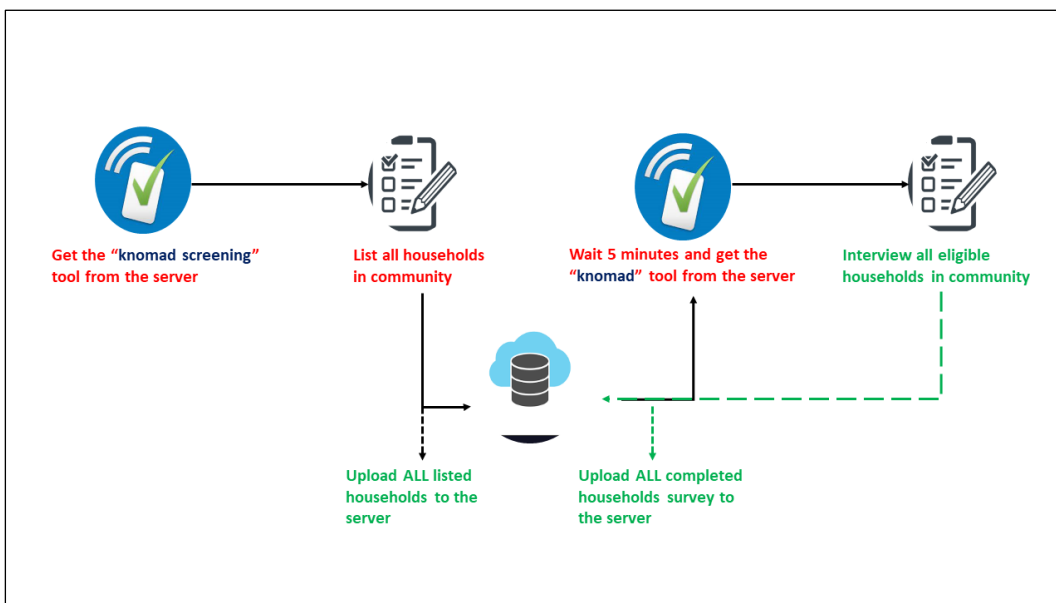


Figure 3: Data collection flow

3 Findings

3.1 Socio Demographics

Specific characteristics of the study population explored in this study include gender, age, marital status, and the highest level of education. There were more male migrants (57%) than female migrants (44%) who participated in the study; the average age of migrants in Abuja was twenty-nine (29 years) while the average age in Lagos was twenty-eight years (28).

Most migrants who participated were single (54%), followed by 43% married migrants on the average while 1% were either divorced or widowed. In Abuja, about half of the respondents were married.

50% migrants reported to having highest level of education as secondary school completed, 20% had no form of education, 15% had post-secondary as the highest level of education and 14% had completed primary school as their highest form of education.

Table 2: Respondents' Socio-Demographic

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
Gender			
Female	44.3	42.6	43.5
Male	55.7	57.4	56.6
Age			
Mean Age	29.3	28.1	28.7
Marital Status			
Married	50.2	36.6	43.4
Single	46.9	61.5	54.1
Divorced/Separated	1.5	0.5	1.0
Widowed	1.3	0.6	1.0
Living together/cohabiting	0.1	0.7	0.4
Highest level of education			
No education	25.3	13.4	19.7
Primary completed	13.9	12.9	13.5
Secondary completed	43.4	58.0	50.4
Post-secondary	16.1	14.7	15.4
Postgraduate	0.4	0.61	0.5
Others	0.87	0.26	0.58

3.2 Employment, Unemployment and Job loss

Table 3 shows that almost half (46%) of the migrants in Abuja and Lagos were unemployed for more than three months followed by 26% who were unemployed between one to three months while 6.1% were unemployed for less than a month.

More than eighty percent (85%) of unemployed migrants stated that their reason for unemployment was due to businesses being closed on account of COVID 19 restrictions; closely followed by 21% who were unemployed due to the inability to go to work because of mobility restrictions during the pandemic while less than 1% were unemployed due to a household member who was sick during the pandemic.

About 76% of migrants in Abuja relocated back to the city after the pandemic due to better livelihood opportunities while 28% came back due to their different businesses that are based in the city as compared to 68% and 24% who relocated for the same reason in Lagos respectively. Overall, there were more migrants in Abuja and Lagos (73%) who came back to the city due to better livelihood opportunities followed by 28% due to a lack of livelihood opportunities in their hometown, 27% relocated back because their businesses were based in the city of residence, 20% believed there are future prospects in the states of interest while less than 5% came back due to access to better education for their children.

Understanding the economic activities unemployed migrants were involved in before the pandemic has a direct impact on understanding the livelihood of migrants after the pandemic. Abuja (57%) has more unemployed migrants who were not involved in any economic activities compared to 55% of Lagos Migrants. However, 15% of migrants in the two states of interest were never employed before the pandemic, hence, COVID 19 had no negative impact on their means of livelihood, 11% were doing odd jobs, 9% explored new opportunities, 5% were searching for a job while 3% were involved in a family business.

The implication is that the population being studied is not widespread or commonly found.

Table 3: Employment activities during pandemic

Variables	Abuja n=882	Lagos n=835	Total N=1717
How long were you unemployed/had no source of income during the pandemic			
Was never unemployed	18.7	25.5	22.0
Less than 1 month	8.6	3.5	6.1
1-3 months	29.7	22.8	26.3
> 3 months	43.0	48.3	45.5
The main reasons for unemployment			
Business closed due to COVID legal restrictions	88.2	81.5	85.1
Business closed due to other reasons	11.6	18.8	14.9
Not able to go to work due to mobility restrictions	24.4	16.1	20.5
Cannot find a job	11.6	7.6	9.7
Do not want exposure to virus	3.5	1.6	2.6
Others	6.7	9	7.8
Reasons for coming back to this city after going back			
Better livelihood opportunities	75.6	66.7	73.0
Lack of livelihood opportunities back in hometown	26.4	32.1	28.1
Future Prospects	21.8	16.1	20.1
Access to better healthcare	8.1	1.2	6.1
Access to better education for children	3.6	4.9	4.0

Based/Work/Do business in this city	27.9	23.5	26.6
Economic activities done when not employed in the city			
Never unemployed	12.8	17.0	14.9
Involved in a family business	3.0	2.7	2.9
Involved in Agriculture	6.0	2.2	4.1
Doing Odd Jobs	11.0	11.0	11.0
Searching for a job	8.6	1.9	5.3
Exploring new opportunities	10.7	6.2	8.5
Doing Nothing	57.2	55.1	56.2

Understanding the effects of the pandemic on the livelihood of respondents who migrated to their hometown during the pandemic is paramount to determining how the pandemic affected their means of survival. This study shows that 56% of respondents in Lagos state were doing nothing when they relocated to their hometown compared to 44% of migrants in Abuja, however, 26% of migrants in the states of interest were involved in Agriculture, followed by 9% who were doing odd jobs, 7% were involved in family businesses and exploring new opportunities in their hometowns, while 6% searched for job opportunities in their respective hometowns.

Table 4: Activities when not employed after the pandemic.

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=197	n=81	N=278
Economic activities when not in the city			
Never unemployed	9.1	6.2	8.3
Involved in a family business	7.1	4.9	6.5
Involved in Agriculture	29.4	17.3	25.9
Doing Odd Jobs	8.6	8.6	8.6
Searching for a job	8.1	1.2	6.1
Exploring new opportunities	8.1	4.9	7.2
Doing Nothing	44.2	55.6	47.5

There were more migrants in Abuja (75%) whose main source of household income were from self-employment compared to 59% of Lagos migrants. Generally, the majority of the migrants' main source of household income is from self-employment (71%) closely followed by private sector employment (21%), 5% from public sector employment while less than 2% depending on support from family members in Nigeria.

The study also shows that Abuja migrants have a higher average household income of eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and thirteen naira (₦85,713) compared to Lagos with an approximate amount of fifty-three thousand, four hundred and seventy-six naira (₦53,476) as average household income.

The current economic situation of migrant households who left the city during the pandemic was also explored in this study. Less than 50% stated that they had enough money for food, 30% did not have enough money for food, 23% had enough money for necessities while less than 2% could afford to buy almost anything and expensive durables.

Table 5: Current household Activities when not employed.

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=197	n=81	N=278
Main source of household income			
Public sector employment	6.6	1.2	5.0
Private sector employment	14.2	35.8	20.5
Self-employment	75.1	59.3	70.5
Support from family members in Nigeria	0.5	2.5	1.1
Using savings	0.5	0.0	0.4
Selling assets	0.0	1.2	0.4
Occasional Jobs	2.0	0.0	1.4
Other	1.0	0.0	0.7
Average household income per month			
Average household income	₦53,477	₦85,713.5	₦62,869.6
Current economic situation of your household			
Money is not enough for food.	20.3	51.9	29.5
Money is enough for food	48.7	35.8	45.0
Money is enough for basic	28.9	8.6	23.0
We can afford to buy expensive durables	1.0	2.5	1.4
We can afford to buy almost anything	1.0	1.2	1.1

This study reveals that 81% of migrants are tenants followed by 8% who are house owners while less than 5% are lodged by employers, parents, friends, and co-owners. However, there are more respondents in Lagos (68%) who own a plot of land compared to 49% in Abuja. Overall, 54% of migrants own a plot of land while 46% do not own a plot of land.

Table 6: Household Assets

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n= 197	n=81	n=278
Household's rent status of the dwelling respondents lives in			
The household is the owner	9.1	4.9	7.9
Co-owner	1.5	2.5	1.8
Tenant	79.7	82.7	80.6
Lodged by the employer	2.0	3.7	2.5
Lodged by parents or friends	3.1	3.7	3.2
Other	4.6	2.5	4.0
The family owns a plot of land			
Family owns a plot of land	49.2	66.7	54.3
Family does not own a plot of land	50.8	33.3	45.7

3.3 Income and Remittances during and after the lockdown

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is gradually reducing all around the world and the secondary effects of the pandemic have become a harsh living reality for many. In addition to the immediate physical and psychological concerns, as well as the economic impact, one area deeply affected by the crisis is the income of migrants., although, it was difficult to track migrants who moved to the current place of residence after the pandemic, It is important to know the extent to which the pandemic affected the income of migrants studied in this survey, hence the need to explore changes in income during the start of the pandemic.

About 27.6% of migrants experienced no change in income, while 21% experienced a 0 – 25% reduction in income,15% between 26-50% reduction in income, 11% between 50-100% reduction in income while 3% experienced over 50% increment in income at the start of the pandemic in March 2020.

63% of migrants received regular income before the pandemic while 37% did not receive regular wages. Due to variations in the change of income during the pandemic, 60% migrants did not send money back to their hometown at the start of the pandemics compared to 40% who ensured money was sent to the village at the start of the pandemic. 44% of migrants transferred money to their families monthly, 39% did not have a fixed period of transferring money, 9% transferred weekly, 5% quarterly and 2% transferred money to their families twice in two months.

Table 7: Income and Remittances

Variables	Abuja n=882	Lagos n=835	Total N=1717
Any change in income since the start of pandemic in March 2020			
No change in income	17.2	38.6	27.6
Reduction: 0-25%	20.2	21.0	20.6
Reduction: 26-50%	18.9	10.9	15.0
Reduction: 51-100%	15.3	5.4	10.5
Increment: 0-25%	17.9	18.2	18.1
Increment: 26-50%	6.4	4.2	5.3
Increment: 51-100%	4.1	1.8	3.0
Sent back money to hometown since the beginning of the pandemic in March2020			
Yes	45.7	34.5	40.2
No	54.3	65.5	59.8
Receive wages/income regularly before the pandemic			
Yes	62.9	62.0	62.5
No	37.1	38.0	37.5
Approximate monthly expenditure on following			
Food expenses	₦39,125	₦38,863	₦38,998
Non-food expenses	₦22,203	₦23,274	₦31,224
Sent to family members	₦10,119	₦8,228	₦9,199
Savings after all expenses monthly	₦12,937	₦17,227	₦14,725
Frequency of transferring money to family			
Weekly	9.7	7.3	8.7
Fortnightly / Bi-monthly	2.0	1.4	1.7
Monthly	34.0	58.7	44.3
Quarterly	4.5	4.5	4.5

When I go back	0.3	0.0	0.1
Not fixed/Irregular	47.2	27.1	38.8
Others	2.5	1.0	1.9

The chart below shows that Abuja has 56% of migrants whose income decreased after COVID 19 compared to 39% of Lagos migrants. Generally, less than 50% of migrants from the two states mentioned that their income decreased after COVID 19, while 26% had the same income, 17% had increased incomes and 9% had no remittances after COVID 19 pandemic.

Furthermore, 34% of migrants who participated in the study had decreased income in the past 2-3 months, closely followed by 32% with increased income while 29% had the same income with 6% having no remittances in the last three months.

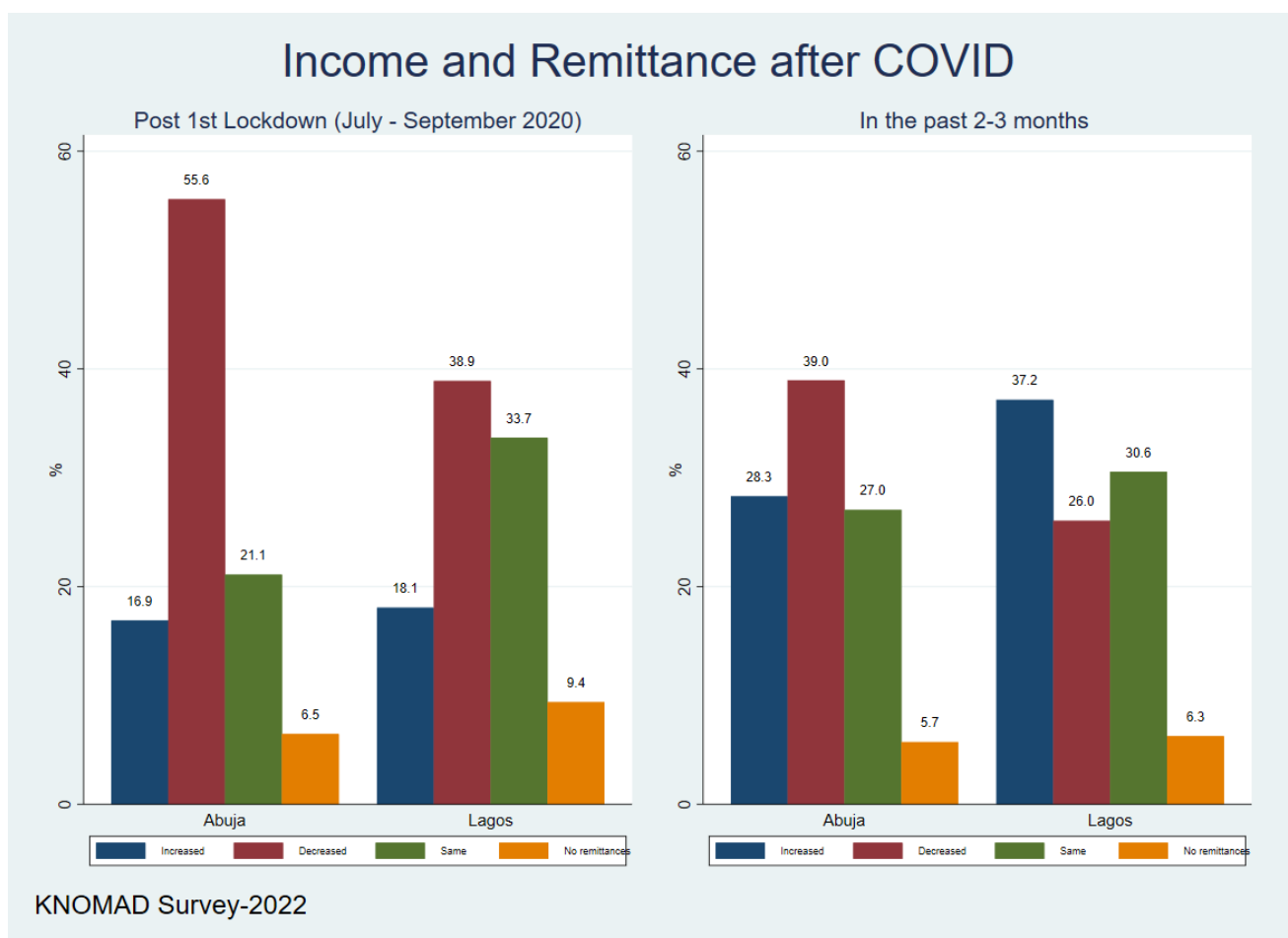


Figure 4: Income and Remittance after COVID

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis and the economic shutdown due to sanitary measures led to an unprecedented rise in the number of workers absent from work or working for reduced hours and an

increased number of jobs lost. It is expected that there will be variation in income earned during COVID 19 and after COVID 19 since most businesses seem to have recovered from the shock of the pandemic.

Changes in the incomes of migrants during and after COVID 19 pandemic were compared as part of this study. The data collected reveals that Abuja migrants have less than 25% reduction in income which decreases gradually during the three phases of the pandemic. During the first lockdown, 45% had <25% reduction in income which reduced to 40% between the 1st and 2nd wave of the pandemic and a further reduction of 32% was seen during the 2nd lockdown.

However, Migrants in Abuja also had more migrants with a >25% reduction in income between the first and the second wave (29%) compared to the first lockdown (22%) which increases during the 2nd lockdown. Generally, Abuja had more migrants with <25% reduction in income compared with Lagos during the first lockdown, between the first and second wave and 2nd lockdown respectively.

The graph also shows that <25% reduction in income has decreased to a significant extent currently, 27% of migrants who had >25% reduction in income during the second lockdown has reduced to 23% currently, which clearly shows that COVID 19 had a direct impact on the income of migrants during and after covid.

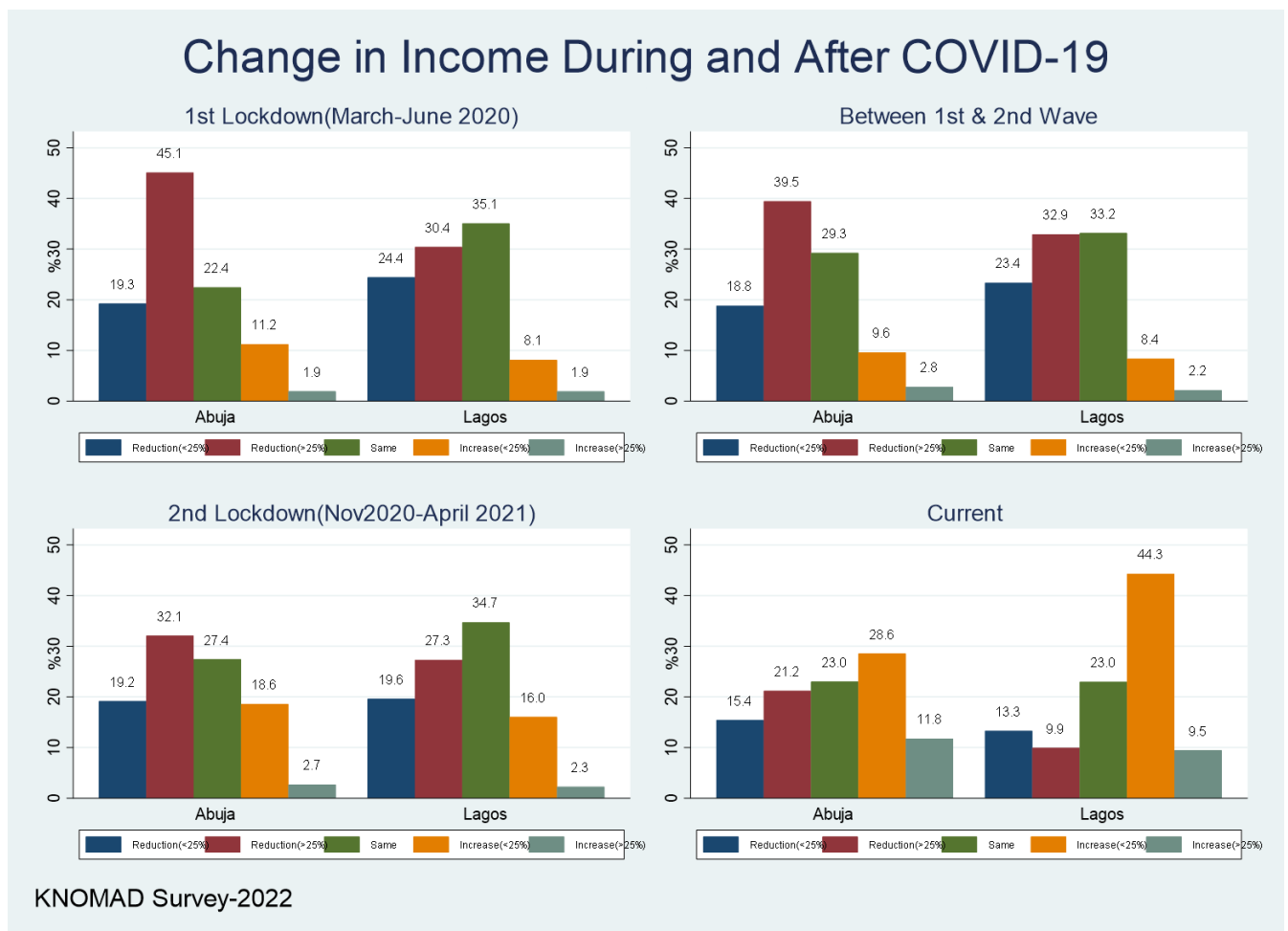


Figure 5: Comparison between change in Income during and after COVID 19

The pandemic led to the closure of financial institutions all over the world. The study shows that despite the closure of financial institutions, transaction of money was still taking place, majority of migrants transferred money using POS (63%), followed by 40% who used bank transfer, 16% used phone banking, 8% through friends and less than 5% physically transferring the cash.

Similarly, about 83% of migrants stated that there were no barriers to accessing the channels configured for sending money while 17% said that access to channels for sending money were disrupted.

Table 8: Means of transferring money

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
How money was sent back to family			
Through friends	10.4	5.6	8.4
Bank transfer	27.8	56.3	39.7
By mail order/money order	0.3	0.0	0.1
Phone banking	22.8	7.3	16.4
Phone wallets	0.3	0.7	0.4
Physically taking money with you	2.7	5.2	3.8
POS Vendor	69.2	54.9	63.2
Others	1.0	2.1	1.5
Access to the channel used to send money disrupted during the pandemic			
Yes	20.4	11.5	16.6
No	79.7	88.5	83.4
Payment for work done recently			
Full normal payment	20.2	28.6	24.3
Reduced Payment	14.0	7.8	11.0
No payment	9.0	9.6	9.3
Self-employed/ Not applicable	56.9	54.0	55.5

3.4 Healthcare access during and after the lockdown

Almost all migrants (99%) who participated in the survey in Abuja and Lagos reported they did not contract COVID 19 during the pandemic while less than 2% contracted COVID 19. The kinds of problems encountered by migrants due to COVID 19 infection were diverse, with 50% of the migrant stating 'other problems' (Table 9). For the others, the respondents said they did not face any challenge they could not manage, and one used a local herb for treatment while one respondent mentioned feeling weak as the challenge faced. 21% had to go for a free quarantine while 7% lost their jobs, were asked to leave their accommodation and some had to go for a paid quarantine respectively.

The study also reveals that the average amount spent by migrants in Lagos to recover from COVID 19 is higher (₦13,000) compared to seven thousand, six hundred and forty-five naira. (₦7,645) spent in Abuja to recover from COVID 19. The average amount spent was a little more than \$20 at ₦460/\$1.

Although 95% of migrants with health insurance policy had not made any changes in the policy due to the pandemic, less than 5% decreased the policy sum assured and 1% increased the policy sum for health insurance. Majority of migrants (98%) who do not have an insurance policy have not obtained one, while 2% decided to buy a health insurance policy because of the pandemic.

Table 9: Access to health care services during COVID

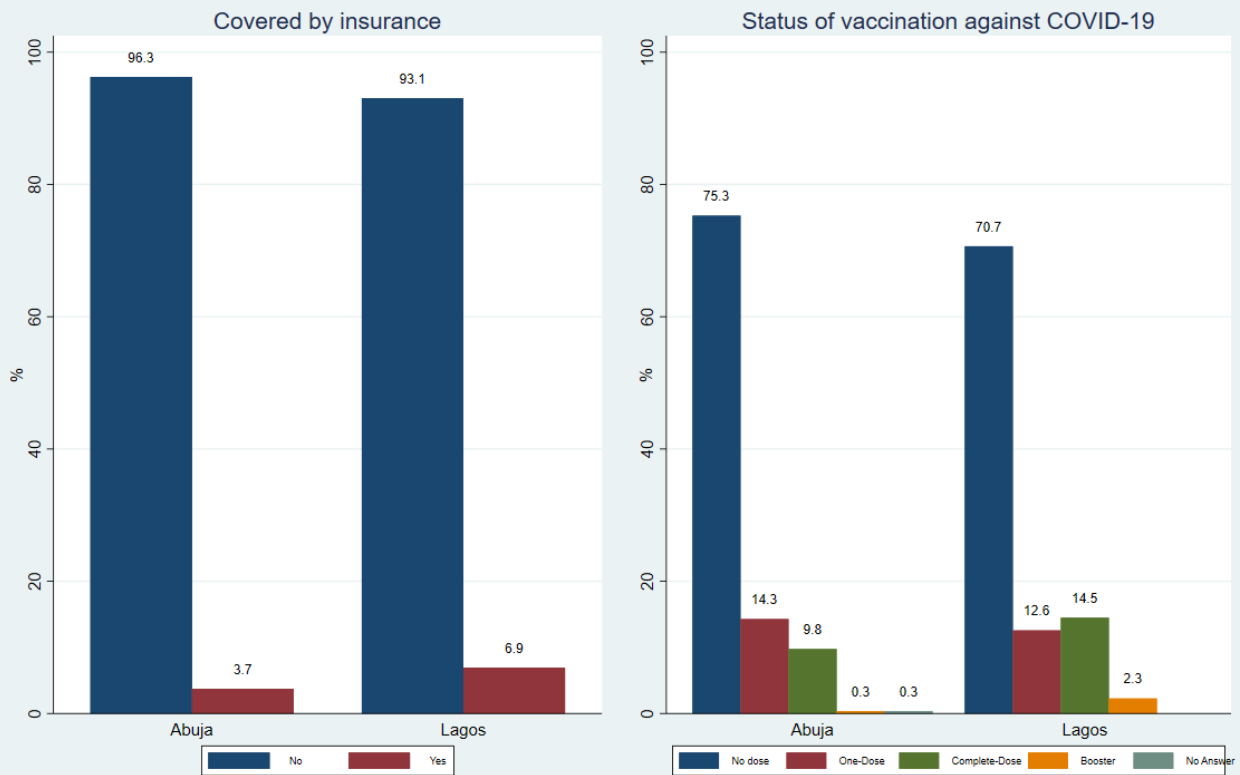
Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
Contacted COVID at any point since it started			

Yes	1.1	0.5	0.8
No	98.9	99.5	99.2
If yes, when did the respondent contract Covid-19			
	n=10	n=4	N=14
Between March – July 2020	6	3	9
Between August – November 2020	4	1	5
What were the problems faced due to Covid-19 infection			
Lost my job	10.0	0.0	7.1
Was asked to leave the accommodation	10.0	0.0	7.1
Had to go in for paid quarantine	10.0	0.0	7.1
Had to go for a free quarantine	30.0	0.0	21.4
Out of pocket expenses due to quarantine	40.0	0.0	28.6
Others	30.0	100.0	50.0
Amount spent to recover from Covid-19			
Average Amount	₦7,645.3	₦13,000	₦9,175
If yes, have you made any changes in the insurance policy because of the pandemic			
Increase the policy Sum Assured	0.0	1.7	1.1
Decreased the policy Sum Assured	6.1	3.5	4.4
No Change	93.9	94.8	94.5
If no, have you now obtained an insurance policy because of the pandemic			
Yes	2.1	1.4	1.8
No	97.9	98.6	98.2

More than 90% of the migrants are not covered by any health insurance while only 5% are covered by health insurance policies in the states of interest.

Vaccines strengthen the immune system by using the body's inherent Défense mechanisms to boost resistance to specific disease agent, (Clem AS, 2011). The majority of migrants who participated in the survey reported that their means of livelihood were adversely affected by the enforced lockdown during the pandemic, it is of utmost important to ascertain the proportion of migrants who had taken the Covid-19 vaccine to prevent further reoccurrence, This study shows that more than 70% of migrants who participated in the survey had not taken any dose of COVID 19 vaccination, followed by 14% who had one dose, 14% who had completed the mandatory two doses and one in some cases depending on the product.

Vaccination status and Insurance



KNOMAD Survey-2022

Figure 6: Insurance and COVID-19 vaccination status

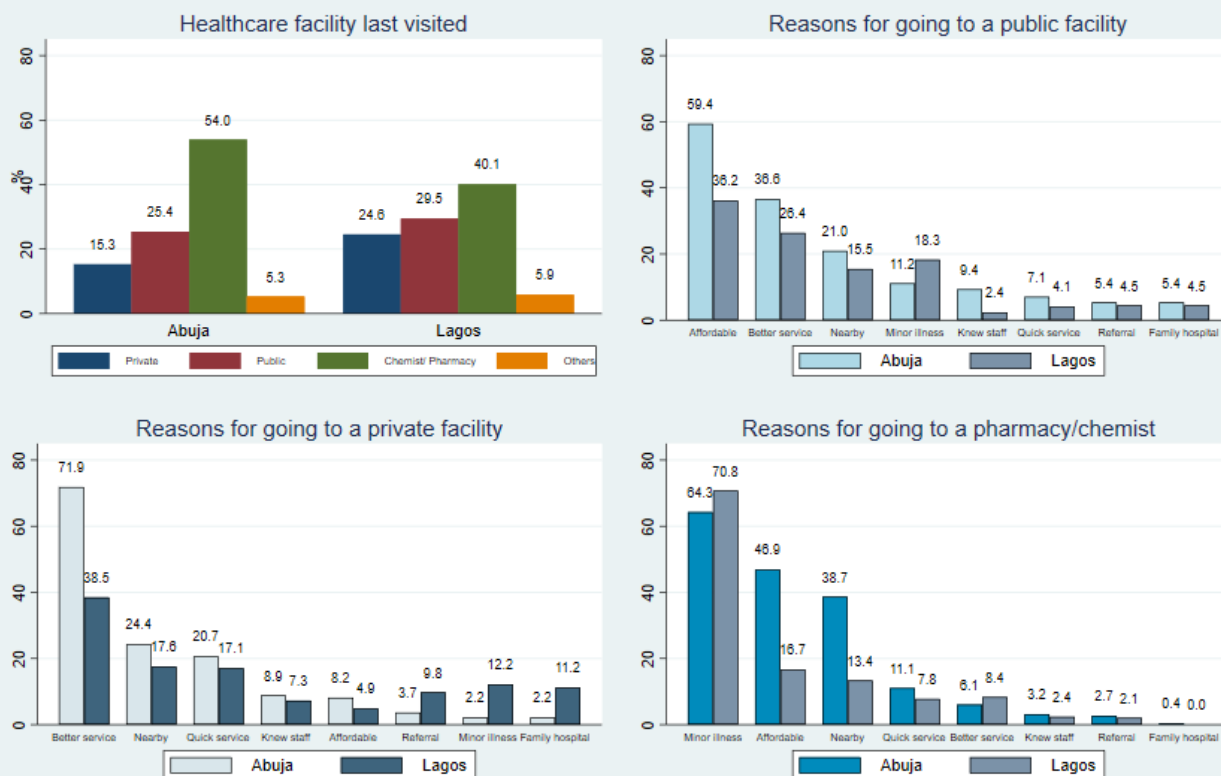
Respondents were also surveyed to inquire about households' access to healthcare services during the covid-19 pandemic. Majority of households across the communities recorded visiting chemists/pharmacies as their primary source of healthcare services in comparison to other sources of healthcare services. A total of 47.2% of these households visited these chemists/pharmacies for reasons varying from minor sicknesses, cheaper cost of accessing healthcare in these outlets and the proximity of these facilities to them during the pandemic.

The second category of most visited healthcare facilities were public hospitals with an average of 27.4% of these households preferring public hospitals because of the low/minimal cost of health services in these hospitals and the guarantee of better quality of services to these households.

The third category are private hospitals with a total of 19.8% of households visiting them as their preferred option for accessing healthcare services for reasons bordering on better quality of services, proximity to their homes and the rapid response of these private hospitals to the healthcare needs of these households.

The others fall in the category of those who adopted home remedy - they used local herbs and visited a traditionalist for treatments and did not necessarily visit any health facility.

Family access to healthcare services



KNOMAD Survey-2022

Figure 7: Family access to healthcare services

The access of respondents to healthcare services post covid-19 lockdown was also examined. Data showed that 51.1% of the respondents' access to healthcare services remained the same even after restrictions on movements were lifted. Only 38.1% of respondents recorded that their access to healthcare improved, while 10.8% recorded that their access to healthcare decreased after returning to the city post-pandemic.

The highest symptoms of mental and physical health challenges experienced by respondents during the pandemic ranged from worry, anger, depression, loneliness, anxiety, sleep problems/disturbances amongst other such symptoms in descending order (Table 10).

Table 10: Healthcare services after lockdown

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
Access to health care services since returning to the city			
Improved	35.5	44.4	38.1
Decreased	14.7	1.2	10.8
Remained the same	49.8	54.3	51.1
Symptoms experienced during the COVID pandemic			
Depression	41.7	29.9	36.0
Worry	69.4	58.7	64.2
Anxiety	24.5	14.6	19.7
Loneliness	30.3	31.5	30.9

Anger	39.6	36.8	38.2
Irritable	9.0	11.4	10.1
Hopelessness	22.0	15.5	18.8
Sleep problems/disturbances,	17.2	21.0	19.0
Other	4.6	12.7	8.5
None	13.6	25.4	19.3

3.5 Education, Transport and Housing

Majority of the respondents did not have children in school nor college during the pandemic (70%). Those with children mentioned obstacles the pandemic brought to the education of the children. The major obstacles were that school was closed (76.3%) and the financial constraint that follows because of not being in employment or business (21.4). The other constraints grouped in the others include (poor digital literacy, poor internet access among others).

Table 11: Education during the pandemic

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n= 835	N=1717
Have school or college going child/children when the pandemic started			
Yes	27.7	33.4	30.5
No	72.3	66.6	69.5
Where was the child/children studying			
	n=244	n= 279	N=523
At Origin (Where you travelled from)	27.1	31.9	29.6
At Destination (Where you travelled to)	70.9	67.7	69.2
Both	2.1	0.4	1.2
Major barriers for your child's education during the pandemic			
Financial constraints	34.4	10.0	21.4
Did not know where to send the child	2.5	0.7	1.5
Access to a digital device	3.7	1.1	2.3
Access to educational material	4.5	2.2	3.3
No obstacles	2.9	11.1	7.3
School was closed	74.2	78.1	76.3
Others	13.2	9.7	11.4
Number of school dropout due to covid			
Yes	31.2	12.5	21.2
No	68.9	87.5	78.8

About 51.8% of the respondents who exited the EA to go into another city during the pandemic, exited the city using commercial inter-state buses, with the second highest means of transportation out of the EA to

other cities being commercial inter-state cars. This data highlights the operations of means of commuting across the country despite the restriction of movement protocols put in place by the federal and state governments.

Commercial Inter-state buses and cars were also predominantly used by other respondents to exit the EA to their places of origin. Again, this highlights that respondents who exited the EA during the pandemic could do this on a commercial level beyond just individuals exiting privately during the pandemic. Of all the respondents who exited the EA during the pandemic, only 77.7% of them returned into the EA alone after the pandemic. The rest returned with their family members.

Table 12: Transportation During the Pandemic

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=197	n=81	N=278
Means of transportation to return to the city during Covid-19			
Commercial Inter-state Bus	40.1	80.3	51.8
Commercial Inter-state Car	40.1	9.9	31.3
Own or Family member Car	11.2	4.9	9.4
Truck/Lorry	4.1	0.0	2.9
Inter-state Train	0.0	1.2	0.4
Any other means	4.6	3.7	4.3
The average cost to return to the place of origin			
Average cost of returning to place of origin	₦7050.7	₦10,339.5	₦8,009.0
Mean of transportation back to town after leaving during Covid-19			
Commercial Inter-state Bus	42.6	77.8	52.9
Commercial Inter-state Car	44.2	13.6	35.3
Own or Family member Car	8.6	4.9	7.6
Truck/Lorry	2.5	1.2	2.2
Inter-state Train	0.0	1.2	0.4
The average cost to return to the place of origin			
Average cost of returning to place of origin	₦6,782.2	₦8,780.2	₦7,364.4
Returned to the city alone or with family			
Alone	78.7	75.3	77.7
With my family	21.3	24.7	22.3

Majority of the respondents surveyed lived in one-room apartments. These respondents averaged 51.8% of the total respondents. The next common housing arrangement for the respondents was room and parlour, averaging 16.8% of respondents across the communities.

The top 4 toilet facilities used by respondents and their households were flush to septic system, pour-flush to pit, pit latrine without floor/slab, flush to piped sewer system in descending order.

Table 13: Living conditions during the pandemic.

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n= 835	N=1717
Respondents' house type when the pandemic started			

One room apartment	51.6	52.0	51.8
Room and Parlour	17.6	15.9	16.8
Self-contain	13.6	13.5	13.6
Mini flat	8.1	4.8	6.5
Standard flat	4.7	12.2	8.3
Duplex	0.1	0.6	0.4
Other	4.4	1.0	2.7
The average number of rooms and household member			
Average number of rooms	1.8	2.2	2.0
Average person per room	2.6	2.6	2.6
Toilet facility in the accommodation			
Flush to piped sewer system	10.1	9.0	9.6
Flush to septic system	30.3	59.5	44.5
Pour-flush to pit	23.8	15.5	19.7
VIP/simple pit latrine with floor/slab	5.4	8.6	7.0
Flush or pour-flush elsewhere	5.8	0.4	3.2
Pit latrine without floor/slab	15.0	4.8	10.0
No facility, field, bush, plastic bag	5.0	1.3	3.2
Other	4.6	0.9	2.9

Majority of respondents surveyed recorded that they did not experience any difficulty finding housing in other cities or their places of origin that they exited to. An average of 87.4% of respondents found it easy to get accommodations in these places outside of the community. This shows the ease of integration of respondents in these other cities/places of origin. 42.5% of these respondents also found income generating opportunities in these other cities/states within 1 month of their arrival (back) in those places. Furthermore, an average of 25.9% of respondents could find income generating opportunities under 12 months in the cities/places of origin they exited to upon leaving Lagos and Abuja states respectively.

The major difficulties faced by migrants while living in the new cities/places of origin they exited to during the pandemic bordered on low/no access to hospitals, water, and transportation amongst others.

Majority of the respondents (87.6%) could access their previous accommodations upon their re-entry into Abuja (FCT) and Lagos post covid-19 pandemic. Of the respondents who could not access their old accommodations, 32.4% of them could not access their old accommodations because they found better accommodations and another 32.4% of could not access their old accommodations because those accommodations had been rented out to someone else.

Table 14: Living conditions during the pandemic (Housing)

Variables	Abuja n=197	Lagos n=81	Total N=278
Difficulty finding housing after returning during lockdown			
Not allowed to enter the village/hometown	9.6	2.5	7.6
Needed quarantine	2.5	0.0	1.8
No self-owned place at the hometown	11.7	2.5	9.0
No difficulties	83.8	96.3	87.4
Length of time to find an income-generating opportunity after returning			

Less than a month	42.1	43.2	42.5
1 to 12 months (series)	23.4	32.1	25.9
12+ months	3.6	1.2	2.9
Did not get a job	31.0	23.5	28.8
Difficulty in accessing public services in the new location			
Health	28.9	8.6	23.0
Housing	20.8	4.9	16.2
Banking/Internet	11.2	24.8	15.2
Education	2.5	14.8	6.1
Waste	7.6	6.2	7.2
Water	22.8	14.8	20.5
Hygiene/Sanitation	24.4	6.2	19.1
Transport	18.3	25.9	20.5
Other	20.3	41.98	26.62
Since arriving back in the city where you first worked, have you been able to return to your previous accommodation?			
No	11.7	17.3	13.3
Yes	88.3	82.7	86.7
Reasons If No			
Found better place	26.1	42.9	32.4
Had to shift to another location due to change in income source	26.1	14.3	21.6
Rented to somebody else	39.1	21.4	32.4
Other	17.4	28.6	21.6

Potable water has reportedly been easily accessible to majority of the respondents upon their return into Lagos and Abuja (FCT) respectively. Of the majority that can access clean drinking water, 54.4% of them recorded that the degree of their access to potable water was the same as their prior situation before the lockdown. Significantly, 40.7% of the respondents recorded an improvement to their access of clean drinking water.

A significant number of respondents also recorded having access to sanitation facilities since returning to Lagos and Abuja, ranging from flush to septic system, pour-flush to pit, pit latrine without floor/slab, flush to piped sewer system, amongst others.

Table 15: Living conditions during the pandemic (Amenities)

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=197	n=81	N=278
Access clean drinking water facilities since returning to the city			
No	14.7	9.9	13.3
Yes	85.3	90.1	86.7
If yes, has the access			
Improved,	39.3	43.8	40.7
Decreased	4.8	5.5	5.0

Remains the same	56.0	50.7	54.4
Sanitation facilities since returning to the city			
No	34.5	8.6	27.0
Yes	65.5	91.4	73.0
Sanitation facility in current accommodation after returning to the city			
Flush to piped sewer system	10.66	11.11	10.79
Flush to septic system	24.37	60.49	34.89
Pour-flush to pit	18.78	8.64	15.83
VIP/simple pit latrine with floor/slab	4.57	9.88	6.12
Flush or pour-flush elsewhere	6.09	0	4.32
Pit latrine without floor/slab	15.74	9.88	14.03
No facility, field, bush, plastic bag	11.68	0	8.27
Other	6.09	0	4.32
Don't know	2.03	0	1.44

3.6 Government response and Insurance Scheme

Government assistance across the country was published across different media to claim the efforts that were being made by the government at different levels (federal and state). However, of all the respondents surveyed, only 3.6% recorded that they received any government assistance. 96.4% were reportedly left without any governmental aid and had to find individual ways to survive during the pandemic when their sources of income were already threatened.

Of the varieties of governmental assistance provided, free food packets/ food materials and cash transfers were the highest selections made by those who received any governmental aid.

Table 16: Government assistance during the pandemic

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n= 835	N=1717
Received government assistance since the pandemic started			
No	96.5	96.3	96.4
Yes	3.6	3.7	3.6
If yes, what assistance			
Cash Transfers	42.9	33.3	40.0
Free Food packets/food materials	71.4	100.0	80.0

Saddled with the question about getting migrant insurance (if offered) to mitigate the effect of income loss as was the case during the pandemic, 66.5% of the respondents recorded that they would take the opportunity of the migrant insurance enrolment.

When asked what form of assistance the respondents would prefer, should their employers or the government chose to support them in similar circumstances of a pandemic, money for housing and food, health insurance, transport money and two months' salary, wage insurance (60% - 70% of your monthly wage during the lockdown), etc. were the most popular options in the list.

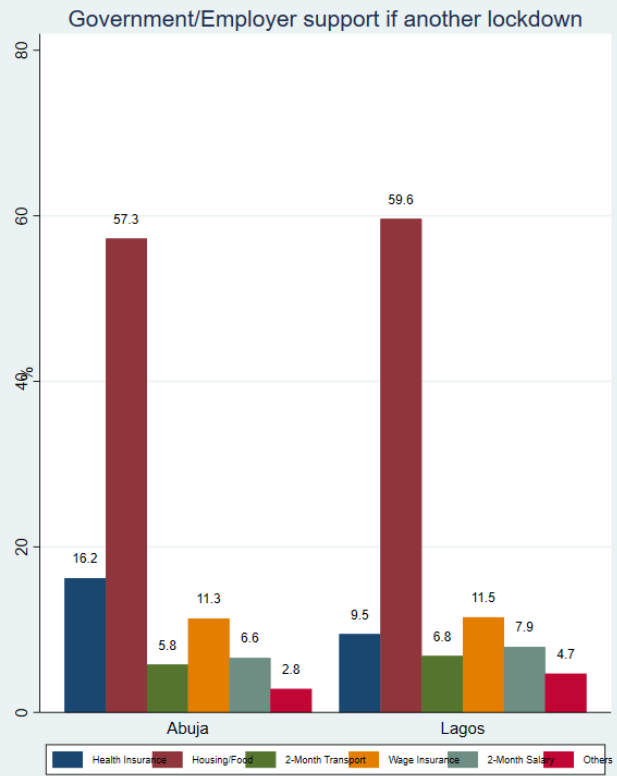
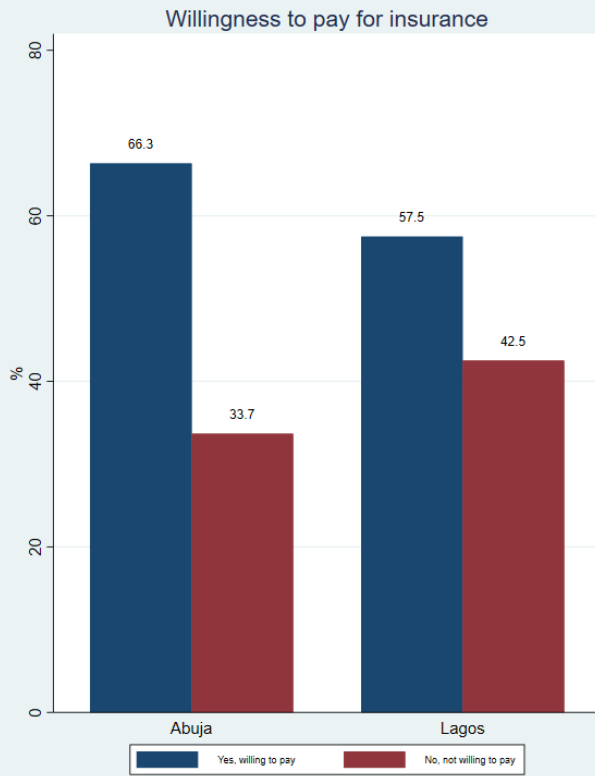
Table 17: Insurance scheme offer.

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n= 835	N=1717
Migrant insurance enrolment if offered			
Yes	66.9	66.0	66.5
No	19.7	29.7	24.6
Not sure	13.4	4.3	9.0
Choices of benefits from the government or employer if another lockdown occurred			
Health insurance	63.8	30.5	47.6
Money for housing and food	82.0	80.1	81.1
Transport money and two months' salary	36.5	27.5	32.2
Wage insurance	31.8	32.7	32.2
2 Month Salary	22.7	25.9	24.2
Other	3.9	5.6	4.7

Of those willing to enrol in the scheme, 62.0% of them recorded their willingness to pay a small amount every month to enjoy this benefit.

The most preferred benefit the migrants mentioned among all the options provided was that of **financial support for housing and food during the lockdown**, as indicated by a notable 58.4% of respondents selecting it over the other suggested choices.

Insurance and support if new lockdown



4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

In this survey, there were more male migrants than female migrants who consented to participate in the study, most migrants who participated were single and 50% of participants had the highest level of education as secondary school completed.

The labour market is the main route through which proceeds of growth are shared among households and individuals, therefore understanding the duration of unemployment among migrants during the pandemic and its effects on the labour market is essential for determining how to curb poverty during the global health crisis and guide the development of policy that will prevent unemployment and job loss in future cases of a global pandemic. Almost half (46%) of migrants in Abuja and Lagos were unemployed for more than three months during the pandemic. There were more migrants in Abuja and Lagos (73%) who came back to the city due to better livelihood opportunities.

Migration culture is an integral aspect of human life. Man migrates from one place to another for different purposes, including trade/business, job, etc. But with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in late 2019, this migration culture has been hugely affected. Many Nigerians who make a living through daily business activities such as traders, artisans, small-scale business owners, and others whose survival is anchored on movement and migration, are the first to be directly hit. Restriction on movement means a restriction on their means of livelihood. This study reveals that more than eighty percent (85%) of unemployed migrants stated that their reason for unemployment was due to businesses that were closed due to COVID 19 restrictions while (21%) were unemployed due to the inability to go to work because of mobility restrictions.

In many developing countries, shocks such as unemployment, sickness, death, theft, drought, and political strife can create large income and consumption variations over time and raise the incidence of poverty.

More than half (56%) of unemployed migrants who participated in the survey were not involved in any economic activities prior to the pandemic while the number of unemployed migrants doing nothing before the pandemic declined. Abuja migrants have a higher average household income of eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and thirteen naira (₦85,713) compared to Lagos with an approximate amount of fifty-three thousand, four hundred and seventy-six naira (₦53,476) as average household income.

Less than 50% of migrant households who left the city during the pandemic stated they had enough money for food while 30% did not have enough money for food due to reduced economic activities during the pandemic.

Household income level is a core determinant of homeownership and subsequently amount paid to rent a home of choice. By home ownership, we mean the right to exclusive use of land and buildings. Thus, the owner of the land or building has the right to decide what use shall be made of it and cannot be deprived of it except by law. This is synonymous with owner-occupied housing, whereby the house is owned by its occupants. This study shows that despite the reduced economic activities during the pandemic across the two surveyed states, 54% of migrants own a plot of land while 46% do not own a plot of land.

There were more respondents who experienced no change in income at the start of the pandemic while only 3% experienced an increment in income despite inflation that occurred as a result of the pandemic in March 2020.

About 28% of migrants experienced no change in income, while 21% experienced a quarter reduction in income and less than five percent (3%) experienced over 50% increment in income at the start of the pandemic in March 2020.

The study also shows that due to the changes in income of some migrants, 60% did not send money back to their hometown at the start of the pandemic compared to 40% who ensured money was sent to the village at the start of the pandemic.

The proportion of internal migrants' socio-economic status impacted by COVID 19 is less than 50% from the two states; data collected reveals that their income decreased after COVID 19. Comparison between incomes made during the three phases of the pandemic shows that generally, Abuja had more migrants with <25% reduction in income compared with Lagos during the first lockdown, between the first and second wave and 2nd lockdown respectively.

Currently, 27% of migrants who had a >25% reduction in income during the second lockdown have reduced to 23%. This indicates that COVID 19 had a direct impact on the income of migrants during and after covid.

At the onset of the pandemic, citizens feared accessing health facilities for fear of contracting the disease which led to the use of alternative health providers. Services were disrupted for several reasons: fear, lack of PPEs, the need to protect health workers and prevent the nosocomial spread, and limited movements due to lockdowns.

It was revealed in this study that most households across the communities recorded visiting chemists/pharmacies as their primary source of healthcare services in comparison to other sources of healthcare services during the pandemic.

99% of migrants from Abuja and Lagos did not contract COVID 19 during the pandemic, while the average amount used in recovering from COVID 19 was higher in Lagos compared to Abuja.

Surveyed households preferred public hospitals because of the low/minimum cost of health services in these hospitals and the guarantee of better-quality services to these households.

More than 70% of migrants who participated in the survey had not taken any dose of COVID 19 vaccination.

The pandemic greatly impacted the education of school children negatively during the covid-19 lockdown. The restriction of movements cascaded into cutting off the access of school children to education (for both public and private schools). The workers in the education sector were also restricted from moving around. Consequently, the primary reason why respondents' children could not access education was due to the closure of schools across the country as part of the covid prevention protocols observed throughout the country.

Despite the stringent measures put in place by the government to limit interstate transportation, more than half of the respondents who exited the city due to COVID 19 exited using commercial interstate buses.

COVID 19 global health threat did not affect access to housing for internal migrants because most respondents surveyed stated they did not experience any difficulty finding housing in other cities or their places of origin that they exited to, neither had any difficulty assessing their old accommodations when they returned.

Data collected reveals that only 4% of migrants received government assistance such as free food packets/ food materials and cash transfers during the pandemic while the majority had to find other means of survival during the pandemic.

This study has shown that the pandemic had a direct negative impact on the socioeconomic status of internal migrants due to decreased incomes. However, access to healthcare, transportation, and housing was not disrupted during the pandemic while only a few migrants had access to education and government

assistance. In response to the challenges encountered during the pandemic, more than half of the respondents (67%) would like to take the opportunity of the migrant insurance enrolment and are willing to pay a small amount every month to enjoy this benefit in cases of future occurrence of a global pandemic.

Annex A. References

[Angela S Clem](#) , *Fundamentals of vaccine immunology*, 2011 Jan;3(1):73-8.

doi: 10.4103/0974-777X.77299.

Annex B. Other Tables

Table 18: Additional tables

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
Did you migrate alone or with somebody to this state			
Alone	61.34	65.75	63.48
Along with somebody	38.66	34.25	36.52
If along with somebody, with who			
Both parents	6.74	3.85	5.42
Father	4.11	3.15	3.67
Mother	4.69	13.64	8.77
Brother	26.39	29.02	27.59
Sister	12.9	10.84	11.96
Spouse	33.14	17.13	25.84
Children	22.58	15.03	19.14
Aunt, Cousin, Uncle, Niece, Nephew	8.21	13.29	10.53
Others	12.61	13.29	12.92
Which of the following statements best describes the current economic situation			
Money is not enough for food.	20.3	51.85	29.5
Money is enough for food, but not for other basics.	48.73	35.8	44.96
Money is enough for basic, but not enough for expensive durables like a motorbike/power generator.	28.93	8.64	23.02
We can afford to buy some expensive durables like a motorbike/power generator.	1.02	2.47	1.44
We can afford to buy almost anything	1.02	1.23	1.08
Were you covered by any health insurance, public or private, before the Covid-19 pandemic			
No	96.26	93.05	94.7
Yes	3.74	6.95	5.3

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
Please share your current status of vaccination against COVID-19			
No dose	75.28	70.66	73.03
One-Dose	14.29	12.57	13.45
Both Doses	9.52	13.77	11.59
One completed dose i.e. J&J	0.23	0.72	0.47
Booster dose	0.34	2.28	1.28
Prefer not to answer	0.34	0	0.17
which type of healthcare facility did you go to			
Private	15.31	24.55	19.8
Public	25.4	29.46	27.37
Chemist/ Pharmacy	53.97	40.12	47.23
Others	5.33	5.87	5.59
What were the reasons for going to the Private Hospital			
Better quality of service	71.85	38.54	51.76
The staff/doctors known to me	8.89	7.32	7.94
No cost / minimum cost	8.15	4.88	6.18
Referred by somebody known to me	3.7	9.76	7.35
Close/nearby my place	24.44	17.56	20.29
Minor Illness	2.22	12.2	8.24
They are quick	20.74	17.07	18.53
It is a family hospital	2.22	11.22	7.65
Other	5.93	20.98	15
What were the reasons for going to the Public Hospital			
Better quality of service	36.61	26.42	31.28
The staff/doctors known to me	9.38	2.44	5.74
No cost / minimum cost	59.38	36.18	47.23
Referred by somebody known to me	5.36	4.47	4.89
Close/nearby my place	20.98	15.45	18.09
Minor Illness	11.16	18.29	14.89
They are quick	7.14	4.07	5.53
It is a family hospital	5.36	4.47	4.89
Other	2.68	19.51	11.49

Variables	Abuja	Lagos	Total
	n=882	n=835	N=1717
What top 3 challenges did you face when you went to a public health care facility			
No obstacles	66.96	41.46	53.62
Consultation/Treatment is too expensive	6.7	10.98	8.94
Health services opening hours are not suitable	6.25	7.32	6.81
Administrative difficulties	8.93	13.82	11.49
Lack of knowledge of rights	1.34	1.63	1.49
Did not know where to go	0.89	1.63	1.28
Language & Cultural barriers	0.45	1.22	0.85
Care refused by health professionals	1.34	2.44	1.91
Fear of discrimination	2.68	1.63	2.13
Too time consuming	9.82	35.77	23.4
Fear of contracting Covid-19	0.89	0.41	0.64
Too crowded	8.04	41.87	25.74
Don't Know/Can't Say/No Experience	5.36	1.63	3.4
Have family members at the destination received any form of government assistance since the start of the pandemic in the city			
No	93.65	94.25	93.94
Yes	6.35	5.75	6.06
If yes, what kind of assistance			
Cash Transfers	19.64	12.5	16.35
Free Food packets/food materials	67.86	87.5	76.92
Free Housing	1.79	2.08	1.92
Free Quarantine	0	0	0
Payment relief for public services	0	4.17	1.92
Other in-kind transfers;	23.21	8.33	16.35
Others	3.57	2.08	2.88