

TITLE PAGE

**THE NATURE AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
(IDPs) IN NORTHERN NIGERIA, FROM 2012-2015.**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This project titled “The Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015” with registration number 1011202157 meets the requirement of the department of political science, Faculty of social science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. And its approved for its contribution to knowledge and literacy presentation.

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DECLARATION

I, Kabiru Sani Abbas do hereby declare that this research project was carefully prepared by myself and all the cited materials are acknowledge by the used of references, I accept any error that may arise in the course of this research work.

Kabiru Sani Abbas

Date

DEDICATION

My profound gratitude is to almighty Allah (SWT) who has blessed me with the best parents once can ever have. I hereby dedicate this project to my beloved parents Mal. Sani Abbas and Hajiya Lubabatu Sani Abbas, and also my sister Hajiya Maimuna Bello Abdu and the entire members of Mal Abbas family.

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ACRONYMS

(A D S E M A)	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency
(C I S C O P E)	Civil Society Coalition for Poverty Eradication
(D S S)	Defence Security Service
(F O M W A N)	Federal of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria
(I N G O)	International Non-Governmental Organization
(I R C)	International Rescue Committee
(J I B W I S)	Jama'atu Izalatil Bid'ah Wa'iqamatis Sunnah
(J N I)	Jama'atu Nasril Islam
(N P C)	National Population Commission
(N P F)	Nigerian Police Force
(N R C)	Norwegian Refugee Council
(N S C D C)	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
(O X F A M)	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
(State M O H)	State Ministry of Health
(U N I C E F)	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

ABSTRACT

This dissertation set to find out the Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons from 2012 to 2015, taking northern Nigeria as a case study. Chapter one contains the background to the study as an introductory part, statement of the problem, research questions, aims and objectives of the study, scopes and limitations of the study, and literature review, theoretical framework, assumption of the study, and definition and operationalization of concepts and chapterization. Chapter two explains the background of insurgency, consequences of insurgency and table of selected incidents of Boko Haram attacks in Northern Nigeria. Chapter three also examine the background of Internally Displace Persons, causes of internal displacement of persons, the nature of internal displacement of persons in Northern Nigeria and figure of IDPs identified in Northern Nigeria, the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria, national response to IDPs situation and international response. Chapter four covers the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Nigeria is a West African country with a population of over one hundred million people, a former British dependency. The country is bordered in the north by Niger, north-east by Chad, to the east by Cameroon, to the south by the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean) and to the south west by Benin republic. The Niger and Benue rivers which join at Lokoja divided the country into three segments that approximated Nigeria's political divisions up to 1963 i.e. Northern, Western and eastern regions. Though home to hundreds of other ethnic groups (Each having its own language, customs, religion and traditional political system) these regions were respectively dominated by the Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo ethnic groups.

To be sure, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, but for its abundant natural resources, petroleum, fertile soil etc, and the country's population would have been a terrible liability, eroding standard of living and tasking deviously the limited infrastructure and social amenities. Oil discovered in the southern part of the country since 1956, has indeed become the most important factor in the economy, accounting for about 90 percent of the country's annual gross domestic product (GDP) Fage and Alabi, (2003:1-2).

Nigeria was amalgamated in 1914, only about a decade after the defeat of the Sokoto Caliphate in 1903 and other Islamic states by the British which were to constitute much of Northern Nigeria. The after math of the First World War saw Germany lose its colonies, one of which was Cameroon, to French, Belgian and British mandates. Cameroon was divided in French and British parts, the latter of which was further subdivided into Southern and

Northern parts. Following a plebiscite in 1961, the Southern Cameroon elected to region French Cameroon, while the Northern Cameroon opted to join Nigeria, a move which added to Nigeria's already large northern population. The territory comprises much of what is now northeastern Nigeria, and a large part of the areas affected by the insurgency.

According to a Nigeria study on demographics and religion, Muslims make up 50.5 percent of the population. Muslims mainly live in the north of the country; the majority of the Nigerian Muslims are Sunnis. Christians are the second-largest religious group and make up 48.7 percent of the population. They predominate in the central and southern part of the country (Wikipedia, 2015).

Boko Haram conducted its operations more or less peaceful during the first seven years of its existence. That changed in 2009 when the Nigerian government launched an investigation into the group activities following reports that its members were arming themselves. Prior to that, the government reportedly repeatedly ignored warning about the increasingly militant character of the organization, including that of a military officer.

When the government came into action, several members of the group were arrested in Bauchi, sparking deadly clashes with Nigerian security forces which led to the deaths of an estimated 700 people. During the fighting with the security forces Boko Haram fighters reportedly "use fuel-laden motorcycles" and "bows with poison arrows" to attack a police station. The group's founder and then leader Mohammed Yusuf was also killed during this time while still in police custody. After Yusuf's killing, Abubakar Shekau became the leader and still holds the position as of 2015 (Wikipedia, 2015). In light of the above, this study seeks to examine The Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons in northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

The ongoing insurgency in northern Nigeria, called “Boko Haram” and the governments often brutal attempts to suppress it, have produced tide of refugees and internally displaced persons in Northern Nigerian and in some neighboring countries like Cameroon, Chad, and Niger republic, (Council on Foreign Relation, 2014). It is on the basis and strength of the above that this study focus on examining and investigating the Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015 as it affects the economic, social and culture, educational and political development of Nigeria as a nation.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In the light of the fore going, this research seeks to find answers to the following questions:

- a. What is the relationship between insurgency and internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria?
- b. What is the level of the federal, state government’s efforts toward the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015?
- c. What are the challenges that hinder the effectiveness of the federal, state governments and other body’s policies and its implementation toward the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria?

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of this research work is to examine the nature and management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria. To achieve this aim, the following objectives are set:

- i. To find out the nature of internal displacement of persons in Northern Nigeria.
- ii. To find out the relationship between insurgency and internally displaced persons in northern Nigeria.
- iii. To assess the level of effectiveness of federal, states governments and other bodies in the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015.
- iv. To investigate the challenges that hinders the effectiveness of the federal, states governments and other bodies policies and its implementation toward the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study will be of three fold i.e to the researcher himself, to the body of knowledge and to the society at large.

- i. To the researcher: The study will further expose him to the concepts insurgency and internal displacement of persons and how it can be properly managed to facilitate proper security in order to facilitate rapid human development in Nigeria.
- ii. To the body of knowledge: Through reviewing of related literature, the study will identify gaps left uncovered or fill by previous researchers and fill these gaps. By doing this, the study must have immensely added to the existing knowledge.
- iii. To the society at large: Similar to that of researcher, it will make the members of the society get acquainted to insurgency and internally displaced persons (IDPs), its problems in the society, and how its affects human condition in his environment which make the economic, cultural, political, social and educational sectors to fall below standard and how it can be properly managed to improve

security situation in order to facilitate concrete, rapid development in Northern Nigeria and Nigeria at large.

Additionally, it will be of immense important and serves as source of secondary data or material for future researchers who may want to carry out similar study on the topic under investigation.

1.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

Boko Haram as an Arabicized-Hausa terminology which simply translates into "western education is sinful" is propagated by "Jama'atul ahlul Sunnah Lidda'awati wal Jihad" sect who believes that they are committed to the Hadith of prophet Muhammad teachings on Islamic jihad. Some analyst even regarded Boko Haram as an out growth of the maitatsine riots of the 1980's and the religion/ ethnic tension that follow in the late 1990's.

According to Adetoro, (2012), sees Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria as a symptom of poverty and political alienation. The Boko Haram fundamentalist Islamic group is the first insurgent organization in Nigeria to be classified as a terrorist organization by the United States of America and its allies (Felix A., Okonette, E., & Angela, O. A., 2014).

According to Council on Foreign Relations, (2014),the insurgency in Northern Nigeria have caused a lot of refugee and internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria and that the ongoing insurgency in northern Nigeria called Boko Haram , and the government often brutal attempts to suppress it, have produced a tide of refugees and internally displaced persons in one of the countrys regions.

According to Okoli, and Iortyer, (2014), sees Boko Haram insurgency as a terrorism and humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. They further argued that terrorism is the biggest threat to global peace and stability in the contemporary times. Since the dawn of this millennium, the

incidence of the terrorism has been on a steady rise world wide. Hitherto, terrorism was more or less a national or regional affair, they also see Boko Haram insurgency as a threat to Nigeria's national security.

The phenomenon of terrorism has been widely interrogated in the literature. According to Schmid (1998), terrorism is an anxiety inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by semi clandestine individuals, groups state actor for idiosyncratic criminal or political reasons (Okoli et al, 2014). Boko Haram insurgency has been referred "as the violent assertion of a fringe sectarian identity based on the dogma of a subgroup of a larger national confessional group" (Okoli et al, 2014) citing (Nchi, 2013:200).

Ogege,(2013). In his work, *Insecurity and Sustainable Development: The Boko Haram Debacle in Nigeria*, discussed insurgency in relations to insecurity as a challenge for sustainable development in Nigeria as it is caused by the Boko of Haram insurgents. The poor development status of Nigeria no doubt breeds atmosphere of frustrated expectations and foster widespread indignation on the part of those that are trapped in the vortex circle of abject poverty. In the midst of all these, Nigeria is confronted with daunting security challenges which include armed robbery, ethnic crisis, assassination, militancy, kidnapping and terrorism. The current and most disturbing insecurity problem in Nigeria is the terror unleashed by Jama'atul Ahlul Sunnah Lidda'wati Wal Jihad, a dreaded militant sect popularly known as Boko Haram (Ogege, 2013).

Insecurity as an antithesis of security refers to a condition that exist due to lack of effective measures put in place to protect individuals, information and property against hostile persons, influence and actions (Ogege, 2013). Insecurity is simple a situation in which individuals in a given society cannot go about their daily activity as a result of threat to harmful destruction of their lives and property.

In the light of the above literature review one can understand that researchers have wrote extensively on the topic under investigation in different perspective some sees insurgency as a threats to the nation security and sustainable development, others, viewed it from cultural perspective as a threats to social lives while other researchers only restricted it to terrorism and humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. Furthermore, Adetoro (2012), sees insurgency in Nigeria as a symptom of poverty and political alienation.

Insurgency as a social science concept has been given many conceptions. Essentially, however, insurgency is one element of the spectrum of political violence (Murtala, 2014). However, Murtala, (2014) further argued that Boko Haram insurgency is the manifestation of the failure of the successive government since independence in 1960 to integrate the various people in the state through good governance. The insurgency, is therefore a reflection of the crisis of nation building in Nigeria (Murtala, 2014:14).

Murtala, (2014), further posit that in the absence of good governance, a country may experience instability and eventual collapse, and that the present security challenges faced by Nigeria is a bi-product of poor governance, evident in widespread corruption, subversion of rule of law and institutions of probity and accountability, ala-ming level of poverty. The experience in the country is that of successive governments which systematically impose hardship on the people by filing to provide basic necessities of life and ensure justice and fairness in the polity. It is within this context that the increased spate of insecurity in the country, as exemplified by the ethno-religious conflicts, herdsmen and farmers clashes, settlers and indigene feuds, kidnapping for ritual and ransom and Boko Haram insurgency can be better understood. Furthermore, Murtala relates the Boko Haram insurgency with the northern conspiracy against the President Jonathan's administration; he further argued that the proponents of this school of thought (mostly from south-east) are of the opinion that Boko Harm is sponsored by the northern politicians to make the country ungovernable for President

Goodluck Jonathan (a Christian from the minority Ijaw ethnic group). It is therefore argued that there exist a strong correlation between the increase in the spate of insecurity in Nigeria and the crisis of governance as evident in the failure of the governing class to formulate and implement policies that will make violent options not attractive to the aggrieved members of the state.

The Boko Haram has become ubiquitous group after the death of Mohammed Yusuf, their founder. Not even Abubakar Shekau, the newly acclaimed leader can claim effective control of the group. According to John (2013) cited by Felix *et-al*, (2014:153), the group does not have a clear structure or evident chain of command and has been called “Diffuse”. Similarly, Felix *et-al* (2014:153), citing Walker (2013) described the group as a “cell –like structure” facilitating factions and split.

Felix. A., *et-al* (2014), discussed the Boko Haram insurgency in relations to the counter-terrorism policy adopted by the Federal government of Nigeria in dealing with the menace of Boko Haram insurgency and they finally conclude that the counter-terrorist policy adopted by the Federal Government is defective and that the government to treat the insurgents like terrorist rather than freedom fighters.

According to Wikipedia, (2015), an internally displaced person (IDP) is some who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country’s borders. There are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of refugee.

There is no legal definition as there is for a refugee. However, a United Nations Report, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement uses the definition:

“Internally displaced people (also known as IDPs in many civil and military organizations which assist) are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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, violation of human rights or natural or human –made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (Wikipedia, 2015).

However, IDPs legally remain under the protection of their own government, even though that government might be the cause of their flights. As citizens, they retain all of their rights and protection under both human rights and international humanitarian law.

It is on the strength of the above, this study tends to critically examine the nature and management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria as it is caused by the Boko Haram insurgency in order to fill the gaps left uncovered by other researchers as they put more efforts or concentrate on insurgency as a terrorism or insecurity which hinders socio-economic and political development of northern Nigeria not as it relates to internal displacement of persons or as a major factor which brought about internal displacement of person in northern Nigeria.

1.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In social science as in other discipline theories are developed in order to produce a sound basis for argument, explaining ideas and proposition, they are ideas or beliefs about a phenomenon to arrive at the assumptions, facts or principles .

A theory must have the ability to explain the behavior and characteristics under investigation and it is capable of predicting a social reality based on facts.

In the case of this research, two theories are adopted in order to explain the variables under investigation which are the Islamic fundamentalist theory that support the activities of

Boko Haram as they claimed and the carrot and stick approach which the federal government used in the management of insurgency in the northern Nigeria.

The Islamic fundamentalist theory with the believe of total islamization of Nigeria under the Shariah law has always being the motive behind various religious riots in northern Nigeria. This motive even dated back to the era of jihad of Usman Danfodiyo indeed, Adetoro (1982), had alluded to the fact that islamization of Nigeria had been the motive behind the jihad of Usman Danfodiyo in 1804. This was evidential from the submission of Hodgkin (1975) who claimed that the jihad of Usman Danfodiyo was “makes upon the heathen king who make no profession of Islam, is obligatory by assent” (p. 247). Adetoro (1982), further reported that it was only the Ibadan warriors (a south western Nigerian warriors) that stopped the rampaging Danfodiyo’s jihad conquest under Nigeria town recently, Farouk (2012) reported that Boko Haram insurgency only believed in the Quran which states that “anyone who is not governed by what Allah has revealed is among the transgressors (Quran 6⁴⁹), even though, it is the same Quran that says “to you be your religion and to me my religion” (Quran 109⁶)

The Carrot and stick approach is an idiom that refers to a policy of offering a combination of rewards and punishment to in due behavior. The idiom is used in the field of international relations to describe the realist concept of hard power.

The carrot can stand for tax cut or other benefits, the sticks can stand for the use of (psychological) violence and threats by the government (Wikipedia, 2015).

The Federal Governments of Nigeria adopted the carrot and sticks approach to approach or address the problem of insurgency in northern Nigerian as it did to approach the problem of the Niger Delta militants. The reasons for this seeming failure of government’s counter offensive measures as the finding of this study show, first, the federal government is

using the same methods (force, administrative panel and negotiation) as it used in addressing the Niger Delta militancy to tackle the Boko Haram insurgency. This is a wrong approach because both insurgent groups follow different trajectories.

There is a common consensus in the Nigerian public sphere that government response to Boko Haram insurgents has been reactionary rather than proactive, those who share this sentiment argue that the government usually waits for the insurgents to launch attacks on Mosques, schools, police stations and other public institutions, before it reacts. In the light of the above, it is arguably that Boko Haram is not the kind of group government should use administrative measures (carrot approach) to tackle, it is not the kind of the group that should be granted amnesty like some people have suggested. Empirical evidence abound in other climes such as Afghanistan, Srilanka and Pakistan of terrorist group that uses similar tactics like the Boko Haram and how they are treated by their respective governments(Wikipedia, 2015).

1.7 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to the continuous attacks and bombing which leads to further internal displacement of person's in northern Nigeria, the following assumptions are made:

- Boko Haram insurgency may likely be a threat to economic, social, cultural, educational and political development of northern Nigeria and Nigeria at large.
- Insurgency and internally displaced persons may likely be caused by poor security provision or efforts.
- Poverty and illiteracy are fertilizer for insurgency in the world and Nigeria in particular.
- The majority of IDPs in northern Nigeria are caused by Boko Haram insurgency.

- Internally displaced persons are efficiently managed by the Federal, States Government and other bodies.
- The democratic government (civilian government) could not efficiently manage internal displacement of persons in northern Nigeria.
- The democratic government (civilian regime) could efficiently manage internal displacement of persons in northern Nigeria.

1.8 METHODOLOGY

The appropriate methodology to be employed in carrying out this study will be content analysis. The Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015 will be content-analyzed. Secondary sources of data gathered through textbooks, journals, articles, magazines, and newspapers and previously published and unpublished materials e.t.c are adopted.

1.9 SCOPES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scope in the context of research refers to areas in which the researcher intends to cover while limitation on the other hand implies areas in which the research intends not to cover. As a result of this, the study which is on the nature and management of internally displaced persons in northern Nigeria will cover the period of 2012 to 2015. It will be limited to Good luck Ebele Jonathan's administration and not to other administrations in Nigeria.

1.10 DEFINITION AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS.

Management:- It is very difficult to give a precise definition of the term management. Different scholars from different disciplines viewed and interpreted management from their own angles. The Economist considered management as a resource like land, labor, capital and

organization. The bureaucrat looks upon it as a system of authority to achieve business goals. The sociologists consider managers as a part of the class elite in the society.

According to Harold Koontz (1909-1984), Management is the act of getting things done through others and with formally organized groups.

According to George R Terry (1877-1955), Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling utilizing in each both science and arts, and followed in order to accomplish pre-determinate objective.

According to Peter Ducker,(1909-2005), Management is a multipurpose organ that manage a business and manages managers and manage workers and work.

According to Peterson and plowman, Management may be defined as the process by means of which the purpose and objectives of a particular human group are determined, clarified and effectuated.

According to Mary parker Follett,(1868-1933), Management she says is the “art of getting things done through people “ (Wikipedia free encyclopedia)

Insurgency:- Insurgency is a rebellion against a constituted authority (for example, an authority recognized as such by the United Nations) when these taking part in the rebellion are not recognized as bell gents.

An insurgency can be fought via counter – insurgency- welfare, and may also be opposed by measures to protect the population, and by political and economic actions of various kinds aimed at undermining the insurgent’s claims against the incumbent regime (Wikipedia, 2015).

According to American Heritage Dictionary of the English language, fifth edition,(2011). Insurgency is the state or condition of being insurgent, rebellion against an existing government by a group not recognized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of force or violence as a belligerent.

Internally Displayed Persons (IDPs):- According to Wikipedia, (2015), an internally displayed person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees although they do not fall within the current legal definition of refugees.

Internally displayed people (also known as DPRE in many civil and military organizations) are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights, natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Wikipedia, 2015).

1.11 CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter one is title the introduction to the study, this chapter will includes background to the study, the statement of the research problems, research questions which the study intends to provide answers to, the aim and objectives of the study, the significant of the study, review of related literatures, this will be done to see the agreement and disagreement of previous scholars, writers, authors and researchers on the topic under investigation. Through this, the researcher will identify gaps left unfilled or covered by these previous researchers and as a result add to the existing knowledge, then theoretical framework , the assumption of the study, the methodology to be used in carrying out the study, the scope as well as the limitation of the study, the definition and operationalization of concepts, and chapterization.

Chapter two will focus on discussing the historical background of insurgency in northern Nigeria and causes of insurgency and consequences of Boko Haram insurgency and the table of selected incidents of Boko Haram attacks. Chapter three will examine the nature and management of internally displaced persons in northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015. Finally, chapter four will comprises of summary, conclusion, suggest recommendations for future studies and bibliography.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND OF INSURGENCY

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA

Nigeria broke from the shackles of British Colonial rule in 1960. Since then, she has increasingly found it difficult to surmount her basic security challenges. Security and stability appear to have been the major challenge in the nation political history (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014). Fwatshak and Ayuba (2007: 255-272) cited by Okoli and Iortyer (2014) clearly posit that since independence, not a single decade has passed without at least one major cataclysmic crises in Nigeria. Nigeria experienced the Western region political crises in 1960s, incessant military coups, and a fratricidal civil war between 1967, and 1970. The last three to four decades also witnessed some of the worst civil and sectarian crises. Cases in point include the maitatsine riots, starting in Kano and spreading to most parts of Northern Nigeria in the 1980s, ethno-religions crises in Kafanchan and Zango Kataf both in Southern Kaduna in 1987 and 1992, and the June 12, 1993 post election crises. These forms of violence have variously created humanitarian problems and have threatened Nigeria's desire towards achieving sustainable political and economic development.

Since the 1970s oil has become the main stay of Nigeria's political economy. The popular expectation was that this development would stimulate rapid socio-economic transformation for Nigeria. Unfortunately however, Nigeria has continued to grapple with sapping and multi-dimensional security challenges, the worst of which has been terrorism. The emergence of terrorism in Nigeria marked a threshold in the dramatic reign of public insecurity, which has generated wide spread anxiety in the country. Added to the threats of ransom kidnapping, political motivated killings, armed robbery and other acts of criminality, the nation image abroad has been at stake.

In 2002, Nigeria came face to face with a new security challenge arising from the activities of Boko Haram (otherwise known as the Yusufiyya movement). Furthermore, the origin and founder of Boko Haram is shrouded in uncertainty as argued by scholars. Some scholars trace the origin of the sect to 1995 with Lawal Abubakar as its founder. It was when Abubakar left for further studies in Saudi Arabia that the sect then known as Sahaba that Muhammad Yusuf who is also regarded as the leader, took over the affairs of the sect. Others trace the sect founder to Shehu Sani, a civil right activist in Northern Nigeria. Apart from the above numerous expositions on the origin and founder of Boko Haram abound (Ogege, 2013:83) quoting (Danjjibo et-al, 2009). The sect originated precisely in Borno and Yobe states of Nigeria, but its activities are pronounced across the entire North eastern Nigeria except Jigawa state.

According to Higazi, (2013:1) quoted by (Okoli & Iortyer, 2014), the Boko Haram officially prefer to be called “Jama’atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda’awati wal Jihad”, meaning “people committed to the propagation of the prophets teaching and jihad”. Boko Haram colloquially translates western education is forbidden; Boko Haram as the name suggests is adamantly opposed to what it sees as western based incursions that threaten the orthodox values, beliefs, and customs among Muslim communities in northern Nigeria.

Mohammed Yusuf, the founder of the sect, started the movement as an itinerant preacher and gradually won the hearts of people mostly youths through his radical ideology. A Salafist by training (a subscriber to the school of thought often associated with Jihadism) he is reported to have been deeply influenced by Ibn Taymiyyah, a 14th century legal scholar who preached Islamic fundamentalism. He has been a major influence on radical Islamic groups in the Middle East, (see Nigeria’s Boko Haram and Ansaru’ Wikipedia, 2013) cited by (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014). There are several attributes that identify the Boko Haram sect and distinguish it from the rest of its contemporaries.

First the group holds no territory neither does it provides social services to the local population to win support unlike the Taliban of Afghanistan and Alshabaab in Somalia. It remains largely faceless and mysterious to many Nigerians, yet the Sect attracts large followers. As an emergency sect, the Yusufiyya movement based its teaching on works of Ibn Taymiyyah who emphasized the strict adherence to the Quran of the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) and was also devoted to the concept of religions (Islamic) war. (Daily trust May, 24, 2012: 56) cited by (Okoli Iortyer, 2014). Book Haram insurgency according to Brock (2012:16) cited by Okoli and Iortyer, (2014) came to lime light in 2009 when security agencies clamped down on the sect's members who had resisted a law requiring motor cyclist to wear helmet. This sparked a furious backlash. Police stations and government offices in Borno were burned to the ground while hundreds of criminals were released in a jail –break in the aftermath of the violent confrontation between the sect and the government forces. This marked the beginning of the sectarian violence that spread in some northern parts of Nigeria in 2009.

The security challenges became enormous and demanded that a quick action was desirable. The arrest and detention of several sect members including their leader, Mohammad Yusuf, by the state security was a response to restore break down of law and order in the north east. The eventual ex- judicial killing of Yusuf was the major impetus for Boko Haram insurgency and the spate of violence that followed.

CAUSES OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The causes of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria have been discussed by different scholars, writer's and analysts based on different perspective, some viewed it as political while other viewed it as religion (Islamic fundamentalism), some poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. Scholars and analysts have raised several fundamental questions as to whether Boko Haram was founded on strict Islamic ideology.

This is in view of the sect's preference to violence as a means of societal change.

It is equally important to note that sharia law was already in place in some parts of northern Nigeria before Boko Haram was launched in 2002. It could have been thought that all that the sect needed to do was to call for internal reforms to entrench a proper Islamic order rather than resorting to violence.

Social, economic and religious insecurity whose repercussions resonate among certain communities in the North (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014) citing forest (2012). But this begs the question: if the region for several decades has coexisted with these ills without conflict why are the ills (pervasive poverty, endemic corruption, inequality, injustice, youth unemployment and absence of good governance) now serving as a catalyst for the emergence and spread of the Boko Haram insurgency. Nonetheless, it could be argued that the basis of the Boko Haram insurgency is more socio-economic than it is political or ideological. As aptly observed by Nchi, (2013::210) cited by Okoli and Iortyer, 2014): Poverty and ignorance are fertilizer for insurgency anywhere and in any age. When they combine and cloak themselves in religious, ethnic or other partisan robes, they become ready incendiary for the most brutal and reckless of violence.

In addition to the above mentioned are the factors, such as youth employment, social inequality, social and economic exclusion, as well as the practice of itinerant Islamic catechism known in Arabic as the Al-majiri system. All these factors combine to explain the rise and prevalence of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria. The Boko Haram insurgency came from semi-illiterate, unemployment youths, who were forced to make a living between the twin divide of creativity and criminality. The sect leader roundly condemned the prevailing social, economic and political system of the Nigerian state which he believed is in conflict with his interpretation of Islam (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014).

CONSEQUENCES OF THE BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY

A part from the Nigeria Civil War (1967-1970), no other single event of complex emergency in the country has been as debilitating as the Boko Haram insurgency in terms of humanitarian impacts. Granted, the Niger Delta Crisis (1999-2009) occasioned dire outcomes that threaten the national security of Nigeria (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014), citing (Okoli, 2013). Nonetheless, its humanitarian consequences could not compare that of the Boko Haram insurgency in terms of scope, degree and diversity. In effect, the humanitarian impacts and implications of the Boko Haram insurgency have been historically remarkable.

Below is an attempt to highlight the humanitarian consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency with a view to examine the nature and management of internally displaced persons as one of the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigerian.

a. Public Insecurity:- Since the escalation of the Boko Haram insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria in 2009, life in the region has been characteristically nasty, brutish and in most cases short (to apply Hobbes analogy). According to Okoli and Iortyer, (2014) citing (Salkida, 2012: 5) since the outbreak of sectarian violence in 2009, the north –east, Borno and Yobe States in particular, has ceased to know civil normalcy. Intermittent suicide and car bombings have become the part of their daily lives. Hate-filled adherents of the extremist sect called Boko Haram and other criminals assuming their identity wielding semi-automatic rifles speed through streets at intervals to shoot down randomly at their ever widening targets.

The above scenario has created on an atmosphere of civil siege and volatility. The implication of this for public peace, safety and security has been critically dire.

b. Livelihood crisis:- The repercussions of the sectarian violence as well as governments counter violence on the livelihood conditions of the affected states have been disastrous. Owing to public security volatility in these states, normal productive,

agricultural and commercial activities have often been constrained. The enforcement of curfews and emergency rule has restricted movement and communications in a manner that hampered economic activities. In addition, the fear of attacks by the insurgents has often driven communities into hiding. Further more, counter-insurgency measures, such as the ban on the use of motorcycles have resulted in loss of means of livelihood and subsistence for some households. In effects, the whole trend points to debilitating livelihood cum human security crises. This trend has been put in perspective, thus, it is of course a truism that north has had a devastating effect on families and livelihood of many economic groups. The massive destruction of infrastructure, the destruction of telecommunication facilities, frequent attacks on markets and business, short business hours, have made many relocate to other safer parts of the country, bringing down incomes and increasing poverty levels(Okoli and Iortyer, 2014), citing (Salkida, 2012:10).

- c. ***Human right abuses:-*** According to the human rights watch (2012), Boko Haram insurgency has led to violation of human rights and commission of war crimes by both the insurgents and the government forces. The military and police, for instance, have committed human rights abuses and extra-judicial killings. A prominent case in point is the killing of the pioneer leader of the Boko Haram sect, Mohammed Yusuf, in 2009 by the Nigerian police (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014), citing (Ngare, 2012). On the side of the insurgents, heinous human rights abuses and war crimes have also been committed.

Relevant instances include:

- i. Forced conversion of people of other faiths to Islam
- ii. Wanton attack on Churches and Mosques
- iii. Murder, torture and persecution of members of other religions

- iv. Killing of women, children and civilian (non-combatant) populations (Human rights watch, 2012) cited by (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014).

The high handedness and arbitrariness exhibited by the Joint Task Force (JTF) in dealing with the insurgents have been described by many as a crime against humanity. These excesses of the government forces have been documented. Thus aftermath of Boko Haram attacks, members of the security forces have executed men in front of their families, burned houses, shops, and cars, stolen money while searching homes, and in at least one case documented by human rights watch, raped a woman. Government security agencies routinely hold suspects without charge or trial in secret detention facilities or have subjected detainees to torture or other physical abuse (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014) citing (Human rights watch, 2012:9).

On the whole both the insurgent and the government force (JTF) have had records of human rights abuse and crimes against humanity. The terrorist impunity of the insurgents has often been greeted with immense guilty. The scenario that plays out in this regard is unjustifiable reign of terror, when the insurgents and the security forces are equally culpable.

- d. *Population displacement and refugee debacle:-*** Boko Haram insurgency has led to the displacement of huge human population in the affected states. Available information suggests that the number of internally displaced persons and refugees associated with the insurgency has been enormous. Based on a recent United nations humanitarian commission on refugee (UNHCR) report, no fewer than 5,000 people have been displaced in the North east region of Nigeria as a result of raging insurgency (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014) citing (Adebowale, 2013:6). The UNHCR further reveals that some 10,000 Nigerians have also crossed into neighboring

Cameroon, Chad and Niger in recent months. Most around 8,100 have sought refuge in Cameroon.

The number of Nigerian refugees in Niger is 2, 700 and in Chad 150 (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014) citing (Adebowale, 2013:7).

The plight of these displaced people in their various places of refuge can be best described as critically threatening. This is more so considering the fact that they have been dislocated from their family and social capital bases. Recent figures from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) indicate that 16, 470 Nigerians are displaced with “conflicts and ethno-religions crises and emerging terrorism” constituting the main sources (Okoli, and Iortyer, 2014) citing (Alkassim, 2013:10). In effect, the rising wave of Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria has been largely responsible for the spate of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country in the recent times.

e. Human casualties / fatalities:- By far, the worst humanitarian consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency have been its tolls on human life and safety. The insurgency has led to loss of many lives, in addition to various degrees and dimension of human injury. As the table below will vividly indicate.

Table one (1): Selected incidents of Boko Haram insurgent attacks (2012 to 2015)

S/NO	Dates	Location	Nature of Attacks	Remarks
1.	Jan 5, 2012	Gombe State	Bomb attack in a Church	6 people died
2.	Jan 6, 2012	Yola	Bamb attack in a Christ Apostolic Church	17 people died while 20 Igbo people were also killed in Mubi
3.	Jan 21, 2012	Kano city	Multiple bomb blast	250 people killed

4.	Jan 29, 2012	Kano	Bombing of police station at Naibawa	-
5.	Feb 8, 2012	Kaduna	Bomb blast rocked Army Headquarters	-
6.	Feb 15, 2012	Kogi State	Koton Karif Prison was attacked	119 prisoners were released and a warder was killed.
7.	Feb 19, 2012	Niger State	Bomb blast rocked Suleja near Christ Embassy Church	5 people seriously injured
8.	Feb 26, 2012	Jos	Bombing of Church of Christ	2 people died and about 38 people sustained serious injuries
9.	Mar 8, 2012	Nigeria	Abduction of an Italian	Later were killed
10.	Mar 11, 2012	Jos	Bombing of St. Catholic Church	11 people killed
11.	April 26, 2012	Abuja	Bombing of Media house in Abuja (This Day Newspapers)	5 people killed and 13 are injured
12.	April 26, 2012	Kaduna	Bombing of the Moments Newspaper	Killing 3 persons and injured many others
13.	April 29, 2012	Kano	Attack on Bayero University Kano	16 people killed

14.	April 30, 2012	Jalingo	Bomb explosion	11 persons killed and several others wounded
15.	June 3, 2012	Bauchi	Church bombing	15 Church goers were killed
16.	June 17, 2012	Kaduna	Suicide bombers struck three Churches in Kaduna State	At least 50 people were killed
17.	June 17, 2012	Plateau	It is presumed they were killed by Boko Haram	130 bodies found dead
18.	Oct 3 2012	Mubi	People were massacred during a night time raid	Around 25-46 people were massacred
19.	Jan 20, 2013	Kano	A group of gunmen attacked the convey of late Alhaji Ado Bayero, the late Emir of Kano	Killed 4 and injured 14 others, including two of his sons.
20	Jan 21, 2013	Kano and Maiduguri	Suspected Boko Haram member murdered 31 people and 5 people in Kano	31 people killed and people shot dead in Kano
21.	Feb 18, 2013	Kano	A suicide bomb attack a bus station	41 passengers were killed and injured

				dozens nurse
22.	Mar 5, 2013	Adamawa	Gunmen attacked at least 13 locations in Ganye, including police headquarters, a banks and several local.	At least 25 people were killed, where 27 inmates were freed from a prison
23.	April 8, 2013	Delta region	Militants ambushed a police patrol boat	12 people were killed
24.	May 7, 2013	Bama town	Attacks an army barrack, and a prison and police post	At least 55 killed and 105 inmates freed
25.	June 16, 2013	Damaturu and city of Maiduguri	Boko Haram militants attacked a school in Damaturu, and Maiduguri city	13 people were killed including students and teachers.
26.	June 30, 2013	Ondo state	Ondo prison break	2 people are killed and 121 inmates escape.
27.	July 6, 2013	Yobe State	School shooting	42 are killed
28.	August 12, 2013	Maiduguri	Maiduguri mosque	56 people are killed
29.	Sept 12, 2013	-	Ambush by Boko Haram	Leaves 40 soldiers dead
30.	Sept 19, 2013	-	Benisheik attacks	161 are killed
31.	Sept 29, 2013	Yobe State	Gujba College massacred	More than 50 students are killed.

32.	Oct 10, 2013	Damboa	An attack at Damboa	20 people killed
33.	Oct 29, 2013	Damaturu	Boko Haram raids Damaturu	At least 128 people are killed.
34.	Jan 26, 2014	Northern	Northern Nigeria attacks	138 killed
35	Jan 31, 2014	Chakawa	Chakwa attack by Boko Haram militants	11 Christians killed
36.	Feb 14, 2014	Borno State	Villagers killed by Boko Haram militants in Konduga	121 Christians were killed.
37.	Feb 25, 2014	Yobe State	Federal Government College attack	59 Students killed
38.	Mar 14, 2014	Maiduguri	Boko Haram attacked the heavily fortified Giwa military barracks	-
39.	April 14, 2014	F.C.T Abuja	Twin Bombing attack in Abuja	Over 88 people killed
40	April 15, 2014	Borno State	Chibok School girls kidnapping	276 female students were kidnapped
41.	May 1, 2014	F.C.T Abuja	Bombing in a car	19 killed
42.	May 20, 2014	Jos	Villagers are killed by car bombs in the city of Jos	118 people were killed
43.	May 27, 2014	Yobe State	Buni Yadi attack	49 security personnel

				and 9 civilians are killed
44.	May 30, 2014	Gwoza	The third Emir of Gwoza, Idrissa Timta, assassinated.	-
45.	Jun 1, 2014	Adamawa State	Mobi bombing	At least 40 people are killed.
46.	Jun 28, 2014	Bauchi State	Bomb Blast in Bauchi	11 people killed
47.	July 18, 2014	Damboa	Boko Haram attack in Damboa	At least 18 people are killed
48.	July 22, 2014	Chibok	Boko Haram attack in Chibok	51 people are killed
49.	Nov 25, 2014	Borno State	Two suicide bombing in Maiduguri	Over 45 people are killed
50.	Nov 28, 2014	Kano State	Kano city bombing Muslim followers of EMIR OF Kano, Muhammed Sanusi II	120 people are killed. The 4 gunmen are killed by an angry mob
51.	Dec 13, 2014	Gumsuri	Kidnapping	35 are killed and 185 people are kidnapped by Boko Haram
52.	Jan 3 2015	Borno State	Baga massacre	About 2, 00 people having been killed
53.	Jan 11, 2015	Potiskum	Female suicide	Kill themselves and

			bombers each believed to be around 10 years old	three others in at the market in the city of Potiskum
54.	Jan 24, 2015	Maiduguri	Boko Haram gunmen attempt to burn down the village of Kambari	15 people were killed
55.	Jan 25, 2015	Borno State	Boko Haram rebels launch a large offensive against Nigerian forces in Maiduguri	8 civilian were killed and 53 militants were also killed
56.	Jan 28, 2015	Adamawa State	Boko Haram fighters killed 40 people while on a rampage in Adamawa State	40 people were killed
57.	Feb 2, 2015	Gombe	A female suicide bomber attacks minutes after the presidential rally.	Resulting to the death of 1 person and 18 injured persons.
58.	Feb 7, 2015	Nigeria	Nigeria postpone its general election for six weeks to allow its armed forces to control parts of country currently	-

			controlled by Boko Haram	
59.	Feb 14, 2015	Gombe	Boko Haram forces assault Gombe, the city of Gombe State.	-
60	Sep 11,2015	IDP Camp in Yola, Adamawa state	Bomb blast	7 people killed and 20 injured.

Sources: Okoli and Iortyer, (2014), Ogege, (2013: 84-85), Adetoro,(2012:24-25) and Wikipedia, (2015).

Going by the above, one can understand that the insurgency of the Boko Haram insurgents have caused loss of lives and the destruction of properties and also internal displacement of persons from their various communities and towns to camps and host communities. It is in the light of the above discussion that the study focus to examine the nature and management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015 through the program and policies of Federal, States governments and other bodies towards the management of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria.

CHAPTER THREE

THE NATURE AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

(IDPs) IN NORTHERN NIGERIA FROM 2012 TO 2015

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015, by assessing the efforts of Federal, State Governments and other bodies (National or International Humanitarian Agencies). Also known as, Non-governmental Organization (NGOs).

3.2 BACKGROUND TO THE EMERGENCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The term internally displaced persons (IDPs) was first widely used during World War II and the resulting refugee outflows from eastern Europe, when it was used to specifically refer to one removed from his native country as a refugee, prisoner or slave.

The meaning has significantly broadened in the past half century. A displaced person may also be referred to as forced migrants. The term “refugee” is also commonly used as a synonym for displaced person, causing confusion between the general descriptive class of anyone who has left their home and the subgroup of legally defined refugees who enjoy specified international legal protection.

However, A.J Jaffe claimed that, the term internally displaced person is originally coined by Eugene M. Kulischer (Wikipedia, 2015).

The protection of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) is guaranteed under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), mainly the Geneva Convention of 1949 and two additional protocols of 1977 and the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the protocol of 1967.

In addition, there is the broader framework of International Human Rights Law (IHRL), the main inspiration for which is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948. The UDHR paved the way for the later adoption of human rights treaties such as in 1966, of the two covenants on civil and political rights, and economics, social and cultural rights.

There are also subsequent regional and topical instruments and many specific conventions and international agreements that are relevant to the protection and assistance of displaced people (Hayathi, 2012).

The ongoing insurgency in northern Nigeria, called “Boko Haram and the governments often brutal attempts to suppress it, have produced a tide of refugees and internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria and in some neighbouring countries like Cameroon, Chad, and Niger Republic (Council on Foreign relation, 2014).

However, going by the above background to the emergence of IDPs and the responsibility to protect them, insurgency as the major cause of internally displaced persons in Northern Nigeria, particularly in the north eastern Nigeria could be referred to a violent move by a person or group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of law or running of a government or revolt against constituted authority of the state or of taking part in insurrection (Muhammad, 2012).

Insurgency as defined above becomes violative of the Nigeria constitution, Criminal Law and Nigeria’s International Treaty obligations in the following circumstances.

- i. When it constitutes an attack on defenseless civilians and their property resulting into injuries, loss of lives or massive internal displacement of persons out of their habitual places of residences.
- ii. When it drives business /investors (local and foreign) away from an insecure nation.

- iii. When it constitutes the elements of any of the following domestic and international crimes punishable by law: Treasonable felony, terrorism, murder, crimes against humanity and genocide (Muhammad, 2012).

Insurgency as described above is a crime against public order because it is a pattern of international disturbances and tensions that cause's internal displacement of persons within their country's borders.

It also poses serious problems of public safety and public order for the relevant authorities, which can eventually lead to situations that threaten the life of a nation and tempt the government in power to proclaim a state of emergency.

Insurgency engaged in the crime against public order could possibly be prosecuted for the offence of treasonable felony as defined by section 41 of the Criminal Code and 412 of the Penal Code (Northern Region).

Furthermore, insurgency become a crime of terrorism when insurgents use arbitrary violence or threat of force deliberately aimed at causing fear, harm or kill attacking defenseless civilians and their property or undermining peace by disrupting the social, political and economic life of a nation or any part thereof. This explains the definition of terrorism under section 1 of the 2011 Terrorism Act.

However, insurgent could possibly be prosecuted for the crime against humanity as defined by article 7 of the Rome Statute of the international criminal court (legally binding on Nigeria having signed on 1st June, 2000 and ratified on 27th September, 2001 and Draft domestication bill 2011 submitted to the Federal Executive Council by the Attorney General of the Federation.

Hence, undoubtedly insurgency constituting any of the above characterized crimes violates the constitutional and international guaranteed human rights to life, human dignity, liberty, freedom of movement e.t.c. However, no country has been able to combat insurgency

by criminal sanctions or military might alone or by totally immune from domestic terrorism without addressing the factors fuelling it (Muhammad, 2012).

However, going by the above discussion of insurgency, it is the responsibility of government at all level to prevent, protect, control and manage the activities of insurgency and internally displaced persons caused by the insurgency particularly the central government (Federal government).

Therefore, the responsibility to protect and to address the factors fuelling insurgencies and insecurity in northern Nigeria in order to prevent further displacement of persons is vested upon the government, which the government drives from:

a. *Basic principles:*

- i. State sovereignty:* - The primary responsibility for the protection of its people lies with the state itself.
- ii.* Where a population is suffering serious harm, as a result of internal war, insurgency repression or state failure, and the state in question is unwilling or unable to halt or avert it, the principle of non-intervention yields to the international to protect.

b. *Foundations:* - The foundations of the responsibility to protect, as a guiding principle for the international community of states, he lie in:

- i.* Obligations inherent in the concept of sovereignty;
- ii.* The responsibility of the Security Council under Article 24 of the UN charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- iii.* Specific legal obligations under human rights and human protection declarations, covenants and treaties, international humanitarian law and national law;
- iv.* The developing practice of states, regional organizations and the Security Council itself.

- c. *Elements:*** - The responsibility to protect embraces three specific responsibilities.
- i. *The responsibility to prevent:* - To address both the root causes and direct causes of internal conflict and other manmade crises putting population at risk.
 - ii. *The responsibility to react:* - To respond to situations of compelling human needs with appropriate measures which include coercive measures like sanctions and international prosecution, and in extreme cases military intervention.
 - iii. *The responsibility to rebuild:-* To provide, particularly after a military intervention, full assistance with recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation addressing the causes of the harm the intervention was designed to halt or avert.

d. *Priorities:-*

- i. Prevention is the single most important dimension of the responsibility to protect, prevention options should always be exhausted before intervention is contemplated, and more commitment and resources must be devoted to it.
- ii. The exercise of the responsibility to both prevent and react should always involve less intrusive. However, when necessary coercive and intrusive ones are applied (Muhammad, 2012).

Therefore, going by the above discussion of insurgency, which bring about Internally Displaced Persons to the fore in Northern Nigeria? President Good luck Jonathan paid a surprise visit to Maiduguri, the Borno State Capital in order to discharge his responsibilities vested upon him as chief executive of the Federal Government of Nigeria. He assured internally displaced persons (IDPS) that, the military will soon recapture the 10 local governments under the control of Boko Haram terrorists.

He also promised that the Federal Government will ensure that, their stay in the camps was a bit more comfortable as government tries to restore peace and security to enable them return to their homes soon.

According to Reporters 365, (2015). The President told the victims of Boko Haram attacks that with the briefings by the service chiefs, 10 local government of the state currently under the control of Boko Haram will soon be recaptured by the Nigerian military, he also said, I assure you that we will take over the towns and communities and you will soon go back to your various communities. The President said while visiting IDPS camped at the Teachers villages in Maiduguri that terrorism and insurgency have been very traumatic for all of us. He further said, I feel particularly disturbed when I hear of people being displaced within their own country. I assure you and other displaced persons that government is working very hard to ensure that you do not remain in these camps for too long. I know that many of your houses have been destroyed. We will assist you financially so that you can rebuild your homes and return to them gradually, President Jonathan told the displaced persons.

However, even with the assurance and promised made by the president on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the government has been criticized for the security forces lack of presence when the insurgent are taking an attack on any of the affected states and their ineffectiveness, which has led to the formation of state sponsored vigilante groups. The government has also been accused of heavy handed tactics that causes further displacement, including the extrajudicial killing of more than 600 suspected militants, disappearances, the raring of property in communities thought to harbor Boko Haram fighters and the use of excessive force and physical abuse (IDMC, 2014). In some communities, such as Bulabulin, Ngrannan and Alajiri in Borno State, people displaced by the military have been unable to return since early 2013. Soldiers have also evicted IDPS sheltering in public buildings such as schools and used the facilities for military purpose (IDMC, 2014). However, in Northern Nigeria, Boko Haram insurgency is the major factor which brings about internal displacement of persons and government counter insurgency measure has also causes further displacement of persons.

3.3 THE NATURE OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA FROM 2012 TO 2015.

The rise in the numbers of internally displaced persons in Nigeria has become an issue of national concerns. Many Nigerians have been displaced as a result of natural disaster, ethno-religious conflicts, communal clash and the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East and some part of Northern West has increased the number of IDPS (Funmi, 2014).

The insurgency perpetrated by the Boko Haram on residents on daily basis in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States in particular has increased the number of displaced citizens with some Nigerians reportedly taking refuge in the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Niger Republic and Chad (Funmi, 2014). The number of ,internally displaced persons (IDPS) in the country has been increasingly in leaps and bound each passing day since the beginning of the insurgency in the North-East Nigeria. According to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The officially registered number of conflict and disaster induced IDPS stands at 868,235 in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (Chibuzor, 2015).

At the start of 2014, there were many issues expected to shape the years, Boko Haram was among them. But not many people thoughts that thousands of people will be displaced from their homes as a result of the insurgency. There were high expectations that the militant's activities will be limited, but turned out to be negative. It is crystal clear that high record of internally displaced people (IDPS) occasionally by ethnic's conflicts, natural disasters and insurgency now placed Nigeria top on the list of countries in Africa with highest number of IDPS.

In March, 2014, IRIN, a humanitarian website published that an estimated 350, 000 people were displaced since 2013. The website claimed that 290, 000 people were internally

displaced while the rest fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The UN High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) in its figure estimated a higher number of internally displaced persons at 470,000 (Adeola, 2014). In a report, the Nigerian military was said to have claimed that Boko Haram killed more than 1, 500 people in the first three months of 2014 alone and more than half of those killed were civilians. In May, 2014, a report by the Internal Displaced Monitoring Council (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Centre (NRC), “ Global Overview, 2014: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence”, stated that the number of internally displaced persons in Nigeria was approximately 3 percent of the number of IDPS in Africa and 10 percent of IDPS in the world (Adeola, 2014).

The report said that 2013, alone, 470, 500 persons were displaced in Nigeria and that was the third highest in the World behind Syria with 6.5 million and Colombia with 5.7 million. According to the 2014 report of the IDMC and the Norwegian Refugee Centre, out of the 33 million internally displaced persons all over the world, Nigeria accounts for 3.3 million or a whopping 10 percent of the total population of IDPS in the world.

In April, 2014, a statement by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFMIDS) claimed that Borno state was in the lead with Nasarawa following after it. The figures from the commission also indicated that Nigeria had IDPS in 24 states of the Federation (Adeola, 2014).

Internally displaced people (IDPS) the vast majority of whom are women and children face a range of threat to their physical safety and restrictions on their freedom of movement. Many are traumatized by the violence that prompted them to flee and are afraid to return. Those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed by conflict and flooding have nowhere to go back to. Most internally displaced families live and share resources with host communities (IDMC, 2014).

3.4 CAUSES OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OF PERSONS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The causes of internal displacement of persons are multi-faceted, complex and often overlapping. Among the causes, here are the major causes discussed below:

- i. Inter-communal conflict:* - Communal conflict along ethnic and religious fault lines have fostered a climate of instability and violence throughout the north and the middle belt, the dividing line between the Muslim North and Christian South. Episodes of inter-communal violence in the middle belt states of plateau, Taraba, Benue and Nasarawa have left more than 400 people dead in 2014, and destruction. In the east and north east, more than 85,000 people fled their homes between January and August, 2014 including the states affected by Boko Haram such as Bauchi and Taraba (IDMC, 2014).
- ii. Religious, sectarran and electoral violence* both religious and ethnicity are politically manipulated for populist causes. Ethnicity has placed a significant role in religious conflicts in northern Nigeria. The politics of religion in Nigeria is also evident in the Sharia law- debate that engulfed the country after its return to democracy in 1999, there has since been an exponential rises in religious violence, with the vast majority taking place in northern Nigeria, where it flares regularly in flash point areas such as the cities of Kaduna and Zaria in Kaduna State, mainly in the form of Urban riots (IDMC, 2014).
- iii. Boko Haram attacks in north eastern Nigeria:* - Boko Haram began its insurgency with assaults on members of the security services, politicians, civil servants and other authority figures in the northern states of Borno, Bauchi, Kano and Yobe. It started to expand it operations in 2010, when it bombed buildings in Jos, and has

since acquired tanks, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons and sub-machine guns (IDMC, 2014).

However, going by the above causes, since the beginning of 2014, the increase of violence cause by Boko Haram insurgency has triggered a massive wave of displacement in the north eastern part of Nigeria. The country's also prone to natural disaster and community clashes which have generated and continue to cause displacement all across its territory.

In order to respond to the need for accurate and up to date information regarding the movements of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in the context of the current humanitarian crises, IOM began in close collaboration with the government of Nigeria, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program. The objectives of the DTM program is to support a comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on IDPS by strengthening the capacity of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other partners in the field to undertake IDPS assessment in a unified and systematized manner (DTM, 2015).

This report encompasses both the data collected through the assessments conducted in a total of 79 local government areas and 574 wards where IDPS presence has been reported either in camps or in host communities and the result of the camp profile exercises conducted in the formal settlements identified in Adamawa and Borno State. It also presents the data collected by NEMA for plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna States. Due to security reasons, Madagali and Mmichika local government areas in Adamawa as well as Gujba and Gulani in Yobe were not accessible at the time of the assessment. In Borno, only 3 local government areas were accessible during the evaluation by DTM from January to February, 2015: Maiduguri, Jere, and Biu.

3.5 FIGURE OF IDPS IDENTIFIED IN NORTHERN NIGERIA AS OF FEBRUARY 2015

- 1,188, 018 IDPS (149,357, household) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe State (DTM, 2015).
- Another 47, 276 IDPs (5910 households) were identified in plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna States (NEMA, 2015).
- Total 1, 235, 294 IDPs identified in Northern Nigeria.
- The highest number of IDPs are in Born (672,714 IDPs), followed by Adamawa (220, 159 IDPs) and Yobe (135,810 IDPs).
- The IDP population is composed of 53% women and 47% men.
- 56% of the total IDPs populations are children of which more than half are up to 5 years old, while 42% are adults.
- 92% of IDPs were displaced by the insurgency
- The majority of the current IDPs populations were displaced in 2014 (79%).
- The IDPS come mainly from Borno (62%), Adamawa (18%) and Yobe (13%).
- 87% of IDPS live with host families while 13% live in camps.

However, due to continues attacks by the Boko Haram insurgents in the North Eastern states of Borno, Yobe, Gombe and Adamawa and some states of North Western Nigeria like Kano, which causes further displacement of persons, the figures of internally displaced persons as of June 2015 further increase to 1,384,298 in the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Taraba and Yobe. Below is the breaking down of IDPs population in each of the above states (Daily Trust, September 1st, 2015).

- Adamawa:- - - 113,437
- Bauchi- - - 76,504
- Borno:- - - 1,002,688

- Gombe - - - 16,984
- Taraba - - - 50,201
- Yobe - - - 125,484
- Grand Total: - - - 1,384,298.

Source: Daily Trust (September 1st, 2015)

Further more, the figures still increase due to the continuation of insurgents activities by the Boko Haram insurgents, the figures of the internally displaced persons as of September 1st, 2015 increase to 1,491,706 in the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba and Yobe. There fore, below is the breaking down of the figures of IDPs as of September 2015 located in the above states (Daily Trust, September 1st, 2015).

- Adamawa - - - 222,882
- Bauchi - - - 84,667
- Borno - - - 939,290
- Gombe: - - - 42,587
- Taraba: - - - 62,689
- Yobe:- - - - 139,591.
- Grand Total: - - - 1,491,706

Source: Daily Trust, (September 1st, 2015).

3.6 CURRENT LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

IDENTIFIED IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The total number of IDPS identified in Aadamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of February 2015 is 1, 188,018 IDPS (149,357 hosueholds). Borno State (672,714 IDPS) has the highest number of IDPS followed by Adamawa (220, 159 IDPS) and Yobe (135,810 IDPS)

Table one, (1): IDPs population by current location (State).

<i>Current location</i>	<i>IDPS Individuals</i>	<i>IDP Households</i>	<i>Average household size</i>
Adamawa	220, 159	25,807	8.5
Bauchi	60,555	9,881	6.1
Borno	672,714	76,842	8.8
Gombe	24,655	3,335	7.4
Taraba	74,125	11,599	6.4
Yobe	135,810	21,893	6.2
Grand total	1,188,018	149,357	8.0

Source: (DTM, 2015).

The increase in the number of IDPs compared to first round report conducted by DTM from October to December, 2014 (389,281, IDPs) to (1, 188, 018 IDPs) in February 2015 is due to the inclusion of Borno State in the second round of assessment as well as the intensification of violence in the North East which has led to additional displacement of persons since December 2014. The IDPs population has increased by 78% in Adamawa and by 114.7% in Gombe.

In Borno, Maiduguri Local Government Area is hosting the highest number of IDPs (432,785) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Adamawa have been identified in Yola South (41,275), Girei (38,495) and Yola North (35,293).

In Yobe the majority of IDPs are in Damaturu (36,855) and Potiskum (21,400). In Gombe, the Gombe Local Government Area is hosting the highest concentration of internally displaced persons (13, 472). In Taraba, most IDPs have been identified in Gassol (20, 641) and Gashaka (10,322) Local Government Areas.

3.7 DEMOGRAPHICAL DATA OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The demographical profile of the IDP population in the north-eastern states is the result of a large sampled survey conducted in each of the wards visit by DTM data collector's team. For all wards assed,(674, in total), 20 household breakdown. This sample represents 6.9% of the total identified IDP population (81,193 IDPs).

After extrapolation, the results of the survey show that 53% of the IDP populations are female and 47% are male. Children of less than 18 constitute 56% of the IDP population and more than half them are 5 years old or younger.

Table two,(2): IDP Populations by major age group and sex breakdown.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	3	3	6%
1-5	7	7	14%
6-17	14	16	30%
18-59	22	28	50%
60- plus	1	0	1%

Source: (DTM, 2015).

The table above indicates the population of IDPs by their years, sex and the percentage of the total internally displaced persons (IDPs) in these north eastern states of the Nigeria.

3.8 REASONS FOR THE DISPLACEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IDPS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The vast majority of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe have been displaced because of the insurgency (91.98%), a smaller number was

forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes (7.96%) or natural disaster (0.06%)

Table three (3): Reasons for displacement of identified IDP population

Reason	Percentage
Community clashes	7.9%
Insurgency (Boko Haram)	91.98%
Natural disasters	0.06%

Source: (DTM, 2015).

If the insurgency is the main factor of displacement in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe, this situation is different in Taraba were the majority of IDPs identified (79.7% of IDPs) have been displaced by communal clashes. In Bauchi, 55.4% of the IDPs have been displaced by the insurgency while 44.6% have been displaced by communal clashes.

Table Four,(4): Total IDP Population by current location (State) and reason for their displacement.

States	Communal clashes	Insurgency	Natural disaster	Total percentage
Adamawa	2%	98%	0%	100%
Bauchi	45%	55%	0%	100%
Gombe	2%	98%	0%	100%
Taraba	78%	20%	2%	100%
Yobe	5%	95%	0%	100%
Borno	0%	100%	0%	100%

Source: (DTM, 2015).

3.9 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND THEIR YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of the IDPs identified during the second round assessment conducted by Displacement Tracking Matrix, (DTM) in February, 2015, left their place of origin in 2014 (79.5%) which correspond to the escalation of violence in the north east.

Table five (5):- IDP population by year of their displacement

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Before 2012	2%
2012/2013	3%
2014	79%
2015	16%
Total percent	100%

Source: (DTM, 2015).

In Bauchi a significant portion of the IDP population (31.3%) left their place of origin before 2012 which correspond to the movement of IDPs displaced from the middle belt due to communal clashes. In Borno, 24.2% of the population was displaced in 2015 following the increase in violence in the state since the beginning of the year.

3.10 STATE OF ORIGIN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

The majority of the IDPs identified come from the states which have been most affected by the insurgency: 62.3% come from Borno, 17.8% from Adamawa and 12.6% from Yobe.

Table six,(6): IDP Population by their state of origin and current location (State).

STATE OF ORIGIN	CURRENT LOCATION					
Adamawa	88.8%	6.6%	5.5%	14%	-	-
Bauchi	-	25.9%	-	-	-	-
Benue	-	-	-	7.7%	-	-
Borno	10.8%	42.0%	61.9%	1.5%	1.1%	100%
Bombe	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-
Kaduna	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	8.6%	-	-	-	-
Taraba	0.4%	1.3%	-	76.8%	-	-
Yobe	-	12.3%	31.9%	-	98.9%	-
Zamfara	-	2.8%	-	-	-	-

Source: (DTM, 2015)

The majority of IDPs identified in Borno came from the same states, mostly from Bama and Gwoza Local Government Areas (24.1% and 18.6% of IDPs in Borno). In Adamawa, most IDPs came from Michika and Madagali Local Government Area that are currently under Boko Haram control. Most IDPs in Yobe came from Geidam and Gujba Local Government Areas, the latest is currently occupied by Boko Haram. The majority of IDPs identified in Bauchi and Gombe states came from Borno State (42% of IDPs in Bauchi and 61.9% in Gombe). In Taraba, Most IDPs came from Wikari Local Government Areas (55%) which has been severely affected by communal clashes over the past months

Table seven (7): IDP population by type their location

<i>Location</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Host community	87.04%
Camp	12.96%

Source: (DTM, 2015)

The vast majority of IDPs in north east Nigeria live with relatives or friends. While 87% of IDPs live with host communities, 13% live in camps. However, the situation is different from one state to another, while no camps have been identified in Yobe, Bauchi and Gombe, 12% of the IDP population in Adamawa and 18% of IDPs in Borno live in camps or camp-like setting (DTM, 2015).

3.11 CURRENT LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs IN 33 SITES OF INTERNALLY DISPLACEMENT PERSONS IN THE NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

A total of 43 displacement sites have been identified in Adamawa, Borno and Taraba States. The number of individuals residing in these sites is 154,008 individuals (19,348 household). The data for these reports are the result of a detailed site assessment conducted in 33 sites Borno and Adamawa in January and February 2015 covering 148, 484 individuals (18,255 households).

The sites assessed during this exercise have been classified in three categories.

- i. *Camp:-* Open air settlements, usually made-up of tents, where IDPs find accommodation
- ii. *Collective center:* - Pre-existing buildings and structures used for collective and communal settlement of the displaced population.
- iii. *Transitional Center:* - Centres which provide short term/ temporary accommodation for the displaced population.

3.12 NUMBER OF IDPs AND CAMPS IN BORNO STATE

There are 120, 872 individuals (13,658 household) living in 15 displacement sites in Borno. The majority of sites are located in Maiduguri (10 displacement sites), 4 sites are situated in Jere and 1 site is located in Biu.

The majority of the sites are categorized as collective centers (12 sites), while two sites as a ‘transitional centers’. Half of the sites were recorded as spontaneous settlements, while the other half was categorized as planned settlements.

All sites with the exception of one have an official established Camp Management Committee (CMC) composed of members from the displaced persons at the site. 11 sites have an appointed Site Management Agency and Registration Activity (DTM, 2015).

3.13 NUMBER OF IDPs AND CAMPS IN ADAMAWA STATE

There are 27,612 individuals (4, 381 households) living in 18 displacement sites in Adamawa. The majority of sites are located in Yola South (6 sites) and Girei (5 sites). Other sites are located in Furfore (1 sites), Yola north (1 site), Toungo (1 site), Numan (1 site) and Song (1 site).

The majority of the sites are categorized as camps and collective centers. Seven sites fall in the “camp” category, ten sites belong to the “collective center” category, and one site was classified as a “transitional center”. The majority of individuals (48%) reside in collective center, while 44% of individuals live in camps and 8% live in transitional center.

Most of the sites (15 out of 18) were recorded as spontaneous settlements, while remaining 3 sites were categorized as planned settlements, eleven sites have an official established camp management committee (CMC) made up from the community at the site. 15 sites have registration activity and only 3 sites have appointed site management Agency in the Site (DTM, 2015).

3.14 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS DEMOGRAPHIC AND VULNERABILITIES IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

The results of the displacement site assessments exercise shows that 62% of the IDP populations in sites are female while 38% are male. Half of the total numbers of individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old. As for the vulnerability within the IDP population in sites, 3.33% are single headed households, 2.26% are breastfeeding mother, 1.22% are pregnant women. In addition, 1.61% of the IDPs have been identified as unaccompanied and separated children (DTM, 2015).

3.15 CAMPS COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM).

SEMA provides overall coordination in the NYSC IDPs camp in collaboration with other humanitarian actors. A central working committee has been set up under leadership of SEMA with six sub-committees.

Table seven,(7): The central working committees.

<i>Committees</i>	<i>Medical health committee</i>	<i>Psycho-social committee</i>	<i>Food and kitchen committee</i>	<i>Security discipline committee</i>	<i>Sanitation committee</i>	<i>Registration secretariat committee</i>
	SEMA	SEMA	SEMA	NSCDC	OXFAM CISCOPE	SEMA
Member	Primary Health Care Agency	Woman affairs	Red Cross	NPF	SEMA	Red Cross
	State MOH	Red Cross	JNI	SEMA	IRC	NSCDC

	Nigeria Medical Associatio n	CISCOPE	IRC	JNI/JIBWI S	JIBWIS	NPC
	Red Cross IRC	Nigeria Civil Defence	IDP	Peace Corps	Sanitation	DSS
		Doctors from Federal Medical Centre and private hospital.			Red Cross	

Source: OCHA, (2014).

The central working committees organizes meetings to strengthen response, identify gaps and develop joint plans

3.16 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS COORDINATION

SEMA provides overall coordination in collaboration with other humanitarian actors who participate in coordination meetings /structure.

OXFAM, IRC and Red Cross organize INGO meeting to share information and support effective humanitarian response in northern Nigeria.

OCHA is supporting sub national coordination in the north east of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Taraba and north central states of Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau. Based on agreement with OCHA and the Inter-agency Emergency Preparedness And Response Working Group (IA-EPRWG), OXFAM Provides direct technical and mentoring support to the sub national coordination mechanism in northern Nigeria.

3.17 IDPs CAMPS AND SECTOR ANALYSIS

In this paragraph, the researcher, examine different sectors or sphere of life which affects the Internally displaced persons (IDPs), like the shelter, water resources, food and nutrition, health, education and protection of the internally displaced persons, it also explain the situation and condition of IDPs in camps.

Analysis of the IDPs Camps in Different Sector

Shelter

The most common types of shelter identified during the site assessment are school (14 sites) and government buildings (9 sites). The other types of shelter include tent (2 sites), self-made tents (3 sites) and bunk houses (2 sites), 37.8% of individuals live in tents, while 29.3% live in government buildings, and 24.3% reside in schools. In the majority of sites (19 out of 33) individuals do not have access to electricity. The situation is more critical in Borno where residents do not have access to electricity in 13 sites out of 15. In 14 sites less than 25% of individuals have access to safe cooking facilities where as in 10 sites individuals have no access to safe cooking facilities, 9 sites of these sites are located in Borno. The predominant majority of sites (25 out of 33) do not have adequate lighting in the majority of communal points (DTM, 2015).

Water Resource

In 13 sites the main water source is located on site within a 20 minute walk and in 9 sites the main water source is located on site, but requires more than a 20 minute walk. In 10 sites the main water resource is located off site. In 17 sites there is about 1, 0-15 liters of water available per person and per day whereas 9 sites have less than 10 liters of water per person and per day. Households in the majority of sites (29 out of 33) reported that the drinking water is potable and households in 27 sites reported no complain about the quality of the drinking water. In the sites assessed there is an average one toilet per 368 individuals

when the sphere standards recommend 20 persons per toilets. The availability of toilets is particularly critical in Borno where there is one toilet per 472 individuals. The majority of sites (25 out of 33) have separate male and female toilets and separate bathing areas (24 sites). The households in the majority sites (26 out of 33) reported not so good condition of the latrines (DTM, 2015).

Food and Nutrition

Households in 20 sites have access to food distribution. In terms of frequency, 13 sites receive food distribution every day; another 13 sites receive irregular food distribution. In 3 sites (all located in Adamawa) individuals have never receive food distribution. Households in all sites with the exception of one reported having no supplementary feeding for children or breastfeeding mothers. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in 27 sites (DTM, 2015).

Health

18 sites do not have regular access to medicine. In 19 sites, health facilities are located on site within 3 km walk. In addition, 18 sites do not have a referral system for IDPs to be transferred to medical facilities in case of necessity. Malaria, cough and fever are the most prevalent health problem identified on sites (DTM, 2015).

Education

There is formal or informal education place at 21 sites. In the majority of sites (29 out of 33) nearest education facilities are located within 1km walk. However, in 17 sites less than 25% of children attend school only in 4 sites; more than 75% of the children attend schools (DTM, 2015).

Protection

19 sites have security on site. In 24 sites individuals reported no security incidents. However, in 25 sites women and children said that they were not feeling safe. 21 sites do not have a referral mechanism for incidents. In majority (26 out of 33) of the sites residents do not have self- identification cards or other forms of documentation (DTM, 2015).

3.18 CHALLENGES FACE BY IDPs

- i. Lack of adequate and safe shelter:* - Access to adequate shelter is the most immediate need IDPs face in the initial stages of displacement. In the middle belt and parts of the north-east recurrent ethnic and inter-communal clashes frequently cause displacement as a result of the destruction of homes, schools, and markets (IDMC, 2014). The majority of IDPs in Nigeria take refuge in host communities. This may involves staying in the homes of family or friends, paying for temporary accommodation or seeking refuge in makeshift camp like setting such as schools, sports centres, Churches, Mosques and University campuses.
- ii. Basic needs unmet:* - IDPs are often unable to exercise their basic rights to food and essential household items such as sleeping, mats, mosquito nets, jery can, soap and cooking utensils. They usually lose access to their sources of revenue when they flee. Assistance for those living in camps, when provided, is inadequate.
- iii. Poor health and hygiene:* - IDPs often have only minimal access to health services and their lack of access is of particular concern given that the overwhelming majorities are women and children. Most health facilities in areas of the north east affected by conflict were closed as of mid-2014 as a result of insecurity and the displacement of staff (IDMC, 2014).

- iv. IDPs and host communities in the north east have only limited access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, leading to a decline in health and hygiene among both IDPs and their host communities. The contamination of water sources has contributed to cholera outbreaks in a number of displacement sites in Biu, Borno state in 2014 (IDMC, 2014).
- v. ***No access to education:*** - With many IDPs sheltering in schools and humanitarian assistance often limited to life saving intervention, displaced children are generally unable to pursue their education. Boko Haram attacks against schools since 2012 and state government closure of facilities in the worst affected areas, such as Borno State, have drastically decreased access. All schools in the town of Baga, Bama, Jejeri, Umarari, Garnam, Mai malaria, Mungono and Ganboru were forced to close between February 2012 and June 2013. Unidentified gunmen destroyed 14 schools in the Borno state capital of Maiduguri between January and April, 2013, and at least 256 were destroyed across the state. All state schools in Borno were closed in March 2014 (IDMC, 2014).

3.19 THE MANAGEMENT OF IDPs IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

- *Food aid and security*

- i. NEMA, ADSEMA and faith based organization have supplied food items to the NYSC camp in Girei Local Government Area. The food items include rice, semovita, maize, cassava flour, noodles, yams, beans, bread and palm oil. ADSEMA provides meat and fish. According to ADSEMA the food items available in the NYSC camp will be sufficient for a period of 3 months. FOMWAN volunteers and IDPs cook food and serve wet rations 3 times a day.

- ii. In the month of August, 2014, CISCOPE/OXFAM from its SCHO funded responses distributed food items mainly maize and rice to 1, 050 IDP households in Michika Local Government Area.
- iii. American University of Nigeria (AUN) has distributed food items to 2, 000 IDP households in host communities in Yola metropolis and Jimeta through Adamawa Peace Initiative.
- iv. The Mubi Emirate Council, NEMA and Dangote Foundation have supplied food items to support registered 6, 561 IDPs in Lamode and Kolere in Mubi Local Government Area (OCHA, 2014).

- *Needs, Gaps and Constraints*

- i. Based on interviews with partners, limited food aid has reached over 82,831 IDPs living in host communities in Yola North, Yola south, Gieri, Gombe, Maiha, Yola North and Mubi as of 2014. Urgent food aid should be extended to IDPs living in host communities in these Local Government Areas.
- ii. Partners have reported that food prices are on the increase due to the insecurity related to the insurgents which has continued to disrupt livelihoods thereby reducing the coping mechanism of the IDPs living in host communities.
- iii. Families trapped in Michika and Madagali in north of Adamawa state are likely to require food assistance, particular if the occupation and fighting persist over the coming months.
- iv. There are reports of inappropriate nutritional supplement feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- v. The IDPs in Mubi have limited access to farmland to support their livelihood. Advocacy with ward/ village heads is required to assists the IDPs to gain access to

farmland. In this regard, there is used for supply of seeding and farming tools (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Water sanitation and hygiene***

- i.* SEMA, Red Cross, OXFAM/ CISCOPE and IRC are the leading agencies providing WASH support in the NYSC IDP camp.
- ii.* OXFAM through its implementing partners, CISCOPE leads WASH committee in the NYSC IDP camp and conducts regular hostel to hostel awareness on personal and menstrual hygiene. It also mobilize the IDPs and volunteers to remove solid waste, washing of toilets, sweeping of IDP camp and cleaning of drainages prior to the attack on Michika Local Government Area, OXFAM/CISCOPE distributed hygiene kits to 1, 00 households, trained 50 volunteers, on water pre-filtration treatment and time delay before consumption, sensitized communities on appropriate hygiene practices and constructed 15 VIP latrine in Michika Local Government Area before the attack.
- iii.* OXFAM through its partners, CISCOPE has prepositioned hygiene kits for 1, 200 households to support IDPs in the communities from its ongoing ECHO funded responses.
- iv.* Red Cross and coordinates environmental sanitation in the NYSC IDP camp. In order to meet the urgent need for additional toilet facility in the NYSC camp, NRC advocated with AUN which has commenced the construction of 5 bio-degradable pit latrines and 5 washing cubicles in the female hostels (OCHA, 2014).
- v.* IRC has distributed 30 hand washing station stands, 50 wash solid waste disposal bins, 62 liters, 2 Wheel Barrows, 2 Shovels, 3 Metal Brooms, 60 Mobs/Buckets, 87 Hand Brush, 2 public address systems, weighing scales and supported

excavation of 4 solid waste maintenance pits in the NYSC camp. IRC has trucked water to meet the urgent need for drinking water among IDPs living in host communities in Mubi Local Government Area.

- vi. SEMA has supplied cutlasses, brooms and disinfectant to support environmental sanitation in the NYSC camp (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Needs, Gap and Constraints:***

- i. Government and humanitarian partners expressed concerns over supply of treated mosquito nets, hygiene kit (Sanitary pads and delivery kits) among both women IDPs in camps and in host communities.
- ii. There is inadequate or nears absent of bathing sites for women in the NYSC camp.
- iii. Indiscriminate waste disposal, poor management of waste and practice of open defecation were observed in the NYSC camp.
- iv. There is limited wash support to IDPs in host communities while general hygiene conditions in the host communities is very poor and the possibility of a wash-related disease cannot be ruled out.
- v. Targeted Wash Program is needed to support IDP living in hosts communities.
- vi. Supply of water purifiers, water storage containers, mosquitoes nets, bathing soaps washing detergents, dignity and delivery kits are urgently needed.
- vii. Water, sanitation and hygiene conditions are of critical concern with reports of inadequate latrines and lack of access to safe water in host communities. Given the fact that knowledge of hygiene practices is very low in host communities, the need for hygiene promotion activities and provision of hygiene kits is critical (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Education***

Response:

- i. Adamawa state Government has announced 13 October as the resumption date for schools in the state. In preparation for the resumption of schools, SEMA has commenced registration of pupils according to age groups and allocated a temporary learning space in the NYSC camp. This shall give about 2, 000 school age children access to education.
- ii. Essential recreational materials supplied by UNICEF have been distributed in the NYSC camp.
- iii. SEMA and Red Cross have finalized plans with the Local Education Authority to supply learning materials to the NYSC camp. In the same vein, AUN is in the process of deploying 23 teachers and supply of 300 text books to the NYSC camp.
- iv. Some of the registered IDPs are teachers by profession and they are being mobilized to support educational activities in the camp.

- ***Need Gaps and Constraints***

- i. The learning space that has been created in the NYSC corps will require education facilities and materials such as chairs, tables, black board to support learning.
- ii. Little or nothing is known about children of IDPs living with host families and communities safe learning space is needed to support the IDP children in host communities to access education.
- iii. Need to prioritize girl child education should be emphasized judging that girl child education is traditional low in the northern part of Nigeria. Safe school access and restore confidence among girl child should be encouraged.
- iv. Most of the schools are IDPs living in the host communities will not be able to resume school on October, 13 due to limited financial resources. To this end,

urgent financial support will be required to support the school age IDPs living in the host communities to enable them access education.

- v. Schooling for the children in the host communities may be hindered if the conflict and insecurity persists (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Health***

- i. A 6 bed clinic has been set up in the NYSC camp. The clinic is managed by staff of Girei Local Government Area. Currently, 4 nurses who run two shifts (morning and evening), 1 medical doctor and 2 environmental officers provide ongoing medical and health care support in the camp. The camp has a store where drugs are kept.
- ii. 80 percent of drugs are supplied by the state Government through the state ministry of health. However, Primary Health Care Agency (PHCA), Nigeria Medical Association (NMA) Sure-P and faith based organizations supply drugs to the Clinic.
- iii. Most of the drugs include anti-malaria, antibiotics, de-wormer and pain reliving drugs. Immunization and vaccination of newly registered IDP children is carried out.
- iv. An agreement between SEMA and the specialist hospital in Yola to support IDPs for referral and secondary care is in place. IDPs with critical or special medical attention have been supported to access secondary care in the specialist hospital.
- v. UNICEF has distributed dignity kits in some host communities and RH kit in health centres.
- vi. IRC has conducted a survey of Primary Health Care (PHC) centres in some of the communities hosting IDPs with the aim of supporting IDPs to access medical and health care (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Needs, Gaps and Constraints***

- i. With increasing number of IDPs, essential drugs are needed in the NYSC camps.
- ii. Need to have a functional ambulance in the NYSC for easy of evacuation and referral.
- iii. Essential drugs are needed especially for primary health care clinics in location where IDPs have been registered.
- iv. There is urgent need to provide medical and health care to over 16, 000 IDPs in Mubi local government area.
- v. There is need to provide mobile health team with female health workers
- vi. Despite the number of pregnant women in the camp, Anti-Natal Care (ANC) services are not available.
- vii. There is inadequate number of health workers in the NYSC camp.
- viii. Government's bureaucracy affects restocking of drugs in the clinic in the NYSC camp.
- ix. Concerns were raised about providing adequate health care to people with special health conditions such as HIV/AIDS.
- x. Most of the IDPs in the host communities have limited access to health services including TH services due to various constraints such as lack of information on services and transportation cost (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Emergency Shelter and NFIs***

- i. ADSEMA provide emergency shelter for the 4, 236 registered IDPs in NYSC camp located in Gieri Local Government Area. The IDP camp is fenced with security post at the entrance to check indiscriminate movement in and out of the camp. Newly registered IDPs are allocated a space in the hostels and supplied with essential NFIs such as mattresses, nylon mats, cups, plates and spoons.

- ii. Males and female are put in separate hostels in the camp, children under 5 stay with their mother in the female hostels.
- iii. As at 27 September, 2014 750 mattresses, 5, 000 blankets, 500 mosquito nets, 150 plastic buckets and 200 cups have been supplied to the IDP camp.
- iv. It was reported that some IDPs preferred nylon mats to mattresses. The store officer reported that the women in particular most times return mattresses in exchange for nylon mats. This is common among women with high number of children (between 5-7 children) as the mattresses do not provide enough sleeping space for the household.
- v. The government plan to relocate the IDPs in Mubi Local Government Area to Biu, Yola and Maiduguri has not been accomplished there by causing agitation among the IDPs.

- *Needs, Gaps and Constraints*

- i. Most of the IDPs in host communities do not have dignified shelter. Some of the IDPs live in open space within Mosque and Church premises, uncompleted buildings and filling stations. Although, some are able to pay for accommodation. However, they lack access to basic NFIs.
- ii. The IDPs in host communities are in urgent need of shelter and non- food items. The IDPs identified shelter as a priority need in Mubi.
- iii. Cash assistance should be considered for the IDPs in the host communities to cover rental fees.
- iv. More supplies of NFIs such as nylon mats, mosquito nets, blankets, plates, spoons, cups, and buckets is needed as the number of IDPs increases both in camp and host communities.
- v. Camp setting should be re-arranged to enable families to stay together.

- vi. Electricity has been cut off in the NYSC camp which should be restored urgently (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Protection***

Response:

- i. Health professionals visit the NYSC camp frequently to provide psychological support. IRC has concluded plans to carry out an assessment to identify protection needs of the IDPs in the month of October, 2014.

- ***Needs, Gaps and Constraints.***

- i. Current camp arrangement where families are separated is leading to violence against women. There are reported cases of women being assaulted by their husbands in the camp.
- ii. Some IDPs volunteers working in the security and discipline committee require training and should be mentored to provide protection for the IDPs.
- iii. There is currently no electricity in the camp. This women and girls to sexual assaults especially in the night. Due to cultural and religious sensitivity women and girls may not report when sexually assaulted.
- iv. The IDPs require protection assistance particularly psychological support and protection on the basis of families who have experience death, injury, or losses of home and family members.
- v. Wash support needs to be tailored to the specific needs of women including access to sanitary clothes and wash facilities for women. The women bathing space in the NYSC camp should be rehabilitated.
- vi. Partners requested for urgent assessment to identify protection issues faced by women and children in the host communities.

- vii. Family tracing and reunification, cases of orphans and vulnerable children and unaccompanied children should be prioritized.
- viii. More women should be represented in the male dominated camp coordination committee (OCHA, 2014).

- ***Safety and Security***

Response

- i. A combination of State Security Service (SSS), Police, Civil Defense, Peace Corps and civilian JTF provide a general security in the NYSC camp. They participate in the screening and registration of new IDPs. They also screen food and NFIs that are supplied to the camp. They are represented in different camp committees such as security and discipline, psycho-social support, registration and secretariat.
- ii. The civil defense and peace corps provide security at the female hostels

- ***Needs, Gaps, and Constraints***

- i. There is currently no electricity in the camp creating challenges for the security personnel's to properly monitor the camp at night.
- ii. The civilian J.T.F should be properly mentioned on protection, security and human rights to prevent any abuse or violation of the rights of the IDPs.
- iii. Repair of some section of the perimeter fencing is needed to ensure proper security and access control (OCHA, 2014).

However, the above response to the needs of the IDPs can further be categorized and classified into two which include; the national response and international response. Moreover, each category can further be classified to two broad categories. Under the national response, there is the government response to the needs of IDPs by both the Federal and State Governments and also the non-governmental organization, like the Dangote Foundation.

While under the international response, there is the international government like United State of America, England, e.t.c and the international organizations or agencies like the United Nation (UN) or regional bodies like the ECOWAS, African Union (AU) and other humanitarian agencies.

3.20 NATIONAL RESPONSES OVER IDPs SITUATION

i. Government response: - The Federal Government has flagged off massive distribution of relief materials in Maiduguri, Borno state capitals, by the committee set up by the president, Dr. Good luck Ebele Jonathan, to procure adequate relief materials for distribution to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in states affected by the insurgency. The director General of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Muhammad Sani Sidi, who is the chairman of the committee, said the exercise was part of the Federal Government's efforts to ensure that the overwhelming numbers of internally displaced persons were catered for. He stated that the exercises which takes off simultaneously in the three states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states under the state of emergency as a result of activities of Boko Haram insurgency will be sustained (NEMA, 2014).

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has been providing the IDPs with food and non-food items to sustain them while children in the camp would soon start receiving formal education through save school initiative of the Federal Government. The relief items include rice, beans, millet, corn, assorted cooking oil, mattresses, blankets, medicines, soap, and detergent, zinc, cement, nylon mat, e.t.c (NEMA, 2014).

Beyond the shores of Nigeria, NEMA has fled across humanitarian support to Nigerians who fled across borders to the Republic of Chad, Niger and Cameroon. Recently too, the agency received more than 17, 000 Nigeria in Geidam, Yobe State

after they were forced to return home from the Republic of Niger over security issues around the Chad areas where they were engaged in their fishing businesses.

A transit camp was opened to cater for the returnees before they were fully transported to their various states. With the recent liberation of the communities that were hitherto occupied by the insurgents, the agency has also undertaken needs and damages assessment in preparation for the required supports to enable the people return to their homes (Vanguard, 2015).

National efforts to respond to displacement and mitigate its long-term effects on IDPs and host communities tend to be fragmented, uncoordinated and inadequate. Most assistance IDPs receive, regardless of the cause of their displacement, is provided by host communities (IDMC, 2014).

The response to IDPs assistance and protection needs is generally implemented via disaster management mechanisms. NEMA is mandated under the 1999 National Emergency Management Agency Act to provide emergency relief to victims of natural or other disasters and to assist in their rehabilitation. It tends to oversee the provision of assistance during the first two to four weeks of displacement (IDMC, 2014). It has recently expanded its role to coordinate and in some cases deliver assistance to displaced communities. NEMA collaborates with Federal, State and Local agencies, with SEMA, being the primary responders on the ground.

NEMA's role is meant to supplement the emergency responses SEMAs, deliver. SEMA exist in most of the 36 states, usually distributing relief supplies provided by NEMA or the state.

SEMA also manage camps and collect data but their capacities vary widely and few are able to respond effectively to displacement crises. (IDMC, 2014).

3.21 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS EFFORTS

National Council on Family Relations (NCFR) works to support IDPs after the emergency phase in their pursuit of durable solutions. It assists the most vulnerable communities with the reconstruction or repair of infrastructure such as homes, clinics, schools, and boreholes, and by providing livelihood support including boats, fishing nets and farming tools. It has also commissioned training centres for IDPs in several states (IDMC, 2014).

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is present throughout the country and maintain branches and volunteers in each state. It has rapid response capacity for humanitarian crises and provides relief supplies. Civil Society Organization such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the Social and Economic Right Action Centre regularly denounce the violation of the rights of people displaced by forced evictions (IDMC, 2014).

3.22 INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE OVER IDPs SITUATION

Until 2012, UN agencies, international NGOs and donors focused primarily on development programmes and few organizations responded to emergency humanitarian needs arising from displacement in the last quarter of 2013. However, a humanitarian country team led by United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was set up. Coordination and joints planning among international responders and their government partners to the publication of (IHAP) Joplin Homebuyers assistance programme in September, 2013. An over view of humanitarian needs and the 2014 to 2016 strategic responds plan were also developed.

Nigeria received \$3.55 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CEREF) in 2014. This was earmarked for responding to IDPs needs with the north east, improving access to protection and assistance for both displaced people and host communities and

strengthening national capacities to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV). United Nations agencies and international NGOs along with their government partners; requested \$93 million to respond to the humanitarian need of eight million beneficiaries in the August, 2014 revision of the 2014 to 2016 strategic response plan (IDMC, 2014).

The size and robustness of Nigeria economy has contributed to donor reticence about contributing to the strategic response plan. Contributions to humanitarian financing instruments and bilateral programming remain low (IDMC, 2014). The country's roles as a regional power and Africa's leading oil exporter have also made foreign government reluctant to exert meaningful pressure. Funds raised by the Nigerian government, the business community, the Nigerian Diasporas and Civil Society Organizations have not been added to those collected through humanitarian financing instruments. There is little or no information on how Nigerian funds raised for emergency relief have been used (IDMC, 2014).

It is encouraging that both national and international entities have made progress in recent years in terms of IDPs protection and assistance.

The absence, however, of a law and policy framework that clearly defines roles and responsibilities has and will continued to hamper the coordination of humanitarian and development efforts to mitigate the effects of displacement, such a framework is also essential for a holistic and comprehensive approach to supporting IDPs in their pursuit of durable solutions and to prepare for and prevent future displacement.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 SUMMARY

The study examined the Nature and Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015.

The study shows that Nigeria is confronted with the problem of insecurity. This is made manifest in the Boko Haram's murderous campaign against individuals and institutions in the Northern region of Nigeria particularly the North –east region which leads to the loss of lives and properties and the displacement of people's from their various communities to various host communities and camps in the north while others take refugees in the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic.

Insurgency as a social science concept has been given many conceptions. Essentially, however, insurgency is one element of the spectrum of political violence. In this light, Murtala, (2014) defined insurgency as a struggle between a non-ruling group and the ruling authorities in which the non-ruling group consciously uses political resources and violence to destroy, reformulate, or sustain the basis of one or more aspects of politics.

Attacks by Boko Haram militants increased dramatically from mid-2014, causing an increase of the figures of internally displaced persons in northern Nigeria.

The insurgency has reportedly forced 1.5 million people to flee to other parts of the country and at least another 150, 000 have taken refuge in neighboring Chad, Niger and Cameroon (IDMC, 2014). Government counter insurgency operations have also contributed to insecurity and displacement, both in the north east and in the neighboring countries.

International attention has tended to focus on Boko Haram's brutality, but inter-communal conflicts, flooding, desertification and forced eviction have also caused significant internal displacement (IDMC, 2014).

The high rate of internal displacement in northern Nigeria from 2012 to 2015 is highly increase or caused by Boko Haram insurgency more than any other natural disaster. The plight of these displaced people in their various places of refuge can be best described as critically threatening. This is more so considering the fact that they have been dislocated from their family and social capital bases. A part from the Nigeria civil war (1967-1970), no other single event of complex emergency in the country has been as debilitating as the Boko Haram insurgency in terms of humanitarian impacts (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014).

4.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the causes of internal displacement of persons are multi-faceted, complex and often overlapping. Inter-communal clashes, fuelled by ethnic and religious tensions and also the Boko Haram insurgency are the causes of the displacement of persons from their various communities. However, the Boko Haram insurgency in particular is the major cause of internal displacement of persons in northern Nigeria. Therefore, the data collected by DTM (2015) in the north eastern Nigeria shows that 91.98% of the IDPs are caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, while (7.9%) were forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes and (0.06%) were caused by natural disaster (DTM, 2015).

The finding of this study shows that in controlling the activities of the Boko Haram insurgent, the government adopted counter –terrorism approach (counter-insurgency measure) which leads to further displacement of persons, the government uses force and violence on the insurgent. Furthermore, counter insurgency measures such as the ban on the use of motorcycles have resulted in loss of means of livelihood and subsistence for some households. The study also find out that the government used the carrot and stick approach to manage and control the insurgency which is the using of reward and punishment in order to motivate, manage and control behavior and situation as it is use by the management scientists, and administrators. The government used the carrot and stick approach because it was the same approach or measure the government takes over Niger Delta Militant, through

this measure the government succeed inn managing and controlling the activities of the Niger Delta militants.

Moreover, the study further finds that the government seems to be treating the insurgents group like freedom fighters with legitimate demands, rather than as terrorist group. This explains why the government wants to negotiate with them.

However, this approach has also failed to yield significant result, this is because historically peace negotiations succeed more easily with militant groups pursuing legitimate identity based grievances. It is easier for government to accept their core demands which actually strengthens democracy and good governance. From every indication, the demands of the Boko Haram insurgents group are not legitimate and compatible with countries constitutions. This in parts explains why they have refused to negotiate with the government. Therefore, government should stop treating them like freedom fighters.

In the management of internally displaced persons (IDPs), the study finds out that the vast majority of IDPs are women and children faces a range of threats to their physical safety and restrictions on their freedom of movement, many are traumatized by the violence that prompted them to flee and are afraid to return. Those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed by conflict and flooding have nowhere to go back to. Most internally displaced families live and share resources with their host communities.

The study also find out that efforts by both national and State governments to address the needs of IDPs are inconsistent, and poor access means of support from international agencies and Nigerian civil society is also limited, people who live in or near camps receive some assistance, but often not enough to meet their food and other basic needs. They also tend to live in cramped and unhygienic conditions, the most vulnerable IDPs are the young, older people and those with disabilities are most at risk. There is lack of strategy guiding

humanitarian assistance and only limited discussion of durable solution at international, national and local level.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite Federal Government efforts towards addressing the menace of internal displacement of persons in northern Nigeria, and to control and stop the activities of insurgents which causes internal displacement of persons and refugees, the government established a Joint Task Force (JTF), training of about three hundred soldiers and Police abroad on modern anti-terrorism combat, negotiating with Boko Haram, seeking technical assistance from United States, France, Britain, Israel, Germany, e.t.c it appears that the re-occurrence of insurgent activities which causes further displacement of persons in Nigeria and Northern Nigeria in particular could not be ruled out.

Hence, the need to consider the following suggestions are pertinent, in other word, the research puts forward the following recommendations:

- i. The Nigerian State should desist from addressing the symptom instead of the cause. Consistent deployment of security personnel is only a first aid measure. The long time solution is good governance with a robust institutional frame work that ensures a prudent and effective management of resources to better the lot of its citizenry.
- ii. Government at all levels should begin to treat Boko Haram like a terrorist group rather than freedom fighters, especially after the rejection of the governments Oliver branch. Freedom fighters are insurgents whose core demands are capable of addressing social, political and economic injustices. In this case, if government accepts their demands, democracy is enhanced and good governance is promoted.
- iii. Since the comments of northern Nigeria political elites make the issue of Boko Haram more political than religious, there is the need for people and government

in Nigeria to respect the principle of party's internal democracy and ensure free and fair election

- iv. There is the need for the Federal Government of Nigeria to have a stricter control of border posts in northern Nigeria so as to avert illegal immigrants from the Maghreh region into the country. This would require the establishment of joint border patrol between Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin republics using heavy surveillance equipment like well equipped helicopters and satellites.
- v. A permanently well structured poverty alleviation programme devoid of political patronage is urgently required in Nigeria. This requires intensification of efforts to integrate the Almajiri schools into the Universal Basic Education (UBE) programmes with well furnished classrooms, qualified teachers, purchase of uniforms, and mid-day meal for the students in northern Nigeria equally, the existing half-baked, non professional Almajiris malam's (Clerics and Teachers) must be trained professionally and absorbed into the UBE programmes. The efforts of the Federal government to make electricity stable should be intensified to encourage vocational cum technical driven poverty alleviation programmes a reality in Nigeria. This suggests that more technical colleges and vocational centres should be built by all the three tiers of government in Nigeria and successful products of the school should be given grants to practice their vocations.
- vi. The Federal government should undertake intensive policing of the country's border especially the Nigeria –Chad and Nigeria-Cameroon borders in the north eastern region of the country. This measure will prevent the insurgents and their foreign supporters from entering or establishing camps within the country's borders.

- vii. The Federal Government of Nigeria should enlist the support of citizens in the fight against the insurgents by information anyone who gives reasonable information to security organizations about the members of the group. Government should also ensure that such persons are protected against insurgent's reprisal attacks.
- viii. The Federal Government of Nigeria, in collaboration with the state governments should build permanent camps for the registered IDPs with schools and health clinics in order to facilitate healthy life and produce skillful human being among the internally displaced persons for the betterment of their life and the general society.
- ix. The government should provide stable electricity in all the camps and also provide efficient food items and portable drinking water for the IDPs, safety and security of their life.

The Federal Government of Nigeria should put intensive policies in order to checkmate the excess of government officials vested with the responsibility of managing the IDPs in order to prevent mismanagement and embezzlement of funds. The government should also punish any official caught appropriating funds meant to cater for the IDPs.

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