

THE STATE AND THE WELFARE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDP) IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF IDPS CAMP IN MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE. (2014-2017)

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ABSTRACT

The large displacements of persons by crises and natural disasters such as Flood, Hurricane, Katarina have created serious humanitarian crisis, which led to the establishment of Camps for the Internally Displaced Persons. Governments and donor agencies are thus challenged to provide Social welfare for the internally displaced persons in various camps. This paper examined social welfare programmes to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in, Maiduguri, Borno State. Refugees' problems have become endemic in Nigeria, their situations are worrisome which attracts attention of stakeholder on problems affecting their lives. Though, there are many writings on IDPs in Nigeria, little researches were conducted on the implications of refugees to the political, economic, social and cultural development of Nigeri., Therefore this study explored the implications of refugees using Maiduguri as a unit of analysis. The paper is purely conceptual in nature using secondary data such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and the internet. The theory of freedom from fear approach and freedom from want approach are adopted as the theoretical framework. The findings show that refugees in Nigeria are facing many human sufferings ranging from psychological trauma, to economic hardships such as lack of food, portable water, lack of good shelter to health issues such as spread of diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis due to corruption and lack of good governance. The paper recommends ways of improving the situations of the IDPs in Nigeria and globally at large.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Displacement, Violent, Social Welfare

1.0 Introduction

The twenty first century is characterized by many human sufferings, such as earth quake, flooding, wind such as Katarina as well as internal rancour within nation which have created problem of refugees. UNHCR, by the end of 2014 reported that, 36 million had become displaced within their homes as a

result of violence (UNHCR, 2015) and, 24 million of the world IDPs, majority of whom fled their homes as a result of protracted crisis. Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, India, South Sudan, Columbia and Syria, contributed 60% of new displacement worldwide, (UNHCR, 2014).

In Iraq for instance civilians suffered one of the highest number of displacement with about 2.2 million displacements (UNHCR, 2016). Over 7.6 million people are in various

IDP camps in Lebanon, and Egypt. In Southern Ukraine there are over 640.000 IDPs caused largely by war (UNHCR, (2014).

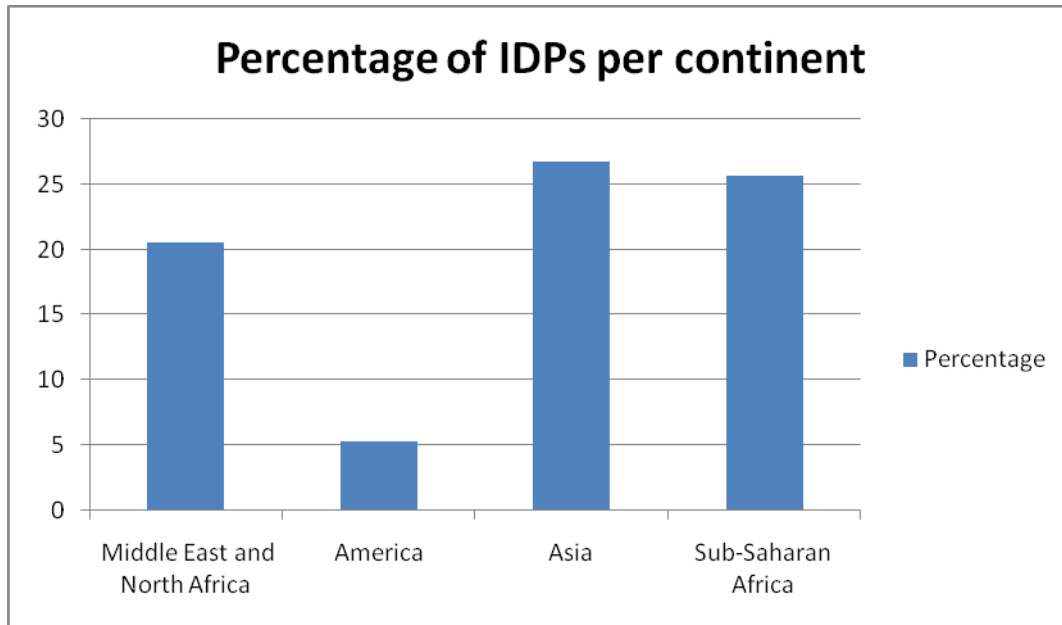


Figure: 1.1 Percentage of IDPs per Continent
Adapted from (World Economic Forum, 2017)

In Asian there are 3.2 million IDPs, who are victims of various forms of conflicts, instability and natural disasters such as flooding, armed conflict, violence, and religious conflict. In India, for example, conflicts between the Hindus and the Muslims. In Pakistan, Sri-Lanka and Philippines, flooding has led to the destruction of huge human settlements, which caused about 3.2 million people seek temporary shelter and relief materials in various IDP camps in those area (UNHCR, 2013)

In Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Cameroon, Kenya, Somalia, Southern Sudan and Lake

Chad Basin all contributed to the global trend of IDPs as a result of armed conflicts, ethnic unrest, religious instability and communal clashes which triggered the displacement of several people and their absorption into various IDP Camps across Africa. In Mali, conflict between Northern and Southern Malians, in Niger, herdsmen and Tuaraq and Boko Haram that cross borders in Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad have been responsible for the the rise in the number of IDP camps across Africa.

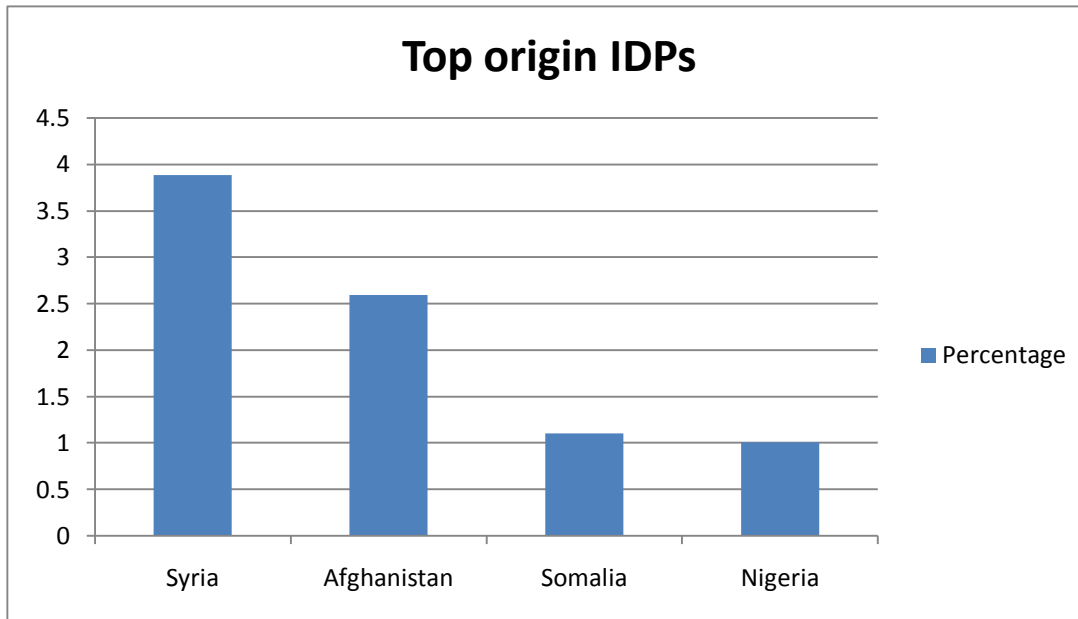


Figure: 1.2 Top IDPs Origin
Adapted from (World Economic Forum, 2017)

In Nigeria, the number of people displaced from their homes as a result of man-made and natural disaster are on the increase. Over 1.2 million people have been affected by displacement across Nigeria (UNHRC, 2005). According to DMC (2012), and UNHCR (2012) at the end of 2011 the number of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria, stood at more than 2.5 times the number of refugees.

Several years back, Nigeria, as a country has experienced different forms of political instability, natural disaster, ethnic conflict, human rights violations that led to the displacement of many people internally. Thus, the number of persons displaced from their

homes across Nigeria, have been rising (Weiss et al, 2016).

Since the beginning of the crises in Nigeria, the situation of IDPs are worrisome, as a result of lack of good governance which aggravates their suffering part of the problem could be seen corruption, the money budget for betterment of the lives of the refugees are been diverted by top management entrusted to manage the money which is aggravating the suffering of IDPs (Guardian, 2017).

Neglect by government constitute the biggest problem, government is not concerned about the betterment of the IDPs (Guardian, 2017).

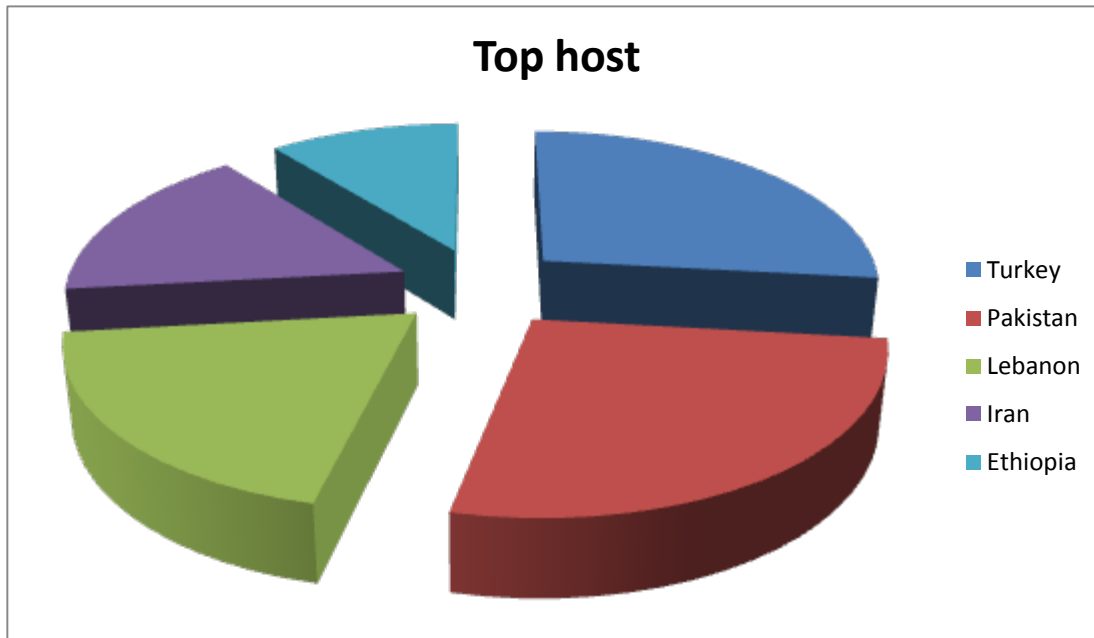


Figure: 1.3 Top IDPs host
Adapted from (World Economic Forum, 2017)

In another development, the security situation in the Camp is worrisome, the soldiers and other security agency's entrusted to provide protection to the IDPs do abuse the powers given to them by way of rapping, sexual exploitation etc, creating problem to the IPDs (Ikeke, 2017). The result is poor service delivery in IDP camps well as poor nutrition, unwanted pregnancies and theft became rampant. Several studies have been conducted on insurgency, terrorism, refugees and IDPs camps in Nigeria and its implication to the national development. Available literature on terrorism and the causes of refugees and IDP camps across the globe varies, some literature accounted about the fundamental factors that led people to flee their homes which include armed conflict, flooding, religious conflict, ethnic conflict, Boko Haram, etc. Notable among them are: kangiwa (2012), Ladan (2013), UNHCR, (2014), UNHCR (2015), UNHRC (2016). Other studies includes, Kalin, (2016), Willian (2000), Hassan, (2014), Darling, Hommond (1999), Verwing, 1999, & WHO

(2014), etc. Though, a large body of literature exists on terrorism as shown above with the bulk of these studies focusing mainly on international perspective, however, few attempts have been made to examine the implications of internal displacement arising from insurgency on national development in Nigeria.

2.1 Research Questions

The following research questions would be tested and analyse:

1. What are the problems of IDPs in Nigeria?
2. What are the roles of stakeholders in IDPs development?
3. What are the ways of improving the situations of IDPs in Nigeria?

3.1 Research Objectives

The following objectives will be dully analysed:

1. To explore the problems of IDPs in Nigeria.
2. To examines the roles of stakeholders in IDPs development.

3. To suggest ways of improving the situations of IDPs in Nigeria.

4.1 Theoretical Framework

Human security analysis is adopted. MahbubulHaq first drew global attention to the concept of human security. Human security perspective is a combination of threats associated with war, genocide, and the displacement of populations (Human Security Research Group, 2010). At a minimum, human security means freedom from violence and from the fear of violence. It is people centered, focusing on the safety and protection of individuals, communities, and their global environment (Human Security Policy Briefing, 2011).

United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) report conceptualized human security as providing safety for the people from hunger, diseases, oppression and other chronic threats as well as protecting them from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life (Shiro, 2007). The emergence of the human security approach as an area of developmental and intellectual discussion was the product of a convergence of various complex factors. This therefore challenged the traditional dominance of state-centric paradigm of security. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state.

The spread and consolidation of democratization and human rights norms opened a floodgate to reconsider the concept of security. The principal possible indicators of movement toward an individualized conception of security lie in the first place in the evolution of international society's consideration of rights of individuals in the face of potential threats from states. The most

obvious foci of analysis here are the UN Charter, the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

The UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report's definition of human security argues that, the scope of global security should be expanded to include threats in seven areas such as economic security which requires an assured basic income for individuals. usually from productive and remunerative work; Food security that relies on both physical and economic access to basic food; Health security aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles; and environmental security supports the protection of people from the shorthand long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. Further, human security covers personal security, which aimed at protecting people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults. community security protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence, and Political security is concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. Each of the UNDP's seven categories of threats deserves adequate attention and resources.

There are two major schools of thought 'that attempted to explicate the best practice that could guarantee human security. They are: "Freedom from Fear Approach" and "Freedom from Want Approach." These approaches clearly center on what threats individuals should be protected from and over the appropriate mechanisms for responding to these threats. Freedom from fear' seeks to limit the practice of Human Security to protecting individuals from violent conflicts while recognizing that these violent threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of

state capacity and other forms of inequities. This approach however argues that limiting the focus to violence is a realistic and manageable approach towards human security. According to this approach, emergency assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building are prerequisite to human security. Freedom from want 'on its own point of argument advocates a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity (UNDP, 1994) and they kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined (Tadjbakhsh, 2007).

It expands the focus beyond violence with emphasis on development and security goals. Though these approaches to human security may appear to be opposites, they are complementary to each other rather than contradictory. After all, each of them emphasizes the security of individuals in society. In fact, the analytical strength of this approach is based on its ability to situate the people at the heart of security. This therefore means that the welfare of the people should be paramount. In other words, the physical security of people as well as the socio-economic wellbeing of the people should be prioritized by the state. That is why human security approaches ask, Stabilization for whom and for what purpose? The Responsibility to Protect (doctrine details each state's responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, mass atrocities (Human Security Policy Briefing, 2011).

Accordingly, if the State is unable to protect its population, the international community has a responsibility to help build state capacity for early-warning, mediating conflicts, security sector reform, and many other actions. In the face of violent attacks

against the people, and the state does not have the capacity to handle the situation alone, and refuses to seek foreign assistance due to perhaps national pride and myth of indivisibility of sovereignty, the human rights of the people would continue to be violated. In this situation, human security, social cohesion, and national integration may be elusive.

Dwelling this security paradigm within the context of the present study is appropriate as it has analytical strength to explain the importance of the security of Nigerians. This, therefore, presupposes that the root cause of displacement as well as the plight of the IDPs should be made national and international agenda. Arguably, the security of the people is in question if issues such as natural and human disasters, terrorism, violent conflicts, insurgency etc that lead to displacement are beyond the capacity of the state to effectively tackle. The human rights and the security of the IDPs are jeopardized when the state fails to facilitate their protection and safety in a manner they (displaced persons) are free from fear' and free from want' as well as their dignity restored through rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement.

4.2 Social Conflict Theory (SCT)

Social conflict theory is a macro oriented paradigm in sociology that views society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and social change. Key element in this perspective is that society is structured in ways to benefit a few at the expense of the majority, and factors such as race, sex, class and age are linked in social inequality. Theory viewed society as a system of groups that are not equal, therefore, consistently generates conflicts and change. According to the prominent of this theory Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels (1848), provided the theoretical explanations for competition among social classes, state actor and non-

actor in their attempts to protect their selfish interests (Marx, 1848).

The fundamental assumption of this theory is that human society emerged from it primitive and relatively undifferentiated State it remains fundamentally divided between classes who clashes in the pursuit of class interest. This continues struggling between or over a political authority, economic resources, religious members between the rich and the poor, police and civilian ruling parties and opposition parties (Ritzer, 2008).

According to this theory Social inequality occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, typically through norms of allocation, that engender specific pattern along lines of socially defined categories of persons. For Marx, there exist two major classes such as upper classes and the lower classes with significant inequality. It was equally, believed that people living in the internally displaced camps, IDPs where people from low economical background which they suffered in unequal distribution of goods and services, According to Marx, who argued that stratification is dysfunction and harmful in society. He also noted that social stratification benefited the rich and the powerful at the expense of the poor. In understanding and explanation social conflict theory in explaining social welfare in the three selected IDPs Camps, were goods and services belonging to those people living in camps where diverted in the hands of the few people, which those in the camps which they belongs to the lower class suffered from malnutrition, hunger, and others. Marx argued that, social inequality is characterized by the existence of unequal opportunity and rewards for different social group or society. It contains structured and recurrent pattern of unequal distribution of goods, wealth, opportunities, rewards and punishment.

In Nigeria, displacement from the concept of displacement and refugees in the twentieth

centuries, a lot of European citizens especially the Jews who fled German in the wake of the Nazi party in Germany with anti-semitic policies in the 1930s and the Second World War, international assistance was provided to European citizens who escaped from German terrorism, it is understood that those who fled from danger were displaced in other part of the country. (Orided, 2011:17).

In 1950s, as a result of rapid development of refugees and displacement as results of conflict band war UN, resolution which created the United Nations High Commission for refugees. In understanding this explanation of refugees are those people who fled and forced to flee in one country, but who seek asylum or protection in other countries. These two fundamental concepts refugees and displacement are broadly similar. The distinction between refugees remain on the process through which a person's remain within is nation. The issue of insurgency in Nigeria, North East, who have crossed into Niger Republic Cameroon and Chad are refers as refugees

Internally Displaced Persons are people whose armed conflict, violation of human right, floods, earthquake, natural disaster, man-made disaster, insurgency and others are some of the engine forces in the development of IDPs Camps in Nigeria, it has been estimated in Nigeria that, there has been an unprecedented rise in the number of internally displaced person camps. Historical records show that, internal conflict in Nigeria has forced thousands of people out their homes. Literature on IDPs (IOM,2014 DTM 2015, IDMC, 2016), Have shown that, natural disaster and man-made disaster constitute the two major foundation of Internally Displaced Persons camps in Nigeria, 85% of Internally Displaced Persons causes by Boko Haram insurgency, follows by 13% of communal clashes while natural disaster cause only 2% of these displacement.

The most fundamental instrument that triggers number of displacement in Nigeria as far back 1941, was the ethnic manifestations were recorded due to the National Youth Movement, follow by Yoruba and Hausa clash over cola business in the year 1943, which was precedent to Nkwelle conflicts in the same year (Bamgbose, 2009).

The effect of Nigeria civil war was also one of the machineries that create massive of displacement in Nigeria; the June 12 crisis of 1993 has also remained politically next to the civil war that tested the state capacity. The commemoration of June 12 1997 which displaced almost all Igbos living in the Northern Nigeria, similarly, the crises that, trailed the 1999 government when democracy returned were ethno-religious crises covering Taraba, Benue, Nassarawa, Plateau, state on the other Hand Kaduna, Zanfara and Kano between 1999 and 2000. Some of these crises are communal clash and could be attributed to land. Dunmonye (2003) argued that "a major pillar of communal conflicts in the middle belt was land dispute, because it has been understood that land is one of the dominate figure in the increased of internally displaced person camps.

According to Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (2002) the return of democracy in Nigeria and the competition for political opportunities has fundamentally led to displacement of people. Additionally, in the Niger Delta such as Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta States were struggling for land ownership and control over it has contributed in the spread internally displaced person in Nigeria. According to Irobi (2010) the Niger Delta region has become vulnerable to ethnic polarization with different groups resulting to different mean to fight for their rights and has resulted into displacement of many people. May 2009 thousand of people were displaced as a result of clashes between the government

forces and the Movement of the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND) (Salaudeen, 2015).

Back then in the 1991/92 TivJukun and 2001/2002 Tiv- Fulani conflicts displaced a total of not less than 500.000 people, (Akonmbo 2005), several other conflict such as Tiv- Alago, in Nasarawa, Ife-Modakeke, ZangoKataf-Kafanchan, Umuleri, ZakiBiam military reprisal and the Lagos bomb blast on the 27th January 2002 had displaced several people.

Globally, numerous factors that leads to the emergence of internally displaced persons camps from their places of habitual residence which necessitated the seeking of refugees elsewhere North East of Nigeria has been under the control of Boko Haram which accounted for over 92% of the total displacement by the year 2014. The DTM (2015) Reported that, 1.188,018 IDPs from 148,357 household where identify from Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Yobe State. Borno led with 135,810 IDPs which could be analysis as follows, (Borno 62% Adamawa 18% and Yobe 13%) only 87% live in various IDPs Camps, while others lives with their relation in various host communities. Since December 2014, NEMA report that and indicates that the IDPs population has increased to 78% in Adamawa and by 11.47% in Gombe in Maiduguri, Borno State that has the highest number of IDPs (432,785). Most of the internally displaced person camps in Adamawa have been identify in Yola South (41,275) Gire (38,495) and Yola North (35,293) in Yola the majority of IDPs camps are in Damaturi (36,855) and Diskum (21,400) in Gombe is hosting the highest IDPs (13,472). In Taraba most of internally displaced person Have been identified in Gassol (20,641) and Gashaka (10,322) in Maiduguri that is hosting the highest number of internally displaced persons (432,785) (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2015), National Emergency

Management Agency, Report, 2015: and United Nations (2015)

According to natural resources conservative service (2014) explains that, the continued attacks in different parts of Maiduguri, Borno State, over 2,053 persons have been reportedly killed since January 2014, by the insurgency of the Boko Haram group. Thousands of people have fled their homes to neighboring states of Gombe, Bauchi, Taraba and Southern parts of Adamawa (NRCS, 2014).

From September 5th July 2014, Bama, Damboa, Biu, Chibok, Goza, Gulak, Basa and Michika in the northern and Southern parts of Maiduguri and Adamawa State were attacked by Boko Haram, leading to the displacement and massive movement of people from neighboring Local Government areas, such as Danbua, Chibok and Gwoza, for fear of being attacked. This attack led to further displacement of the IDPs from Gwoza, Damboa L.G.A. (SEMA, 2014).

5.1 Methodology

The study is purely conceptual in nature, secondary data were sourced from Newspapers, Magazines, text books etc.

6.1 Findings

In 2016, EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid gave more than €1972 million, or some 87% of its annual budget, to projects helping the forcibly displaced and their host communities in 56 countries (Turkey, Greece, Syria, Iraq and South Sudan being the top 5). This helps to meet the most pressing needs of these extremely vulnerable populations, protect and support displaced people during their displacement and when returning to their homes, increase the self-reliance of displaced people and reduce their dependency on aid. The Commission's assistance to the forcibly displaced is making a difference in the lives of many. Syrian refugees in Jordan,

Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Greece; Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan, Somali refugees in Kenya; Congolese refugees in the Great Lakes region; Palestinian refugees, Myanmar refugees in Thailand, Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, and Sahrawi refugees in Algeria. Vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons are equally targeted by Commission assistance, particularly in Syria, Colombia, South Sudan, Iraq, Nigeria and Yemen.

The Commission channels its financial support to forced displacement situations through organizations dealing with refugees, IDPs, vulnerable migrants and (in some cases) host communities. Its main partners include UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and non- governmental organizations (NGOs).

There are a number of challenges that have negatively affected IDPs camps in provision of social welfare services since in the history of human social organization; these challenges are complex and overlapping

Funding the provision of social welfare to IDPs in Nigeria get funds mainly through revenue, international aids and donations, the funds they get are more often than not insufficient to meet the increasing needs of IDPs in the country (Osagioduwa & Oluwakorede, 2016). Consequently, insufficiency of funds results in deficiency in manpower, commodities, infrastructure, equipment and mobility. Where there is paucity of funds, standard facilities will be unavailable and the agencies will be inefficient.

The under supply of funds is attributable to low budgeting for emergencies. This therefore justifies the position of Olagunju cited in Osagioduwa and Oluwakorede (2016) that government in Nigeria does not have adequate machinery in place to address IDPs issues and the organizations created by the

government possess minimal capacity to handle IDPs related problems.

Corruption Corrupt office holders in government, and in IDPs management agencies alike, have been accused on several occasions diverting funds and relief materials meant for IDPs for their personal uses and for their relatives or friends. A situation that reduces the efficiency and effective provisions of social welfare in IDPs camps, the agencies concerned in managing IDPs was improperly defined, unclear and overlapping policies and institutions have been identified as a challenge confronting IDPs management agencies. The overlapping responsibilities hinder agencies in the discharge of their duties.

Corruption has been identified as a major stumbling block to the funding of internal displaced persons (IDP) in the country. Stakeholders specifically said that unless the Federal Government, the Borno State government and the country's emergency management agency, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), clean up relief and aids administration in the camps of IDPs across the North East, victims of insurgency will continue to suffer privations, death and more misery. Lack of relief materials and funding responsible for malnourishment in infants and other forms of deprivation in the camps as recent reports appear to portray, a powerful cartel made up of NGOs, government officials and some unscrupulous members of the country's security agencies hijack resources both from government and foreign donors meant for the IDPs (Akiku, 2016).

In terms of overlapping institutions, it was noticed from the testimony of key informants from government agencies that the government has established several IDPs management institutions or agencies with similar mandates and structures (Osagioduwa & Oluwakorede, 2016). They

argued that, the National Commission for Refugees (NCFR). Originally, this institution was saddled with the responsibility of catering for refugees in the country and not IDPs. It is arguable understandable that as a result of upsurge of IDPs in the country, its mandate has been extended to include the responsibilities of NEMA/SEMA. Today, NCFR has eventually but nominally metamorphosed into the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons. Considering the mandates and organizational structures of the National Commission for Refugees and NEMA one can opine that both them are analogous. Based on this, both agencies are left with the question of who has the responsibility of doing this or that, what has been done, and what has not been done already.

In a situation like this a significant part of the job risks being left undone. Beyond the overlapping functions of the above stated organizations established by the government, the partnering NGOs and other humanitarian organizations equally get confused as to which of the two government establishments to be work with.

Attitude of Host Communities, Sometimes, as internally displaced persons over-burden existing community services, resources and job or economic livelihood opportunities, tension arises between the two populations, making effective local integration difficult (Kangiwa, 2012). Cost of living in host communities increases, especially cost of food, housing, healthcare and education. In spite of this situation, it has been observed that, a good number of host communities are usually friendly with IDPs. However, this friendly attitude usually gets frosted whenever food and non-food items supplied to the IDPs either from the government agencies or humanitarian groups. As a result of poverty and hunger members of the host communities

of the IDP camp always struggle to have a share from the supplied items.

Regrettably, taken cognizance of the likely consequence of refusal by the agencies, which may lead to antagonism, frustration, hostility and physical violence at the detriment of the IDPs, members of the host communities are allowed to benefit from the items. This therefore, reducing or shorting the ration meant for the IDPs. Durosaro and Ajiboye (2011) observed that influx of non-displaced young people who took advantage of 18 porous IDP camps to enjoy humanitarian services and later leave for their stable homes or businesses, thus making it difficult to ordinarily identify the real target individuals. This observation is in tandem with the findings of Ladan (2013) that fractions between IDPs and host communities resulting from concentration of assistance to IDPs and scarcity of resources for distribution are major hindrances to IDPs management

6.2 Implications

Mental health: Violence and displacement also increases the need for mental health services, especially for women and children, and this situation is further exacerbated by the lack of mental health professionals in crisis countries. Since the beginning of the conflict in Nigeria, Northeast, a severe increase in psychological distress has been observed among the population. Over 50% of the population is estimated to be in need of psychosocial support. Out of the three psychiatric facilities in the country, Psychotropic and epilepsy medications are often removed from shipments of interagency convoys. Further efforts are particularly needed regarding psychological counseling in Nigeria and other part of the country, In Lebanon, mental health conditions constitute around 2% of all cases seen at the PHC facilities as per UNHCR data (2014). The most frequent mental health conditions presented

at PHC centres are severe emotional distress (35%), epilepsy (20%), and intellectual disabilities (10%). (UNHCR, 2015).

Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health: The main challenges facing reproductive, maternal and child health among Internally Displaced Persons and refugee and populations include: low use of antenatal care and high rates of caesarean sections, child diarrhea due to limited access to safe water, acute respiratory disease, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency such as iron deficiency and inappropriate infant and young child feeding. (NEMA, 2015).

Noncommunicable Diseases: The management of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) is a key challenge. NCDs constitute a major health threat for displaced populations, and refugees in North East particularly, Maiduguri, who have found themselves at increasing risk of deteriorating health status. A significant number of internally displaced population suffer from chronic diseases such as hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer, all requiring costly and long-term treatment.

Data on utilization of the PHC services by the Borno, Adamawa, Bauchi/displaced indicates that around 8% of patients have NCD-related complaints. Nearly 30% of IDPs in Northeast, suffer from NCDs such as hypertension or diabetes, and 78% of households in northeast have reported a family member suffering from a chronic disease. The most frequently observed NCDs are asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular diseases. (UNHCR, 2015).

Communicable Diseases: Growing mass population movement, vaccine shortages and low vaccine rates have increased the risk of communicable disease outbreaks and

threatened the health security of the entire region. The expansion of vaccination activities into hard-to-reach areas is essential to achieve broader population coverage. This is of critical importance if transmission of vaccine-preventable diseases such as polio, measles and tuberculosis, is to be halted, particularly in the present context of high population mobility and overcrowded living conditions. (UNHCR, 2014)

In 2014, (W.H.O) noted that, a polio outbreak in Nigeria led to the re-introduction of the disease in the North East, prompting a 8month emergency immunization response by WHO and partners and the vaccination of more than 1.500 million children in various IDPs. Measles remains a threat, as cases continue to increase in all of the Camps in North East. the threat of outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea, hepatitis A, cholera, tuberculosis, measles, mumps, and other diseases are of concern, given the poor living conditions and frequent population movements between informal dwellings which have limited access to health care services. There is a need to protect more than one million IDPs and refugees and members of host communities against viral hepatitis A through public health measures, including hygiene and access to safe water.

Cholera remains a major public health risk in the North East Region. The cholera outbreak in, September 2015, UNHCR, argued that, continues to pose a threat inside the country as well as among its neighbouring countries, like Niger Republic, Cameroon Exacerbated by the fact that much of the country's water and sanitation infrastructure has almost collapsed, the outbreak also increased as a result of excessive rainfall that triggered flooding in the capital and surrounding governorates.

In Borno State where more than two million people have been Internally Displaced since March 2015, SEMA, the collapse of the health system and shortages of safe drinking-water

have resulted in increased risk of diarrhea, malaria, and dengue fever. Lack of access due to insecurity, a breakdown in health services and communication systems, has created challenges in the timely monitoring and detection of cases, and has impeded a response to an outbreak of dengue fever.

In some of these camps such as NYSC camp, ATC camps, GGC camp Bama and Danbou, polio is still an issue. Eradication efforts are challenged by insecurity and very low vaccination coverage of the refugee population. Although major outbreaks have not been seen, they continue to be a major concern for both the refugee population and hosting communities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNHCR, 2015. Actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG). The HCT provides strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the Federal Government and meets under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator on a monthly basis. The ISWG promotes sectoral response and coordination. UNICEF leads the Education, WASH and Nutrition sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector. (UNHCR, 2015).

The Child protection Sub-Working Group is operational at Federal and Borno state levels. Child Protection is a standing item on the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) in Adamawa and Yobe states. A new Child Protection Sub-Sector Coordinator has been provided by the Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap) for six months. (UNHCR, 2015)

Coordination of Education in Emergencies (EiE) interventions in the North East has been further strengthened by the establishment of Sector Working Groups in Yobe and Borno States. Two Education Consultants have been

newly recruited and are now facilitating programme implementation. Back to School campaigns were launched at end September in Borno Yobe and Adamawa states under the coordination of the State Coordination Committees (SCC) of the Safe School Initiative (SSI). The EiE WG has been further expanded to include new partners. (NEMA, 2015)

Nutrition coordination among partners, including ACF, IMC, Save the Children, IRC and USAID, regarding on-going or planned nutrition interventions in the North East has been accelerated. Fortnightly Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE) Working Group meetings are held in Abuja and Borno while monthly meetings are held in Yobe and Adamawa. (NEMA, 2014)

UNICEF is working in the 3 states (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe) to support State Ministries of Health in the coordination of emergency health response in IDP camps and in host communities with high concentration of IDPs. In Borno state, UNICEF is providing support to the State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) to coordinate monthly coordination meetings with all humanitarian partners. UNICEF and WHO are also working to strengthen the state's coordination and response capacity regarding the cholera outbreak in Maiduguri.

UNICEF continues to provide co-leadership for WASH sector coordination at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF co-chairs the WASH Sector Emergency Working Group with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) at the national level. At the sub-national level, UNICEF co-chairs the WASH Sector Emergency Working Groups with the State Ministries of Water Resources (MoWR). The sub-national working groups in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states meet bi-weekly with sector partners, including international and national NGOs, SEMA, and field offices of national water and sanitation authorities. In Borno state, UNICEF in collaboration with

State Ministry of Water Resources and other sector partner conducted a joint WASH assessment in Galtimari host community as well as in Gubio and Farm Center IDP camps to identify gaps and needs of new IDPs arriving from Adamawa state.

Education: Approximately, 6,300 conflict affected children benefitted (3,555 girls and 2,745 boys) from UNICEF, 2014. supported education activities to promote learning in a conducive environments; UNICEF provided 58 (72msq) tents⁶ and 1,250 mats to state partners. In addition, to support Back to school campaigns in the north east, 52,509 language-sensitive (Fulfude, Kanuri, Hausa and English) communication materials have been produced and distributed.⁷ Radio jingles and messages by public announcers were also aired as part of the campaign awareness. UNICEF provided implementing partners 25,765 school bags (Yobe-10,000; Borno-8765; Adamawa-7,000) along with classroom supplies in the three states as part of the campaign. (UNHCR, 2015) The argument is in response to the current cholera outbreak in 3 of the IDP camps, the Education Sector response has been focused on raising awareness of the need to increased hygiene and sanitation, through the dissemination of posters in schools with key WASH messages. A total of 2,500 posters have been made available in Borno for use in the affected camps. It is hoped that these messages can be carried home by children to their parents to promote behavioural change.

Health: UNICEF 2015. Is supporting the Borno State Ministry of Health and the State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) to provide integrated primary health care (PHC) services to IDPs host communities, to date, a total of 217,804 conflict affected people (37,124 men, 79,934 women and 100,746 children) have been reached with the PHC services offered through the camps, host

community clinics and outreach clinics. Support continues for 28 health facilities in 5 local government areas (MMC, Jere, Biu, Kaga and Konduga), hosting large populations of IDPs.

In the past month, a new camp was established in Dikwa Town in Dikwa LGA for people liberated by the military from various villages and communities in the area. Over 75,000 IDPs in Dikwa camp have been reached with integrated primary health care services through the support UNICEF has provided to the SPHCDA. In total, 20 IDP camps are being covered through UNICEF support. UNICEF, 2015.

According to UNICEF, (2015) Immunization activities in the IDP camps reached 41,712 children aged between 6 months to 15 years with measles vaccines; 31,508 children aged between 14 weeks-5 years were immunized with Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), 51,605 children under 5 years with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), and 44,031 children aged between 6 months to 5 years received Vitamin A and 40,946 children aged between 6 months to 5 years received deworming tablets. Antenatal Care (ANC) services were provided by skilled attendants reaching 4,425 pregnant women; 632 deliveries were conducted in the camps. Long lasting mosquito nets have been distributed in the camps reaching 25,150 people.

In 2016 UNICEF started supporting improving referral services through the covering operational costs of 6 ambulances deployed to the IDP camps, as well as provision of essential drugs and medical supplies to the designated referral hospitals. So far 322 patients with various medical conditions have benefitted from the ambulance/referral services.

During the reporting period, an outbreak of cholera in 3 of the IDP camps (Goni Kachalari, Sanda Kyarimi and Farm Centre) and some communities was reported in Maiduguri.

In order to improve access to health services by IDPs in the camps, additional health workers were engaged in the 5 affected camps to provide 24 hour services. UNICEF, 2015.

UNICEF, 2015. Is supporting Yobe SPHCDA to provide integrated PHC services for IDPs in the two permanent camps through dedicated outreach teams as well as providing integrated PHC services to conflict affected people living in 40 selected host communities with large IDP populations. The situation in the camps is relatively stable with no outbreak or diseases or influx of IDPs.

To date, a total of 112,941 conflicts affected people (21,079 men, 25,978 women and 65,884 children) have benefitted from the PHC services. Measles immunization has reached 35,811 children between the ages of 6 months to 15 years, 13,627 children aged between 14 weeks to 5 years were immunized with Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), 29,055 children under five years of age were immunized with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), 26,525 children aged between 6 months to 5 years received Vitamin A and 26,182 children aged between 6 months to 5 years received deworming tablets. Long lasting mosquito nets have been distributed in the camps reaching 6,780 people. (NEMA, 2016).

In Adamawa State, integrated PHC services provided to the IDPs and host communities through the camp clinics, outreach services to conflict affected people in the host communities as well as support to the health facilities have so far benefitted a total of 51,792 people (8,853 men, 13,331 women and 23,956 children). Measles immunization reached 948 children this month and 1,336 children were reached with Vitamin A and 1,222 children aged 6 to 59 months were reached with deworming activities. HIV counseling and testing was conducted for 1,702 people, 6,883 women had antenatal care, bringing the total to 449,683 pregnant women reached with antenatal care. A total

of 4,396 long lasting nets were distributed giving a total of 5592 nets distributed. UNICEF, 2015.

Child Protection: The harmonized child protection system was finalized and approved by UNICEF, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children and COOPI in order to ensure standardized case management and data collection on child protection cases. Training was delivered to 24 State and Federal Ministry representatives from Gombe, Adamawa, Yobe and Borno, IRC, COOPI and Save the Children on child protection case management and the inter agency child protection case management system.

The programme is currently delivering critical psychosocial support in 143 communities and 22 IDP camps through 474 trained community volunteers. Between January to August 2015, 49,754 children (including 22,553 girls) were reached representing 94% of the target of 53,000 children. Of the children reached, 29,022 (58%) have been supported in their communities in Damaturu and Potiskum in Yobe; in Biu, Hawul, Bayo, Kwaya Kusar, as well as in host communities in Maiduguri in Borno; and in Fofure, Sangare and Daware in Adamawa. Scaling up of this programme is on-going. SEMA, 2015)

The programme targets both the formal camps and LGAs. In Adamawa - Fufure, Girei, Yola North and Yola South LGAs are being reached. To date, in Adamawa, 352 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) have been identified (172 boys and 180 girls) and 122 girls and 136 boys are being supported in alternative care placements. In Borno, the programme is operational in 7 IDP camps -Teacher's village, Dalori, NYSC, Sanda Kyarimi, WTC, Arabic Teachers Village and Bakassi. Thirty state and non-state social

workers have been trained in case management. To date 809 UASC have been identified (456 boys and 353 girls). Children are being supported by a social/para-social worker in their current care arrangement to ensure they are safe and cared for. Training has been provided to 290 carers (230 females and 60 males) and 35 children (20 girls and 15 boys) have been referred to specialist services. (UNHCR, 2016)

In Adamawa, 108 community-based child protection committee members (56 women and 52 men) were trained on child protection and their roles in identifying, managing and referring child protection cases.

Nutrition: UNICEF in 2017 established emergency nutrition services in 20 IDP camps and continues Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services through already existing CMAM centres within the health facilities which also supports host communities. A total of 245 health facilities in the three affected North East states have been equipped, including with trained personnel on identification and management of severe acute malnutrition. The CMAM program has been expanded in the last month with 57 new sites; 20 in Borno, 20 in Adamawa and 17 in Yobe states have opened to provide CMAM program.

A total of 1,064,945 children received Vitamin A supplement and 287,091 pregnant women received Iron Folate during the maternal and child health (MNCH) in the 3 states, UNICEF is continuing the distribution of multiple micronutrient powders in IDP camps in Borno and Adamawa states, state reaching about 2,500 children aged 6-23 months and in collaboration with partners, has also established community based IYCF and awareness raising services reaching 11,673 pregnant and lactating women. Distribution will also be extended to all IDPs host communities in the three emergency states,

covering over 90,000 children. Distribution of MNP is also integrated with the host community food distribution implemented by FAO and other partners to increase the nutritional value of complementary foods to children 6 to 24 months. UNICEF, 2017.

Training for community volunteers is ongoing for IYCF services and screening activities are continuing in the IDP camps and in host communities. The major programming gap is adequately trained human resources at community level for the provision of services including IYCF, and community sensitization.

The results from the multisector rapid needs assessment that was conducted in Borno and Yobe State during September show the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition was 3.2% and 2.9% in Borno and Yobe states respectively. In relation, national nutrition survey (SMART), including the north east, has recently been completed recently, results are expected to be released in the coming month or so. More comprehensive data, including for the northeast is expected to be available with the release of national nutrition survey results.

7.1 Conclusion of the Study

IDPs in Nigeria are yet to be rehabilitated and resettled. As reported, that, number of IDPs live s in camps thereby making it possible for the insurgents to carry out direct physical attacks. It is imperative to note at this point that provision of IDPs has not been an easy task especially in Nigeria that takes dominant position in IDPs management. Nigeria is under the attack of insurgency and also faces humanitarian challenges. The inability to adequately provide fundamental social welfare to IDPs is tantamount to human rights abuse as well as human security challenges. This therefore presupposes that absence of proper provision of social welfare to IDPs would make them prone to social vices, violent conflicts and other several complexities that are antithetical to cordial

relationships and sustainable human and national development. Nevertheless, the provision of social welfare to IDPs should not be left in the hands of any one group. At this point, it is timely desirable that the collaboration of government agencies, NGOs, foreign humanitarian organizations etc should be ensued with the vigor it deserves.

8.1 Recommendations

The following are some of the recommendations with the hope that if put in place will help in addressing the problems of IDPs in Nigeria and indeed world at large:-

Justice and equity

Normal safety attain normally by upholding law and justice. Equity in all spheres of human endeavor guarantees that every individual remain better off commensurate to his/her securing strategies. It is therefore bellows that frustration induced rebellion, insurgency, terrorism or even petty crime could be continued through epilate distribution of wealth, equitable distribute of wealth means direction of resource to pointing areas with the view of regenerating benefits.

Religious Preaching

Religion is a very sensitive issue in Nigeria, hence every government tend to tread with absolute caution when dealing with it. However, the role of government is to protect and defend the sensory of her citizens irrespective of tribal/religions inclination. However, religious leaders preach hatred incite follower against others religion belief. Therefore, authority for fear of the unknown look elsewhere, peaceful coexistence is what every religious recommends. Therefore, any person or group of persons who for some reasons decide to do otherwise should be prosecuted accordingly. There are needs to give more legal power to existing recognized

religious bodies/legal use religion to advance their socio-political and economic interest.

Telling, returning and equipping the ministry paramilitary and the police around SaniAbacha once said that, “any insurgency that escalates beyond twenty four (24) hours, the government is interested”. The quote is subject to many interpretations. However, the study will prefer the subtitle one.

Public and private participation

We are living in a society where people believe that every activity that advances the well-being of the people must be carried out by the government. Every citizen shareholder and individual should have INAC responsibility to IDPs in assisting them with some vital security amenities. Again, citizens should partner with the government to eradicate anti-security virus, lunch community oriented projects, etc., thereby improving the standard of living.

Internally Displaced Persons camp (religious camp)

The handling of displaced people was not properly coordinated at the initial stage thus making it difficult to organize welfare packages for them. Through agencies likewise has been on existence for quite sometimes, the level of preparations was exposed during the monumental influx of displaced people from annexed villages in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Government, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations should be proactive at tackling un-anticipated occurrences.

Finally, re-settlement of the displaced people back to their homes, their wards, villages, and communities should be done in phases. Phase one is to secure the place,

ensure the land and field are cleared of land mines. Unexploded bomb weapons left by own anyway or dead insurgency etc.

The second phase is rebuilding of damaged institutions that is schools, hospitals, mosques and churches. This also includes financial help to those houses that are burnt or destroyed.

No government can or should continue to feeds million in internally displaced person camps. A part from the obvious corruption it breeds. It also leads to complacency on the part of IDPs, creating a culture of dependence on government for basic handout.

Urgent rehabilitation of liberated areas and resettlement of IDPs into liberated communities. Government should come and clean on the real status of liberated areas. That IDPs are not settling back into the reconstruction committee with indication they may not feel safe.

- Recruitment of security personnel, including the police to assist the Nigerian Army in maintaining law and order in liberated territories.
- Urgent restructuring of all government agencies in charge of national emergency to strengthen coordination to integrate all process in a way that will make them more efficient and effective, in ensuring that, only the most capable and technical are in charge, with clear deliverable and accountability mechanism not just to the president but to the people of Nigerian.

Borno state government should urgently enact a law with strife punishment for anyone found re-begging or selling items meant for IDPS. Borno State government should dissolve.

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