

Socio-Economic Implications of Displacement in North-East Nigeria for Public Policy

M. Kolawole Aliyu^{[a],*}

^[a]Department of Political Science, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

*Corresponding author.

Received 2 May 2023; accepted 22 May 2023
Published online 26 June 2023

Abstract

This study investigated the causes of displacement, plights of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and the socio-economic implications for public policy in the North-East Nigeria. The primary data was by in-depth interviews with twenty-four selected key informants that included four senior officials each of National Emergency Management Agency, North East Development Commission, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian, Disaster Management and Social Development. Others were three members each of Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders' Association of Nigeria, and Farmers Association of Nigeria, and six IDPs from selected camps in the North-East Nigeria. The secondary data was through journal articles, government publications, and non-governmental organizations' survey data. Both data were content analyzed. The study revealed that IDPs face challenges of shelter, education, feeding, health facility and denial of the global principles. The study concluded that emergency camps are not equipped with the necessary facilities to take care of IDPs in Nigeria.

Key words: Displacement; Displaced persons; Internally displaced persons; Socio-Economic; Social-welfare

Aliyu, M. K. (2023). Socio-Economic Implications of Displacement in North-East Nigeria for Public Policy. *Canadian Social Science*, 19(3), 41-48. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/13001>
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/13001>

INTRODUCTION

The challenge of displacement in the North-Eastern Nigeria is more of insurgency and banditry rather than of natural disasters. Until recent uprisings that started in 2009, the country's experience of displacement was associated with flooding, fire outbreak, and religious clashes, communal violence, armed conflict, or politically propelled agitations (Oduwole and Fadeyi, 2021; Abidoye & George, 2019). The Northeastern part of Nigeria continues to witness increase in the number of IDPs. In 2014, the number of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe was about 110,000 and had risen to 1,687,703 in 2017 and jumped to 2.5 million in 2020 (Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2022). According to Reuters (2021), more than 6774 Nigerians and Cameroonians have lost their lives. In addition, over 634 teachers have killed and more than 21000 forced to live Nigeria for Chad, Benin Republic and Cameroon. United Nations Development Programme (2021) also reported that bandits took away more than 2000 female secondary school students, with close to 1000 schools destroyed, and over 1500 schools closed down.

The Northeastern part of Nigeria has suffered devastation from insurgents, bandits and gunmen, who repeatedly carry out mindless killings and suicide bombings (Salaudeen, 2019). One of the internally displaced persons in Borno camp noted in an interview that: Incessant attacks by bandits, who maimed, killed, and rape our wives are responsible for our relocation to camp.

Since 2009, the bandits bombed schools, churches, and mosques; kidnapped women and children, assassinated politicians and religious leaders, and destroyed infrastructure in order to create a caliphate of its own interpretation of Sharia law (Guy, 2018). Another victim in IDP camp revealed that he is in IDP camp because he felt he was not safe at home. The group's depravity captured world attention in 2014 when it kidnapped 276

schoolchildren in Chibok (Facts & Figures, 2022). The loss of about fourteen local governments to Boko Haram insurgents compounded internal displacement in the Northern part of Nigeria. While some territories such as Dikwa, Munguno, Nganzai, Askira Uba have been re-captured; the bandits and gunmen continue to attack remote villages, farmlands and IDPs camps (Muhammadu, 2017). There are still massive raids of villages and killing of innocent people between between 2020 and 2022 (Ilaria, 2022). An official of the Ministry of Humanitarian, Disaster Management and Development, he revealed in an interview that:

Gunmen abducted no fewer than 29 villagers in the Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Those abducted were mostly men, wives and children.

Continuous attacks of innocent citizens in the Northeastern part of Nigeria have rendered many people homeless, thereby making them to look for accommodation in camps. As noted in an interview with a member of the Maiyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association, he observed that:

Bandits have attacked Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Taraba states many times, thereby making them the most vulnerable to displacement

The number of IDPs continued to increase and by 2021 had reached 2.6 million persons (NEMA, 2021). The number of IDP camps have increased due to increase in the number of victims of displacement. For instance, Borno state now have 49 IDP camps, Adamawa with 9 IDP camps, Yobe 7 IDP camps, Gombe 152 IDP camps, and Taraba 12 IDP camps (NEMA, 2021). Institution for Peace and Conflicts (2022) reported that between 2015 and 2022, over two million people have fled their homes in renewed attacks by insurgents and bandits. Tables 1 and 2 below revealed the extent of damage caused by the militants.

Table 3
Budgetary Allocation for Security in naira (#) since 2011 – 2022

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
348b	921.9b	923b	937.b	964.b	1,005tr	1,117tr	1,176tr	1,186tr	1,234tr	1,345tr	2.49tr

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bureau of Statistics

The welfare of displaced persons in terms of provision of security, food, shelter, education and health facility have not been taken care of despite federal government efforts, hence this study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- (i) investigate the causes of displacement, and welfare of displaced persons in the North-East Nigeria,
- (ii) examine the plights of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and

Table 1
Report of the Havoc Done by Bandits in Kaduna in 2020 - 2022

Damages Done	Figures
i. Number of People killed	128, 000
ii. Number of People displaced	15, 000

Source: Bureau of Statistics, 2022.

Table 2
Report of the Havoc Done by Bandits in Borno 2019 - 2022

Damages Done	Figures
i. Number of People killed across Villages	448,000
ii. Number of People displaced by	Over 2800

Source: Bureau of Statistics, 2022.

According to Action Aid Report (2018), the middle belt such as Taraba, Adamawa, Plateau, Benue, Kogi and Southern parts of Zaria have witnessed intra-ethnic and inter- ethnic conflicts, which have displaced more than 100,000 people. In an interview with a senior officer of the North East Development Commission, he noted that:

The upsurge in the number of displacement across the Northeastern part of Nigeria accounted for increase in the number of IDP camps.

The victims of displacement face challenges of insecurity, food shortage, poverty, and cost of maintaining IDPs. According to another official of the NEDC, government has committed enormous fund to the security of northeastern part of Nigeria but condition of IDP camps remains worrisome. It is unfortunate that with not less than #12 trillion budgeted for security between 2016 and 2022 there has not been positive result. The 2022 security budget alone is more than that of education, health and electricity as revealed in an interview with an official of the NEDC as shown in Table 3 below.

- (iii) discuss the socio-economic implications of the identified plights for public policy in North–East Nigeria

THE STUDY METHODOLOGY

The study used primary and secondary data. The primary data was by in-depth interview with twenty-four selected key informants. The breakdown was four senior officials each of National Emergency Management Agency, North East Development Commission, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian, Disaster Management and Social Development, Abuja. Others were three members each

of Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders' Association of Nigeria, and Farmers Association of Nigeria (with one person chosen each from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States), and six internally displaced persons randomly selected from various camps in the North-East Nigeria. The secondary data was through journal articles, government publications, non-governmental organizations' survey data and national dailies. Both data were content analyzed. The discussion followed the objectives drawn for the study, and in sequential order. The respondents willingly gave their consent under promise of handling their views with utmost confidentiality.

CONCEPTS DEFINED

Displacement according to Abidoye and George (2010) is a forceful ejection of somebody from his place of abode by circumstances beyond the person's control. Displacement is an un-willing and involuntary act associated with natural disaster, civil unrest, armed conflict or insurgency. Displaced persons are persons forced to flee their homes to avoid the effect of armed conflict, violence, violations of their rights, natural or human-made disasters (Anna, 2020). The key characteristics of internal displacement are its coercive nature and the fact that affected populations do not cross international border. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are outside their homes due to armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or insecurity (United Nations, 2019b). Therefore, IDPs in Northeastern part of Nigeria forcefully leave their place of abode on the account of armed conflict but live within the national border in the country (NEMA, 2021).

Socio-economic variables of the IDPs relate to their safety, inter-personal relationship, dignity, family togetherness and response from government to restore the lost hope of the displaced persons. Action Aid Report (2018) categorizes the socio-economic variable as everything that can preserve and restore the hope of man in life. A senior official of the North East Development Commission, in an interview, described the socio-economic variable as encompassing provision of food, security, education, electricity, and human rights. It includes the basic things that other normal residents of a country are entitled to enjoy (Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2022).

THEORETICAL ACCOUNT AND DISPLACEMENT

The theoretical basis of this study is on the fundamental rights of man. The argument is that internally displaced persons should enjoy all human rights in line with the United Nations Charter, the guiding principles and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 1981 (UNESCO, 2019). The laws recognize that displaced

persons still retain broad range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including the right to basic humanitarian assistance (such as food, medicine, and shelter). They are also entitled to the right against physical violence, the right to education, freedom of movement and residence, political rights such as the right to participate in public affairs, and elections. As noted by the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (2022), internally displaced persons are primarily the responsibilities of national government to prevent arbitrary displacement, protect and assist the victims to overcome their plight. Bookings (2018) noted that internally displaced persons have rights to return safely to their residence or any area they wish, recovering of their properties or receiving compensation for properties lost. It is evident therefore that it is the responsibilities of government, across all levels, to redeem and preserve the rights of the IDPs (United Nations, 2019; NEMA, 2021).

DISCUSSION

Empirical Analysis of Displacement in Nigeria

Using a 2022 NEMA Survey Data from Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe, the IDP population is composed of 53 per cent of women and 47 per cent of men with 56 per cent of the whole population as children.

Table 4
Percentage of Displacement and Forms of Accommodation of the IDPs in 2014

S/N and States	% of Displacement	Forms of Accommodation	
1. Borno	54	Living with family	39%
		Living with camps	15%
2. Adamawa	18	Living with family	12%
		Living in camps	06%
3. Yobe	13	Living with family	10%
		Living in camps	03%
4 Taraba	07	Living with family	05%
		Living in camps	02%

* 92% Displaced by Insurgency
 Source: NEMA Survey Data 2022

The table above revealed that insurgents displaced 92 percent of the IDPs as at 2022. The IDPs were mainly from Borno (54 per cent), Adamawa (18 per cent), Yobe (13 per cent), and Taraba (seven per cent). In addition, 66 per cent of IDPs live with host families while 26 per cent live in camps. Since December 2014, NEMA report indicates that the IDP's population has increased by 78 percent in Adamawa and by 11.47% in Gombe. In Bomo, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (432,785) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Adamawa have relocated to Yola South (41,275), Girei (38,495) and Yola North (35,293). In Yobe the majority of IDPs are in Damaturu (36,855) and Tiskum (21,400). In Gombe, the Gombe LGA is hosting

the highest concentration of internally displaced persons (13,472). In Taraba, most IDPs are in Gassol (20,641) and Gashaka (10,322) LGAs. In Borno, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (432,785) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Adamawa are Yola South (41,275), Girei (38,495) and Yola North (35,293).

As highlighted in the first DTM report, the vast majority of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Bomo, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe were due to insurgency (91.98 per cent) while a smaller number left their place of origin because of community clashes (7.96 per cent). If the insurgency is the main factor of displacement in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe, the situation is different in Taraba where the majority of IDPs identified (79.7 per cent of IDPs) has been displaced by communal clashes. In Bauchi, 55.4 per cent of the IDPs were setting packing while 44.6 percent lost their homes due to communal clashes. In Bauchi, 31.3 per cent of the IDPs had left their place of origin before 2014 while in Borno, 24.2 per cent of the population was displaced in 2015 following the increase in violence in the beginning of that year. The majority of the IDPs are from the states affected by the insurgency. For instance, 62.3 percent come from Borno, 17.8 percent from Adamawa and 12.6 percent from Yobe (United Nations, 2019; National Emergency Management Agency Report, 2021; Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2022).

Table 5
Percentage of IDPs Spread on States and LGAs Basis

S/N	States	LGAs	Percentages
1	Borno	i. Bama	24.1
		ii. Gwosa	18.6
2	Adamawa	i. Michika	15.8
		ii. Nadagali	21.4
3	Yobe	i. Geidam	19.4
		ii. Gujba	14.7

Source: NEMA Report, 2022

Going by the figure from the above table, majority of the IDPs identified in Borno comes from the same state, mostly from Bama (24.1%) and Gwosa (18.6%) LGAs. In Adamawa, most IDPs come from Michika (15.8) and Madagali (21.4) LGAs while most IDPs in Yobe come from Geidam and Gujba LGAs.

Table 6
Percentage of IDPs in other State's Camps

Original State	Host State	Percentage
Borno	Bauchi	42
	Gombe	61.9
	Taraba	55

Source: NEMA Report, 2022

According to a NEMA report in 2022, the majority of IDPs identified in Bauchi and Gombe states come from Borno state (42 per cent of IDs in Bauchi and 61.9 per cent in Gombe). In Taraba, most IDPs come from Wukari LGA (55 per cent) affected by communal clashes. The followings are the total number of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe; and Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states as at February 2022 (Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2022).

Table 7
Analysis of the NEMA Figures of Displacement in 2022

S/N	State	No of People Displaced
1.	Borno	672,714
2.	Adamawa	220,159
3.	Yobe	135,810
4.	Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna	47,276

Source: National Emergency Agency, 2022

From the table above, with the total figure of 1,188,018 IDPs, Borno state has (672,714); the highest number of IDPs, followed by Adamawa (220,159) and Yobe (135,810). 47,276 IDPs were in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states. It implied that the total number of 1,235,294 IDPs are in the northern Nigeria with the highest number found in Borno followed by Adamawa and Yobe.

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT IN NIGERIA

Generally, armed conflicts, floods, earthquakes, fire incident and insurgency are some of the causes of displacement in Nigeria. 'Deep-seated factors' such as under-development, poverty, un-equal distribution of wealth, unemployment, ethnic tensions, political and economic subjugation, intolerance are also causes of displacement (Annual Human Rights, 2020). One of the IDPs in Adamawa state's camp noted in an interview that:

Several attacks of villages, homes and armless people have forced thousands of the people to flee their homes and seek refuge in camps, irrespective of whether there is facility there or not. A member of the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association from Borno commented in an interview that: Our cattle are were killed at will while many were severally stolen by bandits and cattle rustlers making us to look up to government for daily living.

According to Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (2002), the return to democracy and fierce competition for political power has displaced several people as well. Attacks orchestrated by politicians and post-election violence have forced people out of their homes. For example, an official of the NEDC remarked in an interview that:

The 2011 post-election crisis was a good example of political crisis that displaced thousands of Nigerians, especially in northern part of the country.

It is a good news that post-election crisis is fading away in Nigeria. Even with claims of electoral malpractice during general elections, there is still peace and stability in the state.

In the Niger-Delta such as Rivers, Bayelsa and Delta states, violent struggle for the control of land and oil wealth has resulted in displacement in the past. However, the Niger-Delta region has become vulnerable to ethnic polarization with different groups resorting to series of attack due to continuous detention of Nnamdi Kanu, the self-acclaimed leader of IPOB (Irobi (2019). In May 2022, thousands of people flee their homes when government forces clashed with members of the disbanded Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and IPOB (Salaudeen, 2019). The Joint Task Force (JTF) charged with the responsibility of restoring order in the Niger Delta clashed with some militants and IPOB members by launching land and air armed strikes around the city of Wani in Delta State and later to the neighboring Rivers state (Reuters, 2021).

The leadership changes in the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) also lead to internal displacement (Irin, 2020). Until recently, the leadership change of the NURTWs is always a matter of life and death. As a result, there are pre and post-leadership change crises, when members have to run and displaced. Such unrests led to inauguration of Park Management System by the Oyo and Lagos states government (Bihhad, 2021). Amidst all the causes, Boko Haram insurgents and militants caused more displacement of Nigerians in the northern parts of the country than any other one. A member of the Farmers Association of Nigeria from Borno responded in an interview that:

Several residents in the north, who are farmers, could not go to their farmlands again because of attacks, avoidable death and kidnapping for ransom

Another member of the farmers' union from Yobe noted during an interview that:

There are maiming, attacks and killings of armless residents including children on regularly basis, and these have raised the numbers of people that seek refuge in internally displaced person's camps.

In all, the Northeastern part of Nigeria accounted for more displacement due to activities of Boko Haram repeatedly cause mayhem. Borno state has therefore become the epicenter of the religious fundamentalist called Boko Haram that daily engage in destructive tendencies. Another farmer in one of the IDPs camp in Adamawa stated that:

We are sacked from our homes and means of livelihood by insurgents and as a result, we become so vulnerable that we cannot even feed ourselves again except from government and humanitarian agencies

The various reasons given above are evidences that Boko Haram insurgents and bandits are yet to be fully

defeated and this is why several people still live in IDP camps across states in the northern Nigeria.

PLIGHTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN NIGERIA

There is no international convention on the rights of internally displaced persons, yet they enjoy the same human rights as other citizen do within their country of citizenship or residence. The guiding principles secure such rights in explicit terms (James, 2017). Published in 1998, the 30 principles set out and guarantee the rights of IDPs. It provides guidance to national and international actors on how to respond to IDPs' needs, which are food, shelter and safety. It sets forth the rights of IDPs and explains the obligations of national authorities and non-state actors towards IDPs. They equally cover all phases of internal displacement such as the pre-displacement phase, displacement properly and resettlement or re-integration (Salaudeen, 2019; Reuters, 2021; and Tracking Matrix, 2022).

The life and dignity of IDPs require respect and shall not be object of attack unless they directly participate in hostilities. Furthermore, their physical and mental wellbeing need protection. There should be no arbitrary arrest or detention in all situations. Internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements. IDPs are equally entitled to good hygiene, health, nutrition and satisfactory accommodation. Government should be responsible for provision of food and prevention of starvation. Government must allow permission, facilitation and passage of medical supplies to IDPs camps by non-partial humanitarian bodies (Bihhad, 2021).

As much as possible, government must guarantee the unity of families. Family members must live together in camps or other communal shelter. If family members went different ways, all appropriate steps to facilitate their reunification is necessary. According to Salaudeen (2019), the property rights of displaced persons require respect. Properties of displaced persons need protection against destruction. There should be no arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation, or use of such properties. There should be prevention of uncompensated or forced labor against children who are less than 15 years of age. Persons who are over 18 years of age shall not be subject of discriminatory practices of recruitment because of their condition.

Angola led in Africa as the first country to incorporate the guiding principles into its domestic legislation (Salaudeen, 2019). In Liberia, the president announced the endorsement of the guiding principles, which have incorporated into domestic law. Other countries such as Burundi, Columbia, Georgia and Uganda have also referenced the guiding principles in their national laws

and policies (Annan, 2020). Civil society groups have disseminated the guiding principles and ensured they apply for protecting the rights of the internally displaced persons. IDPs themselves are using the guiding principles as an empowerment tool (Annan, 2020). In Nigeria, President Muhammadu Buhari assented to the North East Development Commission (Establishment) Bill in 2017 (Guy, 2018). Although, the commission has the mandate to receive and manage funds allocated by the Federal Government and international donor agencies for the resettlement, rehabilitation, integration and reconstruction of roads, houses and business premises of victims of insurgency. The commission is not fully free because it needs to liaise with federal ministries, department, agencies, states and development partners on implementation of all measures approved in the master plan for stabilization of the North East.

It is unfortunate that the various levels of government in Nigeria have not sufficiently responded to the needs of IDPs in line with the international guiding principles. For instance, IDPs have the rights to live in dignity but this is not fully enforced. According to a statement made by an internally displaced woman during an interview was that:

The attacks, even in camps have made some people to lose their dignity. Bandits rape women and female children on regular basis. Such rapes are in the open, sometimes in the presence of husbands, while men and boys are taken away for forced labour

IDPs should be free to live devoid of hunger, violence, oppression and injustice. Whereas, it is imperative for government to put in place a mechanism that will uphold the dignity of IDPs, but the quality of the feeding is terrible in most IDPs camps (United Nations, 2019). Victims of displacement need quick assistance to meet their needs as individuals, however concerned authorities are yet to do this except in some instances (Irin, 2020). An official of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian, Disaster Management Agency, during an interview, was of the opinion that:

Many victims of displacement relocated out of camps because of hunger, poor facilities and health problem

The following specific laxities attest to the worrisome conditions of IDPs in Nigeria. The issue of education needs for IDPs is still worrisome. An official of NEMA noted in an interview that:

There is formal education taking place at 21 camps. In the majority of the camps, (29 out of 33), have nearest education facilities located within 2 km walk. However, in 17 sites about 25% of children attend school. Only in four camps, more than 75% of the children attend schools.

The statement above is a confirmation that most displaced children have their formal education truncated. Devastation of infrastructure in the North-East Nigeria made many people who are of school age to flee with their parents and have their education disrupted.

An IDP from Adamawa, during an interview maintained that:

Aside of the inaccessibility to schools, the distance between the campsites and the schools (long walk) in some cases, coupled with the feeling of insecurity have deterred the children from going to schools.

Even when the federal government deploys teachers to campsites, this challenge is yet to be resolved due to the poor state of the temporary schools and insecurity. For instance, Uhogua camp in Edo state showed schoolchildren sitting on mats for teaching and learning activities (Bihhad, 2021). The statement below showed evidence of insecurity:

In 25 out of 33 sites, women and children said that they were not feeling safe. In majority (26 out of 33) of the camps, residents do not have self-identification cards or other forms of documentation to confirm adequate security (UNESCO, 2019).

A senior NEMA official noted in an interview that 58 people lost their lives and 78 others injured after suicide bombers detonated explosives at the IDPs camp in Dikwa, Borno State. He noted that the incidents occurred when the IDPs queued up to collect their morning food ration in a camp that accommodated over 50,000 people. An IDP interviewed in one of the camps in Borno remarked that:

The poor state of feeding in most of the camps has caused malnutrition sudden death and being further victim of bandits

The poor feeding in most IDP camps made many victims to run into wrong hands and nursing mothers live in poor condition with insufficient basic baby needs. The report of the United Nations (2015b) revealed the condition of feeding and medical in some camps:

In three sites (all located in Adamawa) individuals have never received food distribution for over a week while food distribution in Borno, Bauchi and Yobe was extremely irregular. Households in all the sites with the exception of one reported to have no supplementary feeding for children or breastfeeding mothers. There have not screening for malnutrition in 27 sites while 18 sites do not have regular access to medicine.

Related to the above is the problem of shelter. The common types of shelter are schools and government buildings. The other types of shelter include tents and this made vast majority of IDPs in the North East Nigeria to live with relatives or friends. To confirm this an official of NEMA noted the challenge of accommodation, in an interview that:

The truth about the accommodation situation with the IDPs in Nigeria is that they live in improvised setting. Given the bad weather condition in most of the campsites, diseases and other health challenges affect victims. With the not too- good situation in some school buildings, many victims of displacement prefer other government buildings where they are available. This is also not a good alternative because they are overcrowded.

In 17 sites, there is about 10-15 litres of water

available per person and per day whereas nine sites have less than 10 litres of water per person and per day. An IDP from Yobe described the state of the toilet as terribly bad. According to Guy (2021), there is an average of one toilet to 368 individuals when the global standard is 20 persons per toilet. The availability of toilets is particularly worrisome in Borno, where there is one toilet per 472 individuals. Guy noted that the bathing condition is good. Guy (2018) below:

The majority of sites (25 sites out of 33) have separate male and female toilets and separate bathing areas (24 sites out of 33).

In majority of the sites, access to electricity is very poor. Majority of the camps do not have adequate lighting. The situation is more critical in Borno, where IDPs do not have access to electricity in virtually all the camps. The NEMA (2021) report showed that:

14 sites less than 25% of individuals have access to safe cooking facilities while in 10 sites individuals have no access to safe cooking facilities, 9 of these sites are located in Borno. Majority of the sites (25 out of 33) do not have adequate lighting.

The plight is not exhaustive. We are not saying that government at all levels has not put effort in place but much still need to be done speedily, hence the following recommendations are put forward as elixir.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT FOR PUBLIC POLICY

One of the major challenges of IDPs is physiological needs. The federal and other subnational governments are to give attention to the provision of food and nutrition in IDP camps. Such well-planned priority will eliminate or reduce hunger in IDPs camps. There should be efforts for creation of jobs and restitution. Government should be mindful that the effort to create jobs for IDPs is primarily to create opportunities for the displaced persons so that they will not rely heavily on government.

The federal and the state governments should launch a full headcount of the IDPs living in camps across various locations in the country. This will help to ensure that IDPs receive the required assistance. More funds should be available to the North East Development Commission for enhanced service delivery. The NEDC needs to be alive to its mandates.

The current President Buhari's effort to curb corruption and provide better weaponry, logistics, training and welfare for Nigerian military, which are yielding results, and should be sustained. It appears the Nigerian Army and the Civilian Joint Task Force are gradually overpowering Boko Haram insurgents. The effort has led to the recovery of some local governments that were earlier lost to the terrorist sect and is commendable. If there is no corruption and injustice in the military, it is capable and professionally fit to track insurgency. There should be

good relationship between Nigeria and its neighboring states such as Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic. The current cooperation of Nigeria under President Buhari with Chad, Niger Republic and Cameroon to fight Boko Haram will suppress terrorism if illegal entry routes from those neighboring countries are closed. Nigeria also needs to be serious to prevent irregular transnational inflow into the country.

The good will of Dr. Ahmed El-Tayeb; the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the donation of scholarships, educational and medical supplies to IDPs in Nigeria should be a good opportunity to encourage others to come to the aid of Nigerian IDPs. Nigerians should be encouraged to rise up to the basic needs of IDPs just as Aihaji Aliko Dangote, who made a personal donation of N2 billion on May 9, 2016 to IDPs in Bomo state. He had earlier given N1.2 billion to alleviate the suffering of IDPs across Bomo, Adamawa and Yobe states in 2015 (Richard, 2016). The effort of the Director General of National Youth Service Corp (NYSC), Brigadier General Sule Kazaure who donated about 700 bags of Rice and 800 bags of Garri in April 2016 to Damare IDPs camp in Yola State; through the NYSC Intervention Programme is laudable and should be strengthened. It is an indication that NYSC members could do more because the NYSC members serving in other states processed and packaged the food items (Sule, 2016). Such gesture will reduce malnutrition, hunger and starvation in camps.

The ongoing sensitizations to Islamic faithful in Nigeria, irrespective of denomination to share in the county's pains of terrorism will help to ensure peace. Educating people properly about Islam is also one of the ways by which recruitment of new followers into terrorism could be discouraged. It is important to join hands with President Muhammadu Buhari who recently called on Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) to assist Nigerian government in bringing true knowledge and enlightenment to the country about Islam (Muhammadu, 2017 and (Kalin, 2017). In this wise, NEMA needs more funds to discharge its constitutional mandates, especially response to emergencies. The call by the President in Mecca that the federal government would welcome support from the OIC for its ongoing efforts to rehabilitate parts of the country affected by the Boko Haram insurgency is also a welcome development (. National Orientation Agency should intensify its effort to educate people more to be vigilant.

The relocation exercise from school premises by the military and Borno State's Relocation Committee (SREC) is not only good but also timely. The massive relocation of displaced persons from schools will enable schools reopening by government. The Bakassi IDPs camp accommodates many people and has basic facilities for large family size, tents, water and security but needs plan for future expansion.

CONCLUSION

The Nigerian state has not made the welfare of internally displaced persons a priority because the emergency camps are not adequately equipped with the necessary facilities. Although national and sub-national governments are trying to meet the demands and needs of IDPs, much still need to be done to address the provision of food, shelter, health facilities, education, and security. The guiding principles extensively provide for the rights of IDPs but Nigeria is yet to domesticate the beautiful provisions.

REFERENCES

- Abidoye, S., & George, O. (2019). Climate change and displacement: inferential correlation in African setting. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Humanity*, 4(6), 34-45.
- Action Aid Report. (2018). *Natural disaster and related causes in Africa: The place of Nigeria and the effects on the people, Africa 3rd Quarter Manual*. September.
- Annan, R. (2020). The strength of the guiding principles in redressing the rights of IDPs: an assessment. *Journal of Ecology*, 5(1), 12-25.
- Bihhad, J. (2021). *Legislative support for displacement in Nigeria: From ratification to domestication and operationalization*. Workshop Report. 5th April Publication.
- Bookings, C. Y. (2018). Fundamentals of national authorities in the handling of IDPs. *Risk and Security Journal*, 6(4), 67-83.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix. (2022). *February Round II Report*.
- Facts and Figures-War in Europe - www.pbs.org. Retrieved 20 April 2022.
- Guy, S. G. (2018). *Refugees and internally displaced persons*. UNESCO Working Paper. Chicago: Kenbru. March Edition.
- Ilaria, B. (2022). Sudanese and other nationals caught between war and peace. *International Humanitarian and Refugee Law*, 117-133.
- Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution. (2022). Comparative analysis of the impact of democracy in Africa. *Journal of Development Issues*, 32(7), 21-37.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Center. (2021). *IDPs population in three severely affected states by Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria*. Peace Initiative Bulletin, 67-73.
- Irin, W. (2020). *Terrorism and risk of displacement in Nigeria*. Maiduguri: Borno, Ayah Publications.
- Irobi, D. (2010). Crises of integration in Nigeria: Issues of citizenry, land ownership and power. *Journal of Africa Anthropology*, 7, 89-102.
- James, H. (2005). *The rights of refugees under international law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kalin, G. (2006). Guiding principles on internal displacement annotations: The American society of international law & the brookings institution project on internal displacement. *Studies in Transnational Legal Policy*, 32, 109 & 132.
- Kishyor, Z. (2021). Life with radiological risk and without community safety: Experiences from Northern Nigeria. *Red Cross Quarterly*, 67(43), 78-83.
- Muhammadu, B. (2016). Buhari seeks OIC support to resettle IDPs, 25 February. national emergency management agency report. Fourth Quarter Report. September.
- NEMA Survey Data. (2014). *A survey data from the Boko Haram insurgent affected states in Northern States*. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
- National Emergency Management Agency Report. (2021). *Nigerian IDPs figures analysis*. Abuja: Federal Government of Nigeria.
- Oduwole, T. A., & Fadeyi, A. O. (2021). Issues of refugees and displaced persons in Nigeria. *Journal of Sociological Research*, 4(1).
- Reuters, T. (2021). Strengthening and protection of IDPs rights: The UN's roles. *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 4(22), 231.
- Richard, T. (2016). *Dangote donates to rescue IDPs*, promise to do more. *vanguard*, 10 March.
- Salaudeen, A. A. (2019). Adoption, application and usage of the guiding principles to solving IDPs challenges in Africa. *International Journal of Sociology*, 23(5), 56-69.
- Annual Human Rights Report. (2020). Displaced women at the risk of homelessness: How to support displaced women's rights, *Premium times*, 8 March.
- Sule, K. (2016). *NYSC to post corps members to IDPs camps in Nigeria*. Thisday, 25th April.
- Jedibes, F. (2011). *Protection of IDPs under international law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNESCO. (2019). *Severe hunger, starvation and malnutrition in Nigeria's IDPs: Statistic findings across selected camps*. Stratford: Berjan Prints.
- United Nations. (2018). *Rights of internally displaced persons under international law*.
- United Nations. (2019). *Trends of forced displacement in Nigeria*. forced migration center: New York, 18 June.
- United Nations. (2019b). *Global application of the guiding principles on internal displacement*. New York: Kruching Building.
- United States Agency for International Development. (2019). *Laws and policies of internal displacement*. Jahhoda: Princeton.
- Shetima, K. (2016). *Borno commences relocation of IDPs from schools*. Thisday, 22 February.
- http://ochanet.unocha.org/TI/Internal_Displacement/Pages/default.aspx
- <http://Nigeria.iom.int/dtm>
- <https://www.naij.com/66928.html>
- <http://www2ohchr.org/English/issues/idp/standards.htm>