



# Appraisal of the Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria

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**Abstract:** *Inter-communal clashes, fuelled by ethnic and religious tensions and also the Boko Haram insurgency and activities of Fulani killer herdsmen are the causes of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from their various communities across Nigeria. This paper appraised the management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. Through the use of secondary sources of data collection, the paper revealed that Boko Haram insurgency and killer of herdsmen are the major causes of Internal Displacement of Persons in Nigeria. In the North- East of Nigeria, majority of the IDPs are caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, while others were forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes between herdsmen and farmers especially in North-Central Nigeria and other IDPs were caused by natural disaster. The paper further observed a gross mismanagement of the IDP Camps due to lack of clear policies to manage them as well as corruption and lack of proper supervision by the authorities in Nigeria and recommended government of Nigeria to put in place intensive policies in order to checkmate the excesses of officials vested with the responsibility of managing the IDP camps in order to prevent mismanagement and embezzlement of funds. Furthermore, there should be stiff punishment to any official caught misappropriating funds meant to carter for the IDPs.*

**Key words:** *Management, Internally Displaced Persons.*

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## Introduction

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is a social problem that affects not only Nigeria but the entire world. In Nigeria, the post-independence has its share on Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs). Scholarly works of Ibietan and Gariwey (2017) revealed that during Nigeria's civil war between 1967 and 1970, a good number of eastern Nigerians crossed Nigeria's border to become refugees in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, but the majority of south easterners were internally displaced within Nigeria. More recently, constant ethnic and religious clashes, communal clashes due to boundary disputes, grazing land disputes between farmers and pastoralists and widespread flooding across states in Nigeria which became unprecedented in

2012 have all converged to bring the issue of internal displacement to the front burner of political discourse and federal government policy and consequent appropriation of funds (Adeaja-Kubra, 2013).

Consequently, the conflict in the North-East of Nigeria arising from the Boko Haram insurgency emerging in 2009 appears to have triggered the highest displacement of hundreds of thousands of affected victims who have been compelled by the intensity of the conflict (both terrorist attacks and military operations) against the terrorists to flee their homes, businesses and farms, to safer parts of the country where more than 1.76 million people are internally displaced in the North Eastern region of Nigeria (Imasuen, 2015; International Organization for Immigration IOM, 2016). According to International Organization for Immigration (2016), the total number of IDPs in North East and North Central Nigeria is estimated at over 2 million people, making Nigeria host to the six largest IDP populations in the world.

Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States experienced a critical increase in IDPs throughout 2015 and 2016: in February 2015, the number of IDPs displaced as a result of the armed conflict was estimated at 946,000; by October 2016, this figure had risen to an estimated 1.68 million (International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC, 2016). Of these, the majority are located in Borno State, including approximately 528,000 IDPs in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State, and 864,000 IDPs in areas outside of Maiduguri Metropolis, often beyond the reach of humanitarian actors. While 22% of these IDPs are residing in official IDP camps and camp-like settings, the majority are residing within the host community.

From forgoing, the displaced populations are living in squalid conditions characterized by overcrowding and limited access to safe, sanitary and dignified accommodation. IDPs and returnees in Nigeria hosted in camps and displacement sites are often living in congested shelters or isolated in insecure or inhospitable areas, making them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The situation is most precarious in settlements such as camps, displacement sites, and unfinished buildings. The lack of shelter is, therefore, a major and persistent challenge and one of the main barriers to return. Displaced people in the region also face precarious health conditions and have poor access to health services. The health problems they report are mostly related to the change in their living conditions.

In addition, access to food and drinking water, as well as meeting their basic needs, remain problematic for most displaced people, especially in semi-arid regions. Limitations in access, availability, and quality have made water the most significant source of conflict between the displaced and host communities. Severe malnutrition in Nigeria and asylum countries has become more prevalent as the quantity and quality of available food has dramatically decreased. Some 5.2 million people are facing acute food insecurity in north-east Nigeria, an increase of 50 per cent since March 2016, according to the food security sector's *Cadre Harmonisé*, a regional initiative that assesses the food security across the Sahel from March 2017 (UNHCR, 2017). Affected households have had consecutive years of restricted income

levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods, and reduced food access, leading to an increase in negative coping strategies. It is in recognition of this fact that the study interrogated the management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria.

### **Methodology**

This research adopted analytical research design to examine the management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. Evidential documented secondary materials relevant to this work were used as sources of data collection in this paper. Thematic, analytical and explanatory techniques were used in the analysis of the secondary data in the context that better addresses the concern of the paper.

### **Internally Displaced Persons**

The concept of internally displaced persons has become highly disputed (Cohen & Deng, 1998; Bennett, 1998). The United Nations Secretary-General(1992) defined persons or groups who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made disaster, and who are within the territory of their own country (United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 1992). This definition typifies the circumstances faced by displaced persons as an unintentional move by persons within state borders. The explanation also covers persons absconding from armed conflict, internal strife and organized violations of human rights. IDPs were characterized as including persons displaced by natural disasters and sundry man-made calamities.

There are many causes of displacement which includes: droughts, tsunamis and tornadoes as well as occurrences such as oil spills, aircraft mishaps, military equipment explosion, the definition is broad enough to take these other causes into cognizance. In an attempt to fill the gaps and omissions in the above explication, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement was unveiled to the UN in 1998 and has huge acknowledgment for treating internal displacements in the world by various state and non-state actors, regional and sub-regional bodies. The definition presents this group as: - Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2004). It is imperative to note that this conceptualization of “internally displaced person” is rather expressive or descriptive, rather than being an authorized or legal definition (Mooney, 2003). This simply states in clear realistic terms the condition that displaced persons face within their habitual residence. The concept confers no special legal standing or status on internally displaced persons as the one given to “refugees” does. Kälin, Müller and Wyttenbach (2004) explain that IDPs do not need such legal attention. He added that refugees have lost the protection of their own homeland and have crossed the international borders to another state,

and by so doing, have lost their human rights to the basic things of life and therefore need special legal status. Internally displaced persons on the other hand, still enjoy the privileges and protection of the habitual residence of a particular state.

### **Management**

Management is one of the most important activities of human life. To accomplish aims that could not be achieved individually, people started forming groups. Managing has become essential to ensure the coordination of individual efforts. Management applied to all kinds of organizations and to managers at all organizational levels. Principles of management are now used not only for managing business but in all walks of life viz; government, military, social and educational institutions. Essentially, management is same process in all forms of organization. But it may vary widely in its complexity with size and level of organization. Management is the life giving element of any organization.

Henri Fayol (1841-1925) defined management as a conduct of affairs of business, moving towards its objective through a continuous process of improvement and optimization of resources. Koontz (1909-1984) sees management as the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims. Mary Parker Follett (1868-1933) defined management as the art of getting things done through people. George, R. Terry (1877-1955) defined management as the process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling, performed to determine and accomplish the objectives by use of people and resources. ILO defined management as the complex of continuously coordinated activity by means of which any undertaking administration/public or private service conducts its business. Lawrence A. Appley (1904-1997) defined management as guiding human and physical resources into a dynamic, hard hitting organization until that attains its objectives to the satisfaction of those served and with a high degree of morale and sense of attainment on the part of those rendering the service.

### **Nature of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria**

The rise in the numbers of internally displaced persons in Nigeria has become an issue of national concerns. Many Nigerians have been displaced as a result of natural disaster, ethno-religious conflicts, communal clash and the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East and some part of Northern West has increased the number of IDPS (Funmi, 2014). The insurgency perpetrated by the Boko Haram on residents on daily basis in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States in particular has increased the number of displaced citizens with some Nigerians reportedly taking refuge in the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Niger Republic and Chad (Funmi, 2014). The number of ,internally displaced persons (IDPS) in the country has been increasingly in leaps and bound each passing day since the beginning of the insurgency in the North-East Nigeria. The officially registered number of conflict and disaster induced IDPS stands at 868,235 in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (Chibuzor, 2015).

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

In March, 2014, IRIN, a humanitarian website published that an estimated 350, 000 people were displaced since 2013. The website claimed that 290, 000 people were internally displaced while the rest fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The UN High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) in its figure estimated a higher number of internally displaced persons at 470,000 (Adeola, 2014). In a report, the Nigerian military was said to have claimed that Boko Haram killed more than 1, 500 people in the first three months of 2014 alone and more than half of those killed were civilians. In May, 2014, a report by the Internal Displaced Monitoring Council (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Centre (NRC), " Global Overview, 2014: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence", stated that the number of internally displaced persons in Nigeria was approximately 3 percent of the number of IDPS in Africa and 10 percent of IDPS in the world (Adeola, 2014).

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

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

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

### **Causes of Internally Displaced of Persons in Nigeria**

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

- i. **Inter-communal Conflict:** -Communal conflict along ethnic and religious fault lines have fostered a climate of instability and violence throughout the north and the middle belt, the dividing line between the Muslim North and Christian South. Episodes of inter-communal violence in the middle belt states of plateau, Taraba, Benue and Nasarawa have left more than 400 people dead in 2014, and destruction. In the east and north east, more than 85,000 people fled their homes between January and August, 2014 including the states affected by Boko Haram such as Bauchi and Taraba (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre IDMC, 2014).
- ii. **Religious, sectarran and electoral violence both religious and ethnicity are politically manipulated for populist causes.** Ethnicity has placed a significant role in religious conflicts in northern Nigeria. The politics of religion in Nigeria is also evident in the Sharia law- debate that engulfed the country after its return to democracy in 1999, there has since been an exponential rises in religious violence, with the vast majority taking place in northern Nigeria, where it flares regularly in flash point areas such as the cities of Kaduna and Zaria in Kaduna State, mainly in the form of Urban riots (IDMC, 2014).
- iii. **Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria:** -Boko Haram began its insurgency with assaults on members of the security services, politicians, civil servants and other authority figures in the northern states of Borno, Bauchi, Kano and Yobe. It started to expand its operations in 2010, when it bombed buildings in Jos, and has since acquired tanks, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons and sub-machine guns (IDMC, 2014). However, going by the above causes, since the beginning of 2014, the increase of violence caused by Boko Haram insurgency has triggered a massive wave of displacement in the north eastern part of Nigeria. The country's also prone to natural disasters and community clashes which have generated and continue to cause displacement all across its territory.

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

This report encompasses both the data collected through the assessments conducted in a total of 79 local government areas and 574 wards where IDPS presence has been reported either in camps or in host communities and the result of the camp profile exercises conducted in the

formal settlements identified in Adamawa and Borno State. It also presents the data collected by NEMA for plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna States. Due to security reasons, Madagali and Mmichika local government areas in Adamawa as well as Gujba and Gulani in Yobe were not accessible at the time of the assessment. In Borno, only 3 local government areas were accessible during the evaluation by DTM from January to February, 2015: Maiduguri, Jere, and Biu.

### **Challenges faced by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

In a study conducted by Kabiru (2015) on the nature and management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Nigeria from 2012-2015, the study findings revealed the following challenges of IDPs in Nigeria:

- i. **Lack of adequate and safe shelter:** - Access to adequate shelter is the most immediate need IDPs face in the initial stages of displacement. In the middle belt and parts of the north-east recurrent ethnic and inter-communal clashes frequently cause displacement as a result of the destruction of homes, schools, and markets (IDMC, 2014). The majority of IDPs in Nigeria take refuge in host communities. This may involve staying in the homes of family or friends, paying for temporary accommodation or seeking refuge in makeshift camps like setting such as schools, sports centres, Churches, Mosques and University campuses.
- ii. **Basic Needs Unmet:**- IDPs are often unable to exercise their basic rights to food and essential household items such as sleeping, mats, mosquito nets, jery can, soap and cooking utensils. They usually lose access to their sources of revenue when they flee. Assistance for those living in camps, when provided, is inadequate.
- iii. **Poor Health and Hygiene:** - IDPs often have only minimal access to health services and their lack of access is of particular concern given that the overwhelming majorities are women and children. Most health facilities in areas of the north east affected by conflict were closed as of mid-2014 as a result of insecurity and the displacement of staff (IDMC, 2014).
- iv. IDPs and host communities have only limited access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, leading to a decline in health and hygiene among both IDPs and their host communities. The contamination of water sources has contributed to cholera outbreaks in a number of displacement sites in Biu, Borno state in 2014 (IDMC, 2014).
- v. **No access to education:** - With many IDPs sheltering in schools and humanitarian assistance often limited to life saving intervention, displaced children are generally unable to pursue their education. Boko Haram attacks against schools since 2012 and state government closure of facilities in the worst affected areas, such as Borno

State, have drastically decreased access. All schools in the town of Baga, Bama, Jejeri, Umarari, Garnam, Mai malaria, Mungono and Ganboru were forced to close between February 2012 and June 2013. Unidentified gunmen destroyed 14 schools in the Borno state capital of Maiduguri between January and April, 2013, and at least 256 were destroyed across the state. All state schools in Borno were closed in March 2014 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2014).

### **Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria**

Different sectors through humanitarian, NGOs and government agencies seek to highlight the current gaps and challenges in meeting the needs of IDPs, and provide concrete recommendations to improve protection, assistance and durable solutions for IDPs identified. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2014), the management of IDPs in Nigeria is from these organizations mentioned below:

#### **Food Aid and Security**

- i. NEMA, ADSEMA and faith based organization have supplied food items to the NYSC camp in Girei Local Government Area. The food items include rice, semovita, maize, cassava flour, noodles, yams, beans, bread and palm oil. ADSEMA provides meat and fish. According to ADSEMA the food items available in the NYSC camp will be sufficient for a period of 3 months. FOMWAN volunteers and IDPs cook food and serve wet rations 3 times a day.
- ii. In the month of August, 2014, CISCOPE/OXFAM from its SCHO funded responses distributed food items mainly maize and rice to 1, 050 IDP households in Michika Local Government Area.
- iii. American University of Nigeria (AUN) has distributed food items to 2, 000 IDP households in host communities in Yola metropolis and Jimeta through Adamawa Peace Initiative.
- iv. The Mubi Emirate Council, NEMA and Dangote Foundation have supplied food items to support registered 6, 561 IDPs in Lamode and Kolere in Mubi Local Government Area.

#### **Water Sanitation and Hygiene**

- i. SEMA, Red Cross, OXFAM/ CISCOPE and IRC are the leading agencies providing WASH support in the NYSC IDP camp.
- ii. OXFAM through its implementing partners, CISCOPE leads WASH committee in the NYSC IDP camp and conducts regular hostel to hostel awareness on personal and menstrual hygiene. It also mobilize the IDPs and volunteers to remove solid waste,



- washing of toilets, sweeping of IDP camp and cleaning of drainages prior to the attack on Michika Local Government Area, OXFAM/CISCOPE distributed hygiene kits to 1,00 households, trained 50 volunteers, on water pre-filtration treatment and time delay before consumption, sensitized communities on appropriate hygiene practices and constructed 15 VIP latrine in Michika Local Government Area before the attack.
- iii. OXFAM through its partners, CISCOPE has prepositioned hygiene kits for 1, 200 households to support IDPs in the communities from its ongoing ECHO funded responses.
  - iv. Red Cross and coordinates environmental sanitation in the NYSC IDP camp. In order to meet the urgent need for additional toilet facility in the NYSC camp, NRC advocated with AUN which has commenced the construction of 5 bio-degradable pit latrines and 5 washing cubicles in the female hostels (UNHCR, 2014).
  - v. IRC has distributed 30 hand washing station stands, 50 wash solid waste disposal bins, 62 liters, 2 Wheel Barrows, 2 Shovels, 3 Metal Brooms, 60 Mobs/Buckets, 87 Hand Brush, 2 public address systems, weighing scales and supported excavation of 4 solid waste maintenance pits in the NYSC camp. IRC has trucked water to meet the urgent need for drinking water among IDPs living in host communities in Mubi Local Government Area.
  - vi. SEMA has supplied cutlasses, brooms and disinfectant to support environmental sanitation in the NYSC camp.

### **Education**

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

## Health

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

## Emergency Shelter and NFIs

- i. ADSEMA provide emergency shelter for the 4, 236 registered IDPs in NYSC camp located in Gieri Local Government Area. The IDP camp is fenced with security post at the entrance to check indiscriminate movement in and out of the camp. Newly registered IDPs are allocated a space in the hostels and supplied with essential NFIs such as mattresses, nylon mats, cups, plates and spoons.
- ii. Males and female are put in separate hostels in the camp, children under 5 stay with their mother in the female hostels.
- iii. As at 27 September, 2014 750 mattresses, 5, 000 blankets, 500 mosquito nets, 150 plastic buckets and 200 cups have been supplied to the IDP camp.
- iv. It was reported that some IDPs preferred nylon mats to mattresses. The store officer reported that the women in particular most times return mattresses in exchange for nylon mats. This is common among women with high number of children (between 5-7 children) as the mattresses do not provide enough sleeping space for the household.

- v. The government plan to relocate the IDPs in Mubi Local Government Area to Biu, Yola and Maiduguri has not been accomplished there by causing agitation among the IDPs.

### **Safety and Security**

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

### **Conclusion**

The causes of Internally Displaced of Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria are multi-faceted, complex and often overlapping. Inter-communal clashes, fuelled by ethnic and religious tensions and also the Boko Haram insurgency are the causes of the displacement of persons from their various communities. However, the Boko Haram insurgency in particular is the major cause of internal displacement of persons in northern Nigeria. The study findings revealed that majority IDPs in the North-Eastern Nigeria are caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, while significant number of IDPs North-Central were forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes between herders men and farmers and others IDPs were caused by natural disaster.

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

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

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

### **Recommendations**

Based on the discourse of the paper, the following recommendations are made:

- i. The Federal Government of Nigeria, in collaboration with the state governments should build permanent camps for the registered IDPs with schools and health clinics in order to facilitate healthy life and produce skillful human being among the internally displaced persons for the betterment of their life and the general society.
- ii. The government should provide stable electricity in all the camps and also provide efficient food items and portable drinking water for the IDPs, safety and security of their life.
- iii. The Federal Government of Nigeria should put intensive policies in order to checkmate the excess of government officials vested with the responsibility of managing the IDPs in order to prevent mismanagement and embezzlement of funds. The government should also punish any official caught appropriating funds meant to cater for the IDPs.

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