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Boko Haram Insurgency and Rising Cases of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs in Nigeria): The Implication on the Economy

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Abstract:

The concept of displacement is as old as creation. One is said to be internally displaced when one is forced to flee his or her home but remains within his or her country's borders. The cause can range from, famine, drought, conflicts, and disorders or for development projects. Globally, IDPs are currently rising on a daily basis almost to a crises point. This may be attributed to rising cases of insecurity and insurgency. Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has escalated the problem. This is a qualitative and explanatory research that dwelt more on secondary information. The social psychology theory of the displaced aggression by Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, & Sears was applied in this work. Our findings reveal that displacement affects both the government and the victims physically and economically. We recommend that the government of the day should leave no stone unturned in the destruction and annihilation of insurgents. If coercive apparatus fails, investigating the causal and motivating factors contributing to the growth of the insurgency should be explored. This may bring in the necessity for dialogue. Again, in as much as internal displacement is, at times, inevitable, governments should always ensure that the rights of the internally displaced should be protected as states have the primary responsibility for providing the security and well-being of her citizens.

Keywords: Displacement, economy, refugees, migration, government

1. Background to the Study

Ideally, human living condition is such life where there is an adequate shelter, food, clothing, and safety, access to clean water, adequate security and healthcare. Moreover, there are other basic necessary elements needed in life such as emotional connection, sex and having a sense of belonging in his environment where he belongs. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs should answer the question of an ideal society but conditions for self-actualization differs so vastly for every person that there is no one fixed 'ideal condition' (Yang, 2014). Normally, the human condition and existence is 'the characteristics, key events and situations which compose the essentials of human existence, such as birth, growth, emotionality, aspiration, conflict and mortality. Human nature is also a bundle of fundamental characteristics- including ways of thinking, feeling, and acting which humans tend to have naturally. Nigeria alone has one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Petroleum and oil resources play a large role in the Nigerian economy. The country is the 6th largest producer of petroleum in the world and the 8th largest exporter and has the 10th largest proven reserves (UNICEF, 2007).

Unfortunately, the outbreak of Boko Haram Islamists, which has run riot for almost a decade in the Northeast stronghold have displaced more than 3 million persons across Nigeria and have rendered about three-hundred thousand people refugees within the country and in the neighboring countries (Lenshie, 2016). Despite the effort by the government and the international donor agencies toward supporting the IDPs, it is evident that there is a humanitarian deficit as many of these people live under poor humanitarian conditions in and out of the camps. For instance in 2017 alone, about 279,000 new displacements emerged, bringing the total number of IDPs to 1,707,000 (IDMC, 2017). Nigeria has experienced recurring conflicts and natural disasters which have caused many people to flee their homes. In 2014, the escalating violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency in the North Eastern region has led to an increase in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), especially in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba States. According to the United Nations multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted in May 2014, there were 650,000 IDPs in the North East region of Nigeria alone. In December 2014, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reported that 868,335 IDPs had

been displaced in the country. In Yobe state, for instance, 125,991 IDPs have been identified during the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments. The state has been directly affected by the insurgency with parts of its territory fully or partially occupied by Boko Haram. Some Local government areas like, Gujba and Gulani are fully occupied and Damaturu, Postiskum, Fika and Geidam are also areas where the insurgents' presence has been reported. In addition, the recent incidents in Damaturu (December 2014) caused further displacement.

The Nigeria's National population Commission (NPC) says that the number of displaced people in the country increased by 4.5 percent as at January 2018 (Sahara reporters, 2018, NY).

Recognition of internal displacement emerged gradually through the late 1980s and became prominent on the international agenda in the 1990s. The chief reasons for this attention were the growing number of conflicts causing internal displacement after the end of the Cold War and an increasingly strict international migration regime. According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the phenomenon of internal displacement, however, is not new (Ocha, 2003). Although the issue of internal displacement has gained international prominence during the last fifteen years, a single definition of the term remains to be agreed upon. Questions of who should be covered by the category, whether it is a useful one and the consequences of applying it in humanitarian interventions are widely debated. The most commonly applied definition is the one coined by the former UN Secretary-General's Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, Francis Deng, and used in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP): It says, that Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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 human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Ocha 1999). Internal displacement may be taking place due to armed conflict, natural disaster or insurgency. In other word, we can say internal displacement mean internal migration. Migration has become an important social phenomenon in Africa. Its importance refers not only to the number of people involved, but also to the implications for societies and economies in the countries concerned.

The situation is different in Taraba state since the majority of the 81,790 IDPs identified in this state were displaced due to communal clashes that occurred mainly in Wukari and Ibbi LGAs. Most of these IDPs went to Gassol (which is bordering Wukari), Jalingo, Takum and Gashaka. In contrast, the IDPs in Jalingo (14,000 IDPs) were mainly displaced by the insurgents. In Bauchi state, most IDPs were identified in Tafawa-Balewa and Toro which are bordering the states of Kaduna and Plateau states where the majority of IDPs came from (Displacement Tracking Matrix Report, 2014). As at the end of 2015, Nigeria had an estimated 2.1 million internally displaced persons in it, with the Boko Haram insurgency accounting for over 85% of it. The plight of internally displaced persons is one that the government is decidedly not taking enough action on to alleviate. While the vast majority of the IDPs in Nigeria are living with host families, an estimated 13% currently reside in IDP camps scattered all over the north east region of the country. Most of these are either open air sites with tents or collective centers like school structures and government buildings. The work, therefore, is intended to find out these factors that increase the number of Internally Displaced Persons in the North-East. Identify the socio- economic impacts of the internally displaced Persons in the North-East Nigeria, and finally recommendations on how to reduce the increasing rate of displacements in Nigeria to the barest minimum.

1.1. Matrix Track of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria

The United Nations Secretary-General, in 1992 described internally displaced persons as: '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'. This definition reflected a range of circumstances in which the core characteristics of internal displacement (involuntary movement within borders) could arise. In part, the causes listed were drawn from the broader refugee definitions used in Africa and Latin America that extend beyond the persecution criterion in 1951. Refugee Convention also encompasses persons fleeing from armed conflict, internal strife and systematic violations of human rights (Brun, 2011). However, the definition went even further by including persons uprooted by natural disasters and human-made disasters. There had been many cases where floods, earthquakes and famine as well as human-made disasters, such as nuclear or chemical accidents, had uprooted populations, and it could not be discounted that these were also major causes of population displacement.

In Nigeria, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that there are almost 2,152,000 internally displaced people (IDP) in Nigeria as of 31st December 2015. This figure is based on an assessment conducted from November to December 2015 by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team in 207 Local Government Areas (LGAs) covering 13 States of Northern Nigeria: Abuja (13,481 IDPs); Adamawa (136,010); Bauchi (70,078); Benue (85,393); Borno (1,434,149); Gombe (25,332); Kaduna (36,976); Kano (9,331); Nasarawa (37,553); Plateau (77,317); Taraba (50,227); Yobe (131,203); and Zamfara (44,929) (IDMC, 2016). The DTM teams were composed of IOM staff, members of NEMA, the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigerian Red Cross Society and humanitarian partners in the field. The displacement assessments were conducted with key informants from LGAs, wards and IDP sites (both in official camps and camp-like settings), as well as people in host communities. The assessments resulted in individual and household displacement estimates, including the identification of wards within the LGA with displaced populations and the type of displacement locations, reason for displacement, displacement history, livelihood and return intention and time of arrival of IDPs as well as their place of origin.

Out of the total figure of IDPs, the assessment indicates that 12.6 per cent were displaced due to communal clashes, 2.4 per cent by natural disasters and 85 per cent as a result of insurgency attacks by Islamists. The decrease in the percentage of IDPs who were displaced by insurgency from 95.3 per cent in August to 85 per cent in December 2015 and

the increase in the numbers of those displaced by communal clashes from 4.6 per cent to 10.1 per cent in October were due to the inclusion of five additional States witnessing communal violence more than insurgency by Islamist groups.

1.2. Current Status and Challenges of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North East Nigeria

Currently, Northeast Nigeria has so far experienced the highest number of displacement. According to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), as at 2013, 3.3 million people were displaced in Nigeria essentially as a result of insurgency. It also recorded 1,538,982 IDPs in Nigeria as of April 2015. As at December 2015, the total number of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe (North East) amounted to 2,152,000 people. The vast majority of IDPs identified in the above-mentioned states have been displaced because of the insurgency (91.98%), a smaller number was forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes (7.96%) or natural disaster (0.06%). A lot of problems are associated with these IDP camps. Virtually all of them have no access to electricity, hygienic toilets and safe cooking facilities. Health-wise, the situation is dire. Despite the enormous effort put in by international bodies, especially the UNICEF in providing adequate healthcare to the IDPs, the tiny number of medical personnel along with lack of regular supply of drugs and equipment has made it impossible to match the rising rate of childbirth and sickness in the camps. The Director General of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) recently called for the deployment of medical Doctors and other health personnel to the sites to help victims.

In Borno state, displaced persons are finding it difficult to regain their pre- conflict way of life and living. This is due to poor living conditions and poor sanitation which these victims are subjected to which exposes them to infectious diseases. The poor hygiene of the facilities and the environment which they live in enhance growths and transmission of infectious bacteria, fungi and virus on the internally displaced persons, IDPS. The poor feeding which they are equally subjected to, leaves most of the children malnourished, dying and dead. There is also poor provision of social infrastructure such as power, water, and healthcare. The IDPs in Borno State camps were hosted without any structured rehabilitation plan. They are left to live a life of survival of the fittest, which has made the camps fertile for all manners of crimes that thrive inside the camps. For instance, there have been series of reported cases of drug peddling and abuse as well as high rate of girl child prostitution in most of the camps. These have resulted to unrestrained pregnancies and child births in the camps.



Figure 1: Image of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria
Source: Women's UN Report Network, 2018

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are those displaced by natural disasters or conflict from their homes and traditional support structure and have not crossed the borders of their countries. Rehabilitation process of the IDPs in the camps has been lacking. There are several failed, unfulfilled promises made by government on the IDPs and the worse is the politicizing of IDP situation. Recently there have been series of allegations of diversion of food and medicine meant for the IDPs, allegedly by some agents of government of Borno State. The Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières, or MSF) medical team that arrived the camp, located in Bama, in Borno State, for the first time discovered 16 severely malnourished children at the threshold of death and referred them to a therapeutic feeding center. MSF reported that a rapid nutritional screening found 19 per cent of more than 800 children in the camp suffering from the deadliest form of malnutrition. During its assessment, the MSF team counted 1,233 graves, 480 for children that have been buried in the past year near the camp.' At least 188 people have died in the camp, mainly from diarrhea and malnutrition, since 2016. The camp shelters 25,000 people, including 15,000 children, among them 4,500 under the age of five'Okoye 2016.).

Economically, the armed conflict has made a very serious socio-economic impact on displaced people. Even though the displaced people can get adjusted or adopted with social environment, economically at the place of destination most of them do not have enough money to survive. They are compelled to do low grade or menial jobs while many children take to street begging in order to survive. Girls are randomly raped by both the camp personnel, security forces and even fellow residents in the camps. Also, cases of girls entering into prostitution because they do not have any other option are rampant. Mostly, the elderly among them have lost their jobs and feel very lonely because they do not have anyone supporting them at the new place of destination. They become frustrated and depressed. Majority of them are able

bodied men and women who were contributing to the GDP of Nigeria, but as a result of the misfortune that befell them, they turn around to depend on the government and NGOs to feed. These young men on the other hand, engage in the trading of illicit drugs in the camp. Though some of them had this habit before joining the camp, but some learnt them there. All these have effect on the displaced persons and the host communities. The challenges faced by IDPs in Nigeria is not entirely different from the general problems associated with IDPs as observed above but it is necessary to identify specifically those difficulties IDPs encounter in Nigeria (IDMC, 2017).

2. Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

First, there is insufficient understanding of the rights of IDPs as set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention. These rights include the right to life, freedom of movement, association, dignity of human person, personal liberty, right to private and family life etc. IDPs usually suffer the worst violation of their fundamental human right. Their lives are threatened as a result of the violence by the Boko Haram insurgency. They are forced to flee from their homes and seek shelter in schools, churches, mosques and informal settlements and in the process the situation gravely affects their security and health. There have been recorded several instances where IDPs are killed in their make-shift camps by boko haram (Eneja, 2016).

2.1. Implications of Internal Displacement on Victims and the host communities in Nigeria

During violent conflicts or natural disasters, which force IDPs to leave, most houses and properties are destroyed, looted or burnt down. Most IDPs in Nigeria flee to neighboring communities that are safer for them. Usually, they take refuge in temporary shelters such as schools, police stations, military barracks, public buildings and places of worship among others; having been deprived of their homes and sometimes their land and livelihoods. This results in their lacking access to necessities of life such as food, water and shelter. While some efforts are made by humanitarian and faith-based organizations and government agencies to address some of the basic needs of IDPs, their vulnerability tend to be increased by barriers to accessing healthcare services, education, employment, economic activities and information for participation in decision making affecting their lives. With some IDPs camped in school buildings, education is usually disrupted for both local host communities and displaced children.

Furthermore IDPs in Nigeria face insecurity and all forms of exploitation and abuse, including rape, camping in congested shelters, isolated, insecure or inhospitable areas. IDPs are also largely separated from their families especially, unaccompanied children and teenagers, the elderly and the sick, persons with disabilities and pregnant women, whose special needs and privacy are not attended to due to fragmented and uncoordinated humanitarian response to the needs of IDPs. IDPs in Nigeria also lack access to justice, whether in relation to cases of human rights violations such as discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, sexual violence, and deprivation of means of livelihood. Even when the situation of most IDPs improves, potentially durable solutions have remained out of the reach of specific groups with particular needs or vulnerabilities. These include the elderly or sick people, widows barred from recovering the property they had lived in, or members of minorities facing discrimination, marginalization and exclusion or whose livelihoods depend on a particular attachment to their areas of origin or settlement. For such groups, strategies or incentives that had encouraged others to move towards a durable solution may not have been effective or accessible, and the tailored support they needed to rebuild their lives was not available (Okoye, 2016)

When internally displaced persons are accommodated by host communities, these communities also experience immense pressure. There is overcrowding of internally displaced persons who create informal settlements on communal and private land. There is also overstretching of social basic amenities as water and social services such as schools, clinics, and other social infrastructure including housing. Environmentally, trees are cut down for firewood, building material and charcoal burning, causing environmental degradation in the long run. More often than not, where the host community is urban, a number of internally displaced persons turn into migrants, deciding to settle and re-integrate into urban life, seeking new livelihood opportunities and a hope for a better life. 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. Cost of living in host communities increases, especially cost of food, housing, healthcare and education (Abdulazeez, 2016).

2.2. The Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement

Displacement has become a global problem. Throughout the whole world, there exist an estimated number of about 20 to 25 million persons forcibly displaced within borders of their own countries. They can be found in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas (Cohen, 2001). Many of these people are desperately in need of help, protection and assistance in order to contain the situation. The guiding principles on International Displacement were developed to provide a framework for dealing with this momentous problem. They are equally the first international standards specifically tailored to the needs of IDPs. Based on international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law by analogy, the Guiding principles set forth the rights of IDPs and explain the obligations of national authorities and non-state actors towards IDPs. They cover all phases of internal displacement: the pre-displacement phase during displacement; and during return or resettlement and re-integration. The guiding principle begins with an introduction explaining their scope and purpose.

Section 1 sets out general principles relating to the rights of IDPs and the responsibilities of national authorities. Importantly, principles 3 (1) explains that national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and assistance to IDPs within their jurisdiction. In addition, principle (1) stipulate that IDPs are entitled to enjoy in full equality the same rights and freedoms as other persons in their country and shall not be discriminated against

because of their displacement. At the same time, the guiding principles acknowledge that certain groups of IDPs especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons may require specific attention (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012.)

Section II addresses the issue of protection from displacement and articulates the right not to be arbitrarily displaced. In practice, states are under an obligation to avoid the displacement of population and in particular to protect against the displacement of groups with a special dependency on, or attachment to, their lands. When displacement is unavoidable, the Guiding Principles specify minimum guarantees to be observed. The third and most extensive section of the Guiding Principles identifies the full range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all persons, including IDPs, should enjoy. This includes, for instance, the rights according to principle 11 (2) (a) – to be protected against acts of violence, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as well as the right to be protected against the use of anti-personnel land mines (Principle 10 (2)). Principle 22 (d) specifically identifies the rights of IDPs to vote and to participate in governmental and public affairs, whether or not they are living in camps. Principle 18 relates to the right to an adequate standard of living, including ensuring safe access to essential food, potable water, basic shelter and housing as well as appropriate clothing and essential medical services and sanitation. The third section also states that special attention should be given to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, (including AIDS, among IDPs (Principle 19 (3)). The fourth section deals with the issue of humanitarian assistance and specifies that when governmental authorities are unable or willing to provide assistance to the displaced, international organizations have the right to offer their services, and that consent for them to do so shall not be arbitrarily withheld (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012).

The final section of the Guiding Principles emphasizes the importance of providing IDPs with long-term options, namely voluntary return in safety and dignity or resettlement in another part of the country. It also emphasizes the importance of ensuring durable solutions, including the needs to provide IDPs with integration assistance, whether they return or resettle, and to ensure they have equal access to public services. In addition, this section explains the beauty of national authorities to assist IDPs recover the property and possessions they lost upon displacement or, when this is not possible, to assist them in obtaining compensation or another form of just reparation.

In assessing the guiding principles, special attention is paid to the protection, assistance and reintegration needs of women and children. These two groups typically comprise the overwhelming majority of displaced populations. They are currently estimated as comprising 70-80% of the IDP population worldwide. The guiding principles call for the participation of women in the planning and distribution of relief supplies. They require special attention to be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services, and special efforts be made to ensure the full and equal participation of women and girls in educational programmes. They also prohibit sexual violence, stress the need for family reunification, and highlight the right of women to equal access to personal identity and other documentation and to have such documentation issued in their own names. Principle 23 recognizes the right to education and states that special efforts must be made to ensure that women and girls enjoy equal and full participation in educational programmes in relation to children, principle 13 (2) adds that under no circumstances are children to be recruited or to be required or permitted to take part in hostilities. Importantly, the guiding principles are being used at the national level in countries affected by internal displacement. Particularly worthy of note is the development of both national laws and policies based on principles. In Africa for example, Angola led the way as the first country in the world to incorporate the Guiding Principles into domestic legislation, with the Norms for the Resettlement of displaced populations was adopted in January 2001 in anticipation of the end of conflict in the country and the possibility of durable solutions for the displaced, the norms set forth minimum standards for the protection and assistance of IDPs during their resettlement. For instance, they affirm that all returns must be voluntary and should occur in conditions of safety. They specify that returning IDPs are to have access to land and should receive seeds and tools. Further, the Norms provided that rule of law and public infrastructure such as schools must be located in areas of the returnees. In West Africa, Nigeria has developed a policy on internal displacement, a recent policy that reveals the comprehensive concern that Nigeria takes to displacement, addressing all its probable causes, including conflict, natural disasters and development projects. In Liberia, the president announced the endorsement of the Guiding principles which have been referenced in domestic law. Several other governments including Burundi, Columbia, Georgia and Uganda, have also expressly referenced the Guiding Principles in their national laws and policies (Annan, 2005). National human rights institutions, for instance in Uganda and in countries in South Asia and the Americas, are also making use of the Guiding Principles to promote and protect the rights of the internally displaced. Even some non-state actors have begun to refer to the Guiding Principles as a guide for protecting and assisting the internally displaced in their zones of influence. Moreover, around the world, civil society groups have been instrumental in disseminating the Guiding Principles and using them as a basis for advocating for the rights of the internally displaced. IDPs themselves are using the Guiding Principles as an empowerment tool (Annan, 2005).

The normative framework found in the Guiding Principles not only sets out the norms to be observed but also provides a framework for dialogue on IDPs issues, thereby lending support to the development of effective strategies for preventing and effectively responding to internal displacement. A number of countries, including some in West Africa have set up a training workshop to bring together representatives of national and local government, civil societies, IDP communities and international agencies have raised awareness and understanding of the Guiding Principles to stimulate the development of national strategies.

3. Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the social psychology theory of the displaced aggression. Displaced aggression is a Neo-Freudian hypothesis of the frustration-aggression, which attained scientific prominence with the publication of Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, & Sears in their publication in 1939. The displaced aggression theory postulates that aggression comes to play as a result of triggered frustration by extraneous factors. Displaced aggression is expressed when aggrieved people cannot retaliate directly against the source of provocation and, instead, subsequently aggresses against a seemingly innocent target (Pedersen, Gonzales, & Miller, 2000). Miller (1948) cited in Baron & Richardson (1994) suggested three factors that aggressor's targets, which include among others: (1) strength of instigation to aggression; (2) strength of inhibition to aggression; and (3) the stimulus similarity of each potential victim to the frustrating agent. The inability to get to provocateur due to 'the unavailability of the provoking individual, intangible instigators, and the fear of retaliation from the provocateur' (Vasquez, Lickel, & Hennigan, 2010), the aggression is then transferred to selected people considered to be the most vulnerable targets without the capacity of retaliation. Relating this discourse to the Boko Haram insurgency, Ted Robert Gurr (1970) mirrored the situation through the lenses of his relative deprivation thesis. He argued that the larger, the people perceived discrepancy between expectations and actual satisfaction, creating human insecurity, the greater the potential for the insurgency. The insurgent redirects their grievances to other targets given the impossibility or the lack of capacity to effectively direct their aggression toward the source of the provocation or frustration (Miller & Marcus-Newhall, 1997).

The aggressors do not retaliate directly to the source of their provocation but instead, transfer it to the innocent and vulnerable population. In the context of this study, the Boko-Haram are the aggressors who transfer their anger to the innocent population which results to the displacement of people in the North East Nigeria instead of the government who they (Boko Haram) have issues with.

Furthermore, these are people that are more likely to be exposed to the chances of being attacked or harmed; either physically or emotionally. The aggressors in displaced aggression do not retaliate to the source of their provocation who they feel are defenseless. In the context of this study, the boko Haram sects do not express their anger on the government or its head that is the source of their provocation because it is extremely difficult if not impossible to reach them. They therefore, resort to the defenseless population who fall victim of internal displacement. Again, displaced aggression comes to play as a result of triggered anger/frustration by irrelevant factor. The aggrieved people, who cannot retaliate to the source of their frustration, attack the people who have nothing to do with their frustration. On the part of the aggrieved, they lack the will power to attack the source of their frustration which makes them to retaliate to the wrong target and on the part of the victims of displaced aggression; they also lack the will power to defend themselves. Displaced persons lack the monopoly of force to defend themselves.

3.1. Economic Implications of IDPs on Nigerian Economy

Our country Nigeria, has witnessed various degrees of insecurity with its resultant effect on the rise in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and the Nigerian economy. Obviously, internal displacement affects economies of the affected countries in many overlapping and interconnected ways. The impacts can be direct if, for instance, a local government area builds an IDP camp to accommodate evacuees who are displaced. They can also be indirect, if the same local government has to reduce financial support for other projects in the area because part of the budget is reallocated to the displaced people. Nigerian government to a very large extent has invested huge resources to that effect. From the construction of IDP camps to feeding and caring them and this has not only prevented development of that region but also hindered foreign investment, disrupt social activities, peaceful coexistence and has become a great threat to the growth and development of not only the region but Nigeria in general.

3.1.1. Education

In the area of education, this affects children of school age more as the arrival of internally displaced children in ant locality puts an additional pressure and burden on local schools, and the provision of education to the young IDPs in camps. This also requires extra resources, reduced access to quality education for the pupils as long as they continue to stay there. This has a long term effect and consequences for a child's future.

3.1.2. Housing and Infrastructure

On the provision of housing and infrastructure, this is the first problem associated with internal displacement which affects the economy of the country. This is due to the fact that people who are forced to leave their homes face an increase in their expenses if they have to live in rented apartments. Providing shelters for the internally displaced is one of the major challenges facing government of the day. In Nigeria, several IDP camps have been built while others resort to being accommodated in school buildings on temporary basis. In effect, we can see that building shelters and expanding basic infrastructure in host communities to cover IDP's needs also have consequences for the budgets of the local authorities and humanitarian agencies (IDMC, 2018). In Borno state for instance, the Borno State Government built camps for the resettlement of 120,000 persons displaced by Boko Haram insurgency in Bama in 2018. They also rehabilitated and reconstructed residential homes, police posts, schools, clinics and palaces. Others included offices, markets and other public structures as well as provision of electricity and water supply facilities. All these expenses are from the state budgets.



Figure 2: An IDP Camp Constructed on Bama in Bornu State, Nigeria
Source; Jatau (2018)

The Federal Government also instituted a Bama Initiative, to fast track reconstruction activities of the town in view of the large scale damage caused by the insurgency.

4. Recommendations and Conclusion

The Nigerian government needs to initiate policy that will generate employment, empowerment, and incentives for the displaced population; especially those displaced as a result of insurgency.

Adequate statistical records of displaced people both at government recognized camps and non-government recognized camps should be taken for easy and proper distribution of food and other welfare services to the displaced population. Also, a strong institution that will be in charge of the welfare of the displaced population should be established to avoid cases of diversion of items and building materials meant for the IDPs by the inhumane IDPs camps officials.

The government and humanitarian agencies should endeavor to build more camps for the displaced persons; especially in Taraba state that has almost no IDPs camps but yet, has displaced people there. Many IDPs do not know their rights as a result of ignorance. Therefore, the government needs to educate these vulnerable populations on their right and provide a genuine and trusted means of expressing their grievances when their rights are violated.

Strong and well-armed security men should surround the IDPs camps for safety. This will go a long way at reducing the fear of insecurity for those who would be sent to render essential services like medication to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Since the government cannot single handedly cater for the displaced population, the Nigerian government should allow the national and international humanitarian organizations unrestricted and unconditional access to the IDPs in their place of refuge. There should be legal framework for the protection of the Internally Displaced people. The rights and rules stipulated in the Guiding Principles (GP) of the Internally Displaced Persons of the United Nations should be strictly adhered to without controversy.

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