CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS EVIDENCE FROM BAMA CAMP IN DALORI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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Introduction

The high rate of internally displaced persons all over the world at large has been on the increase over the years due to the high rate of terrorism and insurgency activities across the globe. Terrorism and insurgency is globally becoming a household word as there is no nation that is completely absolved from its effect. This is the reason why Rourke (2008) observes that war, terrorism and other forms of transnational political violence are in many ways more threatening today than ever before as civilian casualty has been on increase. It is however difficult to evolve a single for the term "terrorism". The difficulty emanates from the lack of consensus or unified perspective among nations or scholars as to what could be regarded as terrorist act. Hence terrorism has been described variously as both a tactic and strategy a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and in

Abstract

This research report was carried out with the sole aim of assessing the problems encountered by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Bama camp in Dalori, Borno State, Nigeria. The objective of the research will be to examine if the fund appropriate to cater for the internally displaced persons are properly spent for that purpose, assess if corruption is really in the camp, evaluate the standard of living in the camp and also to know the various organizations in charge of the management of the camp in Dalori. Primary and secondary sources of data will be obtain as first-hand information from the respondents, interview and observation methods will also be use in addition to the questionnaire administration. While

*S*econdary sources will be gathered from the use of library, magazines, newspapers, journals, past projects, seminars and paper presentations.

Keyword: *Challenges, internally displays persons, insurgency.*

excusable abomination since it is a function of whose point of view is being represented.

As of April 2015 Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimated that 1,538,982 people forced to flee their homes in Nigeria where still living in internal displacement. This figure include people displaced as a result of brutal attacks by Islamic harmed group Boko Haram in North eastern Nigeria, the government lost counter insurgency operations against the group ongoing inter-communal clashes and natural hazard in dues disasters. The increase in the first half of 2015 of the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Nigeria was due to ongoing violence in the North east as well as the return of refugees who have not been able to settle back in their places of origin and are therefore considered as IDPs. The biggest rise in the number of IDPs was registered in Borno state, one of the three North eastern state most affected by Boko Haram violence, followed by Adamawa and Yobe. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) set up a Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in July 2014 to support the government in collecting and disseminating data on IDPs. As of April 2015, DTM assessment identified 1,491,706 IDPs in the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe (IOM/NEMA, April 2015)..

The mass relocation to Maiduguri has resulted in over population in the already under developed almost impoverished town haunted by years of bombings.

Malnutrition in both adults and children is at alarming rate. The worst affected are children. Arriving with other health conditions, mental and physical, the most obvious is malnutrition. The signs and symptoms have been recorded by an April 2015 UNICEF in a report titled 'missing childhood'. The report states the children in the camps showed on 18 present threshold of malnutrition which is above the globally recognized emergency threshold of 15. The situation is due further health problems exacerbated by the ill-equipped and unhygienic camps are malaria, typhoid, cholera and high blood pressure, polio, measles is still endemic.

The level of exploitation of IDPs has reached staggering heights. UNICEF reported receiving only 15 percent of the US$26.5 million for humanitarian crisis, the victim support fund raised 58.79 billion Naira in 2014. But there are no images of solace being provided for its beneficiaries. Mistreated IDPs are being provided with minimal food that has surfaced. There are no images of clean water, shelter or health care being provided across every single camp as new camps surface. Corruption among officials has been anonymously reported in camps fully functioning in Maiduguri. In response to allegations of neglect and mismanagement, NEMA released photos on Twitter of a few good deeds on 6th June, 2015.

It seems the role the government of Nigeria, NEMA, SEMA and other meaningful public and private organizations are playing in assisting the internally displaced persons have not been enough and high level of corruption that has been in the administration of various internally displaced persons camps is a matter that need argent redress. This is because since the establishment of the various IDP camps especially in Maiduguri a lot of fund either from the government and from foreign aids has been always donated to improve the lives of the displaced persons and create a better living condition in the camps but high level of corruption has never made it possible. This study is therefore carried out to assess the problems faced in Bama internally displaced persons camp in Borno state capital.

The general objective of the study is to assess the problems faced in Bama internally displaced persons camp in Borno state. The specific objectives are to:

(i)   examine if the fund appropriated to carter for the internally displaced persons are properly spent for that purpose;

(ii)   assess if corruption is really in the management of the camp;

(iii)   evaluate the standard of living within the people living in the camp;

(iv)   identify those groups in the management of the displaced persons camp

LITERATURE REVIEW

Internal displacement is a common consequence of Nigerian inter-communal and political violence, flooding and forced evictions (IDMC, 2013). In other words, internal displacement of persons could be triggered by natural disasters or human induced conflict which leads to violent clashes.

Irrespective of the cause of the displacement, the phenomenon always leaves negative socio-economic footprints on millions of people worldwide. A serious source of concern however, lies with internal displacement of persons arising from human-induced violent clashes and conflicts in recent times. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) arising from violent clashes are victims of various kind of injustices or violence confrontations, perpetrated against them by their own government or agents of communal clashes, riots, terrorism, natural disasters, religious conflicts among others (Hamzat, 2013). The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) accounted that in 1982 only 1.2 million people were IDPs in 11 countries; however, by 1995, there were 20 to 25 million in more than 40 countries, almost twice as many as refugees. At the end of 2008, there were 26 million people worldwide who had been internally displaced by conflict, general violence or violation of human rights. This figure rose to 27.1 million at the end of 2009 and 27.5 million at the end of 2010 (IDMC , 2008, 2009, 2010).

The estimated figure at the end of 2012 was 28.8 million indicating that additional 6.5 million people were newly displaced, nearly twice as many as the 3.5 million during 2011 (IDMC, 2013). IDPs suffer emotional problems which are characterized by memory of fearful events and nightmare (Durosaro and Ajiboye, 2011), loss of livelihoods, frustration, abuses, threats of assaults, etc (Mazo, 2011).

The misery of displaced persons has in recent years become a formidable problem of global significance and applications (Ladan, 2001). The causal factors of internally displacement of persons in Nigeria has been linked to many unfortunate development over unfounded arguments on religious beliefs, under-development, poverty, unequal distribution of wealth, ethnic tensions, unemployment, political and economic subjugation of minorities, absence of democratic procedures, intolerance, and many other factors. The grave consequence of this has impacted nearly every facets of national development including investments in real estate. Globally, investors are faced with the task of making business decisions that would not only enhance their business growth but also contribute towards the economy of any nation where they have investment stakes. A recent report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) benchmark shows that about $1.4 trillion investment capital circulates globally, indicating that capital in the global economy is volatile with a lot of indices considered by

investors before they decide to invest in one country or the other. One of such indices is security (Adekoya, 2012).

The investment climate in Nigeria is bedeviled with insecurity. The activities of ethnic militia in Nigeria have gradually turned daytime into darkness where violence, all forms of crime, assassination, conflicts and other criminal offense are on the increase (Oronsaye and Igbafe, 2012), therefore, making the investment environment appalling.

Globally, most internal displacement is protracted, defined as displacement lasting more than five years. In fact, some 40 countries in the world have situations of protracted internal displacement. In Africa, IDPs in around 15 countries were displaced more than five years ago. It is well known that the longer displacement lasts, the most difficult it is to find sustainable solutions. For example, people occupy land left behind by IDPs and issues of restoration of land and property become complex, particularly in situations where most people hold land through customary law rather than individual legal titles, as in Africa. Also relevant for the African context is the combination of patriarchal land tenure systems and wars that result in many widows and orphans which makes durable solutions all the more difficult to achieve. And in some countries, people do not have any land to return to, as is the case of some of the 30,000 still internally displaced in Uganda. IDPs in Darfur estimated at nearly 2 million people live largely in camps which are difficult living environments, but which also provide services not available in rural areas. In addition, to insecurity, the lack of education and health services in communities of origin complicates efforts to find durable solutions. Moreover, protracted displacement often co-exists with new displacement due to fresh outbreaks of conflict as evident today in the current clashes between Sudan and South Sudan. Other countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic have both long-standing populations of IDPs and new IDPs created by recent conflicts. And yet, even protracted internal displacement is not necessarily static. IDPs move from place to place, often in search of security and livelihoods opportunities. Sometimes they return home and when things do not work out, they move on. The conflicts responsible for the initial displacement may be resolved (as in 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan) but people are displaced again when there is more violence as is occurring now in South Sudan. Tracking secondary movements is difficult and it is hard for governments and

humanitarian organizations to provide assistance appropriate to the particular stage of displacement when IDPs are often on the move.

There are fundamental differences between IDPs hose displacement takes place within the borders of their country and refugees, who seek shelter in another country. Africa is home to around 3 million refugees protected under international laws by the 1951 UN Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1969 convention governing the Specific Aspects of refugee problems in Africa. Under the Geneva Convention the international community is obliged to protect and assist refugees, including with shelter, food and medical help. The UN has a central institution dedicated to carrying out that comprehensive mandate, the UN High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR).

Unlike refugees, IDPs do not enjoy the same support, be it legal or institutional. Instead, a highly influential but not legally-binding set of principles (known as the guiding principles) serves as the main international instrument for their protection. Although, these principles specify the standards (largely similar to those for refugees) for the best response to the needs of displaced people, no institution is required to implement them. The primary responsibility for the protection of IDPs falls to their own government. However, many states lack the capacity or resources, and sometimes the political will, to assist IDPs adequately. As IDPs struggle with difficult living conditions, they are often inefficiently supported by an array of agencies and actors. Some remain un-assisted for extended periods and are marginalized and vulnerable to human rights violations. Their suffering is precisely what drove 17 African countries to sign the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs also known as the Kampala Convention, after the capital of Uganda where the treaty was signed on 23d October, 2009. If ratified, the Convention will fill this void in international humanitarian law for Africa's IDps. The Kampala Convention is an "historic agreement aimed at protecting and assisting our brothers and sisters, the internally displaced", President Yowei Museveni of Uganda told the press on signature day.

In the context of IDPs in Jinja, Uganda the activities that IDPs have developed to access resources, promote their interests and protect themselves from threats is a working definition of coping strategies. However, before fully exploring how IDPs in Jinja cope with displacement, it is important to review the theories that various scholars have developed about coping. The existing

theories about and definitions of coping will enable people to look at IDPs as active agents who make deliberate decisions about how to respond to and cope with displacement.

Lazarus theories defined coping as the process of perceiving a potential response to a threat and executing the response. His work is based on two distinct theories about the ways in which people cope. The first, Problem-focused Coping is focused on doing something to change the source of stress. This occurs among people who felt they can do something constructive to minimize stress. The second, emotional focused coping, manages or reduces the emotional distress that results from the stressful situation. This occurs amongst those who feel they must endure the situation that brings on stress.

Conceptual Issues

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. The phenomenon of internal displacement, however, is not new. According to United Nations office for the c ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2003) the Greek Government argued to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1949 that people displaced internally by war should have the same access to international aid as refugees, even if they did not need international protection. India and Pakistan repeated this argument after partition.

Although, the issue of internal displacement has gained international prominence during the last fifteen years, a single definition of the term remained 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 intervention 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).

Internally displaced persons are persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leavew their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts,

situations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internally recognized state border (OCHA, 1999:6).

The consequences of internal displacement can be severe, costly and long-lasting. In practical terms, it means the loss of homes, land, belongings and livelihoods, and the disruption of family and community life, creating special needs and vulnerabilities. Internally displaced populations can also strain the capacities of communities in which they live. Internal displacement crises can impede the achievement of development goals, and may destabilize affected regions, particularly in conflict or post-conflict settings. As citizens or habitual residents of the country in which they are displaced, internally displaced people (IDPs) will often turn for help to national authorities, which bear the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting them. The fulfillment of this responsibility is a challenge, however, particularly in the context of limited institutional capacities and funding. In order to meet the challenge effectively, a number of countries have adopted national laws, policies or strategies on internal displacement. Such instrument can provide important guidance to national authorities and other relevant parties involved in responding.

In the past two decades, an alarming number of people worldwide have had to abandon their homes and livelihood in the face of civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, or other threats. As they do not cross an international border, they are considered 'internally displaced persons (IDPs)' and not refugees. Figures shows that the number of IDPs has risen steadily since the early 1980s and people are now displaced in 56 countries. An accepted estimate is that 20-25 million people are internally displaced due to conflict and another 25 million from natural disasters. By comparison, there are approximately 12 million refugees worldwide (World Food Programme, WFP 2000).

The forced displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in developing countries. The displaced lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship. They often face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups that make their livelihoods insecure. Specifically, there are difficulties related to re-establishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas when traditional means of livelihoods are no longer viable (WFP, 2000a). On the

one hand, IDPs do have special treatment (WFP, 2000a) people may not wish to be classified as IDPs and may incur even great security risks as a result.

The food, shelter and protection requirements of IDPs should be guaranteed by their governments, but in countries divided by war or ethnic tensions, or where governments have very limited resources, that assistance may be inadequate. This is particularly true when t he country's economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed and its displaced citizens cannot return home to resume livelihood activities for long periods.

Governments have become more responsive in acknowledging their primary responsibility for protecting and assisting affected populations under their control (WFP, 2000a). The case of Colombia illustrates central aspects of this global problem. Forty years of domestic conflict have caused the displacement of over a million persons. A total of 480 municipalities are not affected by forced displacement (Refugees Studies Centre (RSS, 2001), while exact and consistent estimates of IDPs are difficult to obtain, at present over 500,000 are seeking support under government assistance programmes. Colombia ranks fourth highest in number of IDPs worldwide after Afghanistan Sudan and Angola (Refugee Studies Centre, 2002).

A major dilemma in Colombia and in most situation of displacement is enduring that humanitarian assistance, in particular food aid, reaches the most vulnerable and has the greatest impact while adhering to basic principles of neutrality and impartiality. This is extremely sensitive as it touches upon the authority of sovereign governments and the responsibility of international organizations to meet needs without distinction. Particular reference is made to possible manipulation of IDP data for political purposes. WFP's extensive experience in responding to the needs of IDPs has shown that needs, including food needs are contextual, influenced by the phase of displacement, previous livelihood strategies, urban or rural resettlement location, causes and frequency of displacement, the security and human rights situations in the areas of displacement and relocation and resettlement (WFP, 2000b) with a good understanding of the diversity of IDP needs.

In Colombia, WFP is developing and improving its Vulnerability Analysis and mapping (VAM) methodology to better understand the food, livelihood and security vulnerabilities of the displaced during different stages of displacement. This enhanced understanding will support the implementation of the next phase of its Protracted Relief and Recovery

164

Operation (PRRO). WFP'S activities combine direct food distribution to those IDPs most in need, with other activities to promote food and livelihood security when conditions on the ground permit.

The health needs of displaced populations vary widely. The question as to the demands displaced populations; place on health care resources and health care providers in their destination countries or regions remains the subject of great debate or contention. Internationally, health care workers are faced with complex challenges in providing care to displaced populations. Displacement may occur within an individual's own country (internal displacement) or to flight across national borders to neigbouring or other countries (as asylum seekers). The process of displacement will inevitably lead to an added health and social burden on the receiving state, region or country. Qualification of the health care needs of the group is therefore required so that the sometimes scarce resources can best be targeted to meet the challenging needs of these diverse groups. Sometimes needs will be longstanding and established before any displacement activity, whereas others may result from the displacement journey or integration and settlement in their determined destination. As the number of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) increase, global communities face the challenge of providing social, welfare and health-care services, which respect both the uniqueness of their situation and the individual differences of cultural identity and health beliefs. Added to these challenge is the need to provide meaningful opportunities for refugees and IDPs to fully participate in their new communities.

Davey Smith argues that the relationship between ethnicity, socio-economic position and health is complex changes over time and may differ extensively between countries or origin and host countries. As such, we must consider a range of factors when investigating the health of migrating or displaced groups. Furthermore, we must be aware that health status may change over time – particularly between different generational groups. A variety of events and factors can make individuals and populations susceptible to health risks. In focusing on displaced populations, aspects of vulnerability can be categorized and associated with specific stages or phases of the process of displacement; namely pre-flight, during flight and post-flight. Many populations will have pre-existing vulnerable groups that are more susceptible to the effects of conflict or an otherwise adverse event and

therefore more likely to become displaced internally or internationally. This vulnerability may be the result of poverty, poor housing, violence, ethnicity, religion or limited access to health services or preventive health measures associated with, for example, infectious diseases. The presence of such groups can be an important predictor of the potential impact and subsequent health burden on health care services associated with the displacement process.

The actual process of moving and displacement can lead to health related difficulties, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children, women and elderly or otherwise infirm. The risks associated with flight over health related problems including a lack of basic survival necessities required to sustain good 'basic health such as food, shelter and water added to this would be the lack of access to emergency health care in times of need and the commonly poor sanitary conditions that have to be endured during this transitory period. During post-flight, people adversely affected by the displacement process, and those with existing conditions will be the principle group's most vulnerable to health difficulties immediately upon arrival in their destination place. Initial needs that require addressing for the entire displaced population will relate to basic housing, food, water and sanitation. The degree to which these general needs, let alone the more specific needs of certain groups in the population, can be provided at an appropriate level will be largely determined by the nature and capacity of the receiving state/province/country. It should also be noted here that the places that refugees and IDPs flee to may not be 'developed' in a traditionally westernized sense and therefore may be ready or prepared to deal with a sudden influx of people. Therefore, in this circumstance, additional complications arise. This is particularly problematic for IDPs as they would not routinely have access to aid and support services that may be available in other countries for (international) refugees.

It is estimated that nearly 80% of IDPs are women and children. They are particularly vulnerable to physical and mental health difficulties and have unique health care needs. In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to quantifying the number of IDP women and children who have experienced sexual violence during conflict situations. Some studies indicate that upwards of 60% of IDP women in some settings have been the victims of rape and sexual abuse. Alongside this, many women and young girls may have had

166

abortions, therefore particular sensitivity should be paid by clinicians and related health care workers. Reproductive and sexual health programmes (including cervical screening, AIDS awareness, and mother-baby health) need to be a particular focus for health interventions in the longer time.

Literature on different issues of armed conflict and internal displacement are found but the literature on socio-economic aspect is hardly found. Many literatures national and international related to armed conflict and issues of internal displacement are quoted below. The study also tries to find out the national and international literatures on the socio-economic aspect of internal displacement due to armed conflict.

Conflict is an active stage of disagreement between people with opinions, principles and practices manifested in different forms like grievance conflict and dispute. Grievance is an initial stage of conflict in which individuals or groups are prevented to be unjust and provides grounds for resentment or complaints. This condition potentially erupts into conflict. When this stage turns into conflict, antagonism is caused by class of cultural, political, social, natural and economic interests between individuals and groups. Conflict may be with weapon or without weapon. Without weapon conflict helps to gradual development of society but with weapon conflict calls disagreement, violence, irruption and grievance in the society.

In Nepalese perspective, Maoist conflict is the greatest problem. It is not only in Nepal but also affect all over the world. This problem been raised by the causes of violence eruption, homeless to people, social, economic, political, modernization, behaviour, culture, anti-development perspective and others are also the causes of it. Problems of insurgency, civil war, revolution, terrorism and armed conflict existed all over the world in different periods of human civilization. The causes of these activities are mostly related to the influence of national and international political ideologies, geography, ethnicity, economic, extreme violation of human rights and governance system of the country. Historically, conflicts have had various kinds of impact on human civilization because of the diverse nature of war, insurgency terrorism of guerrilla warfare. In early civilization, such conflicts had accused in the name of religion of different tribes; for the territorial expansion of ambitious kings and the military or politically strong armies. The outcome or impact of these activities has both positive and negative effects on the development and progress of human civilization.   The unification and

integration of small states, licorice of human rights equality, fraternity and democracy can be regarded and positive impacts of conflicts. On the motherland, the negative impact relate to the political instability, economic degradations, the destruction of infrastructures, threat to human life. The evidence of history release that the whole process of human civilization is the outcome of numerous conflicts (Sapkota, 2006:7).

We cannot enlist advantages of displacement in comparison to disadvantages. At ties displacement can help people learn new things about the new places. However, there are plenty of disadvantages of displacement. There are many challenges for the people who are displaced in the new place where they migrate. However, there can be some opportunities as well. For the rural residents who have no access to communication services, depend on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional lifestyle and are superstitious and unskilled and uneducated thus resulting in lesser job opportunities and lesser knowledge about the world, their entry into the much developed cities gives them chances to learn new things and enjoy better facilities. But this advantage does not count when compared to the plight these displaced people have to face in the cities.

IDPs are prone to psychological problems and diseases. They have to struggle much for livelihood in the new place, she/he is always under stress and that is because the social, cultural, economic and other values of the village life differs with that in the city and undergo several changes which is quite strenuous. People's right to life are at stake and the children are badly affected by violence. It may take a long time for anyone to recuperate from the trauma one had undergone while leaving the home and for children it may have an adverse impact throughout their life and seriously affect their growth.

Economic problems can be considered to be the greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. The displaced people may need to face additional burden to meet expenses for house rent, food, education, medical treatment and others, which may create a lot of other problems. These are cases where people who have plenty of land in the village are working as porters in brick kilns in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. The NGO, private offices and human rights organizations receive many job applications agreeing to do any jobs from the people who were once teachers in different schools in the rural area. And at many times people maimed in the violent attacks are working in stone quarries in the urban areas. Managing money for livelihood is the

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168

NIGHTINGALE
PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

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greatest problem facing the displaced people and it is a greater problem for people who have no skills and used to rely on agriculture in their homeland. The government is not much serious to help these troubled people by providing them rehabilitation and ensuring food, shelter, education and other basic facilities for livelihood.

The development agencies too, do not seem seriously concerned over the welfare of the displaced people. It could be a matter of great relief if the displaced people get proper jobs as per their qualification upon arrival to the new place but this is not the situation. These displaced people have to suffer a lot to find a job for their sustenance. In other countries, the government provides unemployment allowances, free medical services, free education and other services to support the displaced people.

Traditions, culture, festivities and accepted practices tie humans together in a group and factors like this keep human society towards civilization. It is an inborn right of human to participate in cultural activities and when one is deprived of such opportunities, this may defer personal growth. Unfortunately, the armed conflict and associated crisis has damaged the oncoming generation of Nigerian people. The Nigerian culture of peace and co-existence has now been replaced with violence, revenge and retaliation. Young generation, particularly children are the psychological victim of the armed conflict, as their young psychology is daily confronting with the scene of brutal killings, gun fights, disappearance, wars and acts of incendiary, landmines, handling and abuses of arms and weapons. What do these scenes implant to the psychology of young children? What do we expect from the children struggling to survive in war zones, observing wars, revenges and retaliation? Anyone could easily imagine what children feel, perceive and act when their parents, relatives, loved ones are killed, raped or detained by the warring factions.

The ongoing insurgency in northern Nigeria, called 'Boko haram' and the government's often brutal attempts to suppress it, have produced a tide of refugees and internally displaced in one of the world's poorest region. With the "fog of war", government restrictions of news agencies and a poor communications infrastructure, it is difficult to survey needs with precisions. Millions of estimated people have been displaced since 2013. Some have fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that there are perhaps a dozen

International Journal of Humanities and Social Science

169

NIGHTINGALE
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Vol. 8, NO. 4]

international non-governmental organizations still operating in north-east Nigeria but only the Norwegian Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN Population Fund are working with the displaced. In addition, two agencies of the Nigerian government are also involved, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). The pervasive insecurity throughout the region precludes a greater humanitarian effort, both by Nigeria and international organizations.

The displacement of farmers means that land is not being cultivated for the growing season. NEMA estimates that more than 60 percent of the farmers in the food basket near Lake Chad have fled. Accordingly, there are reports of villagers now eating their seed corn, having shred what they had stored with the displaced. To forestall an even greater humanitarian disaster in a region that even in the best of times is extremely poor requires greater involvement by international organizations, perhaps supported by governments. It is to be hoped that the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States might set up to the plate to lead the delivery of humanitarian assistance, even if a multinational force is required.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Bama in Dalori camps the primary source was obtained from questionnaire administered to the respondents.

The population of the study was eighteen thousand, three hundred and eighty-three internally displaced persons in Bama Camp in Dalori, Borno State, Nigeria which is made up of old men and women, youths and children which constitute 65% of the total population.

The sample size for the study is sixty (60) comprising of men and women in the camp who are able to speak and understand English language. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents, from those that speak English in the camp. This technique was chosen so that everyone will have an equal chance of being selected

For analyzing the data collected, table frequency and simple percentage will be used. To get the percentage, the following formular will be used:

No. of response of an item   x   100
Total No. of the questionnaire   1

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This research deals with the presentation and analysis of data collected which are essential for the research. Meanwhile, out of sixty (60) questionnaires issued to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Monguno Camp, fifty (50) were filled and returned while ten (10) were returned invalid. In the presentation and analysis of the returned data, simple percentage is used in the analysis.

Data Analysis
Table 4.2.1: Age of Respondents

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
18-25 years	4	**8**
25-32 years	6	**12**
33-39 years	10	**20**
40-46 years	20	**40**
47-53 years	8	**16**
54-60 years	2	**4**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 4.2.1 showed that 4 respondents representing 8% fell within the age of 8-25 years, 6 or 12% fell within 26-32 years, 10 or 20% of the respondents fell within 33-39 years, 20 or 40% respondents fell within 40-46 years, 8 or 16% fell within the age bracket of 47-53 years and 2 or 4% of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 54-60 years.

Table 4.2.2: Marital status of respondents

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Married	35	**70**
Widow	5	**10**
Divorced	10	**20**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table shows that 70% of the respondents are married, 5% are widows while 10% are divorced. Therefore, majority of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) are married with 70%.

Table 4.2.3: Educational qualification

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
No formal education	25	50
Primary	10	20
Secondary	5	10
ND/NCE	8	16
HND/B.Sc.	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The table above indicates that 10 respondents representing 20% are people who only attended primary school, 25 or 50% have no formal education right from birth but has opportunity of traveling outside for several businesses aiding them to be able to speak English, 5 or 10% of them were able to attend secondary school and 8 or 16% of the respondents have ND/NCE certificate while 2 or 4% of the respondent are HND/B.Sc. holders. This means that majority of the respondents which is 50% constitute more men have no formal education which has also been a factor leading to their early marriages.

Table 4.2.4: Knowing how the camp is funded

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	30	60
Disagree	5	10
Strongly agreed	10	20
Agreed	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table shows that 30 respondents representing 60% strongly disagreed of knowing how the internally displaced persons (IDPs) camp is being funded, 5 respondents representing 10% disagreed and 10 respondents representing 20% strongly agreed while 5 respondents representing 10% agreed knowing how the camp is being funded. This

implies or means that majority of the internally displaced persons in Dalori Camp don't know how the camp is being funded and run.

Table 4.2.5: Contributions by government and private individuals get to you all

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagreed	25	50
Disagreed	20	40
Strongly agreed	5	10
Agreed	-	-
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

It can be observed from the table that 25 respondents representing 50% strongly disagreed, 20 respondents representing 40% disagreed, 5 respondent representing 10% strongly agreed. This implies that majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that all contributions made either by government or private individuals duly get to the displaced persons.

Table 4.2.6: Issue of corruption in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	40	80
Agreed	3	6
Strongly disagreed	-	-
Disagreed	7	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

As indicated above, 40 respondents representing 80% strongly agreed, 3 or 6% of the respondents agreed while 7 or 14% of the respondents agreed. This means that there is corruption at even a very high level within the management circle of the camp.

Table 4.2.7: Control of corruption in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	15	30

Agreed	5	**10**
Strongly disagreed	-	**-**
Disagreed	30	**60**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2018

It can be clearly observed from the table that 15 respondents representing 30% strongly agreed that corruption in the camp can be controlled, 5 respondents representing 10% agreed while 30 respondents representing 60% disagreed. This to some of them is a normal Nigerian factor, that those in the management of the camp irrespective of their various organizations will act as being instructed by their superiors in order to create allocation of some of the items to be distributed to them, thereby making such items not sufficient to the displaced persons they were meant for.

Table 4.2.8: Preference in camp control

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
UNICEF	20	**40**
SEMA	10	**20**
NEMA	5	**10**
Military	3	**6**
State Government	4	**8**
ICRC	8	**16**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table shows that 20 respondents representing 40% of the respondents prefer United nations International Children Fund (UNICEF), 10 or 20% of the respondents prefer the State emergency Management Agency to control the internally displaced person's camp in Bakassi IDP camp along Molai road, 5 or 10% of the respondents want the camp to be controlled by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 3 or 6% of the respondents rather prefer the military to run the affairs of the displaced persons camp and 4 or 8% of the respondents prefer the Borno State Government to be in-charge of the camp while 8 respondents representing

16% of the respondents suggest the camp should be allowed to be controlled by International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). Most of the displaced persons in the camp who opted for the camp to be controlled by UNICEF applauded to the contribution of classrooms containers provided by the UNICEF which has tremendously aid their teeming population to learn.

Table 4.2.9: Hygienic living condition in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	5	10
Agreed	4	8
Strongly disagreed	11	22
Disagreed	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

As shown in the table above, 5 respondents representing 10% strongly agreed, 4 respondents representing 8% agreed, 11 respondents representing 22% strongly disagreed while 30 respondents representing 60% disagreed. This means that majority of the respondents are not satisfied on the hygienic condition of the camp. To them, this could cause the spread of communicable diseases in the camp due to the high population in the camp especially women through the use of pit toilets that are mainly used in the camp.

Table 4.2.10: Adequate feeding in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	-	-
Agreed	15	30
Strongly disagreed	20	40
Disagreed	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

It can be observed from the table that only 15 respondents representing 30% agreed of being satisfied with the food served in the camp, 20 respondents representing 40% strongly disagreed of being satisfied with the food, while 15 respondents representing 30% also disagreed. This means that majority

of people in the camp don't eat to their satisfaction and this situation had made some women to cook and some that have relations in Maiduguri town to receive aids from them in order to meet up with their diet.

Table 4.2.11: Allowance to go out of camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	20	40
Agreed	25	50
Strongly disagreed	-	-
Disagreed	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

As indicated in the table above, 20 respondents representing 40% strongly agreed of being allowed to go out of the camp and return back, 25 respondents representing 50% agreed, while 5 respondents representing 10% of the respondents disagreed. This means that, as it is stipulated in the Human Rights Act, the internally displaced persons are allowed to go out of the camp in order to solve their immediate problems, visit relatives and return back to camp as at when due. However, those that are not allowed, SEMA disclosed are those without proper identification of the places they intend to visit.

Table 4.2.12: Teaching aids enough in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	-	-
Agreed	5	10
Strongly disagreed	35	70
Disagreed	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table shows that 5 respondents representing 10% of agreed, 35 respondents representing 70% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 10 respondents representing 20% of the respondents disagreed. From physical field survey, this means that the teaching aids provided by UNICEF

in the camp are not enough to cater for the children population of the camp that is made up of about 65% of the total population in the camp.

Table 4.2.13: Government and non-governmental organizations performing well in the camp

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Strongly agreed	15	**30**
Agreed	25	**50**
Strongly disagreed	2	**4**
Disagreed	8	**16**
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2018

As shown in the table above, 15 respondents representing 30% of the respondents strongly agreed that the various government and non-governmental organizations are performing absolutely well, 25 respondents representing 50% of the respondents agreed and 2 respondents representing 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed while 8 respondents representing 16% of the respondents disagreed. From the table above, it shows that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the performance of the various organizations working hand in hand in the camp.

Findings

Among the objectives of this research report set up by the researcher is to find out whether the fund appropriated to cater for the internally displaced persons are properly spent for that purpose or not, assess the level of corruption in the camp, as well as evaluate the living condition of the displaced persons.

Data collected was encouraging hence it revealed that 50% of the respondents comprising married, widows and divorced claims that all contributions are not properly spent on the displaced persons camp. The finding invalidates the widely asserted claim by Borno State Government of spending huge millions of naira monthly on the displaced persons.

The level of corruption in the camp among the various government and non-governmental organizations is another objective of this research report. The result showed that 80% of the various staff are corrupt; only 20% of the staff

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Vol. 8, NO. 4]

177

International Journal of Humanities and Social Science

are corrupt-free whom the displaced persons sees as those following due process in distributing all kinds of incentives and items provided for their aid in the camp. Various reasons could be adduced as regard the level of corruption in the camp; for instance, Nigerians had made it that the right time for wealth is when one is appointed to head an agency, so this syndrome is right from the top because they place pressure on their subordinates to loot most of the items and send to them which if not adhered to may result in terminating their jobs. In any African society, it is believed that every man must eat where he or she works, especially when it comes to a place where much fund s been appropriated to like the IDP camps, so the issue of corruption especially in Nigeria today is exclusively for all right from the top. This today in Nigeria has been the newspaper daily headlines.

Another objective of the study is to evaluate the living condition of the displaced persons in the camp. The result indicates that 60% of these displaced persons said that the camp is not hygienically equipped. To them, poor sanitation, no proper shelter, use of pit toilets among others can quickly spread communicable diseases among the highly populated children of about 65% of the camp population.

Finally, the research also revealed that the teaching aids provided by UNICEF are good but not enough for the camp and the displaced persons believes that if the management of the camp is under the UNICEF, things will improve as they have seen a very high level of zero-level corruption among the UNICEF officials.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Conclusion
The best legacy to leave behind is to ensure that there is continuous unity in Nigeria. If a fraction of dissatisfied youths had taken arms against the government due to their ignorance, all Nigerian citizens should work together in ensuring the return of peace and creating a better living condition for these displaced people and children that have faced the wrath of war. This will enable them remove that ill-thinking about the society. The various organizations working in the camp are expected to serve as an epitome of civilization and embodiment of human right protection. If corruption is observed in displaced person's environment, then one would be correct to conclude that the entire displaced persons in Borno State are really going

through hall. National Emergency management Agency/State Emergency Management Agency should ensure that individuals who are considered to have found worthy both in "character and learning" should be employed so as to ensure transparency in their management. Government should first be worthy in character by giving her citizens that are displaced their due rights and privileges before being in a good position to mould their characters.

Recommendations

Internal displacement of persons all over the world could be triggered by natural disasters or human induced conflict which leads to violent clashes. Irrespective of the cause of the displacement, the phenomenon always leaves negative socio-economic footprints on millions of people worldwide.

It is hereby recommended that:

i. Right from the start, children should be given the right to basic education and thought the implication to violent in the society. This will encourage them to learn more and deviate from violent act, there will be less violence, less wars and conflicts worldwide.

ii. In order to reinstate the displaced persons back to the society, entrepreneurial skills development programmes should be introduced in the various displaced persons camps in the state. This after resolving the camp will make them independent and be able to make ends meet that will help the country and their entire families. If not, many may resort in going back to violence.

iii. It is also recommended that government carry out periodic checks in displaced persons camp. This will enable the government to know how the fund appropriated to cater for the people is being spent, and this will give room for accountability by the management of NEMA/SEMA to the public.

iv. It is also recommended that government should deploy more nurses to the two clinics that are provided in the camp to enable them assist the huge population, especially children in order to reduce the death rate in the camp.

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