

Factors Preventing IDPs from Returning to their Usual Residence in Maiduguri, Borno State

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Abstract

The study looked at what is preventing IDPs from returning to their normal house in Maiduguri, Borno State. The study's specific objectives were to assess IDPs' rights regarding relocation to their usual home of residence, examine the implications of insufficient funds for rebuilding IDPs' usual home of residence, examine the implications of insecurity on IDPs' relocation to their usual home of residence, and finally assess the effect of insecurity on IDPs' relocation to their usual home of residence. Primary and secondary sources were used to compile the data. The respondents were given a questionnaire to fill out as part of the primary data collection. A total of 400 people from Maiduguri were surveyed. The study looked at a variety of ideas, with human needs theory serving as the study's theoretical framework. The idea covers the essential cause for IDPs returning to their customary place of residence in order to alleviate the difficult circumstances faced by IDPs who have lost their homes, jobs, and families, among other things. Food, shelter, healthcare, education, and clothing are among the basic needs of IDPs. The findings revealed that Internally Displaced Persons have the right to relocate to their usual home of residence and the right to request and receive protection. The study further revealed that Internally Displaced Persons have the right to humanitarian assistance from national authorities without discrimination and the right for assistance in restoring family link, Health care, education, and economic and social rehabilitation are all things that need to be addressed. The findings also stated that due to a lack of funds, the funding for restoring IDPs' customary place of living is insufficient. It was discovered that returning IDPs are frequently attacked by militants in their homes and are frequently kidnapped by the group. It recommends that the Borno State governments should enact a local law in the State to compel IDP's management agencies at all levels to stringently observe the U.N. Guiding Principles on the protection of the right of Internal Displacement on relocation to their settlement. The Nigerian Government should fight corruption and ensure a direct link between the management agencies and the IDP's. Contingency plans should be made financially and bureaucratically in anticipation of displaced events to accommodate the rapid nature of displacement, the bureaucratic process involved in the release of finances and other resources for the administration of IDPs should be simplified.

Keywords: Factors, Preventing IDPs, Returning and Usual Residence.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Relocating Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their customary abode entails providing early recuperation, protection, food security, and education, as well as anticipating any bottlenecks or hurdles to needed assistance (Bamidele 2017). IDP relocation requires planning ahead of time for the re-enrolment and settlement of returning IDP children in local schools. IDPs are given access to education in their native language by the organization in charge of their resettlement. During displacement, any educational achievements should consider assisting schools in coping with new arrivals by providing food or cash for

employment programs to boost the number of teachers, classroom amenities, and cleanliness. In addition, there is a relocation committee Returning IDPs to their home settlement enhances health centres, allowing them to better attend births, guarantee continuity of care for chronically ill people, give emergency help, such as for injuries caused by landmines or other explosive ordnance, and provide psychosocial support (Hamzat 2013).

The first stage in relocating IDPs to their customary residence is to ensure the formation of a system in which all adult IDPs sign a form attesting to

the voluntary nature of their journey before receiving transportation support from national authorities or the international community. Individuals or groups of Internally Displaced Persons are also given the opportunity to express their views on the solution they have chosen, particularly for those who disagree with the majority's viewpoint, such as youth Kids, especially in long-term settings, prefer to stay put rather than relocate as their parents may desire. It's critical in highly politicized contexts where various interest groups can twist and misrepresent the possible long-term solutions (Eme and Ibieta 2012).

Individuals who choose different solutions than the majority of their community are protected and supported in their decisions, including ensuring accurate information on the support that will be available and negotiating with local governments to keep existing support structures in place until those long-term solutions become available. The right of IDPs in return areas to claim restitution of their land or property, or compensation for its loss if restitution is not possible (Ladan 2012).

Internally displaced persons are given assistance in restoring local civil registries and destroying property relevant to their civil, legal, and land titles. Potential reintegration, family reunification, access to public services, and the recovery of or recompense for land, housing, and property are all crucial. It also aids in the resolution of statelessness situations (Adekoya 2012). Government officials are responsible for assisting in the development and implementation of restoration or compensation measures for land and property. Ensure that national authorities handle property disputes in an impartial and equitable manner, considering the requirements and rights of secondary occupants. The use of local conflict resolution approaches to deal with such situations has proven to be helpful in the past. Government officials are also in charge of rebuilding and rehabilitating damaged dwellings as well as critical infrastructure for public services and livelihood support.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Following the Boko Haram attack in Maiduguri, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) claimed that over 672,712 people had fled their houses. It led them to Internally Displaced Camps set up by the National Emergency Management Agency and non-governmental organizations to help IDPs with food, shelter, healthcare, and non-food goods like hygiene kits, in order to alleviate the IDPs' difficult living conditions in Maiduguri's numerous camps. In this regard, the Borno State Government, UNDP, UNICEF, and NEMA devised a policy for relocating IDPs to their original settlement in 2017, however there are still a large number of IDPs in Maiduguri's numerous camps.

There are numerous academic publications on the migration of IDPs to their final destination, including: Godwin (2016), *The Politics of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration in Nigeria's North Eastern Region*, Relocation and Resettlement of Refugees in the European Union - What Has Happened to Solidarity? was written by Lehte (2020). *Forced Eviction and Forced Relocation in Nigeria: The Experience of Those Evicted from Maroko in 1990* was also written about by Tunde *et al.* (1997). Despite this, they were unable to investigate the factors that influence IDP displacement. As a result, the study focuses on the factors preventing IDPs from returning to their usual residence in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

However, the paper evaluates IDPs' rights to return to their usual residence, considers the implications of a lack of funds for rebuilding IDPs' usual residence, considers the implications of insecurity on IDPs' return to their usual residence, and finally evaluates the effect of insecurity on IDPs' return to their usual residence.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Internally Displaced Persons

Under international law, displaced persons are individuals or groups of individuals who have been forced or compelled to flee or have reason to flee their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of widespread violence, human rights violations, or natural or man-made disasters. They must have crossed an internationally recognized state boundary (as refugees) or remained within their national borders (as internally displaced persons) (Ladan, 2006).

Internally displaced people are primarily victims of man-on-man violence, as well as different forms of injustice and violent confrontations conducted by their government or others, such as terrorism, communal clashes, religious conflicts, riots, and natural disasters. IDPs, according to Ocha (2018), are individuals or groups of individuals who have been forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly to another location due to armed conflict, systematic violations of human rights, internal strife, or natural disasters, but have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. As a result, it is necessary to make a clear distinction between refugees and internally displaced persons. Refugees are people who have crossed an international border and are protected by one of the relevant international legal instruments.

Relocation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their Previously Occupied Housing

According to Human Rights Watch, internally displaced people are entitled to complete protection of all their rights under human rights treaties and other

applicable commitments made by the government (2013). Internally displaced people are treated according to universal human rights standards that are directly applicable to their circumstances. While article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights expresses the right of all citizens to participate in the conduct of public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives, access to information, meaningful consultation, and participation in decisions affecting individuals and communities are widely regarded as the foundations of all human rights recognized by international law. Internally displaced people should not lose their right to participate simply because they have been forced to leave their homes; in fact, extra safeguards should be put in place to protect their rights while they are displaced. Furthermore, non-citizens who hold human rights and are internally displaced are entitled to comprehensive protection of their rights. The right to a dignified existence and the right to protection and security were underpinned and established in international law for internally displaced persons.

The Impact of Unemployment on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Relocation to their Place of Residence

Researchers in a variety of fields have been interested in the influence of unemployment on individual health. Many studies have demonstrated that unemployment has a considerable negative impact on morbidity and mortality (Mathers & Schofield, 1998), as well as psychological health (Clark & Oswald, 2002). However, some recent investigations have cast doubt on the traditional wisdom. Browning *et al.* (2003), for example, find no significant effects of unemployment (job displacement) on stress-related health outcomes using substantial Danish longitudinal data. Because it employs a typical Danish sample with thorough longitudinal information on individuals' socio-demographic and economic situations, this conclusion is significant in the literature. However, it's possible that the Danish findings aren't applicable to other countries.

Theoretical Framework

The scientific management theory and the human needs theory were among the theoretical frameworks rooted in the study. The researchers, on the other hand, use human need theory as a theoretical framework for study.

Human Needs Theory

The human needs theory is useful in this research. The theory's creator, Abraham Maslow (1973), felt that human needs provide a significant explanation of human behaviour and social interaction. All people have needs that they try to meet, whether by 'operating on the margins' of the system or by acting as a reformist or a revolutionary.

The idea was chosen by the researchers because it tackles the fundamental reason for IDPs returning to their original settlement in order to alleviate the difficult conditions that IDPs face after losing their homes, jobs, and families. Furthermore, the theory emphasizes the provision of food, shelter, healthcare, education, and clothes to IDPs as basic requirements.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Study Area

Borno State's capital and main city, Maiduguri, is located in northern Nigeria. It is a local government area that is governed by a local council. Maiduguri is the most densely inhabited of Borno State's twenty-seven (27) local government areas. It is located between the latitudes of 11° 5' and 13° 05', and the longitudes of 13° 50' and 12° 20' E. It shares a border with Jere Local Government Area to the west and Konguga Local Government Area to the north inside the State. The greatest climate temperature is 47 degrees Celsius (117 degrees Fahrenheit) in May-July, while the lowest is 5 degrees Celsius (41 degrees Fahrenheit) in December-April. Farmers, traders, and civil servants make up the majority of the population. Kanuri and Shuwa-Arab make up the majority of the population. Fulani, Bura, Gamarghu, and a large number of immigrant settlers from both within and outside Nigeria are among the others. Bolori I & II, Bulablin I & II, Gamboru Liberty, Gwange I, II, and III, Shehuri North, Shehuri South, and Mafoni Limanti, Lamisula, and Jabba Mari are the 15 wards of Maiduguri (IOM, 2017). Maiduguri's present metro population is expected to reach 803,000 in 2021, up 2.16 percent from 2020. (IOM 2021)

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Maiduguri's target population is 803,000 adults, with the 15 Political Wards of Bolori I, Bolori II, Bolori III, Bulabulin, Fezzan, Gamboru Liberty, Gwange I, Gwange II, Gwange III, Hausari Zango, Lamisula-jabbamari, Mafoni, Maisandari, Shehuri North, and Shehuri South being the emphasis. To obtain the actual data in Maiduguri, the researchers used purposive sampling techniques to select four (4) wards: Shehuri North, Mafoni, Bulabulin, and Grange III. Because the bulk of these locations (wards) have a large number of IDPs or have experience moving IDPs to their customary abode, they were chosen.

However, one hundred (100) respondents were chosen from each of the four (4) selected terms to ensure equitable representation of data, resulting in a total of four hundred (400) respondents, and the analysis was conducted using the data acquired via a questionnaire provided to the respondents.

Below is the formula used for getting the actual samples for the study?

$$n = \frac{803,000}{(2,008.5)}$$

$$n = 399.80$$

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + Ne^2)}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = Population

e = Margin of error (0.05)

n = sample size

N = 803,000

e = (0.05)

Substituting the formula:

$$n = \frac{803,000}{(1 + 803,000(0.05^2))}$$

$$n = \frac{803,000}{(1 + 803,000(0.0025))}$$

However, descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and percentages were used to analyse the data.

V. Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Findings

Three hundred and fifty (350) questionnaires were used in the study, out of a total of 400. Thirty (30) questionnaires were eliminated due to inaccuracies; fifteen (15) were not returned by respondents, and five (5) were deemed unfit for study due to incomplete responses and too many cancellations.

Table-1: Respondents' Socio-Demographic Information

S/N	Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Age Distribution of the Respondents	15 – 20	36	10.29
		21-25	68	19.43
		26 -30	76	21.71
		31 – 35	73	20.86
		36 – 40	55	15.71
		40 and above	42	12
		Total	350	100
2.	Sex	Male	210	60
		Female	140	40
		Total	350	100
3.	Marital Status	Married	150	42.86
		Single	98	28
		Widowed	70	20
		Divorced	32	9.14
		Total	350	100
4.	Educational Qualification	Primary	90	25.71
		Secondary	120	34.28
		Tertiary Intuitions	55	15.71
		Qur'anic	75	21.43
		Others	10	2.86
		Total	350	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

The socio-demographic information of the respondents is shown in Table 1. The first column of the table shows that 10.29 percent of the respondents are between the ages of 15 and 20, 19.43 percent are between the ages of 21 and 25, 21.71 percent are between the ages of 26 and 30, 20.86 percent are between the ages of 31 and 35, 15.71 percent are between the ages of 36 and 40, and 12 percent are between the ages of 40 and above. The majority of the responders are between the ages of 26 and 30.

The second column of the table shows that 60 percent of the respondents are male and 40 percent are

female. As a result, it's safe to assume that the vast majority of responses are men. It also implies that guys have the highest place in the study.

According to the third item, 42.86 percent of those polled were married, 28 percent were single, 20 percent were widowed, and 9.14 percent were divorced. As a result, the vast majority of those polled are married and live with their husbands.

According to the fourth item, 25.71 percent of respondents had a primary qualification, 34.28 percent had a secondary qualification, 15.71 percent had a

Table-2: Relocation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their Place of Residence: Rights and Responsibilities

S/N	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
1.	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have the right to return to their previous residence.	150 (42.86%)	80 (22.86%)	20 (5.71%)	60 (17.14%)	40 (11.43%)	350 (100%)
2.	Those who have been internally displaced have the right to request and receive protection.	120 (34.29%)	140 (40%)	30 (8.57%)	20 (5.71%)	40 (11.43%)	350 (100%)
3.	Internally displaced people have the right to receive humanitarian aid from national authorities without discrimination.	90 (25.71%)	110 (31.43%)	20 (5.71%)	30 (8.57%)	100 (28.57%)	350 (100%)
4.	Internally displaced people have a right to help with re-establishing family ties, health care, education, and economic and social rehabilitation.	80 (22.86%)	156 (44.57%)	20 (5.71%)	60 (17.14%)	34 (9.71%)	350 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2 highlights IDPs' rights when returning to their normal place of residence. According to the table, 42.86 percent of respondents strongly agreed that Internally Displaced Persons had the right to return to their house of residence, 22.86 percent agreed, 5.71 percent of respondents were indecisive, 17.14 percent of respondents disagreed, and 11.43 percent strongly disagreed. As a result, it implies that Internally Displaced Persons have the right to return to their previous abode.

The second item in the table shows that 34.29 percent of respondents strongly agreed that tents had the right to request and receive protection, 40 percent agreed, and 8.57 percent of respondents were undecided, 5.71 percent disagreed, and 11.43 percent strongly disagreed with the assumption. As a result, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have the right to seek and receive protection.

The third column of the table shows that 25.71 percent of respondents strongly agreed that Internally

Displaced Persons have the right to humanitarian assistance from national authorities without discrimination; 31.43 percent also agreed; 5.71 percent of respondents were undecided. By contrast, 8.57 percent of those polled disagreed, with 28.57 percent strongly disagreeing. As a result of the conclusions, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have a right to humanitarian aid from national authorities that is not discriminatory.

According to the fourth item in the table, 22.86 percent of respondents strongly agreed that Internally Displaced Persons had the right to assistance in re-establishing family ties, health care, education, economic and social rehabilitation, 44.57 percent agreed, and 5.71 percent were undecided. In comparison, 17.14 percent of respondents disagreed with the viewpoint, with 9.71 percent strongly disagreeing. As a result, Internally Displaced Persons have the right to help with re-establishing family ties, health care, education, and economic and social rehabilitation.

Table-3: Inadequate funds to reconstruct IDPs' usual place of residence have serious consequences.

S/N	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
1.	The funds available to rebuild IDPs' homes are insufficient.	190 (54.29%)	50 (14.29%)	30 (8.57%)	20 (5.71%)	60 (17.14%)	350 (100%)
2.	Due to a lack of funds, the resettlement shelter for IDPs is inadequate.	150 (42.86%)	120 (34.29%)	10 (2.86%)	40 (11.43%)	8 (8.57%)	350 (100%)
3.	Due to a lack of funds, there is no water supply in the IDPs' original settlement.	180 (51.43%)	90 (25.71%)	20 (5.71%)	40 (11.43%)	20 (5.71%)	350 (100%)
4.	Due to a lack of funds, schools and hospitals in IDPs' usual residences are inadequate.	170 (48.57%)	86 (24.57%)	22 (6.29%)	40 (11.43%)	32 (9.14%)	350 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

Table 3 shows that 54.29 percent of respondents strongly agreed that money for reconstructing IDPs' homes is insufficient, 14.29 percent agreed, 8.57 percent were undecided, 5.71

percent disagreed, and 17.14 percent strongly disagreed with the allegation. Furthermore, this means that the resources available to repair IDPs' homes is insufficient.

The second item in the table shows that 42.86 percent of respondents strongly agreed that due to a lack of funds, there is insufficient shelter for IDPs resettlement. 34.29 percent of respondents agreed with the viewpoint, 2.86 percent were undecided, 11.43 percent disagreed, and 8.57 percent strongly disagreed. However, due to a lack of funds, this suggests that there is insufficient shelter for IDP relocation.

The third column of the table shows that 51.43 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that there is insufficient water supply in their usual settlement of IDPs due to a lack of funds, 25.71 percent of the respondents agreed, 5.717 percent of the respondents were undecided, 11.43 percent disagreed, and 5.71

percent strongly disagreed. As a result, the data suggest that one of IDPs' primary problems is a lack of water supply in their typical place of residence due to a lack of funds.

The fourth column of the table shows that 48.57 percent of respondents strongly agreed that there are inadequate schools and hospitals in IDPs' usual places of residence due to a lack of funds, 24.57 percent agreed, 6.29 percent undecided, 11.43 percent disagreed, and 9.14 percent strongly disagreed. As a result, it means that schools and hospitals in IDPs' customary living homes are inadequate due to a lack of funds.

Table-4: The impact of insecurity on the return of IDPs to their original place

S/N	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
1.	Insurgents frequently attack returning IDPs in their usual settlement.	180 (51.43%)	110 (31.43%)	10 (2.86%)	26 (7.43%)	24 (6.86%)	350 (100%)
2.	Returning IDPs are frequently kidnapped by insurgents in their usual settlement.	180 (51.43%)	126 (36%)	5 (1.43%)	17 (4.86%)	24 (6.86%)	350 (100%)
3.	The insurgents demolish the infrastructure built for the displaced people.	154 (44%)	120 (34.28%)	20 (5.71%)	30 (8.57%)	26 (7.43%)	350 (100%)
4.	IDPs' farm products are frequently destroyed by insurgents.	198 (56.57%)	90 (25.71%)	20 (5.71%)	20 (5.71%)	22 (6.29%)	350 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

Table 4 shows that 51.43 percent of respondents strongly agreed that insurgents frequently target returning IDPs in their customary home settlement, 31.43 percent agreed, 2.86 percent were undecided, 7.43 percent disagreed, and roughly 6.86 percent strongly disagreed. It means that insurgents frequently kidnap returning IDPs in their customary settlement.

The second question revealed that 51.43 percent of respondents strongly agreed that militants frequently abduct returning IDPs in their customary settlement, 36 percent agreed, and 1.43 percent was undecided, while 4.86 percent and roughly 6.86 percent strongly disagreed. As a result, it appears that the IDPs were kidnapped by rebels after returning to their customary village.

The third column of the table shows that 44 percent of respondents strongly agreed that militants destroy infrastructure built for IDPs, 34.28 percent agreed, 5.71 percent were undecided, 8.57 percent disagreed, and 7.43 percent strongly disagreed. As a result, the findings suggest that the militants destroyed the infrastructure built to accommodate the IDPs.

The fourth column of the table shows that 56.57 percent of respondents strongly agreed that insurgents frequently damage IDP agriculture supplies, 25.71 percent agreed, 5.71 percent were undecided, and another 5.71 disagreed, while 6.29 strongly disagreed. As a result of this discovery, rebels frequently destroy IDP farm products.

Table-5: Unemployment among IDPs and their move to their place of settlement have a negative impact.

S/N	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
1.	After relocating IDPs to their new settlement sites, unemployment is a major concern.	197 (56.29%)	85 (24.29%)	10 (2.86%)	38 (5.33%)	20 (5.71%)	350 (100%)
2.	Due to unemployment, some IDPs become street beggars.	197 (56.29%)	120 (34.28%)	10 (2.86%)	15 (4.29%)	8 (2.29%)	350 (100%)
3.	Due to unemployment, some female IDPs have turned to prostitution.	189 (54%)	124 (35.43%)	10 (2.86%)	9 (2.57%)	8 (2.29%)	350 (100%)
4.	IDPs commit theft as a result of their unemployment.	186 (53.14%)	130 (37.14%)	10 (2.86%)	9 (2.57%)	15 (4.29%)	350 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork, 2021.

Table 5 shows that unemployment is a serious concern after relocating IDPs to their new home. 56.29 percent of respondents agreed that unemployment of IDPs is a serious concern after relocating IDPs to their new home, 24.29 percent agreed as well, 2.86 percent were undecided, and 10.86 percent disagreed. In comparison, 5.71 percent of those polled said they strongly disagreed. As a result, the study shows that unemployment among IDPs is a serious worry following their migration to their new home.

The second column of the data shows that 56.29 percent of respondents strongly agreed that some IDPs become street beggars as a result of unemployment, 24.29 percent agreed, 2.86 percent were indecisive, 4.29 percent disagreed, and 2.29 percent strongly disagreed. As a result, the study implies that some IDPs become street beggars as a result of their unemployment.

According to the third item in the table, 54 percent of respondents strongly agreed that some female IDPs engage in prostitution as a result of unemployment, 35.43 percent agreed as well, 2.86 percent were undecided, 2.57 percent strongly disagreed, and 2.29 percent highly disagreed. As a result, it's possible that some female IDPs are forced into prostitution as a result of their unemployment.

According to the fourth item in the table, 53.14 percent strongly agree that unemployment drives IDPs to commit theft, 37.14 percent agree, 2.86 percent disagree, 2.57 percent disagree, and 4.29 percent strongly disagree. As a result, it argues that unemployment drives IDPs to steal and engage in criminal activity.

VI. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The majority of the respondents are males between the ages of 26 and 30, married, and have a secondary school education, according to the results of the respondents' socio-demographic information.

The findings on the rights of Internally Displaced Persons to return to their regular site of settlement revealed that they have the right to return to their customary place of residence, as well as the right to request and receive protection. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have the right to humanitarian aid from national authorities without discrimination, as well as assistance in re-establishing family relationships, health care, education, and economic and social rehabilitation, according to the study.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the essential international standard for the protection of internally displaced persons, are based on and informed by international human rights and humanitarian law, and include numerous requirements for consultation with and participation of internally

displaced persons, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre IDM (2013). Internally displaced people also have the right to request and receive protection and humanitarian aid from national authorities without prejudice, according to IDM. In terms of the consequences of insufficient funds to restore IDPs' original settlement, the findings revealed that the money for rebuilding IDPs' regular home of residence, as well as an inadequate shelter, is insufficient owing to a lack of funds. In addition, the findings revealed that due to a lack of funds, there is insufficient water supply in the usual settlement of IDPs, as well as insufficient schools and hospitals. According to Cernea (2009), socially responsible resettlement is economically justified because the costs of poorly managed programs extend well beyond the directly affected population to the regional economy and the host population in relocated areas. Poorly executed resettlement in situations involving Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) frequently provokes local opposition, heightens political tensions, causes significant project delays, and delays project benefits for all parties involved.

In terms of the effects of insecurity on IDPs returning to their usual residence, the findings revealed that returning IDPs are frequently attacked by insurgents in their original residence and frequently abducted by insurgents. The insurgents and their farm products, according to the study, destroyed the infrastructure built for the IDPs. According to Ajibua (2010), the ongoing outbreak of violent conflicts in the Kaduna metropolis has resulted in significant intra-metropolitan population mobility and relocation to areas perceived to be safer for lives and property. This has a three-fold impact on rental value. First, areas with a net population gain had higher rental values due to increased demand for residential apartments, while areas with a low net loss had lower rental values. Second, in areas where population change is even, there was little or no change in rental patterns.

The findings on the impact of unemployment among IDPs on their return to their original settlement revealed that unemployment among IDPs is a serious concern following their return to the settlement. The findings also revealed that unemployment causes some IDPs to become street beggars, female IDPs to engage in prostitution, and unemployment causes IDPs to engage in theft and other petty criminal activities. Poverty, a lack of employment opportunities, and the presence of idle youth have not resulted in radicalization or terrorist recruitment of IDPs, according to Martin-Rayo (2011). He believes that high-quality education is crucial in reducing the risk of radicalization. Those who have received even a basic education are more likely to view violence negatively and are less susceptible to extremist groups' ideological brainwashing. Compares their situation to that of Somalis who face systemic discrimination in education

(e.g. language barriers, corrupt payments, violence targeting only Somali students). Some of these desperate students openly expressed their desire to join al-Qaeda after they graduated.

VII. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the magnitude and complexity of the factors preventing IDPs from returning to their usual residence in Maiduguri, Borno State, necessitate significant efforts to provide an effective, large-scale, and well-coordinated humanitarian response. Despite the fact that this report focuses on Maiduguri, Borno State, which has the highest number of IDPs, the humanitarian needs caused by the conflict have spread far beyond this state. Many organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), support the government in fulfilling its responsibility to assist and protect internally displaced persons (IDPs) displaced as a result of the conflict. However, meeting humanitarian needs continues to be a major challenge.

The international response to the management of IDPs in Nigeria has largely been insufficient. Unlike Nigeria's government, Cameroon's has entrusted the management of its IDPs to the UNHCR, which also coordinates the efforts of other management agencies. It violates Principle 3(1) of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. However, it's worth noting that this could explain the country's rapid reintegration of IDPs. This is linked to IDP management's direct contact with IDPs rather than through the government or governmental agencies, which does not appear to be the case in Nigeria. When assessing the overall success of IDPs, two basic yardsticks are used. The first is the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and the second is IDP reintegration.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to enhance the management of IDPs in Nigeria:

- The governments of Borno State should enact a local law requiring IDP management agencies at all levels to strictly adhere to the United Nations Guiding Principles on the Protection of the Right to Internal Displacement when relocating to their usual residence.
- The Nigerian government should combat corruption and establish a direct line of communication between management agencies and IDPs. To improve the relocation of IDPs back to their base, government agencies such as NEMA and SEMA should be discouraged and discontinued from acting as intermediaries.
- To raise funds for the management of IDPs, the Borno State government should approach more international organizations for donations and financial assistance. In addition, they should work with more international humanitarian organizations.

- In both countries, the budgetary allocation for displacement should be separated from that for disasters and emergencies, because not all disasters and emergencies result in displacement. There is a chance that more financial attention and commitment will be paid to the plight of IDPs in the countries.
- Financial and bureaucratic contingency plans should be made in advance of a displaced event. Furthermore, due to the sudden nature of displacement, there is a need for simplification in the bureaucratic process involving the release of funds and other resources for the management of IDPs.

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