

# ***THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES***

## **Boko Haram Insurgency, Internally Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Response in Northeast Nigeria**

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### ***Abstract:***

*Boko Haram Islamists, which has run riot for almost a decade in the Northeast stronghold have displaced more than 3 million persons across the Nigeria and have rendered about three-hundred thousand people refugees in the neighbouring countries. 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. This essay interrogates the social, political and economic dynamics associated with the IDPs and humanitarian response in line with the Kampala Convention for the protection and assistance of IDPs. In conclusion, it proffers possible recommendations towards improving and ameliorating the enormous challenges arising from the internal displacement in Nigeria.*

**Keywords:** *Boko Haram, Internal displacement, Humanitarian response, Nigeria*

### **1. Introduction**

Several conflicting relations in the past in which many people were killed and many still rendered refugees and internally displaced persons in Nigeria were informed by the social complexities of the people in the country, defined by ethnic and cultural identities principally such as ethnicity and religion (Lenshie, 2014). The worsening of social security conditions of the people was adduced for such crisis at that time (Ibeanu, 2015). Contemporary worsening social security conditions reflect the future, which Ibeanu (2015:50) pointed to the responsible factor in the radicalization of the people along ethnic and religious fault lines as the reason for population displacement in Nigeria.

Forced displacement has been on the increase worldwide. In Nigeria, particularly since the implementation of the Sharia law in most parts of the Northern Nigeria, considerable violence, rendering many killed and homeless, degenerated into the coming into being the Boko Haram Islamists. Boko Haram Islamists has produced different effects on different people and the social, political and economic affairs of the country. The insurgency carried by the sect in the Northeast account for over 90 percent of the IDPs, with less than 10 percent caused by natural disasters in Nigeria. This situation stemmed from the insurgency carried by the Boko Haram sect that led to the rising number of deaths of innocent citizens, security officials and insurgents in the States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe (Ibeanu, 2015) and rendering others refugees in foreign countries of Cameroun, Chad, and Niger republics.

The social conditions of the IDPs in the various parts of the country, particularly in the Northeast Nigeria have been alarming, running from insecurity to insecurity, which presents a situation of double jeopardy. The security challenges faced by the IDPs in the various camps and out of camps include, among others psychological trauma of loss families, friends and properties, and the challenge associated with the responsibility to protect themselves in their various camps, and, above all, the challenge of humanitarian response in line with the Kampala Convention in the region. It is in this context, this essay interrogates the humanitarian response to IDPs and the social, political and economic dynamics there from in Nigeria.

### **2. Theoretical Framework: Displaced Aggression Theory**

This study adopts the social psychology theory of the displaced aggression. Displaced aggression is a neo-Freudian hypothesis of the frustration-aggression, which became 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 other: (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 provocation 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).

In this context, the refugees and the displaced people in the Northeast Nigeria are people who became victims as a result of their vulnerability due to the absence of the requisite capacity of possessing the monopoly of the use of force to defend themselves. The implication of the displaced aggression by the Boko Haram Islamist has been great. It included the destruction of lives of government institutions and force-men and women, the sacking of many people from their homes and their means of livelihood; the massacre of people based on their belief systems, particularly non-Muslims and moderate Muslims, who do not share their ideological principles, and the crumbling of the economy of the Northeast region. The aim of which is to establish an Islamic caliphate in the region and to return the Northern Nigeria, and, if it is possible overthrow the state to the full practice of Islam. The consequences of the displaced aggression gave rise to over three million people displace internally.

### 3. Insurgency, Internally Displaced Persons, and Humanitarian Response

Insurgency and internal displacement present a composite-intrinsically linked relating to understanding and appreciating the dynamics arising from conflicting relations in different societies requiring a certain humanitarian response. The definitive insights about insurgency and internally displaced persons stem from the cause and effect relations. Although the concept ‘insurgency’ is difficult to define, Scholars and International Organizations have attempted different definitions to situate the concept realistically.

Insurgency manifest differently in terms of nature, character, dynamics and effects it has on the people in different societies. It is largely construed by the conditions warranting its manifestation. However, different definitions point to the basic objectives of an insurgency, which denominate the need to wrestle power from, subvert or displace a legitimate government for the purpose of gaining control of a population or a particular territory, including its resources (O’Neil, 2002). Guide to the Analysis of Insurgency (2012:6) defined insurgency “... a protracted political-military struggle directed toward subverting or displacing the legitimacy of a constituted government or occupying power and completely or partially controlling the resources of a territory through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political organizations.”

Put differently, insurgency involves rebelling or insurrection against a constituted government or an existing authority using civil resistance, and often, it takes the form of a protracted violent conflict in which group sharing the same ideology seek to “... overthrow or fundamentally change the political or social order in a state or region through the use of sustained violence, subversion, social disruption, and political action” (Moore, 2007).

Insurgent movements are internal to the societies where they occur. They are usually led by the people indigenous to the society, who use most often indirect aggression, which makes it difficult for the government to use the legal monopoly of the force to clamp down on the insurrection. Accordingly, the structural explanation for insurgency deemed it that it occurs in poorly developed or inequitable political, social or economic conditions exacerbated by oppressive or corrupt regimes, ethnic factionalism, and lack of natural resources or disparities in their distribution, social stratification, or military occupation (Moore, 2007).

The implication of the insurgency is the covering of a wider scope of low-intensity conflicts that manifest in the form of terrorism, leading to the internal displacement of persons. The internally displaced persons, according to the United Nations Guiding Principles (1998), are:

- Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

The internally displaced persons are a category displaced within a geographical location. Because of the displacement, they suffer several consequences as the means of their livelihood, such as agriculture and trade are dashed out as a result of violent conflicts or disaster, which could be as a result of a consequence of human or natural factor (Ladan, 2006). Therefore, IDPs experiences worsening situation of food insecurity and malnutrition; the effect is more on women and children. These situations among others create the need for a humanitarian response.

Humanitarian response presents an inclusive procedure toward assisting displaced people and displacement of whatever kind that requires humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian assistance comes in different forms, some in kind, cash, logistical and psychological in nature. All of these manifest in the provisions of health facilities, water supply, food and nutrition, education, shelter and protection for the IDPs. The support rendered to IDPs is principally the concern of the State, however, individuals, groups, non-governmental organizations (both national and international) and foreign governments and institutions also support IDPs in various camps through the country’s government suffering the consequences of internal displacement.

### 4. Boko Haram: Context and Complex of IDPs and Humanitarian Challenges

Nigeria with over 180 million populations is a complex country given its diversity in terms of ethnic and religious identities. The complexities of Nigeria stem from the north-south divides, with Islam and Christianity play out the dominance in the northern and

southern parts of the country. The social context of the identity politics along ethnic and religious groupings intra and inter regional brought much doubt on the unity of Nigeria. This started early during and after independence, which degenerated into civil war (1966-1970). Decades after the civil war, Nigeria has continued to remain divided along that line. See map of Nigeria in figure 1.



Figure 1: Map of Nigeria

In the social relations among people, social forces play out eminently, and sometimes, violently when group claims are across purposes. Therefore, there is no gainsaying that Nigeria’s IDPs status in the international comparative scale is in doubt. The number of IDPs in Nigeria has increased considerably since Boko Haram Islamist started violent operation in the Northeast Nigeria in 2009. The records are there that there were 12.5 million IDPs in the 21 sub-Saharan countries and Nigeria have the largest population of IDPs in Africa with over four million population of IDPs, who have been forced out of their homes as a result of violent conflicts. However, the data provided are nonetheless exhaustive. See the detail in figure 1 for the presentation of the variations in the IDPs across countries in Africa.

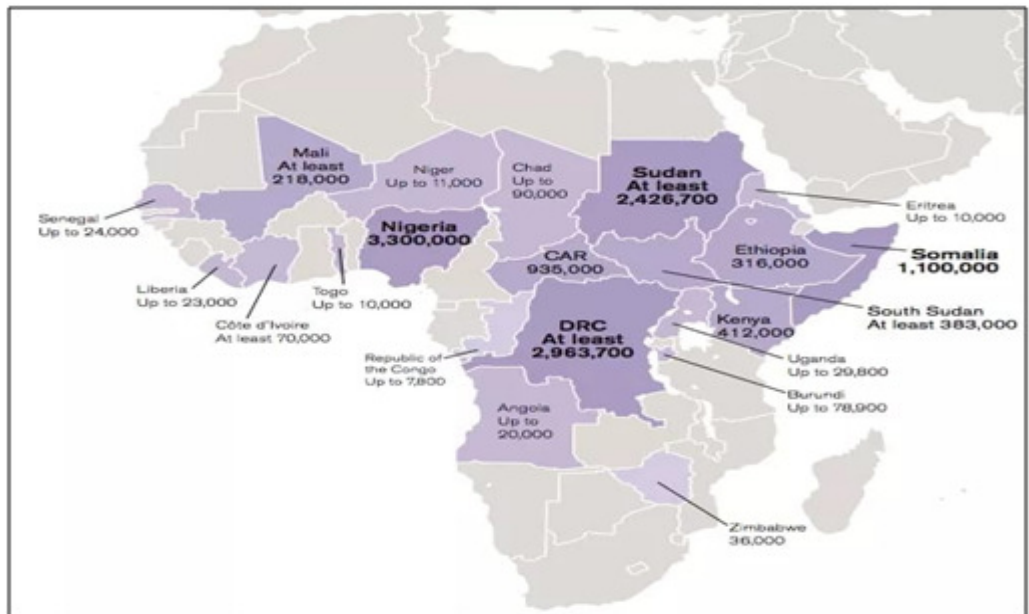


Figure 2: Map of Africa showing IDP's Distribution in Sub-Saharan Africa  
 Source: Global Overview 2014, accessed from <https://www.naij.com/66928.html>, (11 July 2016)

Accordingly, the position of Nigeria as the worst case scenario in Africa also makes it the third worst country in the world ranking of IDP numbers after Syria and Colombia. It is of interest to note that more than two-third of the IDPs in Nigeria is consequent actions of

the insurgency, which represent 91.98 percent with communal clashes representing 7.95 per cent and natural disaster representing 0.06 per cent. Therefore, there are more man-made disasters than natural disasters in Nigeria, which prominently stems from insurgency and communal clashes. The enormity of insurgency in Nigeria has caused serious human challenges. There is none that has led to the death, refugees and indeed, internal displacement like the one caused by the Boko Haram operating in the Northeast in Nigeria.

Taking into consideration the statistic of IDPs in Nigeria and its neighbouring countries, such as Chad, Cameroun, Niger, Togo, and Ghana, it is evident that though the data on IDPs in Nigeria started becoming available in 2009, the numbers of the IDPs outweighs the situation in the other countries identified as at 2014. The situation has not really changed for the better in Nigeria today. The presentation in table 1 and figure 2 points to the reality that Nigeria is a leading country in the IDPs ratio among the selected countries in the comparative analysis.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Grand Total
<b>Chad</b>	10,000	5,795	70,000		500,000	154,555	9,888	750,238
<b>Cameroon</b>	1,000		3,000		30,000	10,000	3,500	47,500
<b>Niger</b>	4,300	5,560	205,355	28,175	540,000	200,961	63,459	1,047,810
<b>Nigeria</b>		140,000	560,000	6,300	6,111,580	117,420	4,614	6,939,914
<b>Togo</b>	2,000		50,000			177		52,177
<b>Ghana</b>	14,292	52,000		49,000		30,646		145,938

Table 1: Statistics of IDPs in Nigeria and its Neighbours (2008 – 2014)

Source: Extract from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-figures> (retrieved 6 July 2016)

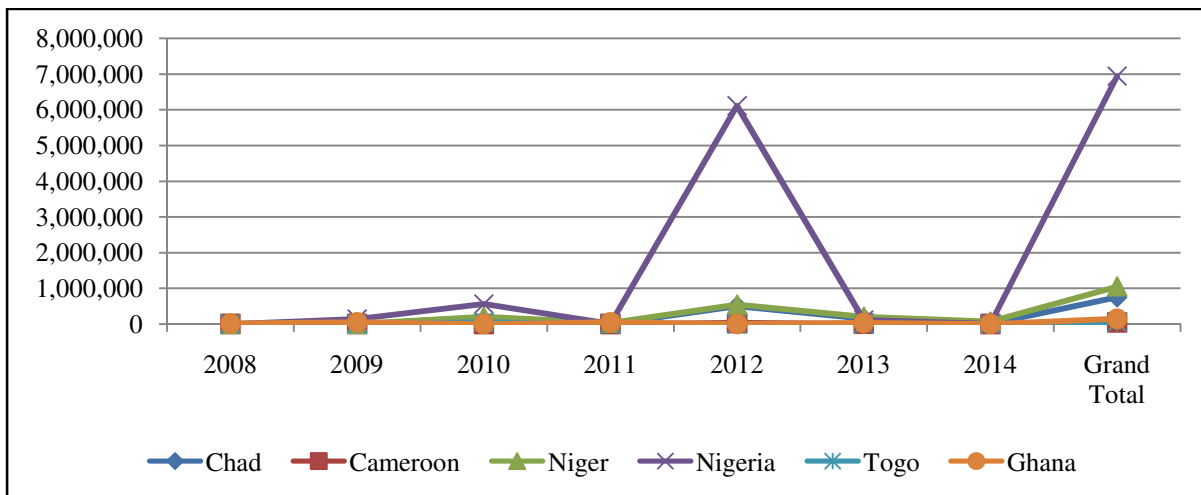


Figure 3: Graphical Statistics of IDPs in Nigeria and its Neighbours (2008 – 2014)

Source: Extract from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-figures> (retrieved 6 July 2016)

Within the period, Boko Haram insurgency started becoming regulars. The effect of the operation of the sect has been deleterious to more than 14.8 million people in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. An estimated population of over 2.2 million people fled their homes and over 7 million people faced a humanitarian crisis requiring the assistance of different nature. In 2015, the majority of the IDPs population arising from the Boko Haram insurgency constituted 79 per cent of the IDPs population in Nigeria. These populations are mainly from Borno (63 per cent), Adamawa (18 per cent) and Yobe (13 per cent). See figure 2 for detail of the Boko Haram area of operation within the Nigeria territory.



Figure 4: Map of Nigeria showing Boko Haram Area of Operations, 2015-2016

Source:

The continuous operation of the Boko Haram insurgents has been informed of the insecurity situation, and more of the counterinsurgency operation activities of the military and paramilitary in the region. Many of the IDPs are in various host communities across the country as the fewer population of about 18 per cent are in the various camps. Those in the camps have suffered deteriorating conditions. In the same manner, IDPs living in various host communities experienced deterioration of resources and their needs have increased drastically. A study conducted on the various IDPs camps in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno States showed glaring evidence of the population distribution. See table 2 for the detail of variations of the IDPs in the various camps in the three states.

Adamawa State				Yobe State				Borno State			
LGA	LGA Base	IDP Case load	% Caseload	LGA	LGA Base	IDP Case load	% Case load	LGA	LGA Base	IDP Case load	% Case load
Madagali	135142	31316		Damaturu	16281	16281		Gwoza	288446	16117	
Michika	155238	5772		Postiskum	11988	11988		Bama	278353	13484	
Mubi North	151515	2152		Fune	4042	4042		Mobbar	116631	2350	
Mubi South	129956	3586		Fika	3659	3659		Dambo	249298	20540	
Gombi	114761	9389		Gujiba	15226	15226		Konduga	190951	35810	
Yola North	196197	5460		Tarmuwa	3540	3540		MMC	4991	4991	
Yola South	199675	5346		Gashua	10172	10172		Kaga	3496	2086	
Fufore	363	363		Geidam	11446	11446		Mafa	3496	3496	
Lamurde	2339	2330						Biu	7040	7040	
								Jere	51720	1864	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1085186</b>	<b>66,826</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>771368</b>	<b>76354</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1199222</b>	<b>106098</b>	<b>11%</b>

Table 2: Population caseload of IDPs in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno States

Source: National Emergency Management Agency, 2014

The Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba State to the number of states occupied by IDPs as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeast Nigeria. In these states there are several IDPs camps, the majority of them were opened during and after the intense deleterious activities of the Boko Haram in the region. The spread of the IDPs in these states is captured in table 3 below, demonstrating the rate of IDP individuals, households and the average household size of the populations of the IDPs in the six states of Northeast zone. See the table 3 in detail.



Current Location	IDP Individual	IDP Households	IDP Average HHs Size
Adamwa	220,159	25,807	8.5
Bauchi	60,555	9,881	6.1
Borno	672,714	76,842	8.8
Gombe	24,655	3,335	7.4
Taraba	74,125	11,599	6.4
Yobe	135,810	21,893	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1188018</b>	<b>149357</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Table 3: IDPs Population of Boko Haram Insurgency by States in Nigeria (2008-2014)

Source: IOM-OIM (2015) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round II Report, February 2015, <http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>.

From the table 3 reflected in figure 4, it is evident that the IDPs are prevalent in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. In the same manner is the distribution of household affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, even though the average household size in each of the states is minimal, but Borno, Adamawa and Gombe States dominates in that order. Next to these states are Taraba, Yobe and Bauchi states. The significance is, as reported in table 2, the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency on the IDPs has been enormous on the aforementioned three states, that is, it indicates the prevalence of Boko Haram activities in the territories. The subsequently identified states were extended and expanded territories of the Boko Haram insurgency and the IDPs territorial occupation.

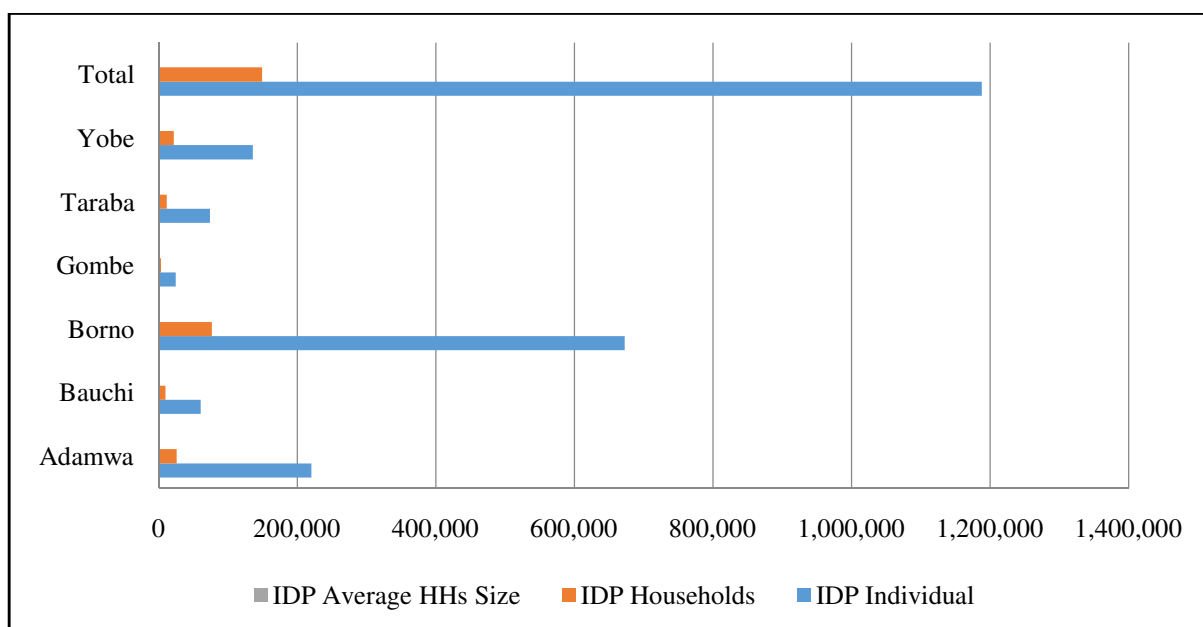


Figure 5: IDPs Current Location, IDP individuals, Household and Average Household Size (2008-2014)

Source: Adopted from IOM-OIM (2015) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round II Report, February 2015, <http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>

However, it is important to state that many of these states the IDPs run to for safety also have serious challenges. For example, Taraba, Bauchi, and Gombe States and other parts of the central Nigeria, such as the Plateau State among others, are also affected by conflicts that have most of the time turned to be violent. The presence of IDPs also compounds the challenge of increased level of competition for resources, such as food, water and emergency shelter.

The absence of these necessities leads to secondary displacement. This situation has serious consequences such as the risk and vulnerability of a continuous circle of displacement and further creates security concerns due to fears of Boko Haram. The complications arising from this dynamic is as a result of the fact that about 87 percent of the IDPs live in the host communities and only 13 percent of them are resident in the camps (DTM, 2015).

It is imperative to state that the majority of the IDPs are women and children located in most camps in the Northeast Nigeria. It is evident that the population of women constitutes 53 percent and 47 percent of the IDPs population are men. More than 56 percent of the population is children and 42 percent are adult. Even though the statistics are not conclusive, they present new cycle of challenges, which are of serious concern for the humanitarian responses coming from both the government, foreign agencies and the non-governmental organisations.

The available records have it that these categories of people are more vulnerable to all kinds of challenges prevalent, particularly among women and children in the various camps. The challenges faced by the IDPs in the various camps have been mutually reinforcing, such that it amount to human rights violation because the government is expected by the Kampala convention to provide better living conditions for the IDPs by supplying them with all the needed facilities required for a good life.

### 5. Fragmented Humanitarian Response and the Challenges of Internally Displaced Persons

Essentially, the government is central to the IDPs management, protection and provision of social, psychological and other material resources in any country. Unfortunately, the majority of countries in Africa faced with the challenges of IDPs do not show much commitment, sometimes for the want of the needed resources to achieve the basic goals as enshrined in the United Nations charter and the Kampala convention on the protection of the IDPs. Many of the countries facing the challenges of displacement of their own people as a result of the insurgency, war or communal conflicts, reveals the manifest consequences of social complex pluralism and relations and there is great difficulty managing such social complexities motivated by extraneous factors that are largely internally construed.

In most circumstances, since no society is entirely free from the consequences of IDPs of any kind, whether human or naturally caused, countries tend to render humanitarian supports in different forms –logistics, relief, financial assistance, and moral support among others – to aid the challenges of the lack of access to water, sanitation, dignity, education and basic education among others. The situation in Nigeria has received huge contributions from the government, wealthy individuals, international community and donor agencies who donated generously towards the resettlement of the IDPs, but the condition of the IDPs did not improve dramatically (Odufowokan, 2016:7).

In fact, much has not been done by the Nigerian government, such that there is noticeable inadequacy relief coming from the government, which means many of the IDPs requiring support could not get it. In this context, there is much reliance on the non-state actors for the purpose of financing and aiding the precarious conditions of the IDPs in the Northeast. The fund donated by the non-governmental organization and individuals towards alleviating the plight of the troubled people has been enormous.

Odufowokan (2016:7) reported that Aliko Dangote and other individuals donated 6.5 million Naira; the World Bank donated the sum of 800 million US dollars, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) donated 248 million US dollars for the rebuilding of the Northeast, out of which 24 million US dollars has been released. United States donated 200 million dollars; Saudi Arabia donated 750 million Naira, and the Australian government donated 9 million Naira respectively. Beside financial supports Nigeria government received to cater for the problems of the IDPs, there has been also material support given either directly to the IDPs or through the government.

The Nigeria-US Embassy on the 30 June 2016 made a press released revealing its support offered in respect of the IDPs in the Northeast through the United State Agency for International Development to the governments of affected people in the Northeast Nigeria. Many were people expected to benefit from the gestures offered by USAID. The Nigeria-US Embassy press released had it that:

- During the month of June, the U.S. government, through its Agency for International Development (USAID), delivered over 160 metric tons of seeds (maize, sorghum, millet, groundnut, and cowpea) to over 6,000 households in Adamawa and Borno states. More than 60,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) in the local government authorities of Madagali, Michika, Gombe, and Fufore of Adamawa, and Kaga of Borno benefitted from this effort. USAID collaborated with the Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture, the American University of Nigeria's Adamawa Peace Initiative, and the Borno state government to ensure the distribution occurred ahead of this year's planting season.

The assistance offered by international agencies, local and international donor groups and organizations, individuals and the government across the world to Boko Haram victims, particularly IDPs in the Northeast Nigeria is not only limited to the USAID. United Nations International Children Fund has also been assisting greatly in the Northeast Nigeria. The assistance by the UNICEF has been through the provision of finances to tackle challenges such as poor nutritional condition, health, WASH, child protection, education and sector coordination for the betterment of the IDPs conditions. Table 4 presents the sectoral requirements and much has been financed and the gap recorded in 2015.

Sector	Total 2015 Requirements (HAC)	Funding required for assistance conflict-affected population (180 day plans)	Funding available (HAC)	Funding Gap (2015)	
				USD	% Unfunded
Nutrition	6,100,000	2,275,924	7,504,495	-1,404,495	123%
Health	4,000,000	4,126,098	2,179,440	1,820,560	46%
WASH	3,900,000	4,959,515	2,353,600	1,546,400	40%
Child Protection	3,810,000	3,644,743	1,844,077	1,965,923	52%
Education	7,500,000	3,901,942	886,291	6,613,709	88%
Sector Coordination	1,200,000	209,857	-	-	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,510,000</b>	<b>19,118,079</b>	<b>14,767,903</b>	<b>11,742,097</b>	<b>44%</b>

Figure 6: USAID-Nigeria co-funding requirement for IDPs

Source: UNICEF: Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Report, Situation in Numbers (IOM, Oct 2015), p. 8.

Although the funding capacity of the UNICEF for Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) within this period have not met their expectation to handle enormous challenges suffered by the IDPs camps, but the support has been worthwhile and commendable. Within this period, health facilities were improved, education ratio also increased, parent-children crisis was also mediated, and the effort toward the supply of safe water through the construction of bore-holes among others was enhanced (UNICEF, 1 November 2015).

Also, the role of the government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Presidential Committee on Northeast Initiative (PCNI) has been great. The PCNI redeemed 23 billion Naira from the sum of 55.92 billion Naira pledged by donor in 2014 for the safe School initiative. They also appropriated one billion Naira counterparts funding for the same purpose in the 2016 Appropriation Act. The sum of five billion was appropriated in the 2015 supplementary budget for the Northeast. Notwithstanding, the sum of 12 billion Naira was appropriated in the 2016 Appropriations Act as Federal Initiative for the Northeast region (Odufowokan, 2016). Nigeria also received assistance from many countries across the world. See figure 6 in detail.

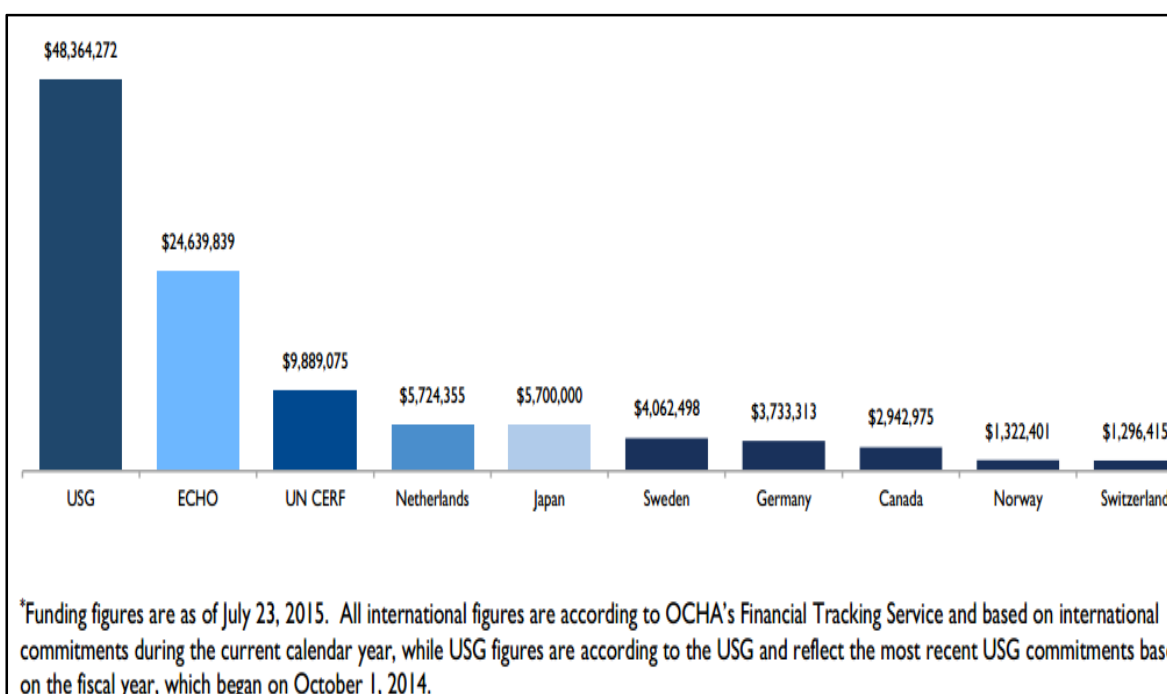


Figure 7: Humanitarian Funding in Nigeria as at 23 July 2015

Source: USAID (2015) Nigeria - Complex Emergency, Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year, 23 July.

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>



The support is not only limited to the above. Recently, Japanese government assisted Nigeria with 4.5 million US dollars, an equivalent to the sum of 1.4 billion Naira for the purpose of responding to the needs of the IDPs in the Northeast zone (Vanguard Newspaper, 2016). In the same manner, the United Nations fund released 13 million US dollars for the upkeep of the IDPs in the Northeast (Enejeta, 2016). The Senate approved the sum of the 10 billion Naira for the resettlement of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, which was also accompanied by the United States assistance with the sum of 8.7 billion Naira to support the IDPs in the zone (Premium Time, 2015).

Also, the media, particularly the Daily Trust have contributed financially to supporting the plights of the IDPs in the Northeast Nigeria. Daily Trust raised 230 million Naira for the funding of the welfare of the IDPs in the region (Daily Trust, 2016). These supports coming to the Nigerian government or the state governments where the IDPs are, and sometimes, to the IDPs directly are fragmented humanitarian response because there is no financial or resource pool meant to respond to the problems of the IDPs in Nigeria.

Despite the fragmented assistance coming to Nigeria as a result of the IDPs of the Boko Haram insurgency, it appears much has not been recorded in terms of improving the condition of the IDPs or resettling them. The reason for this situation is the preponderance of corruption in the process of management of financial and other related resources meant for IDPs in the Northeast Nigeria. The situations in the various camps accommodating the IDPs in the region are still facing enormous challenges of basic needs of food, shelter and clothing; water, sanitation, and hygiene as well as the safety and security challenges of their lives and families. The enrolment of IDPs children in schools has not improved because of the challenges associated with the financing of their schooling. The same challenge is also applicable to the deplorable health condition of the IDPs, which include among others their vulnerability to cholera, contagious diseases and sexually transmitted diseases due to absence of health governance (Lancelot, 2013; NEMA, 2015).

The deplorable conditions of the IDPs in the Northeast are attributed to the alleged diversion of donor funds (Odufowokan, 2016). It is in this context that the National Assembly, particularly the House of Representatives decided to probe the diversion of donor funds for the rehabilitation of the victims of Boko Haram in the Northeast Nigeria. This is because the IDPs are disenchanted with the manner of how the responses are managed and particularly, the unrealistic information about their situations. They would rather wish the donors – the foreign governments; agencies and individuals, should render direct assistance to them instead of going through the Nigerian government to reach them.

## 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The IDPs and the humanitarian response they are receiving are consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeast Nigeria. It is evident that the Boko Haram insurgency has incapacitated many people, who have lost their loved ones, whom many have become refugees in the neighbouring countries of Chad, Niger and the Cameroun; and still, many people are internally displaced. The effects of the Boko Haram insurgency are great and defy explanations. It is not in doubt that the Nigerian government in its efforts to tackle the challenges faced by the IDPs in the Northeast as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency has received support from foreign governments, agencies and individuals, both national and international.

However, the humanitarian supports have not merged the enormous challenges the IDPs are facing which, among others, include inadequate food, shelter, sanitation, water, healthcare facility. There are still the challenges of insecurity, inadequate protection and educational needs. One major issue bedeviling the progress of curbing the situation is primarily corruption associated with the distribution and management of the humanitarian funding to the Nigerian government, and above all, the government's inability to implement the Kampala convention on the IDPs through the legal, logistical and resources pool framework account for the poor humanitarian condition of the IDPs in the Northeast Nigeria. The solution to the situation lies with structural remediation that comprehends:

- The making of legislations which will enhance the domestication of the African Union's convention, famously known as the Kampala convention, for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, which Nigeria ratified among other countries in 2009.
- The development of a comprehensive action plan and its implantation to engage in early warning responses to the challenges of the IDPs, particularly women and children, which include among others the need to provide for their welfare and other human needs.
- The provision of financial pool and the construction of housing estates in strategic locations in each of the states as precautionary measures to mitigate the plights of the IDPs.
- To strengthen and equip the NEMA and SEMA to be effective in responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters, particularly the IDPs challenges as they unfold regularly.
- The rights and privileges due to the IDPs must also be guaranteed, and this can be achieved through respecting, protecting and promoting their rights and privileges through the inclusiveness of government decisions and actions.
- The institutions of war against corruption must be strengthened, such that they should not be used to hunt political enemies, but to perform their function in a manner independent of the government interference.

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