

**THE NIGERIAN STATE AND MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY, ABUJA.**

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for Masters of Science degree. All quotations are indicated and sources of information specifically acknowledged by means of references.

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CERTIFICATION

The dissertation titled The Nigerian State and Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja meets the regulations governing the award of M.Sc. (Hons) Degree in Political Science (Political Economy and Development Studies), of the School of Postgraduate Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty, my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ for providing me the wherewithal to carry out this study. It is also dedicated to the memory of my late guardian, CSP Kanoso Jidauna (rtd).

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John, Agbo Michael
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ABSTRACT

Previous efforts by the State in managing Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria do not seem to have yielded the desired results, given reports of absence of basic essentials of life like food, shelter, potable water, medical services and security including rising cases of violence and rape among others perpetrated against IDPs. Thus, this study was prompted by the desire to examine the effectiveness of measures put in place by the State to manage the IDPs camps in Durumi and Kuchingoro and see how these have impacted on security in the FCT, Abuja. Human Security Approach and State Fragility Theory were used as a guide to the study, while data thereto were drawn from interviews and questionnaire administration and also from secondary sources. Findings had it that the role of the State in management of the camps is grossly flawed and inadequate. Equally disturbing was the finding that officers saddled with the responsibility of managing resources of the camps mismanaged same. Above all, this had negative effect on security in the FCT. Accordingly, it is recommended that Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) be encouraged to play more active roles in ministering to the basic needs of IDPs in the area, while there should be effective training of staff of agencies engaged in the management of IDPs. Moreover, it is further suggested that appropriate sanctions be invoked and applied against those found to have diverted resources meant for the IDPs.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Displacement in Nigeria as in other parts of the world is manifold and complex. Quite apart from natural disasters that have displaced people now and then or development-induced displacement, in most cases, the root causes of displacement are those that have relation to armed conflict or situations of violence. The report, "Global Overview (2014) of people internally displaced by conflict and violence" by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) state that "the number of internally displaced persons in Nigeria is approximately a third of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa and 10 per cent of IDPs in the world". While the IDMC and NRC report notes that "displacement is caused by series of interrelated factors, it highlights violence, flood and storms as the main causes of displacement in Nigeria" (IDMC, NRC 2014).

"Multiple/complex causes trigger displacement, providing significant challenges to governments and humanitarians on the ground" says Zamudio, Director of IDMC (Global Overview 2014). Some of the causes range from flooding, inter-communal clashes to violence etc. Zamudio (2014) further says, "Violence, abuses, and forced evictions all add to the conflict-mix in many of these situations, while in places such as Nigeria we see how challenging life becomes for those already displaced by conflict when they are further struck down by severe floods and storms." This, he says bearing in mind the flood incidence of 2012, where communities ravaged by flood went through untold hardships. Also, according to allafrica.com, victims of flooding caused by heavy rainfall across the country in 2012, were yet to be provided with permanent place of abode. "Flooding in

that year alone displaced over two million people” according to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA, 2013).

This study shall mainly focus on how the State has managed displacement precipitated by violence occasioned by Boko Haram terrorism in the North Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe and its implications for security in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). This is so because, according to Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala Polls (NOI POLLS, 2015), “terrorist activities of the Islamic group (Boko Haram) are the leading causes of displacement of persons in Nigeria”. The firm said in Abuja that the polling, which was conducted in partnership with Social Welfare Network Initiative and Africare (2015) has shown that terrorist attacks accounted for 77.1 per cent of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the North-Eastern part of the country. According to the firm, other causes of IDPS were natural disaster and other reasons (0.5 percent), communal/ethnic and religious conflicts (22.4 percent) among others (Daily Independent online, 2015).

Terrorism, can be said to be the biggest threat to global peace and stability in recent times. Since the dawn of this millennium, the incidence of terrorism has been on a steady rise worldwide. This trend, however, has since changed as brilliantly observed by Awake (2006). “Just few years ago, terrorism seemed to be restricted to a few isolated places, such as Northern Ireland, the Basque Country in Northern Spain, and some areas of the Middle East. Now, especially since September 11, 2001, with the destruction of the Twin Towers in New York, it has mushroomed into a worldwide phenomenon” (globaljournal.org).

Indeed, the worldwide manifestation of terrorism has been evident in Africa, especially in Nigeria. With particular reference to Nigeria, the phenomenon has found expression in the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency (2001-2015). Since its advent, the sectarian

insurgency has wrecked immense havoc on the country, especially by "using explosives and firearms with gruesome, fatal consequences" (globaljournal.org). A critical corollary of this violence is dire humanitarian crisis that threatens human security in Nigeria (globaljournal.org).

The humanitarian crisis that has accompanied the terrorist activities of Boko Haram is the increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, especially in the North-Eastern part of the country. The growing rate of Internally Displaced Persons which is solely due to the destruction of their homes and livelihood by Boko Haram has dire humanitarian consequences on the people so displaced. Since the end of the Cold War, most conflicts have become internal, bringing with them, considerable incidence of destruction of lives and properties and displacement of persons.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are individuals or groups of people who have been forced to flee their homes to escape armed conflicts, generalised violence, human rights abuses, natural or man-made disasters, but have not crossed an international border. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2000). The condition of IDPs has gone widely unaddressed by the world super powers, because primary responsibility for their wellbeing needs lie with their own government (Nowrojee, 1998).

According to Sorenson (1998), Displacement generally implies a disruption of social services and social relations. It results in loss or destruction of livelihoods together with a broader erosion of a person's social identity. When people lose their homes, they do not only grieve for the loss of material possessions and separation from friends, they also "suffer a partial loss of identity, an identity that is embedded in land, in nature, in social relations and actions, and in cosmological framework". Ultimately, this impacts negatively on a country's security.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA, 2014), not less than six million (6,000,000) persons in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States were affected by the activities of Boko Haram. The widespread attacks on the people by Boko Haram is responsible for creating a large number of IDPs and refugees, a figure that kept increasing every day. According to UNOCHA (2014), almost 1.5 million persons of which 70% of them are children and women in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states have fled their livelihood since the beginning of 2013. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) puts the number of IDPs in Nigeria as at May, 2015 at 1,075,300 million (IDMC, 2015) with a good number of them not staying in IDPs camps but with families and friends. The disturbing angle in this crisis is that most of the victims are women and children who are the most vulnerable in the society.

Cognisant of how mismanagement of the IDPs camps in Abuja could negatively affect individuals and the security of the FCT such as, prostitution, robbery, drunkenness and or drug addiction as well as outbreak of epidemics, disruption of educational and agricultural activities among others, various governments and non-governmental organisations have put in place some measures to enable the displaced persons settle comfortably in their camps and to effectively manage their stay in camps. Some of these measures include, the identification of the camps, provision of shelter in the form of tents, intensification of security in and around the camps, provision of foods and other means of livelihood to the displaced persons, provision of medicines and other medical supplies to the IDPs, provision of make shift schools for the children and youths in the camps among others.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The violence in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria especially in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, has brought considerable dislocation to lives and destruction of properties.

These events started some years ago and are still ongoing, the fall-outs of these are that, many of the victims are unable to overcome the trauma and rebuild their sources of livelihood which ultimately led to their displacement and subsequent movement to the FCT. This therefore led to the setting up of camps in the FCT (Abuja) and other parts of Nigeria and the provision of relief and succour to the displaced by the Government and Non-Governmental organisations alike.

The desire to provide succour and improve the living condition of the IDPs in Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory in particular has been the preoccupation of the State in Nigeria, hence the introduction of several initiatives such as the provision of security, food and water supply, medical services etc.

Regrettably, several years thereafter, the lives of the IDPs in Durumi and Kuchingoro camps do not seem to have improved reasonably, going by reports. The displaced persons in Abuja IDPs camps suffer immense problems such as the worrisome sight of victims and their resultant dehumanising outcome (UNHCR, NHRC, FEMA, 2015). Thus, the mismanagement of the camps has negative effects on the psyche of the inmates in those camps. Diseases have also thrived in those camps (Premium Times online, 2016). Other issues that came out of this unfortunate development include the breakdown of law and order, increasing trends of lawlessness, drug abuse, prostitutions and robberies; etc. (Vanguard Online, 2016), this impact negatively on security in the FCT because an idle mind will definitely be involved in some vices. According to Mooney (2005), majority of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa, are women and children who constitute about 80% of the displaced populations and are widely recognised as the most vulnerable. These Internally Displaced Persons are usually stripped of the protection of their homes, family structures, and often their government, women and children are made particularly

vulnerable. These trends painted by Mooney is particularly true about the displaced population of the Abuja IDPs camps.

Furthermore, the presence of IDPs in communities, put a stress on social amenities in communities where they seek refuge from, thereby causing various social problems like drug abuse, child abuse, prostitution and unemployment and in some cases results to violent confrontations with host communities, thereby impacting on the security of the FCT. Because, criminal elements from host communities infiltrate camps to struggle over relief materials during distribution. Hence, violence might break out threatening FCT security (UNHCR, NHRC, FEMA, 2015).

Internally displaced persons will one day want to go back to their place of origin, comfort and livelihood. Hence, the need to resettle them and ensure adequate security of their lives and properties going forward. A major factor to the IDPs want of return is the fact that the displacement has cut them off from their means of livelihood and survival which is farming and which they cannot engage in effectively in Abuja. As a matter of fact, owing to the deplorable conditions of the IDPs in the Durumi and Kuchingoro camps, many of them have resorted to doing menial jobs in and around the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. This has led some of them to losing their lives as a result. For instance, on the 19th January, 2016 one of the displaced persons (Benjamin) from the Durumi IDPs camp was killed by armed robbers and his motorcycle taken away when he was going about his lawful duty as an Okada rider around Area one Durumi camp, Abuja (Linda Ikeji blog, 2016). This and many other reasons have placed the lives of the displaced persons in danger thereby, could serve as a threat to the security of the FCT. This could arise as a result of possible reprisals from the IDPs over the death of one of their own or might feel aggrieved for not being protected enough by the State.

In light of the problem highlighted above, this study will follow from Obikaeze and Onouha (2016) whose study focused mainly on the effective management of Internally Displaced Persons and their possible rehabilitation and resettlement to examine the effectiveness of the measures put in place by the State/Government for the IDPs and how the management/mismanagement of the Durumi and Kuchingoro camps impacts on security of the FCT, Abuja.

1.3 Research Questions

From the problem above, this study will pose the following research questions:

- i. Is there a relationship between mismanagement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Abuja internally displaced person's camps and the rise of insecurity in the FCT?
- ii. Is there a relationship between the nature of the measures put in place by the State to improve the lives of the Displaced Persons in Durumi and Kuchingoro IDPs camps and the level of insecurity of the FCT?
- iii. Is there a relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camps and the level of security of the FCT?
- iv. How has mismanagement of the IDPs impacted on the security of the IDPs camped in the FCT?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of measures put in place by the State to manage Internally Displaced Persons camps in Abuja and see how this has impacted on national and individual security. However, the specific objectives are:

- i. To examine the relationship between the mismanagement of IDPs and the rise of insecurity in the FCT.

- ii. To assess the measures put in place by the State to improve the living conditions of Displaced Persons in Durumi and Kuchingoro IDPs camps and its relationship with the level of insecurity in the FCT.
- iii. To identify and discuss the relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camp and the level of security in the FCT.
- iv. To examine the human security concerns of the IDPs created by mismanagement of the IDPs in the FCT.

1.5 Research Propositions

- i. There is a relationship between mismanagement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps and the rise of insecurity in the FCT.
- ii. There is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camps and the level of security in the FCT.
- iii. There is no relationship between the nature of the measures put in place by the State to improve the lives of the IDPs and the level of insecurity in the FCT.
- iv. Mismanagement of the IDPs can impact on the security of the IDPs camped in the FCT.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research would add to existing literature and stimulate further research on the subject matter. Emele (2005) in his study on "The problem of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria" submitted to the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS) Kuru, highlighted the problems facing IDPs in Nigeria as a result of the several ethno-religious crises in Nigeria and stated that the presence of several IDPs camp in Nigeria is a threat to national security. However, it failed to state how the IDPs can be mobilised to demand appropriate treatment in camp and how to effectively manage IDPs camps. There is also the dearth of literature(s) on the management of displaced persons in Nigeria; so

this work intends to fill that gap and stimulate further research on the subject matter. The study also addresses the interconnectedness between management of displaced persons and security.

This research is significant, because it's going to be of primary benefit to researchers in the future for further studies, the Government of Nigeria, especially policy makers and administrators responsible for IDPs, The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) such as the Red Cross. It would also be of benefit to State and Local Governments.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is concerned with the investigation and evaluation of management of internal displacement, particularly the management of the Abuja Internally Displaced Persons camps (Durumi and Kuchingoro) and how it impacts on the security of the FCT (2008 - 2015

Internal Displacement has many dimensions such as resettlement, re-integration and so on and many causes such as flooding, communal and religious crises, etc. But, this study addresses only displacement precipitated by the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe from 2008 - 2015. This is because, most of the displacement in the States affected happened around the period stated above. It is also concerned with how management/mismanagement of the displaced population could impact on security of the FCT.

1.8 Organisation of Chapters

This research will be divided into Five (5) chapters as follow:

Chapter One - This is an introductory chapter of the research. It deals with the background to the study which is the basis of the situation that led to the incidence of displacement in Nigeria. The chapter also contains statement of the research problem, research questions, objectives of the study, scope, significance of the study, and finally, organisation of chapters of the study.

Chapter Two - This chapter deals with the literature review and theoretical framework that guided the study. The existing gap in the literature was also identified.

Chapter Three - This chapter explores the methodology adopted to generating data for this study.

Chapter Four - Chapter four presented data collected from the field through the administration of questionnaire and interview including the secondary sources and discusses findings thereof.

Chapter Five - This chapter summarises, draws conclusion and recommendations for finding lasting solutions to the problems of managing Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria and FCT in particular. It also contains limitation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Concept of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Jandi (1996) cited in Fwa (2007) defines an IDP as "a person who, had he/she managed to cross an international boundary, would have fallen within the definition of a refugee of concern to the UNHCR". This definition is not lucid to the extent that it assumes that the reader already knows the definition of a refugee. However, he suggests that the crossing of an international boundary marks the distinction between a refugee and an IDP. Perhaps, it is along the same thinking that Hickel (2001) asserts that an "IDP is a person who has been obliged to move within the borders of his or her own country, because of an armed conflict or internal unrest". This definition assumes that the right of a displaced person to move within his country's borders are guaranteed. It also suggests that displacement is brought about by one of only two factors, namely; armed conflict and internal unrest. Hence, it is not deemed comprehensive because displacement is not only limited to the two factors he cited as it could be occasioned by natural or manmade causes. This explains our reference to a more encompassing definition, hence our association with Deng (1998) who defines IDPs as set out in the Analytical Report of the UN Secretary-General on IDPs in 1992:3 to be:

Persons who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who are within the territory of their own country.

This definition addresses two salient elements of forced movement and not leaving ones country. It also identifies a numerical qualification for a group to be granted IDP status. The provision "large numbers" places a restriction on interpretation even when a small

group deserves attention as the displaced. But even this working definition seems narrow, because restricting the displaced persons to those coerced to leave their homes ‘suddenly and unexpectedly in large numbers’ did not capture all about displacement. For example, the Muslims in Bosnia did not just leave their homes in Banja Luka area, they were forced out. In Myanmar, during the military rule, in Iraq during the dictatorship of Saddam and during the dictatorship of Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia, many people were compulsorily forced out or displaced from their homes, at times with considerable advanced notice (Korn, 1998). The above definition would cover none of these. In a bid to fashion out a working definition, The Nigeria’s Draft Policy on IDPs (2003:4) gives an attempt, and defines IDPs as:

Individuals or groups of people who are still in any part of Nigerian territory, but forced out of their homes or Natural places of habitat or homes by communal violence, fear or threat to their lives and members of their families due to their political or religious beliefs, general insecurity or human rights abuses, or communal boundary disputes, natural calamities such as flood, erosion, earthquake, desertification, fire outbreak, and people of Nigerian citizenship who are displaced in other countries, hereby referred to as returnees.

This definition addresses the issue of involuntary or forced migration, the human right dimension and natural causes. However, in a bid to appear comprehensive, it places too much emphasis on causes motivated by communal considerations. Also, by seeking to be very exact on the causes of displacement, the definition compromises elasticity, which may be helpful in the event of future unforeseen circumstances. The inclusion in the definition of the phrase “members of their families”, appears unnecessary, in consideration of the fact that the definition of family in Nigeria is too elastic to be explicit.

The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (2000a) reproduces the UN Guiding Principles (1998:5) which defines IDPs as:

Persons or groups 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.

This definition caters for people coerced out in addition to people who leave. It also covers disasters that are made by man and those that are natural. The adoption of the word “particular” suggests that the definition is elastic to accommodate serious future unforeseen occurrences of displacement. With the phrases, “armed conflict” and “generalized violence”, the definition captures the subject of coercion in comprehensive, but lucid terms. It further addresses fears of human rights violations and lack of protection by national governments inherent in the fact that affected persons are still within their home countries. By denoting “internally displaced persons”, the definition seeks to target individuals. At the same time, by speaking of “groups of persons”, it ostensibly recognises that displacement also has group dynamics.

However, Ibeanu (2000) "sees a contradiction in defining IDPs (individuals) as groups of persons and also asserts that this is predicated on political considerations to separate refugees from "other displaced groups". He also sees the definition as problematic in the African context, since borders inherited from colonialism continue to be seriously contested. Of further contention is the inherent assumption that states can and/or are willing to assist and protect the displaced on the basis of the paradox that being highly implicated in displacements, they are given the responsibility to protect their own citizens.

The above-stated contention is noted, but it is argued that the essential basis of nationhood is sovereignty, which includes the delineation of boundaries. Any arrangement on the international platform that does not recognise this fact has potentials for encouraging

chaos. It will therefore be wrong to devise an arrangement that unilaterally allows foreign nations or bodies unhindered access to a country's citizens without recourse to the government. In consideration of the foregoing, the definition of IDPs in the UN Guiding Principles (1998) is adopted for this study.

Consequent upon all of the above, it is argued that the critical components in defining IDPs revolve around coercion as an inducement of displacement; human rights considerations and the propriety of assuring protection of the affected by their national governments. Having discussed the concept of internal displacement, it will be of interest to look at the global population of IDPs.

2.1.1 Global Population of Internally Displaced Persons

The global population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to conflicts and violence according to the Norwegian Refugees Council Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (May 2015) published that 38 million people around the world had been forced to flee their homes by armed conflicts and generalised violence, and were living in displacement within the borders of their own countries (IDMC, 2015).

There are so many figures out there as to the number of IDPs in the world. Some of the figures are already outdated and some are very conflicting. Cohen (2001) therefore, asserts that the mix up in numbers stems from the fact that IDPs are not counted individually and are often inaccessible to outsiders. Governments and insurgent groups, moreover, often understate the numbers in order to deny the magnitude of the problem or increase the numbers in a bid to secure more humanitarian aid (www.brookings.edu).

As regards the trend in IDPs population, the Norwegian Refugees Council (2015) stresses that while the total number of intra-state conflicts has gone down over the past years, the number of IDPs has remained largely stable. It contends that one of the possible

explanations for this trend could be that intensity of conflicts is increasing. However, Schmeidl (1998) argues that "nonetheless, it has become clear that the number of IDPs are far greater than those of refugees and that there has been an upward trend in IDPs totals since the 1980s".

From the foregoing, there are obvious disparities in accounts of the number of IDPs worldwide. The difference in the numbers shows the lack of reliable information. In succession, these unreliabilities could weaken the efforts of the global aid community to persuade for changes in the legal framework affecting IDPs and also in the help they intend to get. Having addressed the issue of the global population of IDPs, we shall now examine/discuss the causes of displacement.

2.1.2 Causes of Displacement

Displacement arises from so many factors, notable among them is displacement arising from natural disasters such as flood, storm etc. Other causes of displacement are ethnic conflict and religious considerations. This study will mainly discuss conflict-induced displacement precipitated by the Boko Haram insurgency in the North Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

Majority of the causes of displacement are caused by man. That means other causes such as natural disasters contribute less to the increasing number of IDPs. Therefore, attempts at tackling the problems of IDPs must be taken with a very high sense of responsibility.

A review of the works of a number of author's shows some astonishing patterns related to displacements. Moore and Shellman (2000) conducted elaborate findings on coerced migration and established the following general patterns:

- a. Local violence and neighbourhood violence has an effect on forced migration, but has different effects than a uniform effect. For example, whereas war on the

territory of the country of potential origin substantially increases the likelihood that a country produces more IDPs than refugees, genocide has a positive influence on the likelihood of a country producing more refugees than IDPs. Civil war has a positive influence on both, relative to a country that produces neither, but a substantially stronger impact on the likelihood of producing more IDPs than refugees.

- b. The extent to which government institutions are democratic positively influences IDP production and negatively influences refugee production.
- c. Neighbourhood effects do not have a systematic impact on the likelihood of producing more IDPs than refugees relative to countries that produce no forced migrants.
- d. Econo-political neighbourhood variables (size of the economy and democratic institutions) increase the likelihood of producing more refugees than IDPs, and a violence variable (genocide) decreases that likelihood.

Moore and Shellman's analyses centre on what could be the cause of displacement and refugees. They said, civil wars are some of the main causes of internal displacement. Their analyses prove that instead of these causes adding to the incidence of refugees, they add more to the incidence of internal displacement. Ibeanu (2009) argues that in Africa, those countries in which state making have been particularly problematic in recent times also account for most of the continent's IDPs. This explanation is particularly true in the case of Nigeria, because since the dawn of democratic regimes, government have had problems maintaining stability of the polity. Hence, the eventual emergence of Boko Haram and its violence which hitherto led to internal displacement from the North Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

2.1.3 Plight of Internally Displaced Persons

The plight of internally displaced persons all over the globe has enjoyed comments from various scholars. Deng (2003) posits that as a result of the coerced displacement, IDPs are often refused safety and dignity and are divested of the goodies of life including education, resources, medicine, food and shelter. He further posits that even though, communities in which the causes of displacement exist are also affected. The people who are forced from their homes have been proved to be more vulnerable. Ibeanu (2000) bemoans that the IDPs are contradictorily supposed to be taken care of by the government, despite the fact that their predicament was caused by the same government. Cohen (2001) contends that surveys have found that mortality rates among IDPs is as much as 60% higher than non-displaced persons in the same country. In fact, "the highest mortality rates ever recorded during humanitarian emergencies and some of the highest malnutrition emergencies involve IDPs".

Governments at all levels have not fully resolved meeting the needs of IDPs in line with the International Guiding Principles. One of the principles states that IDPs have the rights to live in dignity. But, have not been met and ensured in most of the camps in Nigeria. IDPs live in fear even in camps due to attacks in some camps (bomb blast in Yola and Dikwa camps). Kishyor (2015) posits that, attacks in IDPs camp have made the IDPs especially women and children to lose their dignity. Kolawole (2016) posits that "as human beings, we should be free to live our lives devoid of hunger, violence, oppression and injustice". "But how realistic is this in the face of tribulation and absence of basic needs in many of Nigeria's IDPs camps"? He made this submission in the face of inadequate feeding in most camps in Nigeria. The Abuja IDPs camps also suffer from malnutrition and lack of proper feeding. Both adults and children have not been properly fed and the issue of hunger is prevalent in virtually all camps, this has accounted for the

reported cases of malnutrition in most camps especially in Bama, Borno State (UNESCO, NEMA, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), 2016). This trend if not taken care of will lead to other negative tendencies by IDPs which will invariably affect national Security. The government/State has a role to put in place a mechanism that will uphold the dignity and sanctity of IDPs, but the quality of their feeding is terrible at least in most of the camps (United Nations, 2015b).

There is also the issue of education for the displaced children and youths. The government needs to give this an utmost priority, because the situation is alarming. A situation where the supposed classrooms are turned into IDPs camps calls for urgent attention as Genyi (2016) rightly captures the situation where she says “classrooms become bedrooms” referring to the situation where classrooms have been made to house IDPs. In a report carried out by UNESCO, (2014) and Kishyor, (2015), they opine that most of the children displaced have had their formal education truncated. This is as a result of fleeing their ancestral homes and schools and in most cases, their schools were destroyed by the insurgents.

There is also the problem of shelter in the IDPs camps. The most common types of shelter are schools, government buildings and in most cases make-shift tents are erected to accommodate the IDPs. To confirm this challenge of accommodation, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), (2015:18) reports that:

The truth about the accommodation situation with the IDPs in Nigeria is that they live in impoverished setting. With the weather condition in most of the camp sites, victims may be exposed to diseases and other health challenges. With the not too-good situation in some school buildings, many victims of displacement prefer other government buildings where they are available. This is also not a good alternative because they are overcrowded.

Water is in short supply, especially the Kuchingoro camp in Abuja where inmates make use of nearby stream for bathing and other usages. Electricity is almost non-existent in most camps in Nigeria. NEMA (2015) reports that majority of the IDPs camps do not have adequate lighting. Adequate toilets facilities are lacking in most camps, thereby leaving inmates to use the available bushes to defecate, thereby imperilling the sanitation and health of the IDPs.

2.1.4 Concept of Security and National Security

Security is of vital importance and the term is frequently used to help raise consciousness of the importance of particular issues, which are in the minds of the population (Buzan 1991). However, many scholars are of the view that security is an essentially contested concept, a concept on which no consensus exists (Gailie, 1956, Buzan 1983). But, William (2008) is of the opinion that the conceptual vagueness makes it difficult to find a common ground. But, most scholars share some common features in their definitions in that they see security as some form of threat to cherished values, especially those threats that endanger a particular referent objects of survival in the near future. Accordingly, Art (1993) opines that concern for survival entails a preoccupation with security.

According to Wolfers (1962), there are two components that must exist for security to be achieved. These are absence of threats to acquired values, and the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. This definition explains a little, the situation in our IDPS camps where the inmates leave in constant fear of confrontation whenever there are relief materials to be shared.

Since the end of the cold war, security focus has shifted away from a state-centred to a more human-centred approach. The concept of human security is in the front burner of most academic discourse since the widening of the concept of security. According to Paris

(2001), human security moves the focus away from states towards individuals. It emphasises human right, safety from violence and sustainable development. The concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly. As security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interests in foreign policy. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1994, this definition has been related more to nation-states than people. It relates to the people when security symbolises protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict political repression and environmental hazards. This concept includes within the questions to be considered: economy, food, sanity, politics, environment and people's individual protection, as well as the communities in which this people live.

Going by the UNDP definition therefore, one will rightly posit that the IDPs in their camps in the FCT are not secured. Because, one cannot conveniently say that they are secured from threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime etc. as these variables are very much present among the IDPs in their camps.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) brought up seven dimensions of human security and these are:

- a) Economic security - assuring every individual a minimum requisite income.
- b) Food security – the guarantee of physical and economic access to basic foodstuffs.
- c) Health security – the guarantee of minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles.
- d) Environmental security- - protecting people from the short and long- term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment.
- e) Personal security – protecting people from physical violence.

- f) Community security – protecting people from loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence.
- g) Political security – ensuring that people live in a society that honours their basic human rights. (UNDP 1994:22)

These dimensions by the UNDP are a very succinct explanation to the IDPs situations in the FCT. Because, they lack most of the things described in the dimensions. Persuaded by the UNDPs opinion (1994), Annan (2000a) and Owen (2004) have brought out three pillars of human security from the UNDP dimensions above. These are:

- a) Freedom from fear – protecting the physical integrity of human beings
- b) Freedom from want – providing access to the goods and services needed to satisfy material and non-material needs.
- c) Freedom of future generation to inherit a healthy environment. This has to do with environmental protection.

Annan (2000a) further posits that freedom from want, freedom from fear and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy environment are the interrelated building blocks of human – and – therefore national security’’. Equally convinced that security means freedom from threat to acquired values, Thomas and Tow (2002) argue that human security has an increasing impact on national security. National security and human security are interlinked. For example, Mack (2004) posits that underdevelopment is a link between human and national security. In order for a state to survive, it has to respect the security of its citizens and citizens of other states. This demonstrates one possible connection between human security, especially aspects of livelihood security and how these interact with national security issues. For example, food and other livelihood shortages may lead to upheavals for those already vulnerable and incapable of adopting. Speaking further on this Wisner & etal (2004) posits that, food and livelihood pressure

might motivate populist or military coups, thereby threatening national security. This example is an example of the interlink between individual security and national security in that, issues of food and livelihood affect individual security, but in the long run will impact on national security.

Irrespective of how various schools of thought perceive and appreciate security, the phenomenon has been largely viewed as a sine qua non to the survival of any nation. This is vividly highlighted by Okpanachi (2003:5) who observes that:

The security of any system is a first order value, and no entity can afford to handle it with levity. Indeed in many respects, the value that one can place on any system or organization can be determined by the value such a system places on its security.

He goes further to submit that, "that which touches on security touches on survival. Any move or arrangement therefore, that purports to further the cause of security must be significantly and objectively evaluated and understood".

There are however some others who perceive security in terms of socio-economic and political developments. They seem to contend that for a nation to be safe, its security considerations must transcend the military dimension and emphasize on the survival of the citizenry. This represents the alternative security doctrine, a departure from the conventional security doctrine.

In this regard, McNamara (1968:4) perceives security thus:

In modernizing society, security means development. Security is not military force, though it may involve it. Security is not military security, though it encompasses it. Security is not military hardware, though it may include it. Security is development and without development, there can be no security.

The development canvassed by the definition stems from activities of the population, predicated on the promotion of socio-political, economic and cultural well-being. It sees security as dictated by and inextricably tied to the apron strings of development. Thus,

Gerald et al (1991:129) argue that:

Security, properly understood, includes not only military security against foreign invasion, but also food security, economic security, environmental security, domestic order, educational security, old age security and national disaster security.

They further opine that the issues of drugs, corruption, employment, economic development and such others that may allow the individual to realise his full potentials as a human being. This argument has as its fulcrum, the propriety of adequately addressing the welfare of a nation's citizenry.

This thinking must have influenced Okpanachi (2003:5) who emphasizes the relevance of the people in security calculations:

A security arrangement no matter how well intentioned and packaged that does not adequately address the objective security conditions of the intended 'audience' could be counter-productive. On the other hand, even when all the relevant parameters are taken into consideration in the formulation of a security arrangement, if the expected beneficiary is not taken into confidence, if the arrangement is not understood by the target audience, the result could be failure.

In addition to underlining the relevance of the people in security appreciation, this assertion emphasises the need for clarity in making them understand the objectives of the consideration. It is however tended towards a security policy making process.

The objectives of all modern nation states primarily address the freedom of the citizens. Annan (2005) particularly remarks that "the notion of larger freedom also encapsulates the idea that development, security and human rights go hand in hand". He further submits that not only are development, security and human rights all imperatives, they also reinforce each other. Accordingly, he observes that "we will not enjoy development without security. We will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights". This remark sees security as a component of development, hinged on respect of the human right of the individual. It further asserts that security has to be addressed within the purview of advancing the cause of people.

Consequently, from all that have been discussed, security denotes a nation's preoccupation with the conduct of the state and its institutions towards the well-being of its people. It is about the optimum, timely and effective use of means of sustenance of the economic, social and political development of the state in relation to the provision of services, regime viability, stability and ability to mitigate or impose its influence domestically through policies and statecraft.

From the foregoing, it has been established that security encompasses the well-being of the citizens, the development, peace and good order of a nation. It also addresses the ways and means of achieving these desirables. In consideration of the coercive nature of the migration and uncertainties associated with it, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) represent a product of salient and debilitating gaps in the security calculation of any nation.

2.1.5 The state, Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Security.

Of all institutions of the society, The State is no doubt one of the most important, because, it possesses monopoly of legitimate use of force over and above individuals, groups and organisations (Weber, 1948); is the determinant of who gets what, when and how (Lasswell, 1958) or as Easton (1965) opines an authoritative allocator of societal values, in addition to being a participant in the production, exchange and distribution of various goods and services in society (Keynes, 1936). This explains why it has been a highly valued force over the ages which has always been sought for with all means and at all costs. Access to it enables those so privileged exceptional advantages, while those without are denied most benefits therefrom. Little wonder that discourses about its functions, origin and character are done with passion. In Political Science, discourses about the state can be broadly categorised into two schools, viz: (bourgeois/liberal and Marxist/radical).

Proponents of the bourgeois school (such as Tocqueville, Weber, Dahl, Parsons and others see the state as a community of persons who live in a definite territory under an impartial government that caters for the welfare of all people within its authority, regardless of their classes, tribes, religions, locations and so on. The implication of above claim is that the state functions to promote the interests/welfare of all categories of people in society – the sick, poor, rich, internally displaced, women and men, youths and the like without any discrimination. Dahl (1961) particularly affirms this belief by saying that no group fails to benefit from state's activities completely. This is because if it does not benefit now, it will certainly do so in future, while those that benefitted previously may not benefit in future again. By so doing, the state's activities/favours are extended to all citizens/people in society. If the submission of Dahl (1961) was to be so, then the gap between the poor and rich in Nigeria wouldn't have been widening. Moreover, the plight

of the Internally Displaced persons would have been minimised greatly or eliminated completely. Reality however points to the contrary as the living conditions of several people including the internally displaced persons have been deteriorating. This makes it necessary for exploration of a better explanation which is the Marxist/radical theory of the state.

The theory of the state pioneered by Marx and Engels (1948) disagrees with the bourgeois school that the state is an impartial institution working to promote the interest of all groups equally in society. It argues that the state is a partial institution which oppresses the poor in favour of the rich. This explains why they see it (the state) as an 'executive committee' for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.

According to Marx and Engels 1919, "the state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie..., the form in which the individuals of a ruling class assert their common interest".

In Nigeria's political economy, the key factor and player is the state. The state dictates the course of production, distribution and resource allocation and the state has also been a factor that helps in maintaining the private bourgeoisie structures and helps in modifying them (Vajda,1981). This means that the social contract entered between the people and the Nigerian state has failed because, it acts and entrenches the interest of the bourgeoisie class. As Marx and Engels 1919 pointed out, "the state is but a committee for management of the common affairs of the bourgeoisie". As state institutions, they are parts of the super-structure determined by the interests of the bourgeois class. The state then becomes a tool of the bourgeois class as defined in terms of control over the means of production. The then American ambassador to Nigeria, Campbel in 1999 said those who hold State's power do not want to relinquish it because they want to continuously remain in power

and to continue to impoverish the citizenry in order to determine and define the direction of politics.

The Instrumentalist view about the State cannot be completely true. Because, according to the Structuralist, even though the State exists to promote the interest of the few, it sometimes provides or promotes the interest of the poor too. For example, the provision of water, roads etc. to the poor and the setting up of camps, provision of relief and succour to the IDPs is an attestation to the claim that sometimes the State promotes the interest of the poor also. Although, even in the provision of basic amenities to the poor and the provision of relief to the poor, the ultimate beneficiaries are the few through contracts and supplies.

Since the State was constituted by the powerful, most of the things she does are intended to advance such interests and not that of every person in the society as argued by liberal scholars, though, occasionally, interest of the poor are taken care of (structuralists). Thus, whatever the state does (including management of IDPs) is bound to favour members of the ruling class first and thereafter, the poor. Thus, most IDPs are bound to suffer. This view was also shared by Picciotto and Hollaway (1975) where they say the behaviour of the State is circumstantial depending on time and classes in contention. The bottom line therefore, is in the State to effectively manage the affairs between the haves and the have nots and to deliver good governance in the process. We shall therefore appraise the meaning of management and how effective management can curb the increase of insecurity in the FCT.

Management can simply be defined as getting work done through others. The task of getting results through others by coordinating their efforts is known as management. Just as the mind coordinates and regulates all the activities of a person, management coordinates and regulates the activities of various members of an organisation. Ralph

(1940) defines management as the function of executive leadership anywhere. This means that the executive needs to display effective management at all times. To Fayol (1949) to manage is to forecast and to plan, to organise to command, to coordinate and to control. In the same vein Sisk (1973) also sees management as the coordination of all resources through the process of planning, organising, directing and controlling in order to attain stated objectives. With slight modification to Fayol and Sisk definition, Terry (1977) says management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling, utilizing in each both science and art, and followed in order to accomplish predetermined objectives.

2.2 Empirical Review of Literature

2.2.1 Management of Internally Displaced Persons and Security in the FCT, Abuja

This study has adopted the definitions above because of the use of some key concepts of management and tries to relate it to how its effective use by the State will impact on internal displacement and security in the FCT. These concepts are, planning, organising, leading, directing, actuating and controlling and all these concepts will be explained in the preceding paragraph.

Planning is the determination of goals and a means for achieving them – The State therefore, must consciously determine what sets of goals it plan to execute in relation to the IDPs and also sets in motion a practical means of achieving them. Organising according to Fayol (1949) is deciding where decisions will be made, who will do what jobs and tasks, and who will work for whom. Leading is inspiring and motivating workers to work hard to achieve the sets goals and this is the same with directing. The State after determining the sets goals and means of achieving them, must also organise, lead and direct appropriately in order to ensure an effective management of the sets goals she intends to achieve for the IDPs. Controlling and actuating simply means monitoring

progress towards goals achievement and taking corrective action when needed. The State must as a matter of fact monitor the level of implementation of the sets goals.

From the foregoing definitions, this study sees management as the combination of human and material resources towards the attainment of effective and efficient method of procurement and distribution of relief materials, providing all round succour etc. to the IDPs in order to make them feel at home. Anything short of the above will mean that, there is/was inefficiency, wastefulness in the procurement and distribution of relief materials to the camps against the goals and objectives to which the camps were established. The camps were primarily established to provide succour and the essentials of life to the IDPs in such ways that will make them feel at home, anything less than that, the state does or permits (like not punishing those that divert relief materials, impersonation by outsiders as IDPs etc.) amounts to mismanagement or bad management. This often results in hardships faced by the IDPs which forces many into crime in Abuja with disturbing negative effects on security in the FCT. The effective management of the IDPs by the State therefore is necessary to ensure that the insecurity of the FCT is reduced to the barest minimum. But, this cannot be easily achieved without good governance.

Good governance therefore, can simply be defined as the effective and efficient management of the resources, institutions etc. of the state in strict compliance with the law in order to promote the welfare of people of the state. Good governance is all encompassing and embodies indices such as efficiency, tackling corruption, guarantee of human rights and above all accountability (Johnson, 1991). Leftwich (1994) defines good governance as “a clear and predictable legal framework, accountability, transparency and information on the management of national affairs”. In the context of human development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2002) defines good governance as “...democratic governance”; meaning governance that embodies all the

tenets of democracy such as the rule of law, equality before the law, separation of powers, appropriate delegation of authority, law making and implementations, taking into cognisance the needs of future generation, impartial administration of justice, accountability etc. The report of poverty task force on localizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Vietnam (2003) defines good governance as “the process of translating societal demands into choices, resulting in policy formulation and implementation”, and it further identifies four (4) principles of good governance. These are; participation, predictability, transparency and accountability. The ability of any State to effectively manage the nation, especially the IDPs in this case, deliver good governance and share the good of the nation breeds insecurity because, State, good governance and security are inseparable. This was rightly captured by Genyi (2013) where she says, Governance and security are separate concepts, yet they have a relationship. In effect, when there is governance failure, the security framework deteriorates as has been the case in Nigeria. She went ahead to say, to ensure effective security system, there must necessarily be some link between the elements of good governance by the leadership. These elements include rule of law, accountability and transparency in the management of resources, political stability, provision of basic needs and services as well as absence of corruption. The type and kind of leadership there is, is very important as to how a nation’s governance happens. There is every need for the State to deliver effective leadership and good governance in order to curb the wave of insecurity in Nigeria. The State also ought to appreciate the people’s needs, inspire and motivate them which include the IDPs.

The management of IDPs has suffered over time in Nigeria. This is because there is widespread abuse of power, our political elite see politics and State power as an avenue for primitive accumulation of wealth (Anifowose, 1982; Ake, 1985; Joseph, 1987; Ikpe, 2000). The need to effectively manage the IDPs is paramount and cannot be over

emphasised, because the problems in these camps is very intolerable that the Internally Displaced Persons have clearly expressed their frustrations. For example, on 5th February 2015, seven hundred (700) IDPs in Kuchingoro camp of Abuja protested against their neglect by the State. Regrettably, instead of giving the IDPs assistance, some persons are exacerbating their problems. On a daily basis, criminal elements who pretends to be IDPs take advantage of them by seizing whatever relief materials that come the way of the IDPs (Adewale, 2016). This kind of protests and the advantage taken by criminals to disguise as IDPs which is mainly perpetrated by young persons is capable of impacting on the security of the IDPs and the FCT in general.

The problems of IDPs in Abuja camps is capable of creating an increase in criminal activities if not properly and effectively managed because, most of the IDPs are youths between the ages of 19 and 40 years old and their constant encounter with poverty presents a good grounds for indulging in criminal activities. (Kitwana, 2002). Olukoju (2004) points out that bulk of the unemployed youths particularly artisans constitute a pool out of which criminal elements recruits willing soldiers in Nigeria. Since, most of the IDPs fall within this categorisation, Nigeria might be playing with a timed bomb waiting to explode if adequate attention is not given to the plights of the IDPs. To support this point, Vanguard (2014) reported that there is an increase in criminal activities in the city and this increase is not unconnected to the perpetual neglect of the IDPs by the State.

The situation of insecurity is not too late for the government of Nigeria to avoid and this can be done by adequately taking good care of the IDPs in the Abuja camps and also by adopting what Scherr (2000) says “recognising the link between welfare, governance and security”. From the foregoing therefore, one can rightly say that for security to be ensured in the FCT, the State must deliver good governance which will include effective

management of the IDPs and will in-turn ensure the security and wellbeing of all and sundry.

2.2.2 Crime Statistics before and after the arrival of IDPs in the FCT.

This section looks at the crime rate statistics in the FCT before and after the arrival of the Internally Displaced Persons with a view to drawing conclusions as to whether or not crime has increased or decreased in the FCT.

This study argues that the presence of IDPs and their subsequent management by the state could breed a lot of things among which is its impact on the security of the FCT. Therefore, the following statistics shows clearly the rise in the incidences of some criminal activities in the FCT.

The IDPs started arriving the FCT and settled in different camps in late 2012 though not recognised by government at that time. Not long after there was a steady rise in drug related offences.

Table 2.1 Number of drugs seized by the FCT drug administration.

S/N	2012	2016
1	5,094.30	16,689.36

Source: NBS, 2016.

Table 2.2 Number of convictions of drug related offences.

S/N	2012	2016
1	64	146

Source: NBS, 2016.

The tables above showed clearly the rise of drug related crimes in the FCT in 2012 and in 2016. The drugs seized by the National Drug Law Enforcement and Administration (NDLEA) in 2012 was 5,094.30. The amount then rose to about 16,689 in 2016. The state only secured 64 convictions of drug related offences in 2012 while in 2016, the figure more than doubled to 146.

Table 2.3 Showing crimes against persons and properties.

	2007/2008	2016
Crime against Persons	160	2,984
Crime against Properties	485	9,350
Total	645	12,334

Source: NBS, 2016.

Table 2.3 shows an astronomical rise in crime rate in the FCT. Crime against persons are crimes like murder, manslaughter, rape, assault etc. while crime against properties are crimes like stealing, robbery, burglary, house breaking etc. Crime against person rose from 160 in 2007/2008 to 2,984 in 2016. While, crime against properties rose from 485 in 2007/2008 to 9,350 in 2016.

There is no doubt from the statistics above that there was significant rise in crime rate in the FCT since the arrival of the IDPs.

2.2.3 Gaps in the Literature Review

In the course of the literature review, the researcher found a number of studies on the management of Internally Displaced Person. Notably among them are; Obikaeze and Onouha (2016), Fatile and Bello (2015), Eweka and Olusegun (2016) etc. Obikaeze and Onouha (2016) in their article, “The Nigerian State and management of Internally Displaced Persons from 2012-2016” focused mainly on the management of IDPs and how that has remained a tough issue in Nigeria and the need for the government to focus its attention on the rehabilitation and resettlement of the IDPs; Fatile and Bello (2015) also attempted to treat the issue of management of IDPs in their article, “managing Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria: the case of insurgency in the North-East geo-political zone.” In it they investigated the effects of displacement on citizen’s life and the extent to which the style of management of IDPs affects the living condition of the affected population; Eweka and Olusegun (2016) also made an attempt to study the management

of the IDPs in their article “management of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, comparing Nigeria and Cameroon”. Their work interrogates the attempt at management of IDPs of Nigeria and Cameroon and argued that both countries have recorded little or no success in managing IDPs effectively; finally, Maikudi, Adamu and Hassan (2014) argued in their study, “the prospects and challenges of managing internal displacement camps in Nigeria: a case study on the management of IDPs of the 2011 post-election violence in Kaduna State, Nigeria.” That IDPs lived in very pathetic, sub-human and difficult conditions without commiserate support from the State/Government. All of the above work and majority of the literatures reviewed focus mainly on displacement and how effective management of IDPs could improve their living condition. But none have tried to juxtapose the management/mismanagement of IDPs and security especially of the FCT or how management/mismanagement of the IDPs could impact on the security of the FCT. This study will, therefore, fill the gap in literature by investigating The State and management of Internally Displaced Persons and how this relationship can impact on security in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Quite a number of theories such as conflict, rehabilitative, human needs etcetera have been used to explain the failure of the State to protect, secure and to deliver basic needs of the people. However, due to their weaknesses, this study used the Human Security Approach for its analyses. According to the Human Security Research Group (HSRG) 2010, Human security perspective is a combination of threats associated with war, and the displacement of populations. Human security simply means freedom from violence and from the fear of violence. This approach is all about the people and focuses on the safety and protection of individuals, groups and communities (3P Human Security Policy Briefing, 2011). The United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) report looked at

human security as providing safety for the people from a lot of issues like hunger, diseases, oppression and other chronic threats as well as protecting them from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life (Shiro, 2007). The emergence of the human security approach challenged the traditional dominance of state-centric paradigm of security where human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state. Human security ultimately covers personal security which focuses at protecting people from any form of violence, be it from the state or from external bodies, or from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults.

There are two major schools of thought from this approach that attempted to explain the best way that could guarantee human security. They are: Freedom from Fear Approach and Freedom from Want Approach. These approaches clearly focus on what threats individuals should be protected from and the appropriate mechanisms for responding to these threats. Freedom from fear seeks to limit the practice of Human Security to protecting individuals from violent conflicts while recognizing that these violent threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and other forms of inequities. This approach however argues that limiting the focus to violence is a realistic and manageable approach towards human security. According to this approach, emergency assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building etc. are prerequisite to human security. Freedom from want on its own point of argument advocates a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity (UNDP, 1994) and they kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined (Tadjbakhsh, 2007). Different from

Freedom from Fear, it expands the focus beyond violence with emphasis on development and security goals. Though these approaches to human security may appear to be opposites, they are complementary to each other rather than contradictory. After all, each of them emphasizes the security of individuals in society.

In fact, the analytical strength of this approach is based on its ability to situate the people at the heart of security. This therefore means that the welfare of the people should be paramount. In other words, the physical security of people as well as the socio-economic wellbeing of the people should be prioritized by the state.

Basing this security paradigm within the context of this study is appropriate as it has analytical strength to explain the importance of the security of Nigerians and the IDPs. This, therefore, presupposes that the root cause of displacement as well as the plight of the IDPs should be made a thing of state concern. Arguably, the security of the people especially of the IDPs is in question if issues such as their management, comfort, plights etc. are beyond the capacity of the state to effectively tackle. The human rights and the security of the IDPs are jeopardized when the state fails to facilitate their protection and safety in a manner they (displaced persons) are free from fear and free from want as well as their dignity restored through effective and efficient management of their affairs.

When the government of a country is good, it will introduce policies and programmes as well as establish strong institutions that will meet the basic needs of the people and manage their affairs effectively. However, where otherwise, the basic needs of the majority in a country will not be met and poverty among them will increase. Increased poverty may likely result in conflict by the people as they struggle over the scarce resources available.

From the foregoing, the Human Security Approach relevance to this work cannot be over-emphasised due to its applicability and usefulness in addressing issues that breed conflict and violence in society. The theory point to the facts that social system must pay attention to issues of human security and needs in society or be subject to instability through violence or conflicts.

The continuous survival of IDPs after arrival at their temporary abodes requires basic needs such as food, portable water, shelter, health care facilities, clothing, education, security and access to information (Eweka and Olusegun, 2016). The IDPs are in serious need of the above as a result of being displaced from the source of their livelihood, resources and savings from Boko Haram attacks and the outcome was the prevailing untold hardships among the IDPs in camps. For this reason, Fitzpatrick (2002) argues that, it becomes the responsibility of the state with capability to protect and provide them with basic needs for their continuous survival and ensure that good governance policies are formulated and implemented on IDPs camps for effective management.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study is a survey research and therefore relied on both primary and secondary sources of data.

3.2 Population of the Study

This research work covers two Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in Abuja, which are Durumi and Kuchingoro. The Durumi camp according to the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) has about 1,260 internally displaced persons (NTA, 2015), out of which UNHCR, NHRC & FEMA (2015) says there are 657 males, 404 females and 199 children. While the Kuchingoro camp has about 1,500 internally displaced persons. This according to Mohammed (2015), the Executive Secretary of the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.) Primary Health Care Board. UNHCR, NHRC & FEMA (2015), gave the breakdown to represent 767 females, 522 males and the remaining 211 are children.

From the foregoing therefore, we have a total of 2,760 internally displaced persons in the two camps. Therefore, two thousand seven hundred and sixty (2,760) is the population of the study.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

This study relied on both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Secondary sources were drawn from the internet, published and unpublished books, journals, articles and newspapers that document in detail, the concept of displacement, security, and the attendant consequences.

The primary sources were drawn from interviews and questionnaire. An in-depth interview of officials of Government and Non- Governmental Organisations responsible for the welfare and management of Internally Displaced Persons in the Abuja camps was conducted. Questionnaire of both open and close ended nature were distributed to the Internally Displaced Persons and the host communities to respond to.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for this study was selected to represent the entire population of males and females in the internally displaced person's camp of Durumi and Kuchingoro in Abuja.

Ideally, one will want to study the entire population. However, it is difficult or unfeasible to do so, hence the need to settle for a sample. According to Black and Champion (1976), "sample is a portion of elements taken from a population, which is considered to be representative of the population". He therefore, suggests a sample of 5-10 percent of the entire population as the sample size.

From the population of the study and the spread according to sex and age of each camp represented in the table below, the sample size for this study was ten (10) percent of males and females from each of the camps.

Table 3.1 showing population of Males and Females of Durumi and Kuchingoro camps

	Male	Female
Durumi	657	404
Kuchingoro	522	767
Total	1179	1171

Source: Created by the author from data presented by UNHCR, NHRC, FEMA, 2015.

Table 3.2 Distribution of questionnaire according to camps.

	Male	10% Male	Female	10% Female	% Total
Durumi	657	66	404	41	107
Kuchingoro	522	52	767	77	129
Total Respondents					236

Source: Created by the author from data presented by UNHCR, NHRC, FEMA, 2015.

From Table 3.2 above, the total number of respondents for the Durumi camp was One Hundred and Seven (107), while that of the Kuchingoro camp was One Hundred and Twenty-nine (129). The figures gotten were 10% of the total population of the camps as suggested by Black and Champion (1976). But, Simple random sampling technique was used in administering the questionnaire. Additional fourteen (20) officials of Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and leaders of the two camps was added to the number of respondents in order to get their views on issues raised by the IDPs by adopting the judgmental or purposive sampling technique. Some leaders and elders of the surrounding communities of Durumi and Kuchingoro living around the IDPs camps were also interviewed in order to accommodate their views on some of the issues raised by IDPs. Using the judgmental or purposive sampling technique, ten (10) leaders were selected five (5) each from both camps.

Therefore, the total number of respondents for this study was Two Hundred and Sixty Six (266). While 236 respondents were administered questionnaire through the use of research assistants who helped to interpret the questionnaire to the IDPs, 30 representing officials of Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, including leaders of the IDPs camps as well as leaders of various host communities were interviewed.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from this study was analysed in chapter four (4) using simple percentage and the results shown in tables. The formula used for the calculation of the percentage is:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{individual frequency}}{\text{Total frequency}} \times 100$$

Where, individual frequency is the respondent of each questionnaire and total frequency is the total number of respondents for each analysed variable. These analyses have been calculated in percentage and presented in tables.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Data Presentation, and Interpretation from Primary Sources

This section deals with presentation and interpretation of the data generated from the field. Three distinct population samples were used in generating the data analysed in this chapter. These were, questionnaire administered to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), questionnaire administered to host communities and the interview of agents of Agencies/Organisations involved in the assistance and/or management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). For the purpose of data presentation, frequency distribution tables and simple percentages were employed.

Questionnaire Administration for IDPs

Table 4.1: Showing return rate of Questionnaire administered to the IDPs.

S/N	Target Group	Location	Total Administered	Total Returned	Response Rate %
i	IDPs	Durumi Camp	107	98	91.6%
		Kuchingoro Camp	129	117	90.7%
Total			236	215	91.1%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Out of a total of 236 copies of questionnaire distributed to the target groups (IDPs), 215 representing 91.1% were returned by the respondents. The data were considered appropriate for credible analysis and reasonable inferences, since the number represents a fair distribution within the sampled target population.

Table 4.2 What is/are the Cause(s) of your Displacement?

S/N	Causes of Displacement	Number of Responses	Percentage %
i	Ethnic Violence	-	-
ii	Communal Violence	-	-
iii	Religious Conflict	44	20.5%
iv	Natural Disaster	-	-
v	Terrorism	171	79.5%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.2 shows that the respondents were of the opinion that displacement was as a result of terrorism (79.5%). This was followed by religious conflicts (20.5%), because some of them believe that the Boko Haram conflicts was/is religiously motivated.

Table 4.3 What is the level of Government Response to IDPs Plight?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response of IDPs
i	Adequate	77	35.8%
ii	Not Adequate	122	56.7%
iii	None	16	7.5%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.3 above, shows that 56.7% of the Internally Displaced Persons rated the response of Government as not adequate. Only 35.8% were of the opinion that government response was adequate and 7.5% are of the view that government response was non-existent.

Table 4.4 What is the level of Non-Governmental Organisations and General Public Response to IDPs Plight?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response of IDPs
i	Adequate	147	68.4%
ii	Not Adequate	54	25.1%
iii	None	14	6.5%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.4 clearly shows the respondents rating the response of non-governmental organisations as adequate with 68.4%. 25.1% of them (respondents) rated the response of non-governmental organisations to their plights as not adequate, while only 6.5% were of the opinion that it was non-existent. This means that the Internally Displaced Persons rated the NGOs higher than the government in responding to their plights.

Table 4.5 Has Government being Meeting IDPs Needs?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	6	2.8%
ii	No	167	77.7%
iii	Some	42	19.5%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.5 above shows that 77.7% of the Internally Displaced Persons surveyed were of the opinion that governments had not been meeting all their needs. Only 2.8% of the Internally Displaced Persons agreed that government have been meeting their needs, while 19.5% of IDPs opined that government had been meeting only some of their needs.

Table 4.6 What is the level of your Confidence in State Protection in Camps?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	High	6	2.8%
ii	Moderate	67	31.1%
iii	Low	127	59.1%
iv	Very Low	15	7.0%
v	Don't Know	-	-
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.6 above reveals that the IDPs confidence in the State to protect them in camp was low with 59.1% of the respondents agreeing to that fact. 31.1% of the respondents said their confidence on State protection in camp was moderate, as 7.0% were of the opinion that it was very low and only 1.5% of the total respondents said their confidence in government's ability to protect IDPs in camps was high.

Table 4.7 What are the major Problems of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)?

S/N	Problems	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Housing	11	5.1%
ii	Water	36	16.7%
iii	Security	3	1.4%
iv	Food	110	51.2%
v	Medical Services	33	15.3%
vi	Education	22	10.3
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.7 above shows clearly that 51.2% of the IDPs were of the view that the need for food constituted their major problem as against other problems. This was closely followed by the problem of water (16.7%), medical centre (15.3%), education (10.3%), housing (5.1%) and security at the camps constituted the least of their problems with 1.5% response. The need for food and water was high because they represented the basic human needs needed for survival.

Table 4.8 Is Mismanagement of the IDPs camps a threat to security of the FCT?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	166	77.2%
ii	No	16	7.5%
iii	Don't Know	33	15.3%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.8, shows clearly that the mismanagement of the IDPs camps could threaten security of the FCT, because 77.2% of the respondents were of the view that mismanagement of the IDPs could serve as a threat to security. Only 7.4% said otherwise. 15.3% of them said they had no idea. When asked as to how mismanagement could threaten security, majority of the respondents (86.9%) are of the view that a hungry man is a devil's workshop. This means that whenever they are hungry, they could take to any kind of social vices like armed robbery, prostitution, drug abuse etc.

From the overwhelming response of the respondents that the mismanagement of the IDPs camps constitute threat to security, comes the interconnectedness between the two concepts. Since from the above, mismanagement of the IDPs camps is a threat to security, then the research question which states that, is there a relationship between mismanagement of IDPs and the rise of insecurity in the FCT? Has been answered to the

affirmative. It is therefore clear that there is relationship between them, because from the data above the mismanagement of the IDPs camps is a threat to security of the FCT. Thus, the research question is answered.

The table above also confirms one of the research propositions of this study which asserts that, there is a relationship between mismanagement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps and the rise of insecurity in the FCT.

Table 4.9 What are the Common Vices among IDPs?

S/N	Vices	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Rape	10	4.7%
ii	Assault	18	8.4%
iii	Theft/Stealing	53	24.6%
iv	Robbery	14	6.5%
v	Prostitution	76	35.3%
vi	Child Abuse	-	-
vii	Drug Abuse	44	20.5%
Total Responses		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From Table 4.9, it appears that the above listed vices were rated by the respondents as follows: - drug abuse (20.5%), prostitution (35.3%) and theft/stealing (24.6%). This was followed by assault (8.4%), robbery (6.5%), and rape (4.7%). The incidence of child abuse seemed not to have occurred among the IDPs in the area of study.

Table 4.10 What are the Major Challenges facing the (IDPs)?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Unemployment	89	41.4%
ii	Hunger	69	32.1%
iii	Insecurity	38	17.7%
iv	Indecent Accommodation	19	8.8%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.10 revealed that the greatest challenge faced by the Internally Displaced Persons in Durumi and Kuchingoro camps was unemployment with 41.4% of the respondents affirming that. Hunger was the next big challenge with 32.1%. This was followed by insecurity (17.7%) and then indecent accommodation with 8.8%. Probing further on why unemployment topped the ranking, they revealed that with employment, they can provide for some of the items not supplied them in camp. This means, with a paid job, hunger will be minimised and decent accommodation will no longer be a problem, because they will now be able to afford them. These results answer one of the research questions that borders on the challenges facing the Internally Displaced Persons in the FCT.

Table 4.11 Are agents of government and non-governmental organisations involved in mismanagement of relief materials meant for you?

S/N	Responses	Number of Responses	Percentage %
i	Yes	179	85.8%
ii	No	36	14.2%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.11 revealed that the IDPs were aware of the mismanagement and diversion of relief materials meant for them, because, 83.3% of the respondents were of the view that

agent's mismanaged/diverted relief materials meant for the IDPs, while only 16.7% were of the view that there was no mismanagement and diversion of relief materials.

Table 4.12 Who mismanaged/diverted relief materials meant for IDPs?

S/N	Responses	Number of Responses	Percentage %
i	Government Agents	68	31.6%
ii	NGOs Agents	30	12.1%
iii	All Agents	117	54.4%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.12 shows that 31.6% of the respondents believed that government agents are responsible for diverting and mismanaging their relief materials, while 12.1% were of the view that it's the agents of NGOs that were responsible. 54.4% overwhelmingly believed that all the agents were/are responsible for mismanaging and diverting the relief materials meant for them.

Table 4.13 Is/are there any measure(s) in place to ameliorate your (IDPs) plight?

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage %
i	Yes	27	12.6%
ii	No	53	24.7%
iii	Don't Know	135	62.7%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.13 revealed that, 62.7% of the respondents from among the IDPs were not aware of any measure(s) being put in place to ameliorate their plights. Only 12.6% hold the view that they were aware of measure(s) to alleviate their suffering, while 24.7% said that government was not putting any measure(s) in place to ameliorate their plights.

Table 4.14 Was there any breakdown of law and order in your camp?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	197	91.6%
ii	Don't know	18	8.4%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.14 found out that 91.6% of the IDPs believe that there was breakdown of law and order in their camp at one time or the other while, only about 8.4% of them did not know of the occurrence of such breakdown. They were further asked what was the cause of such breakdown of law and order, and they all overwhelmingly said, it usually occur as a result of distribution of relief materials to them.

Table 4.15 Do you think the breakdown of law and order could impact on security?

S/N	Response	IDPs Response	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	158	73.5%
ii	Don't know	57	26.5%
Total		215	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The respondents in table 4.15 are of the view that the breakdown of law and order could impact on security of the FCT. 73.5% of them agreed to that fact while 26.5% do not know if it could impact on security. Conflict anywhere is like domino effects the extent of it cannot be ascertain from the beginning. That is why the respondents are of the view that the breakdown of law and order no matter how small could affect the level of security. This revelation answers one of the research questions which bothers on whether there is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camps and the level

of security. It also affirms one of the research propositions which states that there is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order and security.

Interview Conducted for Leaders and Elders of Host Communities.

The study conducted interview for ten (10) leaders and elders of host communities, five (5) each from both communities in order to ascertain their views on issues of management of Internally Displaced Persons in the Abuja IDPs camps. The leaders interviewed are youth leaders, community heads and the women leaders among others. The result of the interview will be analysed and presented below.

Table 4.16 Views of host communities on whether governments have been meeting IDPs needs

S/N	Response	Host Communities	% Response
i	Yes	2	20%
ii	No	8	80%
Total		10	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.16 above shows that 80% of the host communities interviewed were of the opinion that, governments have not been meeting all the needs of the IDPs. Only 20% of the host communities agreed that governments have been meeting the IDPs needs.

Table 4.17 Opinion of host communities on what the problems of IDPs are.

S/N	Problems	Frequency of Response	% Total frequency
i	Housing	6	14%
ii	Water	8	18%
iii	Security	7	16%
iv	Food	10	23%
v	Medical Services	9	20%
vi	Education	4	9%
%Frequency Total		44	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.17 shows clearly that, the host communities were of the view that the IDPs faced and were still facing the problem of food 23%, water 18%, security 16%, medical services 20% and housing 14%. Education 9% has the least percentage because they viewed the camp to have more of old men and women and few school aged IDPs are being accommodated by the schools present in the host communities. Some of the respondents singled out problem of water, food, security and medical services as the problems facing IDPs in their camps. The need for food and water which was singled out, represented the basic human needs needed for survival, the absence of which can in the long run trigger security problems. It is clear therefore, that food, water, security, medical services, housing etc. are some of the major problems of IDPs.

Table 4.18 Views of respondents from host communities on whether mismanagement of IDPs camps is a threat to security is or otherwise.

S/N	Response	Host Communities	% Response
i	Yes	5	50%
ii	No	4	40%
iii	Don't Know	1	10%
Total		10	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.18 reveals that the host communities consider the mismanagement of the IDPs camps a threat to their security with 50% affirming the assertion, while 40% said the mismanagement of the camps do not constitute threat to their security. These data expressed above answer one of the research questions that borders on whether there is a relationship between mismanagement of the IDPs camps and the rise of insecurity in the FCT. Although, the affirmation is close in terms of percentage to those that disagree with it, their response was influenced by the series of confrontations they have had with the IDPs which was largely due to the ineffective way of managing the affairs of the IDPs in terms of the distribution of relief materials.

Table 4.19 Views of the respondents from host communities on whether they have confidence in the State to protect them.

S/N	Response	Host Communities	% Response by IDPs
i	High	1	10%
ii	Moderate	3	30%
iii	Low	6	60%
Total		10	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table reveals that the host communities were of the view that the State are unable to protect them hence, the low ratings given. Their confidence in State protection was/is very low with 60%. Only 10% of respondents have high confidence in State's protection, while 30% have moderate confidence in State's protection. The implication of this is that the citizens including the IDPs were the security to themselves and that is why whenever there is confrontations or any little skirmishes it becomes very difficult to contain due to absence or few security personnel on ground. We cannot over emphasised the domino effects such crises can cause.

Table 4.20 Views of respondents from host communities on common vices among IDPs.

S/N	Vices	Frequency of Response	% of Frequency
i	Rape	1	3%
ii	Assault	3	8%
iii	Theft/Stealing	9	25%
iv	Robbery	1	3%
v	Prostitution	10	28%
vi	Child Abuse	4	11%
vii	Drug Abuse	8	22%
% Total Frequency		36	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.20, showed that the host communities were of the view that prostitution 28%, theft/stealing 25%, drug abuse 22% were the most prevalent vices in the IDPs camps. Although, all of the respondents mentioned prostitution (28%), as the most prevalent vice in the camps.

Interview Conducted for officials of Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.

The study conducted interview for fourteen (14) officials of government and agencies responsible for the welfare and management of Internally Displaced Persons in the Abuja IDPs camp. The study also included an additional six (6) interviewees selected from among the leaders of the IDPs so as to accommodate their views on issues of their management by government. This brings the total of interviewees in this section to twenty (20). The result of the interview will be analysed and presented below.

Table 4.21 Table showing details of organisations interviewed.

S/N	Name of Organisations	Number of Persons interviewed	Positions Held
i	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	4	Anonymous
ii	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	1	Project Supervisor
iii	World Health Organisation (WHO)	1	Field Supervisor
iv	Nigerian Red Cross Society	2	Admin. Officer and Medical Doctor
v	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)	2	Field Operative and Nurse
vi	Humanity First Nigeria	2	Chairman and Secretary
vii	Stefanos Foundation	1	Programme Coordinator
viii	Gweimen Foundation	1	Director General
ix	Kuchingoro Camp	3	Camp head, Deputy head and Camp Secretary
x	Durumi Camp	3	Camp head, Camp Secretary and Women leader

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 4.22 What is/are the causes of Displacement of the IDPs in the Abuja IDPs camps?

S/N	Response	Frequency of response	Percentage of response
i	Boko Haram (Insurgency)	19	79%
ii	Religious Crisis	5	21%
%Total Frequency		24	100%

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 4.22 revealed that the major cause displacement of the IDPs in the Abuja IDPs camps is the Boko Haram Insurgency in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. This was so because, 79% of the respondents were of the opinion that the cause of the IDPs displacement was the Boko Haram Insurgency, while only 21% of them thought the cause of the displacement was religious crisis. This was so because to some persons the Boko Haram issue was a religious one or has a religious coloration.

Table 4.23 Opinions of Interviewees on the ability of government to meet the wellbeing of the IDPs?

S/N	Response	Number of responses	Percentage of response
i	Yes	4	20%
ii	No	16	80%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.23 reveals that the government has not been meeting the needs of the IDPs as expected as shown by the level of commitment to their wellbeing, because 80% of the interviewees agreed to that. This result also agrees with the result from the IDPs in page 47, table 4.5 where they opined that governments have not been meeting their needs in camp.

Table 4.24 Opinions of Interviewees on the problems confronting IDPs in the Abuja Camps.

S/N	Response	Frequency of Response	Percentage %
i	Education	5	10%
ii	Food and Water	20	38%
iii	Medical services	11	21%
iv	Security	16	31%
%Total Frequency		52	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.24 showed the respondents pointing out some of the problems of IDPs. They were of the opinion just like the IDPs themselves that food and water (38%) were the major needs for the majority of IDPs. This was followed by the problem of security (31%), medical services (21%) and education 10%.

The result of the table above answers one of the research questions. The question it answers is, what are the problems of the IDPs in Abuja camps? It is clear from the above therefore, that food, water, medical supplies and security were a major problem to IDPs.

Table 4.25 What was the level of security of the FCT before the presence of the IDPs?

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage
i	Good	-	-
ii	Fair	9	45%
iii	Poor	6	30%
iv	Very Poor	1	5%
v	Don't Know	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As regards the nature and thoroughness of security of persons before IDPs displacement in the FCT, the respondents were of the opinion that security was fair with 45% response, while 30% of the respondents opined that it was poor. None of the respondent said security was good prior to IDPs displacement and settling in the FCT. 20% of the respondents said they do not know the level of security before the IDPs coming and only 5% thought security was very poor prior to IDPs coming to settling in the Abuja IDPs camps.

Table 4.26 Has crime rate in the FCT increased with the presence of the IDPs?

S/N	Response	Number of response	Percentage of response
I	Yes	10	50%
ii	No	6	30%
iii	Don't know	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Regarding the increase in the crime rate in the FCT with the presence of the IDPs, table 4.26 revealed that, 50% of the respondents were of the view that there was an increase in crime in the FCT since the coming of the IDPs. When probed further as to what crime recorded an increase, majority of them were of the view that drug related crimes, stealing and prostitution was high and can be visibly seen especially when you drive around town at night. 30% of the respondents said there was no increase in crime and 20% were of the view that they do not know the statistics.

Table 4.27 Opinion of Interviewees on how government has fared in the management of IDPs?

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage
i	0% - 40%	14	70%
ii	41% - 70%	6	20%
iii	71% - 100%	-	-
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The interviewees rated the government poorly in the management of IDPs in the Abuja IDPs camps as evident from the above table. 70% of the respondents rated government management of IDPs between 0% - 40% with none rating their efforts between 71% - 100%.

Table 4.28 Views of Interviewees on whether mismanagement of IDPs camps is a threat to the security of the FCT?

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage %
i	Yes	12	60%
ii	No	5	25%
iii	Don't Know	3	15%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.28 reveals that the respondents considered the mismanagement of the camps as a threat to the security of the FCT. 60% of the respondents attested to that, while 20% of them said that mismanagement of the IDPs camps is not a threat to the security of the FCT. 15% had no idea as to whether or not mismanagement of the IDPs camps is a threat to security of the FCT or not.

The response of the interviewees confirmed the earlier position taken by the IDPs when they agreed that mismanagement of the IDPs camps is a threat to the security of the FCT. It also answers the research question that states whether or not there is a relationship between mismanagement of IDPs camps and the rise of insecurity in the FCT. The above table also confirms one of the research propositions of this study which asserts that, there is a relationship between mismanagement of IDPs camps and insecurity.

Table 4.29 Opinion of Interviewees on the Social Vices happening among IDPs.

S/N	Responses	Frequency of Responses	Percentage %
i	Assault	7	12%
ii	Theft/Stealing	15	26%
iii	Prostitution	17	29%
iv	Drug Abuse	19	33%
%Total Frequency		58	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table 4.29, the interviewees pointed out some vices that are prevalent in Abuja IDPs camp. Drug abuse has the highest prevalence with 33% followed by prostitution put at 29% and stealing 26%. Assault stood at (12%) which had the lowest prevalence rating by the interviewees. This result is in consonance with the results from the IDPs camp where they opined that drug abuse, prostitution and theft/stealing were the most prevalent vices among IDPs.

Table 4.30 Opinion of Interviewees on the challenges they faced in the management of IDPs in Abuja.

S/N	Responses	Frequency of Responses	Percentage %
i	Funding	18	25%
ii	Corruption	19	26%
iii	Political Interference	11	15%
iv	Poor Governance	9	12%
v	Lack of strategic Planning	16	22%
%Total Frequency		73	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.30 reveals that the greatest challenge faced by benefactors of IDPs is corruption (26%) followed by funding (26%), lack of planning (22%), political interference (15%) and poor governance (12%). The result shown on this table pointed to the fact that almost all the respondents believed that corruption has been the problem facing their organisations. This also pointed to why there has been mismanagement of the camps and the menace of diversion of relief materials.

Table 4.31 Opinion of Interviewees on allegations of diversion of relief materials meant for IDPs

S/N	Responses	Number of Responses	Percentage %
i	Yes, to Diversion	16	80%
ii	No, to diversion	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The interviewees in table 4.31 had the view that agents of government and organisations diverted relief materials meant for IDPs with 80% of them agreeing to that while only

20% disagreed. The overwhelming response confirmed the allegation made by the IDPs that agents of government and organisations diverted what was meant for them.

Table 4.32 Views of interviewees on whether there is any measure(s) the government is putting in place to ameliorate the IDP's plight.

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage %
i	Yes	6	30%
ii	No	4	20%
iii	Don't Know	10	50%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.32 shows that the respondents (50%) were not aware of any future measure(s) being put in place to ameliorate the plights of the IDPs. 30% of the respondents say they were aware of plans to ameliorate the plights of IDPs but could not state what the plans were, while 20% were of the view that there was no measure(s) that the government is putting in place.

Table 4.33 Views of interviewees on who is responsible for the management of IDPs.

S/N	Response	Number of Response	Percentage %
i	Government	16	80%
ii	Non-Governmental Organisations	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.33 shows that the respondents had the opinion that government was responsible for managing the affairs of the IDPs. 80% of the respondents agreed to that. The result above negates a proposition of this study which states that governments are not

responsible for managing the affairs of the IDPs. It is clear from the result that, the management of IDPs is the responsibility of government.

Table 4.34 Views of respondents on breakdown of law and order in camp.

S/N	Response	IDPs	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	13	65%
ii	Don't know	7	35%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The result in table 4.34 reveals that 65% of the interviewees have witness the breakdown of law and order at some point in the camp they have managed before while, 35% of them did not know or have not witness any of such breakdown of law and order. The respondents attributed the cause of the breakdown of law and order to the distribution of relief materials. This table confirms the earlier position of the IDPs in table 4.17.

Table 4.35 Views of respondents on whether breakdown of law and order in the camps could impact on security.

S/N	Response	IDPs	% Response by IDPs
i	Yes	18	90%
ii	Don't know	2	10%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The respondents in table 4.35 are of the view that the breakdown of law and order could impact on security of the FCT. 90% of them agreed to that fact while 10% do not know if it could impact on security. Conflict anywhere is like domino effects the extent of it cannot be ascertain from the beginning. That is why the respondents are of the view that the breakdown of law and order no matter how small could affect the level of security.

This revelation answers one of the research questions which bothers on whether there is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camps and the level of security. It also affirms one of the research proposition which states that there is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order and security.

Table 4.36 Is there a relationship between hunger and security?

S/N	Response	Number of response	Percentage of response
I	Yes	17	85%
ii	No	2	10%
iii	Don't Know	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

Table 4.36 revealed that there is a relationship between hunger and security because 85% of the respondents were of the view that there is a relationship between hunger and security. Only 10% opined that there is no relationship and 5% do not know if there is a relationship or not. As to how the connection between hunger and security comes about, they were of the opinion that a hungry man can easily turn to savage and is capable of doing anything rash. Just like the saying a hungry man is an angry man, the quest for survival can take any dimension. It can lead one to stealing, prostitution, armed robbery, drug peddling and abuse etc.

4.2 Discussion of Results/Findings

From the foregoing findings, the study has established that Internally Displaced Persons faced a lot of problems in spite of the efforts of Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and well spirited individuals. These problems range from the problem of food, water, housing, medical supplies, schools for their children and their personal security in camps. These problems of IDPs can be seen from their responses in Table 4.7 and was confirmed by the interviewees (host communities and officials of agencies) in

table 4.17 and 4.24. This position was also supported by Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 2015, UNESCO, 2014 and Kishyor, 2015 where they pointed out to the several problems of IDPs. These according to them include education, food and hunger, violence, oppression and injustice, shelter etcetera in the literature reviewed.

This study also found out in Tables 4.2 that the major cause of displacement in Nigeria is terrorism with 79.5%. This study had earlier argued that terrorism accounted for the majority of the displacement being experienced in Nigeria at the moment. Terrorism was closely followed by religious conflicts (20.5%) as a cause of displacement in Nigeria. This claim was also supported by Moore and Shellman (2000) from the reviewed literature when they said wars and civil wars accounted for the main cause of internal displacement. Their analyses prove that instead of these causes adding to the incidence of refugees, they add more to the incidence of internal displacement.

The findings of the study also confirms that governments have not been meeting the needs of the internally displaced persons in camps thereby deepening their plights. Tables 4.5, 4.16 and 4.23 show that the needs of IDPs have not been met by the government. 77.7% of the respondents from the IDPs alluded to this, while 80% of host communities and 80% of the interviewees confirmed it.

The various literature reviewed also gave credence to government's inability to meet the needs of the IDPs. Deng (2003) persuasively argues that the consequences of IDPs forced displacement is denied safety and dignity and the deprivation of the essentials of life including shelter, food, medicine, education and livelihood. For Cohen (2001), there are high mortality rates (60% higher) among IDPs than non-displaced persons in the same country. The position of this study agrees with that of Deng and Cohen where it reveals that IDPs were faced with serious humanitarian crisis which affected them very seriously.

In line with the U.N. guiding principles, IDPs have the right to live in dignity but, the government was unable to ensure that for the IDPs. This made Kishyor (2015) posit that attacks even in IDPs camps have made the inmates lose their dignity. Kolawole (2016) also posits that as human beings, we should be free to live our lives devoid of hunger, violence, oppression and injustice. But how realistic is this in the face of absence of the provision of basic needs in many of the Nigeria's IDPs camps. Kishyor and Kolawole's position further reinforce the neglect of IDPs and government inability to meet IDP's needs.

The inability to meet IDP's needs portends great danger to the security of this country. A situation where IDPs protest by blocking major highway and destroying vehicles due to hunger and the deprivation of basic needs is capable of threatening the peace and security of a place. Protests have taken place in Maiduguri already, it was reported that major highways were blocked and properties destroyed by the IDPs and the peace of the city was threatened. Abuja is the seat of power if such incidence happens in Abuja, the degree of threat to peace and security will be higher.

This study reveal in table 4.14 that, there has been breakdown of law and order at one time or the other in the Abuja IDPs camps which usually occur during the distribution of relief materials to the IDPs. Criminal elements especially from the host communities usually infiltrates these camps to also share in the bounty given to the IDPs. This often results into violent confrontations leading to the breakdown of law and order. Thereby, threatening the peace and security of the FCT. The result in table 4.14 and 4.15 was confirmed by the interviewees in table 4.34 and 4.35. The revelation in table 4.14, 4.15, 4.34 and 4.35, answer one the research questions that borders on whether or not there is a relationship between the breakdown of law and order in the camps and the level of security in the FCT.

This study also argues that mismanagement of the IDPs camps in Abuja could threaten the security of the FCT. This was confirmed by the responses of the IDPs, host communities and organisations surveyed in Table 4.8, 4.18 and 4.28 which shows that majority of the respondents (IDPs 77.2%, host communities 50% and organisations 60%) believed that mismanagement of the IDPs camps is a threat to FCT security. The above responses answer another of the research questions which states that, “is there a relationship between mismanagement of IDPs and the rise of insecurity in the FCT.”? It also confirms one of the propositions of this study which states that, there is a relationship between mismanagement and insecurity in the FCT.

Table 4.6 reveal that the IDPs have no confidence in the State to protect them in their camps. This response was informed as a result of the IDPs having issues of confrontations with host communities over the distribution of relief materials which must of the time results into conflicts. Although, the IDPs response to this question was informed by the bomb attack that happened at an IDPs camp in Maiduguri at that time. The study also argues that displacement affects the psyche of the children, women and the aged. In spite of the effects of displacement on the displaced persons, table 4.3 reveal that government efforts at managing the plights of the displaced is not commendable because the respondents (56.7%) were of the opinion that government response in ameliorating their plights was not adequate enough to impact on their lives positively. They however applauded the efforts of non-governmental organisations and the general public at responding to their plights adequately.

The response of the respondent’s attempts to answer the research question which states that “is there a relationship between the nature of measures put in place by the State to improve the lives of the displaced persons and the level of insecurity of the FCT”? Where it proves that measures of government are not adequate to improve the lives of the IDPs

in their camps and in most cases, there is even no concrete measure(s) on the ground to show. That was why, when respondents were further asked if they were aware of any future measure(s) being put in place by government. Their response in table 4.13 proves that there was no such plan. This assertion was confirmed by the interviewees in table 4.32. The unavailability of any concrete measure to improving the condition of the IDPs could impact on security because a hungry man can do anything to survive. As a result of neglect, IDPs could resort to vices such as prostitution, drug abuse, armed robbery, child abuse etc.

This study also argues that, the management of IDPs in the Abuja IDPs camp left much to be desired and this stance was supported by the IDPs where they responded in table 4.11 that there was serious mismanagement and diversion of relief materials by agents of government and organisations in their camps. This position was further supported by the interviewees in table 4.27 and 4.31. Furthermore, the following tables rated the government management of IDPs very low and negate the proposition of the United Nations guiding principles on internally displaced persons which states that “national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction”. These tables are: tables 4.3 - 4.6, tables 4.10 - 4.13, tables 4.22, 4.29 and tables 4.30 - 4.32. The analysis from these tables points to the fact that government management of IDPs was very poor and left much to be desired during the period under review. The interviewees in table 4.33 agreed that the responsibility of managing the IDPs are entirely the preoccupation of the government. This position taken by the interviewees negates one of the propositions of this study which says that governments are not responsible for managing the affairs of the IDPs. The result clearly shows that government are responsible for the management of IDPs. As earlier argued, mismanagement could lead

the IDPs into so many vices. That is why the study below try to find out the kind of vices the IDPs indulge in.

The findings of the study also indicate the vices commonly practised in IDPs camps. Tables 4.9, 4.20 and 4.29 show that vices such as drug abuse, prostitution and theft/stealing are the leading scourges among IDP's camps. These vices cannot be unconnected with the neglect by government in meeting their needs and the consequent mismanagement of the little resources that come the way of the IDPs. It also explains how less than desirable, the neglect by government leads them into crime which in turn threatens security of the FCT as earlier argued. The implications of these vices is that it helps add to the rising incidence of crime rate in the FCT. Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 confirms the rise in the crime rate of the FCT since the arrival of the IDPs. One of the reasons for this rise is the prevalence of these social vices amongst the IDPs in their camps.

More so, this study asked a question about the challenges faced by benefactors of IDPs. The finding is that the greatest challenge faced by benefactors of IDPs is funding (65%) followed by corruption (35%). The findings above affirm the allegation made by the IDPs of mismanagement and diversion of relief by the agents of government and organisations in tables 4.11 and 4.12 which was confirmed by the interviewees in table 4.31. This also proves that corruption is the reason for the poor management of IDPs in the Abuja camps. The study further reveals in table 4.10 that the major challenges that are facing the IDPs are unemployment, hunger and insecurity. The presence of these challenges can threaten the security of any place because one cannot underestimate what a hungry man can do. The saying that "a hungry man is an angry man" might come to play here. These challenges are as a result of the poor management of the IDPs by government.

Finally, the study's revelations that there is a link between mismanagement, breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camp and the level of insecurity in the FCT was confirmed with the statistics presented in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 where we saw the rise in crimes related to drugs, offences against persons and offences against properties. These statistics no doubt reveals that, the mismanagement of the IDPs, the resultant breakdown of law and order and the subsequent prevalence of social vices in the IDPs camps is *condicio sine qua non* with the rise of insecurities in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study examined the State's, management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and its implications for security in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. It was discovered that displacement and all its attendant consequences are threat to the security of the FCT. This study also reveals that the presence of fear, violence etc. constitute and threaten security. Therefore, poor management of Internally Displaced Persons camps in the FCT is a threat to security. The findings of the study also found out that there is a relationship/link between management/mismanagement and security, because as result of the mismanagement of the IDPs there was a breakdown of law and order at one point or the other and the rising cases of social vices which could threaten security.

The findings from the field indicated that there are several problems faced by Internally Displaced Persons in camps. These problems are: the problem of food shortages, lack of potable water supply, lack of regular, affordable and required medical services, lack of proper and decent accommodation, children not in school and the problem of security in and around the camps. The study also found out some of the challenges faced by benefactors in trying to meet the problems of IDPs and the challenges facing the IDPs in camp. The biggest challenge faced by the benefactors that was revealed is that of funding, then corruption. While the major challenges facing the IDPs are unemployment, hunger and insecurity.

The study uncovered that the displacement suffered by the Internally Displaced Persons affected them very seriously and to make matters worse, government response to

ameliorating their plights was not commendable. However, the efforts of non-governmental organisations and the general public was given a good commendation.

The study also bring to light the different vices present at IDPs camps. These vices are drug abuse, prostitution, theft/stealing, assault, child abuse, rape and robbery. The presence of these vices were necessitated by the poor management and neglect of the IDPs by the government. It is therefore, the finding of this study that, there is a serious mismanagement of the Internally Displaced Persons camps in Durumi and Kuchingoro and this mismanagement could threaten the security of the FCT because the IDPs in the camps so mismanaged could resort to other means to survive which could mean taking to crime and criminality.

The study again established the link between mismanagement of the IDPs camps and the level of insecurity in the FCT. This is so because, as a result of the mismanagement of the camps, there occur the breakdown of law and order, inmates takes to social vices and other crimes to survive and this trends fuels insecurity and add to the increase of crime in the FCT.

5.2 Conclusion

This study has shown that the major cause of displacement in Nigeria which prompted the setting up of the Abuja Internally Displaced Persons camps is terrorism precipitated by the activities of Boko Haram that have wreaked havoc on almost all communities in the North-Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, forcing people to leave their homes and livelihood behind and to seek refuge and comfort in Internally Displaced Person's camps. Unfortunately, government response to the conditions of IDPs in the Abuja IDPs camp left much to be desired and as a result the IDPs were neglected and in most cases left at the mercy of individuals who donate relief materials to them or take to

vices such as prostitution and stealing to survive and this impacts on security of the FCT. As a matter of fact, the response was not adequate to effectively address the plight of the IDPs thereby, leaving them with numerous humanitarian problems as highlighted above. Some of the problems faced by the IDPs include shortage of food, water, medicines and schools for their children. However, it was established that non-governmental organisations and the general public did quite well towards ameliorating the plights of IDPs in their camps. The study also highlighted the several challenges faced by benefactors in the course of discharging their responsibilities to ameliorating the plights of IDPs. These challenges include corruption on the part of agents of benefactors and lack of adequate funding.

This study also established that, there had been breakdown of law and order at some point in the history of the camps as result of confrontations between the IDPs and criminal elements from host communities during relief materials distributions which helps fuels security concerns in the FCT.

The study suggested measures and strategies necessary for the effective management of Internally Displaced Persons camps. The efforts of the government though not commendable, is the first thing to be done. However, a lot need to be done in order to bring forth the much desired good to the IDPs. In addition, since management of the IDPs is all about ensuring that they feel safe and almost at home with everything, and that there is no breach of security in the FCT, there is need to make every plan IDPs centred which means, the IDPs must be involve in their management planning all the way

5.3 Recommendations

In view of the findings of this study, the following recommendations become imperative in order to find lasting and durable solutions to the management of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria with particular reference to the IDPs' camps in the FCT.

- i. There is the need for proper and adequate funding of organisations, agencies and establishments vested with the responsibilities of taking care of internal displacement in Nigeria. The government can set aside a certain percentage of the annual budget for the funding of the management of IDPs in the country and also impress it on the State and Local Governments to do the same.
- ii. The Government must take the fight against corruption more seriously and decisively, because when funding increases, corruption will also increase and the bulk of what will be budgeted will not get to the IDPs just as is the case now. The country therefore, needs to take her anti-corruption strategy more seriously by applying appropriate sanctions against those found culpable of misappropriating and diverting funds and resources meant for the IDPs.
- iii. The Federal Government should adopt effective conflict prevention and conflict resolution mechanisms in the handling of conflict that has potentials of unleashing violence on the people. Accordingly, the study recommends the use and adoption of the Human Needs Theory as a guide in conflict resolution. The theory believes that when needs of individuals and groups are identified and resolved, conflict will be prevented. Effective conflict prevention and resolution skills be included in the training manual of the security agencies for effective implementation. Government should also ensure effective policing of all nooks and crannies of the communities hosting the IDPs.
- iv. Government should as a matter of National importance, ensure that only experts and professionals in the country and beyond are given the responsibility of managing IDPs. NGOs be made to play more active roles in ministering to the basic needs of IDPs and there should be proper monitoring of the distribution of all relief materials to avoid diversion. In fact only NGOs backed by government

should lead in the management of IDPs. This will ensure proper and sufficient accountability.

- v. Government should ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of violence to serve as deterrence to others who might sponsor violence in the future. This can be done by strengthening the police and the judiciary to effect speedy arrest of the people involved and quick dispensation of justice.
- vi. Similarly, efforts be made by the State to ensure that the agencies and security men charged with the management of IDPs and other humanitarian responses are properly trained. This can be done by regularly organising training workshops and seminars for such officials.
- vii. Government should embark on large scale poverty alleviation and employment generation. This can be done through the expansion and strengthening of the existing poverty alleviation programmes and to also ensure the workability of the long forgotten National Directorate of Employment. Poverty and idleness can make one to be a willing soldier in the hands of a manipulator who wants to pursue a personal agenda against the State.
- viii. The several institutions of government needs to be strengthened. The stronger the institutions of government, the stronger the state and more secure its citizens will be. The state therefore, will be able to meet its citizen's needs and the issue of IDPs will not have arisen knowing fully well that all fabrics of the State are up and doing to their full responsibilities.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

All researches have limitations which confront them. Foremost among the limitations of this study is the biases and prejudices of the respondents in answering the questionnaire given to them. The difficulty of convincing the IDPs to respond to the questionnaire was also a great challenge, because most of them expected the researcher to reward them for

answering the questions. The researcher therefore, developed a cordial relationship with them which facilitated release of needed information. Information from secondary sources and interview of stakeholders who were directly responsible for the welfare and management of IDPs were also used to effectively overcome all these identified problems.

There was also the challenge of getting the research assistants translate the questionnaire into the local language (Hausa) for the IDPs to respond to. The researcher therefore, engaged the services of assistant who were conversant with Hausa language and can read and write in Hausa.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a post graduate student of the Department of Political Science, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. As part of my programme's requirement, I am conducting a study on **“The Nigerian State and Management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja.”**

This questionnaire is intended to seek your views on this topic that will be important to conclude this study. I am therefore requesting you to take few minutes of your time to fill this questionnaire. Please be assured of the highest level of confidentiality in the handling of the information you may provide.

Thank you.

Michael Agbo John
Researcher

SECTION I
PERSONAL DATA

1. Age:
2. Sex: Male Female
3. Occupation/Vocation Retired Unemployed
4. Location displaced from
5. Year of Displacement.....
6. How long have you been living in this camp.....

SECTION II

7. What is/are the cause(s) of your displacement?
Ethnic Violence
Communal Violence
Religious Conflict
Natural Disaster
Terrorism
8. What has been the response of Government to your plight during the displacement?
Adequate Not Adequate None
9. What has been the response of Non-Governmental Organisations to your plight during displacement?
Adequate Not Adequate None
10. Have governments been meeting all your needs in camp?
Yes No Some

11. Which among the following are your major problems in camp?

Housing

Water

Security

Food

Medical services

Education

Others

(Specify).....

.....

12. Do you have any source of income in camp? Yes No

Specify source of income.....

13. Considering your ordeal, how do you rate your confidence in the State to protect you?

High Moderate Low Very low

SECTION III

14. Is there any measure(s) put in place to ameliorate your plight in camp?

Yes No Don't know

15. Are agents of government and NGOs involved in mismanagement/diversion of relief materials meant for you?

Yes No Don't know

16. If yes, who mismanaged/divert such relief materials meant for you?

Govt. Agents NGOs All of the above

17. Has there been any breakdown of law and order in your camp?

Yes Don't know

18. What was the cause of the breakdown of law and order?

19. Do you think the break down of law and order could impact on security of the

FCT? Yes No Don't know

20. Do you think mismanagement of your camp is a threat to FCT security?

Yes No Don't know

21. What sort of vices took /take place in your place of temporary residence (camp)?

Rape

Assault

Theft / stealing

Robbery

Prostitution

Child Abuse

Drug Abuse

Others Please Specify)

22. What are the Major challenges facing you?

Unemployment Hunger Insecurity Decent
Accommodations

23. Kindly suggest solutions to the incidence of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria.

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APPENDIX B

**Face to face and Telephone Interview Questions for Officials of Government,
leaders of camps and NGOs**

1. Name of Organisation -----
2. What are the goals/objectives of your organisation? -----

3. What is/are the major cause of the displacement of the IDPs in Abuja? -----

4. Have governments at all levels been meeting the needs of the IDPs? -----

5. What was the level of security of the FCT before the presence of the IDPs -----

6. How have the government fared in the management of IDPs in Abuja. (a) 0%-
40% (b) 41%-70% (c) 71%-100%
7. Is there any measure(s) put in place by the government to ameliorate the plights
of IDPs? -----
8. What do you think are the problems of IDPs in the Abuja Camps? -----

9. Who is responsible for the management of IDPs camps in the FCT? -----
10. Do you consider mismanagement of the IDPs camps a threat to the security of the
FCT? -----
11. If yes, how has the management of the IDPs impacted on the security of the FCT?
12. The IDPs alleged that agents divert relief materials. Have you witness any of such
diversion of relief materials? -----

13. How many social vices do you know about, that is happening among IDPs in camp? -----
14. What are the challenges faced by organisations like yours in the management of IDPs? -----
15. Have you witness any breakdown of law and order in your camp? -----

16. What was the cause? -----
17. Could the breakdown of law and order in the IDPs camps affect the security of the IDPs and FCT? -----
18. Has crime rate in the FCT increased with the presence of the IDPs? -----
19. Which of the following crimes recorded an increase? (a) Prostitution (b) Armed robbery/stealing (c) Drug abuse (d) All of the above.
20. Is there a relationship between hunger and security? -----
21. If yes, how is the connection? -----

APPEDIX C

Details of Interviewees

1. **Name of Organisation:** Humanity First Nigeria, Garki, Abuja
Name of Interviewee: Dr. Yaqeen Abdullahi Habeeb
Designation of Interviewee: Chairman Humanity First Nigeria
Date of Interview: Friday, 2nd November, 2016.
2. **Name of Organisation:** Humanity First Nigeria, Garki, Abuja
Name of Interviewee: Barr. Rizwan Muhammad
Designation of Interviewee: Secretary Humanity First Nigeria
Date of Interview: Friday, 2nd November, 2016.
3. **Name of Organisation:** Gweimen Foundation, Kwoi, Kaduna State
Name of Interviewee: Dr. Beatrice Kadangs
Designation of Interviewee: Director General/C.E.O
Date of Interview: Wednesday, 26th October, 2016.
4. **Name of Organisation:** Stefanos Foundation, Abuja
Name of Interviewee: Mark Lipdo
Designation of Interviewee: Programme Coordinator
Date of Interview: Friday, 3rd November, 2016.
5. **Name of Organisation:** National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Name of Interviewee: Anonymous
Designation of Interviewee: -----
Date of Interview: Friday, 10th November, 2016.
6. **Name of Organisation:** National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Name of Interviewee: Anonymous
Designation of Interviewee: -----
Date of Interview: Friday, 10th November, 2016.
7. **Name of Organisation:** National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Name of Interviewee: Anonymous
Designation of Interviewee: -----
Date of Interview: Friday, 10th November, 2016.

8. **Name of Organisation:** National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Name of Interviewee: Anonymous
Designation of Interviewee: -----
Date of Interview: Friday, 10th November, 2016.
9. **Name of Organisation:** National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
Name of Interviewee: Lambert Oparah
Designation of Interviewee: Project Supervisor for Nigeria Protection Sector
Working Group Abuja
Date of Interview: Friday, 4th December, 2016.
10. **Name of Organisation:** World Health Organisation (WHO)
Name of Interviewee: Dr. Adeyinka Ogunleye
Designation of Interviewee: Field Supervisor
Date of Interview: Friday, 1st December, 2016.
11. **Name of Organisation:** Nigerian Red Cross Society
Name of Interviewee: Umar Abdulsalami
Designation of Interviewee: Admin Officer
Date of Interview: Friday, 4th November, 2016.
12. **Name of Organisation:** Nigerian Red Cross Society
Name of Interviewee: Dr Chinedu Nwabueze
Designation of Interviewee: Medical Doctor
Date of Interview: Friday, 4th November, 2016.
13. **Name of Organisation:** Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
Name of Interviewee: Dr. Diben Jonathan
Designation of Interviewee: Field Operative
Date of Interview: Friday, 13th October, 2016.
14. **Name of Organisation:** Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
Name of Interviewee: Philomena Shadrach
Designation of Interviewee: Nurse
Date of Interview: Friday, 13th October, 2016.
15. **Name of Camp:** Durumi Camp
Name of Interviewee: Ibrahim Ahmadu
Designation of interviewee: Camp Chairman

- Date of Interview: 18th March, 2017.
16. **Name of Camp:** Durumi Camp
Name of Interviewee: Bala Yusuf
Designation of interviewee: Camp Secretary
Date of Interview: 18th March, 2017.
17. **Name of Camp:** Durumi Camp
Name of Interviewee: Mrs. Liatu Ayuba
Designation of interviewee: Camp Women Leader
Date of Interview: 18th March, 2017.
18. **Name of Camp:** Kuchingoro Camp
Name of Interviewee: Mr. Philemon Emmanuel
Designation of interviewee: Camp Chairman
Date of Interview: 25th March, 2017.
19. **Name of Camp:** Kuchingoro Camp
Name of Interviewee: Alhaji Usman Adamu
Designation of interviewee: Camp Vice - Chairman
Date of Interview: 25th March, 2017.
20. **Name of Camp:** Kuchingoro Camp
Name of Interviewee: Mr. Enoch Yohannah
Designation of interviewee: Camp Secretary
Date of Interview: 25th March, 2017.
21. **Name of Community:** Durumi Village
Name of Interviewee: Mr. David Nehemiah
Designation of interviewee: Chief's Secretary
Date of Interview: 8th April, 2017.
22. **Name of Community:** Durumi Village
Name of Interviewee: Danjuma Aindadugbo
Designation of interviewee: Chief of Durumi
Date of Interview: 8th April, 2017.

23. **Name of Community:** Durumi Village
Name of Interviewee: Emmanuel Tukura
Designation of interviewee: Youth
Date of Interview: 8th April, 2017.
24. **Name of Community:** Durumi Village
Name of Interviewee: Hajiya Fatima Usman
Designation of interviewee: Elder
Date of Interview: 8th April, 2017.
25. **Name of Community:** Durumi Village
Name of Interviewee: Mr. Martins Onwuka
Designation of interviewee: Business man
Date of Interview: 8th April, 2017.
26. **Name of Community:** Kuchingoro Village
Name of Interviewee: Hajiya Hauwakulu Lawal
Designation of interviewee: Head mistress of Kuchingoro Primary School
Date of Interview: 22nd April, 2017.
27. **Name of Community:** Kuchingoro Village
Name of Interviewee: Ibrahim Wabayi
Designation of interviewee: Chief of Kuchingoro
Date of Interview: 22nd April, 2017.
28. **Name of Community:** Kuchingoro Village
Name of Interviewee: Wumaru Adogo
Designation of interviewee: Hakime
Date of Interview: 22nd April, 2017.
29. **Name of Community:** Kuchingoro Village
Name of Interviewee: Danladi Kure
Designation of interviewee: Youth group Member
Date of Interview: 22nd April, 2017.
30. **Name of Community:** Kuchingoro Village
Name of Interviewee: Mohammed Abdulrasaq
Designation of interviewee: Youth group Member
Date of Interview: 22nd April, 2017.