THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND ENHANCED HUMAN SECURITY IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

Human security entails protecting people from severe and pervasive threats in ways that enhance their survival, livelihood and dignity. It broadens the understanding of security from territorial security to the security of people, particularly vulnerable groups such as IDPs who suffer emotional problems such as human right abuses, assault and loss of livelihood among others. These problems have raised the need for attention to the efficient management of IDPs for the enhancement of human security in NE Nigeria. This research therefore unravelled the strategies to mitigate the challenges against effective management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. The main objective of this research is to appraise the management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. Questionnaires which were administered to respondents were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) AAEA.

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INTRODUCTION

The Twenty First Century global community is confronted with contemporary threats including political upheavals, armed conflicts, trans-national organised crime and terrorism. Many of these threats have had adverse implications on the security and well-being of people. They have, unilaterally or in combination, engendered huge humanitarian crisis such as death, hunger, poverty and mass displacement of people. The forced migration of people from their homes has often resulted in the problem of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

An IDP connotes any person that has been compelled to leave his or her place of abode, due to real or imagined threats, to another location within a country's border. The IDPs are distinct from refugees, who are people that have fled across an internationally recognized border to escape war, persecution or natural disaster (RUSSELL, 2016). According to a UNDP 1994 report, IDPs are exposed to threats such as disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, abuse, social conflict and political repression, especially when not well managed. In addressing these threats, the establishment of a robust mechanism for the management of IDPs becomes imperative. The management of IDPs is primarily a national government responsibility. It involves the utilization of available resources to address the problems inhibiting the safety, security and well-being of IDPs, hence human security.

Globally, the number of IDPs has been on a steady rise from 6.6 million in 2005 to over 40.8 million by December 2015, according to the 2016 Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID). SIMON and PAUL (2004), argue that the management of IDPs has therefore, increasingly become one of the most daunting challenges in recent times. In Pakistan, since

2004, conflict induced IDPs have resulted from fighting between the Pakistani Military and Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) such as al-Qaeda with adverse effects on human security. The IDPs have also resulted from sectarian violence and tribal clashes over resources. Specifically, conflict in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) resulted in 1,292,406 IDPs including 17,578 living in camps (UNHCR, 2016). These IDPs were faced with several problems including disease, loss of access to livelihood and other security threats that impinged on human security in Pakistan. Africa is home to over 13 million IDPs arising from disasters such as conflicts and complex emergencies, representing about one third of the global figure, according to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), communities have over the years been exposed to waves of violence resulting in about 2.9 million IDPs with negative impacts on human security (STACEY, 2014). Due to the huge number of displaced persons and fragile nature of the national institutions, the management of IDPs has been taken up by the UN and other international organisations in DRC. These include the OCHA, UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM), amongst others.

In 2014 and 2015, about $633,660,856 was expended by the international community on the management of IDPs in the DRC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2016 figures). These supports spanning across areas such as food, health, education and shelter were delivered through UN agencies, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as Oxfam. According to the UN, several of these efforts are steadily yielding results with over 74,000 people from 20 villages in Katanga returning home between 2012 and 2014. The efforts of the Government at

addressing the insecurity and management of the IDPs, in collaboration with her partners, have therefore enhanced human security in the DRC.

In Nigeria, armed attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram Terrorists (BHT) in the North East (NE) states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe have led to over 1,856,616 IDPs as of April 2016 (IOM Displacement Report, 2016). The IDPs spreading across the NE and North Central (NC) zones of Nigeria as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) account for about 86.16 per cent of IDPs in the country, according to IOM. However, majority of these IDPs are located in Borno with 1,427,999 representing 76.9 per cent, followed by Yobe with 150,718 representing 8.1 per cent and Adamawa with 134,415 representing 9.4 per cent of the total figure. These IDPs suffer emotional problems associated with memory of fearful events, loss of livelihood, frustration, assault and human rights abuse, amongst others. The activities of BHT have also festered social vices such as crime, assassination and sexual abuse against the IDPs, particularly the children, which represent 53.72 per cent of the IDP population (Olukolajo and Ogungbenro, 2017). These problems have raised the need for attention to the efficient management of IDPs for the enhancement of human security in NE Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has been constrained in effectively managing the IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. For instance, due to the absence of a clear and specific national policy on IDPs, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has remained the de-facto lead government agency (Ladan, 2016). However, IDPs have unique needs such as protection of their rights, which an emergency management agency such as NEMA cannot effectively provide. This has thus hampered the FGN's ability to provide a comprehensive support package that addresses the wide-ranging issues confronting

IDPs in the NE. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to appraise the management of IDPs in the NE Nigeria in order to address pertinent issues impeding human security in the region. Thus, the main objective of this study is to appraise the management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. Furthermore, the Alternate Hypothesis was used in the research to establish a significant relationship between management of IDPs and human security. The study was additionally elaborated by time, space and content.

The methodology of the study covers the type of research, sources of data, methods of data collection, sampling technique, sample population, method of data analysis and method of data presentation. The field survey method was adopted to enable the researcher obtain views on the subject matter as well as examine responses from informed perspectives on the topic. Data for the research was obtained from primary sources such as questionnaires and unstructured interviews. Secondary sources such as books, conference reports, official publications, newspapers and magazines were also exploited. A combination of field method and document analysis were used for data collection, while the purposive non-probabilistic sampling method was used to select respondents in line with the objectives of the study. The data collected from the primary and secondary sources were analysed using the qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis. The data obtained were presented in a descriptive and analytic form using tables, charts and graphs.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter presents a review of some relevant literature and provides a theoretical framework to guide the study. It also highlights examples of management of IDPs and human security from other countries in order to draw lessons. The 2 key variables in this study are management of IDPs as the independent variable and human security as the dependent variable.

REVIEW OF EXISTING LITERATURE

Several studies have been conducted over the years on the management of IDPs and human security. However, most of these studies vary in approach, content, theories and methodology. The literature are reviewed with a view to identifying the gaps the study seeks to fill.

Peters and Adesote (2015) in their study, provided a historical comparative analysis of IDPs arising from conflict situations in Nigeria including those in NE Nigeria. Their work was descriptive in nature and interrogated the human security impacts of various cases of violence on IDPs. It also noted and proffered some options for government in addressing the myriad of challenges militating against the management of IDPs.

Daodu (2010) examined how the US and Nigeria have responded and managed IDPs. The main assertion of the study is that there is no difference between the handling of IDPs in the US and Nigeria. This was in spite of the inability of the emergency agencies to meet the peculiar needs of IDPs in both countries. Cohen and Deng (1998) conducted case studies of some countries in Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America that have suffered severe problems of internal displacement. The result of their studies showed striking similarities in the challenges confronting the management of IDPs in these countries as well as the broader implications for national security.

All the reviewed works have made significant contributions to this field of study, by providing insights on the region-specific dynamics in IDPs management as well as their underlying issues. However, majority of the literature addressed the management of IDPs from a broader

national security perspective, as against human security which is a component thereof. This leaves a knowledge gap on the effects of the managements of IDPs on human security. It is this gap that this study seeks to address by appraising the management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria.

THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

The theory considered most suitable for this study is the Hierarchy of Needs Theory (HNT), which seeks to explain the hierarchical nature of human needs as well as their interrelationship. The pioneer proponent of this theory was Abraham Maslow, who posited that "human needs are organised into a hierarchy of relative pre-potency (Hopper, 2019). This hierarchy ranges from more concrete needs such as food and water, to more abstract concepts such as self-fulfilment. Maslow further stated that human beings were motivated by 5 categories of needs; physiological, safety, love, esteem and self-actualisation. Fig 2.1 below depicts Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory.

Figure 2.1: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory
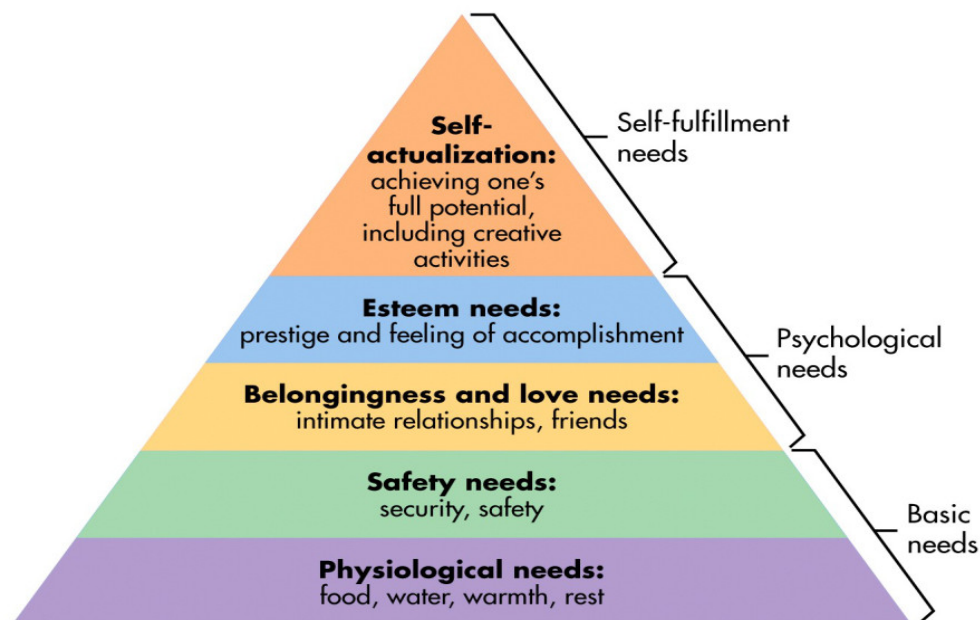
Source: S McLeod, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, SimplyPsychology.com, 2018.

HNT is considered relevant to this study as it provides a basis for understanding the most

essential needs of IDPs and how these could affect their management for enhanced human security in Nigeria.

EXAMPLES OF MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMAN SECURITY FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Examples of the management of IDPs and human security from Colombia and Uganda were examined in order to draw lessons from the study. These countries were selected because they have experienced the impact of the management of IDPs arising from armed conflict on human security with similarities to the situation in NE Nigeria.

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN COLOMBIA

Colombia has been involved in a civil war for over 50 years between the government forces and insurgent forces such as the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). These crises as well as operations against drug cartels have resulted to a large IDP population estimated at 6 million as at December 2014, representing about a tenth of the country's population, according to OXFAM (2012). Louise noted that several women and children were exposed to sexual exploitation, violence and malnutrition while majority of the children engaged as child workers reached about 1.1 million in 2014. The displacements resulted in loss of abode, loss of means of livelihood and impacted negatively on the well-being of the people. The Colombian Government however, made some efforts to address the challenges facing the IDPs. According to the US Commerce Department Bureau of Economic Analysis 2014 Report, the Colombian Government utilised resources from the growing economy, with an average GDP growth of 4.3 per cent per annum, to improve its support to IDPs. The Government also established a single registry for IDPs, which provided centralised information on the displacement dynamics for the judicious appropriation of funds and resources. These efforts of the Colombian Government at effectively managing the IDPs have thus gone a long way in enhancing human security in the country.

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN UGANDA

In Uganda, the insurgent activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) resulted in over 1.5 million IDPs in 1998 (NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL, 2012). At the peak of the crisis in 2005, there were about 1.84 million IDPs living in 242 camps across 11 districts in Northern Uganda. Several local and international actors were involved in the management of the IDPs including the World Food Programme (WFP), which provided food. Others include the UNHCR, which took up the protection role and the World Health Organisation (WHO) that provided health services. The UN Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) focussed on children along with other UN agencies and NGOs that also took up diverse roles under the coordination umbrella of the national authorities.

As at 2005, a total of 539,550 IDPs had returned to their homes while an additional 381,000 moved to new sites closer to their homes by June 2007 (UN Report, 2016). In October 2007, Uganda launched the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda as a 3-year framework to enable development and restore law and order in affected areas. The PRDP with a budget of $600 million was built on 4 strategic objectives namely; consolidation of state authority, empowering communities, revitalising the economy and peace building and reconciliation. Due to the commitment of the government, the initiative received the support of other organisations. It facilitated the return of several IDPs resulting in the decrease of the IDP population to about 30,000 by December 2011. The PRDP, thus, improved the management of IDPs and enhanced human security in Uganda.

LESSONS LEARNT FROM COLOMBIA AND UGANDA

The lessons learnt from Colombia and Uganda's management of IDPs and human security includes political will and importance of policy framework.

Political Will. Political will and commitment to the plight of IDPs is a lesson drawn from the examples studied. The governments in Colombia and Uganda displayed strong commitment in taking lead roles in the management of IDPs in their countries. They set in place appropriate mechanisms, which facilitated the involvement of a wide array of actors to achieve sustainable results. The need for political will that unencumbers bureaucratic and administrative bottlenecks is therefore crucial.

Importance of Policy Framework. The importance of appropriate policy frameworks for the management of IDPs was underscored in Colombia and Uganda. The Victims Law in Colombia and National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (NPI) in Uganda provided a useful platform for delineation of roles amongst stakeholders. These policies were further backed by relevant legislation that guaranteed the rights of IDPs, through damages and restitution, enabling stakeholders hold government to account. The policy framework, backed by legislation, thus spurred the commitment of government agencies involved in the management of IDPs and enhanced human security in these countries.

CHAPTER 3

PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DATA

In this section, research data generated from the questionnaires and those obtained from relevant institutions are presented. Out of the 384 respondents, 330 were IDPs while 54 were humanitarian workers. It is pertinent to note that some of the questions were directed at the humanitarian workers only, based on the technical nature of the questions.

The issues associated with the management of IDPs and human security in NE Nigeria would be discussed. The analyses of collected data are also embedded in subsequent sections of this Chapter.

ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

The issues associated with the management of IDPs and human security in NE Nigeria include policy framework, institutional capacity and coordination of assistance and support services. Others are Internal Displacement Data Management (IDDM) as well as the Return, Resettlement and Reintegration (RRR) programme. These are subsequently discussed within the context of the HNT.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policy framework entails the plan of action, backed by appropriate legislation that forms the basis of making rules and guidelines that align the priorities of institutions in a state with overall national goals. In 2012, the FGN revised the draft NPI in line with the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (ACPAI) to serve as a normative framework for preventing internal displacement and assisting IDPs across the country, including the NE. The revised NPI outlines the obligations of government, humanitarian actors and even host communities with respect to IDPs as well as implementation strategies for the management of IDPs towards enhanced human security. In line with its

mandate, NEMA's efforts have thus been focussed on providing immediate basic needs of IDPs. This has resulted in limited attention to the medium and long term needs of IDPs, such as their rights and dignity.

This opinion was supported by responses from humanitarian workers in the field survey undertaken in this research, as depicted in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1, on the influence of a NPI on the management of IDPs in NE Nigeria.

Table 3.1: What is the Influence of Policy Framework on the Management of IDPs in the NE?

Serial	Respondent	Response	Percentage
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	Highly Significant	33	61.1%
2.	Significant	16	29.6%
3.	Barely Significant	5	9.3%
4.	Not Significant	0	0
	Total	54	100

Figure 3.1: What is the Influence of Policy Framework on the Management of IDPs in the NE?
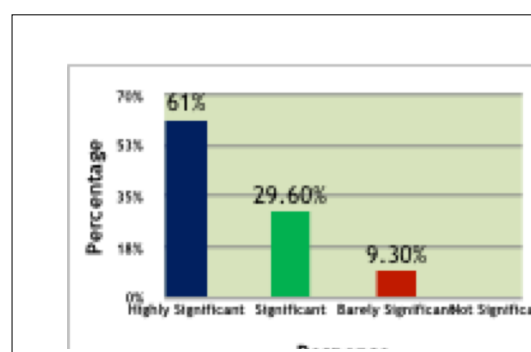
**Source:** Researcher's Analysis, 2019.

In the survey, 33 of the respondents representing 61.1 per cent, opined that a NPI is highly significant to the effective management of IDPs in the NE. Also, 16 respondents representing 29.6 per cent felt it was significant and 9.3 per cent believed it was barely significant. Interestingly, no respondent felt that a NPI was not significant, underlining the importance of policy framework to the management of IDPs in the NE.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DATA MANAGEMENT

The IDDM entails the systematic collection of data through assessments, documentation and registration to determine the size and characteristics of displaced populations. It facilitates access to basic rights, family reunification and helps to identify persons in need of special assistance. Several agencies including NEMA, in collaboration with International Office for Migration (IOM), SEMAs and other organisations are currently involved in IDDM in NE Nigeria. The NEMA/IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments provide the

major source of information on IDPs in Nigeria. It is conducted through interviews with household heads as well as detailed surveys and registration, including biometric capture with particular focus on IDPs in camps.[1] The wide range of baseline information collected, at ward level, covers displacement history, access to basic needs, return intention and assistance received (DTM Report, 2016). As at February 2016, eight rounds of DTM assessments had been conducted with increasing coverage and information on the displacement situation in NE Nigeria as shown in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4: Coverage of Displacement Tracking Matrix Report I – VII
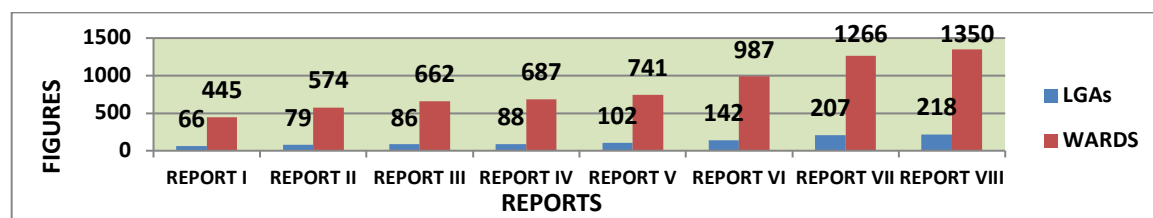
Source: International Organization for Migration, 2016

The Round I Report covered only 66 LGAs and 445 wards while the Round VIII Report covered 218 LGAs and 1,350 wards translating to an increased coverage of over 200 per cent.

RETURN RESETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME

The RRR programme covers the support provided to IDPs to facilitate their safe return to their abodes or resettlement in new homes and reintegration into communities. Article 11(2) of ACPAI and Principle 28(2) of UNGPI require state parties to develop durable frameworks that ensure returns are voluntary with due attention to human security.[2] It also advocates the full participation of IDPs in the planning and management of RRR.

The 2-year Emergency Assistance and Economic Stabilisation Plan (EAESP) was developed under the Presidential Initiative for the North East (PINE) in 2014. It was designed to facilitate RRR of IDPs in the NE through the employment of 150,000 youths in reconstruction activities

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[1] NEMA, SEMA and IOM commence Registration and Biometric capture of IDPs in Borno State, <http://nema.gov.ng/nema-sema-and-iom-commence-registration-and-biometric-capture-of-idps-in-borno-state/> accessed 28 Apr 16.

[2] OCHA, "UN Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons", p.14.

(PINE Report, 2014). In July 2015, the FGN also released a Resettlement and Reintegration Plan (RRP) for victims of insurgency in the NE. The RRP was developed to, inter alia, address the immediate needs of the returning IDPs. The results of the field survey on the familiarity of IDPs and humanitarian actors with the FGN's RRR programmes are at Table 3.4 and Figure 3.5.

Table 3.4: Are you familiar with the FGN's RRR programme for IDPs in the NE?

Serial	Response	Respondent	Percentage
(a)	(b	(c)	(d)
1.	Yes	31	5.8%
2.	No	362	90.2%
3.	Indifferent	17	4%
	Total	384	100

Figure 3.5: Are you familiar with the FGN's RRR programme for IDPs in the NE?
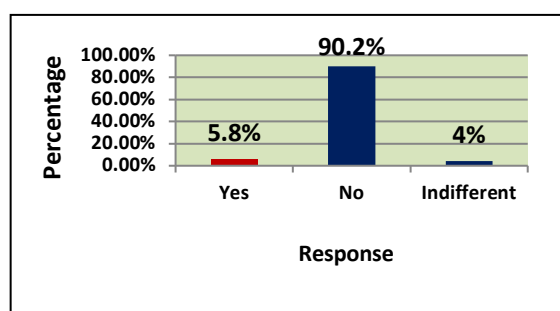
Source: Researcher's Analysis, 2016.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

This research set out to carry out an appraisal of the management of IDPs and its effects on human security in NE Nigeria. Based on the aforementioned, the following findings were made:

a. Policy framework, institutional capacity, coordination of assistance and support services, IDDM as well as RRR are issues associated with the management IDPs and human security in NE Nigeria.

b. There is too much emphasis on the emergency relief phase covering basic needs such as food and shelter with less attention to medium and long term issues facing IDPs in the NE.

c. The current adhoc registration and documentation process does not facilitate a comprehensive approach to the management of IDPs thus impinging on human security in NE Nigeria.

d.   The management of IDPs in the NE has reduced access to education, led to

food insecurity as well as compromised public health and communal relationships

thereby impinging on human security in NE Nigeria.

e.   The effects of the management of IDPs on human security in the NE is also

established by the results from SPSS as summarized in Table 3.8. This confirms the

relationship set in place in the conceptual discourse.

Table 3.8: Effects of the Management of IDPs on Human Security in NE Nigeria

Serial	Management of IDPs (Independent Variable)	Attributes of Human Security (Dependent Variable)	Relationship to Human Security (Dependent Variable)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	Access to Education	Economic	Significant Negative Effect
2.	Food Security	Food	Significant Negative Effect
3.	Public Health	Health	Significant Negative Effect
4.	Inter-Communal Relationship	Community	Negative Effect

Source: Researcher's Analysis, 2016.

These findings lend credence to the HNT propounded by Maslow. It underlines the primacy of

human needs from the basic to the abstract, and how these could affect the efforts at managing

IDPs to enhance human security.

CHALLENGES MILITATING AGAINST THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FOR ENHANCED HUMAN SECURITY IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

The challenges militating against the effective management of IDPs for enhanced human

security in the NE include non-adoption of the NPI inadequate budgetary allocation and inter-

agency rivalry. Others include absence of centralised database for IDPs as well as failure to

adopt durable solutions for RRR. These challenges are discussed subsequently.

NON-ADOPTION OF DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The non-adoption of the draft NPI has hampered the effective management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. It has prevented the employment of holistic strategies in the management of IDPs in NE Nigeria as outlined in the extracts of the draft NPI. The current approach has inadvertently concentrated government's efforts on basic physiological needs. This has led to support gaps in specialised areas such as means of livelihood, cultural identity, compensation, personal dignity and psychosocial care as captured in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in Figure 3.10.
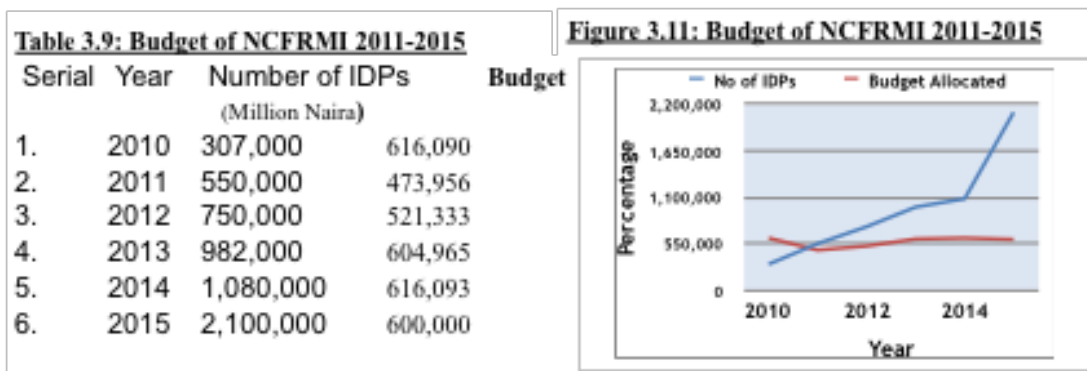
Figure 3.10 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
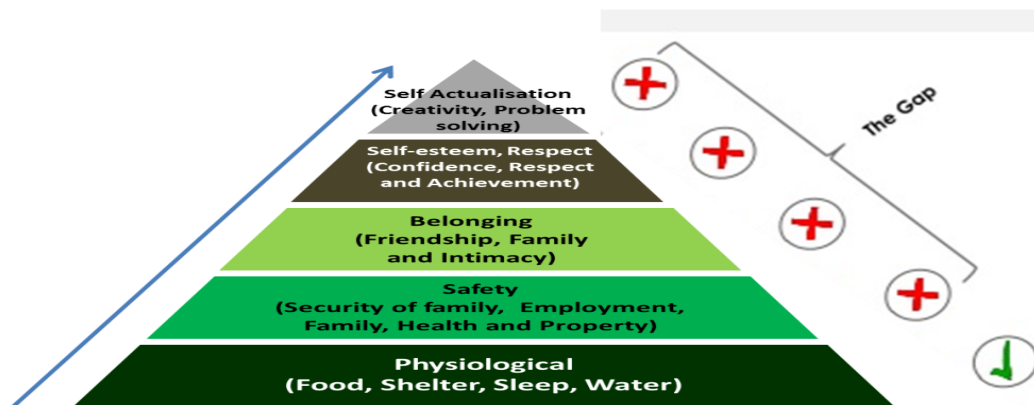
Source: T Kasali, An Integrated Approach to Rehabilitating IDPs, 2015.

According to Kasali, the higher needs of safety, belonging, self-esteem and self-actualisation are gaps arising from the current approach adopted in the management of IDPs in the NE. The non-adoption of the NPI has thus resulted in support gaps in specialised areas that impinge on human security in NE Nigeria.

INADEQUATE BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

Inadequate budgetary allocation to statutory agencies involved in the management of IDPs has inhibited their institutional capacity to effectively manage IDPs in the NE. The annual budget allocation to the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) declined from 616 million naira in 2010 to 600 million naira in 2015. This

was in spite of a converse increase in the number of IDPs in the NE from 307,000 to 2,100,000 within same period as highlighted in Table 3.9 and Figure 3.11.

Table 3.9: Budget of NCFRMI 2011-2015

Serial	Year	Number of IDPs	Budget (Million Naira)
1.	2010	307,000	616,090
2.	2011	550,000	473,956
3.	2012	750,000	521,333
4.	2013	982,000	604,965
5.	2014	1,080,000	616,093
6.	2015	2,100,000	600,000

Figure 3.11: Budget of NCFRMI 2011-2015

Source: NCFRMI, NEMA, CBN, 2016.

Figure 3.11 reveals a net decrease in allocations to NCFRMI, despite the huge increase of over 584 per cent in the number of IDPs in the NE from 2010 to 2015.

ABSENCE OF CENTRALISED DATABASE FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The absence of a centralised database on IDPs has made it difficult to obtain credible information on IDPs. A centralised and comprehensive database with aggregated displacement data such as age, gender and location that would facilitate attention to peculiar needs of IDP groups is unavailable. This has made it difficult to specifically target, plan and implement gender related programmes to address the needs of women, estimated to constitute 53 per cent of IDP population (DTM Report).

The absence of a centralised database has also prevented the exchange of information among stakeholders resulting in duplication of efforts with adverse effects on the humanitarian response in the NE. Specifically, Nafuta noted that the failure of Yobe State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to share its database on IDPs enabled 192 IDPs in YBC settlement to simultaneously collect cash transfers from WFP and ICRC.

CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIES TO MITIGATE THE CHALLENGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FOR ENHANCED HUMAN SECURITY IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Some strategies are proposed in this study to mitigate the challenges of the management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. These include review and adoption of the draft NPI, establishment of a National Humanitarian Intervention Fund (NHIF) and harmonisation of provisions in NEMA and NCFRMI Acts.

REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The review and adoption of the draft NPI could address the challenge of non-adoption of the draft NPI. This could help outline the obligations of government, humanitarian actors as well as implementation strategies for the effective management of IDPs and enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. It would designate an IDP Focal Coordinating Institution (IFCI) and help to delineate relief and protection support roles between agencies involved in the management of IDPs in Nigeria to cover existing gaps and eliminate overlaps. The Presidency could task the Presidential Committee for North East Initiatives (PCNI) to convene a meeting of stakeholders to review the draft NPI in line with current realities in Nigeria, drawing lessons from the situation in the NE. The review could also take due cognisance of UNGPI, ACPAI and all related obligations of Nigeria under international law.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION FUND

The establishment of a NHIF in collaboration with the private sector could alleviate the challenge of inadequate budgetary allocation to agencies involved in the management of IDPs in the NE. This could address the funding gaps arising from dwindling government revenue. It could provide a sustainable funding alternative to agencies involved in the management of IDPs and enable them address institutional capacity gaps to enhance human security in the NE. It could also offer the private sector the opportunity to fulfil corporate social responsibility

obligations and contribute to national development. The Presidency could task the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) to liaise with the private sector and other stakeholders to develop modalities for setting up the Fund.

<u>HARMONIZATION OF PROVISIONS IN NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES MIGRANTS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON ACTS</u>

The harmonization of the provisions in the legislative Acts establishing NEMA and NCFRMI could mitigate the challenge of inter-agency rivalry between the 2 agencies. The harmonisation could clearly delineate the roles of both agencies in terms of response phase and function thereby facilitating effective management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. It could also facilitate positive engagement with international partners as well as engender coordination and collaboration in the delivery of support to IDPs. This would ultimately promote human security in the NE and across the country. The FGN could direct the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMOJ) to liaise with NEMA and NCFRMI as well as other relevant stakeholders for a review of their mandates with respect to IDPs. This review could also take due cognizance of all international legal and normative instruments applicable to Nigeria.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter comprises the conclusion and recommendations. The conclusion summed up the entire study providing a summary of major findings and deductions following the presentation and analysis of data collected. Thereafter, the recommendations of the study were presented.

CONCLUSION

The study examined the management of IDPs and human security in NE Nigeria. The study was anchored on the Hierarchy of Needs Theory and adopted the field survey method to obtain views on the subject matter. The study took a cursory look at the management of IDPs and human security in general before dwelling on the situation in NE Nigeria It observed that despite several efforts towards the effective management of IDPs, several gaps that inhibit human security in the NE still exist.

The study examined some issues associated with the management of IDPs for enhanced human security in NE Nigeria. It identified policy framework as a major consideration for the holistic management of IDPs in the NE for enhanced human security in Nigeria. The study noted that there were several adhoc documentation efforts aimed at enhancing the management of IDPs and human security in NE Nigeria. It, however, observed that the absence of a coherent mechanism for IDP registration, documentation and monitoring in the NE was hampering the delivery of support to the IDPs.

The study identified some challenges militating against the effective management of IDPs in the NE. This include the non-adoption of draft national policy on IDPs, inadequate budgetary allocation and absence of centralised database for IDPs. The strategies proffered to mitigate the challenges militating against the management of IDPs management for enhanced human security include the review and adoption of the draft NPI. This would cover existing support

gaps and eliminate overlaps in the management of IDPs and could commence by Fourth Quarter of 2020. The establishment of NHIF in collaboration with the private sector could provide a sustainable funding alternative for the management of IDPs and enhancement of human security in NE Nigeria. This could commence by Second Quarter of 2020. Another strategy is the harmonization of provisions in the Act establishing NEMA and NCFRMI to delineate roles between both agencies. This could commence by the Second Quarter of 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

a.   The PCNI should commence the review and adoption of the draft NPI by First Quarter of 2020.

b.   The OSGF should establish the NHIF in collaboration with the private sector by Fourth Quarter of 2020.

c.   The FMOJ should forward draft bills on amendments of Acts establishing NEMA and NCFRMI to NASS by Third Quarter of 2020.

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