

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of International Humanitarian Organizations on the management of IDPs in North-East Nigeria. Liberal intervention theory was adopted as the framework of the analysis. Mixed research design comprising quantitative and qualitative methods was used. This was actualized through the distribution of questionnaire and conduct of interviews to the targeted respondents. The secondary source was based on review and assessment of related journals, books official documents, newspapers and media reports including data from official publications. The study discovered that international humanitarian groups have played a vital role in the management of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria by providing food, shelter, health and frequent assessment of the needs of displaced people. Despite these aids, little improvement in the situation appears to have been recorded due to a lack of coordination. Due to a preponderance of corruption in the process of managing financial and other associated resources meant for internally displaced persons in the three states of Nigeria, the techniques used by international humanitarian organizations have not been able to sufficiently ameliorate the level of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria. The study recommended that the Nigerian government should strengthen her relationship with international humanitarian organizations, civic society organizations as well as bordering governments in addressing the plights of IDPs in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states. The main goals of assistance should be social inclusion, education, investment, infrastructure development, and environmental protection.

Keywords: *Impact, International, Humanitarian, Organisation, Management, Internally Displaced Persons, Northeast and Nigeria.*

INTRODUCTION

The situation of the world's displaced people has grown into a serious global issue with obscenely destructive effects on human progress, including starvation, insecurity, and mortality, among other intensifying humanitarian disasters. Since 2011, the population of the North-eastern states of Nigeria have been affected by the insurgency between Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awatiwal-Jihad, commonly known as 'Boko Haram', and governmental forces. The government declared a State of Emergency (SoE) on 14 May 2013 in the three North Eastern states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa and imposed curfews. The Senate has not yet formally extended the State of Emergency from November 2014 onwards (Ibrahim, 2017).

Nigeria became the first West African country and eighth worldwide to publish findings of a ground-breaking Violence against Children (VAC) survey, supported by UNICEF and the U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Survey findings showed that 60 per cent of children experience one or more forms of violence before the age of 18: one in two children experience physical violence, one in four girls and one in ten boys experience sexual violence and one in five boys and one in six girls experience emotional violence. The shocking findings prompted the President to launch the 'Year of Action to End Violence against Children', at which priority actions for state and non-state actors were announced (Aning and Pokoo, 2014).

Thus, the Boko Haram insurgency's devastating effects on the North-eastern States from 2009 to the present have been unprecedented. This culminated in former president Goodluck Jonathan's 2013 declaration of a State of Emergency (SOE) in the three states that had been most severely affected: Borno, Yobe, and the Adamawa States. The majority of the 9.6 million people (National Bureau of Statistics, 2018) who lived in those states at the time were impacted in some way by the insurgency attacks, which caused the collapse of many families' coping mechanisms, the virtual eradication of entire communities, the destruction of social infrastructure,

severe disruptions to the economy's supply chain, and the dispersal of a sizable portion of the population in the affected states.

Many of the local governments in Borno State, including but not limited to Dikwa, Marte, Bama, Gamboru, Ngala, and Gwoza, were captured by the rebels, which resulted in significant physical destruction. The insurgents also targeted the Local Government Areas of Chibok, AskiraUba, Kala Balge, Kukawa, and Abadan (Reliefweb, 2020). Residents of these areas were forced to flee to Maiduguri due to the loss of life, destruction of property, and disruption of economic activity. Some of them were crammed together in camps as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), while others squatted among numerous impoverished host families in the city under shaky living conditions lacking in privacy, basic hygiene, and conveniences. Gujba and Gulani Local Government Areas in Yobe State were at one point virtually taken over and cut off from Damaturu, the State capital, after the militants destroyed the Katarko Bridge. The militants in the two Local Government Areas also destroyed homes, markets, schools, government buildings, and places of worship. At the height of the crisis, Boko Haram's actions in the south culminated in an assault on the Adamawa State local governments of Madagali and Michika. The insurgents briefly took control of and seized Mubi, the capital of the Mubi Local Government Area and the second-largest commercial town in the State. IDPs fled in large numbers into Yola, the capital of Adamawa State, where some sought safety in seven camps while others settled in host communities as a result of the palpable dread. The Adamawa State University, Mubi, was forced to close as a result of the insurgent danger (Samuel, 2020).

According to the IOM DTM report in June 2015, there are over 1.2 million IDPs in the three North East states; the marginal decrease in IDPs is due to return movements in Adamawa. In contrast, in Borno the IDP population has increased since April with now just over one million IDPs (Ibrahim, 2017). The military command and control center have been moved to Maiduguri to better co-ordinate counter-insurgency efforts. However, the security situation remains volatile with continued Boko Haram attacks in the North East and ongoing military operations. Although Boko Haram's capabilities have been degraded, security concerns remain within many of the recaptured Local Government Areas (LGAs) with Boko Haram reverting to asymmetric attacks and still presenting a considerable threat to civilians.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the intervention of international humanitarian organization on the internally displaced persons in the North Eastern Nigeria, Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state in particular, there is still an increase lack of food, water and good sanitation there is insecurity in the IDPs camps, women and girls are been raped on daily basis as a result of insecurity in the camps. Youths indulge in hard drugs, smoking and other criminal activities. Trauma and bitterness, Most of these hunger and starvation, acute malnutrition, sexually transmitted diseases, education, rights of IDPs. shelter/accommodation, waste management and electricity, regularity of hygiene-based epidemic in camps and total darkness in camps. lack of good water: Because of the overcrowded nature of camps, it becomes difficult for the IDPs to access good water for cooking and sanitation facilities.

Since 2009, the internal displacement crisis has posed a significant problem for the six states that make up northern Nigeria, including Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, according to Mba (2017), communal fighting displaced 13.33% of the IDPs in the region, natural disasters only caused 0.99 percent of the displacement, and Boko Haram's insurgency was responsible for 85.68% of it. The aforementioned figures demonstrate that insurgency is substantially to blame for the large-scale internal displacement of people, particularly in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, which have been the focal point of insurgent activity in northern Nigeria since 2009. In addition to causing widespread internal migration, the insurgency has caused 177,000 refugees to flee to Cameroon, Chad, and the neighboring Niger Republic (Reliefweb, 2020). This is the problem that informs the need for this study.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine the role of International Humanitarian Organizations in the management of IDPs in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states;
- ii. To assess how the role played by the International Humanitarian Organizations has impacted on the management of IDPs in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states.

International Organizations (IO)

The term “international organizations” refers to a wide variety of formal structures with both common elements as well as specific peculiarities, which call for clarification. As noted by Brechin and Ness (2013), scholars of international organizations “seem to typically focus on intergovernmental organizations, and at times, seem to use the term interchangeably. This can be confusing”. In the same vein, Dijkzeul and Beigbeder (2003) claim that “sometimes the term international organizations are used to include multinational corporations, bilateral organizations, multilateral organizations, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).” “Other times, only UN organizations are covered by this term.” Most commonly, the term international organizations is used to refer to “all forms of non-state actors working at international or global levels” (Brechin and Ness, 2013).

Concept of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Internally displaced persons (also known as "IDPs") refer to "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in opioid 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 border" (UNHCR, 2020).

According to the Africa Union Convention for Protection and Assistance of internally displaced persons in Africa (Kampala Convention, 2009), the term internally displaced persons are citizens of a country who are displaced within the territory of a country as a result of natural disasters such as erosion desertification, flooding, etc. people can also be displaced as a result of a human-caused disaster such as civil war, internal armed conflict, terrorism and so forth.

Concept Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance refers to aid that is aimed at life-saving and the alleviation of suffering of people during as well as after a natural disaster or an armed conflict has occurred (Humanitarian Coalition, n.d.). Humanitarianism consists of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Many humanitarian organizations are committed to these principles which origins from “the core humanitarian principles, which have long guided the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies” (OCHA 2019). Humanity refers to that “human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings” (OCHA, 2019). Neutrality emphasizes that “humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature” (OCHA, 2019).

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Anthony and Nwobashi (2016) focused on the work titled: Nigerian State, Impact and Plights of Persons Internally Displaced by Boko Haram Insurgents: Implications for Socio-Economic and Political Development. The article discussed the daunting challenge currently confronting the Nigerian state is how to alleviate the plights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the northeast occasioned by the violent activities of Boko Haram insurgents. Since Boko Haram insurgents started their campaign of terror against the Nigerian state in the northeast in 2009, many lives have been lost while properties worth millions of naira have been destroyed, forcing many people to flee their homes for safety areas. The most affected persons are vulnerable groups such as children, the aged, and women who are exposed to severe socio-economic, political, psychological, medical, and environmental hazards. These sorry states of affairs have become serious sources of worry to governments, academics, and other critical stakeholders in the Nigeria project.

In their work Muazu and Adamu (2020) titled: *The Humanitarian Crisis and its Impact on Sustainable Development: Perspectives and Preferences of Internally Displaced Persons in North-Eastern Nigeria*. The objective of the work seeks to contribute to the knowledge of linkages between humanitarian actions in conflict situations and sustainable development. The methodology of the work analyzed data generated from qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with encamped and self-settled internally displaced victims (IDPs) of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeastern Nigeria. The analysis searched for themes that summarise their preferences and desires for durable solutions.

Overall, the majority of the IDPs were more inclined to local integration or resettlement than a return. More than males, female IDPs were likely to cite their personal experience of violence as a reason for rejecting voluntary repatriation. Feelings of vulnerability, the experience of violence, and hope of economic and social empowerment were major reasons given in support of local integration or resettlement. Self-settled IDPs are more disposed to return to their places of origin than encamped IDPs. The need to rebuild livelihoods and restore social and community networks were the major factors participants associated with the choice of return. Beliefs in the divine and lack of trusted confidence in the government were dominant views expressed by participants who were indifferent to durable solutions. There is a sense that cultural and Eurocentric norms in which active men have the power to make decisions for the family shape decision-making even in emergencies. The work concluded that, regardless of their preference's affordable solutions, IDPs have long-term needs that can only be provided if humanitarian actions are integrated into the overall development agenda and programs governments.

In their similar work, Shittu and Folashade (2021) focus on the work titled: *North-eastern Nigeria: Assessing the Impact of National Emergency Management Agency to the Plights of Internally Displaced Persons*. The study used a qualitative survey research design, in which 166 key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted. The primary designs were complemented by secondary data, which was derived from books, journal articles, and News tabloids. Data generated were descriptively analyzed. Both writers explained the plights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), including hunger, rape, insecurity, and death, have assumed a frightening dimension in North-eastern Nigeria with the sustained intervention of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to ameliorate their sufferings.

The objectives of the work aimed to assess the response capacity of NEMA to the plights of the IDPs in North-eastern Nigeria to examine the nature and dimensions of the plights of the IDPs in the Northeast, identify their coping strategies, and assess the impact of NEMA's response strategies on the burgeoning situation. Major findings from the article were that the Boko Haram insurgency was primarily responsible for the mass displacement of persons in North-eastern Nigeria. The IDPs are facing lots of challenges in the camps with weak coping strategies while the intervention of NEMA through the provision of relief materials, rehabilitation and resettlement programs, and linking of the displaced with family members have reduced the plights of the IDPs. However, the Agency currently has the minimal operational capacity to ameliorate the plights of the IDPs due to the protracted nature of the insurgency, legal operational mandates of NEMA, corruption, and limited funding of the agency. The work recommended improved funding of the Agency and enactment of IDP-specific constitutional roles for maximum impact of NEMA on the amelioration of the plights of the IDPs in North-Eastern Nigeria.

Nwanna, and Oparaoha (2018) in their work titled *the Impact of Social Workers in Ameliorating the Plight of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria*. Content analysis was employed to analyze the data. They explained that Internal displacement which is caused by natural and man-made disasters remains a global humanitarian challenge. There were about 3.3 million IDPs in 2014 scattered all over Nigeria in various camps and host communities. They face untold economic hardship, psychological trauma, and social dislocation. To ameliorate their sufferings, social work intervention is required. The main objective of the article, therefore, is

to investigate the role of social workers in ameliorating the plight of IDPs in Nigeria. Anchoring on the theory of sufficiency of well-being and system theory, secondary sources were reviewed to collect data.

It was revealed that social workers in Nigeria have not been visible in assisting the IDPs and this is because the profession has not yet been recognized. The government has made efforts to address the plight of IDPs by providing camps but still, they are facing severe socio-economic, health, security, and environmental challenge, therefore, they require urgent attention of social workers to ensure that they turn to their normal lives and be reintegrated into the society. Also suggested is that Social Work Professionalization Bill should be passed into law to enable all concerned to see the need for the deployment of social work expertise in the rehabilitation of IDPs.

Theoretical Framework

Liberal interventionism theory was propounded by Friedman (2000) and Rawls (2001) they traced to 18th century as a powerful ideology to help in institutionalizing interdependence and developing cooperation among nation-states Friedman (2000) and Rawls (2001) discussed the role of interventionism theory change in the modern world to humanitarian intervention with many international organizations assuming the central stages in alleviating extensive human suffering within the border of a sovereign state (Duffield, 2010).

Keohane (2003) stated that the theory was developed to explain the responsibility of the international community, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist the state to fulfil its primary responsibility of protecting their city against any situation that hampers human rights, economic hardship, natural disaster and man-made disasters such as war, conflict and deteriorating political environment which have displaced large scale of people thereby posing serious humanitarian challenges to the global community. Bell (2007) One of the prominent proponents of the theory Bell (2007) argues that liberal interventionism is developed as a response to the generalizing situation of violence, systematic violation of human rights, the phenomenon of internal displacement, forced expulsion, ethnic cleansing, and other humanitarian crisis and where there are no effective government policies and programs to ameliorates the suffering of the displaced persons and provide their needs such as shelter, security, and health the international organizations, NGOs and other relevant institutions will intervene to ensure security and protection of lives and properties of the displaced persons (IDPs).

Clark and Reus (2013) Liberal interventionism remains one of the most comprehensive theories that explain the phenomenon and humanitarian crises situation under investigation because of its capacity for holistic and simultaneous explanations of the cause of internal displacement in the world as it related to armed conflicts, situations of generalized violation human rights, and natural and man-made disaster that have forced a million numbers of people to flee their homes thereby exposing them to serious humanitarian challenges.

Doyle (2004) The central argument of the liberal interventionist rest on the standard assumption that nation-state and government have the responsibility to protect and secure human rights, that is, rights that all personnel have by personhood alone. The government and others in power should not violate the rights of its citizens otherwise it will forfeit its sovereignty (Terson, 2011). Therefore, this research draws from this assumption as international organizations and NGOs make all efforts to ensure that IDPs are protected against any form of violation of human rights and that their needs are made. Has (2013) argues that international communities should note an emerging global consensus that sovereignty is not a blank cheque. Rather, sovereign status is contingent on the fulfilment by each state of certain fundamental obligations, both to its citizens and to the international community, when a regime fails to live up to those responsibilities or abuses its prerogatives, it risks forfeiting its sovereign privileges including its extreme and its immunity from armed intervention (Ikenberry, 2011).

Dunne (2013) Another assumption of the liberal interventionist theory is that political and economic interdependence automatically ameliorate the chances of conflict, therefore, liberalism holds the view that

where there is cooperation among nation-states there would be a likelihood of peaceful coexistence and this will significantly ensure peace globally, and where there is a conflict the IGOs or NGOs will intervene to ensure amicable resolutions of that conflict through humanitarian interventions.

Liberal interventionists further argue that the growing number of IDPs resulting from an intra-state conflict brought new challenges to the international organization and non-governmental organizations and these challenges draw the attention of the UN and NGOs to be involved in the protection and management of the victims of internal displacement. This is because safeguarding human rights became one of the core security issues among international organizations. Even though it has been generally agreed that the protection and management of IDPs rely primarily on the national government. However, IDPs have the international community and international organizations intervened in a country to provide humanitarian assistance where there are human rights, cases of mass displacement as a result of terrorism and insurgencies, and armed conflict. The liberal interventionist theory by Keohane (2003) the theory explained and supported the study, to have an understanding of the responses of the international communities to the plight of IDPs and the humanitarian crisis in northeast Nigeria. The major arguments of liberal interventionism theory have addressed the weakness of Nigeria government in the management of the intervention by the international humanitarian organization in this study, the phenomenon of internal displacement was also addressed. This theory best explained the study work.

METHODOLOGY

Mixed research design was adopted which is both qualitative and quantitative method to justified the bases of this study. The population of the study covered the following: Government Girls Collage Camp, Girls Secondary School Camp, Yarwa Camp, Government Collage Camp Gwoza, Ahmed Crèma, Lamido Lawal Primary School Michika Camp, Malkihi Camp Michika, EL-Miskin Camp, Red Cross, UNICEF, The National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, NEMA. Therefore, the total population that is used in this research is 5475. The reason for this cross section is that the institutions are not only key bodies when it comes to the topic of study but that they provided useful insight to the Study. Rakesh statistical formula was used to determine the sample size to four hundred (400).

Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were employed in the selection of the respondents for interview and distribution of questionnaire. The study relied on primary and secondary sources. The 5-point Likert Scale questionnaires was utilized for this investigation making provision for respondents to tick either strongly agreed, agreed, strongly disagree, disagreed and indifferent /undecided. Face-to-face interview was also conducted with selected respondents within the senior management cadre of the focused organizations.

Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were adopted using logical reasoning to arrive at cogent deductions. Quantitative method involved analysis of statistical data and inference was made from the structured interviews. Four hundred (400) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. However, three hundred and eighty-one (381) questionnaires were filled and retrieved. Thus 381 out of the 400 questionnaire were used to analyze the data. The responses from the questionnaires were presented according to the objectives using, frequency table, (frequency, count and percentage).

Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Results

Table 1: International humanitarian organizations have played a positive role in the management of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states:

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agreed	291	76%
Agreed	86	23%
Undecided	-	0%

Strongly Disagreed	-	0%
Disagreed	4	1%
Total	381	100%

Source: Field Work, 2023.

Data supplied by respondents on whether International humanitarian organizations have yield result on the management of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe state Northeast Nigeria in numerical terms, 291 respondents representing 76% strongly agreed, followed by 86 respondents representing 23% who agreed. None of the respondents either think undecided nor did think strongly disagree while 4 respondents representing 1% disagreed. The above responses are further elaborated by interviewees:

The primary duty of an organization with UN mandates, according to Ibrahim Danjuma in this interview from 2023, is to provide humanitarian services to those in need who have chosen to remain inside their country's borders after being displaced by armed conflict and other types of natural or man-made disasters and face a range of humanitarian challenges (interview result with Ibrahim Danjuma of UNICEF on Thursday 5nd of January, 2023). However, our organization is at the center of catering daily needs of the displaced people. We provide an incalculable humanitarian response to the IDPs in the Northeast both in the camps and camps like settings, ranging from foods shelters, medical care and health services, and we provide these services with the help of the government. IDPs issue is one of the global challenges that required international humanitarian organization from different donor agencies and philanthropist. An interview with Joseph James who is a staff of UNICEF explained that:

If you have the best interests of the people at heart, you won't ignore them, which is why the red cross as an organization has focused all of its energy and resources on meeting the needs of the IDPs and, above all, providing them with basic skills to do. Humanitarian response by the red cross has done a lot in times of providing medical care to the IDPs January 5, 2023, Thursday).

To guarantee that people receive the lifesaving aid they require and the given relief goods, strong cooperation between management of internally displaced persons and international actors are essential. To develop national response mechanisms, capacity building for local partners and government counterparts would be given priority. A concerted effort will be made throughout the year to consistently interact with and pay attention to the communities we serve, and we also maintain constant accountability to the individuals we serve (interview result with George Eke of UNICEF on Friday 6nd of January, 2023).

Since 2005, when the international response to the situation rapidly increased in response to warnings of an impending famine, the international humanitarian community has given life-saving aid to millions of vulnerable people in Maiduguri, Yobe, and Adamawa state. Interventions for assistance and protection have generally been directed at people and communities that have been directly impacted by the ongoing violence, especially weaker members of society who are chronically underdeveloped and lack access to basic services.

Although the crisis's underlying vulnerabilities and primary causes have not been addressed, international humanitarian aid has saved lives. A more comprehensive strategy and all-encompassing reaction are needed because north-east Nigeria is now a complex and protracted crisis with both acute and chronic requirements. In order to organize and coordinate the delivery of international humanitarian aid that can also spark early recovery and long-term development, it is necessary to switch to a multi-year humanitarian response strategy. In support of the government of Nigeria's acknowledged capacity to own and lead the response, the multi-year strategy facilitates increased engagement with development partners to address the crisis' structural underpinnings (interview with Sani Bala of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) on Thursday, January 5, 2023).

Women and children, who make up the majority of IDPs, are the most vulnerable demographics. Numerous issues with camps, unofficial settlements, and host communities are raised by this. Living conditions are challenging and, in many cases, appalling in camps and in informal settlements, largely because there isn't enough infrastructure to meet the demands of the residents. Along with a lack of access to fundamental services like healthcare, education, and employment prospects, there are security concerns. Although some food and relief supplies are provided by the local authorities, especially SEMA, the conditions in the camps, especially in the formal ones, are far from ideal (Interview with an Amina Suleiman of UNICEF on 3rd January, 2023).

Table 2: Emergency Funding by Allocation and Project (Us\$) Allocation 1 –date of official submission: 03-Dec-15

Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-001	Child Protection	396,553
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-002	Health	348,285
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-003	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,000,000
UNICEF	16-RR-CEF-004	Nutrition	1,000,000
UNFPA	16-RR-FPA-001	Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	517,063
UNFPA	16-RR-FPA-002	Health	309,835
UNHCR	16-RR-HCR-001	Non-Food Items	1,985,228
UNHCR	16-RR-HCR-002	Protection	453,302
UNHCR	16-RR-HCR-003	Protection	197,526
IOM	16-RR-IOM-001	Protection	300,000
IOM	16-RR-IOM-002	Non-Food Items	2,000,000
WHO	16-RR-WHO-001	Health	346,354
TOTAL			9,854,146.

Source: E. Kallon, Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator Report on the use of CERF Funds, Nigeria Rapid Response Conflict-Related Displacement 2016.

According to the financial monitoring service of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, over \$3.5 billion contributions were received in response to humanitarian appeals for Africa, Nigeria in particular in 2019 (UNGAR, 2019).

Table 3: International donor-community relations on the management of IDPs has impacted to the displaced persons in the Borno,Yobe and Adamawa State

Options	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agreed	109	29%
Agreed	81	21%
Undecided	18	5%
Strongly Disagreed	91	24%
Disagreed	82	21%
Total	381	100%

Source: Field Work (March, 2023).

Table 3 above shows the response of respondents on the view that international donor-community relations on the management of IDPs has impacted to the displaced persons in the Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state. 109 respondents representing 29% strongly agreed, 81 respondents representing 21% agreed. 18 respondents

representing 5% were undecided, 91 respondents representing 24% strongly disagree while 82 respondents representing 21% disagreed. Interview results show that:

We, the donors, are perceived by government organizations as rivals and as posing a difficulty for the management of IDPs in Nigeria. Since there is competition between us and the government donor due to misuse of resources and a lack of confidence, we tend to the camp's women and children on our own and as a team to meet their requirements the majority of the time. We work with other pertinent organizations to give effective services to those in need, but we worry that as a result of our presence, our sister organizations may become apprehensive of us and unwilling to be honest with us, leading us to doubt their intentions. (Results of an interview with UNICEF's Jelani Davis on January 4, 2023)

International humanitarian aid's fundamental goal is to ensure that people may live in dignity, but it also incorporates strategies to lessen communities' reliance on aid when and when it can. This is especially true when it comes to the assistance given to returnees, host communities, and populations that have been long-term displaced. The international humanitarian organizations and development players in the states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe have consistently worked to improve coherence and synergies between the government agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, international humanitarian responses, and they have collaborated with the government of Nigeria to ensure the sustainable delivery of essential services to individuals in need, especially those who are displaced for an extended period of time. Donors gave generously to the appeal in 2018. The \$1 billion campaign received \$700 million, or 67% of its funding. However, it is crucial to maintain this positive momentum and build on the outcomes obtained the previous year because other significant crises outside of Nigeria also require donor support. If we don't reach our goals, it can erode the progress we've already accomplished (interview result with Eze Chukwu of NEMA on Thursday January, 2023).

1.8 million people are currently internally displaced, and the number is still growing because of instability. Women, men, girls, boys, and people with special needs have all been affected differently by the crisis, and each group has various vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms. Women and girls have been targeted for rape and kidnapping, used as "sex slaves," and conscripted into a variety of jobs, including some requiring them to carry person-borne improvised explosive devices and act as spies (PBIED). Boys and men have been the major demographics targeted for recruitment, and they are more likely to die in combat or be arrested without cause. Over 5.5 million impacted persons received life-saving aid from the humanitarian community (1.4 million women and 950,000 men), Significant humanitarian needs still exist as the violence continues, despite the fact that 1.8 million girls and 1.4 million boys) were born in 2018 and helped stabilize living situations for millions of individuals affected by it. Currently, it is estimated that more over 800,000 people remain in regions that international humanitarian actors cannot access (interview result with Daniel Danjuma of UNICEF on Thursday January, 2023).

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study discovered that international organizations are at the forefront of providing for IDPs in Nigeria. This show that international humanitarian groups have played a vital role in the management of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria by providing food, shelter, health and subsequent monitoring of the IDPs. Although the national government of the country has main responsibility for responding to their predicament, however, the international world is becoming more increasingly concerned as a result of the rise in internal displacement in recent years, as well as better understanding of the dire circumstances of the millions of individuals affected.

The study also revealed that despite the aids provided to Nigeria by international humanitarian organizations as a result of internal displacement caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, little improvement in the situation appears to have been recorded due to a lack of coordination between the Nigerian government agencies in charge of managing IDPs. Due to a preponderance of corruption in the process of managing financial and

other associated resources meant for internally displaced persons in the three states of Nigeria, the techniques used by international humanitarian organizations have not been able to sufficiently ameliorate the level of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

In Nigeria, there is a clear connection between war and displacement, and there are serious development gaps that need to be filled. The fact that people are moving away from their homes to locations they deem safer and the government's seeming impotence in giving assistance and addressing their social, economic, political, and cultural demands are two important aftershocks of the crisis's actions. A key component of advancing human development and lowering conflict, disasters, poverty, and insecurity is the efficient management of displacement. Despite the fact that there have been some displacements in Nigeria Due to the enormous numbers, it has been an issue for a while, but the crisis in the north east has only recently brought it to light, prompting local and international organizations to adopt new strategies and implement lasting solutions.

Unfortunately, the multiplicity of actors, duplication of duties, unclear mandates, and ineffective coordination among the government agencies in charge of implementation further exacerbate an already precarious situation. The protection of Internally Displaced Persons in the nation ultimately requires finding long-lasting solutions to the problems they face.

For the treatment of internal displacement and its victims, Nigeria has an institutional structure in place. Due to the government taking temporary and unsustainable actions, there is now a severe issue with how to respond to and manage victims of internal displacement. Internally Displaced Persons are forced to endure hardships as a result, and their survival depends on those who have a strong sense of duty to society. The government's response strategy and support cannot be evaluated for needs or their effects on the population. Due to the lack of a legal and institutional framework in Nigeria for the protection of internally displaced people, this study has determined that this is the primary cause of the lack of a systematic and coordinated assistance system for internally displaced people.

In order to do so, the study looked at the current situation and problems faced by internally displaced people in northeast Nigeria, the safeguards put in place by international humanitarian organizations to ensure their protection in Nigeria, and potential solutions to the issues they face while acknowledging that it is the government's primary duty to protect them. The lack of a legally binding international agreement for the protection of internally displaced people makes things worse. To put it another way, there is no global law that addresses the situation of internally displaced people, yet in 1998, the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights took note of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. While these Guiding Principles do not constitute a binding instrument, they have received large support from the international community.

The African Union most recently ratified the Kampala Convention on Internally Displaced Persons in 2009. In one of the most displaced regions of the continent, this regional instrument represents a significant advancement in the protection of and aid to internally displaced people. People who have been internally displaced do not require a stand-in or proxy protection. Instead, they have the right to enjoy all applicable human rights and humanitarian rights, including those that are especially important to them, including the right to life, movement, association, etc., as human beings in a vulnerable position.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. The Nigerian government should strengthen her relationship with international humanitarian organizations, civic society organizations as well as bordering governments in addressing the plights of IDPs in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states. The main goals of assistance should be social inclusion, education, investment, infrastructure development, and environmental protection. This

- is essential to guarantee the security of IDPs living in host communities and to prevent situations in which locals interfere inappropriately with the business of IDPs.
- ii. The Nigeria government is ultimately in charge of its residents, but it must concentrate on enhancing the institutional framework in order to properly address the support and protection requirements of internally displaced people. Additionally, it must make sure that pertinent policy frameworks, including the national one, are in place.

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