

Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons: The Need for Rehabilitation to cope with life after Insurgency in Yobe State.

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Abstract

The Boko Haram insurgency has brought about an enormous humanitarian crisis resulting in massive displacement of persons from their places of residence. Yobe State is one of the most affected states where a number of casualties have been recorded as a result of the insurgency. As the number of casualties remains unaccountable, so also the number of persons displaced by the insurgency in the State. It is obvious that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are the most vulnerable category of people to poverty in the State because of their inaccessibility to the basic needs for life support and protection. This study examines the extent of the humanitarian crisis associated with the Boko Haram insurgency as well as how the displaced persons who returned for resettlement would cope with life after the recent phenomenon. Findings of the study have shown that displacement of persons brought about abandoning of income generating activities, disruption in trading, closing of markets in most of the conflict-affected areas and deterioration of food security. There are numerous problems facing the internally displaced persons who returned for resettlement in Yobe State. Some of these problems include inadequate safety and security, poor food and nutrition, lack of shelter, inadequate educational and health care facilities. Considering the Human Needs Theory, this study attempts to investigate on the rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria, focusing on Yobe state as an area of the study. The paper recommends that the government needs to formulate and implement policies that will respond to the menace of vulnerability of persons and block any avoidable factor leading to further displacement of persons.

Keywords: Internally displaced persons, Insurgency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Yobe State

Introduction

It was in 2014 that the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban-Ki Moon asserted that displacement of persons remains the most tremendous challenge facing the world. The Sub-Saharan Africa has an estimate of 15 million internally displaced persons out of the total 33.3 million worldwide. This shows a record of 7.5% increase between

2013 and 2014. Attempts at managing the condition in the affected countries became more worrisome because of the substantial increase in the number of the IDPs (Folabi, 2014).

At the global level, emphasis was placed more on managing the condition of refugees than that of the internally displaced persons, yet the latter equally constitute a challenge to the stability and development in the country. Internally displaced persons are in most cases the people affected by the brutal actions of the evil-hearted people (man-against-man), a variety of unjust practices perpetrated either by the government of the state or by others such as a terrorist group, ethno-religious conflicts, natural disaster, communal clashes, riots, etc.

In this study, internally displaced persons are seen to result from the activities of the Boko Haram militancy in which countless number of persons fled their places of residence to other places considered relatively safe. In such affected communities, the livelihood of the people has been seriously affected by the insurgency; trade was disrupted by border closure, farmers halted access to their farmlands and herders prevented from reaching their grazing lands, marketers were denied access to markets and students were forced to stay at home for months due to closure of schools and bombardments. Also, properties worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, hence, the need to rebuild the North East Nigeria.

Internally displaced persons in Yobe State suffer from different problems, including food insecurity, malnutrition, health challenges, abuse of children, trafficking of persons, and lack of access to education, among others. The vulnerability of the IDPs in Yobe state is becoming alarming. This poses the need to formulate sustainable policies for immediate implementation and rehabilitation of affected persons and bring under control such problem of insurgency and forestalled future occurrence.

The present government has played a vital role in bringing the insurgency to its presumed end, as such, many displaced persons are returning to their places of abode for resettlement. The IDPs as human beings require the basic needs for survival, such as the need for food, shelter, health care, education, security, etc. These needs must be met upon their safe arrival at their homes. It is the responsibility of the government to provide for these basic needs during their return because the displaced persons have lost their sources of livelihood, resources and savings to disaster, and suffers great hardship (Crisp, 2012).

This can be done by implementing good policies of rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons, except in a situation where the state violates the human rights treaties in its handling of the internally displaced persons (Fitzpatrick, 2012).

It is quite imperative to note that rehabilitation of IDPs is not limited to donating items to them intermittently and randomly, but rather, the strategy will require broad methods to integrate the displaced persons into the society, provide them with economic empowerment, support, enroll the children in school and expose them to health care

facilities and improve their food security situation. The policy requires a deliberate effort and plan to tackle the experiential challenge and proffer sustainable solutions. These strategies for rehabilitation will give clarity to the roles available to the federal and state governments, public and private donors, national and local leaders as well as the international actors to respond and address the growing number of challenges confronting the displaced persons in Nigeria. If the problem is left unattended to the vulnerability of the IDPs may instigate intolerant attitudes, radicalism and other social vices that could bring about unrest in the state.

The rehabilitation of Nigerian IDPs returning for resettlement especially in Yobe state requires a strategic road map from stakeholders in government cycle, international organizations, NGOs and critical stakeholders. This will help the internally displaced persons recover from the challenges of insecurity, malnutrition, domestic violence and psychological trauma they suffer in the various camps where they are returning from.

Review of Literature

According to a 2014 estimate of the Geneva based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there are approximately 33.3 million displaced persons across the world (excluding the development-induced displacement), and about half of them are in the Sub-Saharan Africa. The estimate also shows that there are 24 countries having the highest rate of displacement and 9 of these countries are in Africa. Based on this estimate, one can conclude that Africa is the continent with the highest number of IDPs in the world (IDMC, 2014).

It was also found from the recent studies that Sub-Saharan Africa emerged the highest in the distribution list, having 10.4 million IDPs with an increase of 7.5% between 2013 and 2014. There were 12.5 million IDPs in Sub-Saharan Africa as at the end of 2013, out of this figure, Nigeria is having 3.3 million IDPs as of March, 2014. This makes Nigeria the country with the highest number of IDPs in Africa (UNHCR, 2014).

According to the report of the 25th round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2018, the number of IDPs in Nigeria has substantially decreased to 2,026,602. This shows that the number has drastically decreased compared to the data obtained in 2014. The report of the 26th round of the DTM assessment which was conducted in 2019 has identified 1,948,349 IDPs in Nigeria, with a nominal decrease of 4% (or 78,253 individuals) between 2018 and 2019.

In Yobe state, as observed from the 25th round of the DTM assessment conducted in 2018, 136,635 IDPs were recorded in the state. While in the 26th round which took place in 2019, the statistics have shown that the record is 127,857 IDPs in the state. This implies that about 8,778 IDPs have returned to their places of domicile between 2018 and 2019 (IOM, 2019).

In another study, records of about 470,565 persons were reportedly displaced in Nigeria between January, 2013 and February, 2014, all as a result of internal conflicts. From January to March, 2014, insurgency leads to the displacement of about 250,000 persons in the Northern part of the country alone (Folabi, 2014).

Principle 28 of the United Nations' Guiding Principles Relating to Returnee, Resettlement and Reintegration notes that; internally displaced persons who have returned to their homes or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced. They shall have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services. There are competent authorities shouldering the responsibility of assisting the internally displaced persons when they returned for resettlement. They are being assisted by the competent authorities in recovering the property and possession which they left behind or were dispossessed during their displacement. When it is found that the recovery of such property or possession is not possible, competent authorities should assist these persons in obtaining appropriate restitution. Considering the numerous challenges depriving the post-return livelihood of the displaced persons, the Abuja chapter of Nigerian Young Professionals Forum (NYPF) had to intervene in the rehabilitation of the IDPs affected by the insurgency in the North East (ICRC, 1998).

Conceptual Clarification

Insurgency

According to Douglas (1977) insurgency can be termed as protracted political, military struggle directed towards subverting or displacing the legitimacy of a constituted government or occupying power and completely or partially controlling the resources of a territory through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political organizations. The common denominator for most of the insurgent groups is their objective of gaining control over a population or a particular territory including its resources.

In another definition as provided by the U.S. Government Counterinsurgency Guide (2009), insurgency refers to a violent move by a person or group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of law or running of government or revolt against constituted authority of the state or of taking part in the insurrection.

Considering the definitions above, insurgency violates the constitutional law of criminal behavior and the international treaty obligation of a nation in the following circumstances: when it constitute an attack on defenseless citizens and other properties resulting to injuries, loss of lives and properties as well as massive internal displacement of people out of their places of habitual residence; when it drives business/investors away from an insecure area; and also when it constitute domestic and international crimes punishable by law such as treasonable felony, terrorism, murder, crime against humanity

and genocide. However, the insurgency is likely to overthrow an existing order with one that is commensurate with their political, economic, ideological or religious goal.

Displaced persons

Taking the international law into consideration, displaced person refers to a person or group of persons who have been forced or obligated to flee or to have cause to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular, due to or in order to stay off the effect of armed conflict, violation of human rights, situations of generalized violence, natural or man-made disasters, making them to move to another place considered relatively safe either within their own national borders (as IDPs) or travel across an internationally recognized state border (as refugees) (Ladan, 2013).

According to Olawale (2016), internally displaced persons refers to persons or group of persons who due to certain factors like armed conflict, progressive violations of human rights, internal strife, natural or man-made disasters, etc., are forced to flee their homes or places of their habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly to another location but have not crossed an internationally recognized border.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation refers to a process through which anything, including human beings should be restored to its original condition after suffering deformity. Rehabilitation as used in this paper refers to a process of restoring and reintegrating the IDPs into communities, by equipping them with various skills and ideas that will make them economically self-reliant and give them the ability to pursue a sustainable livelihood instead of relying on aid. This can be achieved through the reintegration of the returning IDPs at their original places of residence, integration of the IDPs at their host communities, and integration with other states in Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework adopted in this study is the hierarchy of needs theory or human needs theory. In most studies, using one or more scientific theory as the epitome of the research is very important. The theory that gives apparent support to this study is the Human Needs Theory. According to Coate and Rosati (1988), human needs are powerful sources in explaining human behavior and social interaction. All individuals have certain needs they strive to satisfy.

The proponent of this theory is Abraham Maslow (1908 – 1970). The theory was later popularized in the works by Marshall Rosenberg (1934 – 2015), Manfred Max-Neef (1932 – 2019) and John Burton (1935 – 1999). The theory posits that humans need a number of essentials to survive. According to the renowned psychologist Abraham Maslow and the conflict scholar John Burton, these essentials go beyond the need for food, water and shelter. They include both physical and non-physical elements needed for human

growth and development. The basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying needs of people to meet their needs on the individual, group and societal basis (Burton, 1990).

According to Maslow (1954), needs are hierarchical in nature. That is, each need has a specific ranking or order of obtainment. The pyramid for a hierarchy of needs provided by Maslow starts with the need for basic items like food, water and shelter. These are followed by the need for safety and security, then belonging or love, self-esteem, and finally, personal fulfillment. Burton and other need theorists have adopted the Maslow's idea, but they consider human needs as a collection of human development essentials.

According to the theory, as human beings need to live and attain wellbeing in all ramifications of life, so it is that; there are certain essentials that must be attained for them to survive. Such essentials are known as (basic) human needs. Therefore, the scholars supporting the Human Needs Theory are of the view that the major factor that triggers violence or conflict is the unavailability of the alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups. Sometimes, violence also occurs when humans require understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. Human needs are not only the basic subsistence needs like the need for food, water and shelter, but also there are other biological needs such as the need for identity, understanding, participation and recognition (as mentioned by Kok, in Marker, 2003). While Maslow, also in Marker (2003) provided the need for security, safety, belonging (love), self-esteem, and personal fulfillment (life satisfaction).

Human needs theory is considered relevant to this study by referring to how Maslow uses the theory as an approach to conflict resolution. This study is specifically about life after insurgency. The theory is used in this study as an approach to conflict prevention through the process of rehabilitation. As we found out from SEMA and other donor agencies in Yobe state, the IDPs were provided with most of their basic needs (food, water, shelter, financial empowerment, etc.) during their stay in the camp. As they are now returning for resettlement in their original places, they should be found lost their sources of livelihood. This makes the provision for their basic needs to have arisen. Such needs include the need for food, water, health care, education among others (Crisp, 2012). If the government fails to provide for those needs, they will live a miserable life and their children tend to grow up and become a nuisance to the society and, as such, various social vices may tend to occur.

Certain limitations of the theory, as currently formulated, can also be identified. Basic human needs themselves are universal, transcending differences in class, gender and culture, their satisfiers are culturally determined. But such a radical separation between needs and satisfiers runs afoul of the fact that concepts like identity, security, etc, are not independently 'universals' rather, they are ideas extracted from multiplicity of concrete satisfiers (Danesh, 2011).

Burton (1990) is of the view that the characterization of ‘welfare’ and ‘freedom’ needs are misleading, since people will jeopardize or surrender both for the sake of defending their identities. Moreover, extending the list of basic needs tends to blur the distinction between ‘wants’ and ‘needs’ to the point that every intense desire may be conceived as a basic need. At this point that the distinction between wants and needs washes away entirely, of course, so does the utility of the theory.

Above all, the major limitation of this theory in respect to this study is the fact that; human needs theory focuses more on conflict resolution rather than satisfying the basic human needs in prevention of any conflict that may arise.

Methodology

The data for this study were gathered through a review of existing literature to elicit information on the issues under study. Some data were also obtained through interview with the stakeholders and some of the displaced persons. Other data were sourced from observation of the real life situations in the conflict-affected areas.

Presentation of Findings

The number of persons displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency in Yobe state cannot be easily quantified. Thousands of people roamed the houses of their relatives as displaced persons looking for safer places to accommodate them. Thousands of others were kept in the IDP camps. Yobe state has two officially located IDP camps; Pompamari IDP camp and Bukar Ali IDP camp (closed in 2018) in Damaturu, in addition to other self-acclaimed IDP camps in some communities including Fika, Jakusko, Kukareta, Fune, etc. (Interview, 2019a). Some of the donor agencies that have donated to the IDPs over the years in Yobe State include:

- i. World Food Programme (WFP)
- ii. ACF International (Action Against Hunger)
- iii. UNICEF
- iv. NEMA
- v. FADAMA III
- vi. COOPE (cooperazion Internazionale)

(Source: S.S. Muhammad, IDPs Secretary, personal communication 23rd August, 2019)

Table 1. Food donation to IDPs by WFP

Type of food	Quantity	Duration
Maize	50kg	Every 2 month up to 1 year
Rice	50kg	Every 2 month up to 1 year
Millet	50kg	Every 2 month up to 1 year
Beans	25kg	Every 2 month up to 1 year
Vegetable oil	10 litres	Every 2 months up to 1 year
Palm oil	5 litres	Every 2 months up to 1 year

Source: (A. Mukhtari, Monitoring and evaluation officer, WFP, Personal communication 22nd August, 2019).

Table 2. Food donation to IDPs by COOPE

Type of food	Quantity	Duration
Rice	50kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Beans	25kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Maize	50kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Millet	50kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Vegetable oil	5 litres	Quarterly, for 2 years
Sugar	1kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Salt	½ kg	Quarterly, for 2 years
Magi	1 packet	Quarterly, for 2 years

Source: (B.K. Ibrahim, Community mobilization officer, COOPE, personal communication 22nd August, 2019).

Table 3. Food stuff Donated by FADAMA III

Type of food	Quantity	Duration
Rice	50kg	Once in a while
Maize flour	50 kg	Once
Beans	25kg	Once
Vegetable oil	10 litres	Once
Magi	1 packet	Once
3sheeps & 1 ram		Once
4 goats & 1 he-goat		Once
Bags of animals feed	50kg	Once

A person can get either the sheep or the goats.

(Source: S.S. Muhammad, IDPs Secretary, personal communication 23rd August, 2019)

Table 4. Donation by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

Type of food	Quantity	Duration
Maize	3kg	Monthly
Guinea corn	3kg	Monthly
Soya beans	3kg	Monthly
Set of household tools		Once

Source: (M.M. Adamu, IDP, personal communication 23rd August, 2019).

Agencies Offering Financial Incentives

1. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

They offer N45, 000 to each registered IDP every 3 months for the duration of 1 year. When they registered a person as an IDP, first of all they provide I.D. cards to all the registered IDPs, then a bank account shall be opened in which the money should be paid. (Source: S.S. Muhammad, IDPs Secretary, personal communication 23rd August, 2019)

ACF International (Action Against Hunger)

They offer financial incentives to each registered IDP ranging from N7, 000 to N21, 000 monthly for the duration of 1 year. The variation in the offer is based on the gravity of the condition of the IDP.

Some IDPs have certain disabilities in addition to their being displaced, while some are overburdened, the personal data of the IDP obtained by the officials determines the package applicable to everyone. (Interview, 2019b).

Shortcomings of the Donor Agencies in Rehabilitation of IDPs

The donor agencies have contributed a lot in managing the condition of the IDPs in Yobe State. Despite the effort they have shown, yet, some essential issues have not been touched. The following are some of the short comings observed.

1. Shortage in Health Care Delivery

The donor agencies helped in providing food packages as well as financial support to the IDPs but in the area of health care, the efforts provided is not adequate enough to meet the average needs of the people. Although agencies like WHO and Sans Frontae have helped much in the healthcare need of the IDPs, many of the IDPs have suffered serious health challenges during their displacement as a result of the gross inadequacies in healthcare support. An interview with some of the IDPs revealed that some of them use to sell the food packages provided to them in order to get medication (Interview, 2019c).

2. Inadequate Educational Facilities

The education of the children of the displaced persons is negatively affected by the insurgency. In addition to the closure of schools, many people migrated to remote rural areas where there are no schools to enroll the children. It was observed that UNICEF helped by distributing learning materials in some schools, but this was only in the urban areas. Many children lost their chances of continuing with their education (Interview, 2019d).

3. Lack of Financial Support and Skills Acquisitions Programs

Some donor agencies offered financial support to the IDPs to alleviate the poverty they have been suffering, but despite such aid, the IDPs lack sustainable financial support program or skills acquisition program that can guide them on how to spend the money given to them and make good of the skills they acquired (Interview, 2019e).

Population Distribution of IDPs in Yobe State

Table 5. Population Distribution of IDPs in Yobe State.

S/ N	Camp	Nature of camp	No. of IDPS (2018)	No. of IDPs (2019)	Diffe rence
1	Pampamari IDP camp, Damaturu	Official IDP camp	2000	2000	0
2	Bukar Ali IDP camp, Damaturu	Official IDP camp	5000	0	-5000
3	Kukareta village, Damaturu L.G.A	Camp-like setting	5000	6221	+221
4	Muhammed Gombe farm, Damaturu	Host community	2300	834	-1466
5	Kasaisa Housing area, Damaturu	Host community	2831	1623	-1208
6	Abari YBC, Damaturu	Host community	1425	1246	-179
7	Fawari housing area, Damaturu	Host community	1000	873	-127
8	Ngaburawa village, Damaturu	Host community	800	664	-136
9	Mile 5, Ngelzarma, Fune L.G.A	Camp-like setting	7094	6058	-1036
10	Daura, Fune L.G.A.	Host community	1835	1835	0
11	Tandari housing area, Potiskum L.G.	Host community	2100	1535	-565
12	Nahuta housing area, Potiskum L.G.	Host community	2450	1743	-707

13	Old Army barracks, Potiskum L.G.A	Camp-like setting	22700	22240	-460
15	NYSC camp, Fika, Fika L.G.A	Camp-like setting	17550	17521	-29
16	BEST Centre, Gadaka, Fika L.G.A	Camp-like setting	10500	9820	-680
17	Sabongari town, Nangere L.G.A	Host community	5100	4650	-450
18	NEAZDP, Bade L.G.A	Camp-like setting	18450	14215	-235
19	Garin Alkali, Bade L.G.A	Host community	950	600	-350
20	Central Pri. Sch. Machina L.G.A	Camp-like setting	2500	2720	-220
21	Baimari town, Bursari L.G.A	Host community	3750	3250	-500
22	Babban Gida, Tarmuwa L.G.A	Host community	2800	2750	-50
23	Hausari housing, Nguru L.G.A	Host community	2000	1560	-440
24	Zawiya Fullatiya Nguru L.G.A	Host community	12500	12350	-150
25	Jakusko town, Jakusko L.G.A	Host community	2000	1550	-450
26	Gadan Jammel, Jakusko L.G.A	Host community	2000	1950	-50
27	Jaji-maji, Karasuwa L.G.A.	Host community	0	4049	+4049
	Total		136635	127857	-8778

Source: NEMA (2019).

Table 5 shows the population distribution of IDPs in Yobe State. As can be seen from the Table, there are only two camps officially created by the government of Yobe state among which only one is currently active. Pampamari IDP camp is the only IDP camp presently in Yobe State hosting about 2000 IDPs, while Bukar Ali IDP camp has been closed since 2018. The remaining IDPs in Yobe State are scattered within 12 local governments out of the 17 Local Government Areas of the State. It is approximately about 10% of the IDPs that stayed in camp. The remaining 90% stayed with their relatives in various host communities while others stay in camp-like settings where they claim as their own camps. Humanitarian agencies when distributing their incentives, they always consider both the IDPs in the camp and those staying at various host communities as well as the others who stayed in camp-like settings. Various strategies are being adopted by the agencies to ensure that the relief materials reached the targeted population.

A total of 136,365 IDPs was recorded in 2018 including those at Bukar Ali camp before its closure. However, in 2019, there are 127,857 IDPs in Yobe State which translate to a difference of 8,778 IDPs recorded between 2018 and 2019.

Discussion of Findings

The findings of the study have shown that there is a lot of challenges regarding the management of the returning IDPs in Yobe State. The results indicate that the challenges

are largely attributed to inadequate funding and poor policy implementation leading to ineffective rehabilitation and resettlement of the returning IDPs.

The management of the returning IDPs requires sufficient funding to cater for their numerous challenges and provide for their basic needs. It was observed that the government of Yobe State does not have the adequate machinery necessary for addressing the issue of IDPs. Also, the agencies or organizations assigned with the responsibility are seemingly incapable of tackling the problems related to returning of IDPs for resettlement in the State. The Boko Haram insurgency brought about a tremendous humanitarian crisis, which deserve immediate intervention, especially if the condition of the IDPs are taken into consideration.

In addition to funding, the government of Yobe State appears to be poor in formulating and implementing policies necessary for the management of IDPs returning for resettlement in the state. This is usually due to corruption and sentiment overwhelming the officials delegated with the responsibility. In order to tackle the challenges of rehabilitation of IDPs, a wholehearted commitment is necessarily required and the process must be totally free of bias and sentiment. Rehabilitation of IDPs goes far beyond donating items to them randomly, besides, the distribution of materials to IDPs does not commensurate with their major needs and is negligible. It was observed in a survey with World Food Programme (WFP) on the condition of food security in some of the affected communities (including Gujba, Buni Yadi, Kukuwa, Bara, Bularafa, Kojoli and Dumbulwa), the condition of most of the returnee IDPs was progressively from bad to worse. It was certainly found that they were seriously in need of both food and non-food assistance.

Conclusion

This study has examined the challenges of resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons in Yobe State in the aftermath of the Boko Haram insurgency. The study observed that as the country looks with expectation to the end of the Boko Haram insurgency, and most of the IDPs are looking forward to returning to their places of habitual residence for resettlement, it is imperative to begin to put measures in place for proper management of the Internally Displaced Persons for resettlement in Yobe State. This is because the improper management of the group is likely to open a door for frugality to violent conflicts and other several complexities to the state.

However, the management of the returning IDPs cannot be left in the hands of any one person or group, but rather a collaborative effort is necessarily required. There are two basic yardsticks necessary for determining the success of IDPs rehabilitation. The first is the provision of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, while the second is the integration of IDPs to live a normal life.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are suggested:

- i. Government should revamp and Improve the measures it has taken for rehabilitation of IDPs for resettlement in the state so that the process will look into their basic needs for survival.
- ii. Agencies or organizations assigned the rehabilitation of IDPs must be handled by professionals/experts with a zeal for successful delivery; hence, it must not be politicized.
- iii. The agents of the rehabilitation agencies should be provided with adequate support by the states and local governments of the affected areas.
- iv. The government should provide a framework for rehabilitation and recovery to thrive. The government should also canvass for support from the international community.
- v. Academics, psychologists and social workers should also be engaged in order to give emotional comfort and ease the psychological trauma associated with the displaced persons.
- vi. Government and NGOs should engage in timely intervention to tackle the challenges of food insecurity especially in the remote areas.
- vii. The government should open arms for more humanitarian support from international organizations, NGOs, philanthropists, and other donor agencies in order to accelerate the rehabilitation process.
- viii. Religious leaders, traditional rulers and other public figures should also be involved in the crusade towards the successful rehabilitation of IDPs.
- ix. Rural road development should be emphasized in order to ease access to remote communities.

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LIST OF INTERVIEWS

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2. S.S. Muhammad, 35yrs IDPs secretary, Potiskum, 23rd August, 2019.
3. A. Mukhtari, 43yrs Monitoring and Evaluation Officer WFP, 22nd August 2019.
4. K.B. Ibrahim, 36yrs Community Mobilization Officer COOPE, 22nd August, 2019.
5. A. B. Kadiri, 58yrs District Head, Ngalda, 26th August, 2019.
6. S. M. Auwal, 61yrs District Head, Ngojin, 26th August, 2019.
7. A. B. Zanna, 63yrs District Head, Bularafa, 27th August, 2019.
8. M. M. Adamu, IDP, 22nd August, 2019.