



## Assessment of NEMA's Strategy in Resettlement and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State

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### Abstract

*One of the contemporary challenges facing Borno State is how to provide succor to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) occasioned by incessant violent attacks perpetrated by various armed groups in diverse parts of the State. Consequently, this paper assessed NEMA's Strategy in Resettlement and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno state. Contingency Theory by Fred Edward Fiddler (1964) had been adopted as the theoretical framework to underpin this study. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources while descriptive statistics and chi-square non parametric via SPSS version 20 were leverage upon as analytical tools in the study. 381 (100%) questionnaires were administered to respondents in two IDPs camps in the study area; out of these, 372 (98%) were returned while 10 (2%) were not returned. 364 (95.7%) were valid while 8 (2.3%) were invalid. Findings from the study unveiled that there is a significant relationship between NEMA's Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State. It was concluded by the study that NEMA's Strategy in the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State could be more effective if partnered with SEMA and other NGOs. The study recommended for more partnership between NEMA, SEMA and other NGOs in meeting the emergency needs of other IDPs in Borno State and beyond.*

**Keywords:** NEMA, Resettlement, Reintegration, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Maiduguri Metropolis.

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### 1.0 Introduction

In many parts of the world, wars and communal clashes, ethnic violence, natural and man-made disasters are recurrent. The occurrence of the forgoing phenomena results in the loss of human lives, properties, means of livelihood, and displacement of the population (Nwaogwugwu & Ngor, 2017). The population of Internally Displace

Persons (IDPs) is on the increase globally and has constituted a major human multi-dimensional challenge because it is not only linked to conflicts and disasters but very critical on issues of peace building, sustainable development, climate change adoption and disaster risk reduction (Ikwyatum, 2018).



The 2016 global report on IDPs showed that a total of 40.8 million people were internally displaced at the end of 2015, due to conflict and violence, which is an increase of 2.8 million on the population of IDPs in 2014. This number is the highest number of IDPs ever recorded and twice the number of refugees in the world (IDMC, 2016). In consonance to the aforementioned, the IOM (2016) as cited in Musa, Olufemi, & Waziri, (2018) opined that; it is becoming increasingly evident that internal displacement is one of the most pressing humanitarian, human rights, and political issues now facing global community. In more than thirty countries, an estimated 50 to 60 million internally displaced persons struggle to survive, having been driven from their homes but have not reached or crossed an international border to become refugees.

Notably, Africa hosts one-third of the world's forcibly displaced persons (UNHCR, 2017).

UN Commission for Humanitarian Affairs have played an active and important role in maintaining security in war-torn African states, restoring political order, and addressing the acute hunger and shelter needs of those displaced people (UNHCR, 2017; UN 2017). In tandem to the forgoing, the global review (2015) estimated that 15 million people are internally displaced in West African countries at the end of the year 2015. Among these countries are; Mali, Niger, Senegal Togo, while Cameroun and Nigeria held the highest number of displaced persons with at least one million (Ferris & Winthrop, 2010 as cited in Augusta, Sanda, & Usman, 2017).

Internal displacement is not a new occurrence in Nigeria (Ali, Ummu, & Nazariah, 2019). According to Heerten & Moses (2017), the first internal displacement was during the Nigerian civil war also

known as Biafra war which took place between 1967 and 1970 followed by series of political and religious violence that led to internal displacement in most cases. Available statistics shows that Nigeria has the highest number of displaced persons in Africa which is estimated at 3.3 million people as at the year 2014 (Nigerian Red Cross (NRC), 2014). On a global scale, Nigeria is ranked behind Syria with 6.5 million IDPs and Colombia with 5.7 million (NRC, 2014). As at December 2015, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimated that there are nearly 2,152,000 IDPs in Nigeria, the IDP population is composed of 53 percent women and 47 percent men while 56 percent of the total IDPs population is children which more than half are up to 5 years old, while 42 percent are adults (IDMC, 2017).

One of the contemporary challenges facing Borno state is how to provide succor to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) occasioned by incessant violent attacks perpetrated by various armed groups in diverse parts of the State. According to the DTM and IOM Round II Report of February 2015, there is 1,235,294 IDPs in northern Nigeria with the highest number of IDPs in Borno (672,714 IDPs), followed by Adamawa (220,159 IDPs) and Yobe (135,810 IDPs). In addition, 47,276 IDPs (5910 were identified in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states (NEMA, 2015). The total number of IDP children (3-17 years of age) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states is 452,620. Of these 387,287 (85.6%) live in host communities while 65,333 (14.4%) live in IDP camps (IOM/DTM, 2015). Conversely, Bauchi and Taraba states also have an aggregate of 64,777 and 91,179 IDPs respectively as at February 2020 (DTM, 2020). In Borno state, the attacks had destroyed over 882



classrooms as of August 2013; 308 teachers lost their lives and all unity schools were closed by the federal government in 2014 (Awortu, 2015; Olukoya, 2015 as cited in Omilusi, 2016). Before the insurgency, 80% of the population relied on agriculture for their livelihoods (ECC, 2017). But with the advent of Boko Haram insurgency, agricultural production has fallen, raids and suicide bombings have destroyed vital infrastructure. The displaced population of Borno has been unable to pursue agriculture, as most host communities have restricted agricultural activities to land close to IDP settlements, for fear of being killed or kidnapped by Boko Haram. For instance; 1,099,000 people or 19% of the population in Borno State are in emergency food insecurity and 38,000 in famine (WFP, 2017).

In order to manage the socio-economic needs of IDPs engendered by the insurgency, the government at federal and state levels under the auspices of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and NGOs created 12 IDPs in Borno State. The mandates of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as provided in the National Emergency Management Agency Act, 1999, and other related policy documents, International and Regional laws is to protect and render assistance to IDPs which are the Guiding Principles. The spread of IDPs in ten of the IDPs camps in Jere and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council areas as at February 2015 is at a total of 130,000 IDPs who had been registered in the various camps between June 2014 and February 2015; but as at February 20, 2015, those left at the 10 camps were 119,381 (CPDDS Research Team, 2015). However, an additional 14,300 IDPs were camped at the Federal Training Centre, Dalori, following an insurgency

attack on Bama town on March 16, 2015 (NEMA, 2016). The displaced persons were provided shelter, clothing, food, and health facilities in camps so as to improve their socio-economic needs. However, there have been complains by IDPs about the deplorable condition of the temporary resettlement camps due to over population which led to over stretching of the limited camp facilities resulting to inadequate/poor shelter, toilet facilities, healthcare and food supplies.

Against the forgoing backdrop, this paper shall attempt empirically to assess NEMA's Strategy in the Resettlement and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State.

#### **Statement of Hypothesis**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between NEMA's Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between NEMA's Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State.

#### **Conceptual Clarifications**

##### ***Concept of Resettlement***

Resettlement of IDPs is a condition in which all individuals displaced from their homes during conflict are assured the option of voluntary, safe and dignified return to their homes or resettlement into new homes and communities (USIP, 2016). The challenge of resettling IDPs in Nigeria has become an issue of global concern, as the UN Leader of delegation to the country and UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children for Prostitution and Child Trafficking, Maud de Boer-Buquiccho and her counterpart on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the



Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, Dainius Puras, warned that the nation is at risk if it fails to properly resettle those currently displaced by activities of the terrorist group Boko Haram (Niyi, 2016). One essential feature of resettlement is for IDPs returnees to have recourse for proper compensation and integration in order to rebuild their livelihood activities and contribute to the long term economic and political development of the region. With proper support of IDPs in the resettlement process, returnee IDPs can form very critical and essential human resources towards the rebuilding of the region and nation at large. Return and resettlement of IDPs often represent a visible end to violent conflict, legitimize the new political order, and restore normal life for the conflict affected population (USIP, 2016).

#### ***Concept of Reintegration***

Returnee IDPs require reintegration and rehabilitation. This a process that involves promoting self-reliance and empowering them to prevent dependency on aid, that is by gradually integrating education, health, agriculture and livelihood promoting activities that link up with sustainable development of the region and the country at large (Ikwuyatum, 2018). Furthermore, recognize that IDPs represent a rich body potential of human resource and should be treated as such, hence should be provided with opportunities for education, skill training and income generative initiatives. There should be access to essential services, food, sanitation, and health services, reconstruction and physical development and livelihood opportunities to enable them to rebuild their lives and give them a sense of ownership in the development of the region (Ikwuyatum, 2018).

#### ***Concept of Socio-Economic Needs***

The Boko Haram conflict has gravely affected traditional economic activities, particularly agriculture and trading, severely crippling the local economies and increasing the vulnerability of entire populations. The displaced communities, being mostly rural, were forced to abandon their farms and livestock, which in many cases were taken over by the insurgents. The situation has significantly increased food insecurity levels and has created beggars from communities which hitherto were completely independent and, in some cases, even considered wealthy in terms of land and livestock ownership. In addition to livelihoods, basic food and non-food items still remain the highest priority for IDPs, followed by WASH, and primary health services (Mohammed, 2017). Displaced persons in host communities have mostly settled in locations that have little or no basic services, such as water, electricity, or primary health and education services. Income earning opportunities are also very difficult, as most are rural farmers with no access to land or cash, nor do they possess alternative skills to earn a decent living (Mohammed, 2017).

#### ***Concept of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)***

Internally Displaced Persons refers 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 order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Kampala Convention, 2009).

#### ***National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Intervention in Borno State***

The Boko Haram insurgency which started in 2009 unleashed several attacks and



destructions culminating in thousands of deaths and mass human displacement in Borno State. The insurgency created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis never seen in Nigeria since the end of the Nigeria-Biafra war. This catastrophic scenario precipitated humanitarian interventionist agencies, both national and international across the globe to show concern in the plight of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the State (Chidume, Nwosumba, & Osioma, 2018).

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is among these interventionist agencies that partook in providing succor to the IDPs. By way of involvement in the humanitarian crisis in Borno State, NEMA's response and/or activities commenced rather late. Indeed, the agency did not come to Borno State until the crisis reached its zenith in 2014. The question is why did NEMA a Federal Government agency belatedly start its activities in Borno State given the enormity of the refugee situation? It is plausible to suggest that the agency acted in accordance with the *laissez-faire* posture of the Federal Government towards Borno State's plight (Chidume *et al*, 2018). It is also won't be out of place to argue that since the agency is an offspring of the Government, it cannot go beyond the whims and caprices of the Government of the day. Be that as it may, NEMA swung into action side by side with other donor agencies in the State.

The National Emergency Management Agency was established by Act No. 12 as amended by Act 50 of 1990 to manage disasters in Nigeria. It is charged with the responsibility of; coordinating resource towards efficient and effective disaster prevention, preparation, mitigation and response and response in Nigeria (NEMA Act, 2004). In line with its mandate, NEMA

provided several relief, rescue and support services to affected areas and people in Borno State. As part of its obligation, when the agency came to Borno State at the heat of the crisis in 2014, it resorted to first identifying the places of origin of the displaced persons so as to have comprehensive and authentic data of people affected. Based on this data, NEMA was able to identify the people and evacuated them to their respective States of origin like Kano, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara (NEMA, 2014 cited in Chidume *et al*, 2018). Both Borno IDPs and those from other four States identified were given relief items such as blankets, mats, mattresses, soaps, cooking utensils etc. These materials in the interim had significant palliative measures on the IDPs (NEMA, 2016). There is no gain saying that NEMA's activities particularly with regard to distribution of relief materials in Borno State was considerably low compared to Boko Haram insurgency less hit States in the North East like Adamawa and Yobe States (Bulama, 2016 cited in Chidume *et al*, 2018).

Apart from providing relief materials to Internally Displaced Persons, the agency provided training for over 140 Youth Corps members in Borno State in 2014 alone. The Corps members were trained in order to equip them with requisite skills of managing emergencies as Emergency Management Vanguard (EMV). Since disasters or emergencies can occur anytime given the sporadic nature of Boko Haram attacks, there is need for the society to be prepared (NEMA, 2016). Thus, in view of this, the Agency embarked on series of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) enlightenment exercises among secondary schools students and other youths in the State. Consequently, DRR clubs were formed in some selected secondary schools in the State. As a follow



up to this, a numbers of workshops and meetings were conducted by NEMA with a view to sensitization and/or creating awareness in people on disaster management. This and other similar activities are usually carried out in collaboration with the stakeholders such as the State Government agencies, Local Governments, community representatives, Non-Governmental Organizations and sister agencies (NEMA, 2016).

NEMA's mandate as humanitarian outfit has transcended too many facets. As a matter of fact, a lot of sympathy visits and courtesy calls were undertaken to crisis areas, IDP camps, bereaved persons, traditional and local leaders of affected communities by NEMA leadership and officials as to provide psychosocial effect on a heavily traumatized people. In times of bomb blasts, the Agency had glaring role to play by urgent hospitalization of victims in disaster locations. A committee charged with the responsibility of instant evacuation assignment was put in place working 24 hours on alert (NEMA, 2016). Side by side with this committee is the existence of another body occupied with maintaining surveillance through the "Operation Eagle Eye". The surveillance body was instituted to forestall occurrence of attacks by insurgents in all its ramifications (Chidume *et al*, 2018). The Agency generally engages in assessment visits to disaster hit zones and IDP camps. As part of the assessment mechanism, NEMA came up with up to date data on casualties, deaths, destruction alongside locations and occurrence dates as it affects Borno State up to 2014.

By the closure of 2015, NEMA was literally forced to focus on distribution of food items and building materials to various individuals and communities affected and afflicted by the insurgency. The attention of NEMA was

possibly not unconnected with the outburst of public outcry over the lack of concern by the Federal Government in general and NEMA in particular over the agony of Borno State people in the face of Boko Haram insurgency (Bulama, 2016 cited in Chidume *et al*, 2018). Borno State elders and other opinion leaders were at the fore of these criticisms. Based on these pressures, NEMA distributed tons of assorted food items to affected peoples within and outside the IDP Camps in the State. The Agency expanded its presence and intervention to all the camps in Maiduguri and quite a number of camps outside Maiduguri, even as far afield as Biu, Bama, Askira and Dikwa. According to NEMA records, Borno State has 402, 039 IDPs by December 2014.

NEMA's activities become noticeably intense when the Borno State Government announced its desire to relocate IDPs occupying schools. This is meant to reopen schools so as to resume teaching and learning activities. Between January and February 2016, the Agency rolled out 1000 kits of assorted materials to 1,000 relocating IDP families. The kits were made up of mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, cooking utensils and cloths. In addition to these 500 tents were provided and erected at Dalori I, Dalori II, and Bakasi camps respectively as part of accommodation for the IDPs (Chidume *et al*, 2018).

### **Empirical Review**

Engulfed by the need to do justice to this paper, empirical studies were reviewed so as to buttress their strengths and weaknesses; and how the current study can be mileage upon to strengthen their weaknesses. For instance, Ali *et al*, (2019) did a study titled "The Challenges of Integration among Internally Displaced Women in Selected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps in Nigeria. The article presented primary



data on the challenges displaced women encounter during the process of integration in two selected IDPs in Adamawa state, Nigeria. The study used a qualitative approach and thematic analysis to explain the major problems of integration among the displaced women. The findings identified the struggle to return, security concern, poor infrastructure and lack of economic opportunities as the major challenges affecting the integration of the displaced women. It was recommended that the government and other significant actors in charge should adopt the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) framework to address the integration of Internally Displaced Women in Nigeria.

Equally, Chidume *et al*, (2018) carried out a study titled “The Humanitarian Response to the Victims of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria: A Case of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) 2014-2015. The paper seeks to examine the role of NEMA and UNICEF in supporting the victims of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, particularly in providing them with food items, non-food items and in the education sector. The methodology adopted in this paper is qualitative method which uses primary and secondary sources, which are critically analyzed. However, the paper reveals information regarding Boko Haram attacks on some communities in Borno State, when they received intervention from the humanitarian agencies under discussion and the nature of interventions within the period under review.

Furthermore, Musa *et al*, (2018) interrogated “Interagency Collaboration and the Provision of Basic Education to Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey method

where data were collected through questionnaire, interview, focused Group Discussion (FGD) and observation from strategic stakeholders notably, government officials, nongovernmental organizations and IDPs. The study revealed lack of interagency collaboration on the issue of the design of curriculum to suite the education needs of the IDPs as interviewees were unanimous in pointing out that they use the existing curriculum obtainable in all Nigerian schools to teach the children. The only things done are to empower the teachers on new teaching methods to cater for the peculiarities of the IDP children. On the question whether IDPs have access to education before the displacement it was established that there is no significant difference between access to qualitative education before displacement and during displacement of the IDPs. On the issue of satisfaction with the quality of education during the emergencies the study revealed that Most of the IDPs in camps were satisfied with the quality of education received during displacement. This is because according to them their children now have access to educational materials and resources which were not available in the previous schools. Some also point out their children can now recite ABC and are taught in the English language. The paper concluded that although there is evidence of interagency collaboration in the provision of basic education but such synergy is lacking in the area of designing school curriculum to address the education needs of the IDP children. The paper recommends among others that the agencies should work out a workable curriculum for the education of the IDP children that should cater for the present needs of the IDPs and for their future needs when they return to their communities.



In addition, Nwaogwugwu & Ngor, (2017) in another paper titled “Strategy for the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Farming Communities of River State, Nigeria” explored the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Farming Communities. Simple random sampling technique was used to select three (3) out of the five areas affected by displacement. Sixty-five respondents were selected using snow ball technique from each of the three (3) selected areas to give a total of the sample size of one hundred and ninety-five (195) respondents. Data for the study were collected with the aid of an interview schedule and analyzed with the use of frequency, percentage and mean. The main causes of displacement expressed by respondents include; boundary clashes with neighboring community (mean=3.45), lingering community leadership tussle (mean=3.28), armed cult attack and activities (mean=2.68). The resettlement needs of the displaced persons include; relief food supplies on return for at least six months (mean=3.46), provision of tools and implement for bush clearing in abandoned homes(mean=3.35), reconstruction and rebuilding of houses destroyed during displacement (3.18), strategy for the resettlement of displaced persons in the study area include: distribution of resettlement startups packages (mean=3.60), assessment and declaration of safe areas for resettlement (mean 3.46), and situation analysis of returnee (mean=3.33). Government and nongovernmental organizations should increase efforts in properly identifying displaced persons, raising awareness to their plight and facilitating the work of protection and assistance of IDPs.

Also, Augusta *et al*, (2017) examined Community Development in Emergency

Situation: A Case Study of Internally Displaced Persons in Borno State. The objective of the study was to determine the needs of the internally displaced persons in emergency situation. Three camps located in Maiduguri Metropolis namely; Dalori I, Arabic Teacher’s College and Bakassi Camps were used in the study. The population of this study comprised of 7,243 displaced adults. Through random sampling technique, 764 adults were used as the samples for this study. Data was collected through questionnaire and analyzed using frequency distribution, percentage count and chi-square. The result revealed that provision of health care services and facilities, education and vocational training needs are required for community development in emergency situation. Thus, the study recommends that agencies responsible for the welfare of IDP’s (Government and Non-governmental agencies) at both national and international level should make these provisions for IDPs when they have overstayed in the camps.

#### **Gap in Knowledge**

The aforementioned reviewed studies by Ali *et al* (2019); Nwaogwugwu & Ngor, (2017) were carried out in Adamawa and River States respectively; and not within Maiduguri metropolis. Also, the study by Ali *et al* (2019) only made use of women as the population while neglecting male folks in the IDPs camps. Augusta *et al*, (2017) at the other hand only focused on community development in emergency situation in Borno state; and only made use of questionnaire while jettisoning interview which would have been complementary. The paper by Musa *et al*, (2018) was limited because it focused on the provision of basic education to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State; which is not the only needs of IDPs. The paper by Chidume *et al*





(2018) is too wide because it made use of both government (NEMA) and NGO (UNICEF) actors in mitigating the humanitarian needs of the victims of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State. The current study had bridged the gaps created by these aforementioned studies in that it's focused in specific terms on the strategy of NEMA in the resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons in Maiduguri metropolis. Both questionnaire and interview were used to source for data; while the male and the female folks were included also as the population of the study in order to have an all-encompassing views.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The contingency theory was propounded by Fred Edward Fiddler (1964). It is premised on the assertion that the remedy for any abnormal situation and its effectiveness depend on the nature of the situation. It implies that stakeholders and invariably organizations need to be aware of the right strategy to use in the existing situation in order to achieve the desired level of effectiveness and enforcement (Farber 1993-1994; Baldwin & Black 2008). The theory could be elaborated to provide a framework of indicators and an index that provides the data required to assess the strategy used and the effectiveness thereof. Information provided by indicators and the index provides a framework for a rational reflexive process.

The indicators and index are designed through a "Goal Oriented Model" (GO Model). The GO Model aspires to be both generic and modular. It is conceptualized in a manner that is widely applicable yet flexible and open to change. This approach is taken to avoid homogeneity, or a 'one-size-fits-all' approach with regard to measurement of effectiveness. At the same time, the GO Model seeks to provide a

common pragmatic basis that would allow for the application of a core set of implementation indicators in different contexts (Baldwin & Black, 2008).

The contingency theory is relevant to this study and congruently befits the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy adopted in the resettlement and reintegration of the internally displaced persons in relation to how these strategy were administered and enforcement indicators ("EI") which are quantifiable individualized measurements describing different aspects of the strategy and enforcement regime in relation to the plight of the IDPs. "EI", can be highly diverse, as they need to respond to multiple dimensions. They can focus on a wide spectrum issues, giving room for the development of a framework that is sensitive to the complexity of forces affecting expected outcomes.

### **Methodology**

#### ***Primary Sources***

Mixed method was used to collect data via questionnaire and interview. The total population of the study is 43,543 consisting of 21, 208 IDPs in Bakasi camp and 22, 335 in Dalori 1 camp situated in Maiduguri Metropolis. Using Krejcie and Morgan sampling model (1970), the study arrived at a sample size of 381 (100%). Therefore, a total of 381 (100%) questionnaires were randomly administered to adults (Both Male and Female) in the two camps and were returned with the help of research assistants. However, 372 (98%) were retrieved. Data screening was carried out on the retrieved questionnaire out of which 364 (95.7%) were found to be useful. Thus, the analysis was based on 364 copies of questionnaires duly filled and returned which represent (95.7%) of the total questionnaire distributed. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 50% is



adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Also, a total number of 7 camp officials (NEMA, SEMA and NGOs officials) were interviewed in order to complement the questionnaires administered.

Secondary Sources

Secondary data were obtained from publications of United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children Emergency Funds Report (UNICEF), National Emergency Management Agency

(NEMA), Emergency Coordination Center, (ECC), Nigerian Red Cross (NRC), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), World Food Programme, (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), African Union Kampala Convention (AUKC), United Nations (UN), United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Displacement Trafficking Matrix (DTM), Textbooks, Unpublished Dissertations/Thesis and other Online Journals.

Results and Discussion

Table 1.1: Secondary Data on IDPs Residing in Camps in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State in 2016

Table with 14 columns: CAMP, M/A, F/A, C/B, C/G, P/W, L/M, S/C, U/C, OPHN, DIS/A, N/D, DTH, C/T. Rows include Bakasi, Dalori I (FTC), Dalori II (KOFA), EYN/CAN SEC., Farm Centre, GoniKachallari, Gubio, Madinatu, Mogolis, NYSC, Teacher's Village, and Total.

Source: NEMA, (2016)

Table 1.1 shows a tabular representation of camps and the explanation of the abbreviated words. the abbreviated words on the table shows that M/A stands for Male Adult, F/A represents Female Adult, C/B stands for Children Boys, CG represent Children Girls, P/W represents Pregnant

Women, L/M stands for Lactating Mothers, S/C represents Separated Children, U/C stands for Unaccompanied Children, OPHN represents Orphans, DIS/A stands for Disabled, N/D represents New Delivery, DTH stands for Deaths, C/TOTAL represents Camp Total.

Table 1.2: NEMA has helped children who are internally displaced to have access to basic education in IDPs camps?

Table with 5 columns: Valid, Frequency, Percent, Valid Percent, Cumulative Percent. Rows include Strong disagree and Disagree.



Undecided	6	1.6	1.6	24.4
Agree	68	18.7	18.7	43.1
Strongly agree	207	56.9	56.9	100.0
Total	364	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.2 shows that 11.0% (40) respondents strongly disagreed that NEMA has helped children who are internally displaced to have access to basic education in IDPs camps, 11.8% (43) respondents disagreed, 1.6% (6) respondents were undecided, 18.7% (68) respondents agreed while 56.9% (207) respondents strongly agreed. By implication, it can be seen from the result above that majority of the respondents captured in this study strongly agreed that NEMA has helped children who

are internally displaced to have access to basic education in IDPs camps. It is important to note that despite the fact that IDPs have access to education in the camps; the quality of education is poor. In tandem to the aforementioned, Abdulazeez (2016) affirm that IDPs quality of education is poor characterized by incompetent teachers, lack of instructional materials and poor learning environment.

**Table 1.3:** NEMA has made provision of relief materials such as food, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, cooking utensils and cloths to IDPs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strong disagree	40	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Disagree	53	14.6	14.6	25.6
	Undecided	9	2.4	2.4	28.0
	Agree	64	17.6	17.6	45.5
	Strongly agree	198	54.4	54.4	100.0
	Total	364	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.3 shows that 11.0% (40) respondents strongly disagreed that NEMA has made provision of relief materials such as food, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, cooking utensils and cloths to IDPs , 14.6 (53) respondents disagreed, 2.4% (11) respondents were undecided, 17.6% (64) respondents agreed while 54.4% (198)

respondents strongly agreed. It can be seen from the result above that majority of the respondents captured in this study strongly agreed that NEMA has made provision of relief materials such as food, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, cooking utensils and cloths to IDPs. However, this is in agreement with the interview carried out.

**Table 1.4:** NEMA has provided makeshift tent/shelter and provided zincs and other building materials to IDPs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strong disagree	27	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Disagree	64	17.6	17.6	25.0
	Undecided	18	4.9	4.9	29.9



Agree	72	19.8	19.8	49.7
Strongly agree	183	50.3	50.3	100.0
Total	364	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.4 shows that; 7.4% (27) respondents strongly disagreed that NEMA has provided makeshift tent/shelter and provided zincs and other building materials to IDPs, 17.6% (64) respondents disagreed, 4.9% (18) respondents were undecided, 19.8% (72) respondents agreed while 50.3% (183)

respondents strongly agreed. By implication, it can be seen from the result above that majority of the respondents captured in this study strongly agreed that NEMA has provided makeshift tent/shelter and provided zincs and other building materials to IDPs.

**Table 1.5:** NEMA and other nongovernmental actors have helped me with funds to serve as start up for my business?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strong disagree	192	52.7	52.7	52.7
Disagree	17	4.7	4.7	57.4
Undecided	83	22.8	22.8	80.2
Agree	31	8.5	8.5	88.7
Strongly agree	41	11.3	11.3	100.0
Total	364	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.5 shows that 52.7% (192) respondents strongly disagreed that NEMA and other nongovernmental actors have helped them with funds to serve as start up for their businesses, 4.7% (17) respondents disagreed, 22.8% (83) respondents were undecided, 8.5% (31) respondents agreed while 11.3% (41) respondents strongly

agreed. By implication, it can be seen from the result above that majority of the respondents captured in this study strongly disagreed that NEMA and other nongovernmental actors have helped them with funds to serve as start up for their businesses.

**Table 1.6:** NEMA and other nongovernmental actors have helped me to be reunited with my family members after displacement?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strong disagree	92	25.3	25.3	25.3
Disagree	58	15.9	15.9	41.2
Undecided	63	17.3	17.3	58.5
Agree	45	12.4	12.4	70.9
Strongly agree	106	29.1	29.1	100.0
Total	364	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.6 shows that 25.3% (92) respondents strongly disagreed that NEMA

and other nongovernmental actors have helped them to be reunited with their family



members after displacement, 15.9% (58) respondents disagreed, 17.3% (63) respondents were undecided, 12.4% (45) respondents agreed while 29.1% (106) respondents strongly agreed. It can be seen from the result above that majority of the

respondents captured in this study strongly agree that NEMA and other nongovernmental actors have helped them to be reunited with their family members after displacement.

**Table 1.7:** Some of the places that were destroyed by Boko Haram have been made safe and are now safely inhabited by displaced persons DPs?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strong disagree	118	32.4	32.4
	Disagree	103	28.3	60.7
	Undecided	64	17.6	78.3
	Agree	47	12.9	91.2
	Strongly agree	32	8.8	100.0
	Total	364	100.0	100.0

**Source: Field Survey, 2020**

Table 1.7 shows that 32.4% (118) respondents strongly disagreed that some of the places that were destroyed by Boko Haram have been made safe and are now safely inhabited by displaced persons IDPs, 28.3% (103) respondents disagreed, 17.6% (64) respondents were undecided, 12.9% (47) respondents agreed while 8.8% (32) respondents strongly agreed. It can be seen from the result above that majority of the respondents captured in this study strongly disagreed that some of the places that were destroyed by Boko Haram have been made safe and are now safely inhabited by displaced persons IDPs. This submission is

in agreement with Norweigan Refuge Council (2017) that IDPs express fear to return to their ravage communities as there is no assurance of safety.

**Test of Hypothesis:**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between NEMA’s Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between NEMA’s Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State.

**Table 1.8:** Hypothesis Test Statistics Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Error <sup>a</sup>	Std.Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Pearson's R	.127	.259	7.432	.000 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Spearman Correlation	.375	.218	5.312	.000 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases	364			

**Source: SPSS Output, (2020)**



Table 1.8 shows none parametric spearman correlation between NEMA’s Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno state. The result shows that there is positive relationship between NEMA’s Strategy and resettlement/reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno state by the coefficient of 0.375 at 1% level of significance.

**Table 1.9:** Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.623 <sup>a</sup>	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	23.259	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.582	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	364		

**Source: SPSS Output, (2020)**

From the analysis above, there is a statistically significant relationship between NEMA’s Strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno state (=49.623, p = 0.000). The Pearson’s Chi-Square value of 49.623 with p-value of 0.000 shows that it is significant at 1%. On this basis, the null hypothesis is rejected which states that there is no significant relationship between NEMA’s strategy and the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State. This is because the mandates of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as provided in the National Emergency Management Agency Act, 1999, and other related policy documents, International and Regional laws is to protect and render assistance to IDPs which are the Guiding

Principles. It is well recognized, and often emphasized that because internally displaced persons remain within the country, they should in accordance with established principles of International law; enjoy the protection and assistance of their own government.

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

From the data presented and analyzed, hypothesis tested; it was concluded that NEMA’s strategy in the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno state could be more effective if partnered with SEMA and other NGOs. The study recommended for more partnership between NEMA, SEMA and other NGOs in meeting the emergency needs of other IDPs in Borno state and beyond.

**Suggestion for Further Study**

This study only focused on NEMA’s activity/strategy in the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State. Only Bakasi and Dalori 1 camps located in Maiduguri metropolis out of the twelve camps in Borno State were used in this study. However, the researchers suggested that further study can be conducted on the remaining ten IDPs camps to evaluate the contribution of NGOs, SEMA and NEMA in the management of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State.

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