

**EFFECT OF NEMA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SERVICES ON
THE WELFARE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN
MALKOHI AND FUFURE CAMPS ADAMAWA STATE**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE (M.SC)
IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION,
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ZARIA**

OCTOBER, 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “*EFFECT OF NEMA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SERVICES ON THE WELFARE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN MALKOHI AND FUFURE CAMPS ADAMAWA STATE*” was conducted by me under the supervision of Dr. Lawal Saleh and Dr. D.D Dalhatu of the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administration. The dissertation was written by me and it is a record of my own research work except where references are made to published literature and were duly acknowledged. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at any university.

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CERTIFICATION

The dissertation entitled “*EFFECT OF NEMA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SERVICES ON THE WELFARE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN MALKOHI AND FUFURE CAMPS ADAMAWA STATE*” by BASHIR HAMMANADAMASHEHU, meets the regulation governing the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.), of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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This dissertation is dedicated to Almighty Allah, my father AlhajiBasharuShehuJarumai, my mother Haj RahanatuBasharuShehu and my late brother Safiyan Bashir.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my profound gratitude to Almighty Allah for making it possible for me to go through this programme. This work will not be completed without recognizing my able supervisors Dr. Lawal Saleh and Dr. D.D Dalhatu for their effort, support and dedication to see that the study meet up with the required standard, I say a big thank you. Also, I will like to appreciate the contributions of my reviewers Prof. A. A. Anyebe and Prof. Bitrus Sawa for their objective review of the study. I am also grateful to the NEMA Director of Relief and rehabilitation in person of Mr. Kadiri Moses and staff of NEMA in Adamawa state and the members of RED CROSS at Fufore camp for their assistance in gathering data at the camp. Once again thank you for your support.

My sincere gratitude and appreciation goes to my parents, Alhaji Basharu Shehu Jarumai, Hajj. Rahanatu Basharu Shehu, and Hajj. Aishahtu Basharu Shehu. Also my acknowledgement goes to my siblings; Usman, Abdulrahman, Aliyu, Kabir, Abubakar, Sadiq, Maryam Usman Bashir, Zainab, Aisha, Fadimatu, Nafisa, Zubainatu, Hadiza, Halima and my niece Nuruddeen for their kind prayers and support both in kind and in cash.

Dr. Abdulrazaq Madu, Mal. Mubashir Salis, Mal. Bashir Yusuf, Mal. Shehu Sani and other Staff of the Department of Public Administration ABU Zaria, for their contributions and support in the course of this programme.

My warm regards go to my colleagues; Hassan Abubakar, Muhammad Sani and Mohammed Bashir Musa thank you for always being there for me. May God bless you all!

To my friends in person of SafiyanBapetel, MuawiyaShuaibu, AttahiruAdamu, AliyuTarfa, Usman Raji, Usman Ahmed, andIsah Hussein, I am grateful for your support and encouragement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i
Title Page -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii
Declaration -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii
Certification Page -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv
Dedication -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v
Acknowledgement -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi
Glossary and Symbol -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vii
Table of Contents-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	viii
Abstract -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ix

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background to the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1.2	Statement of the Research Problem -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1.3	Research Questions -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1.4	Objectives of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1.5	Hypotheses of the Study-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
1.6	Significance of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
1.7	Scope and Limitations of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
1.8	Definitions of Key Concepts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
1.9	Organization of the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

CHAPTER TWO

LITRETURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1	Introduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-----	--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

2.2	Conceptual Framework-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
2.2.1	Concept of Internally Displaced Persons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
2.3	Specific Needs of Different Internally Displaced Persons Groups	-	-					21
2.3.1	Internally Displaced Children -	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2.3.2	Internally Displaced Women --	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
2.3.3	Displaced Elderly People -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2.3.4	Internally Displaced Minorities -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2.4	Internally Displaced in Nigeria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
2.5	Emergency Relief Management -	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2.6	Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria -	-	-					29
2.6.1	Lack and Absence of Appropriate Legal Frameworks on IDPs -	-	-					30
2.6.2	Lack and Dearth of Reliable Statistics on IDPs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
2.6.3	Absence of Designated Camps for IDPs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
2.6.4	Ineffective Mechanisms for Accountability and Repatriations to IDPs -	-						33
2.6.5	Implementation and Enforcement of Existing Norms on IDPs in Nigeria -	-						35
2.7	Disaster Management Cycle -	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
2.7.1	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
2.7.2	Disaster Preparedness -	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
2.7.3	Disaster Mitigation -	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
2.7.4	Disaster Response -	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
2.7.5	International Operational Agencies in Nigeria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
2.8	Empirical Review -	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
2.9	Theoretical Framework -	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
2.9.1	Relevance of the Theory to the Study -	-	-	-	-	-	-	49

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction -	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
-----	----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

3.2	Research Design-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
3.3	Population of the Study-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
3.4	Sample Size and Sampling Techniques -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
3.5	Instrument of Data Collection -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
3.6	Types of Data -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
3.7	Sources of Data Collection -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
3.8	Method of Data Analysis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

CHAPTER FOUR

PROFILE OF NEMA AND ADAMAWA STATE

4.1	Introduction -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
4.2	History of Disaster Management in Nigeria --	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
4.3	Profile of Internal Displacement in Nigeria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
4.4	Brief Background Information of Adamawa State -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
4.5	Organisational Structure of NEMA -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1	Introduction -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
5.2	Characteristics of Respondents -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
5.3	NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
5.4.1	NEMA Relief/Rehabilitation and the provision of health services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
5.5	NEMA Relief/Rehabilitation and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89

5.6	Decision Rule -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
5.7	Major Findings of the Study --	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECONMMENDATIONS

6.1	Introduction - - - - -	96
6.2	Summary - - - - -	96
6.3	Conclusion - - - - -	97
6.4	Recommendations - - - - -	98

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Population of the Staff in NEMA Adamawa State
Table 3.2	Population of the IDPs in the Selected Camps
Table 5.1	Summary of Response Rate
Table 5.2	Location of Respondents
Table 5.3	Gender of Respondents
Table 5.4	Age of Respondents
Table 5.5	Occupation of Respondents
Table 5.6	Duration in Camp of the Respondents
Table 5.7	NEMA's Role in Relief/Rehabilitation of IDPs
Table 5.8	Organisation of Camps by NEMA.
Table 5.9	Adequacy of Toilets, Bathing Areas and Maintenance.
Table 5.10	Adequate and Proper Ventilation for Tents.
Table 5.11	Adequacy of Blankets and Mattress.
Table 5.12	Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 1
Table 5.13	Access to Medicine and Treatment.
Table 5.14	Lack of Medication and Loss of Lives.
Table 5.15	Access to Medical Personnel at the Camp.
Table 5.16	IDPs Score in Terms of Health.
Table 5.17	Provision of Sanitation Materials.
Table 5.18	Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 2
Table 5.19	IDPs Score in Terms of Feeding.

Table 5.20 Misappropriation of Food/Non-food Items.

Table 5.21 Preference of IDPs stay in the Camp.

Table 5.22 Adequacy of Non-food Relief Materials.

Table 5.23 Adequacy of Food Relief Items.

Table 5.24 Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 3

Table 5.25 Table for Test of Hypothesis on Shelter, Health Service and Food/Non-food Items.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Horizontal and Vertical Coordination of Disaster Management in Nigeria.

Figure 4.2: Emergency Operations Center Arrangement (EOC)

Figure 4.3: Organogram of Incident Command System (ICS)

Figure 4.4: NEMA's Organizational Chart

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Questionnaire.

Appendix 2: Interview Schedule for NEMA Staffs.

Appendix 3: Krejcie& Morgan Table for Sample Determination

Appendix 4: Output of SPSS 20 on Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Matrix

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU - African Union

CRPC - Commission for Real Property claims

CSO - Civil Society Organization

DFID - Department for International Development

DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction

EHA - Emergency and Humanitarian Action

HFA - Hyogo Framework for Action

HPCC - Housing and Property Claims Commission

HPD - Housing and Property Directorate

HRL - Human Rights Law

HRO - Human Rights Organization

IASC - Inter Agency Standing Committee

ICRC - International Committee of Red Cross

IDMC - Internally Displacement Monitoring Center

IDP - Internally Displaced Persons

IHL - International Humanitarian Law

ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR - International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights

NCFR - National Commission for Refugees NCP - National Contingency Plan

NEMA - National Emergency Management Agency xv

NERA - National Emergency Relief Agency

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

NHRC - National Human Rights Commission

NRCS - Nigerian Red Cross Society

SAREEP - Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan

SEMA - State Emergency Management Agency

UN - United Nations

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR - United Nations Human Rights Commission for Refugees

UNISDR - United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNOCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

WFP - World Food Programme

WHO - World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The crisis of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) constitutes one of the world's most worrisome humanitarian crises. With the Boko Haram insurgency attacks in Nigeria, the number of internally displaced persons in the northern part of the country and Adamawa State in particular has risen tremendously. This study was carried out to assess the effect of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) relief and rehabilitation services on the welfare of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state (2011-2018). This study is meant to achieve the following objectives: To determine the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation provide shelter, health service as well as food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state. Social Inclusion was adopted as a theoretical framework for this study, while the study used a survey design; data were gathered through the use of questionnaire and interview (primary sources) and secondary sources of data for analysis. Using Krejcie and Morgan table the researcher arrived at 354 as the representative sample size, comprising of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state. Correlation method was used for the test of hypotheses and analysis with the aid of SPSS 20. The study revealed from the analysis that NEMA relief and rehabilitation has positive effect but insignificant in the provision of health services to IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state. The study recommends among others that the federal government through NEMA should give health facilities for the IDPs a priority aside food and shelter and should also avail them with doctors, enough medication and drugs, as well as construct permanent IDPs camps in case of future occurrence of displacement and ensure effort is made towards equal distribution of food and non-food items to the IDPs.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The aspect of emergency response, disaster relief and rehabilitation are essential and need to be structurally integrated into the humanitarian response. Victims of humanitarian disasters often lose their basic legal and administrative documents, which are necessary to prove their identity and ownership of property, or never had these documents in the first place. This leads to difficulty in obtaining refugee/Internally Displaced Persons(IDP) status, accessing aid programmes are compounded by the fact that the institutional infrastructures are often damaged, making the bureaucratic processes slower. Generally, relief and rehabilitation of internally displacement persons are part of their welfare in order to take them back to their original places and to give them a chance to have something to do for their survival has become global phenomena over the past decades. Around the world(Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Middle East), tens of thousands of men, women and children were being internally displaced either by conflict, communal violence or internal strife or natural disasters. Indeed, the number of displacement induced by man-made disasters far outweighs those from natural circumstance such as landslide, ocean surge, fire. This is in line with the submission of Oduwole (2013), who pointed out that the total number of displaced persons is estimated around 50 million worldwide in 2013, with majority of these people in Africa and Middle-East.

According to the report by Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC 2014), there are at least 6.6 million people who were internally displaced inside Syria, with over 1.3 million displaced in 2015 alone. In Afghanistan, the number reached 1.5 million in 2016, and over 1.4

million in Iraq. Similarly, the IDMC estimates that there are at least 263,500 IDPs in Occupied Palestine (West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem) as of July 2015. This figure includes Palestinians who were displaced within the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem since the start of Israel's occupation in 1967. The Humanitarian Snapshot of July 2017 has counted a total of 154,000 IDPs in Haiti – Dominican Republic border.

In the United States, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created in 1979 by executive orders of President Jimmy Carter. It has consolidated agencies from several departments. The Defense Civil Preparedness Agency from department of Defense; the Federal Disaster' Assistance Administration and Flood, Riot, and Crime Insurance Programme from the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the United States Fire Administration and National Academy for fire prevention from the Department of Commerce; and the Federal Preparedness Agency from the Department of General Sciences Administration. In 2003, FEMA became part of the Department of the Homeland Security; an agency created in response to the terrorist attack on the United States on September 11, 2001. The agency came under heavy criticism following Hurricane Katrina, which struck the coast of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi and devastated the city of New Orleans in August 2005. The agency's response to the severe flooding in the hurricane's wake raised questions about its professionalism. FEMA was criticised for failing to deliver needed relief in the days and weeks after the disaster and later on for mishandling and wasting relief funds. FEMA Director, Michael Brown who had no previous disaster management experience, resigned in September 2005 in response to the criticisms.

Nigeria, like the rest of the world, is exposed to a wide range of natural or human induced disasters leading to loss of lives, properties, degradation of environment as well as total

displacement of a lot of people. The causes of displacement include natural disasters; intercommunal/inter-ethnic clashes, disputes over land, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers, communal and ethno-religious clashes, insurgency and as well as electoral violence. The highest recorded number in the last decade, however, was due to the insurgency in the northeast part of the country, where a spate of violent attacks since 2009 has left well over two million people displaced within and across the borders to neighbouring countries, especially over the past three years.

Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in its global overview in 2014 revealed that Nigeria had the highest number of persons displaced in Africa by conflict ranking behind Syria and Colombia. Tracking Matrix report of 2014 accounted that there were about 389,381 IDPs (60,232 households) in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states with the highest occurrence of such individuals in Yobe (125,991 IDPs), Adamawa (123,601 IDPs) and Taraba (81,790 IDPs). This is due to unfounded argument in religious, belief, underdevelopment, poverty, unequal distribution of wealth, ethnic tensions, unemployment, political and economic subjugation of minorities, absence of democratic procedures, intolerance and many other factors (Olukolajo, Ajayi and Ogungbenro, 2014).

There are varying statistics about the number of Nigerians living in IDP camps; according to the Displacement Tracking Index published in February 2015, 1,188,018 IDPs, consisting of 149,357 households were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States alone. In addition to this, another 47,276 IDPs, comprising 5910 households were identified in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna States, according to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). In total, 1,235,294 IDPs were identified in Northern

Nigeria, while the highest number of IDPs is in Borno State with 672,714, followed by Adamawa State with 220,159 and Yobe State, 135,810. (DTI/NEMA, 2015).

An assessment conducted from November to December 2015 by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team in 207 Local Government Areas (LGA) covering 13 States of Northern Nigeria: Abuja (13,481 IDPs); Adamawa (136,010); Bauchi(70,078); Benue(85,393); Borno(1,434,149); Gombe(25,332); Kaduna (36,976); Kano (9,331); Nasarawa(37,553); Plateau(77,317); Taraba(50,227); Yobe(131,203); and Zamfara(44,929) (IOM/NEMA, 2015).

Of the total figure of IDPs, the assessment indicates that 12.6 per cent were displaced due to communal clashes, 2.4 per cent by natural disasters and 85 per cent as a result of insurgency attacks by Boko Haram. The decrease in the percentage of IDPs who were displaced by insurgency from 95.3 per cent in August to 85 per cent in December 2015 and the increase in the numbers of those displaced by communal clashes from 4.6 per cent to 10.1 per cent in October were due to the inclusion of five additional States witnessing communal violence more than insurgency by Boko Haram groups. (IDMC, 2015)

However, another issue of concern is the traumatic experiences faced by the IDPs after the disaster which if not adequately handled could jeopardize the sustainability of peace and development in the country. Such challenges include inter-alia difficulty in recovering land or properties destroyed in the course of the disaster and generally finding permanent solutions, restoring livelihoods, utilities, rebuilding infrastructures and other things necessary to allow them to live decent lives at the end of the crises. Therefore, it is necessary to look into the welfare of the IDPs which is majorly to provide them with relief materials and rehabilitate them in other to

restore their livelihood which is facilitated by the government, private individuals and Non-Governmental Organisation.

In Nigeria, the Federal Government and state governments are responsible for establishing and strengthening disaster institutions, partnerships, networking and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the development process so as to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups to cope with potential disasters. At the Federal level, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is established and mandated to Formulate policy on all activities relating to the disaster management in Nigeria and coordinate the plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters at national level, and to supplement the emergency response delivered at the State levels especially in the collection and distribution of relief supplies to the IDPs as well as participate in camp management. The Agency at the Federal level has one central office in Abuja and 6 Zonal offices, one in each of the 6 geo political zones of the country and a growing number of Operational offices in various States of the Federation.

In Nigeria, Adamawa state is among the states affected by Boko Haran insurgency. As of November 30, 2014, an estimated 35,000 internally displaced persons fleeing from Boko Haram violence in affected locations such as Mubi, Madagali, AskiraUba, Bama and Gwoza in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, were housed by the various IDPs camps including Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa state. (IDMC, 2014)

The ongoing crisis has generated an estimated 13,000-17,500 deaths and resulted in massive population displacement arising from fear of insurgents, destruction of property and loss of livelihood (Human right watch, 2014; Amnesty International, 2014; Walker, 2012). The deteriorating security situation in and around the surrounding villages of Adamawa state, coupled with a comparatively more stable situation in Yola, has culminated into a high number

of individuals fleeing into the town to seek refuge. In Yola, IDPs from Borno and border communities of Adamawa, such as Gwoza, Askira, Uba, Baga, Lassa, Biu, Michika, Madagali, Mubi North and Mubi South, Hong, Gombi among others, have displaced since late 2013 and over 45% of IDPs have been displaced more than twice (Oxfam, 2014, and International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2014).

In response to the high influx of IDPs into Yola metropolis from August to September, 2014 led to the establishment of camps within and outskirt of Yola metropolis in order to provide them with a place to be accommodated and render them necessary assistance that is accorded with their status. Malkohi camps which is within Yola metropolis and Fufore camp which is located in Fufore Local Government Area of Adamawa state were said to be among the camps established to accommodate the displaced persons.

It is against this background that the study is aimed at assessing the effect of relief and rehabilitation on welfare of IDPs through NEMA in Adamawa state.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The primary purpose of government, under section 14(2) (b) the State is constitutionally obligated to ensure the promotion of the security and welfare of all the people (including IDPs). This can be done by ensuring the progressive realization of the Fundamental, political, social, economic, educational, and environmental and foreign policy objectives of the state listed under sections 15-20 of chapter 2 of the Constitution.

Further, Decree 52 of 1989 assigns the management of refugees to National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) while Act 12 of 1999 as amended by Act 50 saddles the management of IDPs with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

According to the National Emergency Management Agency Act cited in Atala, (2015), National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) was first established in 1976. It metamorphosed over the years and in 1999, it was renamed National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The National Emergency Management Agency was given a wider scope on disaster management activities. The Agency by its mandate is to coordinate and integrate the activities and efforts of other disaster management stakeholders and structures, and to compliment their resources to avoid duplication of efforts and chaotic rescue efforts at the scene of disasters.

In Nigeria, the legal authority for coordination and integration of disaster management is the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). According to section 1 of NEMA Act 1999, The National Emergency Management Agency is responsible for overall disaster management in Nigeria, including the coordination of emergency relief operations as well as assisting in the rehabilitation of victims where necessary. Also, as part of its functions under Section 6(1) (j) the Agency distributes emergency relief materials to victims of "natural or other disasters" and assists in the rehabilitation of the victims where necessary". All facets of disaster management cycle – Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery are applicable to displacement situations and they constitute components of internal displacement management cycle. In practice basically, the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons is part and parcel of disaster management as the displaced persons are products of natural and human made disasters. (Atala, 2015)

However, in spite of these important roles and mandate of NEMA, in Adamawa state, a lot of victims are still in deplorable, pitiful and sympathetic situation. According to the report released by UNICEF in April 2015, over 28% of those living in IDPs in Adamawa state were suffering from malnutrition, a situation higher than the global emergency threshold of 15%. Olawale (2015)

identified welfare, security and rehabilitation as problems faced by IDPs in their camps. With particular reference to Malkohi IDP camp in Yola, nearly 215 households, 777 children excluding men and women, have no security, no electricity and health care facilities. Despite the efforts of the United Nations and other Non-Governmental Organisations such as OXFAM, International Community of Red Cross (ICRC), Rescue Team, UNHCR collaborating with the government of Nigeria to ameliorate the conditions of IDPs and rehabilitate the victims, there are daunting challenges confronting victims of terrorist attacks in Nigeria. It is important to note that the thoroughly poor condition of IDPs in Nigeria reflects the impecunious condition millions of Nigerians live. There's a wide gap of commitment to the welfare, security and rehabilitation of IDPs from the federal and state authorities (PremiumTimes, 2015). The provision of food, shelter, health care and non-food items are being considered as the major needs of every individual that is being displaced by disaster either manmade or natural and it is regarded as relief and rehabilitation services.

According to a Norwegian Refugee Council (2017) report that, "Displaced people face a number of hardships, including lack of access to safe or portable water, healthcare, shelter, education and a basic income". This is in line with the situation being faced by the IDPs in Fufore camp where they lack reasonable health care service, shelter, education, food and non-food items that are their basic need for survival.

The welfare needs of the displaced population continue to remain unmet in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps, due to the instability of the situation, direct exposure to violence, and family separation. This situation is further aggravated by the limited access to social, educational and health services for the displaced population. The capacity to provide rehabilitation for psychological support to the affected population by the various governmental actors involved in

humanitarian assistance, coordinated by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in Adamawa state, have been overstretched due to the magnitude of the problems and the limited resources available. The said mentioned problem left the needs of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps unattended where most of them are suffering from lack of shelter, health service, food and non-food items.

OCHA report of 2014 reveals some camps have shown to be derelict and unfit for human habitation while food supply and security have posed serious challenge both for managers and inmates. At the Fufore camp located in Fufore local government area, there is inadequate or near absent of bathing sites for women and the incidence of indiscriminate waste disposal, poor management of waste and practice of open defecation were also rampant in the camp.

Displaced persons are finding it difficult to regain pre-conflict ways of living because of the poor living condition due to lack of relief materials which is part of the welfare that they expect from the government as citizens, that led to; poor sanitation which exposes members of the camps to infectious diseases; poor medical facilities which accommodate growth of infectious bacteria, fungi and virus in their bodies; poor feeding which exposes them to malnutrition; and poor condition of infrastructure such as access to power, water, roads etc. (Olawale, 2015)

Although, the mandate of NEMA clearly spelt out that the agency is responsible for resource mobilization, effective coordination of emergency relief materials, prevention, mitigation, rapid response and recovery as well as disaster risk mainstreaming and disaster risk reduction strategies, but it appears that in Adamawa state, most of the internally displaced are still living in a precarious situation with limited access to basic humanitarian support, acute food scarcity, inadequate water supply, disruption in school activities and reported cases of malnutrition

especially among the children. In most of the camps, the sanitary conditions are deplorable and the IDPs have to resort to open defecation.

The most worrisome is the untold hardship faced by these innocent and vulnerable groups in their new abodes. The IDPs who are lucky to be accommodated in IDPs camps are faced with threats of security as the insurgents had in many occasions beaten the security and carried out suicide bomb attacks in some IDPs camps in the Northeast. The development further exacerbates in the lights of the IDPs as it exposes them to more psychological trauma and socio-economic hardship (Itumo, Nwefuru, 2016). In the same vein, the IDPs still are facing severe socio-economic, health and environmental challenges, such as joblessness, insecurity, lack of foods and good drinking water, overcrowding and poor sanitation in Malkohi and Fufore camps in the Adamawa state.

It is in the light of the above problem that this study is targeted at assessing the effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation services on the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa State.

1.3 Research Questions

- i. To what extent do NEMA relief and rehabilitation services provide shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State?
- ii. How have NEMA relief and rehabilitation services helped in the provision of health care services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State?
- iii. To what extent do NEMA relief and rehabilitation services facilitate the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation services on the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa State. This aim was achieved through some specific objective which include to:

- i. determine the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation services provide shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.
- ii. ascertain the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation services provide health services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.
- iii. find out the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation services facilitate the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.

1.5 Hypotheses of the study

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of health services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Provision of adequate welfare to every Nigerian especially the internally displaced persons (IDP) is of significant importance. As such National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is initiated to address the welfare needs of the IDPs. Therefore, many researches were conducted in order to examine the roles, contributions and effectiveness of NEMA in providing adequate welfare to the IDPs.

Atala (2015) conducted a research on an Appraisal of the Legal Framework of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Nigeria. The study is aimed at examining the constitutive legal instruments guiding the National Emergency Management Agency in the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria. Findings from the study shows that there is no specific national legal framework on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Nigeria apart from the general provisions of fundamental human rights provided in the Nigerian Constitution which is a legal right of every citizen. However, the work of Atala emphasizes on the legal framework of NEMA and the right of IDPs without considering the welfare aspect. Also, the area of coverage of the study is too wide for an indebt analysis.

Shuaibu (2015) conducted a study on the impact of Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) on the rehabilitation and resettlement of internally displaced persons in Adamawa State using both primary and secondary source. The study found out that ADSEMA plays a vital role in the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. The researcher recommended that government should be more proactive when it comes to the issues of IDPs. However, the researcher made use of incremental model to guide the research which cannot be properly linked to the topic under study.

Mohammed (2017) carried out a study on The Causes of Internal Displacement in Nigeria and Related Governance Challenges. The study found that internal displacement in Nigeria is caused by conflicts disasters, environmental degradation, intercommunal/inter-ethnic clashes, and disputes over land, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers, communal and ethno-religious clashes, as well as electoral violence. However, the study made use of content analysis which will not provide adequate and reliable information on the causes of internal displacement in Nigeria. Also, Mohammed did not clearly show the role government agencies in providing relief and welfare materials to IDPs.

However, none of the above studies was conducted in the area of assessing the effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation on the welfare of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camp of Adamawa State. Therefore, this study intends to investigate the effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation on the welfare of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camp Adamawa state.

Findings of the study will contribute to academic knowledge by providing data on NEMA relief and rehabilitation service and the welfare of IDPs, also it will serve as a feedback document to the Adamawa state government, the Adamawa State Emergency Agency (ADSEMA) Non-Government Organisations and the general public on the efficiency or otherwise of the agency.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study is delimited to the Assessment of the Effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation services on the welfare of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state between 2011 to 2018. The study is restricted to relief and rehabilitation services of NEMA because it is the essence for the establishment of the agency and it is the basic needs of all IDPs.

The choice of this period is informed by the fact that it was during this period that Internally Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in collaboration with NEMA have stated that over 123,601 men, women, and children from Adamawa state were internally displaced as a result of disasters chief among which is Boko Haram insurgency. The justification for the choice of the camps is because Malkohi camp is located in the urban area while Fufore camp is located in the rural area. Therefore, it become paramount to assess how governmental agencies like NEMA helps in the provision of relief materials in order to alleviate the suffering of the victims in both rural and urban IDP camps.

The researcher encountered some of the following limitations in the course of this study:

1. One of the limitations faced in the course of this study was not having a free access to the IDPs without interference by the camp management and security personnel.
2. The study was restricted only on Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa state because time and funds.

1.8 Definition of Key Concepts

The following terms are hereby defined within the content of this study: -

- i. **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** According to the United Nations, internally displaced persons are 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, human-made disasters, or large scale development projects and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. The term;

„internally displaced persons“ is not specifically covered in the United Nation’s Conventions. It is however, used by the International community to describe people who have fled their homes for reasons similar to refugees, but who remain within their own national. IDPs as used in this work refers to those people who were forced to leave their homes or places and live in several camps and settlements in Adamawa state of Nigeria.

- ii. **Relief Materials:** The New World Encyclopedia (2017) defines relief material as those materials, money or services that are provided and made available to individuals and communities that have experienced losses due to disasters such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, drought, tornadoes, violence, conflict and riots. Relief materials used in this study refers to the commodities, goods and services provided to the internally displaced persons in Adamawa state in order to ameliorate their suffering. It includes food stuff, tents, blankets, water, clothes, wash facilities, health care facilities and other materials that ameliorate the suffering of the IDPs in Adamawa state. It is also categorise into two, which is the food item and non-food items.
- iii. **Rehabilitation:** Rehabilitation refers to the process of restoration, improvement recovery of the victims who suffer from illness, trauma, shocks or disappointments. Specifically, rehabilitation used in this study refers to the process by which NEMA as an agency helps in the restoration of IDPs through provision of humanitarian support, psycho-social and physiological services as well as family re-unification to the IDPs in Adamawa state.

- iv. **Resettlement:** within the context of this study resettlement refers to the process of returning the IDPs back to an original place, condition or situation etc.
- v. **Welfare:** this is said to be various form of financial aid provided by the government to those who are in need of it and this include social security, income support etc. Welfare within the context of this work is said to be the provision of social amenities which is health service, water, power supply, food, education, shelter, security etc.
- vi. **Health Services:** within the context of this work, health services refer to the access to medical personnel, medication, mosquito nets and other sanitation materials.
- vii. **Food/Non-food Items:** these are said to be relief materials, the food items include maize, beans, rice, guinea corn, millet etc. while the non-food items are things like detergents, plastics, mattress, blankets, fabrics, mosquito net, building material etc

1.9 Organization of the Study

This study is planned in such a way that it consists of six chapters. Chapter one consists of introduction, statement of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, statement of hypotheses, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter two of this study consists Literature review, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, specific needs of different internally displaced person's groups, the internally displaced in Nigeria, understanding emergency relief management, rehabilitation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: the challenges, National Emergency Management Agency Mandates under the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Act, 1999 and Empirical review. Chapter three contained the research methodology, chapter four contained the overview of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and overview of the study

area, while chapter five contained the data presentation and analysis and chapter six which is the last will provide the summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides review of related literatures which is done under the following headings; internally displaced persons, specific needs of different internally displaced persons group, the internally displaced person in Nigeria, Understanding emergency relief management, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons in Nigeria, National Emergency Management Agency mandate under National Emergency Management Agency Act, Empirical Review and Theoretical Framework.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Internally Displaced Persons

According to Olufemi (2014), there is no legal definition for IDPs as there is for Refugees. However, the United Nations report, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement posit that IDPs are groups that are forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. The ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors are often due to armed conflict or violation of human right(s) or man-made disasters. Refugees are displaced persons who, due to one of the reasons as mentioned earlier, migrate to another state. Salama et al. (2001) cited in Olufemi (2014) noted that refugees have a unique status in International law. That the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee has an international responsibility to protect the rights of affected victims and coordinate both human and fundamental needs was espoused by the UNHCR in 2001. In international law, there are two classifications of displacement;

Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons with acronym IDPs. A refugee is a group of people who flee from their home country to neighbouring state to seek protection outside their state border due to a threat to life while the internally displaced persons flee from their homes but stay in the country where the conflict occurred (Chimni 2000). According to the Guiding Principle of the United Nations population, Internally Displaced is often referred to as those who flee their residence as a result of insecurity caused by violence and systematic abuse of human right. They change their residences, away from such violence and the deprivation. Questions still loom if these persons are considered as a part of the political, social and economic order, especially when references are made to undeveloped nations. The case for this concern stems from the fact that the IDPs in these countries are more often than not, forgot or left to their fate, and directly or indirectly further deprived of some fundamental human rights, not limited to the deprivation that precipitated their displacement. They are not catered for; neither is the cause of their movement tackled with seriousness, particularly in Nigeria. The aftermath of the Boko Haram insurgency led to the outgrowth of the IDPs and displacement problems, lay credence to the above argument.

IDPs are people whom involuntary migration from their homes as a result of armed conflict or drought and disasters in such critical situation that the relocation of an affected population becomes inevitable. Ibeanu (1999) submitted that IDPs are those who seek relocation due to a conflict in their region. However, Hampton (2013) opted that people that flee their homes to seek safer net within the confines of their national borders or home country are classified IDPs. It was recent that IDPs was given attention, before this time the focus of discourse was on Refugees. In 1988, the special Representative Security General the United Nations issued a Guiding Principles for IDPs; this was a framework that helped in curtailing the challenges faced by the internally

displaced persons. Similarly, IDPs encounter greater challenges and uncertainty in camps which ranges from the right to property to dehumanizing conditions. They are scourged by poverty and hunger, diseases, neglects and feelings of alienations among others. All these conspire to worsen their status as internally displaced persons to psychosocially and emotionally displaced persons.

Salama et al. (2001), noted that the group of IDPs who migrate to other places does so unwillingly; hence they can be categorized under the term “forced displacement.” A phenomenon where the existence and magnitude of which are at best the subject of political discussion and the dynamics of which remain predominantly in the hands of individual actors (Meerton et al. 1997). To show the remarkable difference between the IDPs and Refugees, Cohen (1994) observed that unlike refugees, IDPs often fall within a vacuum of responsibility within their countries. There is no clear international responsibility for assisting and protecting the internally displaced aside the general international humanitarian law, whereas, for refugees, the UNHCR exercises that responsibility on a clear ground. Cohen (1995) has thrown up something that ordinarily would have remained elusive and vague to us thus; the distinction is better understood from the ‘internal-external’ angles of displacement. The fact that the plight and welfare of the IDPs are not adequately treated, the same respects like the well-being of the refugees remain contentious.

Wille (2006) opined that the experiences of internally displaced persons are highly sensitive, with a potential to trigger deep divisions among states if not handled sensitively and promptly.

From it, we have been able to unearth the grave neglect of the IDPs in the society where in some circumstances their basic needs are not met. This insensitivity is reflected in government policies, in which little or no protection is given to this class of people, not even as a part of

citizens. Thus, previous studies on the subject matter have given some quantitative estimates of the population of the internally displaced people in the world however; the estimates are amenable to change from time to time. These are primarily due to the increasing rate of armed conflict, violence and social unrest, which has uprooting people (Meerton et al...1997). In 1999, the US Committee on IDPs stated that there were 21 million people worldwide who had been displaced. The latest study by IDMC in 2013 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre) has shown that this figure has increased to 28.8 million people. With the annual percentage growing at 2.5% vis-à-vis the alarming increment rate of armed conflict, violence and social unrest in many countries of the world, it is expected this number would round off by 30million by the end of 2015.

A starting point was the working definition that had been put forth in 1992 by the United Nation Secretary-General, which was not all encompassing. However, a definition eventually emerged from the various deliberations. The principles, which were presented to the United Nations in 1998 have since gained wide recognition as an important tool and a standard for addressing internal displacement and are being used around the world by government, the United Nations regional bodies, non- governmental organizations and the sectors. While there are no official definitions of an internally displaced person, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set by of Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) however, holds internally displaced persons to be "persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

The definition by the Secretary General Representative highlights two elements-

- a. The coercive or otherwise involuntary character of movement.
- b. The fact that such movement takes place within national borders.

The definition internally displaced persons also contain components which are worthy of note.

They consist of the following;

- a) Persons or group of persons: internal displacement can affect persons in particular or an entire group.
- b) Forced or obliged: covers a range of possibilities of being expelled by force or intimidated to leave by threat or necessity. The most important fact is that displacement is coerced or involuntary.
- c) To flee or to leave: displacement does not only include movements of people running away from an immediate danger, but can also take the form of more prepared and organized departures in anticipation of dangers, evictions, etc.
- d) As a result of or in order to avoid the effects: the definition is flexible in terms of proximity to the causes of displacement (conflicts, disasters) or whether they have taken place or not. The phrase “as a result of” implies effects that have already taken place while “in order to avoid” implies fear that these effects are expected to take place.
- e) Their homes or places of habitual residence: habitual residence is not necessarily a house or a building, but can be land on which groups traditionally live, as in the case of pastoralists on pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on their land.

2.3 Specific Needsof Different Internally Displaced Persons Groups

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are groups of people who are forced to flee their homes, often for the very same reasons as refugees - war, civil conflict, political strife, and gross human rights abuse - but who remain within their own country and do not cross an international border. They are therefore having specific needs which differ from one group to another not eligible for protection under the same international system as refugees. Also, there is no single international body entrusted with their protection and assistance. Estimates on the number of internally displaced persons are often very rough, and they tend to differ greatly in terms of the source (governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations). This is partly because movement of internally displaced persons in contrast to forced migration, typically involve short distances and often short time frames. (Nina 2009 cited in Atala 2015)

Atala(2015) identified the various categories of IDPs and their specific needs as follows;

2.3.1 Internally displaced children

Children are the most vulnerable group of the displaced persons as they are more likely to be neglected and exposed to abuses. For many armed groups, the recruitment and use of children has become the means of choice for waging war. The social upheaval and poverty caused by hostilities make children vulnerable to recruitment. During armed conflict and displacement, internally displaced children, some of whom may be separated from their families are at high risk. The children are abducted and recruited from displacement camps or host families and sometimes, some follow armed groups or soldiers to find protection, while others are recruited by local self-defense militias. They are used as combatants, porters, domestic servants or sex slaves. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, reflecting international law, as enacted in the Convention on the Right of Children and its additional Protocols, underline that children

and unaccompanied minors '...shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.' All Guiding Principles apply equally to displaced children, but some provisions specifically address the situation of children, expressly prohibiting their enslavement, use in forced labor, and participation or recruitment in armed hostilities. In practice, however, children displaced in many conflict situations, continue to suffer great violations of their basic rights as they are exposed to extreme violence and deprivation.

2.3.2 Internally displaced women

The rights of displaced women are violated in many countries, according to the reports by Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) in 2008, with often devastating physical and psychological consequences for them and their families. The reports indicate that sexual or gender-based violence against women or children was a serious problem in at least 13 out of the 18 countries recorded in Africa. Government troops were cited as the primary perpetrators of sexual abuses, followed by members of non-state armed groups, criminal groups and the general population (such as relatives and neighbors). Abuses were generally perpetrated with total impunity. In addition, many displaced women were unable to access essential reproductive health services, due to prohibitive fees, lack of health care infrastructure and insecurity. The Guiding Principle explicitly provides protection for displaced women against violence and exploitation. And promote equal access to assistance, services and education, as well as their participation in decisions affecting them. Reflecting international laws such as: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, provisions in favor of the displaced women is guided by the need to safeguard them from gender-based violence, and to uphold their rights to equal access to services. However, in practice, displaced women in most

countries do not receive assistance due to them as displaced persons to take possession of, or receive compensation for their land and property, or travel freely in their country. Widows in particular face obstacles to owning or inheriting property or land. They and their dependants are thus, deprived of adequate housing and land, and denied the chance to return to their former homes.

2.3.3 Displaced elderly people

Older people can have more difficulty accessing services, and are less able to flee quickly or to protect themselves from harm during conflicts. Among them, older widows are often the most vulnerable. In few countries affected by internal displacement in which older people received state pension, the internally displaced persons often lacked the documentation needed to claim their entitlements. For example, in Russian Federation, older persons struggled to get their full pension as archives had been destroyed and they had no way of replacing documents lost during the conflict. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement state that „elderly persons... shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

2.3.4 Internally displaced minorities

Indigenous people, minorities, pastorals, and groups with a special dependency on, and attachment to their lands make up a disproportionate share of internally displaced populations across the world. A number of international norms recognize the vulnerabilities these groups face in the context of displacement. Guiding Principles emphasize the obligation of States to protect indigenous people and minorities from displacement. Acknowledging the importance of their dependence on their land for survival, and the continuation of their way of life, Article 10 of the

United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous people states that they „shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories”.Nevertheless, minorities were internally displaced in at least 36 countries surveyed by Internal Displacement Monitoring Center: as a mechanism to eliminate them or claim autonomy, they were forced to give up their traditional way of life, and had to settle among subsistence farmers or flee to neighboring states. Language problems and lack of government officials trained to deal with their special needs further complicated the situation of displaced minorities, especially when they have been displaced beyond their own region.

2.4 Internally Displaced in Nigeria

According to Egwu (2011) cited in Olufemi (2014), the full scope of displacement is unknown in Nigeria. He based his argument on the capacity and resource of accurate data from a complex nature of IDPs. Consequently, the report of the IDMC (2012) shows that there had not been an actual survey on displacement and no mechanisms to monitor for a durable solution. Rather what have been is mere estimate of those in IDP camps or sight whereas researcher has not taken into consideration those with families and relatives outside the camps. Consequently, no official government report has given the accurate number despite the growing concerns. Oduwole et al. (2013), traced the factor responsible for displacement to the push and pull factors involved; stating that one must take into cognizance violent conflict coupled with increasing level of poverty and low levels of education particularly in the northern Nigeria where the IDPs in high. The number of recorded cases of displacement caused by manmade circumstances supersedes those from nature such as flooding, ocean surges, fire, tsunamis, etc. (Manz, 2011). The democratic transition in Nigeria in 1999 clearly showed the increase of people affected by

diverse conflicts. Thus, since then the numbers of IDPs in Nigeria have been on the increase (Micheal et al. 2014).

Politicization of religion and ethnicity in Nigeria led to the emergence of groups like Oduwuwa Peoples' Congress (OPC), the Arewa Peoples' Congress (APC), and of late the Movement Jama'at Ahlus Al-Sunnah Liddawati Wal- Jihad styled as Boko Haram and others (Bamidele 2012). The same goes to the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) movement of 1966 which led to the dreaded Nigerian-Biafran War that gulped about 1,000,000 people and displaced many. The emergence of these groups had resulted in the growing number of IDPs for decades in Nigeria. But the most radical of the group is the Boko Haram with reported cases of violence with and across the shores of Nigeria. Attacks from this Islamic sect have resulted in the destruction and damage of infrastructure worth billions (Oriakhi and Osemwengie 2012). People flee almost every day, and are still forced into repeated displacement, when there are limited safe places, as a safe place today may turn unsafe the next day. Some scholars have argued that the victims suffer not only displacement but also, dislocations. The situation of displacement is very critical that the government of Nigeria is even yet to have an up-to-date number of IDPs.

It is trite to note that terrorism whether domestic or transnational often has a devastating effect on the society. Hampton (2013), observed that immediately after the end of the Cold War the world had seen new forms of conflict which range from the birth of radical sect, terrorism, and fundamentalist group. The sovereignty of states is put to test by various secessionist groups' demand for autonomy while the innocent citizens affected are exposed to all forms of human right violation in conflict scenario (Hampton 2013) cited in Olufemi (2014).

Consequently, since the year 2009, Boko Haram gained recognition from international media and Western society particularly in the April 2014 tragic event that led to the abduction of over 250 Chibok school girls (Zenn 2014). Scholars like Akpan, Ekanem et al. (2014); stated that within 2002-2013 an estimated number of 10,000 persons have lost their lives to the insurgency while over 100 million dollars of property destroyed by the sect which led to massive displacement of persons. Scholars have argued that Nigeria spends 25% revenue on security. However, despite the enormous amount that is channeled to security the situation remains unaddressed. Many critics have attributed the failure to the Nigeria to address the growing increase of IDPs as politically motivated factors.

In Ibeanu (1999), it was stated that over 300,000 persons are displaced as a result of communal conflicts in the South-eastern part of Nigeria alone. The report submitted by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) also confirms that Boko Haram had displaced over 60,000 people who had fled across the neighboring borders of Cameroon, Chad and Niger becoming refugees. No doubt the increasing numbers of IDPs in the country remains a problem to the international community. IDPs face diverse security challenges that remain unaddressed by the affected state. He further observed that it portrays a lack of political wills by the state.

Hampton (2013), maintained that displaced victims often settle in "forests or jungles" and become affected by contagious diseases or suffer human deprivation. It becomes evident that victims are in economic hardship, they are often deprived of contributing positively to the economy of the own state (Harris Rimmer 2010). Every year there are cases of hundreds and thousands of people fleeing their homes to seek refuge outside their communities "buffer zone" (Hampton 2013). The world figures of IDPs are growing by the day currently estimated that over 20-24 million are IDPs, and the number is still growing (The UN Refugee Agency 2015).

Omotola (2008), had contended that the poverty remains the toughest problem that Nigeria is facing in her drive to development. It has been argued elsewhere that the failure of government had led to the high rate of poverty and unemployment (Ayegba 2015). This is in line with the position of Bade Onimode about the vicious cycle of poverty that Africa is weak because of the mismanagement of the state resources by corrupt political gladiators. Ayegba (2015), cited rightly from Dollard et al. (1939), notes that violence is due to “frustration that led men to act aggressively.” Thus, if the state lacks the political will to handle protection from hunger, poverty, disease, fear and wants, in such situations crimes become the order of the day.

2.5 Emergency Relief Management

The magnitude of floods, fires, hurricanes, terrorist bombings and other major disasters in recent years has raised the nation’s awareness of the importance of emergency management. Emergency Relief (ER) is the provision of assistance to people in need. It consists of the provision of financial and material aid to meet an immediate need, and a referral service to link people with specialist community service (Wangner, 2003). Emergency relief deals with extreme events that can injure or kill large numbers of people, do extensive damage to property, and disrupt community life (Drabek (1991). Sebastian (2001) defined ER as an aggregate of decision and measures taken to contain or mitigate the effects of a disastrous event to prevent any further loss of life or property. English - Encyclopedia Dictionaries & Glossaries (2012) says Emergency management is the generic name of an interdisciplinary field dealing with the strategic organizational management processes used to protect critical assets of an organization from events like disasters or catastrophes and to ensure the continuance of the organization within their planned lifetime. According to Stafford (2007) Emergency Relief is any occasion or instance for which assistance is needed to save lives and protect property and public health, or to lessen or

avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. In line with this, Corlez (2012) defines Emergency management as the work of a public authority (government), a group of professions such as police officers and soldiers, or an interdisciplinary research field. Grant (2007) opined that ER is a “sudden or unexpected” natural disasters, catastrophes or events such as storms, floods, fires, earthquakes, tsunamis (tidal waves), or volcanic action. Agger (2011) agrees with Grant when he said ER is any responses to man-made disasters such as large-scale civil unrest, sudden hazardous material and chemical spills, explosions, and acts of war or terrorism are also included in the definition of emergency. It is in this light that Collins and Paul (2001) argue that gradual and progressive deterioration or lack of proper maintenance does not qualify as an emergency. Rather, ER to them is to restore order in its immediate aftermath and re-establish normality through reconstruction and rehabilitation shortly thereafter. Emergency Relief is intervention aimed at meeting the immediate needs of the victims of a disastrous event (www.businessdictionary.com). It also includes monies or services made available to individual and communities that have experienced losses due to disasters such as floods, hurricanes, earthquake, drought, tornadoes, and riots. Drabek (1991) further defined emergency relief as “the discipline and profession of applying science, planning and management to deal with extreme events that can injure or kill large members of people, do extensive damage to property, and disrupt community life. (Kopinak 2013) defines Emergency Relief as a response to a serious and unexpected nature or man-made emergency that demands immediate reaction to reduce suffering and loss of life in a short term. The *Sunday Times* (2004) says that ER is a financial or physical help provided to people or area hit by a disaster. Margaret (2012) defined emergency relief as the area of security planning that deals with protecting an organization from the effects of significant negative events. The 2014 World Confederation for physical Therapy opined that

emergency relief is a coordinated multi-agency response to reduce the impact of a disaster and its long-term results. He went further to say that emergency relief activities include rescue, relocation, providing food and water, preventing disease and disability, repairing vital service such as telecommunications and transport, providing temporary shelter and emergency health care (Cited in Enwemeka, 2014).

2.6 Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: The Challenges

Oluwasanmi I., Innocent O., & Aloh, R. (2017), the following constitutes to the challenges/hindrances facing the Nigerian state in addressing the rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Nigeria. These challenges will be discussed in themes.

2.6.1 Lack and Absence of Appropriate Legal Frameworks on IDPs

In 1998, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights kick started the process which led to the emergence of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as an international standard setting norm on IDPs. Part of the ideals set out in the Guiding Principles is the call on states to replicate the principles contained therein into national laws and policies on internal displacement. (Sayne, 2012). Similarly, the African Union Convention for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons which reflects the international guidance provided in the Guiding Principles enjoin states party to domesticate the provisions of this Africa's first human right treaty into domestic law as a way of strengthening protection and assistance for IDPs within their respective borders.

The Nigerian Government in 2003 set up a committee saddled with the onerous mandate to draft a national policy on IDPs as a means of addressing the gaps in the protection of IDPs in line with existing norms. The committee came up with a 51page draft policy which was presented to

government in 2011. Surprisingly, despite the severity characterized by the interminable surge in internal crises in the country which has disreputably provoked massive human loss, wreckage of infrastructures and displacement of people, the said draft has continued to sink in oblivion given the fact that it is yet to become operational. This is notwithstanding the fact that the draft national IDP policy restates all the rights and freedoms recognized under the Guiding Principles, Kampala Convention, and the Nigerian Constitution, the inordinate delay in its adoption and eventual implementation by government also adds to the issue of non-enforcement and compliance of its set out standards even before domestic courts in Nigeria (Ashiru, 2010).

In addition, Nigeria has ratified the Kampala Convention but up to this present time, there is no domestic legislation that mirrors the legal and institutional frameworks on IDPs protection ingeniously contemplated for states party in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. By a Presidential fiat, the statutory mandates of National Commission for Refugees established in 1989 was extended to cover migrants and IDPs protection and assistance, profound as this initiative seems to be, it falls short of legal approval as it has remained mere executive directives given the non-passage of the amendment to the Act since 2012. (Shedrack and Nuarrual, 2016) The change in the name of this Commission to reflect the newly ceded mandates has remained mere window dressing in the absence of appropriate legislative amendment, and thus it is preposterously akin to ‘new wine in an old bottle’. The absence of appropriate laws and policies governing IDPs protection and assistance in Nigeria has placed unnecessary burden on the National Emergency Management Agency which is the only body with capacity to respond swiftly to emergency situations given its mandate. Even though this agency has a unit dedicated for IDP related issues, the obvious challenge too is that, since it virtually intervenes in almost all

known emergency situations in Nigeria, it is most likely that its dependence on the meagre funds that accrue to it from the national revenue would hamper its service delivery.

Owing to absence of clearly delineated area of responsibilities for each of the relevant institutions such as National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons sharing concerns on IDPs issues, the requisite synergy is also lacking regarding humanitarian intervention in Nigeria resulting in wasteful duplication of responsibilities as well as in the provisions of material needs for victims (Higaz, 2010).

2.6.2 Lack and Dearth of Reliable Statistics on IDPs

The actual number of person displaced by recurring internal conflicts need to be determined before any meaning planning and eventual intervention can be effectively undertaken. In Nigeria reliable data in this regard is lacking, and this constitutes one key constraint that undermines effective protection and assistance of IDPs in Nigeria. The capacity to gather relevant data is potentially inefficient due to poor communication and transportation networks. Most of the IDPs are uprooted away from their homes into areas that are virtually not easily accessible. The National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) by virtue of their enabling statutes collate data on IDPs in Nigeria without any agreeable standards in terms of methodology. Data derived from these sources are therefore questionable, inaccurate and misleading. For example, after many

years, the National Refugee Commission publicly released an estimated figure of 1.5 million persons as internally displaced due to internal crises in Nigeria, this figure to say the least is doubtful given that they are not usually disaggregated by sex and age (Shedrack and Nuarrual, 2016). The cumulative effects of the above development lead to the continued distortion of the true pictures and understanding of the severity and dynamics of internal displacement in Nigeria even before national authorities and international communities for the purposes of any feasible and result oriented intervention.

2.6.3 Absence of Designated Camps for IDPs

Furthermore, there are also challenges that are tied to the absence of IDP camps and other facilities. It is common to see that whenever there is an emergency resulting in the displacement of people; victims are hurriedly relocated to available public infrastructures like schools and other public places on temporal basis. But situations of internal displacement are not like a scorpion bite and so it does not freeze away with ease (Olukolajo, Ajayi, & Ogungbenro, 2014). There are deaths of IDPs' camps of permanent nature in Nigeria. Make shift camps are porous and not specially constructed to ensure adequate security to forestall secondary attack on the victims. A large proportion of IDPs in Nigeria resides with their family and friends who at times are members of their host communities. For example, in the IOM Round IX Reports, it was reported that out of the 97 IDPs sites in Nigeria's North Eastern States of Adamawa, Borno, Taraba and Yobe assessed by the IOM team which comprises of NEMA, IOM and Nigerian Red Cross Society, 22 are located in open air settlements called camps, 73 are in collective settlements (pre-existing structures) such as public schools and government buildings, while the remaining 2 sites are transitional centre which only provides transient accommodation to IDPs (Shedrack&Nuarrual, 2016). Given the nature of facilities stated above, medical facilities are

also lacking in the so called IDPs' camps as outbreak of diseases are on the increase because of competition for space and other related factors. These embarrassing situations threw to the wild wind any assurance that durable solutions in the form of return, resettlement and rehabilitation can be achieved for IDPs whose numbers and identities are unascertainable. More so in Nigeria there are no specially tailored housing development projects for vulnerable population like IDPs.

2.6.4 Ineffective Mechanisms for Accountability and Repatriations to IDPs

This is one of bulging concerns in the legal frameworks for the protection of IDPs. The unending impunity characterized by lack of adequate domestic mechanisms to guarantee accountability of perpetrators of internal conflicts is indisputably problematic. Successive administrations in Nigeria are quite unsuccessful in applying the appropriate penal laws to ensure that perpetrators of violence of whatever descriptions incur responsibility for the wrongs committed against innocent citizens including IDPs. Several commissions and investigative panels has been set up by government at the end of every crisis to probe into remote and immediate causes, unfortunately their reports of the so called board of inquiry and their eventual implication have not seen the light of the day, they are kept in archive of history. Most of the times, the setting up of commissions to probe violence are greeted with terse legal disputes due to underlining diverse ethnic, religious and political interests in the affected areas thereby stalling their effective take off.

The setting up of so many ad-hoc commissions to probe violence in violence has not able to achieve the needed deterrence as the approach is seen as deferring of government responsibility in favour community and religious leaders' wishes and a time buying tactics to douse tensions and avoid criminal prosecutions. At the end faults are not apportioned because of lack of political

will. This study would not differ but to agree with an opinion expressed by an author that “the use of commission is where genuine and legal controversies go to die”. Government officials who are charged with the responsibility of prosecuting perpetrators see violence more of a political problem requiring political solution rather than criminal prosecutions. Rioters are often celebrated as heroes instead of rogues based on divides to which they belong. There is often a limit to how much the society can preach peace without accountability for unprovoked and wanton destruction of lives and properties as well displacement. The foregoing explains the corresponding endless urge to revenge at the slightest opportunity thereby making victims to live in an atmosphere of perpetual displacement. In the absence of fruitful criminal prosecutions and convictions of culprits for the mass atrocities they have committed either individually or collectively as evident in the various internal crises plaguing the nation, people will continue to engage themselves in this ignominious warfare with brazen impunity and rascality (Shedrack&Nuarrual, 2016).

In addition to the foregoing challenge, there is also lack of effective reparations for victims of internal displacement in Nigeria. Unlike in other jurisdiction like Sri Lanka where there exists a purpose driven and designated remedial regime in favour of victims of crime and their witnesses, in Nigeria, there is yet no active mechanisms in place to guarantee effective reparation for personal injuries and loss of properties during displacement. Even though, the right to seek remedy for compulsory acquisition of landed property is well conceptualized, the same cannot be the case with IDPs in Nigeria as government except in development induced displacement and evictions are not responsible for such violations for the purposes of granting affected person any form of reparation. Aside this too, the right to redress provided for in the Nigerian Constitution is not absolute. IDPs by virtue of their predicaments are poor and thus incapable of activating the

judicial process contemplated in the Constitution, more so that the legal assistance conceived therein are not specifically meant to be enjoyed by IDPs alone even in the face of their peculiar vulnerability (Shedrack&Nuarrual, 2016).

Bearing this dilemma in mind, victims of internal displacement finds it extremely difficult returning to original place of abode even after the end of crises for fear of nowhere to put their heads. Reclaiming their property upon eventual return is also problematic especially where government has designated such places as crises zones. Victims run the risk of having their properties declared abandoned by government instead of being compensated.

2.6.5 Implementation and Enforcement of Existing Norms on IDPs in Nigeria

One of the salient means of guaranteeing protection and assistance of IDPs lies in the implementation of laws and policies insofar as it relates to IDPs' rights and entitlements and their consequential enforcement upon actual breach or threatened infraction of the same. Most of these laws and policies that entrench protection for IDPs in Nigeria are either in the nature of soft laws and treaties which also lacks effective monitoring system to ensure implementation and compliance by states party, in addition to their domestic application which is evidently limited also by the provisions of the national laws.

Nigeria's dualist legal system in particular where international law and domestic law are considered as two distinct legal systems require reception legislation before treaty becomes applicable in national courts, also contribute to the growing concerns regarding non\enforcement of IDPs norms. There is no national institution with the mandate to ensure implementation and enforcement of IDPs norms in Nigeria as it were in other jurisdiction like

Uganda where the National Human Rights Commission is saddled with this onerous responsibility.

There is need for an integrated rehabilitation approach towards addressing the IDP challenges in Nigeria. The strategies for integrative rehabilitation should give clarity to the roles available to the Federal, state and Local governments, public and private donors, national and local leaders, and international actors to address and respond to the growing number of challenges confronting displaced persons in Nigeria. If not explored, the vulnerability of the IDPs may instigate intolerant attitudes, more radicalism, and theft among other social vices that promote unrest.

2.7 Disaster Management Cycle

Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery in the Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons

The new paradigm shifts in disaster risk management by the National Emergency Management Agency from mere distribution of relief materials to disaster victims, to an Agency with a more pro-active mechanism for handling and managing disaster in all ramifications, offers a good opportunity to formulate policies pertaining to social development, equity, economic growth, environmental quality and sustainable land use. Emergency management requires an integrated approach that pays attention to all phases and types of emergencies whether natural or man-made. The process of emergency management involves four phases: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Where efforts at mitigating do not succeed, there should be a rapid response and a recovery mechanism in place to cope with the challenges posed by the occurrence of disaster. The strategies are as follows;

2.7.1 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

This is the integration of holistic disaster reduction strategies into development policies to solve a broad range of social, economic and development problem. Disaster risk mainstreaming requires the participation of all sectors of the economy such as environment, industry, transport, construction, agriculture, education and health. Developmental failure leads to higher incidence of poverty and diseases. Food and livelihood problems are compounded by political crisis, terrorism, communal crisis and exposure to hazards. This is a relatively new area that is been explored by the Agency. It is an effective strategy that has worked for the international communities and should bring about great improvement when fully implemented by the agency.

2.7.2 Disaster Preparedness

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, managing, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, creating, evaluating, monitoring and improving activities to ensure effective coordination and enhancement of capabilities of concerned organizations to prevent, protect against the effects of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. In the preparedness phase, emergency managers develop plans of action carefully to manage and counter their risks and take action to build the necessary capabilities needed to implement such plans.

Another aspect of preparedness is casualty prediction, the study of how many deaths or injuries to expect for a given kind of event. This gives planners an idea of what resources need to be in place to respond to a particular kind of event. Emergency Managers in the planning phase are usually flexible, and all encompassing-carefully recognizing the risks and exposures of their respective regions and employing unconventional, and atypical means of support. Depending on the region – municipal, or private sector, emergency services can rapidly be depleted and heavily

taxed. Non-governmental organizations that offer desired resources, i.e., transportation of displaced home-owners to be conducted by local school district buses, evacuation of floodvictims to be performed by mutual aid agreements between fire departments and rescue squads, should be identified early in planning stages, and practiced with regularity. Disaster preparedness shall involve measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of disasters; timely and effective early warning; and the evacuation of people and property from threatened locations. Disaster preparedness shall enable National Emergency Management Agency, State Emergency Management Agency, Local Emergency Management Agency (NSL) and other relevant stakeholders to: Develop emergency plans; Build capacity at all levels and sectors; Educate communities at risk; Provide regular monitoring and evaluation; Ensure availability of resources. The Disaster preparedness strategy outlined in the framework included the following:

- i. Planning for threats and emergencies, such as heavy rainfall; flooding; strong winds; bush; market; formal or informal settlements fires; communicable disease outbreak; conflicts among others
- ii. Forecasting and planning for potential threats.
- iii. Establishing clear information disseminating processes to alert vulnerable communities of impending threats.
- iv. Specifying evacuation procedures, routes and sites in advance of expected emergencies.
- v. Disseminating clear communication procedure and protocol in advance for different emergency situations.
- vi. Updating contingency plans for specific threats.

2.7.3 Disaster Mitigation

Mitigation efforts are attempts to prevent hazards from developing into disasters altogether or to reduce the effects of disasters. Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. This is achieved through risk analysis, which results in information that provides a foundation for mitigation activities that reduce risks. The mitigation phase differs from the other phases in that it focuses on long-term measures for reducing or eliminating risk. The implementation of mitigation strategies is a part of the recovery process if applied after a disaster occurs. In disaster mitigation, the framework sorts to refer to measures for minimizing the destructive and disruptive effects of hazards and reducing its magnitude. They should be structural and non-structural measures that limit the adverse impact of natural and human-induced disasters on vulnerable areas, communities and households. These efforts should target people who are at risk, by reducing their vulnerability to specific hazards and threats.

2.7.4 Disaster Response

The response phase includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area. This is likely to include a first wave of core emergency services, such as firefighters, police and ambulance crews. A well-rehearsed emergency plan developed as part of the preparedness phase enables efficient coordination of rescue. Where required, search and rescue efforts commence at an early stage. Organizational response to any significant disaster-natural or terrorist-borne-is based on existing emergency management organizational systems and processes.

Practically in Nigeria, disaster response should be the immediate actions that are taken after the occurrence of a disaster. It should demand persistent and consistent liaison and coordination among a larger number of government agencies, response organizations as well as community

support resources. It should be a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-resource responsibility, given the diverse nature of disasters.

2.7.5 International Operational Agencies in Nigeria

The World Conference on Disaster Reduction helped to develop new strategies to reduce the effects of disasters. The international community evaluate its achievements every decade and works to secure agreement among agencies of the United Nations system on the division of responsibilities such as the establishment of coordination mechanisms. They work out need-assessment missions in preparation for consolidated appeals and resource mobilization. The core functions of the Emergency Relief Coordinator are:

- i. Policy development and coordination, ensuring that all humanitarian issues, including those which fall between gaps in existing mandates of agencies-such as protection and assistance for internally displaced persons are addressed.
- ii. Advocacy of humanitarian issues with political organs, notably the Security Council; and
- iii. Coordination of humanitarian emergency response, by ensuring that an appropriate response mechanism is established on the ground. This is done through deliberations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which is chaired by the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

2.8 Empirical Review

Atala (2015) conducted a research on an appraisal of the legal framework of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Nigeria. The study was aimed at examining the constitutive legal

instruments guiding the National Emergency Management Agency in the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria. The methodology of the research adopted was doctrinal and empirical research methods; this was done through the use of Primary and Secondary sources. Primary sources include principal laws, relevant Statutes, and Case Laws. Secondary sources include; Text books, Articles from journals and relevant websites from the internet. Findings from the study shows that there is no specific national legal framework on the protection and assistance of displaced persons in Nigeria apart from the general provisions of fundamental human rights provided in the Nigerian Constitution which is a legal right of every citizen. Thus in the final analysis, the researcher concluded by recommending that apart from the general legal provisions which directly or indirectly touches on the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, there should be specific provisions guiding the protection and assistance of the affected population as a legal basis for which the Government and the relevant institution and stakeholders can be held directly accountable for where they do not meet the required standard. There should also be an expansion of the National Emergency Management Agency Act to equip the Agency to go beyond conducting comprehensive disaster management around the country to providing durable solutions for internally displaced persons. However, the work of Atala emphasizes on the legal framework of NEMA and the right of IDPs without considering the welfare aspect. Also, the area of coverage of the study is too wide for an indebt analysis.

Shuaibu (2015) conducted a study on the impact of Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) on the rehabilitation and resettlement of internally displaced persons in Adamawa State. His work focused on the ADSEMA impact in the rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs. His work employed the use of Incremental Model of decision making. The study is

delimited to ADSEMA from the period of 2009-2015. The methodology applied was descriptive where both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized. Simple percentage and chi-square was used in the test of hypothesis where 0.5 was taken as the table value. The study findings are that it was discovered that ADSEMA plays a vital role in the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. Also IDPs are satisfied with activities and services rendered to them by ADSEMA. It was found out from the findings that non-governmental organisation partakes in rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and providing the new IDPs is solely the responsibility of government as discovered. His findings also show that IDPs relief materials are sometimes misappropriated for personal use. The research work recommended that government should be more proactive when it comes to the issues of IDPs. Also a deliberate effort or eye should be well placed for equity in the distribution of goods and services. Health facilities should be given more priorities aside food and shelter. However, the researcher made use of incremental model to guide the research which cannot be properly linked to the topic under study.

Mapiko&Chinyoka (2013) conducted a study on the plight of internally displaced children in Zimbabwe. Their study was made to find out a specific welfare aspect of the internally displaced children which is education. Their study also assesses the psycho social support afforded them as well as the economic and social issues arising due to their dilemma in Zimbabwe. The study employed the use of qualitative phenomenological design with focus on group discussion, interview and observations as data collection method. The finding of the study reveals that displaced persons face a high level of discrimination and ostracism from the host community arising from differences in culture and traditional beliefs. The study also revealed that internally displaced children face a host of challenges from home ranging from economic protection issues that may lead into them dropping out of school with no hope of ever recovering the lost time.

The study highly recommends acknowledgement of the existence of IDPs such that they are afforded quick assistance within a legal frame for sustainability of livelihoods. However, the study carried by Mapiko&Chinyoka is concerned with a specific group of IDPs which are children and a specific welfare or need of the group which is education and it differ from my study which is to see the effect of relief and rehabilitation on the welfare of IDPs in general through NEMA in Adamawa State.

Mohammed (2017) carried out a study on the causes and consequences of internal displacement in Nigeria and related governance challenges. The study focused on migration and other forms of forced migration triggered by conflicts disasters and environmental degradation, intercommunal/inter-ethnic clashes, disputes overland, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers, communal and ethno-religious clashes, as well as electoral violence. However, the study made use of content analysis which will not provide adequate and reliable information on the causes of internal displacement in Nigeria. Also, Mohammed did not clearly show the role government agencies in providing relief and welfare materials to IDPs.

Nsemba&Yenda (2016) carried out a study on Boko Haram insurgency; internally displaced persons and humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria. Their work is said to interrogate the humanitarian response to IDPs and social, political and economic dynamics associated with the IDPs and humanitarian response in line with the Kampala convention for the protection and assistance of IDPs. The study adopts Displaced Aggression theory, theory postulates that aggression comes to play as a result of triggered frustration by extraneous factors. The study is focus on the northeast part of Nigeria. The methodology applied on the study was descriptive in nature. The findings of the study show that the IDPs get support from a lot of donors for their welfare, donors include the Japanese government where they assisted Nigeria with 4.5 million

dollars for the purpose of responding to the needs of the IDPs in the north-east zone. Another finding in the study shows that the senate approved the sum of 10 billion naira for the resettlement of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State. This is also accompanied by the United State assistance with the sum of 8.7 billion naira to support the IDPs in the zone. The findings show despite the fragmented assistance coming to Nigeria as result of IDPs of the Boko Haram insurgency, it appears much has not been recorded in terms of improving the condition of the IDPs or resettling them. The reason for the situation was the preponderance of corruption in the process of management of financial and other related resources meant for IDPs in the north east Nigeria.

The situation in the various camps accommodating the IDPs in the region is still facing enormous challenges of basic needs of food, shelter and clothing, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as the safety and security challenges of their lives and families. The study recommends strengthening and equipping the NEMA and SEMA to be effective in responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters, particularly the IDPs challenges as they unfold regularly. It also recommends the provision of financial pool and the construction of housing estates in strategic locations in each of the states as precautionary measures to mitigate the plight of IDPs. Another recommendation is that the institutions of war against corruption must be strengthened, such that they should not be used to hunt political enemies, but to perform their function in a manner independent of government interference. However, the work of Nsemba&Yenda did not look into any specific programme that is established to take care of welfare of the IDPs in respect to relief and rehabilitation in Adamawa state. Also, the theory applied in their study is Displaced Aggression theory which did not fit into the issues concerning

the needs and welfare of IDPs in Adamawa state. Their study is a published international journal of humanities and social studies.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework adopted for the study is social inclusion theory. The notion of social inclusion can be dated back at least to the nineteenth century sociologist Weber and regard for the importance of social cohesion. The theory is easily associated with ‘Social Exclusion’ as a theory and is traced to the French notion of *les exclus* in 1970 with the authorship of the expression credited to René Lenoir, France’s Secretary of State for Social Welfare in the Chirac government of the 1970s (Davies, 2005, citing Lenoir, 1974; Pierce, 1999; Silver, 1995).

In 1965, a French social commentator, Jean Klanfer, published *L’Exclusion sociale: Étude de la marginalité dans les sociétés occidentales* [Social exclusion: The study of marginality in Western societies] (Béland, 2007). Described as an anthropology of poverty (Cl, 1968), Klanfer’s work argued that society rewarded personal responsibility with inclusion and personal irresponsibility with exclusion. If the work of Bourgeois was a primary influence on the soldarism movement almost 100 years earlier, the writings of Klanfer would fuel the imagination of René Lenoir (1974), most notably in his book *Les exclus*.

The Social Inclusion theory is concerned with groups of people who need assistance due to their prevailing situation. This theory postulates that in a socially inclusive society, everyone is valued and their basic needs are supplied to them. This in turn leads to a sense of belonging amongst the people. However, there are some values that form the basis of the social inclusion theory such as: everyone needs support, can learn, can contribute, can communicate, is ready and together we

are better (Robo, 2014). Social inclusion is a result of the action taken positively to change the circumstances of these people.

Social inclusion as positivepraxis is the process of opportunity enhancement for building or re-establishing social bonds by facilitating the access of all citizens to social activity, income, public institutions, social protection and programs and services for assistance and care (Avramov, 2002).

The concept spread through Europe and the UK throughout the 1980s and 90s. It's surfacing in Blair's government, culminating in a Social Exclusion Unit, catalysed Australian usage, first in South Australia in 2002 and more recently via the Rudd government's Social Inclusion Board inaugurated in 2008.

Areas of inclusion

Social inclusion can pertain to a variety of areas of social groupings. These includedemographic differentiation with respect to

- i. socio-economic status;
- ii. Culture and primary language, including indigenous groups, and those for whom English is not a first language;
- iii. religion;
- iv. geography, including those in regional, rural and/or remote areas;
- v. gender and sexual orientation;
- vi. age, including youth and senior groups;
- vii. health, including physical and mental disabilities;
- viii. unemployment;
- ix. homelessness; and

x. incarceration

Degrees of inclusion

Social inclusion can be understood as pertaining to a nested schema regarding degrees of inclusion. The narrowest interpretation pertains to the neoliberal notion of socialinclusionasaccess; a broader interpretation regards the social justice idea of socialinclusionasparticipation; whilst the widest interpretation involves the human potential lens of socialinclusionasempowerment.

2.9.1 Relevance of the Theory to the Study

Earlier stated under the statement of the problem, as the primary purpose of government under section 14(2) (b) the state is constitutionally obligated to ensure the promotion of the security and welfare of all people (including IDPs) led to the relevance of the theory. The Social Inclusive theory is apt for the purpose of this study as it supports the welfare of the internally displaced persons. The areas of inclusion which are the economic status (Food and Non-food Items), health and shelter (homelessness) relates to the welfare needs of the IDPs which are regarded as relief assistance and they are the basic needs of every IDP when they get to the camp. The theory fits in the study because the variables under welfare which are the shelter, health and food/non-food items are also part of the areas of inclusion in the theory and that makes it to be the relief and rehabilitation aspect needed for the IDPs.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology which outlines the techniques that was used by the researcher to gather in-depth knowledge about the problem under study. Thus, this section of the study presents description of the chosen research design, target population, sampling technique, sample size determination, method of data collection, instrument of data collection as well as method of data presentation and analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The research design encompasses the population of the study, sample size and sampling technique, source of data collection which comprises both primary and secondary data, instrument of data collection, methodology and tools of analysis that was used for the research work. The research design chosen for this study is survey method. The survey research method was most appropriate because the researcher has no control of the variables as well the outcome.

3.3 Population of the Study

The target population for this study consists of the staff of the National Emergency Management Agency in Adamawa state with population of twenty-one (21) staff. Internally displaced persons at the Malkohi Camp with population of one thousand four hundred and seventy-four (1474) with five (5) staff and Fufore camp with the population of one thousand eight hundred and thirty (2823) with five (5) staff respectively in Adamawa State. The total population of both the IDPs and the camp staff is four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven (4307).

Table 3.1: Population of the Staff in NEMA

Table 3.1 showed the population of staff in National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

No	Organisation	No of Management Staff	No of Clerical Staff	Total
1	NEMA Staff	19	2	21
2	Total	19	2	21

Source: Field Survey 2018

NEMA has a total number of 21 staff where 19 are management staff and 2 happen to be clerical staff.

Table 3.2: Population of the IDPs in the selected Camps

Table 3.2 showed the population of internally displaced persons in the two camps selected for the study.

S/No	IDP Camp	No of House Hold	No of Individual
1	Malkohi Camp	243	1474
2	Fufore Camp	317	2823
3	Total	560	4297

Source: Field Survey 2018

Malkohi camp has 243 households with population of 1474 individuals while Fufore camp has 317 households with the population of 2823 individuals. This makes the total number of house hold to be 560 and the total number of individuals to be 4297 in both camps.

3.4 Sample Size and Sample Techniques

The sample size of the study was determined using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for determining sample size. The total population of individuals in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camp is 4297 and the sample size is 354 as it falls between 4000 and 4500. For the purpose of this study,

the researcher adopted the \usage of purposive sampling technique and the reason was to have a genuine response from the respondents who are 18 years and above. The number of respondents were proportionately determined to arrive at a sample size of respondents for each camp.

3.5 Instruments of Data Collection

The instruments used in the collection of data for this study are structured questionnaire, interview and observation. Director for search and rescue, Director Administration and Finance and Director Relief and Rehabilitation of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) were interviewed. Administration of questionnaire and interview were carried out by the researcher in conjunction with research assistants.

3.6 Types of Data

There are three types of data used for the purpose of this study which includes shelter, health services and food/non-food items.

3.7 Sources of Data Collection

The study generates data from two major sources; primary and secondary sources. The primary sources for data collection include questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaire was divided into sections. The first section consisted of questions on the Respondents demographic characteristics. In the other subsequent sections, questions relating to the hypotheses of the study were stated. The questionnaire was designed on a Five Point Likert scale. The scale was arranged on a 5 to 1 where strongly agree (SA) = 5, Agree (A) = 4, Undecided (U) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2 and Strongly Disagree (SD) =1.

A structured interview was conducted on some staff of NEMA at their office and those that are at the camp.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

This part of the section attempts to explain the various statistical tools for data management and analyses. Therefore, simple descriptive statistics was employed to analyse the data collected from the field using simple frequencies and percentage. Correlation was used for the test of hypotheses.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROFILE OF NEMA AND ADAMAWA STATE

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discuss the Brief Background Information of the study area and profile of the organisation of study, policies, activities and Institutions put in place by the Federal Government to manage disasters and emergency situations and to mitigate its impact on people in the affected communities (Internally Displaced Persons) and the effect of displacement on the society in general.

4.2 History of Disaster Management in Nigeria

Organized Disaster Management in Nigeria can be dated back to 1906 when the Fire Brigade was established with functions that went beyond firefighting to the saving of lives and property, and provisions of humanitarian services during emergencies. In the 1960's and 70's, this noble and systematic approach was replaced with ad-hoc arrangements domiciled in the offices of the Head of State and the State Governors. During this period, disaster response was considered as mere security issues. In 1972/73, Nigeria experienced a devastating drought which had negative socio-economic consequences and cost the nation the loss of many lives and property. This event amongst others, led to the establishment of National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) in 1976, with the mandate of collecting and distributing relief materials to disaster victims. In 1997, the management of the Agency organized a National Workshop involving major stakeholders in disaster management in Nigeria to deliberate on critical factors for an effective disaster management system in Nigeria and noted the need to;

- i) Expand the functions of National Emergency Relief Agency, amend the decree setting establishing it and change the name to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
- ii) Structure the new Agency by putting into consideration appropriate policies and strategies: Search and Rescue resource mobilization capabilities; information, Education and Prevention strategies; Administration, Finance and Logistic systems; Relief and Rehabilitation capabilities; Research and Planning.
- iii) Provide appropriate budgetary allocation for the operations of the Agency.

The acceptance of these recommendations by the Federal Government led to the establishment of National Emergency Management Agency in March by Act 12 of 1999 to manage disasters in all its ramifications.

4.3 Profile of Internal Displacement in Nigeria

The drivers of displacement in Nigeria are multi-faceted, complex and often overlapping. In the marginalised north-east, the emergence of the militant group, Boko Haram, has caused large numbers of displacements since 2014. In the Middle Belt region, competition between pastoralists and farmers has caused tensions, culminating in significant levels of violence and displacement, and conflict has also emerged in several states in the North West, linked to banditry and criminal violence. Flooding displaces thousands of people every year (IDMC, 2014).

While there is a visibly large number of IDPs in Nigeria scattered across various states arising from a multiplicity of causes, there is no reliable database providing a comprehensive profile of IDPs in Nigeria. In the early 2006, the increasing number of IDPs due to conflict induced internal displacement informed the Nigerian Government to consider a National Policy on IDPs the draft

of which was tabled for consideration in 2007 but then Federal Executive Council did not adopt it. The draft was revised twice between 2009 and 2012 to reflect the new realities and framework provided by the Kampala Convention (The Draft National Policy on IDPs in Nigeria, September 2011).

Having recognized that in Nigeria and elsewhere in the world, IDPs are amongst the most vulnerable populations for obvious reasons, the Federal Government of Nigeria signed, ratified and deposited her instruments of the African Union (Kampala) Convention (which came into force on 6th December 2012) for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (The AU Kampala Convention (2009) on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs).

In July 2011, the First Ministerial Conference on Humanitarian Assistance and Internal Displacement in West Africa organized by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Abuja, under the leadership of Nigeria, underscored the importance of every African Union Member State to signing, ratifying, domesticating and implementing the Kampala Convention. More importantly, the Conference stressed the need to strengthen good governance and the full respect of all human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) in ECOWAS member states, with a view to preventing internal displacement, notably caused by the lack thereof, or emanating from conflict and generalized violence and mitigating its devastating effects on the region's citizens (IDMC, 2014).

In the absence of a policy framework on internal displacement in Nigeria, the response to the plight of IDPs has remained largely fragmented and uncoordinated; and the response to the root causes of internal displacement, has been very poor and ineffective.

To this effect, IDPs have remained largely vulnerable and susceptible to all forms of exploitation, abuse and neglect across the federation. Existing figures on the number of the affected population are contradictory and pose a challenge for assessing the extent and impact of internal displacement on host communities and national security.

4.4 Brief Background Information of Adamawa State

Adamawa state is one of the six states that make up the Northeastern geo-political zone of Nigeria. It has boundaries with Taraba state in the south and west with Gombe and Borno state in the north. Along its eastern side it has boundaries with the Republic of Cameroon. Adamawa state is made up of twenty-one Local Government Areas (LGAs). They include Yola North and South, Mubi North and South, Girei, Song, Hong, Gombi, Fufure, Madagali, Michika, and Maiha LGAs.

Others are Numan, Demsa, Guyuk, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa, Ganye, Jada, Toundou and Shelleng LGAs. Some notable indigenous ethnic nationalities (tribes) in Adamawa state include Fulani, Bille, Hausa, Bura, Chamba, Lunguda, Kilba, Gaanda, and Mbula. Others include Bachama, Higgi, Bata, Lakka, Margi, Bwatiye, Fali, Nyandag and Yemba. The notable non-indigenous tribes present within Adamawa state include Igbo, Yoruba, Tiv, Igala, Idoma, Efik, and Esan.

The present Adamawa State was carved out of the defunct Gongola State by the Military Administration of General Ibrahim Babangida in August, 1991. Gongola State was carved out of the former Northeastern State in February, 1976 by the General Murtala Mohammed Military Administration. While the Northeastern State was carved out of the former Northern Region by the Military Administration of General Yakubu Gowon in 1967. Adamawa, from which the State divided its name was a province of the Northern Region of Nigeria. Yola, the Adamawa State

capital was founded by ModibboAdama in 1841 has since served as the pre-colonial and post-colonial Emirate of the Fombina in Nigeria (Mohammed, 1999).

Adamawa State is an agrarian society. Notable agricultural produce include sorghum, maize fruits, leafy vegetable, grain, legumes, cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry, wildlife and forest resources. Their cultivation is encouraged by the favourable climatic conditions suitable for their productions. The climatic factors here include rainfall, temperature, sunshine, soil types and landmass.

4.4.1 The Mandates of the National Emergency Management Agency under the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Act, 1999.

Cited in Ladan (2013), Decree 52 of 1989 assigns the management of refugees to National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) while Act 12 of 1999 as amended by Act 50 saddles the management of IDPs with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

In 1972/73, Nigeria experienced a devastating drought which had negative socio-economic consequences and cost the nation the loss of many lives and property. This event amongst others, led to the establishment of National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) in 1976, with the mandate of collecting and distributing relief materials to disaster victims. In 1997, the management of the Agency organized a National Workshop involving major stakeholders in disaster management in Nigeria to deliberate on critical factors for an effective disaster management system in Nigeria and noted the need to;

- i. Expand the functions of National Emergency Relief Agency, amend the decree setting establishing it and change the name to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

- ii. Structure the new Agency by putting into consideration appropriate policies and strategies: Search and Rescue resource mobilization capabilities; information, Education and Prevention strategies; Administration, Finance and Logistic systems; Relief and Rehabilitation capabilities; Research and Planning.
- iii. Provide appropriate budgetary allocation for the operations of the Agency.

The acceptance of these recommendations by the Federal Government led to the establishment of National Emergency Management Agency in March by Act 12 of 1999 to manage disasters in all its ramifications.

The National Emergency Management Agency Act section 1, provides for the establishment of the Agency, the Act goes further to list out fifteen (15) broad functions of the Agency under Section 6 (1):

- a) Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria and co-ordinate the plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disaster at national level;
- b) Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management at the national level;
- c) Monitor the state of preparedness of all organizations or agencies which may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria;
- d) Collate data from relevant agencies so as to enhance forecasting, planning and field operation of disaster management;
- e) Educate and inform the public on disaster prevention and control measures;
- f) Co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue and other types of disaster curtailment activities in response to distress call;

- g) Co-ordinate the activities of all voluntary organizations engaged in emergency relief operations in any part of the Federation;
- h) Receive financial and technical aid from international organizations and non-governmental agencies;
- i) Collect emergency relief materials to victims of natural or other disasters and assist in the rehabilitation of the victims where necessary;
- j) Distribute emergency relief materials to victims of natural or other disasters and assist in rehabilitation of victims where necessary;
- k) Liaise with State Emergency Management Committees established under section 8 of this Act to assess and monitor where necessary, the distribution of relief materials to disaster victims;
- l) Process relief assistance to such countries as may be determined from time to time;
- m) Liaise with the United Nations Disaster Reduction Organization or such other international bodies for the reduction of natural and other disasters;
- n) Prepare the annual budget for disaster management in Nigeria; and
- o) Perform such other functions which in the opinion of the Agency are required for the purpose of achieving its objectives under this Act.

It is the primary goal of the government to integrate disaster management in the national development process in order to facilitate quick and coordinated response to such situations as may be required so as to save as many lives as possible when disasters occur. Bearing in mind also that increased safety will promote the use and enjoyment of our environment and economic development.

Based on the functions provided under the Act, the Agency can be described primarily as a coordinating Agency. Basically in Nigeria, the legal authority for coordination and integration of disaster management is the National Emergency Management Agency. However, the response to the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons is generally addressed through disaster management mechanisms. As part of its functions under Section 6(1) (j) the Agency distributes emergency relief materials to victims of "natural or other disasters" and assists in the rehabilitation of the victims where necessary". They are also mandated to coordinate emergency relief operations, the Agency works in collaboration with other federal, state and local agencies to this end, and perform its responsibilities provided above. Section 6(2) of the Act further provides: - for purposes of paragraph; (e), (f), (j), (k) and (m) of subsection (1) - "natural or other disasters" includes any disaster arising from any crisis, epidemic, drought, flood, earthquake, storm, roads, aircrafts, oil spillage or other accidents and mass deportation or repatriation of Nigerians from any other country.

In practice therefore, the management and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons is part and parcel of disaster management because Displaced Persons are products of natural and human made disasters. All facets of disaster management cycle – Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery are applicable as and they constitute components of Internal Displacement management. In theory however, the Act does not specifically make reference to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, rather it describes them as 'victims of disaster'. The difference is that victims of disasters are people affected by disasters that are not necessarily uprooted from their homes permanently or for a relatively long period of time and whose needs may be attended to on a short term basis. Internally displaced persons on the other hand are people who are affected by disasters that have caused them to flee from their home, villages,

local government areas or even their states and would therefore require an extensive process of recovery. The management of internal displacement consists of three phases; Protection from displacement, protection and assistance during displacement, and good durable solutions. The National Emergency Management Agency Act is however silent on the last phase which is; durable solutions. Durable solutions are linked to higher struggles for peace, security, territorial control, equal treatment, access to reparations and justice. While the traumatic experience of displacement cannot be undone, internally displaced persons need to be able to resume a normal life by achieving durable solutions. As articulated under the Guiding Principles, internally displaced persons have a right to durable solutions and it is the responsibility of the national authorities to assist them. Hence for the National Emergency Management Agency to adequately address the problems of internal displacement, they must be able to manage all phases of internal displacement cycle. Durable solutions cannot practically come from one Agency alone, but it is part of the functions of the coordinating Agency to build synergy among national authorities and humanitarian actors in order to achieve this objective.

4.4.2 National Emergency Management Agency's Coordination Mechanism across the Country

The Federal Government is responsible for establishing and strengthening disaster institutions, partnerships, networking and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the development process so as to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups to cope with potential disasters. This implies that there must be institutions or organizations and procedure at the various levels of government to cater for the pre-impact, impact, and post impact levels of disasters. All the organizations involved in the management of disaster need to be well co-ordinated in a large country like Nigeria.

Basically, there are disaster management structures at all levels. National Emergency Management Agency at the Federal level has one central office in Abuja and 6 Zonal offices, one in each of the 6 geo political zones of the country and a growing number of Operational offices in various States of the Federation. The Act also provides for State Governments to establish State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). Currently 22 out of 36 states have established SEMAs as the leading Agencies for disaster management in the States. The zones serve as liaison between the central office in Abuja and operational SEMAs. The Act however, does not make it mandatory to form Local Emergency Management Agencies (LEMA). The role of the National body is to supplement the emergency response delivered at the State level. The State distributes relief supplies provided by the National Emergency Management Agency, participates in camp management and collate data, but their capacities vary widely across the country and very few states are able to respond effectively to internal displacement crisis. Unfortunately, also, no bilateral coordination mechanism exists between any two neighboring states and local governments Agencies. Hence in cases where the State Emergency Management Agencies are not fully functional, they rely instead on ad hoc emergency committees set up by the Federal government and the National Agency (working through the Zonal and Operational Offices).

The highest decision making body on disaster management is the Governing Council of the National Emergency Management Agency which is headed by the Vice President, while State Emergency Management Agency's Governing Council are headed by the Deputy Governors. The governing councils at both levels are chaired by the second in command in political leadership who in some instances, have limited powers and authority in allocating financial

resources and taking immediate decisions in emergency situations. There is also the problem of weak horizontal and vertical linkages between the National, States and Local Agencies.

4.4.3 Coordination of Disaster Management

This Thematic Area establishes the Framework for coordinating the different stakeholders involved in disaster management. It explains the process of harmonizing or bringing together diverse activities to achieve the goal and objectives of disaster management. The thematic area also describes required actions for harmonizing individual and organizational activities to maximize impact and achieve synergy.

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) shall be the coordinating body at the National level, while the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) shall be the coordinating body at the State and Local Government levels respectively. Coordination process shall be time bound, participatory, impartial and transparent in order to achieve the best possible results and impact.

Effective coordination in disaster management shall be multicultural, multi-resource and multi-disciplinary. This shall, amongst other things, reduce gaps in services to affected population; duplication of efforts; inappropriate assistance; inefficient use of resources; bottlenecks; impediments and slow reactions to changing conditions.

Objectives:

This Thematic Area shall have the following objectives:

- i. Develop horizontal and vertical coordination strategies to take care of synergy at the three tiers of Government and among stakeholders

- ii. Enhance efficient and effective administration of disaster management activities and operations. (NEMA Act, 2013)

4.4.4 Types of Coordination in Disaster Management

There are two types of disaster management coordination- strategic and operational.

Strategic Coordination: Shall support unity of efforts in implementation, and be concerned with the vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms of the overall direction of disaster management structures. It shall involve the integration of emergency programs with other activities of government and amongst stakeholders from the community to Federal level. (See Coordination diagram).

Vertical Coordination: Shall define the relationship among NEMA, SEMA, LEMA and community structures. This shall refer to NEMA, through the NEMA Zonal Offices coordinating the activities and operations of SEMA, LEMA and community structures. It shall also refer to SEMA coordinating the activities and operations of LEMA and community structures, and reporting to NEMA. At the local government level, LEMA shall coordinate the activities and operations of community structures, and report to SEMA.

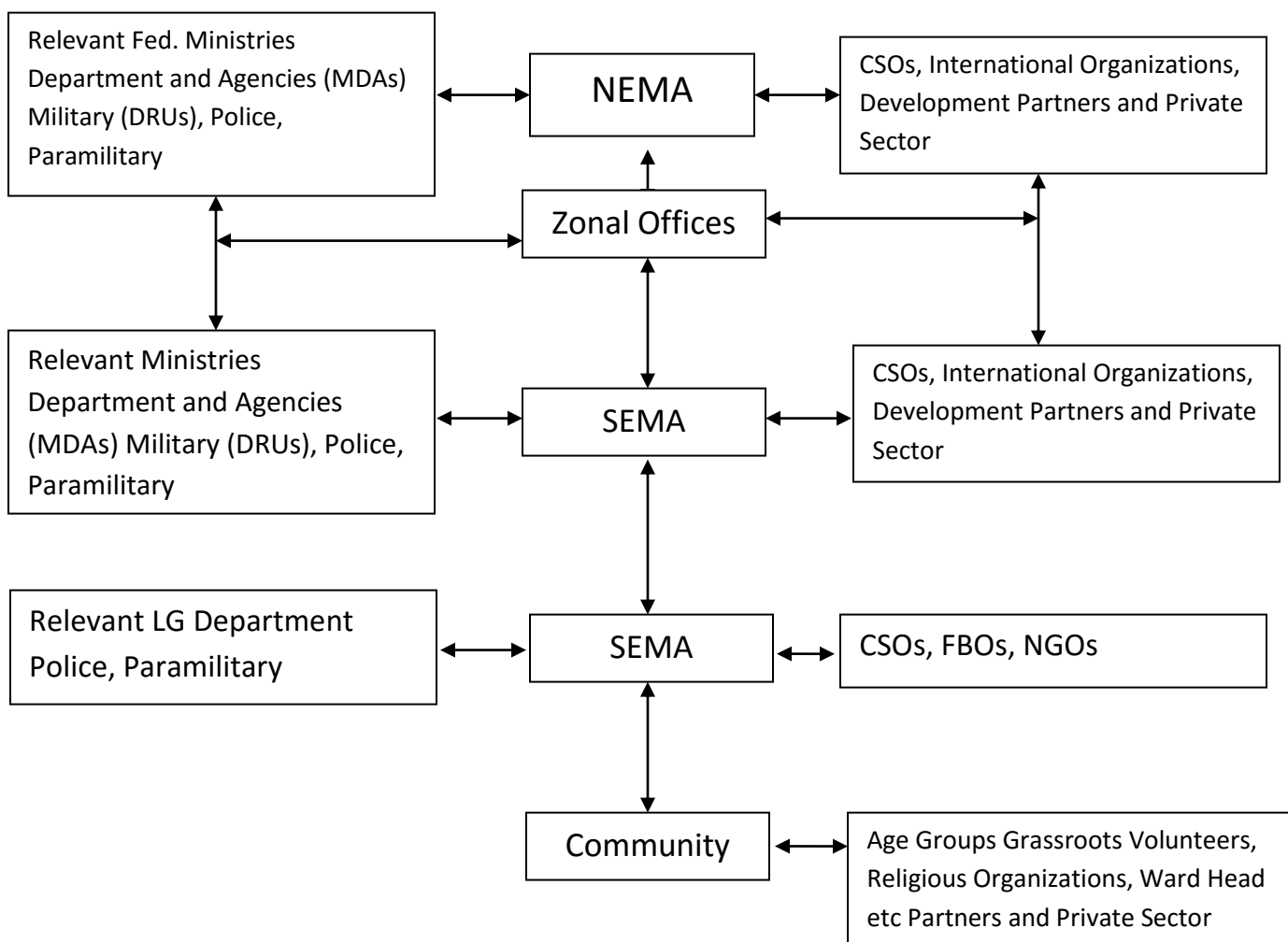
Horizontal Coordination: Shall define the relationship among disaster management stakeholders at different levels of government. This shall refer to NEMA, taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), DRUs, Police, Paramilitary, International and Local Non-governmental organizations, and development partners. At the state level, horizontal coordination refers to SEMA taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), DRUs, Police, Paramilitary, Civil Society Organizations (C SOs), state branches of

International organizations, and development partners. At the Local Government level, horizontal coordination refers to LEMA taking the lead in mobilizing and collaborating with relevant Departments and Authorities (DAs), Police, Paramilitary, Local Non-governmental organizations, and development partners.

The different coordination mechanisms (Vertical and Horizontal) shall include the setting of agreed goals, and allocation of tasks and responsibilities according to mandates and capacities.

Horizontal and Vertical Coordination in Disaster Management is presented in Fig. 1

Fig 1. Horizontal and Vertical Coordination of Disaster Management in Nigeria.



Operational Coordination: Shall involve the procedure for translating disaster management plans to field level operations and activities. Coordinating bodies shall adopt relevant approaches based on the different thematic areas of disaster management (Risk Assessment; Risk Reduction; Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation; Response; and Recovery).

The tools for operational coordination in disaster management shall include: -

- i. Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VGA).
- ii. Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA) shall be the methodology for investigation and information gathering on hazards, vulnerability and available coping capacity of communities which shall be depicted spatially with the Vulnerability Risk Assessment Mapping (VRAM). The VCA and VRAM shall enhance stakeholder's operational coordination in the following ways:

- i. **Disaster Risk Assessment:** It shall help stakeholders to understand the nature and level of risks that vulnerable people face; where these risks come from; who will be worst affected; and what means are available at all levels to reduce the risks.
- ii. **Disaster Risk Reduction:** It shall help stakeholders to take informed decision on types of activities required to sensitize and create awareness for building the resilience of the vulnerable communities.

- iii. **Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation:** It shall provide stakeholders with data for implementing activities and deploying strategies for preparing, preventing and mitigating disasters.
- iv. **Disaster Recovery:** It shall provide stakeholders with data required for developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration plans and programmes.

4.4.5 Emergency Operation Center (EOCs)

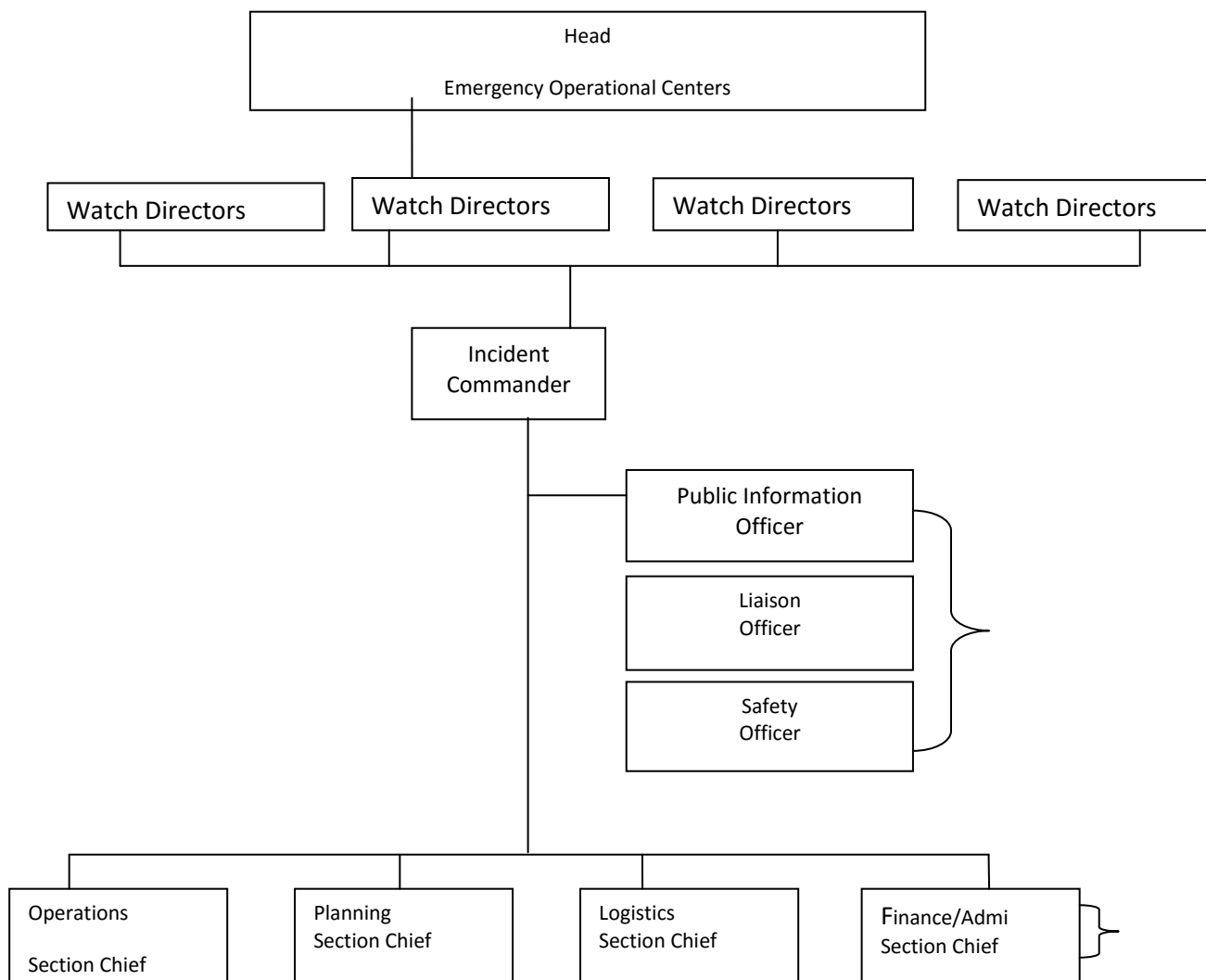
The EOC shall be the structure that provides justification for the adoption of Incident Command System (IOS) as a management mechanism in operational coordination of disaster response. It shall be established at NEMA, SEMA and LEMA levels to lead disaster response (See EOC Diagram Fig 2.2). EGO shall operate at the three levels, namely Strategic (Gold level), Operation (Silver Level) and Tactical (Bronze Level) and shall have the following structure:

- i. **Head of EOCs:** The Director General (NEMA), The Executive Secretary of SEMAs and the Head of LEMAs shall operate at Gold level as head EOCs at the National, State and Local Government levels respectively,
- ii. **Watch Directors:** Every EOC shall have Watch Directors at Silver level. They shall be appointed from relevant stakeholders and provided with information from the Incident Commander.
- iii. **Incident Commander:** The Incident Commander shall head a coordination system that operates at Bronze Level He/She shall be a representative of the Lead Agency in a disaster event and shall be responsible for on-site coordination of operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance, and Administration sectors. Lead Agency hereinafter refers to the

institution that has primary role and responsibility for responding or managing specific disaster.

The Emergency Operation Center Arrangement diagram is presented in figure 2.

Figure 4.2: Emergency Operations Center Arrangement



Source (NEMA, 2015).

4.4.6 The Incident Command System (ICS)

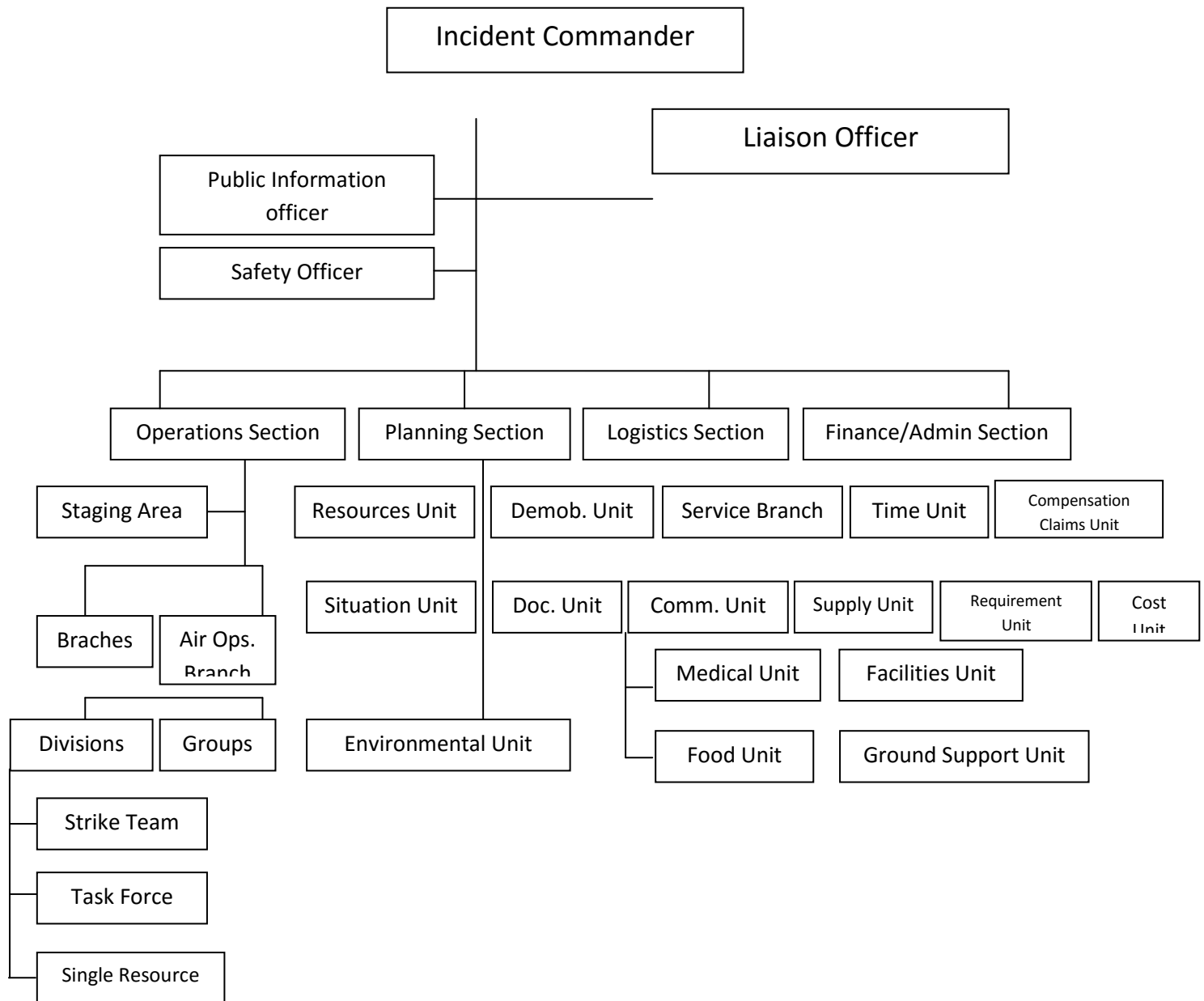
The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be the framework for on-site operations (fig 3). It shall:

- i. Integrate a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications from various organizations operating within the EOC structure.

- ii. Ensure effective and efficient incident management.

The diagrammatic expression of the incident command system is presented in fig. 3

Figure 4.3: Organogram of Incident Command System (ICS)



Source: NEMA, 2015

4.4.7 Existing Policies and Plans Complimenting the National Emergency Management Agency Act.

Cited in Atala(2015),In line with the Agency's expanded mandate of being proactive, it has put in place various plans and policies to prepare for and respond effectively to different forms of disasters when they occur, this process is what forms the foundation towards mitigating, or at best preventing internal displacement. It is the escalation of these disasters (if not properly managed) that results in the displacement of people from their original place of abode to seek succor and safety in other states or places. The following frameworks are currently in place:

- i. **The National Disaster Management Framework:**is the framework which reflects the plans, programmes and procedures upon which disaster management can be developed or sustained. It is a generic plan covering all hazards. It is structured into seven thematic areas, namely: Institutional Capacity, Co-ordination, Disaster Risk Assessment, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Prevention, Preparedness/Mitigation, Disaster Rehabilitation; and Facilitators.

National Disaster Management Framework outlined numerous ways on how to tackle disasters in the country which include the disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. In this framework the Government set out the objectives of preparedness/ mitigation to include the following:

- a. Reducing or eliminating the potential impact or damage that could be caused by hazards on health, lives, property, infrastructure, environment and services

- b. Mobilizing relevant stakeholders for effective disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation activities.
 - c. Implementing integrated and appropriate measures in harnessing resources towards disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.
 - d. Developing and sustaining national, state, local and community based early warning systems.
 - e. Though the framework is being used as a guideline by the Agency, it has not been formally endorsed by the Federal Executive Council (FEC).
- ii. **Search and Rescue (SAR) and Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP):** covers action plans in nine disaster scenarios: Epidemic, Food, Fire, Collapsed building, Road traffic accident, Rail accident, Maritime related disaster, Aviation disaster; and Oil spill disaster. **SAREEP** specifies the alerting system; lines of authority, organizational roles and responsibilities at strategic, tactical and operational levels at the scene of a disaster, for effective coordination. For this Plan to be effective, Stakeholders must understand and carefully apply its provisions.
 - iii. **The National Contingency Plan for Nigeria:** is another multi-hazard emergency management plan. It focuses on the hazards with the highest probability of occurrence and severity such as flood, communal conflicts, drought and epidemics. The Contingency Plan addresses the readiness of disaster management stakeholders in the country and defines the modus-operandi for engaging international assistance if and/or when required. It is however limited to victims of natural disasters and a population of only 10,000 was used as a benchmark for planning assumptions. Though the plan is detailed, it is not

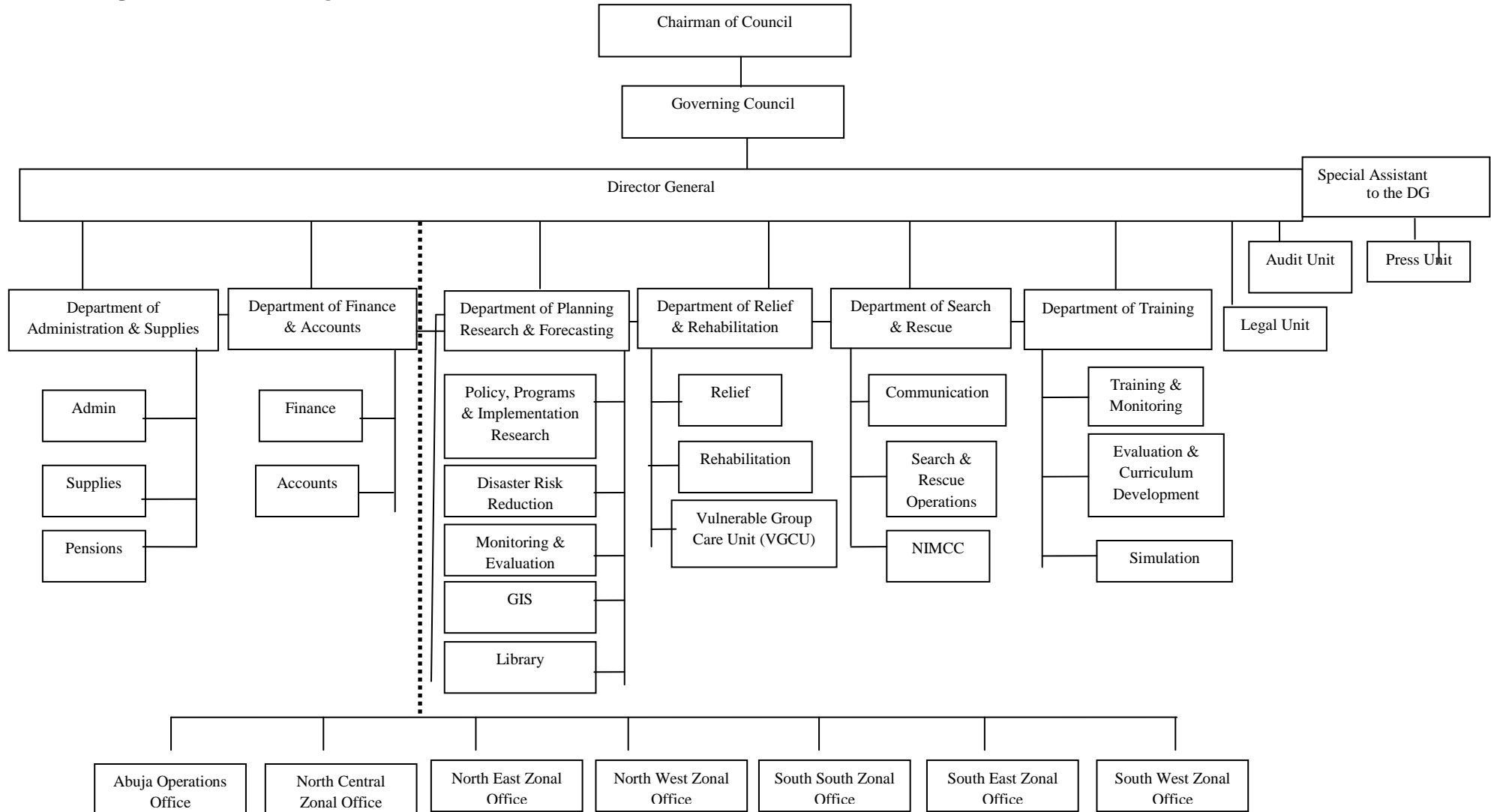
pragmatic, during the floods of 2012; it could not be implemented as the caseload went up as high as about 1.5million people affected, rendering the plan unworkable in the circumstance.

- iv. **LakeNyos Disaster Response Plan:** This Manual is an addition to the Agency's Disaster Risk Reduction efforts, it is aimed at provide guidelines on how to respond to emergencies, including flood, prior to, during and after the disasters. The plan was drafted following the flood tragedy of 2012 which caused the death and displacement of hundreds of people caused by the overflowing of the Dam into some states in Nigeria. The Lake Nyos Dam in Western Cameroon is very close to Nigeria. The plan was drawn following the recollection of the prediction that the Dam is likely to collapse in less than ten years. The report also stated that the collapse might be caused by gradual erosion by rain, wind and lake waters or as a result of violent volcanic eruption. The eventual failure of the Dam would result in the discharge of about 55million cubic meters of water which would result in very serious flooding. The Response Manual was produced to prepare for the catastrophe that could arise if the Dam collapses. There is need for various Ministries to also develop their Standard Operating Procedures in this regard. The Manual must be constantly developed to be in tune with current realities so that the nation is not taken unawares again and it does not overwhelm the State or Government. The attitude of medicine after death must change.

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has a structure which is presented in a diagrammatic form which shows the organizational chart in fig.4.

4.5 Organisational Structure of NEMA

Figure 4.4: NEMA's Organizational Chart



Source: NEMA 2007

4.4.8 Challenges and Achievements of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in Adamawa State.

The management of emergency situation should be a collaborative effort between the state, federal and non-governmental organisations. On that note some of the major challenges faced by NEMA in Adamawa state includes:

- i. Lack of enough fund to buy equipment's and logistics to carry out statutory functions.
- ii. The challenge in registration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at the camps, whereas a result of the attacks by the insurgents that led to regular influx of IDPs into the camp every day.
- iii. The problem of using the media in the spread of unfounded rumours and misinformation about the camps and conditions of the IDP.
- iv. Improperly defined, unclear and overlapping policies and institutions have been identified as a challenge confronting IDPs management agencies.
- v. Attitude of the host communities has been part of the challenges faced by the agency in the management of IDPs (Obikaeze&Onuoha, 2016).

With the above challenges been outlined, there are still achievements made by the agency in Adamawa state. According to Mr Bashir Idris Coordinator of the agency, the agency had made various achievements in the state ranging from provision of humanitarian services in the state, establishment of IDP camps and the feeding of IDPs. Other achievement included the provision of medical facilities to some camps in the state and assisting returnees IDPs with building materials and food items.

On the other hand, the State Emergency Management Agency on its own part had successfully purchase standard ambulance with sophiscated medical equipment's. Also the SEMA had established nine mobile clinics across the IDPs camps in the state.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the data collected, analyzed and interpreted the results. The data were analyzed and hypotheses were tested using correlation analysis. In this chapter, response rate is presented and analyzed. The chapter also reported respondents' profile in terms of their gender, location, age, occupation and duration of stay at camp. The Software Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to test the hypothesis followed by the discussion of findings and implication of the findings.

5.2 Characteristics of Respondents

5.2.1 Response Rate

Table 5.1 presents the summary of response rate on the questionnaire distributed for the study.

Table 5.1 Summary of Response Rate

Item	Copies/Rate
No of Questionnaire Distributed	354
No of Questionnaire Returned	341
No of Questionnaire NotReturned	8
No of Invalid Questionnaire	5
Response Rate	96.32%

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.1 shows that number of questionnaire distributed by the researcher to the respondents' amount to 354 questionnaires. Among which 341 questionnaires were returned by the respondents while 8questionnaires were not returned and 5 are invalid. Therefore, the 301 questionnaire used for the study account for total response rate to 96.32%.

5.2.2 Distribution of Questionnaire by Camp

The number of questionnaire distributed to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camp in Adamawa State is presented in table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Questionnaire by Camp

Location	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Fufore Camp	209	61.3	61.3
Malkohi Camp	132	38.7	38.7
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.2 shows the number of questionnaire given in the two locations, two hundred and nine (209) were distributed at Fufore Camp which is equivalent to 61.3% of the total questionnaire distributed while one hundred and thirty-two (132) were distributed in Malkohi Camp and which is equivalent to 38.7% of the total number of questionnaires distributed.

5.2.3 Sex Distribution of Respondents

Sex distribution of the respondents in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camp in Adamawa State presented table 5.3

Table 5.3 Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Male	205	60.1	60.1
Female	136	39.9	39.9
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.3 shows 205 of the respondents which constitute 60.1% are male while 136 which is equivalent 39.9% are female. This shows that male IDPs were the most populated in the camps.

5.2.4 Age Distribution of Respondents

Age distribution of the respondents in both Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state is presented in table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Age of Respondents

Age of Respondent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
41-50 Years	130	38.1	38.1
31-40 Years	84	24.6	24.6
51 Years and above	66	19.4	19.4
20-30 Years	61	17.9	17.9
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.4 indicates that 130 of the respondents which constitute 38.1% of the total responses were between the age of 41-50yrs, 84 respondents that forms 24.6% of the total responses were of 31-40yrs of age grade, and 66 respondents which constituted 19.4% of the responses were between the age of 51yrs and above while 61 respondents that makes 17.9% of the responses were of 20-30yrs above.

5.2.5 Respondents Occupation

The occupation of the respondents in Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camp in Adamawa state is presented in table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Farmer	187	54.8	54.8
Trader	69	20.2	20.2
Others	51	15.0	15.0
Civil Servant	34	10.0	10.0
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.5 clearly shows that 187 respondents that constituted 54.8% of the total responses were farmers which may be related to the nature of their environment, 69 respondents which makes 20.2% of the total responses were traders while 51 respondents which constituted 15.0% of the responses happens to be others which includes house wife, students etc. and 34 respondents which makes 10.0% of the total responses are civil servants.

5.2.6 Duration of Stay in the Camp

The period of stay in the camp by respondents of both Malkohi and Fufore IDP camp in Adamawa state is presented in table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Duration in Camp of the Respondents

Duration in Camp	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
3 Years & above	161	47.2	47.2
2 Years	131	38.4	38.4
1 Year	49	14.4	14.4
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.6 shows that 161 respondents that constituted 47.2% of the responses were having 3 yrs and above experience in the camp, 131 respondents which constituted 38.4% of the total responses have 2 yrs experience also 49 respondents that constituted 14.4% of the responses have 1 yr experience.

5.3 NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.

In table 5.7, it shows the view of respondents on role of NEMA in the relief and rehabilitation of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state.

Table 5.7: National Emergency Management Agency plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Agree	141	41.3	41.3
Disagree	118	34.6	34.6
Strongly Agree	57	16.7	16.7
Undecided	13	3.8	3.8
Strongly Disagree	12	3.5	3.5
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.7 clearly shows 141 of the respondents which constituted 41.3% of the total responses agreed with the above question, 118 respondents that forms 34.6% of the total responses disagreed, while 57 respondents that makes 16.7% of the total responses strongly agreed, 13 respondents which constituted 3.8% of the total responses did not decide and 12 respondents which constituted 3.5% of the responses strongly disagreed that National Emergency Management Agency plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of IDPs. Majority of the total response is positive, that NEMA plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs.

The result of the interview conducted on the respondents shows that 7 out of 10 of the people interviewed said that NEMA plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa State. Also, 3 out of 10 respondents among which include the NEMA Director of relief and rehabilitation, Director Search and Rescue and Director Human Resource claimed that part of the primary responsibility of the agency is to provide relief and

rehabilitation to the displaced persons. Therefore, they claimed that the agency played a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa State.

In table 5.8, the response of IDPs on how well organize the camps are made by NEMA and their betterment is presented.

Table 5.8: The camps are well organized by NEMA for the betterment of IDPs in the Camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	142	41.6	41.6
Agree	111	32.6	32.6
Strongly Agree	70	20.5	20.5
Strongly Disagree	13	3.8	3.8
Undecided	5	1.5	1.5
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.8 indicates 142 respondents which constituted 41.6% of the total responses disagreed, 111 of the respondents which is equivalent to 32.6% of the total responses agreed, 70 of the respondents which constituted 20.5% of the total responses strongly agreed, 13 of the respondents which is 3.8% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 5 of the respondents which is 1.5% of the total responses did not decide that the Camps are well organized by NEMA for the betterment of IDPs in the camp.

In table 5.9, it shows the response of IDPs on the adequacy of toilets, bathing areas and its maintenance.

Table 5.9: NEMA made adequate provision of toilets, bathing areas and they properly maintained in the camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	202	59.2	59.2
Agree	60	17.6	17.6
Strongly Agree	46	13.5	13.5
Strongly Disagree	26	7.6	7.6
Undecided	7	2.1	2.1
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.9 clearly shows 202 of the respondents which is 59.2% of the total responsesdisagreed, 60 of the respondents constituted17.6% of the total responsesagreed, 46 of the respondents which is 13.5% of the total responsesstrongly agreed, 26 of the respondents which constituted 7.6% of the total responsesstrongly disagreed and 7 of the respondents which is 2.1% of the total responsesdid not decide that NEMA made the availability of well-organised rooms and bathing areas in the camps.

Table 5.10 presents the response of IDPs on the adequacy of tents provided by NEMA in both Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa state.

Table 5.10: The tents provided by NEMA are adequate and well organised with proper ventilation

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	179	52.5	52.5
Agree	83	24.3	24.3
Strongly Agree	52	15.2	15.2
Strongly Disagree	21	6.2	6.2
Undecided	6	1.8	1.8
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.10 clearly indicates 179 of the respondents which constituted 52.5% of the total responses disagreed, 83 of the respondents which is 24.3% of the total responses agreed, 52 of the respondents which is 15.2% of the total responses strongly agreed, while 21 of the respondents which constituted 6.2% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 6 of the respondents which constituted 1.8% of the total responses did not decide that the tents provided by NEMA are well organized with proper ventilation.

The result of the interview conducted also shows that 6 out of 10 people that were interviewed claimed that NEMA provides tents for the IDPs in the camps and 4 out of 10 people that are interviewed also claims that NEMA do provide tents but they also do get support from the International Non-governmental Organisation like the UNICEF, ICRC, OXFAM, IOM, RESCUE etc.

The response of IDPs on the provision of adequate blankets and mattress by NEMA in Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa state is shown in table 5.11.

Table 5.11: NEMA provides adequate blankets and mattress for the IDPs in the camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Agree	160	46.9	46.9
Strongly Agree	94	27.6	27.6
Disagree	65	19.1	19.1
Strongly Disagree	11	3.2	3.2
Undecided	11	3.2	3.2
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.11 clearly shows 160 of the respondents constituted 46.9% of the total responses agreed, 94 of the respondents which is 27.6% of the total responses strongly agreed, 65 of the respondents which is 19.1% of the total responses is disagreed, while 11 of the respondents

which constituted 3.2% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 11 of the respondents which constituted 3.2% did not decide that NEMA provides blankets and mattress for the IDPs in the camp.

This is in line with the responses gotten from the interview conducted where the Director of relief and rehabilitation of NEMA and other respondent of the interview claimed that items such as mattress, blankets and mats are distributed to the IDPs upon arrival to the camps.

5.3.1 Test of Hypothesis 1

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State.

Table 5.12: Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 1

		NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Provision of Shelter
NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.535**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	341	341
Provision of Shelter	Pearson Correlation	.535**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	341	341

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5.12, indicates that the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of 0.535 in respect of the correlation between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of shelter in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. This coefficient is positive and moderate. This implies that there is a positive relationship between NEMA relief

and rehabilitation services and the provision of shelter in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. As such, an increase in the NEMA relief and rehabilitation services will lead to a proportionate increase in the provision of shelter in Fufore and Malkohi IDP camps of Adamawa State. However, the significance of this is assessed through the probability value of the coefficient as given by the Sig. two tailed in table 5.12.

The p-value being 0.000 is less than 0.05 level of significance and, thus, indicates that the study has enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, we therefore, reject the null hypothesis, H_0 , which states that “There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State”; and accept its alternate hypothesis, H_1 , which states that “There is a significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State”.

5.6 NEMA Relief/Rehabilitation and the provision of health services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

The response of IDPs on the medication and cost of treatment as the key factor that prevents them from having access to health service is shown in table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Lack of medicine and the cost of treatment are the key factor that prevents IDPs from accessing health services in the camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Agree	179	52.5	52.5
Disagree	82	24.0	24.0
Strongly Agree	68	19.9	19.9
Strongly Disagree	8	2.3	2.3
Undecided	4	1.2	1.2

Total	341	100.0	100.0
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Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.13 shows that 179 of the respondents which is 52.5% of the total responses agreed, 82 of the respondents which constituted 24.0% of the total responses disagreed, 68 of the respondents which is 19.9% of the total responses strongly agreed, while 8 of the respondents which constituted 2.3% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 4 of the respondents which is equivalent to 1.2% of the total responses did not decide that lack of medicine and cost of treatment are the key factor that prevents IDPs from accessing health services in the camp.

The response on the loss of lives by IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camp as result of lack of medication is shown in table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Many people lost their lives as a result of lack of medication in the camp.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Disagree	183	53.7	53.7
Agree	64	18.8	18.8
Strongly Agree	39	15.0	15.0
Strongly Disagree	51	11.4	11.4
Undecided	4	1.2	1.2
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.14 shows that 183 of the respondents which constituted 53.7% of the total responses disagreed, 64 of the respondents which is 18.8% of the total responses agreed, 39 of the respondents which is 15.0% of the total responses strongly agreed, while 51 of the respondents which is 11.4% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 4 of the respondents which is 1.2% of the total responses didn't decide that many IDPs lost their life as result of lack of medication in the camps.

The response of IDPs on the access to medical personnel at both Malkohi and Fufore camps is shown in table 5.15.

Table 5.15: NEMA makes easy access to medical personnel at the camp

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Disagree	165	48.4	48.4
Agree	121	35.5	35.5
Strongly Agree	39	11.4	11.4
Strongly Disagree	12	3.5	3.5
Undecided	4	1.2	1.2
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.15 shows that 165 of the respondents which is 48.4% of the total responses disagreed, 121 of the respondents which is same as 35.5% of the total responses agreed, 39 of the respondents which is 11.4% strongly agreed, while 12 of the respondents which is 3.5% of the total responses stronglydisagreed and 4 of the respondents which constituted 1.2% of the total responsesdidn't decide that NEMA makes easy access to medical personnel at the camps.

The response of IDPs on whether they well scored in terms of health is shown in table 5.16.

Table 5.16: IDPs are well scored in terms of health.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Strongly Disagree	142	41.6	41.6
Disagree	126	37.0	37.0
Agree	55	16.1	16.1
Strongly Agree	14	4.1	4.1
Undecided	4	1.2	1.2
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.16 clearly shows that 142 of the respondents which is 41.6% of the total responses strongly disagreed, 126 of the respondents which constituted 37.0% of the total responses disagreed, 55 of the respondents which is 16.1% of the responses agreed, while 14 of the respondents which is 4.1% of the total responses strongly agreed and 4 of the respondents which constituted 1.2% of the total responses didn't decide that IDPs are well scored in terms of health.

The response of IDPs on relief service of NEMA in providing sanitation materials in Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa state is shown in table 5.17.

Table 5.17: The relief service of NEMA provides sanitation materials for IDPs in the camps

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Disagree	243	71.3	71.3
Agree	39	11.4	11.4
Strongly Disagree	33	9.7	9.7
Strongly Agree	21	6.2	6.2
Undecided	5	1.5	1.5
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.17 indicates that 243 of the respondents which is 71.3% of the total responses disagreed, 39 of the respondents which constituted 11.4% of the total responses agreed, 33 of the respondents which is 9.7% of the responses strongly disagreed, while 21 of the respondents which is 6.2% of the total responses strongly agreed and 5 of the respondents which is 1.5% of the total responses didn't decide that the relief service of NEMA provides sanitation materials for IDPs in the camps.

5.4.1 Test of Hypothesis 2

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of health to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

Table 5.18: Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 2

		NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Provision of Health Services
NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.860
	N	341	341
Provision of Health Services	Pearson Correlation	.010	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.860	
	N	341	341

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table 5.18, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of 0.010 in respect of the correlation between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of Health Services in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. This coefficient is positive, but really very weak. This implies that there is a positive relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of health services Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. As such, an increase in the NEMA relief and rehabilitation services will lead to a very minimal increase in the provision of health services in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps of Adamawa State. However, the significance of this is assessed through the probability value of the coefficient as given by the Sig. two tailed in table 5.18.

The p-value being 0.860 is greater than 0.05 level of significance and, thus, indicates that the study does not have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, the study therefore, accepts the null hypothesis, H_0 , which states that “There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of health to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State”.

5.7 NEMA Relief/Rehabilitation and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

The response of IDPs on whether they well scored in terms of feeding is shown in table 5.19.

Table 5.19: IDPs are well scored by NEMA in terms of feeding.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Strongly Disagree	144	42.2	42.2
Disagree	124	36.4	36.4
Agree	52	15.2	15.2
Strongly Agree	13	3.8	3.8
Undecided	8	2.3	2.3
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.19 clearly shows 144 of the respondents which is 42.2% of the total responses strongly disagreed, 124 of the respondents which constituted 36.4% of the total responses disagreed, 52 of the respondents which is 15.2% of the total responses agreed, while 13 of the respondents which is 3.8% of the total responses strongly agreed and 8 of the respondents which constituted 2.3% of the total responses didn't decide that IDPs are well scored by NEMA in terms of feeding.

The response of IDPs on relief materials of food and non-food items misappropriation in Malkohi and Fufore camp is presented in table 5.20.

Table 5.20: IDPs relief materials of food and non-food items are sometimes misappropriated for personal use?

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Agree	169	49.6	49.6
Strongly Agree	105	30.8	30.8
Disagree	59	17.3	17.3
Strongly Disagree	7	2.1	2.1
Undecided	1	.3	.3
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5.20 indicates that 169 of the respondents which is 49.6% of the total responses agreed, 105 of the respondents which is 30.8% of the total responses strongly agreed, 59 of the respondents which is 17.3% of the total responses disagreed, while 7 of the respondents which constituted 2.1% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 1 of the respondent which is .3% of the total responses didn't decide that IDPs relief materials of food and non-food items are sometimes misappropriated for personal use. This shows over 75% of the response agreed that the food and non-food items provided for the IDPs in camp are misappropriated.

On the contrary, the response gotten from the interview shows majority of the staff of NEMA interviewed claimed that the relief items provided for the IDPs which include food and non-food items are usually distributed to them.

Response of IDPs on the preference in staying at the camp because of the availability of food and non-food items provided by NEMA is presented in table 5.21.

Table 5.21: Some IDPs prefer staying in the camp because of the availability of food and non-food items provided by NEMA.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Disagree	205	60.1	60.1

Agree	60	17.6	17.6
Strongly Agree	58	17.0	17.0
Strongly Disagree	14	4.1	4.1
Undecided	4	1.2	1.2
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 5.21 clearly indicates 205 of the respondents which is 60.1% of the total responses disagreed, 60 of the respondents which constituted 17.6% of the total responses agreed, 58 of the respondents which is 17.0% of the total responses strongly agreed, while 14 of the respondents which is 4.1% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 4 of the respondents which constituted 1.2% of the total responses didn't decide that Some IDPs prefer staying in the camp because of the availability of food and non-food items provided by NEMA.

Response of IDPs on the provision of adequate non-food relief materials like detergent, mosquito net, plastics etc. by NEMA is presented in table 5.22.

Table 5.22: NEMA provides adequate non-food relief materials like detergent, mosquito net, plastics etc.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Disagree	155	45.5	45.5
Agree	104	30.5	30.5
Strongly Agree	62	18.2	18.2
Strongly Disagree	17	4.9	4.9
Undecided	3	.9	.9
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 5.22 shows 155 of the respondents which is 45.5% of the total responses disagreed, 104 of the respondents which constituted 30.5% of the total responses agreed, 62 of the respondents which is 18.2% of the total responses strongly agreed, while 17 of the respondents which is 4.9% of the total responses strongly disagreed and 3 of the respondents which is 0.9 of the total

responses didn't decide that NEMA provides non-food relief materials like detergent, mosquito net, plastics etc.

Response of IDPs on the provision of adequate food relief items like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet etc. by NEMA in Malkohi and Fufore camp in Adamawa state is shown in table 5.23.

Table 5.23: NEMA provides adequate food relief items like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet etc.

Response	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %
Agree	207	60.7	60.7
Strongly Agree	81	23.8	23.8
Disagree	43	12.6	12.6
Undecided	7	2.1	2.1
Strongly Disagree	3	.9	.9
Total	341	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 5.23 shows clearly that 207 of the respondents which is 60.7% of the total responses agreed, 81 of the respondents which is 23.8 of the total responses strongly agreed, 43 of the respondents which is 12.6% of the total responses disagreed, while 7 of the respondents which constitute 2.1% of the total responses didn't decide and 3 of the respondents which is 0.9% of the total responses strongly agreed that NEMA provides food relief materials like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet etc.

More so, the interview result that is carried out on the staff of NEMA in respect to the provision of food items to the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps is contrary to the response gotten from the questionnaire retrieved. The interview result shows that NEMA do provide food items to the IDPs where 3 out of 10 of the respondent interviewed claim that food is provided to the IDPs on frequent basis.

5.5.1 Test of Hypothesis 3

Ho: There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state.

Table 5.24: Correlation Table for the Test of Hypothesis 3

		NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Provision of Food and Non-food items
NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.113
	N	341	341
Provision of Food and Non-food items	Pearson Correlation	.016	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.113	
	N	341	341

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

From table 5.24, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) gives a coefficient of 0.016 in respect of the correlation between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of food and non-food items in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. This coefficient is positive but very weak. This implies that there is a positive relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of food and non-food items in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. As such, an increase in the NEMA relief and rehabilitation services will lead to minimal increase in the provision of food and non-food items in Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps of Adamawa State. However, the significance of this is assessed through the probability value of the coefficient as given by the Sig. two tailed in table 5.24.

The p-value being 0.113 is less than 0.05 level of significance and, thus, indicates that the study does not have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 95% confidence level.

Based on the above, we therefore, failed to reject the null hypothesis, H_0 , which states that "There is no significant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State".

5.6 Decision Rule

All parameters were judged on the basis of their respective probability values which is denoted as Sig (Two Tailed.) in this case. Where the p-value is less than 0.05, irrespective of the size or direction of the coefficient of the parameter, the parameter is said to be significant at 5% level of significance or 95% confidence level and the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate accepted. However, where the p-value is greater than 0.05, the parameter is said to be insignificant at 5% level of significance and the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 5.25 Correlations Table for all the Hypotheses

		NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Provision of Shelter	Provision of Health Services	Provision of Food and Non-food items
NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.535**	.010	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.860	.113
	N	341	341	341	341

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).‘

5.7 Major Findings of the Study

The findings gotten from the correlation analysis conducted for the three hypotheses is discussed as follows:

- i. The study found out that NEMA relief and rehabilitation service do increase the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State, that is to say as the relief and rehabilitation service of NEMA increases that leads to the

increase in the provision of shelter to the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state. OCHA report of November 2014 shows that at the time of high influx of IDPs into Yola the state capital, most IDPs upon arrival at camps location sleep in the open and under trees and the few mattresses provided by government were given to children and women.

- ii. The study established that NEMA relief and rehabilitation services has relationship that is positive in the provision of health services but the relationship is a very weak one. Therefore, it is an insignificant relationship that is existing between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of health services in Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa State. This goes in line with the findings of Hindatu and Ranjit (2017) that while the government claimed to have provided health care services to the victims (IDPs), some of the victims on the other hand debunked the claim.
- iii. The study also revealed that NEMA relief and rehabilitation services relationship with the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa state is positive but a weak one. Therefore, the relationship that existed was an insignificant relationship between NEMA relief and rehabilitation services and the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State. The findings are contrary to some of the findings by Hindatu and Ranjit (2017), where the spokesman of the Adamawa state-run NEMA in person of Mr Ezekiel, stated that the agency has been meeting the needs of the displaced people and that "NEMA is on the ground providing the vulnerable with food, shelter and drugs". Also, the findings are in line with OCHA reports which show in October 2014

that there is inappropriate nutritional supplement/feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers at camps and in November same year there was drop in meal consumption in many camps within the state.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the findings of the research based on data presented and analyzed in chapter five, the conclusion drawn from the study, recommendations made to address the issues raised, researcher recommends some directions for future research based on the research limitations. Finally, the researcher concludes the research based on such research findings.

6.2 Summary

The issues of relief and rehabilitation of the IDPs is the duty and responsibility of all. Government through NEMA in its own wisdom and responsibility do provide refugees and IDPs camps as well as relief materials.

The major objective of this study was to examine the effect of NEMA relief and rehabilitation services on the welfare of IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps of Adamawa state. On this note, three specific objectives were set to be achieved which are: to determine the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation provide shelter, to ascertain the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation provide health services and to find out the extent to which NEMA relief and rehabilitation facilitate the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa state. Definition of the concept for the variables, review of related literature, empirical studies and theoretical underpinning on the studies were taken into consideration.

Survey method were applied as research design and questionnaire as an instrument of data collection was administered to 341 respondents who are IDPs at Malkohi and Fufore camps. Through the use of the survey instruments adapted for this study, data were collected which addressed the research problem posed in the first chapter of this dissertation. The hypotheses of the study were tested using Pearson Correlation analysis with the aid of SPSS 20. The study found out that NEMA relief and rehabilitation has a positive relationship with the provision of shelter to Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camp which is moderate and significant at 5% level of significance, NEMA relief and rehabilitation services has a positive relationship with the provision of health services to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State which is very weak and insignificant at 5% level of significance and NEMA relief and rehabilitation services has a positive relationship with the provision of food and non-food items to Malkohi and Fufore IDP camps in Adamawa State which is weak and insignificant at 5% level of significance.

6.3 Conclusion

NEMA relief and rehabilitation services has increased the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in shelter, health service, food and non-food items at Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa state. This implies that the more effort NEMA provide its relief and rehabilitation services then the higher the welfare of the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state.

The study also concludes that government through NEMA relief and rehabilitation service provide welfare to the IDPs at Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state. Also, that NEMA relief and rehabilitation is more geared towards the provision of shelter than any other welfare needed by the IDPs.

Finally, the study concludes that NEMA relief and rehabilitation services in provision of health services and provision of food/non-food items are as important as the provision of shelter to the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps in Adamawa state.

6.4 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations in line with the conclusion:

- i. Government should be more pro-active when it comes to the issues of internally displaced persons and the provision of shelter. Government through NEMA should construct permanent camps for the IDPs in case of any future occurrence of displacement.
- ii. Health facilities should be given more priorities aside food and shelter. When the health facilities are provided that will assist the sick and pregnant women in the camps where they do not need to go out whenever there is an emergency. Also government should avail them with doctors, enough medication and drugs. Eyewitness to the tragic situation that led to their displacement will need both physical and psychological rehabilitation.
- iii. A deliberate effort should be well placed for equity in the distribution of goods and services to the IDPs to avoid misappropriation. More especially like in the distribution of food and non-food items, government through NEMA should put measures in place that will aid a fair distribution of the items to the IDPs at the camps. By doing that, it will aid the availability of food and non-food items to the IDPs at the camps.

Recommendation for further studies

In line with the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made for further research:

1. The present study covers only Malkohi and Fufore IDPs camps in Adamawa state.

Therefore, further studies could be conducted to cover more IDPs camps within the state and across different parts of Nigeria.

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APPENDIX I

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Public Administration

Faculty of Administration

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Dear Respondent,

QUESTIONNAIRE

I am an MSc Student in the above addressed institution carrying out a research on the topic “*Effect of NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services on the Welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Malkohi and Fufore Camp Adamawa State*”

This research work is in fulfillment of the requirement for an award of a Master degree of Public Administration (MSc), I humbly request for your assistance to justly work on the questionnaire without bias.

Thank you.

Yours Faithfully,

Bashir HammanadamaShehu
07030645912

SECTION “A”

PERSONAL DATA:

1. Location of the respondent?
(a) Malkohi Camp () (b) Fufore Camp ()
2. Gender of the respondent?
(a) Male () (b) Female ()
3. Age grade of the respondent?
(a) 20-30yrs () (b) 31-40yrs () (c) 41-50yrs () (d) 51 yrs. above
4. Occupation of the respondents
(a) Farmer () (b) Trader () (c) Civil Servant () (d) Others

5. Duration in Camp of the respondent

(a) 1 year() (b) 2 year () (c) 3 years above

Instruction: Below are list of questions on the Assessment of theEffect of Relief and Rehabilitation Services on the Welfare of IDPs Malkohi and Fufore Camps Adamawa State.

Please tick the level to which you think best express your feeling on each of the items (SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, U=Undecided, D = Disagree and SD = Strongly Disagree)

SECTION “B” (Shelter) Relief and Rehabilitation/Welfare

S/NO	Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
6	National Emergency Management Agency plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation of internally displaced persons.					
7	The camps are well organized by NEMA for the betterment of IDPs in the camp					
8	NEMA made adequate provision of toilets, bathing areas and they are properly maintained in the camps.					
9	The tents provided by NEMA are adequate and well organized with proper ventilation.					
10	NEMA provides adequate blanket and mattress for IDPs in the camp.					

SECTION C: (Health) Relief and Rehabilitation/Welfare

S/NO	Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
11	Lack of medicine and the cost of treatment are the key factor that prevents IDPs from accessing health services in the Camp					
12	Many people lost their lives as a result of lack of good medication in the camp					
13	NEMA makes easy access to medical personnel at the camp					
14	Internally displaced persons are well scored in terms of health services					

15	The relief services of NEMA provides sanitation materials for IDPs in the camp					
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SECTION D: (Food and Non-food Items) Relief and Rehabilitation/Welfare

S/NO	Variables	SA	A	U	D	SD
16	Internally displaced persons are well scored by NEMA in terms of feeding					
17	Internally displaced persons relief materials of food and non-food items are sometimes appropriated for personal use.					
18	Some internally displaced persons prefer staying in camps because of the availability of food items and non-food items provided by NEMA.					
19	NEMA provides non-food relief materials like soup, detergent, mosquito net, plastics, fabrics, building materials etc.					
20	NEMA provides food relief materials like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet, beans, garrietc.					

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR NEMA STAFFS.

1. What is the government response on the internally displaced persons through NEMA in respect to provision of relief and rehabilitation?
2. How far has the National Emergency Management Agency gone in rehabilitating the IDPs in Malkohi and Fufore camps of Adamawa State?
3. Have you received support from individual or any non-governmental organization either international or domestic in respect to relief and rehabilitation of IDPs in Fufore and Malkohi camps?

4. How far has NEMA supported the IDPs in providing relief materials and rehabilitationon health services in Malkohi and Fufore camps?
5. What can you say about the issue of misappropriating IDPs reliefmaterials?

APPENDIX III

Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table for Sample Determination

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size.
S is sample size.

APPENDIX IV

Output of SPSS 20 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
National Emergency Management Agency plays a vital role in relief and rehabilitation by providing tents for internally displaced persons in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	3.3314	1.20971
The camps are well organised by NEMA for the betterment of IDPs in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	3.2434	1.28886
NEMA made the availability of well organise rooms and bathing areas in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	2.7009	1.23609
The tents provided by NEMA are well organised with proper ventilation?	341	1.00	5.00	2.9003	1.27257
NEMA provides blankets and mattress for the IDPs in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	3.7654	1.14434
Lack of medicine and the cost of treatment are the key factor that prevents IDPs from accessing health services in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	3.6364	1.12054
Many people lost their lives as a result of lack of medication in the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	2.7214	1.30670
NEMA makes easy access to medical personnel at the camp?	341	1.00	5.00	3.0293	1.20013
IDPs are well scored in terms of health?	341	1.00	5.00	2.0411	1.20223
The relief service of NEMA provides sanitation materials for IDPs in the camps?	341	1.00	5.00	2.3314	1.00813
IDPs are well scored by NEMA in terms of feeding?	341	1.00	5.00	2.0205	1.18428
IDPs relief materials of food and non-food items are sometimes misappropriated for personal use?	341	1.00	5.00	3.8974	1.08656
Some IDPs prefer staying in the camp because of the availability of food and non-food items provided by NEMA?	341	1.00	5.00	2.8328	1.26430
NEMA provides non-food relief materials like soup, detergent, mosquito net, plastics e.t.c	341	1.00	5.00	3.2082	1.28363
NEMA provides food relief materials like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet e.t.c?	341	1.00	5.00	3.9384	.91669
Valid N (listwise)	341				

CORRELATION MATRIX

Correlations

		NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Provision of Shelter	Provision of Health Services	Provision of Food and Non-food items
NEMA Relief and Rehabilitation Services	Pearson Correlation	1	.535**	.010	.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.860	.113
	N	341	341	341	341
Provision of Shelter	Pearson Correlation	.535**	1	-.047	-.107
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.391	.349
	N	341	341	341	341
Provision of Health Services	Pearson Correlation	.010	-.047	1	.337*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.860	.391		.085
	N	341	341	341	341
Provision of Food and Non-food items	Pearson Correlation	.160	-.107	.337*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.113	.349	.085	
	N	341	341	341	341

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).