

## FACTORS MOTIVATING RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND CHALLENGES AT THE PLACE OF DESTINATION: A STUDY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDP's) IN MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA.

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### ABSTRACT

This paper examines the factors motivating rural-urban migration and challenges facing migrant (IDPs) at the place of their destination. (Dalori IDP Camp and Bakassi IDP Camp, Maiduguri, Borno State). A descriptive and explanatory research design was used during the process of data collection. Interview schedules and participation amongst the internally displaced persons IDPs as migrants was equally used to get sufficient information on what influenced or forced them to flee from the rural areas that is place of their origin to urban area Maiduguri, the state capital as internally displaced persons IDPs. The study also concern with the challenges affecting internally displaced persons IDPs at the Dalori I IDP Camp and Bakassi IDP Camp. A purposive and accidental sampling technique was capitalised to generate the needed information to comprehend the work. This study adopts a sample size of 350 respondents, 200 respondents are from Dalori I IDPs Camp, while 150 respondents are allocated to Bakassi IDP Camp made up of 350 respondents respectively. A statistical method of frequency distribution and percentages were utilized to distinguish the respondents responses. The findings of the study reveals that Boko Haram indiscriminate attacks was the principal factor motivated them to migrant from the place of their origin to Maiduguri for safety and survival. Other findings also indicates that the internally displaced persons IDPs at both camps are facing a myriad of humanitarian challenges, ranging from outbreak of cholera,

food shortages, hunger, poverty, rape, prostitutions, risk protection, poor education enrolment, diseases, psychological trauma and insufficient psychosocial supports, lack of pocket money, insufficient tents and shelters, overpopulation, and poor performance of the INGO, SEMA, NEMA and other related humanitarian agencies due to poor coordination and corporation amongst themselves. The researchers came up with several recommendations to improve the lives of the internally displaced persons IDPs taken refuge at various camps in Maiduguri.

**Keywords:** Motivating, Rural, Urban Migration, Challenges, IDP.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The ruthless and indiscriminate Boko Haram insurgency attacks, burning of houses, restriction of farming activities and killing of innocent peoples in rural communities of Borno State has established ground for unprecedented rural-urban migration with socio-economic predicament and challenges (Field Survey, 2017). It is pertinent to note that mass exodus of civilians from remote rural areas to Maiduguri, the capital city of Borno State was informed by the relative peace and stability peoples enjoy in Maiduguri. The migrants see Maiduguri as their save heaven and a place of favourable to live and enhance their condition of living pending a return of peace to their respective place of origin (villages), but unfortunately the mass influx of the victims of the Boko Haram's insurgency to Maiduguri has created a serious humanitarian crises marked by food shortages, malnutrition, inadequate health facilities and medicines, idleness, poverty, diseases, prostitutions, gender based violence among others (Field Survey, 2017).

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Adewale, 2005; Zeleke, 2011). However, rapid growth of rural-urban

migration has been a common feature of developing countries which occurs in response to mutual and human induced factors (Adepoju, 1985; Woldie, 2007; Zeleke, 2011). According to Lynch, (2005), the high concentration and focus on socio-economic development and infrastructures building of cities by government of various levels without trickle down to the rural areas is significantly influencing rural-urban migration, hence the hope for prosperity and development are eminent (Portter, *et al.*, 1999; Zeleke, 2011). The rural-urban migration in developing countries most often accompanied by positive and negative consequences, for both the migrants households family, and the host community. The alarming migration process has led to congestion, unemployment, pollution and poverty, rape and child abuse, gender and age imbalance, deviance and crime, poor sanitary condition, diseases, crimes, rape or sexual harassment, street begging, possible children's malnutrition, prostitutions, economic despair, frustration and foodstuffs scarcity are some of the predictable challenges at the place of destination. (Bhuyan *et al.*, 2011; Adepoju, 1982; Mendola, 2008; Field Survey, 2017).

It is against this backdrop and other related humanitarian challenges poses by influx of the peoples of the rural areas at the place of destinations are the factors that the researchers intended to examine. This paper is also concern with what influencing rural-urban migration in Borno State, and effects of the presence of victims of Boko Haram otherwise known as internally displaced persons (IDPS's) at various camps in Maiduguri, Borno State. Identifying these problems is the goal of the researchers.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- i. To examine what motivated peoples to migrate from rural areas to urban centres (Maiduguri, Borno State).
- ii. To investigate the challenges facing the migrants at the internally displaced persons (IDP's) camps, Maiduguri, Borno State.

- iii. Proffer suggestions to overcome the challenges.

### **HYPOTHESES**

- i. That there is relationship between indiscriminate Boko Haram attacks and rural-urban migration in Maiduguri, Borno State.
- ii. That overpopulation of the migrants at the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) Camps in Maiduguri, Borno State also contributed to the current humanitarian crises facing internally displaced persons IDP's in various camps.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- i. What did influenced you to come to Maiduguri as internally displaced persons (IDP's)
- ii. State the challenges or problems you are encountering in your stay in the IDP's Camps, Maiduguri, Borno State.
- iii. What benefit did you have in the IDP's camps Maiduguri, Borno State?
- iv. Do you want to return back home or village when the conflicts are over?
- v. What do you think could remedy the Boko-Haram insurgency attacks in Borno State?

### **METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS**

A descriptive research design is adopted to generate information under study. The study selected two (2) most populated internally displaced persons (IDP's) camps out of the currently existing twelve (12) official (IDP's) camps in Maiduguri, Borno State. Dalori I IDP's Camp and Bakassi IDP's Camp were selected to represent the other in the work. Although the number of the internally displaced persons is fluctuating every day, but as at time of compiling this work, the Dalori I Bama IDP's Camp has a population of approximately of 40,000 internally displaced persons, while the Bakassi IDP's Camp also has a population of approximately 32,000 internally displaced persons. A samples of 350 respondents proportional selected, which made up of 200 respondents from Dalori I Bama Camp, and 150

respondents were selected from Bakassi Camp respectively. Both accidental and purposive random sampling was applied to select the respondents of the study. The study equally used interview schedules and structured questionnaire coupled with scholarly literatures and newspapers reports to gather data on the subject under investigation. A statistical method of frequency distribution and percentages was utilized to translate the respondents opinions into table and figures.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study hypotheses and questions advanced in conformity with the study objectives was statistically tested and interpreted the results using frequency distribution and percentages to distinguish the respondents opinions on reasons of their migration from various villages to the city of Maiduguri, and challenges they were encountering in the place of their destination, that is internally displaced persons (IDP's) Camps Maiduguri (Dalori I, Bama IDP's Camp and Bakassi IDP's Camp Maiduguri respectively). The research hypotheses slated was highly supported by majority of the respondents at both Dalori I and Bakassi IDP's Camp, while interview conducted and questionnaire presented and administered by the researchers themselves was also appreciably responded. Appendix I of table I respondent responses at Dalori I and Bakassi IDP's Camps shows that majority of the respondents in Dalori I Bama IDP's Camps who were 150 in number out of the 200 respondents with 75% responded boldly that Boko Haram insurgency attack was the principal factor motivated them to migrate from the place of their origin to Maiduguri, internally displaced persons camps in order to save their lives, while at the Bakassi camps, 13 respondents out of the 150 respondents with 87% have strongly responded that indiscriminate Boko Haram attacks and burning of their valuable properties and houses were what influenced them to ran-away from the villages to city, Maiduguri with a view to avoid killing. The researchers also asked ten (10) different questions which could be factors of migration, but the respondents at both IDP's Camps

under study responded with minimal vigor of 3% and 1% respectively. These indicate that Boko Haram insurgency was the principal factor responsible for their migration from the place of their origin to internally displaced persons camps in Maiduguri, Borno State (See, appendix I of table I). The opinions of the internally displaced persons IDP's at both camps, Dalori I Bama and Bakassi Camp was consistent with the report of Francisca Vigaud-Walsh (2016) that the sheer brutality of Boko Haram, marked by mass abductions, indiscriminate killings, suicide bombings, sexual violence, and slavery as well as slaughtering of innocent peoples resulting in a sudden growth in number of internally displaced persons (IDP's) arriving in Maiduguri, the capital city of Borno State.

([www.refugeesinternational.org](http://www.refugeesinternational.org), 2016). Another report by Marama (2016) also supporting the internally displaced persons views on the reasons of their mass exodus to city, Maiduguri. He says the violence unleashed by Boko Haram on communities in Borno State, has left millions of people homeless in the last seven years, thereby forcing government to establish resettlement camps to cater for the displaced persons(vanguardnewspaper/Borno/foodcrises/malnutritionprostitution/rock/IDP's/camps/August/2016).

In contrast, Danejo *et al.*, (2015) were of the opinion that rural urban migration is a double-edge problem affecting both rural and urban communities. Study by Aworemi *et al.*, (2013) says the unavailability of livelihood requirement especially the social amenities and job opportunities in the rural areas lead to massive migration in order to search for greener pasture. It is worthwhile to note, however that most of the scholars literature's failed to reckon the significant of peace and stability atmosphere and agricultural sector support as the ingredients that discourage rural people from migrating to urban centres (Field Survey, 2017). It is also evident in the work of Haruna (2016) that Boko Haram insurgency attacks were the major factor influencing villagers from leaving place of their origin to city, Maiduguri. Haruna (2016) report that at least 22

persons were killed in separate attacks by suspected Boko Haram gunmen in Monguno Local Government Area of Borno State. The reports further said that the gunmen attacked Dasa, a village about 3 kilometres away from Monguno town, during which they killed nine persons. A day after Dasa village was sacked, Boko Haram also went to Duwabayi, another village not far from Dasa, where they killed 13 persons making it a total of 22 dead casualties. According to the premium times reporter, the gunmen burnt down the two villages to flee to Maiduguri for safety of their lives and survival. ([www.premiumtimesnewspapers/BokoHaramattacksBorno.communities,kills22villagers/november/16/2016](http://www.premiumtimesnewspapers/BokoHaramattacksBorno.communities,kills22villagers/november/16/2016)). In another development, BBC, (2014) reported that Boko Haram attacks Mafa Local Government Areas of Borno State and killed at least 29 people in an attack on a Mafa town and nearby villages. The attack paralyzed all livelihoods of the peoples of Mafa. These attacks establish fear in the minds of the villagers and moved away to Maiduguri. In order to avoid another attacks. ([www.bbc.com/news/world-africa.2618161/NigeriaBokoHaramattackBornoStateMafatown](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa.2618161/NigeriaBokoHaramattackBornoStateMafatown)).

Similarly, Shehu *et al.*, (2016) reported that Boko Haram attacks Dalori and other nearby communities of Konduga Local Government Areas of Borno State. According to Shehu, (2016) Boko Haram attacked was carried out on Saturday night of February, 2016 and killed about 85 innocent villagers and burnt over 300 houses, and over 100 sustains different degree of injuries. The victims includes women and children. The reporter says, the three villages attacked by the gun-men were Dalori, Wanori and Kofa lie between five (5) to ten (10) kilometres outside Maiduguri. As the attacks intended in the outskirts of the Konduga Local Government Areas, the remaining survivors have fled pre-emptively to city, Maiduguri, Borno State for survival and safety. (Dailytrust newspaper. Feb. 2016). Similar attacks incident on Kesa Kura village of Jere Local Government Area, Borno State was reported by a concerned resident, Ali Gana Doctor alias Chesa Kura). Gana, told the researchers that Boko Haram insurgency attacks took place on Wednesday, 6<sup>th</sup> of September,

2017 Mid night. The Boko Haram boys killed 3 innocent villagers and burnt 20 houses to ashes, while the resident of who survives the attacks have fled to Maiduguri, Medinatu camp for safety. (Field Survey, 2017). It is worthy to note that Boko Haram insurgency attacks is the central factor responsible to rural urban migration in Borno State. Appendix II of table II respondent responses on problems encountering IDP's at various camps in Maiduguri, Borno State shows that the challenges facing internally displaced persons are multifaceted and has become an issue of major concerns for government at all levels and international Non-governmental organizations and other related humanitarian aids bodies. The table II respondent who are the majority with 19% have strongly responded that acute malnutrition of children's was serious problems at the children's in the Dalori I internally displaced persons camp, while at the Bakassi IDP's camps 19% of the respondents equally responded that malnutrition of children's are the problem amongst other that demand urgent intervention. Olanrewaju (2016) report has justified the respondents claimed that acute malnutrition has been the burning issue claiming the lives of both children's and aged person. Olanrewaju, further reported that as at August, 2014, about 24,000 IDP's at Bama Camp are in dire health condition with at least six to eight refugees, mostly children, dying daily. (MSTust, 2014 in Olanrewaju, 2016).

A Saturday Sun, reports also manifest that acute malnutrition has come to stay at internally displaced persons camps in Maiduguri. According to medical experts, malnutrition occurs as a result of faulty nutrition or when foods consumed lack basic nutrients of vitamin, it can also be caused by starvation; on the other hand, OCHA, (2017) report also upheld the position of the study respondents on the prevailing condition of acute malnutrition at various (IDP's) camps in Maiduguri. OCHA, revealed that over 450,000 children under five are suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. OCHA, September, 2017). Another study by UN, OCHA, (2016) showed that the rate of



severe acute malnutrition as at June, 2016, stood at 19 percent among children. It is roughly 244,000 children's were suffering from acute malnutrition in Borno State and on average 134 die every day from this statistics. (See, Crisisgroup.org, Aug, 2016). Assessing the issue of poverty, hunger and food shortages at various IDP's Camps in Maiduguri. Table II at glance indicates 10% of the IDP'S from Dalori I and 8% from Bakassi IDP'S Camps has unanimously reacted to the prevailing condition of starvation and other related phenomena found themselves. According to Marama (2016), a Dailytrust reporter reported that hundreds of women IDP'S had embarked on peaceful protest that day, barricading the Maiduguri-Kano/Jos road over alleged shortage of food in the Arabic Teachers College Camp. Some of the protesters alleged food had been in short supply or diverted by officials, while calling for the removal of the central feeding committee. Marama, said the protesting IDP'S saying "we are hungry, we don't want any feeding committee, hence they are not giving them quality food, give us our food directly, the protester pronounced (Marama, 2016). Poverty and hunger have taken a terrible dimension at Gubio road IDP'S camps, as the hungry IDP'S angrily protested over untimely delivery of foods, poor quality and shortage of the food. The protesters violently acted and vandalized five (5) INGO's jeep wind screens and injured some humanitarians workers, until security forces contained the situation (thenigerialawyer.com.29.Aug.2017).

One of the IDP's interviewed by channel TV crew (2017) said the two bowls of sorghum given cannot sustain them with the family for a whole month. But if they bring food that would sustain them up to a month they would be happy. (Channel tv, 29, Aug. 2017). The internally displaced persons has expressed desire to return back home since their survival in jeopardy. According to UNOCHA (2016) as reported by Francisca, Vigaud, W. (2016) that internally displaced families are selling their assets to be able to feed displaced people under their care. It is therefore glaring that idleness and lack of pocket cash and what to do to generate income for their survival is a

serious issues of internally displaced persons at both Dalori I and Bakassi IDP's camps respectively. (Field Survey, 2017). In addition to the allegation of food diversion, hunger, poverty and untimely distribution of foods to IDP's, poor access to cooking firewood or charcoal and crowedness or over population is another phenomena undermining internally displaced persons in the camps. This is because of the restriction standing order of not allowing IDP's to go out of the camps for searching of fire woods in a far kilometres away, so as to avoid being use by BokoHarams to detonate bomb in the IDP's camps or killed them searching for firewoods. Over crowedness of IDP's rate in various camps is at alarming rate, despite the efforts of Borno State Government to sacrifice some of it structures to accommodate the IDP's and some few INGO's who provides the IDP's with temporary tent in various IDP'S camps and local government areas with a view to create comfortable atmosphere of family affairs and privacy (Field Survey, 2017).

Table II, item 4 and 7 findings reveals a strong concern of the respondents that raping, child abuse and prostitution (sex for survival) were the current problems facing women in Dalori I and Bakassi IDP'S Camps and other related camps. The percentages in the appendix II of the table II (D-19-14-B-15-17) are adequate to generalize that internally displaced persons camps in Maiduguri, Borno State were experiencing a Gender Violence Base (GVB) and lack protection right mechanism. In supporting the opinions of the internally displaced persons at both Dalori and Bakassi Camps, Polycarp, (2017) reported that some victims of the BokoHaram insurgency in Bama hospital Idp's and Banki IDP'S camps in Borno State in the year 2015), have accused soldiers and members of Civilian (JTF) of raping women and girls. Polycarp, further said, scarcity of food and other livelihoods means influenced the women to exchange sex with foods. According to him sexual violence is a open secret and rampant. In a swift reaction to the report, the then Director of Defence Information, Major General John Enenche, denied the allegation and described it as orchestrated blackmail.

(Vanguard Newspaper, 2015). HRW (2016) reported that in late July, 2016, Human Right Watch documented a several sexual abuse cases, including rape and exploitation of 43 women and girls living in seven IDP'S camps in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital. HRW, further said four (4) of the victims interviewed confessed that they were drugged and raped, while 37 were coerced into sex through false marriage promises and financial assistance. Unfortunately, many of those coerced into sex said they were abandoned after impregnated them. She said, they and their children's have suffered discrimination, abuse and stigmatization from other camps residents. (Victims Account, 2016, in HRW, 2016). A situational assessment of IDP's in the North East was conducted by NOI polls, a Nigeria research organization in July, 2016, has reported that 66 percent of 400 IDP's spread in the North-East with particular reference to Maiduguri, Borno State IDP's Camps were known for rape, and sexual harassment of displaced women (HRW, 2016). Another report shows that the victims of sexual exploitation may less likely to seek health care, including psychosocial counselling due to the shame they feel. Fewer than five of the 43 women and girls interviewed said they had not received any formal counselling after they were raped or sexually exploited. A medical health worker in one of the IDP's Camp in Maiduguri said that the number of peoples requiring treatment for HIV/AIDS and other related STD's has risen sharply from about 200 cases when the Camp Clinic was established in 2014 to more than 500 HIV/AIDS and STD's cases in July, 2016. (HRW, 31, Oct, 2016).

On one hand, Mallam Baba Kura Mustapha, a 67 years old blind displaced person in Dalori I Camp who is a father to 3 widows, and 3 spinsters had in August, 2017 moved his family out of Dalori IDP's Camp in Maiduguri due to the allege activities of rapists. Mustapha, evaluated his belongings and six daughters from the camp to save them from rapist (NAN, August, 27, 2017, Cited in leadership, 2017). However, Francisca, (2016; 17) opined that food scarcity in the IDP's Camps motivates the young girls to engage in prostitution

in order to get pocket money to buy cloths and foods to improve their livelihoods. The study reveals that females at various internally displaced camps offering sex in exchange of foods and token cash. (Francisca, April, 2016). As indicated in table II lack of access to psychosocial support to remedy the IDP's war trauma is a serious issue of major concern for most victims of Boko-Haram attacks, including vulnerable children's women, and aged parent, and those who lost their love one or separated, victims of sexual assault among others thing are the category of vulnerable peoples requiring health care attention and psychosocial supports. Though, unfortunately no evidence of receiving psychosocial support from any organization as at time of compiling this study. In both Dalori I and Bakassi IDP's Camps 10% respondents from each camps strongly responded that most of the vulnerable group have manifested a sign of distress that need psychosocial support to gain mind stability and order. (Field Survey, 2017). Human Right Watch, (2016) says most of the victims of Boko Haram attacks and humiliation were not getting much demanded support for the horrific trauma they suffered at the hands of the Boko Harams. It is also reported that the victims of the conflict have suffered discrimination, stigmatization and abuse from other camps residents ([www.hrc.org/news/2016/nigeria/officialabusingIDP's](http://www.hrc.org/news/2016/nigeria/officialabusingIDP's)).

A victim account as reported by HRW (2016) that those sexually exploited were vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases (STD's and HIV/AIDS, but feel shame to go to the IDP's clinic in the camp and were likely to be suffering in silence without treatment (HRC, July, 2014). Therefore, it is obvious from the findings of this study that the victims of Boko Haram attacks and women reported to have sexually abused and impregnated by the official of the camps requires protection and supports (Field Survey, 2017). In addition, Francisca (2016) a Refugees International reporter, submitted that some IDP's women who chose to speak about their mental health, feel helpless, fear men, feel they have lost all self worth, and were hopeless when facing the uncertainty of their future. Francisca,

further argued that most of the INGO's, UN and UNICEF operating in Maiduguri, IDP's Camps who claims to have psychosocial support intervention staffs were not sufficient enough to cover all. (Francisca, April, 2016). An assessment of cholera and other related diseases in IDP's Camps Maiduguri. Table II opinion of the respondents showed a concern from the vast majority of the IDP's from Dalori I and Bakassi Camps that poor environmental sanitary condition and cholera were the current burning issues risking the lives of thousands of IDP's at various camps in Maiduguri. In a latest case of 3<sup>rd</sup>, September, 2017 reports, seven IDP's died in Muna garage IDP's camps, in Maiduguri, Borno State, while at least 200 IDP's suspected of cholera cases have been admitted at the Dala Cholera Treatment Centre (MSF, Sept, 2017, Cited in Sahara reporter, New York, Sept, 2017). Similarly, OCHA (2017) reported on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 that an outbreak of cholera at IDP's Camp in Maiduguri claimed no fewer than 23 peoples out of the 530 suspected cases recorded between January, 2016 - September, 2017. (UNOCHA, Sept, 2016).

Another cholera case were reported by MSF, (2015) that in September, 2015, 172 cholera cases was reported and 16 deaths have been officially recorded. Medicine Sans Frontires (MSF) claims the treatment of more than 4,000 patents after cholera broke out in September, 2014 in Borno State IDP's Camps. A study from IDMC, (2014: 12) reported that a outbreaks of diseases and malnutrition rates have increased in areas affected by displacement. The number of cholera cases among IDP's and hosts community has risen exponentially with 26,204 cases and 404 deaths reported between January and July, 2014 compared with 167 cases during the same time in 2013. (UNICEF, 25, July, 2014). These reports warrant to justify the opinions of the IDP's in this study that cholera and related diseases undermining their survival (Field Survey, 2016).

As indicated in table II, 6% of IDPs from Dalori I and 9% from Bakassi IDPs unanimously agreed that most of the current challenges they are facing raged from shortages of foods rape and sexual harassment, diseases and cholera, poverty, hunger, poor psychosocial supports, weak protection, idleness and joblessness, acute malnutrition, prostitution and lack of appreciable livelihoods intervention programmes amongst other could be attributed to non-performing amongst other could be attributed to non-performing syndrome and negligence of INGOs, NEMA, SEMA etc. (Field Survey, 2017). It is partially a responsibility of INGO operating in Borno State to provides adequate supports to IDP's in all capacity to restore hope in their journey and enhance their condition of living. (Field Survey, 2016). Ascertain the non-performing syndrome of the INGOs and U agencies, Haruna (2017) a premium times newspaper crew, reported that in January 2014, Governor Kashim Shettima of Borno State has advised all non-performing UN humanitarian agencies including UNICEF, and 126 other non-performing NGOS to leave Borno State for alleged failure to justify the funds they claims to be expending on person displaced by Boko Haram insurgency.

Shettima, accused NGOs officials of enriching themselves at the expense of the victims of Boko Harams in Borno State. He said out of the 126 officially registered NGO's only about eight (8) were actually providing adequate humanitarian services to the IDP's ([www.preiumtimes.com](http://www.preiumtimes.com) Jan, 11, 2017). In another development, IDMC, (2014): 18) says absence clearly defines roles and responsibilities guiding the humanitarian organizations in their lives. Saving operation has and will continue to hamper the coordination and development efforts to mitigate the effects of displacement could be what demoralize the performance of INGOS towards IDPs in Maiduguri, Borno State. In addition, Francisca, (2016; 14) observes that non-challant attitudes and parallel activities of some INGOS coupled with their impromptu approach to IDP's emergency issues most often undermining the performance of the NGO's and

thereby affecting the plight of the millions of IDP's in Borno State. Another factors responsible for poor performance of NGO's as submitted by Francisca, (2016) includes, poor coordination, cooperation and superiority struggles amongst the existing humanitarian organization stakeholders operating in Borno State as well as abysmal funding levels amongst other have led thousands of hundreds of internally displaced persons in Maiduguri, Borno State and elsewhere within the North-East region to fend for themselves with women and children the most affected ([www.refugees-internal.org,2016reports](http://www.refugees-internal.org,2016reports)).

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is obvious to conclude that Boko Haram indiscriminate attacks is responsible for incessant migration or movements of peoples from rural areas to Maiduguri, the Borno State capital in order to escape the insurgency and save their lives and survive. (Field Survey, 2017). Unfortunately, the findings of the study reveals that the rural migrants who came to Maiduguri in millions were received and host as internally displaced persons (IDP's) spread across and keep in various IDP's camps in Maiduguri has been confirmed to have encountering humanitarian challenges in the place considered as save heaven. (Field Survey, 2016). The study findings based on respondents (IDP's) opinion on various issues affecting their livelihoods and survival at Dalori I and Bakassi Camps exposes the severe predicaments and pathetic condition of the internally displaced persons and lack of zeal on the part of the humanitarian agencies to provides supports and enhance the lives of the vulnerable persons at various IDP's camps in Maiduguri, Borno State. A report of acute malnutrition, food shortages, hunger and poverty was confirmed reported at the internally displaced camps and continue to ravage the vulnerable displaced persons unabated. (Field Survey, 2017). Other areas the study raises concern is unprofessional and unethical attitudes of the security personnels who were the custodian of the camps and few deviant amongst the IDP's for capitalizing the women displaced joblessness and Boko



Haram attacks frustration and desperation for cash to submit themselves for sex or either rape them without their consent. (Field Survey, 2017). Other issues that receive attention in this findings is the poor environmental sanitary conditions and outbreak of cholera as reported by Sahara reporter, dated 3<sup>rd</sup>, September, 2017, cited in MSF (2017) that seven IDP's have died in Muna garage IDP's Camp, Maiduguri while at least 200 peoples (IDP's) suspected of cholera treatment centre. The study further concludes that the orphans, vulnerable children and women were at risk of protection, hence, most of them at glanced, needs psychosocial support interventions and policy that protect women from gender based violence and sexual harassment. It was also noted that lack of access to cooking fire woods or charcoal by the internally displaced persons at almost all camps, following the Arabic Teachers College IDP's camp protest against the government feeding system that led to scrapped the central meal feeding programme (Idowu, Punch, Aug; 2016).

As indicated in the respondents opinions, over population and congestion of IDPs and uncertainty of their return to the place of their origin is worrisome, hence the tents and shelters are inadequate and the conflicts continues unabated. Finally, the paper concludes that poor performance of the officially registered INGOs operating in Maiduguri, Borno State create a fertile ground for aggravating the current challenges facing IDP's at various camps in Maiduguri. A study by Francisca (2016) is obvious that non-challant attitudes, paralleled activities (repeatration of efforts), inprontu approach to IDPs cases poor cooperation, coordination and superiority tussles among humanitarian stakeholders in addition to abysmal funding among other could be considered as factors undermining the said performance of NGOs in discharging their lives saving responsibility (Field Survey, 2016; Francisca, 2016; 16 IDMC; 18; Haruna, 2017).



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made in order to re-establish a peaceful and egalitarian atmosphere in Borno State of Nigeria. These include;

- That Federal Government of Nigeria should as a matter of urgent important to provide the military with sufficient modern day fighting equipments or facilities, logistics and resources to clear the remnants of Boko Haram at the Sambisa forest. On the other hand, the Federal Government should adopt dual approaches to end the Boko Haram conflict and allow the internally displaced persons to return back to their place of origin. These approaches include; negotiation and dialogue and on one hand, military offensive efforts, but indigenous local warriors must be incorporated to form a joint task force.
- Both the INGOS, Federal Government Special Health Unit and Borno State Government should take the issue of environmental hygiene serious and continue efforts on prevention of disease like cholera. A creating of awareness on the danger of poor hygiene condition habits in order to avoid break out of another deadly diseases in the internally displaced camps.
- There is need to squarely punish those found guilty of raping or having sex with displaced women, no matter the status of the perpetrator would be in order to serve as a deterrent for other with same intention in the IDPs Camps.
- The SEMA, NEMA, WFP and other INGOS should as a matter of urgently resolve their disparity if interest and improve the quality of the foods supplied to IDPs in Maiduguri, Borno State. The researchers also suggest that the INGOS and other humanitarian bodies should keep to the food distribution schedules without delay. It is also sound to build a big central food cooking hall with sufficient cooking hall with sufficient cooking apparatus and fire woods or charcoal where each and every one of them use to cook his/her foods.

- The INGOS, State and Federal Government should endeavour to train the jobless IDP's on various skills acquisition programmes so as to minimize the joblessness amongst the IDPs Camps and get engage in business to earn pocket money to buy cloths and make their soup delicious. It is worthy to note that an idlemind is a devil workshop.
- The SEMA, NEMA, NGO's should ensure that no foods or any items of cash and kinds meant for internally displaced persons (IDP's) is missing or diverted. A standing order should be imposed on their staffs to avert diversion of food stuffs. The IDP's Camps management staffs should monthly organize sensitization awareness workshop for IDPs and inculcate disciplines amongst the IDPs to respect the humanitarian workers and stop spreading false information on sensitive issues, but suggests to reports cases affecting their personality, like rape related issues.
- The humanitarian aids organizations are advise to continue to provide the IDPs with shelters and tents until minimize the current congestion and overpopulation.
- That protection sector working team and psycho-social support officer IDP's Camps in Maiduguri in order to protect the right of vulnerable children's, orphans, and women, while thousands of victims of Boko Haram attacks in the camps needs psycho-social supports and counselling to reduce the degree of psychological conflict trauma developed ensue of the war experiences. It is therefore, of paramount importance to call on both INGOs and Federal Government of Nigerian to prioritize the psychosocial supports and protection sectors to enhance the IDPs mental perception to become normal member of a society.
- That effective coordination, cooperation, organization, and sharing of information or data on internally displaced persons amongst the INGOS and other NGOS operating in Maiduguri, Borno State as well as adequate funding could bind the humanitarian agencies and improve their performances. The

researchers, however, suggest a monthly press briefing including local translation version (Kanuri language and Hausas) to enlight the general public on the activities of the humanitarian aid organizations INGO'S, UNICEF, UN and other NGO with same objectives. It is the only way peoples understand and appreciates the activities of the INGOs in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

- The researchers suggested that the humanitarian aid agency (NGO's) operating in Borno State should seek the opinions of the beneficiary (IDP's)and identify their key needs before embark on any projects or programmes in order to avoid duplication of efforts and waste of resources.
- The researchers also suggested that the humanitarian aid agency (NGO's) operating in Borno State should continue to prioritize applicants who could speak Kanuri language and English fluently so as to help improve efficiency in the humanitarian aid activities without looking for outside interpreter.

## APPENDIX I

**Table 1: Factors Motivating IDP's to Migrate from place of their origin to Maiduguri**

Reasons for Migration	Dalori I IDP's Camp		Bakassi IDP's Camp	
	N	%	N	%
Boko Haram attacks	150	75	130	87
Poverty and hunger	050	30	20	10
Ethnic and tribal conflict	050	30	20	10
Political unrest	050	30	20	10
Religious crises	050	30	20	10
Disseases	050	30	20	10
Desert encroachment and drought	050	30	20	10
Crop failure and famine	050	30	20	10
Lack of basic social amenities	050	30	20	10
Search for better job	050	30	20	10
Search for life and standard of living	050	30	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2017

## APPENDIX II

**Table 2: Problems Encountering IDP's at various Camps in Maiduguri, Borno State.**

Problems encountering IDP's in various Camps	Dalori I BamaIDP's Camp		BakassiIDP's Camp							
	N	%	N	%						
A c u t e m a l n u t r i t i o n o f c h i l d r e n ' s	3	7	1	9	2	8	1	9		
P o v e r t y a n d h u n g e r	1	0	0	5	0	8	0	5		
F o o d s s h o r t a g e s	1	0	0	5	0	8	0	5		
R a p i n g a n d c h i l d a b u s e ( G V B )	1	9	1	0	1	5	1	0		
I d l e n e s s o r j o b l e s s n e s s	1	4	0	7	1	3	0	9		
D i s e a s e s / p r o s t i t u t i o n	1	8	0	9	1	7	1	1		
L a c k o f p o c k e t m o n e y ( c a s h )	1	3	0	8	1	4	0	9		
P o o r a c c e s s t o c o o k i n g f i r e w o o d o r c h a r c o a l	1	3	0	8	1	4	0	9		
D i v e r s i o n o f I D P s f o o d s b y c a m p o f f i c i a l	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	7		
P s y c h o l o g i c a l t r a u m a o r s i c k n e s s	1	5	0	8	1	0	0	7		
P o o r I N G O ' s a n d N G O ' s p e r f o r m a n c e c o n g e s t i o n s / c r o w d n e s s o f I D P ' s	1	1	0	6	9		0	6		
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2017

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