

## **Mainstreaming Protection in Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria**

Ifatimehin Olayemi Olufemi, Ph. D<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>Shaka Sule and <sup>3</sup>Samira Ibrahim

<sup>1</sup>Public Administration, University of Maiduguri

<sup>2</sup>Entrepreneurship Development Center, Ramat Polytechnic,

<sup>3</sup>Barbara Jordan-Mickey Leland, School of Public Affairs, Texas Southern University United State.

---

**Abstract:** Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from further attacks as well as their fundamental rights remains a priority to their management by both Governmental and Non-Governmental Organization. IDPs must not be exposed to inhuman living conditions. The extent to which protection has been mainstreamed by the collaborative efforts of government and NGOs among IDPs in camp in Maiduguri has not been documented. This study therefore assesses the effort of collaboration at protection mainstreaming among IDPs in Dalori Camp. The participant development theory was used in the study. The study adopted survey method and primary data were used. The questionnaire, Interview, and Focus Group Discussion were used to obtain primary data. The study population is 100695 consisting of government officials, NGOs, and IDPs. The sample size of the study was 747 respondents; 333 government officials and 398 IDPs, and 16 NGOs. Multi-staged sampling technique was used in selecting the sample. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis of the data obtained. ANOVA was used to test the hypothesis. The test of hypothesis found out that collaboration has significantly offered protection to IDP camp. The IDPs are involved in the process of decision making at the implementation stage through community committee. The IDP camp has not been attacked by the terrorist and terrorist do not live or circulate among the IDPs. Synergy among agencies has been effective in the protection of IDPs from sexual abuse and theft. The study concludes that collaboration among agencies has protected the rights of IDPs. However, the process of profiling and documentation is most often painstaking and hence recommended that valid and verifiable means of identification of the IDPs be provided.

**Keywords:** Collaboration, Protection Mainstreaming, Dalori, Camp, Terrorist

---

Date of Submission: 03-02-2020

Date of Acceptance: 18-02-2020

---

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

It is an established fact that Nigeria has one of the highest numbers of displaced persons in Africa in 2016 and accounts for about 15 million internally displaced by conflict and generalised violence (Bilak, Cardona-Fox, Ginnetti, Rushing, Scherer, Swain, Walicki, & Yonetani, 2016). This does not include internal displacement induced by development projects that are regulated by states. Between July and October 2012, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) (2013) estimates that a total of 7.7 million people was affected by inter-communal conflicts and flooding across the federation. Out of the affected population, 2.1 million people were internally displaced (IDPs) as a result of terrorist activities. Boko Haram terrorist group has been killing people and destroying homes, leading to the influx of millions of internally displaced persons who have turned Maiduguri into a safe haven. There are over 1.5 million IDPs that are displaced from about 18 local government areas of Borno state who were forced to leave the comfort of their homes to take refuge in the state capital as IDPs. NEMA (2013) reports that Boko Haram terrorists had forced residents of various communities in Borno state to take refuge in Maiduguri, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe and Abuja but as at July 2016, about 1.5 million IDPs are being camped in various public school premises, newly-completed but yet-to-be-commissioned housing estates, as well as among host communities in Maiduguri, Borno state.

IDPs largely remain within the boundaries of their nations. It is therefore the duties of their national and sub-national authorities to provide for their humanitarian needs. International law precludes IDPs from enjoying the same status as refugees. Global trends for the management of IDPs has called for restructuring in terms of collaboration with others to enhance cooperation between governmental agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with shared responsibilities and overlapping jurisdictions.

The Protection of IDPs including activities that are meant to ensure that their rights are protected must be clearly defined in all interventions. This includes safety from armed attack; sexual violence; the right to participate in making decisions that affect them; and the fundamental rights of the IDPs. The Federal Government of Nigeria and indeed Borno State Government a sub-national authority lack the capacity to offer

protection to all the displaced by ensuring that; IDPs do not suffer rape and thefts, female IDPs do not resort to prostitution to support themselves, food or nonfood items are not stolen from IDP recipients and armed groups do not live or circulate in IDP camps. NGOs are available in Maiduguri to assist the government in the protection of IDPs. It is against this background that this study examines the impact of inter-agency collaboration on the protection of IDPs in Maiduguri, Borno State.

### **Hypothesis One**

**HO<sub>1</sub>** Inter-agency collaboration effort has not significantly offered protection to IDPs in Borno State.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

IDPs are the most vulnerable population and mainstreaming their protection remains a priority. In other word, IDPs are at risk of human rights abuses; their protection is a top priority. Humanitarian interventions are mostly driven by the programs of donor agencies and not the felt needs of the IDPs thereby creation a situation whereby the basic needs of the IDPs are not met. The challenges of the displaced must be addressed. Internally displaced persons have unique assistance and protection needs. According to USAID (2003) IDPs are often among the most vulnerable populations in conflict settings, they have not received the attention from governmental and non-governmental organisations that their number and plight demand. Addressing the broader issue of protection will require a far more rigorous, and systematic approach to internal displacement by all concern. Protection mainstreaming is a very important yardstick requiring collaboration among agencies responsible for the management of IDPs. USAID (2003) pointed out that IDPs should be granted the full security and protection provided for under applicable norms of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and national law. In the situation of armed conflict, principles and rules of international humanitarian law will guide USAID assistance to IDPs.

In order to effectively handle the issue of protection, actors in human service system are encourages to wherever possible and appropriate, incorporate a protection mindset into the design and implementation of their assistance programs in order to help protect populations from violence, abuse, harassment, or exploitation (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), 1998). Accordingly, OFDA (1998) pointed out that humanitarian program should be designed, implemented and monitored to ensure that they do not harm or endanger beneficiary populations because of negative unintended consequences, nor should programs aggravate local tensions or inadvertently empower those who are responsible for conflict or abuse. Provided that this does not pose a risk to beneficiaries and implementing staff, partners should regularly share information on these and related matters. In Gwoza Local Government Area of Borno, a woman lost her child during the distribution of NFI by UNHCR (NOI Polls, 2016). This shows a lack of protection mainstreaming.

Another issue calling for the protection of IDPs is the lack of documentation. Official documentation is frequently lost or destroyed fleeing emergency situations, or during subsequent displacements. In Sri Lanka, it is estimated that more than 70 percent of survivors of the tsunami of December 2004 lost their documentation (UNHCR, 2005). According to Mooney and Jarrah, (2005) IDPs without documentation can be denied access to health care, education and other social services. For example, IDPs in Georgia have faced restrictions on their right to vote while according to UNHCR, (2005) IDP children in Nepal have been prevented from registering at school due to a lack of documentation. This highlights the fundamental importance of protection, as deficiencies can preclude the attainment of material needs as well as longer-term durable solutions to the plight of IDPs. International Organization for Migration (IOM) is often responsible for most camps for the proper documentation and updating of IDPs in most nations. In Nigeria, SEMA, NEMA, IOM and the Nigerian Red Cross are in the forefront of the registration of IDPs in camps in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria. The point of registration is a hallmark and standpoint of inter-agency collaboration in the protection of IDPs. However, it was observed that most IDPs are denied access to humanitarian services in Maiduguri as a result of lack of documentation or loss of ration cards. Rapid assessments are done by all the NGOs before intervention as a means of identifying and registering the IDPs which indicates a lack of synergy in information sharing among the agencies.

Another issue that calls for protection mainstreaming is armed attacked on IDPs which is a re-occurring phenomenon in most IDPs camp settings. According to Jamil (2014) in Khartoum, Sudan, camps are usually attacked by gun men. The IDPs are exposed to attacks by the rebel. In such camps the IDPs are not protected from attacks from gunmen, hence their rights not adequately protected. On the issue of protection from attacks in the camps in Maiduguri, an official document from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)(2013) showed that there has never been reported a case of gunmen or terrorist attacks on any of the IDP camp. This according to a statement by Sidi (2015) was a result of coordination between the security personnel, civilian JTF, and the IDPs. More recently, there has attempted by the terrorist to attack official and unofficial camps in Maiduguri. However, a camp in Yola was attacked by suicide bombers which killed so many IDPs. Effective agency collaboration between and among agencies as shown in Borno state enhances protection from armed attacks of IDPs camps or camp settings.

One factor that exposes women IDPs to sexual violence is the search for fuel as pointed out earlier. Sexual Based Violence is usually a characteristic of IDPs camps. According to Anuforo, Ojugbana and Alade (2015) IDPs in Makoli camp in Yola Adamawa state are abused where there are reports that they are rape cases in camps. Camp raping shows that female is not protected from abuses which were meted on them in the first instance. Cases of rapes and abuses on the female IDPs are rampant in the camps in Maiduguri, however, most are not reported because the girls are very shy. Collaboration between NEMA, SEMA, and NGOs such as UNICEF, WHO, and IOM are providing first aid for the traumatized to promote their sense of safety, to restore hope and begin the process of healing from such abuses anytime it is reported (UNICEF, 2015). Protection mainstreaming emphasizes the need to protect women from such harmful abuses and include providing aid when it occurs.

### **III. PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT THEORY**

One of the theories that can be used to explain the subject matter is Participatory development theory which has long been a widely applied theory in developmental issues. The theory is traced to the notion of development as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi in India even decades before independence in 1947, various institutions and agencies in the advanced capitalist countries tried to offer a recipe for development in the post-war period under various themes like community development program, rural development etc. for the Third World. Many Third World governments also sought to incorporate the framework of this development formula into their socio-economic programs and policies. The concept of participatory development got further momentum when the global financial institutions and agencies such as the World Bank promoted "basic needs approach in development. Even as such attempts were underway, many began to argue that participatory development could emerge as a "radical alternative" to the mainstream growth path. The ascendancy of the concept in recent years, however, must be situated in the paradigmatic shift in development strategy, which is integrally linked with the transition in the international political economy from Keynesianism to monetarism/neoliberalism (Aderonmu, 2013).

Participatory development model developed by Aderonmu (2013) can be explained from three perspectives. The first perspective views non-governmental organisation as the third of three-legged stool, complementing the state as pillars of any recognised and well-functioning society. NGOs from this perspective are the social space in which citizens organise themselves on a voluntary basis to promote shared values and objectives. Thus, NGOs is seen here as essential to proper functioning of a democratic society and the growth of social capital. A related view to this perspective is the one that sees NGOs as one of the five pillars of democracy, along with the executive, the legislature, the judiciary and the independent media. This view provides a good governance perspective on the role of NGOs.

The second perspective of development theory views non-governmental organisation as a constellation of organisation that is actively engaged in development programs and operations. From this perspective, non-governmental organisations because of their diversity, are rich in values and provide opportunities for donors, government, citizens and development practitioners, to identify partners with whom to engage in the pursuit of development objectives and public goods. The third approach focuses on non-governmental organisations from a human right perspective, seeing it as a mechanism for the social empowerment of particular classes of society, such as the poor and dispossessed, women and ethnic group, among others.

Although these three perspectives seem to differ, they are complementary and all emphasise the three general categories of normative roles played by both governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations. Meanwhile, the emergence of the concept of participatory development, that is, development that is conceived not only as society centered (Pieterse, 1997) but also a democratic and people-centered (Burkey,1993; Broham, 1969), has also led to the redefinition of the role of the governmental and non-governmental organizations in addressing national priority.

Applying the above theory to the study, especially the second perspective, the theory presumes that in the protection of the internally displaced persons, the role of non-governmental organisations is pivotal.

### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in eight official camps and three unofficial camps. The selected camps are NYSC camp, Bakassi camp, EYN camp, Teachers Village, Madinatu League, Federal Training Center (Dalori), 250 Housing Estate (Dalori) and 400 Housing Estate, Gubio Road, while the selected camp settings are Farm Center, Saint Hillary and Garba Buzu Quarters. The study utilized primary source of data. The primary source was obtained through structured questionnaire, interview and Focus Group Discussions. The population of the study comprises of agovernmental official, NGOs,and IDPs. The first category of the population consists of astaff of NEMA, Borno SEMA, thestaff of Ministries of health, and education, security personnel and civilian JTF totaling 1973. The second category of the population is 45 NGOs in Maiduguri. The last category of the population consists of 64065 adults registered IDPs living in official camp; and 34642 living in unofficial camp.

The total population of IDPs as at the time of data collection is 98,707(August 2017). The total population of the study is 100695 (SEMA, 2017). However, it is important to note that camp setting is dynamics.

The sample size for the study is of 333 officials of government agencies (obtained using Yamane Formula), 398 IDPs (obtained using Yamane Formula) and 16 NGOs (purposively obtained). The sample is 747. A multistage sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. Simple random sampling technique and proportionate sampling techniques were applied to select 333 government officials of camps (both official and unofficial). Purposive sampling technique was used to select All NGOs that have been in Maiduguri since 2014 whose core competencies are within the scope of this study. Convenient and proportionate sampling technique was used to select 398 IDPs based on the local government and camp location. Cells for the Focus Group Discussions were constituted as follows. A group of 7 members was constituted as a cell, however, where the group number is less than 7 it was considered as a group. The selection of the IDPs for each of the groups was done conveniently while taken note of their demographic characteristics. A total of 60 groups were selected for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Taro Yamane (1967) formula was used to collect the sample as presented below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where

n= sample size

N= finite Population

1= unity or constant

e= level of significance (5%)

**For Governmental officials:**

$$n = \frac{1973}{1 + 1973(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1973}{1 + 1973(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1973}{1 + 4.93}$$

$$n = \frac{1973}{5.93}$$

$$n = 333$$

**For IDPs:**

$$n = \frac{98707}{1 + 98707(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{98707}{1 + 98707(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{98707}{1 + 246.8}$$

$$n = \frac{98707}{247.8}$$

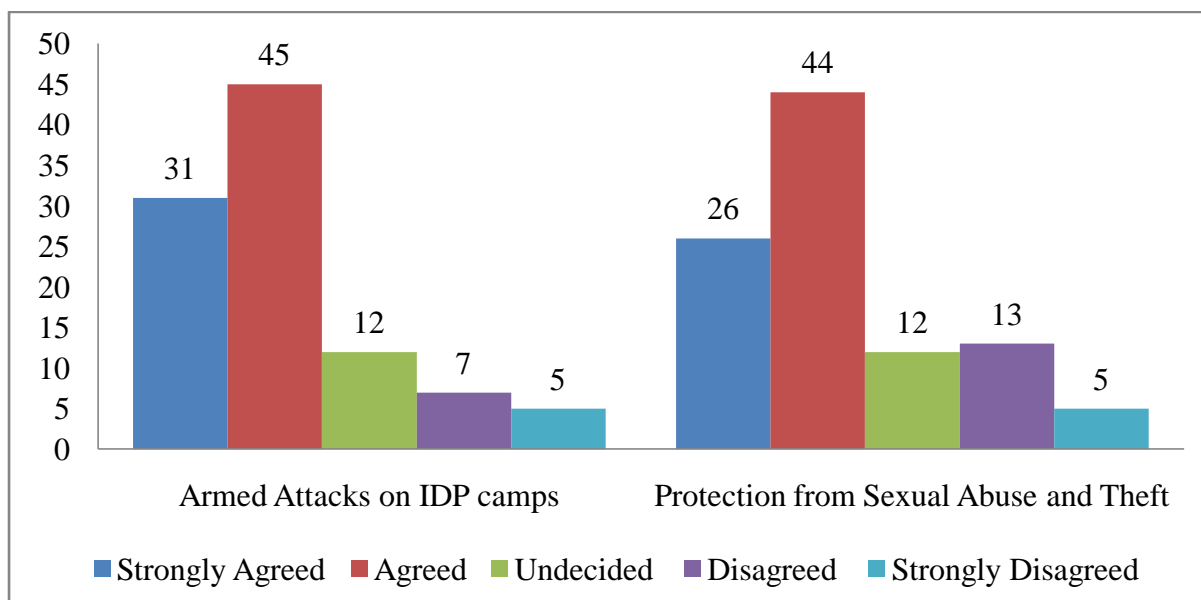
$$n = 398$$

Thus, a total of 747 respondents constituted the sample population comprising of camp officials, NGOs and IDPs.

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis of data obtained. The descriptive statistics consisted of percentage, frequency distribution, charts and tables, while the inferential statistics was Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) which was used to test the hypothesis.

## V. DATA PRESENTATION

The study sought to know from the respondents whether collaboration among the agencies is responsible for the protection of internally displaced persons in Maiduguri. This entails the involvement of IDPs in decision making, armed attacks on IDP camp and protection from sexual abuse and theft. The reason for this is to know if protection is mainstreamed in decision making as part of the requirement of principles for the management of IDPs and to know the relationship between inter-agency collaboration and the protection of IDPs from terrorist attack.



**Figure 5.1: Keys Issues in Protection Mainstreaming**

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Figure 5.1 also shows that 95(31%) and 138(45%) of the respondents strongly and agreed respectively that partnership among agencies and IDPs is responsible for the non-attacks of the IDPs residents in Dalori Camp in Maiduguri. The figure also shows that 22(7%) and 16(5%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that partnership among agencies and IDPs is responsible for the non-attacks of the IDPs residents in IDPs in Maiduguri. Analyses of the figure showed that majority of the respondents which cut across all the agencies are of the view that agency collaboration is strong and responsible for the protection of IDPs from insurgents’ attack. The implication of the finding is that synergy among agencies has improved the security strategies responsible for the non-attacks of the IDPs residents in IDPs in Maiduguri. In each of the camp, there is a police station and presence of military personnel as well the civilian JTF who are working in collaboration with the IDPs to ensure protection of lives in and around the camp. Plate 5.3 shows the police station and a vehicle belonging to CJTF in Dalori Camp II.

**Interview 5.1: The effect on Mitigating Attacks of IDPs**

The interview indicated that all the agencies governmental and NGOs have been responsive in the protection of IDPs from armed attacks in the camps. The interviewees pointed out that screening and registration are done for IDPs by both the government, NGOs and the IDPs. Capturing the words of one of those interviewed, “the reason why most of the camps are not attacked was as a result of synergy among all the agencies, especially the support of the camp management committee comprising of the IDPs who helped in identifying the people in the camps. Another pointed out “there is a regular protection mainstreaming meeting to ensure the safety of not just the IDPs but the humanitarian workers”. Another insisted that “it is the collaboration among the various agencies that have helped in the protection of the IDPs. That is not to say this does not go without some challenges. However, regular meetings are held to surmount this challenge”. All the NGOs are unanimous in the fact that protection mainstreaming is at the heart of the work of all the agencies responsible for the management of the IDPs. The inference from the interview showed that inter-agency collaboration has been proactive in protection mainstreaming armed attacks on IDPs. The implication of the finding is that there are less or no armed attacks on the IDPs in Maiduguri.

**FGD 5.1: Protection of IDPs from Armed Attacks in Borno state**

The researcher sought to know from the IDPs whether the camp was at any time attacked by terrorist. This is with the view to knowing how protected the IDPs are.

Findings from the discussions reveal that 398 (100%) of the IDPs posits that the camps were not attacked by the terrorist groups. Dalori Camp II has, however, witnessed a rocket launched into the camp in the month of April 2017. Though there was no direct casualty from the bomb a lot were scared and sustain injuries from running here and there. Bakassi Camp has also experienced an attempted infiltration of the camp by the terrorist groups twice from the back of the fence. However, they were cited on time and killed. Farm center also has recorded quite a number of attacks but not directed at the IDPs shelter. One of the discussants coded as FCR2 was quoted as saying “Mun go de Allah, tun da muka zo waje nan, wannanfirgiba ta farabasuta’bazuwa

ta wanjen mu ba. Sai da mujibomabomai". Meaning since their arrival in the camps God has protected from attacks, they only hear the sound of bombs. The inference from the discussion revealed that the camps of the IDPs have not been attacked by the terrorist. The implication of the finding is that the lives of the IDPs are well protected.

The IDPs were asked by the researcher to spell out the reasons the felt their camps were not attacked by the terrorist. From the discussions, the following reasons were given;

- i. Allah's Protection: The IDPs constituting 198 (42%) attributed to Allah as the protector and the reasons they were not attacked. One of the discussants coded GBG1 was quoted as saying "Allah subhanata'ala shi kekiyayebawansa, kumashikekiya mu". Meaning only God protects his servant. Another discussant from EYN/CAN center coded as EYB4 was quoted as saying "mu krita, ku ma Ubangi Allah shikekiyaye mu da gahannun Boko Haram. Meaning that in Christianity it is believed that protection only comes from God.
- ii. Self-Effort: Most of the IDPs 56 (14%) believe that it is their personal effort at identifying persons considered as Boko Haram from the initial stage and not given a hiding place that makes the camp safe for habitation.
- iii. Security Personnel: Some of the IDPs 128 (32%) applauded the effort of the security personnel in the protection of Maiduguri. The posit that the collaboration security agencies and CJTF have been responsible for the security of lives and properties in the camps.
- iv. The terrorist did not target the camp, this is represented 21(5%) who believed that the terrorist has the capacity to attack but chose not to. One of the discussants in teacher villages pointed out the camp is so vulnerable, and it is just that the terrorist did not target them else nothing stops them. He said "a yan da mukenan, da zakushigo nan wajen a kwai wanna da binchikone?" jiya din na a kwai wanibarawa da yay isata a cikin gari ku ma ya shi mana ta Katanga wanda so kenoma ta ba ye nasukaganshi". Meaning that security in the camp is porous, people come and out without proper checking, just yesterday a thief climb through the fence into the camp and he is not an IDP. A few of the discussant belong to this school of thought.

The inference from the discussion pointed out that collaboration has enhanced the protection of IDPs in camps in Maiduguri.

#### **FGD 5.2: Armed Groups Leaving in Camp**

The researcher sought to know from the discussant whether armed groups live or circulate in IDPs in Maiduguri. This is with the view to knowing potential hideout for the terrorist.

Findings from the discussion show that the IDPs were unanimous with 398(100%) in saying No, that Armed groups do not live or circulate in all the IDPs in Maiduguri. A woman in Garba Buzu quarters recalled how they handed over those who were involved in perpetrating the menace to security force for execution not minding family ties. The finding of the study, therefore, revealed that armed men or Boko Haram members do not live or circulate among the IDPs which is largely attributed to collaboration at the point of profiling and documentation. The implication of the finding is that camp is not a hideout for the terrorist or members of Boko Haram.

Furthermore, figure 5.1 shows the response rate of 18(26%) and 137(44%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that inter-agency collaboration has protected women and led to a reduction in sexual abuse and all the IDPs from the theft of their properties such as food items. The figure also shows that 39(13%) and 14(5%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that inter-agency collaboration has protected the IDPs from sexual abuse and theft. The analysis of the findings showed that inter-agency collaboration has been effective in the protection of IDPs from sexual abuse and theft as indicated by the majority of the respondents cutting across the various agencies of the government. The implication of this finding is that there is a high level of protection streaming among the agencies which has resulted in the high response rate.

#### **Interview 5.2: Collaboration and Rape/Theft among the IDPs**

The interview showed that all the NGOs are unanimous that there are agency responses to cases of rapes in among the NGOs. According to them, cases of responses are of special interest to the government agencies as well as NGOs especially MSF, IOM, and UNICEF. According to one of those interviewed, the staff of the ministry of women affairs usually assist in identifying rape cases which is, however, minimal as a result of protection mainstreaming especially with the use of toilets facilities which makes the women vulnerable as well as the allocation of tents. However, when such cases are identified, the ministry of health, UNICEF and MSF provide the necessary health treatment while IOM provides psycho-social support. A greater care is taken on how information is shared among these agencies due to the cultural sensitivity of rapes in the state. On the issue of theft in the camp, a lot of measures have been put in place to ensure that properties of IDPs are secured. The IDPs are encouraged and provided with facilities to mark their properties. The police presence in the camp is to deter IDPs from stealing from each other. There is the usual report of theft of food items when such is

reported, however; nothing is done for them when the thief is not identified. The camp management committees have equally been proactive in ensuring the safety of the properties of IDPs. Some of NGOs especially NRC provided legal services for the IDPs. The finding indicated that there is inter-agency collaboration responding to IDPs who suffer from rape and thefts in the camps. The implication of the finding is that rape has become rare among the IDPs and the agencies are responsive when it occurs.

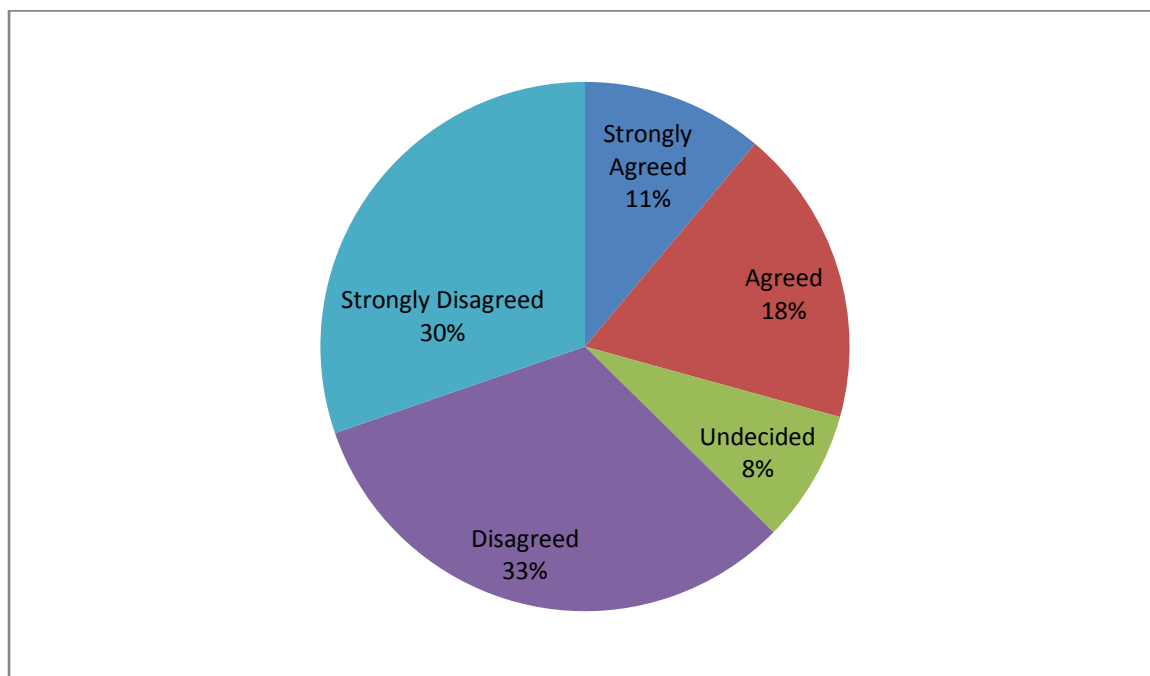
### **FGD 5.3: Harassment of IDPs**

One of the requirements for entrance or habitation in IDP camp is registration as spelled in the principles. The principle equally points out that the IDPs should not suffer harassment in the process. The study, therefore, enquires to know from the discussant whether IDPs suffer harassment such as rape and sexual abuse

Findings of the study show that 291(73%) of the IDPs point out that they have not experienced any form of harassment from their managers. However, IDPs in Gubio Road camp complain of abuses and harassment by governmental officials. Most a time they suffer harassment from the security personnel who intimidate the female IDPs with money knowing that they needed it. A comparison of the official camp and unofficial camp showed a big disparity. IDPs in EYN and Madinatu League which are unofficial camps complaint that because of free movement in and out of the camp, most women go out for sexual scouts in search of money. In the official camps, as observed, entrance into to camp is sometimes tasking, hence providing checks on the activities of agencies not to harass the ladies sexually. The finding of the discussion indicated that sexual harassment of IDPs is minimal due to checks put in place by both the government and NGOs. Plate 5.2 shows women IDPs during a discussion in Dalori camp I where the stressed that sexual abuses on women have drastically reduced however, sex for money and influence is not uncommon among the agencies and the IDPs.

#### **i. Protection Mainstreaming in the Registration and Documentation of IDPs**

One of the high points of collaboration, as identified by the principles for the management of IDPs, is the registration and assessment of IDPs by the various agencies charged with the responsibility to managing the IDPs. This study, therefore, enquired to know from the respondents whether there is collaboration in the registration and documentation of IDPs and its effectiveness in the detection and screening of Boko Haram members.



**Fig. 5.2: Protection Mainstreaming in the Registration and Documentation**

**Source: Field Survey, 2017**

Figure 5.2 shows the relationship between collaboration at registration and documentation of IDPs and terrorist attacks on the IDPs camps. The figure shows that 35(11%) and 56(18%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that collaboration in registration and documentation of IDPs has curb terrorist attacks and activities in the camp. The figure also shows that 99 (33%) and 92(30%) disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that collaboration in registration and documentation of IDPs has curb terrorist attacks and

activities in the camp. Analyses of the figure showed that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that collaboration has not been effective in curbing terrorist activities in the camps. The implication of the finding most certainly is that it is not the effort at registration and assessment by the agencies that are responsible for non-attack or absence of terrorist activities in the camp.

**Interview 5.3: Profiling and Documentation of IDPs**

The findings of the interview show that the effect of profiling and documentation exercises done for the IDPs by both the government agencies and NGOs is very effective in curtailing access to the armed group to live or circulate among the IDPs. However, such scrutiny is not always easy especially with the IDPs as some of them might feel embarrassed. Majority of those interviewed indicated that registration and scrutiny by the agencies have stopped the armed attack on the IDPs. The implication of the finding is that armed groups do not live or circulate among the IDPs which explains the reasons why such places have not been attacked.

**Hypothesis One**

**HO<sub>1</sub>** Inter-agency collaboration effort has not significantly offered protection to IDPs in Borno State.

**Table 5.1: Collaboration and Protection of IDPs in Borno state (Contingency table I)**

Responses	Government Agencies	NGOs	IDPs	Total
<b>Strongly agreed</b>	119	8	106	233
<b>Agreed</b>	133	8	104	245
<b>Undecided</b>	24	0	17	41
<b>Disagreed</b>	22	0	85	107
<b>Strongly disagreed</b>	10	0	86	96
<b>Total</b>	308	16	398	722

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 5.1 is the contingency table which brings together responses of the officials of government, NGOs, and IDPs.

**Table 5.2: ANOVA Summary on Collaboration and Protection of IDPs**

Source of Variation	Sums of Square	DF	Means of squares	F	P
<b>B/W<sub>SS</sub></b>	191.110	2	8.687	4.881	> 0.05
<b>W<sub>SS</sub></b>	1244.065	12	1.780		
<b>T<sub>SS</sub></b>	1435.175	14			

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Decision: the calculated value is 4.881 while the critical (table) value is 3.88. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected because the calculated value is more than the table value. The study concludes that inter-agency collaboration effort has significantly offered protection to IDPs in Borno State. The implication of the finding is that there is a significant relationship among the respondents that collaboration results in the protection of IDPs in camps in Maiduguri, Borno state.

**VI. DISCUSSIONS OF MAJOR FINDING**

The finding of the study from the hypothesis tested revealed that inter-agency collaboration effort has significantly offered protection to IDPs in Borno State. The finding indicates that there is a significant relationship among the respondents that collaboration results in the protection of IDPs in camps in Maiduguri, Borno state. This is expressed in table 5.1, the response of government agencies, where the respondent with 284 (93%) pointed out that Inter-agency collaboration effort has offered protection to IDPs in Borno State. This is further supported by the response of the NGOs with 16(100%) which indicated that synergy among agencies has offered protection to the IDPs in Maiduguri. This is further corroborated by the response of the IDPs with 210(53%) that collaboration among agencies is what prompts the protection of the IDPs.

The IDPs have the right to be protected from armed attack during displacement. Specifically, principle 10(2) of the UN Guiding Principle (1998), article 5(10) of the Kampala convention (2009) and rights to protection and assistance during and after displacement (a) of Nigeria’s National Policy on IDPs (2012) placed emphasis on the need to ensure that IDPs are protected from armed attack during displacement. Analyses of the response of government agencies showed in figure 5.1 with 233(76%) that agency collaboration has been strong and responsible for the protection of IDPs from a terrorist attack in camps in Maiduguri. However, a significant percentage of the respondents were undecided (12%) which indicates the possibility that other reasons other than inter-agency collaboration may be responsible for the protection of IDPs from terrorist attacks. The response of the NGOs in Interview 5.1 showed that inter-agency collaboration has been proactive in protection



mainstreaming armed attacks on IDPs. Furthermore, the response of IDPs in the discussion in FGD 5.1 with 398 (100%) pointed out that collaboration has enhanced the protection of IDPs in camps in Maiduguri. The result of the study showed corroboration among the respondents as to the protection of IDPs from attack. According to Jamil (2014) whose finding contradicts this study points out that armed attack is a recurring decimal in camps and not only does the IDPs suffers but also the humanitarian workers. However, the finding of Sidi (2015) corroborates the outcome of this study, that as a result of inter-agency collaboration IDPs have been secured from attack attacks and their vulnerability have been reduced. In the camps, in Maiduguri, Boko Haram members do not live nor circulates in the camps and the attacks that have been recorded was a hit and run.

Similarly, article 13 of the Kampala convention (2009) pointed out the need for the registration of IDPs in the camps among others is to ensure that armed groups do not live or circulate in the camps. The response of the government in this study in figure 5.2 found out that majority of the respondents 191(62%) opined that collaboration at registration is not effective in curbing terrorist activities in the camps, but other reasons explain this since the camp is not a safe haven for the terrorists. However, the response of NGOs in interviewed 5.3 indicated that registration and scrutiny by the agencies have stopped armed groups living on the IDPs, while the response of IDPs as shown in FGD 5.3 revealed that armed do not live or circulate among the IDPs which is largely attributed to collaboration at registration point between and among all concern. FGD 1 showed that 198 (50%) of the IDPs indicated that Allah's protection is responsible for the none attack while 128 (32%) indicated synergy among security personnel as the reason. The response of the NGOs and IDPs contradicts that of the government, hence it can be said that the registration and scrutiny of IDPs explain the non-attack of IDPs. However, there have been attacks in Bakassi camp, farm centers and Dalori camps I and II. The attacks were not as result of poor scrutiny but attacks from the outside and through the fence. The finding of the study corroborates with the requirement of Kampala convention (2009). In the camps, in Maiduguri, Boko Haram members do not live nor circulates in the camps and the attacks that have been recorded was a hit and run.

Women in IDP camps are not to be subjected to any form of indignity; including beating, forced labor, sexual abuse, or forceful stripping either for medical examination or other reasons whatsoever without her consent. This is the submission of Section 19(2) of the UN Guiding principles (1998) and Section on Rights of Internally Displaced Women (c) of the National policy of IDPs (2012). The findings of figure 5.1 which is the response of government officials indicated that inter-agency collaboration has been effective in the protection of IDPs from sexual abuse and theft as indicated by 218(70%) response. Similarly, the finding in interview 5.2 indicated that there is inter-agency collaboration responding to IDPs who suffer from rape and thefts in the camps as well the protection of Women from rape and theft. Furthermore, the finding of the discussion in FGD 4 indicated that 291 (73%) pointed out that harassment of IDPs is minimal due to checks put in place by both the government and NGOs. There is congruency in the response of all sample that women are been protected from sexual abuses and the properties of IDPs are protected as a result of collaboration among agencies and the IDPs. This study contradicts the finding of Anuforo, Ojugbana and Alade (2015) and Kasirye, Clancy, and Matinga, (2009) that despite the presence of government and NGOs, women are still sexually abused and these agencies also are found to be part of those abusing women.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the summary of the findings, the study concludes that collaboration among agencies has protected the rights of IDPs. However, the process of profiling and documentation is most often painstaking and could lead to aviolation of the rights of the IDPs, though it's a necessary step to ensure their protection against attack from the terrorist.

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations were made;

During the process of the entrance to the official camps, the process of documentation is painstaking. It is therefore recommended that these processes must be mainstreamed so as to simplify their process gaining access or admission into the camps as protection of the IDPs is very important. The agencies should as well provide a valid and verifiable means of identification of the IDPs as well as provide shade in the gates so that the IDPs will not be exposed to harsh environmental conditions.

## **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Aderonmu, J.A. (2013). Civil society and 2011 Elections in Nigeria. In V. Egwemi (ed.). Issues in the 2011 General Elections in Nigeria. Ibadan: Sam Adex Printers
- [2]. Anuforo, E., Ojugbana V. & Alade B. (2015, June 19<sup>th</sup>). Safeguarding dignity, health of pregnant teenagers in IDP camps, Daily Newsletter
- [3]. Bilak, A., Cardona-Fox, G. Ginnetti, J. Rushing, E.J. Scherer, I. Swain, M. Walicki, N. & Yonetani, M. (2016). Global Report on Internal Displacement. Published by Internal Displaced Monitoring Center and Norwegian Refugee Council.

- [4]. Broham, J. (1969). *Popular Development: Rethinking the theory and practice of development*. New York: Routledge.
- [5]. Burkey, S. (1993). *People first: A guide to self-reliant, participatory rural development*. London: Zed Books.
- [6]. Jamil, K. (2014, January 11). South Darfur: 5 killed, 7 injured in attack on IDPs camp. Khartoum paper
- [7]. Mooney E. & Jarrah, B. (2005). Safeguarding IDP Voting Rights, *Forced Migration Review* 23 (May 2005).
- [8]. National Emergency Management Agency (2013). Annual report. Abuja: Yaliman press Ltd
- [9]. National Emergency Management Agency (2013). Annual report. Abuja: Yaliman press Ltd
- [10]. NOI Polls (2016). Most IDPs suffers from lack food, potable water. Monthly report
- [11]. Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (1998) Sudan –Complex Emergency: Situation Report, November 6, 1998, page 1.
- [12]. OHCHR, (2005). Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons: Mission to Nepal, April 2005. (OHCHR: Geneva).
- [13]. Pieterse, E. (1997). South African NGOs and the Trials of Transition, *Journal of Development in Practice*, Vol. 7 (2), 157-66.
- [14]. Sidi, M.M. (2015). National Emergency Management Agency. Annual report. Abuja: Yaliman press Ltd
- [15]. UNICEF (2015). Nigeria response for internally displaced children and women in North-East Nigeria.
- [16]. USAID (2003). Assistance to Internally Displaced Person policy implementation guideline.

Ifatimehin Olayemi Olufemi, Ph. D, et al. "Mainstreaming Protection in Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 25(2), 2020, pp. 34-43.