

Management Of Internally Displaced Persons' Camp: The Roles Of National And State Emergency Management Agencies In Adamawa State

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to assess the management of internally displaced persons' camp: the roles of national and state emergency management agencies in Adamawa State. Three research questions guided the study which adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study consists of 2500 respondents. The study adopted stratified random sampling techniques to select the respondents for the study. However, the sample size for the study was 250 which was 10% of the total population. The structured questionnaire was developed by the researcher titled "Questionnaire on the Roles of Emergency Management Agency in the Management of IDPs Camps (QREMAM-IDP)". The instrument was validated by three experts and a reliability of 0.81 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha method. Mean was used to answer the three research questions respectively. Findings of the study revealed that the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state including others: inadequate funding, corruption, lack of communication, inadequate facilities for housing the victim, it was also revealed that NEMA and SEMA face some challenges in which they try to surmount effectively. It was recommended among others that Government at both national and state levels should provide NEMA and SEMA with the necessary funds in order to provide the IDPs with the necessary needs and NEMA and SEMA should partner with both public and private organizations to support and functions effectively.

Keywords

Internally displaced persons, camp, emergency management

Introduction

The intensity and phenomenon of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world arising from factors

which include ethno-religious violent conflicts, natural disasters, terrorism and insurgency has become a global problem. It has emerged as one of the greatest human tragedies of the 21st century (Eweka & Olusegun, 2016). The issue of internally displaced persons (IDPs) emerged into the international agenda in the early 1990's at the end of the cold war. In 1992, United Nations Secretary General defined internally displaced persons as: "Persons or groups who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers, as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made disaster, and who are within the territory of their own country" (Christ, 2020).

The increase of instances of forced displacement is a global trend (Fatima 2017). According to 2020 estimate of the Geneva based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there are approximately 37.3 million displaced persons (excluding development-induced displacement) across the world, half of which are found in Africa. This suggests that about 15 million people are internally displaced in Africa, and, 9 of the 24 countries with the highest rate of displacement are African (Lenshie & Yenda, 2016). In other words, Africa is the continent with the largest number of IDPs in the world.

In Nigeria, most of the incidences of internal displacement occur because of violent conflicts with ethnic, religious and/or political undertones. Thousands are annually internally displaced as a result of natural disasters including flooding in the North and West, erosion in the East, oil spillage and development projects in the Niger Delta (South-South). Some incidences also occur because of clashes between Fulani herdsmen and farmers and between government forces and armed groups (UNICEF, 2014; ICRC, 2019).

Although forced migration and internal displacement in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon; the escalation of violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency led to an increase in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), especially in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, 2017). According Uadiale (2019) the highest recorded number of IDPs in the last decade has been 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. Other causes of displacement include natural disasters and environmental degradation, intercommunal/inter-ethnic clashes, disputes over land, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers, communal and ethnoreligious clashes, as well as electoral violence. Christ (2020) posited that communal clashes, flood, insurgency are the major causes of IDPs in North East Nigeria. In 2012 about 33 states were affected with unprecedented floods and over 7 million people were affected and over 2 Million people were displaced.

This led to the development of the national contingency plan and adaption of sectorial response in disasters, establishment of NEMA Situation room: The Disaster Situation working group was established at the peak of the flood disaster that ravaged about 33 states across the country in 2012, this action is informed by the need for urgent information and immediate intervention by NEMA management. However, the group was initially limited to gather data on flood disaster only but now works extensively to cover other areas of disaster. According to Nwabughio (2018), in 2014 the North Eastern States and some states in Nigeria witnessed unprecedented insurgency and conflict from 2009 to date, leading up to the declaration of state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in 2013. The escalation of violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency led to an increase in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), especially in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba States (Akinboye & Oloruntoba, 2019).

International Organization for Migration [IOM] (2016) posited that as a result of the non-international armed conflict between the Nigerian Government and the armed opposition (*Jama'atu Ahlu s-Sunnati lil-Da'wa wal-Jihad / Islamic State West Africa Province group*), more than 1.76 million people are internally displaced in the North Eastern region of Nigeria. The total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North East and North Central Nigeria is estimated at over 2 million people, making Nigeria host to the six largest IDP populations in the world.

Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States currently have the largest number of IDPs, with approximately 1.68 million persons who have been displaced as a result of the conflict. Given the large scale of the displacement, and the ongoing instability in many Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the North East of Nigeria, the Federal and State Governments have been facing, and continue to face, a critical humanitarian situation that is not expected to end anytime soon due to poor camp management (Abdulazeez, 2016).

The overall aims of camp management are to raise the standard of living in the camp, to ensure that assistance and protection programmes are in line with internationally agreed laws and standards and therefore enable the camp population to enjoy access to their basic human rights (Alobo & Obaji, 2016). Camp managers must provide effective coordination at camp level between the humanitarian assistance and protection programmes being delivered and the displaced population or beneficiaries. A Camp Management Agency works with a wide range of camp stakeholders to ensure that the camp population has equitable access to the assistance and services that they need and have a right to. It does so through the management of information about the camp and the population; through developing coordination forums and advocating for adequate provision; through developing partnerships with all those involved and by effectively mobilising camp residents to participate in leadership structures, decision-making and the daily life of the camp (Abdulazeez, 2016).

Camps exist to ensure that the basic human right to life with dignity is upheld for displaced communities. Camp management best practice is based on an understanding that all activities in a camp should be undertaken with the core aims of ensuring the protection of the camp population from abusive or degrading treatment and upholding their rights, including to food, shelter, health care and family unity (Jabeen & Awan, 2017).

For a Camp Management Agency every intervention in the daily life of a camp, or camp-like setting – whether, for example, repair of shelter roofs, setting up of a pre-school or distribution of commodities – must be done in such a way that camp residents' vulnerability to violation, deprivation and dependency is reduced and opportunities to enjoy their rights and participate meaningfully and equitably are maximised. Likewise, it is the duty of the Camp Management Agency to ensure that while displaced persons – refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) – are staying in a camp they receive legal recognition and protection, through registration, issuance of birth and death certificates and assurance they will not be forced to return home against their wishes before it is safe to do so (Amadioha & Akor, 2018). Internally Displaced Persons, upon safe arrival at their new but temporary location, have basic needs such as reasonable shelter, food, potable water, healthcare, education, security, clothing, information, etc. which must be met in order to stay alive and inhibit social-cultural and security consequences both on themselves and host communities alike. Ocholi (2016) added that these include issues of physical security, threats of forcible return to region of origin where conditions are not ripe for return, the right to freedom of movement, IDP status determination,

and absence of strong, domestic institutional mechanisms for implementing the (inter)national protection regime. As the displaced persons have lost their source of livelihood, resources and savings to disaster, and suffer great hardship (Amadioha & Akor, 2018), the government is responsible for providing them with these basic needs during their stay in camp and adopting/implementing policies and techniques on how to manage them except in situations where the State has violated human rights treaties in its treatment of IDPs (Gberebie, 2013; Dodo & Mabvurira, 2014). In so doing, challenges are encountered and lessons learnt. No doubt, lessons learnt in one State could serve as eye-openers for another if well harnessed. To this end, embarking on transnational comparative surveys of management approach of IDPs appears imperative for developing better measures for ameliorating the condition of IDPs in African countries – and beyond.

The primary responsibility for managing internally displaced persons, and all persons within their own country, rests with the national authorities of the country. National responsibility is a core concept of any response to internal displacement. It is a fundamental operating principle of the international community and is routinely emphasized by governments themselves, as a function of their sovereignty. Yet, it is sometimes the very governments responsible for protecting and assisting their internally displaced populations that are unable or even unwilling to do so, and might even be directly involved in forcibly uprooting civilians (Alobo & Obaji, 2016). Abdulazeez (2016) stated that the State is responsible for the management of camps and temporary settlements within their borders. This responsibility is in line with the obligation and responsibilities of a State to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced nationals and refugees within its sovereign boundaries.

The Nigerian Government has the primary duty and responsibility to assist and protect IDPs in its territory, with support from humanitarian organisations where needed. It is also obliged to incorporate the Convention into the domestic legal framework and promote conditions for voluntary, dignified and safe durable solutions to displacement (Ogundamisi, 2015).

In line with its obligations, Federal of Nigeria and State Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies such as NEMA/SEMA have been responding to the needs of IDPs through various protection and assistance interventions, with the support of international and local humanitarian actors, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). However, given the scale and complexity of the displacement, the ICRC has observed throughout 2015 and 2016 that the humanitarian response is far from meeting the assistance and protection needs of IDPs Ocholi (2016). According Akinboye and Oloruntoba (2019) the roles and responsibilities of a Camp Management Agency are diverse, extensive and often challenging, even where humanitarian assistance programmes are functioning well. A Camp Management Agency's role in relation to monitoring service-providing agencies must be clearly outlined in MoUs (Memorandums of Understanding) and supported by Sector/Cluster Lead Agencies to ensure it has legitimacy and is respected.

Statement of the Problem

During violent conflicts or natural disasters, which force people to leave, most houses and properties are destroyed, looted or burnt down. Thus creating massive displacement of people. Most IDPs in Nigeria flee to neighboring communities that are safe, usually taking refuge in temporary shelters such as schools, police stations, military barracks, public buildings and places of worship among others; having been deprived of their homes and sometimes their lands and livelihoods. This results in their lacking access to necessities of life such as food, water and shelter (Fatima 2017).

While some efforts are made by humanitarian and faith-based organizations and government agencies to address some of the basic needs of IDPs, their vulnerability tend to be increased by barriers to accessing healthcare services, education, employment, economic activities and information for participation in decision making affecting their lives. With some IDPs camped in school buildings, education is usually disrupted for both local host communities and displaced children. Furthermore IDPs in Nigeria face insecurity and all forms of exploitation and abuse, including rape, camping in congested shelters, isolated, insecure or inhospitable areas. IDPs are also largely separated from their families especially, unaccompanied children and teenagers, the elderly and sick, persons with disabilities and pregnant women, whose special needs and privacy are not attended to, due to fragmented and uncoordinated humanitarian response to the needs of IDPs. In light of the critical humanitarian situation in the IDPs camps in Adamawa state, this study seeks to assess the roles of NEMA\SEMA in the management of IDPs camps in Malkohi and Damare, Adamawa state.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to assess the management of internally displaced persons' camp: the roles of national and state emergency management agencies in Adamawa State. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Determine the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state.
2. To find out the strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state.
3. To find out how effective are the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State.

Research Questions

The following questions were generated to guide the study:

1. What are the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state?
2. What are the strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state?
3. How effective are the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State?

Methodology

The study which was conducted in Adamawa State, Nigeria, adopted a descriptive survey research design. Gall, Gall and Borg (2007) described descriptive survey as a method of investigation using questionnaire or interview to collect data from a sample that has been selected to represent a population to which the findings of the data analysis can be generalized. This research design was considered appropriate for this study as it allows the respondents to tick options that represent their opinions on the roles of NEMA\SEMA in the management of IDPs camps in Malkohi and Damare, Adamawa state. Adamawa State is located at the north -eastern part of Nigeria and lies within latitude 9.333⁰ of North and Longitude of 12.500⁰ East of the equator. The State shares boundaries with Borno and Gombe states in the North West and Taraba state in the south. In the east is Cameroon Republic. The population of the study was 2,500

respondents consisting of 32 camp administrators, 52 Non-Governmental Organization and 2416 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Malkohi and Damare, of Adamawa State. The study adopted simple random sampling to select the respondent for the study. The sample size was 250 which was 10% of the population. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), a study may utilize some percentage of not less than 10% of the entire population as sample size for the study. For this reason, the study utilizes 10% of the population as the sample for the study. The instruments for data collection were two research instruments that is a questionnaire and a Key Informants Interview (KII). The structured questionnaire was developed by the researcher titled “Questionnaire on the Roles of Emergency Management Agency in the Management of IDPs Camps (QREMAM-IDP)”. The responses on the questionnaire were structured on a 5-point likert and rating scales of Strongly Agreed (SA) = 5; Agreed (A) = 4; Undecided (U) = 3; Disagreed (D) = 2 and Strongly Disagreed (SD) = 1. The questionnaire was validated by three experts from the Department of Peace and Security Studies, Modibbo Adama University, Yola, Adamawa State. A reliability co-efficient of 0.81 was obtained for the instrument using Cronbach Alpha reliability method after a trial test of the instrument was conducted on 12 IDPs and 4 Camp Administrators in Jalingo, Taraba state, which was not part of the study area. Data for the study was collected by the researchers. Mean statistic was used to answer the three research questions of the study. All items with mean score of 3.0 and above were considered “Agreed” and if less than 3.0 was also considered as “Disagreed”.

Results

Research Question 1: What are the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state?

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation on the Challenges Associated with Management of IDP Camps

	Item	Respondent N = 250		
		\bar{x}	SD	Remark
1.	Inadequate funding	3,62	1,16	Agreed
2.	Corruption	4,58	0,96	Agreed
3.	Improperly defined, unclear and overlapping policies.	2,08	0,66	Disagreed
4.	Lack of communication	3,74	0,8	Agreed
5.	Unpreparedness	3,84	0,74	Agreed
6.	Insecurity	3,91	0,54	Agreed
7.	Cultural problem from host communities	4,44	1,01	Agreed

8.	Limited support from other humanitarian agencies	3,84	0,62	Agreed
9.	Bad terrain	3,39	0,93	Agreed
10.	Unregistered IDPs	3,51	1,33	Agreed
11.	Misappropriation of relief material	4,41	1,06	Agreed
12.	Infiltration of the camps by unaffected persons	3,78	0,87	Agreed
13.	Inadequate data of disaster victims	4,34	0,98	Agreed
14.	Inadequate information on the nature of the disaster	2,18	0,74	Disagreed
15.	Inadequate facilities for housing the victims	4,73	0,59	Agreed
16.	Inadequate medical facilities at the camp	4,72	0,67	Agreed
17.	Large number of disaster victims involved	4,82	0,56	Agreed
18.	Hastiness on the part of the disaster victim to return home	3,44	0,98	Agreed
		3,85		Agreed

Table 1 answers research question one. From the table above, the respondents indicated that item 14, 15, 17 – 26 and 27 – 31 with highest mean response of 4.82 and 3.44 as the lowest mean response and having a standard deviation range between 0.54 and 1.16. This shows that the respondents agreed that the identified items are the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State. The respondents further indicated that item 16 and 28 are part of the challenges associated with management of IDP camps with mean response of 2.08 and 2.18, and standard deviation of 0.68 and 0.74 respectively. The overall average weight 3.85 indicated that the respondent agreed with items listed as the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state.

Research Question 2: What are the strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state?

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation on the Strategies NEMA\SEMA put in Place to Tackle the Challenges Associated with the Management of IDP Camps

S/N	Item	Respondent N = 250		
		\bar{x}	SD	Re- mark
1.	Setting up operations office in Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state	4,77	0,71	Agreed
2.	Cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security challenges	4,11	1,28	Agreed
3.	Adopting the new national policy on IDPs	3,78	0,65	Agreed
4.	Encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs	4,09	0,49	Agreed
5.	Establishing humanitarian cells and sub-cells in Yola to provide support and assistance to IDPs.	3,59	0,89	Agreed
6.	Provision of drugs to some major hospitals in the zones and deployed medical team and equipment to support the provision of Medicare to the IDPs.	3,29	0,74	Dis- agreed
7.	Monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards	4,29	1,28	Agreed
8.	NEMA signed up a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and entered into a mutual agreement with Adamawa state government on the provision of relief materials to IDPs.	4,35	1,04	Agreed
9.	Ensuring a proper registration and documentation of all IDPs on arrival at the camp.	4,84	0,58	Agreed
10.	Cooperating with traditional rulers of host communities to ensure cordial relationship and smooth operation.	4,45	0,9	Agreed
	Average	4,16		Agreed

Table 2 answers research question two. From the table, item 9 had the highest mean response of 4.84; while item 6 had the lowest mean response of 3.29 from the respondents. This shows that the respondents agreed with all the strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State except one which is item 6.

Research Question 3: How effective are the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State?

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation on the Effectiveness of the Strategies put in Place by NEMA and SEMA in Managing the Challenges Associated with Management of IDP Camps

S/N	Item	Respondent N = 250		
		\bar{x}	SD	Remark
1.	Setting up operations office in Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state	3,64	0,8	Agreed
2.	Cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security challenges	3,61	0,77	Agreed

3.	Adopting the national policy on IDPs.	2,95	0,8	Agreed
4.	Encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs	4,06	0,6	Agreed
5.	Establishing humanitarian cells and sub-cells in Yola to provide support and assistance to IDPs.	2,21	0,6	Disagreed
6.	Provision of drugs to some major hospitals in the zones and deployed medical team and equipment to support the provision of Medicare to the IDPs.	1,32	0,74	Disagreed
7.	Monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards	2,83	0,71	Agreed
8.	NEMA signed up a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and entered into a mutual agreement with Adamawa state government on the provision of relief materials to IDPs.	3,69	0,62	Agreed
9.	Ensuring a proper registration and documentation of all IDPs on arrival at the camp	3,69	0,62	Agreed
10.	Cooperating with traditional rulers of host communities to ensure cordial relationship and smooth operation.	2,94	0,67	Agreed
	Average	3,09		Agreed

Table 3 answers research question three. The respondents in item 1 - 4, and 7 - 10 agreed that the items listed are effectiveness of the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State with mean value range from 2.94 to 4.06 and having a standard deviation range value from 0.62 to 0.80 respectively. The respondents with the mean of 2.21 and 1.32 disagreed with item 5 and 6. The overall average of 3.09 indicated the respondents agreed that the strategies put in place by NEMA\SEMA to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state are effective.

Findings of the Study

Based on the results presented, the following findings were made

1. The challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state including others: inadequate funding, insecurity, corruption, lack of communication, inadequate facilities for housing the victims, inadequate medical facilities at the camp, large number of disaster victims involved, limited support from other humanitarian agencies and Inadequate data of disaster victims

2. The strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state include: setting up operations office in

Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state, cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security challenges, adopting the new national policy on IDPs, encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs, monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards

3. The following are the effectiveness of the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State: encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs, cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security challenges, Setting up operations office in Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state, monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards among others.

Discussion of Findings

The finding of the study with regard to research question one revealed that the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state including others: inadequate funding, corruption, lack of communication, inadequate facilities for housing the victims, inadequate medical facilities at the camp, large number of disaster victims involved, limited support from other humanitarian agencies and inadequate data of disaster victims. The finding is in tandem with Akuto (2017) who conducted a study which examines the challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria and considers the implications for counseling and the role of key stakeholders in alleviating the plight of these persons. Akuto reported that corruption, poor communication and lack of proper coordination among the key stakeholders are among the challenges being faced by camp administrators. In support of the finding, Owoaje, Uchendu, Ajayi and Cadmus (2016) reported that the challenges experienced by emergency administrators are numerous extending from the number of IDPs to content with to the lack of necessary funds for the upkeep of the camp and the IDPs.

With regard to research question two, the finding of the study revealed that the strategies NEMA\SEMA put in place to tackle the challenges associated with the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state include: setting up operations office in Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state, cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security challenges, adopting the new national policy on IDPs, encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs, monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards. The findings concords the report of Olanrewaju, Omotoso and Alabi (2018). Olarenwaju, *et al* reported that the nature and management of Internally Displaced Persons in northern Nigeria has taken a different dimension as more and more people are being displaced on daily basis. Noting further, Kabiru asserted that government emergency management agencies must device some means of incorporating other NGOs to help take care of the situation. To buttress the finding, Sambo (2017) reported that as an effective strategy, the emergency management agencies must provide an avenue to in which communication within the various agencies must be promoted.

The findings of the study with regard to research question three revealed that the following are the effectiveness of the strategies put in place by NEMA and SEMA in managing the challenges associated with management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa State: encouraging corporate and individual donors to provide support to IDPs, cooperating with security agencies to tackle the security

challenges, Setting up operations office in Adamawa states to cater for the influx of IDPs and those taking refuge in Adamawa state, monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards among others. The finding is in agreement with Salleh, Ahmad and Jamil (2018) who reported that the working of NEMA in Jos and other locations in Plateau state are very effective as most of the activities done are geared towards the development of the IDPs and for possible integration. To further support the findings, Orendain and Djalante (2021) and Ifijeh, Idiegbeyan-Ose, Iwu-James and Esse (2019) in their separate study highlighted the effectiveness of the strategies of the emergency management agencies in the discharge of the humanitarian duties. Abdulrahman and Muhammad (2019) reported that the emergency management agencies summons all of her challenges and ensure that the IDPs are given the best of the treatment.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study it was concluded that NEMA and SEMA in administering and maintaining the IDP camp in Malkohi and Damare perform certain roles that were designated by law. NEMA and SEMA face some challenges in which they try to summon it. Furthermore, a high degree of successes in the management of IDP camps in Malkohi and Damare in Adamawa state is recorded.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Government at both national and state levels should provide NEMA and SEMA with the necessary funds in order to provide the IDPs with the necessary needs.
2. NEMA and SEMA should engage Vigilante groups and local hunters to enhance camps security.
3. NEMA and SEMA should enhance partnership with both public and private organizations to support and functions effectively
4. SEMA should set up operations office in all locations in Adamawa states to cater for the those in need of help due to one disaster or the other that may not involve many people

Government should engage Anti-corruption agencies to curb corruption in Camps' administration and management.

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