



ABSTRACT

The internally displaced person's challenges have assumed a global scale and attention. However, it is misleading to conclude that the current challenges of internally displaced persons are fully known to the populace, especially at the grassroots level. This paper examined the Socio Economic and Demographic characteristic of internally

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) AS WELL AS THEIR PROBLEMS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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Introduction

Internally displacement caused by both the communal violence and internal armed conflict is a recurrent phenomenon in many countries of the world. The parties to the fighting have sought political, economic, religious and social advantages in a country with endemic poverty, low levels of education and a huge and alienated youth population, (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), (2009). The most important at present are internal armed conflicts, economic upheaval and natural disasters. Most of the men, women and children are uprooted by these forces endure unpleasant living conditions, daily hardships to obtain necessities such as water or food, and the threat of death from violence, deprivation or disease (Monett, 2002). Nigeria's National Commission for Refugees (NCFR) early 2009 made data available to the (IDMC, 2009) showing that as many as 3.3 million people have been internally displaced in the country by violence, including at least 250,000



people who have fled armed conflict perpetrated by insurgency in the northeast. IDMC's Global Overview, published on 14 May 2014, reported that Nigeria had the largest displaced population in Africa and the third largest in the world behind Syria and Colombia (IDMC, 2014).

Wars and armed conflict are among the main causes of forced migration. As the nature of wars has changed since the middle of the 20th century, especially in the post-Cold War era, civilians have become increasingly affected by these conflicts. Not only do civilians account for a majority of war casualties today, but they are also disproportionately affected by involuntary displacement, both internally and across borders. However, these refugees are not just passive victims whose needs have to be taken into account. They can also play a key role in subsequent peace processes and reconstruction efforts, as recent research into Diaspora populations and transnational communities have started to emphasize (El Jack, 2003).

Objectives of the Study

The study assesses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Internally

displaced persons as well as their problems and coping strategies from spatial perspective in Borno state. The study collected data using both the primary and secondary source of data, primary data was obtained from IDP camp. The primary data was collected using questionnaire, (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) the questionnaires were administered to heads of households in the selected camps. FGDs were held with men and women groups while KIIs were held with relevant stakeholders in the camps selected. Findings reveal that majority of IDPs in Maiduguri were farmers before displacement but were forced to leave their farmlands to become unemployed after they became displaced. Majority of the respondents do not have coping strategies therefore they are either unemployed or engaged on unskilled labor.

Keywords: Internally Displaced Persons, Demographic characteristics, Problems, Socio economic, Coping Strategies,



Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri Metropolitan Area, Borno State, Nigeria.

The specific objective include to:

- i. identify the socio-economic characteristics of IDPs;
- ii. examine the demographic characteristics of IDPs;
- iii. map the location of IDPs camps in the study area
- iv. describe the problems faced by IDPs and their coping strategies.

METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA

Location

Maiduguri is the Borno State capital is located on longitude $11^{\circ} 46'$ to $11^{\circ} 54'$ North and latitude $13^{\circ} 06'$ to $13^{\circ} 14'$ East It lies on relatively flat terrain part of the vast undulating plain which slopes gently toward Lake Chad. It is also known as the Borno Plain which is covered by superficial deposit of sand and clay. It has an altitude of about 300 meters above sea level.

Climate

The climate of Maiduguri is characterized by a long dry season with high evaporation rate from October to May and a short wet season for the remaining part of the year. However the native of the city identify four seasons. These are rainy season, (June to September) Harvest season (September to November), Harmattan or Cool season (December to February) and hot season (March to May) Waziri (2012). Generally the mean monthly temperature is always above 20°C but the daily extremes vary in a wide range reaching up to 47°C in April Waziri (2012). The blowing of the North East trade winds and the South West monsoons are the determinants of the climatic pattern of the city (Waziri, 2012).

People and Human Activities

The dominant ethnic group of Maiduguri city is Kanuri who are all of the Islamic faith. Other indigenous ethnic groups resident in Maiduguri include Shuwa Arab, Babur Bura, the Mandara and Marghi. Almost all languages and cultural groups in Nigeria and from neighboring countries are found in Maiduguri. Hausa people have live in the city for long and due to their constant interaction in commercial activities, Hausa language is widely spoken between natives and non natives as a common language.



Residents of the city are engaged in various economic activities ranging from agricultural production, urban pastoralism, local crafts, food processing, trading to tertiary activities such as banking and consultancy. Therefore Maiduguri is a commercial center serving a vast area within and beyond Nigeria. The city is linked to other parts of the country by roads, rail and air. Road network radiates from the city towards the other parts of the country, as well as Republics of Chad, Niger and Cameroon facilitating the movement of people and goods which enhance economic activities in the city. There is an International Airport with regular flights to various parts of the country and beyond. Also the city is the terminus of the eastern railway line coming from Port Harcourt (Waziri, 2012).

Methodology

Nature of Data

The nature of data that were collected included socio-economic and demographic characteristics as well as the problems of IDPs which were obtained from different camps where IDPs are staying. Also other data were collected from governmental agencies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as: NEMA, UNHCR, SEMA, and IDMC.

Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the course of carrying out this study. Primary data was obtained from IDP camps and some selected wards. The primary data was collected using questionnaire, focus group discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) the questionnaires were administered to heads of households in the selected camps. FGDs were held with men and women groups while KIIs were held with relevant stakeholders in the camps selected.

Sampling Frame and Size

Six IDP camps were purposely selected out of the existing 10 camps as at January 2018. The camps are: Yerwa Practicing Primary School, Arabic Teachers' College, Chad Basin Development Authority, NYSC Orientation Camp, Government Girls' College as well as Government Girls' Secondary School. The reason for their selection was to capture as many different LGAs and senatorial zones of the IDPs because some LGAs were having more than one camp. 10% of households (427) registered by NEMA were



targeted in each of the selected camps and interviewed (table 1 below). However, because the interview was unable to be completed for some IDPs only 376 interviews were completed representing about 8.8% of the total number of households in the selected camps. FGDs were also conducted with men and women IDPs separately; in each camp two groups of 10 men and 10 women were randomly selected, giving a total of 12 FGDs with about 120 participants. Six KIIs were also held with relevant stakeholders such as NEMA, Red Cross health workers/nurses and state government officials. One interview was conducted in each camp, making a total of six interviews.

Table 1 Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri (Sampled population)

S/N	LGA	IDPs	No of IDPs	Men	Women	Children	NO of Households
1	MMC	NYSC	7563	1539	3674	2350	945
2	MMC	EYN Church	8623	1836	4800	1987	1078
3	MMC	GGSS YERWA	5205	965	2572	1668	651
4	Jere	CBD A	309	48	179	82	387
5	Jere	Bama park/Maimusari	5117	798	2967	1354	640
6	MMC	Pompomari	251	41	135	75	31
7	MMC	Sanda kyarimi	1501	241	850	410	188
8	MMC	Yerwa Practicing	460	58	322	80	58
9	MMC	COCIN Church	823	220	468	135	103
10	MMC	WTC	4320	297	3674	349	540
Total			34172	6041	19641	8490	4272

Source: (NEMA, 2015) Temporary camp

Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used for data analysis. The data collected was analyzed using simple descriptive statistical technique including simple percentages, frequency distribution, tables and charts. Chi square technique was also used to understand the level of difference between the groups.



FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Profile of Respondents

The socio-economic characteristics of respondents are presented on table: 2 below. The IDPs educational achievement reveals a high level of people with Quranic education with a total of 26.9%. Only 20.7% attended secondary school, followed by 20.5% who attained tertiary education while 13.6% can neither read nor write. The high percentage of respondents who attended Quranic school indicates that most of the people from Borno obtained Quranic education either on full-time or part-time basis.

Respondents' occupation before displacement shows that 34.8% of them are engaged in agricultural activities such as farming and animal rearing. Civil servants in the sample constituted 29.5% while 27.8% were found to be engaged in trading activities. This finding is similar to the general perception that most of the people in rural Nigeria are practicing agriculture. After displacement all things changed. Because most of the IDPs were farmers and traders before displacement, these people were forced to leave their farmlands and trading sites as a result 49.5% of the respondents said they were unemployed after displacement, 29.5% were civil servants and 9.6% were traders. The farmers accounted for 8.5% while other economic activities accounted for 5.1%. It is clear that; majority of the respondents became unemployed because of the insurgency.

Table 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS.		
Cannot Read or write	51	13.6
Quranic Education	101	26.9
Primary School	62	16.5
Secondary School	78	20.7
Tertiary	77	20.5
Others	6	1.6
Total	376	100
RESPONDENTS OCCUPATION BEFORE DISPLACEMENT		
Agriculture	132	34.8
Trading	103	27.8



Civil Servant	111	29.5
Others	37	8.8
Total	376	100
RESPONDENT OCCUPATION AFTER DISPLACEMENT		
Agriculture	32	8.5
Trading	36	9.6
Unemployed	188	49.5
Civil Servant	111	29.5
Others	19	5.1
Total	376	100

Source: Field work, 2019

When the socio-economic data was disaggregated as shown on table 3 below, majority of the respondents from Borno central had Quranic education representing 26.9%, while 23.4% had secondary education; those that attained primary education accounted for 17.5% and 19.3% of the respondents had attended tertiary education. Those that have attained other systems of education have the least respondents with 0.6%. The data also shows that the respondents from Northern Borno senatorial zone were having the majority of those who attained Quranic education with 38.8% while the educational attainment of IDPs from Southern senatorial zone revealed that the majority of the respondents had tertiary education (34.2%).

In terms of occupation before displacement Northern Borno had the majority in agriculture (farming) with about 35.8%, and the least occupation is found among those who were engaged in other occupations with only 9.4%. The study further revealed that before displacement majority of the IDPs from Borno central were civil servants accounting for 35.8%. The most important reason that makes the civil servant to be the majority in this zone was that; most of them were educated which motivated them in filling the questionnaire.

The highest percentage of occupation after displacement in Borno central senatorial zone was found among civil servants who did not correspond with the expectation of people because civil servants used to be fewer in any society. The civil servants been the majority was probably because as the IDPs arrived it became very difficult for them to get houses for rent and they settled in camps, where they were interviewed. Sometimes the educated ones were always curious and



filled the questionnaires. The study further reveals in table 3, that, majority of the IDPs from Northern senatorial zone were unemployed with 59.8%, while only 9.4% of the respondents were practicing agriculture. This is as a result of farmers or those who were practicing agriculture as well as traders have left their farmlands and market, which made the percentage of farmers to drop to 9.4% and traders 7.7% respectively.

Table 3 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents by Senatorial Zone

Status	Senatorial Zone				Total
	North	Central	South	Other States	
Educational Attainment					
Cannot read or write	15 12.9%	21 12.3%	14 17.7%	1 11.1%	51 13.6%
Quranic Education	45 38.8%	46 26.9%	8 10.1%	2 22.2%	101 26.9%
Primary School	20 17.2%	30 17.5%	9 11.4%	3 33.3%	62 16.6%
Secondary School	19 16.4%	40 23.4%	18 22.8%	1 11.1%	78 20.8%
Tertiary	15 12.9%	33 19.3%	27 34.2%	2 22.2%	77 20.5%
Other	2 1.7%	1 0.6%	3 3.8%	0 0.0%	6 1.6%
Total	117 100%	171 100%	79 100%	9 100%	376 100%
Occupation Before					
Agriculture	48 35.8%	58 43.3%	24 17.9%	4 3.0%	134 100.0%
Trading	35 29.9%	39 22.8%	17 21.6%	3 33.3%	94 25%
Civil servant	23 19.7%	61 35.7%	29 36.7%	1 11.1%	114 30.3%
Other	11 9.4%	13 7.6%	9 11.4%	1 11.1%	34 9.0%
Total	117 100%	171 100%	79 100%	9 100%	376 100%



Occupation	After				
Displacement					
Agriculture	11	9	11	1	32
	9.4%	5.3%	13.9%	11.1%	8.5%
Trading	9	17	9	1	36
	7.7%	9.9%	11.4%	11.1%	9.6%
Unemployed	70	89	21	6	186
	59.8%	52.0%	26.6%	66.7%	49.5%
Civil Servant	22	53	26	1	102
	18.8%	31.0%	32.9%	11.1%	26.1%
Other	4	3	12	0	19
	3.4%	1.8%	15.2%	0.0%	5.1%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Though it is very difficult to ascertain the economic situation of people, it could be seen in Figure 1 that majority of the IDPs were unemployed because 35.9% have no income. 27.7% of the respondents earn between ₦1,000 to ₦10,000 naira monthly followed by 14.9% respondents getting ₦11,000 to ₦20,000 naira monthly while 9% earn between ₦21,000 to ₦30,000 monthly. The remaining 12.3% are earn ₦31,000 and above. This indicates that the majority of the respondents are suffering from extreme poverty because of internal displacement.

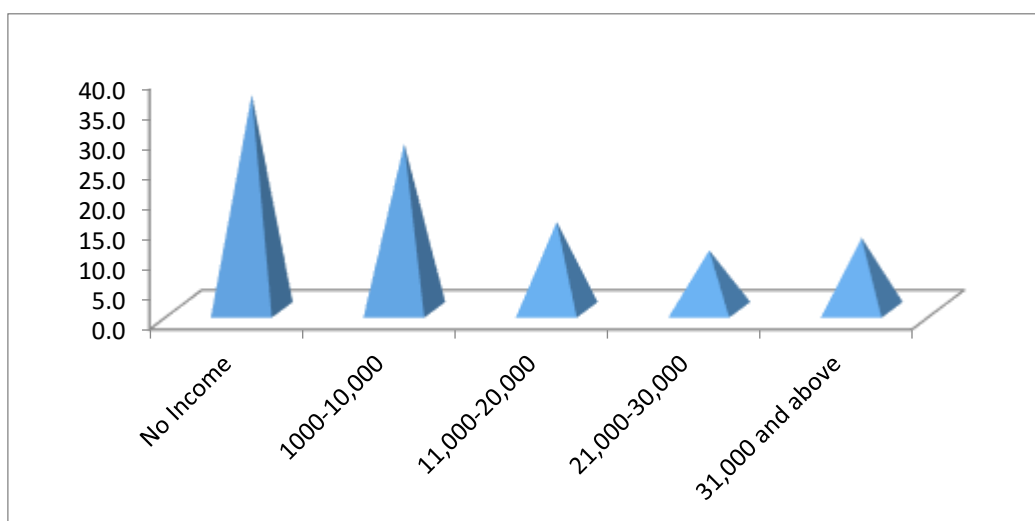


Figure 1: Estimated current monthly income of the Respondents

Source: Fieldwork, 2019



In figure 1: however, spatial analysis reveals majority of the respondents from Northern Borno senatorial zone have no monthly income (0.0%) while the majority of the IDPs from southern Borno senatorial zone earn ₦11,000 to ₦20,000 monthly (22.8%). This signifies that the people of Borno north may be suffering the worst economic problems

$$X = p < 0.001$$

Chi square test performed shows significant differences between the zones in terms of income. For instance, Borno central is leading in all the income categories except those without any income. The Northern and Southern senatorial zones were leading in terms of those who do not have anything as their income because majority of them were farmers from rural areas. when IDPs settled in urban areas, the lack of agricultural opportunities caused a shift towards construction and services as the main activity sector. This radical shift for former rural dwellers newly moved to urban locations reflects a challenging integration process characterized by the need to adjust quickly from a skill set which has little currency in urban settings.

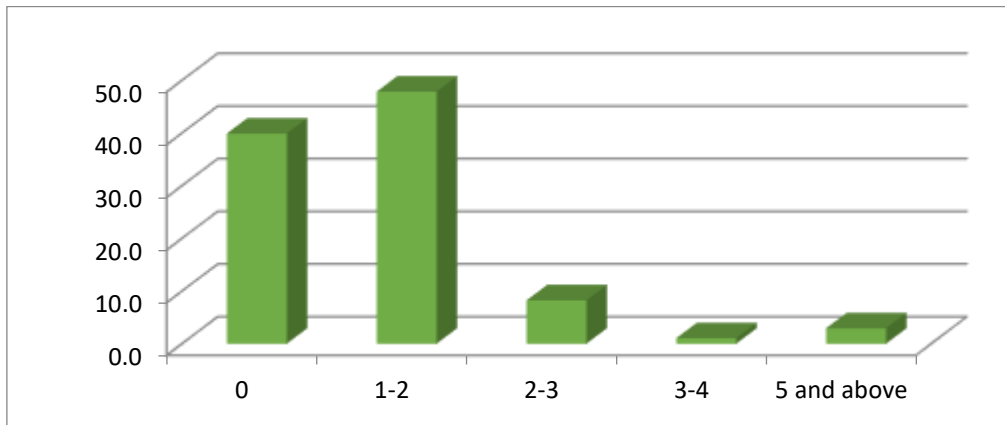
People Contributing to IDPs Income

As IDPs, there are so many people who are contributing to their income; such people that are contributing to their income include relatives of the IDPs, friends, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Figure below shows 47.9% of the IDPs have one to two people contributing to their income, while 39.9% of the respondents do not have any body contributing to their income. 8.2% of the respondents have 3-4 people contributing to their income. Those that have 5 people and above contributing to their income accounted for 2.9% and the remaining 1.1% of the respondents have 3-4 people contributing to their income. This indicates that the majority of IDPs have 1-2 people contributing to their income (Figure 2). This is similar to the perception of people that most of the IDPs are receiving assistance from NGOs such as NEMA and Red Cross, but this assistance goes to those living in government organized IDP camps; for those who are living with their relatives they do not get



such assistance. This corresponds with one of the IDPs' stakeholders' statement as:

'Non-governmental organizations use to assist the IDPs who registered in camps but, for those who did not registered nothing is going to them



Source: Fieldwork 2019

Figure 2 Number of people that contributed to the respondents' income

Table 4 reveals that majority of the respondents from all zones are having 1-2 people contributing to their income and they have the following percentage: Northern Borno with 53.8% and Borno central with 55.6%, Majority of the respondents from Southern Borno senatorial zone not having anybody assisting them probably because majority of them are displaced.

Table 4 Number of people contributing to respondents' income based by Senatorial Zone

Status	Senatorial Zone				Total
	North	Central	South	Other States	
0	42 35.9%	58 33.9%	44 55.7%	6 66.7%	150 39.9%
1-2	63 53.8%	95 55.6%	19 24.1%	3 33.3%	180 47.9%
2-3	11	15	5	0	31



	9.4%	8.8%	6.3%	0.0%	8.2%
3-4	0	2	2	0	4
	0.0%	21,1%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%
5 and above	1	1	9	0	11
	0.9%	0.6%	11.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

$\chi = P < 0.001$

There is significant difference as to people who contribute to the IDPs income between the three senatorial zones, it indicate that the people contributing to IDPs income in each senatorial zone varies. This shows that there are wide differences between the number people who contribute to IDPs income in North, Central and the Southern senatorial zones.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Internally displaced persons are of different ages, social status and economic backgrounds. The age distribution of the respondents (table 5 below shows) indicates that 14.6% of them are between the ages of 15-24 years. These are school age youths who were forced to leave schools due to insurgency, because most of the schools were either destroyed or burnt down. The bulk of other displaced persons interviewed in the study are the economically active group, ranging from 25-34 years, accounting for 27.7% of sample. Those that fall between the age brackets of 35-44 years accounted for 25.8 percent while the respondents between the age brackets of 45-54 years accounted for 17.8%. Finally 14.1% IDPs fell between the age brackets of 55 years and above. The respondents were also asked information related to their sex. Based on the data generated (table below shows) there were 261 male headed households or 69.4% and 115 female headed households accounting for 30.6%. The least are women who were either yet to reunite with their husbands or have lost their husbands during the insurgency. The 376 respondents (IDPs) were classified into seven ethnic groups. Majority of



them were Kanuri accounting for 56.6% followed by Shuwa Arab and Waha who accounted for 15.4% each. The Marghi accounted for 7.7% and Babur-Bura accounted for 4.0%. This shows that most of the IDPs found within Maiduguri are Kanuri, because, most of the displaced LGAs are Kanuri speaking Local Government Areas. It is also clear that among the respondents those that are single (not married) as shown in table below accounted for 15.7% and married accounted for 79%, widows also accounted for 5.4%. Data also indicates that most of the IDPs are married men and women. It also indicates 235 respondents (62.5%) have 0-5 children followed by 86% IDPs having 6-10 children; only 7% of the IDPs reported having more than 21 children. Data also showed that 37.5% of the respondents had one wife followed by 25.3% are married with two (2) wives. This implies that most of the IDPs are married with one wife.

Detailed data on the demographic profile of IDPs in the camps as at January 2019 according to NEMA was presented on table 5. Majority of them are women and children. There were a total of 34,172 comprising of 6,041 men, 19,641 women and 8,490 children. Based on their percentages, men constituted 18%, women 57% and children constitute 25%.

Table 5 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of the Respondents		
15-24	55	14.6
25-34	104	27.7
35-44	97	25.8
45-54	67	17.8
55 and above	53	14.1
Total	376	100
Sex of Respondents		
Male	261	69.4
Female	115	30.6
Total	376	100
Ethnic Group of the respondents		
Kanuri	213	56.6



Shuwa Arab	58	15.4
Waha	58	15.4
Marghi	29	7.7
Babur-bura	15	4.0
Other	3	.8
Total	376	100
Marital Status of the respondents		
Single	59	15.7
Married	297	79.0
Widow	20	5.4
Total	376	100
Number of wives of the respondents		
1	141	37.5
2	95	25.3
3	19	5.1
4	9	2.4
Female/not married	112	29.8
Total	376	100
Number of Children of the Respondents		
0-5	235	62.5
6-10	86	22.9
11-15	39	10.4
16-20	9	2.4
21 and above	7	1.9
not married	36	9.6
Total	376	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 6 shows disaggregated data on demographic profile of the respondents. The age distribution of the respondents (IDPs) based on



the senatorial zones shows that Borno Central has the highest respondents with 29 IDPs. Respondents between the ages of 25 - 34 years are highest in Borno Central with 26.3% and lowest with those from other state with 2 IDPs. Among the IDPs that are of ages 55 and above, Borno Central is having the highest 28(16.4%) while North is represented with 12 IDPs (10.3%). This implies that majority of the respondents of all age brackets are from Borno Central.

Borno central senatorial zone has the majority of male IDPs with 108 respondents, and Borno North with 89 respondents 76.1%, while south is the least with 55 IDPs. In terms of female respondents, Borno central has the majority with 36.9% and southern senatorial zone is the least with 24 respondents. This implies that Borno Central has the majority of IDPs probably because most of the displaced areas are in Borno central senatorial zone.

In terms of ethnic groups, each senatorial zone is dominated by one or more ethnic groups. The highest percentage of the respondents in Borno Central are Kanuris with 63.2% while southern Borno senatorial zone is having the least numbers of kanuris with 2.5%. Waha are also the majority in southern Borno with 53 IDPs. On the other hand, Shuwa Arabs are the majority in the Northern senatorial zone which is also represented by 42 respondents (35.9%) and having the least from Southern senatorial zone with 2.2%.

When the marital status of respondents was considered, highest percentage of married respondents are found in Borno central (78.4%) as well as respondents who are single (18.1%), it also indicates that southern Borno is having the least (15.2%) of those who are not married. In terms of widows Northern Borno is the highest with 8.6%. This shows that, the majority of married and single IDPs are found in Borno central while Northern Borno is leading in terms of widows. While the exact reason of the high percentage of widows is difficult to ascertain The highest percentage of widows in Northern Borno was probably due to the action of insurgents in the area, because many men were killed and made the children orphans and women widows.



The study further reveals that, Borno central is having the majority of those who have 0-5 children 50.9% and other states with the least (7 respondents).

Table 6 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents by Senatorial Zone

Age	North			Other States	
	Central	South	Total		
15-24	20	29	6	0	55
	17.1%	17.0%	7.6%	0.0%	14.6%
25-34	33	45	24	2	104
	28.2%	26.3%	30.4%	22.2%	27.7%
35-44	31	40	22	4	97
	26.5%	23.4%	27.8%	44.4%	25.8%
45-54	21	29	14	3	67
	17.9%	17.0%	17.7%	33.3%	17.8%
above 55	12	28	13	0	53
	10.3%	16.4%	16.5%	0.0%	14.1%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender					
Male	89	108	55	9	261
	76.1%	63.2%	69.6%	100%	69.4%
Female	28	63	24	0	114
	23.9%	36.9%	30.4%	0.0%	30.6%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tribe					
Kanuri	74	131	2	6	213
	63.2%	76.6%	2.5%	66.7%	56.6%
Shuwa	42	14	2	0	58
	35.9%	8.2%	2.5%	0.0%	15.4%
Waha	0	4	53	1	58
	0.0%	2.3%	67.1%	11.1%	15.4%
Marghi	1	20	7	1	29



	0.9%	11.7%	8.9%	11.1%	7.7%
Babur-bura	0	1	14	0	15
	0.0%	0.6%	17.7%	0.0%	4.0%
Others	0	1	1	1	3
	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	11.1%	30.8%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marital Status					
Single	16	31	12	0	59
	13.7%	18.1%	15.2%	0.0%	15.7%
Married	91	134	63	9	297
	77.8%	78.4%	79.7%	100%	79.0%
Widow	9	6	4	0	19
	8.6%	3.5%	5.1%	0.0%	5.4%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No. Children					
0-5	64	87	41	7	199
	54.7%	50.9%	51.9%	77.8%	52.9%
6-10	25	43	16	2	86
	21.4%	25.1%	20.3%	22.2%	22.9%
11-15	12	15	12	0	39
	10.3%	8.8%	15.2%	0.0%	10.4%
16-20	0	7	2	0	9
	0.0%	4.1%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%
21 and above	5	1	1	0	7
	4.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	1.9%
not married	11	18	7	0	36
	9.4%	10.5%	8.9%	0.0%	9.6%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 7 Population of the IDPs by Camp



LGA	Camp	No of IDPs	Men	Women	Children
MMC	GGC	4,420	1,451	1,249	1,720
MMC	1000 Gubio Road	4,723	1,290	1,151	2,282
MMC	Sanda Kyarimi	5,376	1,556	2,178	1,636
Jere	CBDA	3,709	1,148	1,179	1,382
Jere	Dalori	18,251	2,736	5,988	9,527
MMC	ATC	8,504	2,094	2,661	3,970
MMC	GCM	3,899	1,130	820	1,926
MMC	Yerwa Practice	460	58	322	80
MMC	COCIN Church	823	220	468	135
MMC	Women Teachers College	7,490	1,351	2,267	3,570
MMC	EYN	9,992	5,003	2,267	3,570
MMC	Madinatu	3,736	1,158	1,083	1,681
MMC	MOGOLIS	4,962	2,509	1,458	1,005
MMC	NYSC Orientation Camp	7,782	1,762	2,900	2,181
MMC	Bakassi	16,288	4,930	7,932	3,076
MMC	Teachers' Village	11,484	2,157	2,432	6,895
MMC	GGSS Yerwa	5,183	3,463	82	1,117
MMC	Goni Kachallari	5,223	1,872	2,314	1,037
MMC	Living Faith Church	2,120	781	2,140	801
MMC	CAN Secretariat	4,320	855	2,340	1,125
Jere	Dalori 250 Housing	8,000	2,298	3,109	2,593
Total		141,197	40,355	47,959	52,883

Source: NEMA, 2015

Mobility of IDPs

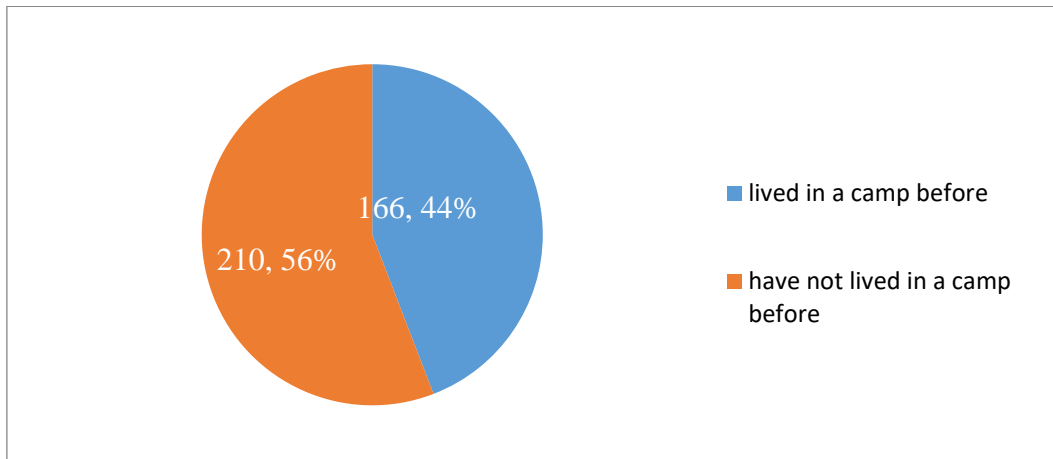
During the process of internal displacement arising from insurgency many IDPs were forced to live in camps, but when the situation becomes unfavorable because of diseases, shortage of food or crisis such as another attack by the insurgents, they will move to another camp at different location. Figure 3 shows the number of people who previously lived in a different camp before. 44 percent of the respondents have



previously lived in a camp before, while the remaining 56 percent did not live in a camp before. One of the participants in the FGD mentions that:

“In this camp government is assisting\helping us, but when we were in Uba (Askira\Uba LGA) nothing was given to us as assistance, there was also attack by insurgents, that is why we came here” (Women FGD, ATC).

Figure 3 below shows that 35% of the respondents (IDPs) had lived in a camp as IDPs within Maiduguri before coming to their present camp. It also indicate that 9% of the respondents had lived in a camp as IDP outside Maiduguri while 210 IDPs accounting for 56% have not live in a camp as IDP before.



Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Figure 3: Distribution of IDPs who lived in a camp before

Table 8 shows the disaggregated data on the IDPs who lived in a camp before coming to their present location. Most of the IDPs from all the senatorial zones have not lived in a camp before as indicated in the table below.

Table 8: IDPs who have Previously Stayed in Camp by Zone

Lived in Camp as IDP Before	Senatorial Zone				Total
	North	Central	South	Other	
Yes	39	87	40	4	170
	31.6%	49.1%	48.1%	44.4%	43.4%



No	78	84	39	5	206
	68.4%	50.9%	52.0%	55.6%	56.6%
Total	117	171	77	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Table 9 reveals that majority of the respondents from Borno central senatorial district lived in a camp as IDPs in Maiduguri (48.0%) while only 3.6% of IDPs previously lived in a camp in from Southern Borno senatorial zone. There are also some IDPs who lived in a camp outside Maiduguri but the majorities are from Southern senatorial zone with 73.5% and Northern Borno with the least 8.8%.

Table 9 Camps where the IDPs lived before Based on Senatorial Zone.

	Senatorial Zone				Total
	North	Central	South	Other	
Maiduguri	31	82	17	4	142
	32.5%	48.0%	21.5%	44.4%	37.5%
out side	3	6	25	0	34
	2.6%	3.6%	31.6%	0.0%	9.0%
Have not live in camp	75	83	37	5	200
	65.0%	48.5%	46.8%	55.6%	53.5%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

Problems of IDPs

Since their displacement IDPs have encountered different problems, their household situation has become much worse by 43.1 percent as indicated in table 10. This is because most of the internally displaced persons left their properties at home, their farms and everything (as one of the IDPs explains, that most of the IDPs are farmers and business men and women, while 38.0 percent indicates that the situation is slightly worse. This clearly indicates that majority of the IDPs situation became much worse after displacement as shown by FGD responses.



Because of the insufficient provision of food and poor camp condition people, especially children suffer from malnutrition, respiratory illness, diarrhea and other form of diseases (FGD, Maiduguri, Sanda Kyarimi camp, 2/10/ 2019).

At a spatial level after displacement the situation of all the IDPs from all the zones become much worse, more especially the situation of IDPs from Borno central senatorial zone (42.1%) as shown on table 4.10, probably because they are the majority in term of IDPs. Interestingly, there were some IDPs who perceived that their condition became better after displacement. The highest percentage of IDPs such IDPs was also recorded among the IDPs from Borno central senatorial zone with 75 respondents (3.9%) as show in the table 10. The study further reveals that there are about 35.4% of the respondents from Northern Borno who said that, their situation became much worse when they were displaced.

Table 10: Respondents Household Situation after Displacement by Senatorial Zone.

Overall Situation	Senatorial Zone				Total
	North	Central	South	Other States	
much worse	57	72	28	5	162
	49.6%%	42.1%	35.4%	55.6%	43.1%
slightly worse	40	75	24	4	143
	34.2%	43.9%	30.4%	44.4%	38.0%
Same	7	18	12	0	37
	6.0%	10.5%	15.2%	0.0%	9,8%
slightly better	10	5	12	0	27
	10.2%	3.5%	19.0%	0.0%	8.8%
Total	117	171	79	9	376
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

$\chi = p < 0.017$

The Chi square test performed for the data in table 10 indicates that there is significant difference in the household situation of IDPs across the



senatorial zones. According to UNHCR (1999) as people become displaced their situation generally becomes bad, and encounter many problems a serious problem for the displaced, in particular for children, families headed by women, and families surviving in urban areas is that they are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. Although IDPs receive 'food supplement' rations for extended periods of time, supplies can be sporadic and often insufficient for the changing location patterns of displaced population groups.

Coping Strategies of IDPs

Because of the serious problems they face in the camps as discussed earlier, internally displaced persons have devised a variety of coping strategies to adjust to the new situation. Based on the data generated for this study, majority of respondents who constitutes 50.5% have no coping mechanisms within and outside the camp. The respondents who engaged themselves to street begging constitute about 18.9%, most of them beg because they are not staying where they were before. The displacement of IDPs from their homes makes some of them to lose their source of livelihood. Table 11 indicates that 12% of the respondents subject their children to child labor to increase household income which exposes them to a lot of danger.

As a short-term measure towards reducing the hardships faced by IDPs about 49.5% of the respondents revealed that provision of assistance from governmental, non-governmental organizations and individuals are the most important things to them. On the other hand 26.3% of them said creating employment opportunities are what they are expecting from both government and individuals while 17.8% claimed they need shelter as necessity of life. About 6.4% of the respondents reported the need for other things away from the basic necessity of life such as school, electricity, media and others.

Looking at the ways to control most of the problems faced by IDPs, the highest percentage of the respondents about 48.7% reported that returning them back to their houses was the best option for them while only 1.1% needs re-location from this camp to another camp. Yet there were 2.9% who need other things such as mosquito nets, security and



blanket. The desire for relocation back home for the IDPs was in particular emphasized in some of the FGD sessions. For instance, one of the participants in the men's groups reported thus:

We want government to help us with assistances as well as good security that will allow us to go back to our home town (FGD, Men, NYSC Orientation Camp, 23/10/2019).

Table 11: IDPs coping strategies

Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
IDPs households coping strategies		
Street begging	71	18.9
spent saving or invest	70	18.6
Increase child labor	45	12.0
No coping mechanism	190	50.5
Things to be done, to improve the present situation of IDPs.		
Provide assistance	186	49.5
employ the IDPs	99	26.3
Provide Shelter	67	17.8
Other	24	6.4
Things to be done in the long-term to help the IDPs		
Provide them with permanent shelter	124	33.0
Assist them with capital	156	41.5
Return them to their towns	96	25.5
measures for controlling the problems faced by IDPs		
send them back to their homes	183	48.7
Provide food	138	36.7
Re-located them	40	10.6
improve their shelter	4	1.1
Other	11	2.9

Source: Fieldwork, 2019

CONCLUSION



The Internally displaced persons inside Nigeria are an issue of key concern. Therefore the study revealed key issues about the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of internally displaced persons living in Maiduguri. The study revealed that majority of IDPs in Maiduguri were farmers before displacement but were forced to leave their farmlands to become unemployed after they became displaced. Demographic characteristics of the respondents also showed higher number of children among the IDPs followed by women while men are having the lowest number. The situation of the IDPs from all the three senatorial zones became much worse, more especially the situation of IDPs from Borno central senatorial zone probably because they are the majority in term of displacement. The study further showed that majority of the respondents do not have coping strategies therefore they are either unemployed or engaged on unskilled labor.

RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of this research, in order to reduce the problems faced by IDPs in Maiduguri:

- i. Government should provide job opportunity to educated IDPs in order to reduce the cases of unemployment.
- ii. There is need to provide IDPs with relevant skills, since majority of them become unemployed after displacement.
- iii. There is also need to provision of some basic needs of the family such as foodstuff, clothes and shelter which would reduce the problems faced by IDPs.
- iv. There is need to strengthen the healthcare delivery especially to take care of the numerous child illnesses.

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