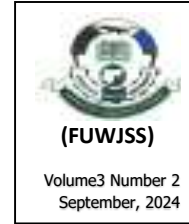


**AN EVALUATION OF THE MANAGEMENT
OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION (IOM) IN BORNO
AND ADAMAWA STATES, NIGERIA**



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Abstract

Nigeria has witnessed recurring conflicts which have caused many people to flee their homes. The widespread violence triggered by the Boko Haram insurgency in the north-eastern region has increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who became vulnerable and disposed to all forms of exploitation. This study examines the role of International Organization for Migration (IOM) in administering livelihood recovery programmes, psychosocial support, shelter and education to internally displaced persons in Borno and Adamawa States. Analyses in this study were anchored on social inclusive theory. The study adopted cross sectional survey design and used mixed method of qualitative and quantitative data collection. Using Taro Yamane formula, the sample size of 400 was obtained from a population of 51,175 in six IDPs camps: Fariya, Muna, Pulka, Malkohi, Fufore and Daware. Primary data were collected through questionnaire and interview while secondary data were obtained from IOM website, newspapers and peer-reviewed journals. The major results of the study revealed that IOM has played a vital role in the management of IDPs particularly in response to livelihood recovery and psychosocial support. The study concludes that the role of IOM cut across provision of key enablers to the humanitarian community in the form of displacement data through its Displacement Tracking Matrix. The study recommends that IOM should encapsulate into its peace building process, a special unit made of experts on human relations therapy to focus more on factors responsible for incessant displacement in Borno and Adamawa States.

Keywords: International organizations, migration, internally displaced persons, peace building

Introduction

Displacement of people has become a global tragedy especially in the 21st century with the renewed violent from the non-states armed actors and other forms of disasters, whether natural or from human activities. Former United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon in 2014 observed that displacement remains arguably the most significant challenge facing the world (Eweka, and Olusengun, 2016). It is estimated that the total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by conflict and violence as of 31 December 2022, there were 71.1 million internally displace people across the world 62.5 million as a result of conflict and violence, and 8.7 million as a result of disasters (IDMC, 2023). The situation in sub-Sahara Africa is worrisome with different kinds of armed violence conflict and several rebellion groups that has characterised the region. Available statistic has revealed that Africa has the highest number of displaced persons in the world estimated at 3.3 million people as of the year 2014 (Itumo & Nwefuru 2016). Internally Displaced Persons are people who are forced out of their place of residence as a result of conflict or natural disasters. The current United Nations Refugee Agency records indicate that 44 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are displaced, up from 38.3 million at the end of 2021 (UNRA 2023).

However, Nigeria in particular has experience recurring conflicts and natural disasters, which have caused many people to flee their homes. Since 2014, the escalating violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency in the north-eastern region has increased the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), especially in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba States (IOM 2023). Emenike (2021), maintained that, Nigeria as of January 2020 had a total of 2,583,000 persons internally displaced as a result of violence and conflict out of the world's over 40.0 million displaced persons. Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States at the moment have the highest number of IDPs, with approximately 1.68 million persons who have been displaced as a result of the Boko Haram conflict. This precarious security situation in the North has forced large numbers of Nigerians to be vulnerable and susceptible to all forms of exploitation, abuse, and neglect and many rendered homeless in the northern part of the country (Adamu & Rasheed, 2016). These conflicts, beyond exhibiting highly incendiary characteristics have proven very bloody; orchestrating the flow of a massive number of individuals and groups within and across boundaries

as refugees under conditions of misery and dehumanizing experience of starvation and diseases (Golwa, 2015).

The desired to address and curb the challenges associated with humanitarian crisis, the Nigerian government has adopted national frameworks through establishment of Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and National Emergency Management Agency in collaborative efforts with the State Emergency Management Agency. Besides, the overwhelming humanitarian situation in the north east has attracted the present of international organizations and other non-governmental organization in handling the humanitarian crises. International organization is a union of States that come together to find solution to their common problem. For Geiger, and Koch (2018), IOM has been at the forefront of managing both international and internal migration by building shelters, provision of water, sanitation and hygiene, health care services, mental health and psychosocial support, education, livelihood recovery and many others. It is against this backdrop that this study examines the role of IOM in the management of IDPs in the north east with a particular focus on Borno and Adamawa IDPs to ascertain contribution of the IOM in providing solution to the victims of Boko Haram violent conflict.

Millions of people across the globe have suffered various forms of internal displacement from armed conflict to natural disasters and the number of these internal displacement is significantly higher in sub-Saharan Africa with estimated records of 44 million (United Nations Refugee Agency's (2023). Specifically, in Nigeria north-east, the humanitarian crisis remains critical with millions of people affected. The number of Internally Displaced Persons on records shows that, after a decade of conflict crisis caused by the Boko Haram terrorist group, millions of people have been affected and over 2 million remain displaced in north-east especially Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2023).

The impact of the crises in the region is quite enormous as these IDPs experience numerous problems, such as being vulnerable and disposed to all forms of exploitation, abuses, and plagued by poverty, malnutrition, poor living condition, inadequate health care, outbreak of diseases lack of shelter, devastated agricultural production and other livelihoods, cut off essential services, and caused a crisis of protection (Obiefuna and Adams, 2021). Enwereji (2009) in Oghuvbu & Okolie (2011) described the consequence of displacement that, when violent conflict displaces persons, it denies these innocent people access to food, shelter, medicine

and exposes them to all manners of violence. Most large scale crisis and disaster often overwhelm national government which most often times had witnessed collaborative efforts with international humanitarian organizations to handle such situation. The International Organization for Migration since 2014 has been in the vanguard of addressing challenges associated with the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the north-east by providing assistance in the areas of food and non-food items, shelter, water, livelihoods, health care services, psychosocial support, water sanitation and hygiene etc. toward attainment of durable solution.

Despite the intervention by the IOM, in providing solutions to the problem facing IDPs, the fact remains that several IDPs are still living in miserable conditions across camps within Borno and Adamawa States. However, this study examines the IOM management of IDPs on four essential hubs of livelihood recovery, psychosocial support, shelter and education to ascertain the contribution IOM has made toward the solution to the problem affecting (IDPs) in Borno and Adamawa States.

Role of International Organization for Migration in the Management of Internally Displaced Persons

To have an explicit perspectives on the role of International Organization for Migration in the management of Internally Displaced Persons, it is imperative to understanding key concepts.

The concept of international organization has no unilateral classification; as different scholarly postulations have been identified based on scholars' perspectives. However, international organizations are important actors in the international system. Most of these international organizations are however composed of government and hence are called intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). Olton (1988) as cited in Akinboye & Ottoh (2005), defined the concept of international organization as a "formal arrangement transcending national boundaries that provides for the formation of institutional machinery to facilitate cooperation among members in security, economic, social, or related field. It is seen as a formal institution that has a structure formed by agreement among sovereign states to pursue the common interest of members. Chumakov (2019) holds that international organizations are the union of States (or their agencies); of a nongovernmental organization, ethnic communities and private individuals from various states. The union aim at achieving a common objective in various sphere (political, economic, social, cultural and scientific) and represent the primary form of international cooperation. This study describes the

international organization as a formal agreement and engagement in the aspect of political, economic social and cultural which transcend international boundaries, executed by states or an individual that is governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The prevalence of migration in Africa has subjected the concept to regional contextualization, seen as both voluntary and forced within and across national borders. Forced migration is shrouded with controversy and sometimes contradictory explanations. However, voluntary migration is based on one's free will and initiative. It refers to migrants who vacate their place of abodes and reside in another place in search of economic opportunities such as employment, education, and trade. While forced migration means people's mobility due to social and political problems such as armed conflict, human rights violations, and environmental disasters (Hassan, 2020). International Organization for Migration (IOM) has described forced migration as "A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects" (Ionesco, 2017 as in Hassan, 2020).

International Organization for Migration IOM best depict its mandate as an intergovernmental organization, independent from but with a special relation to the UN system, controlled by its 125 member states. In the absence of an international treaty on migration, the mandate for IOM is based on the constitution. IOM describes itself as the leading global organization focusing on migration management.

Scholars have offered different interpretations of the concept of internally displaced persons. However, Cohen (1995) noted that, unlike refugees, IDPs often fall within the vacuum of responsibility within their countries. According to the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (the Guiding Principles); the African Union adopted a 'Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa' in 2009 (now known as the Kampala Convention). Both documents give the same definition of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Describe internally displaced persons as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. "Armed conflict and other forms of mass violence are

specifically mentioned as likely causes of flight. Both individuals and groups fall within the definition” (Kerina 2019).

However, the review of literature focused on the role of International Organization for Migration in the management of Internally Displaced Persons. According to Human Right Watch (2003), the fundamental role of International Organization for Migration is to protect the human right and dignity of migrants. With this, the IOM assumed the chairmanship of the Steering Committee for the global campaign for the ratification of the convention on the right of the migrants. This responsibility put IOM forward as a major stakeholder in the protection of migrant human rights. It attested in the fundamental role the organization has played in the lives of migrant both international and national.

International Organization for Migration (2014) identified another significant role the agency is the collaboration with other international agencies, civil societies and national governments to give the displaced and regular migrants the opportunity to exercise their franchise through participation in elections of their respective countries carried out through dissemination of information, creation of action plans and engagement in specialized training for host and home countries as well as IDPs in camps? These initiatives have successfully instituted enfranchisement for migrants to have equal access to political and public affairs participation while out of their country. The enfranchisement of migrants might not seem to be important to the victims as their major concern may be freedom from the condition of vulnerability hopelessness. UNICEF (2017), reports captured the role of IOM in the perspective of its synergy alongside other humanitarian agencies like UNICEF, and NGOs. According to the detailed description of this partnership, it has enabled the organizations to create impact in the lives of Internally Displaced Persons by creating the differences between life and death through giving timely and appropriate treatment and care to severely malnourished children under five years of age and making sure they recover quickly. This is a result of a large quantity of therapeutic food which is being distributed throughout the region. The success of this was the ability of the humanitarian agencies and NGOs to identify this challenge and respond on time.

Mohammed, (2017) in his work, “The Causes and Consequence of Internal Displacement in Nigeria and Related Governance Challenges”, opined that IOM was established in 1951 with the responsibility of monitoring and regulating internal and international migration, collection, and dissemination of migration data, diaspora mobilization, border

management, decent treatment of migrants, Internally Displaced Persons asylum seekers. The activities of this agency are visible evidence across the world, especially the Third-World countries where violent conflict has produced a high quantum of humanitarian crises. It is clear from the above analysis that some of the roles and responsibilities which are mandate of IOM as organization seems to impinged on the sovereignty of nation State such as management of migration across national boundaries. But such intervention leverage on the international doctrine of responsibility to protect to provide such support to migrants and Internally Displaced Persons.

Nicholas, and Thomas (2016), examined the “International Organization for Migration and the United Nations system: A missed opportunity, holds that the IOM role falls into two broad categories, both with the United Nation's humanitarian and development efforts: Assistance to migrants in emergencies; and such traditional tasks as a voluntary return and migration policy. They maintained that IOM primarily works is oversees tripartite displacement or mixed flow of (refugees, IDPs, and migrant), provides services like health checks and travel logistics for refugees being relocated or IDPs resettlement.

Geiger, and Koch, (2018) paper titled, “World Organization in Migration Politics: The International Organization for Migration”, the paper adopted the theoretical concept of world organizations to understand and discuss IOM and its role in world migration and argues that IOM now has close to 200 member states which it provides with important advice and services related to migration, a challenge that is often regarded internally contentious. The service of providing advice on migration seems paradoxical to the situation of conflict and natural disasters. Hence focus should be tailor toward factors responsible for displacement.

International Organization for Migration (2016) report captioned, “Nigeria Newsletter”, systematically captured the role of IOM in areas of collecting data on the humanitarian crisis through displacement tracking of the number of people. The reports stated that IOM is in collaboration with the government and partners to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other affected people by providing shelters, camp management, psychosocial support, early livelihood recovery and other services to IDPs and affected populations.

Similarly, Victorino (2021) “IOM Annual Report 2021” stated that IOM has played a fundamental role and intervention in the humanitarian crisis that has displaced many persons in the North-east-Nigeria.

According to the report, outside of helping thousands of stranded Nigerians return home to rebuild the fabric of their lives through integrated return and reintegration programming, it has supported the Government of Nigeria in responding to emergencies, addressing development challenges, and promoting peace building and community stabilization in the communities affected by disasters and conflicts. IOM continues to lead the conversation on durable solutions in the Northeast via intervention in nine humanitarian hubs of building shelter and non-food items, provision of boreholes to provide water, sanitation and hygiene early recovery of livelihood camps coordination and camps management and many others.

Kwuyatum (2016) examined the Politics of Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) where he asserted that one the principal role of IOM is the provision of durable solution which centred on provision of housing, livelihoods resettlement and reintegration of IDPs. To achieve this goal, IOM trains stakeholders to improve response to the humanitarian crisis in the North-east region and facilitate the process of development. However, it is important to state that the IOM has been at the forefront of managing migration, especially in North-east Nigeria where the activities of Boko Haram terrorists have rendered many homeless and vulnerable but achieving durable solution has remain elusive in the North-east

IOM (2019), report identified IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) as an essential tool for the emergency response in providing reliable information on the place and makeup of the crisis-affected people and is accepted as the main source of data about the identification and tracking of trends and patterns of movement. Though data is good for planning, this role of displacement tracking has not immediate impact on the lives of IDPs who may not value such role. But this does not preclude the fact that data is a valuable instrument in the role of International Organization for Migration in the management of Internally Displaced Persons.

Ajayi, (2021) work is titled. Trauma: IOM, South Korea Donates \$2 million Centre to IDPs, SGBV victims in Adamawa, stated that United Nations Migration Agency, the International Organization for Migration IOM donated a \$2 million Multipurpose Community Hall in Yola to the Adamawa State Government to help in providing community-based Mental health and Psychosocial Support MHPSS to victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence SGBV, insurgency and other Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). This is a joint corporation between many

institutions, the Nigerian government, Adamawa state government, the World Food Programme and the IOM", which is a clear indication of IOM role in the management of IDPs in Adamawa State and North -east in partnership with stakeholders.

According to IOM (2019), it has the role of providing stability of wellbeing to Internally Displacement persons. This is clearly demonstrated in the Northeast as IOM has provided 405,467 individuals with psychosocial services in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states in the camps and host communities. It has also provided these services through 12 safe spaces, and 18 mobile teams, an important role that has had much influence on IDPs but has not completely mitigated the challenges confronting IDPs in the region.

In summary, various scholarly postulations and IOM reports were able to identify numerous roles and activities undertaken by IOM in the management of international migrants and IDPs across the globe. Most of the roles identified are fundamental in the development of the (IDPs). Some of these range from the protection of migrants, monitoring and regulation of internal and international migrants, engaging in rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs collection of data through Displacement Tracking Matric (DTM), addressing development challenges and opportunities to exercise franchise through access to political and public affairs of their host countries in the case of refugees. The most essential role that have a direct impact on the lives of the IDPs are reinforced by IOM's nine humanitarian hubs of building shelters, water sanitation and hygiene, provision of health care services, education, psychosocial support, livelihood recovery, food and non-food items and general camp management.

Theoretical Framework

The Paper espoused social inclusive theory as a framework for analysis. The theory was propounded by Dan Allman; Jennifer Gidley in 1981. The perspective to the theory explains the role of international organization for migration and the partnership with Nigeria government in the management of internally displaced persons in the North-East for social inclusion and integration into the societies.

According to Gidley (1981), social inclusive theory focuses on promoting social inclusion and fostering a sense of belonging for individuals from diverse backgrounds, particularly immigrant and ethnic minority populations. The theory revolves around the idea that every individual should have equal access to opportunities and resources,

regardless of their social background or identity. Social inclusion emphasizes the importance of creating a society that is equitable, diverse, and free from discrimination and exclusion. It emphasizes the need to address the societal, political, and economic dynamics that keep people disadvantaged.

The theory is essential in this study because it has assisted in the understanding of the humanitarian intervention by the International Organization for Migration and the Nigerian government in providing for the welfare of the disadvantaged citizens such as building livelihood recovery, psychosocial support, shelter, education, and food and non-food items in Borno and Adamawa States. The internally displaced persons are vulnerable and disadvantaged individual's occasion by violent conflict especially from the Boko Haram insurgency which has placed them in the position and status that demands physical and emotional supports and reintegrated to the society to live a normal lives.

Research Methodology

The study used survey designs. The population of this study is fifty one thousand one hundred and seventy five (51, 175, IOM 2022) respondents comprising of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in six (6) selected camps in Fariya, Muna, Pulka, of Borno and Malkohi, Fufore and Daware in Adamawa State, two staff each from the field operation Department of International Organization for Migration (IOM) Maiduguri and Yola offices, The justification for selection of the IDPs is because they are the beneficiary of IOM intervention while, IOM staff across the two States of Borno and Adamawa are involvement in the management of Internally Displaced Persons.

The sample size of the study was 400 people obtained using Taro Yamane formula, while, 20 respondents were purposively selected from the population units for sampling in-depth interview to complement the questionnaire. Four hundred (400) copies of closed-ended and open-ended questionnaire were distributed to the respondents in the six selected IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa and must of the camps visited have poor literacy level hence, the IOM staff assisted to read out and interpret the questions for respondent's responses, and only 386 copies were filled and returned. Key Informants Interview (KII) guide was used in eliciting data from experts in IDPs management. Secondary data were generated from IOM website and compendium spanning the period, 2014 to 2023 on the IOM management of Internally Displaced Persons in the North-East. Data from 5-Point Likert Questionnaire were

analysed using descriptive statistics while content analysis was used to analyse the data obtained from interview and secondary sources.

Data Analysis and Interpretation of Result

Table 1: The role of IOM in the management of IDPs in Borno-Adamawa

Responses	State					Total
	Strongly agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Disagree (D)	Strongly disagree (SD)	Undecided (U)	
IOM has played a major role in the management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa State	344 (93.5)	24 (6.5)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
Measuring whether IOM has any strategic plan for the management of in Borno/Adamawa states	36 (9.8)	332 (90.2)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
The IOM has provided livelihood recovery for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States	320 (87.0)	48 (13)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
The IOM has provided Psychosocial support for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States	284 (77.2)	84 (22.8)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
The IOM has provided shelter for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States	316 (85.9)	52 (14.1)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
The IOM has provided education for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States	304 (82.6)	64 (17.4)	0	0	0	368 (100%)

Field Survey, September, 2023

From the table 344 (93.5%) respondents indicated that IOM has played a major role in the management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States. 24(6.5%) respondents affirmed to the opinion that IOM has played a major role in the management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States. In an interview with the Programme Associate Livelihoods Coordinator (IOM Maiduguri) posited that IOM has played a pivotal role in the management of Internally Displaced Persons in Borno and the entire Northeast Humanitarian Conflict. In his words:

IOM role cut across provision of key enablers to the humanitarian community in the form of Displacement Data through it Displacement Tracking Matrix, lifesaving activities, Camp Coordination, Camp Management, provision of mental health and psychosocial support service, shelters, sustainable livelihoods through provision of trainings and start-up kits, water sanitation and hygiene services (Field Survey, September, 2023).

From table 1, the second row shows the responses whether IOM has any strategic plan for the management of in Borno and Adamawa states. 36 (9.8%) strongly agreed that IOM has any strategic plan for the management of in Borno and Adamawa states while 332 (90.2%) agreed to the underpinning view.

The Project Support Assistant (IOM Yola) posited in an interview that foundations for sustainable community recovery, resilience, and peaceful co-existence are established through the voluntary and dignified return, settlements elsewhere, and local integration of displacement affected persons in Nigeria. In his words:

Through government-owned-and-led process, IOM approach is aligned with the triple nexus, and includes interventions implemented to secure long-term safety and security, an adequate standard of living without discrimination, access to livelihoods and employment, effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land, and property, access to civil documentation, participation in public affairs, access to effective remedies and justice for all affected communities (Field Survey, September, 2023).

Based on its engagement since 2021 in durable solutions pilot initiatives and its experience responding to displacement in Nigeria since 2010, IOM Nigeria has developed its strategy for sustainable solutions in line with commitments set out in the Action Agenda (the Agenda).

The third row in table 1 indicated views of respondents on whether IOM has provided livelihood recovery for IDPs in Borno-Adamawa States. 320 respondents representing 87.0% of the total respondents strongly agreed that IOM has provided livelihood recovery for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States, 48 representing 13% of the total respondents also agreed with it. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware that the IOM has provided livelihood recovery for IDPs in Borno-Adamawa States.

On the foregoing, the fourth row in table 1 shows respondents views on whether IOM has provided psychosocial support for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States. 284 respondents representing 77.2% of the total respondents strongly agreed that IOM has provided psychosocial support for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States, 84 representing 22.8% of the total respondents also agreed with it. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware that the IOM has provided psychosocial support for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States. This is

shown by the highest number of responses derived from the survey, which is 284 (77.2 %).

The Project Assistant Coordinator SEMA Maiduguri in an interview buttressed that:

IOM has implemented psychosocial support programmes to address the psychosocial and emotional needs of IDPs, especially children and survivors of trauma, and have established safe space and organised activities that promote healing, resilience and social cohesion, counselling services and awareness-raising campaigns on mental health issues have also been part of their psychosocial efforts (Field Survey, September, 2023).

Row fifth in table 1 presents opinions of respondents whether IOM has provided shelter for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States. 316 respondents representing 85.9% of the total respondents strongly agreed that IOM has provided shelter for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States, 52 representing 14.1% of the total respondents also agreed with it. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware that the IOM has provided shelter for IDPs in Borno/Adamawa States.

The sixth row in table 1 indicated the respondents view on whether the IOM has provided education for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States. 304 respondents representing 82.6% of the total respondents strongly agreed that IOM has provided education for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States, 64 representing 17.4% of the total respondents also agreed with it. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware that the IOM has provided education for IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States. In another interview with the field coordinator NEMA Yola, he posited that IOM have carried out project on education like supplying of books and other instructional materials like chalks and rehabilitation of schools in the host communities through cash for pay incentive (Field Survey, September, 2023).

Similarly, the field coordinator UNHCR in an interview pointed out that IOM provided services such as rehabilitation of schools and provision of instructional materials such as text books, chalks and chalkboard (Field Survey, September, 2023)

Table 2: IOM Collaborated with the Nigerian Government in the Management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa state.

Responses	Strongly agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Disagree (D)	Strongly disagree (SD)	Undecided (U)	Total
IOM have collaborated with the Nigerian government in the management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa state.	256 (69.6)	112 (30.4)	0	0	0	368 (100%)
IOM have collaborated with the Borno/Adamawa state government in the management of IDPs in Borno/Adamawa state	300 (87.0)	48 (13.0)	0	0	20 (0)	368 (100%)
The collaboration between IOM and the Borno/Adamawa state government have positive impact in the management of IDPs	200 (54.3)	153 (45.7)	0	0	15 (0)	368 (100%)

Field Survey, September, 2023

Table 2 row 1 captured the opinions of respondents on IOM collaboration with the Nigerian government in the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa state. 256 respondents representing 69.6% of the total respondents strongly agreed that IOM collaborated with the Nigerian government in the the total respondents management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa states, 112 representing 30.4% of also agreed with it. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware that the IOM collaborated with the Nigerian government in the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa states.

Similarly, Programme Associate Coordinate IOM Maiduguri in an interview concord that:

IOM has collaborated with the government at both National, state and local government level to offer support to the government by providing lifesaving assistance to affected population in Borno (Field Survey, September, 2023).

The second row in table 2 presents the views of respondents on IOM collaboration with the Borno and Adamawa state government in the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa state. The presentation shows that 300 respondents representing 87.0% of the total respondents

strongly agreed that the IOM have collaborated with the Borno and Adamawa state government in the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa state, however, 48 respondents representing 13.0% of the total respondents also agreed to it and 20 respondents representing 0% are neutral. To affirm the respondents' views, the Programme Associate coordinator IOM Maiduguri in an interview posited that IOM has always collaborated with relevant stakeholders in Borno and Adamawa States in the management of IDPs (Field survey, 2023).

Row 3 in table 2 shows the opinions of respondents on impact of the collaboration between IOM and the Borno and Adamawa state government in the management of IDPs. 200 respondents representing 54.3% of the total respondents strongly agreed that the collaboration between IOM and the Borno and Adamawa states government have positive impacted in the management of IDPs, moreover, 153 respondents representing 45.7% of the total respondents also agreed to it and 15 respondents representing 0% are neutral. This implies that majority of the respondents which is 200 are familiar with the positive impact of IOM in the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa state. To affirm the underpinning view, the field coordinator IOM Maiduguri in an interview noted that:

IOM project has promoted the psychosocial well-being of IDPs affected by conflict living in displacement camps in Maiduguri metropolis and their community members. Activities under this project were implemented at IDP sites scattered across Maiduguri town and target families and individuals affected by the recent insurgency and counter-insurgency activities; vulnerable populations including victims of related cases of violence, in particular young women, children, and individuals through psychosocial direct assistance; and key members of the community social support structure including camp managers, through capacity building activities (Field Survey, September, 2023).

In the continuum, he advanced that specialized health services, focused psychosocial support and informal education sessions were offered to the affected population through 10 trained and supervised members of the mobile teams (Field Survey, September, 2023).

Role of International Organization for Migration in the Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Borno and Adamawa States

The results from questionnaire, in-depth interview and extant literature support our findings that management of IDPs by the International Organization for Migration in solving the associated problem such as livelihoods recovery service, psychosocial support, shelter and education reveals that IOM has played a very vital role in the management of internally displaced persons in Borno and Adamawa States, particularly in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the Boko Haram insurgency. IOM has initiated livelihood recovery programmes to help IDPs regain self-sufficiency and economic stability, these programmes often include vocational training, skills development and income-generating activities to enable IDPs to earn a living and support their families and as well supports small businesses and entrepreneurship among IDPs to promote economic recovery as well as implemented psychosocial support programmes to address the psychosocial and emotional needs of IDPs while, the aspect of shelter and education were partially supported by IOM because it fall outside its core mandate.

The study also shows that the role of IOM cut across provision of key enablers to the humanitarian community in the form of Displacement Data through it Displacement Tracking Matrix, lifesaving activities, Camp Coordination, Camp Management, provision of mental health, provision of trainings and start-up kits, Water Sanitation and Hygiene Services.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The paper has attempted to examine the role of International Organization for Migration in the management of Internally Displaced Persons in Borno and Adamawa States. Findings from the paper revealed that IOM has played significant roles such as provision of key enablers of humanitarian services such as livelihood recovery psychosocial support, shelters, and education. Sustainable livelihoods through provision of training, skill acquisition and providing start-up kits, cash for work incentive, poultry and fish farming, flood intervention etc. The paper therefore recommended that, the IOM should encapsulate into its peace building process by creating special unit made of experts on human relations therapy to focus more on factors responsible for incessant

displacement of the people through promotion of social cohesion, and enhance resilience to prevent future displacement.

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