



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO

**SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION
OF PUBLIC AND CORPORATE
MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL AGE:
PERSPECTIVES, CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS.**

BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS

3rd International Conference.
Faculty of Management Sciences,
Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria

10TH - 12TH JANUARY, 2023

VOLUME 2

EDITED BY

**K. T. Hamid
J. M. Kurawa
M. A. Ibrahim
A. Tabiu
S. M. Bello
R. Ado**

ISBN:978-978-8203-68-1

**SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC AND
CORPORATE MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL AGE:
PERSPECTIVES, CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO-NIGERIA
10th -12th January, 2023

Edited by:
Kabir Tahir Hamid
Junaidu Muhammad Kurawa
Murtala Aminu Ibrahim
Abubakar Tabiu
Shukrat Moronke Bello
Rabiu Ado

Published by:
The Faculty of Management Sciences,
Bayero University, Kano,
P.M.B. 3011 BUK,
Kano, Nigeria.
icdc.fms@buk.edu.ng

© Faculty of Management Sciences, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria, 2023

ISBN: 978-978-8203-68-1

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or translated into any language without the prior written permission of the Faculty of Management Sciences, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria, except as provided by Nigeria copyright law.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
Welcome Address by the Dean, FMS, Prof. Kabir Tahir Hamid.....	x
Openings Remarks by the VC, BUK, Prof. Sagir Adamu Abbas, FMAN.....	xii
Remarks by the Chairman of the Opening Ceremony Arc. Yusuf Zubair Kazaure Chairman NIGCOMSAT Ltd.....	xiv
Keynote Address Amb. Shuaibu Adamu Ahmed (Wazirin Ningi), FCA, FCCA, Executive Secretary/CEO FRC of Nigeria.....	xvii
Goodwill Massage by Muhammad Bello Abubakar, MD/CEO Galaxy Backbone Ltd.....	xxii
Lead Paper, by Prof. Omar Hassan Kasule, Executive Secretary, IIIT, USA.....	xxiv
Conference Communique.....	xxvii
 SECTION 1: <i>ROLE OF FINANCE & BANKING IN SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE</i>	
<i>Islamic Banking and Sustainable Development: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria</i>	
Binta Tijjani Jibri, Kabir Tahir Hamid, Aliyu Dahiru Muhammad & Warshu Tijjani Rabi	1
 <i>Mitigating the Challenges of Conventional and Islamic Sources of Financing Agriculture in Kaduna State, Nigeria: A Measured Approach</i>	
Mohammed Shamsidin Ango Abdullahi & Yogesh Kumar Gupta	17
 <i>Role of Financial Technology in Promoting Financial Inclusion of Nigeria</i>	
Aisha Ahmad Ishaq	30
 <i>Cryptocurrency Trade and Exchange Transactions: Prospects, Challenges and Implications for Emerging Economies</i>	
Ali Nuhu Abubakar, Sharafuddeen Ibrahim Abubakar, Huzaifa Ibrahim & Ibrahim Shehu	37
 <i>Impact of Financial Crimes on Financial Inclusion: The Role of Institutional Quality Influence</i>	
Muhammad Sani Gawuna, Kabiru Umar & Mohammed Aminu Bello	47
 <i>Effect of Dividend Policy on Market Price of Shares: A Post Global Financial Crises Review</i>	
Nurudeen Oyarekhua Aileobini, Bala Ado K/Mata & Muhammad Yadudu	56
 <i>A Systematic Literature Review on the Capital Structure of Islamic Banks Using the Prisma Framework</i>	
Sulaiman Musa, Abubakar Ibrahim Ayuba & Nura Idris	66

Public Sector Reform in Nigeria: The Imperatives of E-Governance Najibullahi Abdallah Nuhu & Mubarak Sulaiman Jamiu	208
Assessment of Community Power Structure on Decision Making in Likoro Community, Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State Kasimu Musa Abdullahi & Ajayi Olajide	218
Pay Determination and Arbitrary Pay Disparity in Nigerian Public Sector: A Study of Selected Sectors Bilkisu Ibrahim Suleiman	231
Public Sector Leadership in the Digital Age: Issues, Challenges and Prospects Abubakar Tabiu	240
E-Governance and Administrative Fraud in Nigeria Public Service Muhamud Abdallah & Ubong Okokon Bassey	248
Local Government and Challenges Impeding Effective Primary Healthcare Services Delivery in Zamfara State, Nigeria Latifah Musa Pedro	258
Assessing the Infrastructure Delivery in Internally Displaced Person's Camp in Abuja and Borno State Anulika Gloria Njoku & Musa Mohammed	268
Chairman-Locals Administration: The Magic Bullet to the Imbroglio on Local Government Autonomy in Nigeria Abdulsalam Hassan Bello	279
Impact of Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations on Local Government Service Delivery in Nigeria Umar Abdulkadir Umar & Lurwanu Usman	285
State Joint Local Government Account and the Financial Autonomy of Local Government in Nigeria: A Thematic Review Aisha Balarabe	295
Community Participation in Constituency Projects: Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in Kano State Hafsat Yahaya Yakasai	303
Assessment of E-Governance Implementation on Service Delivery in Nasarawa State University, Keffi (2017-2021) Abdullahi Mohammed, Ahmed A. Audi, Isah Ibrahim Salisu & Zubairu Mustapha	313

Assessing the Infrastructure Delivery in Internally Displaced Person's Camp in Abuja and Borno State

Anulika Gloria Njoku

Department of Project Management, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria
Mobile: +2340806331560, Email: glorianjoku92@gmail.com

&

Musa Mohammed

Department of Project Management, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria
Mobile: +23407032642288, Email: musamoh@futminna.edu.ng

Abstract

The plights of displaced persons across the world have become a formidable global challenge with overwhelming disastrous implications for human development, including hunger, insecurity, and death, among other growing humanitarian crises. In this vein, this paper is aim to assess the level of infrastructure delivery in Internally Displaced Person's camps in Abuja and Borno State. The study employed literature review and cross-sectional descriptive research design approach in conducting the study. The result of the study revealed high population of female in both studied camps who are majorly married and less educated especially in Muna and fall within youthful age of 30 – 50 which placed them to be with active age group that can proved for themselves the basic needs. The people in Durumi camp were assed to have lived more than 6years compare to Muna that barely spent more than 3 years and Boko haram activities was the major driven force of the people to the camp except in few cases where herders and banditry causes the migration in Durumi. Overall, on the infrastructure needs, the study shows the general camps infrastructure provision are within average and inadequate with Muna having mean score of 2.51 and Daruma having average score of 2.46. Therefore, recommended adequate provision of the basic infrastructure and other basic needs that are in tandem with the obligations under the Kampala Convention. Also, provision of enabling environment to the host community of the displaced individuals is required since most of the camp member are willing to return to their home town.

Key words: IDPs, Infrastructure, Delivery, Abuja, Borno State

1.0 Introduction

The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement defines Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 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 in order 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" (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998). The term Internally Displaced Person(s) is considered merely descriptive of an individual's actual circumstance. Also, the term does not convey any special legal status since the displaced persons remain within the confines and jurisdiction of their country and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen and customary residents of that country (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, 2013).

In Nigeria Since 2014, millions of persons affected by the Boko Haram, communal clashes and farmers/ herders' violence have been forced to move out of the affected areas to other parts of the country due to the severity of the challenges. While the focus of the international humanitarian

community is placed on the centre of the violence in the northeast, an alarming number of IDPs have been harbouring in various IDP settlements especially in Abuja as a federal capital which was once affected by insurgency. The total number of Internally Displacement Persons in North East and North Central Nigeria is estimated at over 2 million people, making Nigeria host to the six largest IDP population in the world (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2016).

Also, in other to provide homes and ensure safety for the IDPs, IDP settlements were established as temporary living solutions. These settlements have inadequately sheltered victims of the crisis as they are in extremely poor shape, leaving the displaced with no alternatives other than to endure inhumane conditions and vulnerabilities in the camp settlements (Owoaje et al., 2016). Displaced persons living in these conditions contend with a range of environmental and social factors including overcrowding, poor shelter and sanitary facilities, gender- based violence, insecurity, health risks and a range of other things (Adewale, 2016).

However, despite several treaties and initiatives across the globe to ensure provision of the adequate infrastructure for IDPs, the response to the plight of IDPs has remained largely fragmented and uncoordinated; and the response to the root causes of internal displacement has been very poor and ineffective (Ladan, 2012). Living conditions in the camps and in the informal settlements are difficult and, in most cases, deplorable, mostly due to the lack of adequate infrastructure to cater to the populations' needs (Olanrewaju et al., 2019). There are also security challenges in addition to a limited supply of basic food and non-food items, health facilities, education, and livelihood opportunities.

Thus, several studies have been conducted in Nigeria on the safety and living conditions of IDPs such as Jelili and Olanrewaju, 2016; Mirth (2014), Owoaje et al., (2016) and Adewale, (2016). But most of these previous studies have not thoroughly examine the basic infrastructural needs of by the IDPs. Therefore, based on the gap identified in the literature, the study seeks to assessing the situation of IDPs in Abuja and Borno States, through the framework of UNHCR guidelines with the emphasis on highlighting the current gaps on infrastructure delivery within the camps.

The aim of the study is to assess the level of infrastructure delivery in Internally Displaced Person's camps in Abuja and Borno State. This would be achieved by examining the demographic characteristics of the selected IDPs camp in Abuja and Borno State, evaluating the factors that driven people to the selected camps, and assessing the basic infrastructural required by the IDPs in the selected camps

2.0 Literature Review

This section covers Concept of Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Infrastructure Delivery in Internally Displaced Person's Camp in Nigeria.

2.1 The Concept of Successful Infrastructure Development

Sustainable infrastructure delivery is a broad concept and it embraces the design, building, and operation of constructed facilities in such a way that promote sustainable development (SD). Due to contemporary issues in construction industry in developing countries (DC) (Du-Plessis, 2007, Kaming et al., 1994), the United Nations (UN) identified the need for global partnership for development in the strive towards eradication of poverty in DC (Du-Plessis 2007). At the top of the millenium declarations by the UN, in September 2000, was the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in DC. According to Omotola (2008), "poverty connotes a condition of human deprivation or denial with respect to the basic

necessities of life: food, shelter, and clothing”. Another school of thought describes poverty as a development problem (Moyo, 2002).

This is case of omission of essential element during a development programme. Despite numerous studies on construction activities in DC (Babatunde and Low, 2013; Ofori, 2001), conceptual framework of the implementation of social procurement in DC is not substantial. The ideology of social procurement is the use of procurement to foster social benefits and values for the communities beyond the purchase and consumption of goods and services. Construction sector is globally recognised as a sector of the economy that promotes social development through procurement programme (Babatunde and Low, 2013). Meanwhile, Ofori (2001) argued that construction industry development programmes in DC are merely ‘shopping list’ where coordinated series of planned activities, which optimise systemic value delivery, are missing. The worldviews on poverty by Omotola (2008) and Moyo (2002) could well depict level of social progress (FGN, 2012; Omotola, 2008), and challenges of sustainable infrastructure delivery in Nigeria (Opawole and Jagboro, 2016a).

While global partnership for development is advocated for poverty eradication, Moyo (2002) rebuffed the claim that poverty is endemic to DC; rather it is embroiled in economic engagement between developed and developing worlds. Poverty in Nigeria, and DC at large, could be discussed in its richness, based on its drivers. Moyo (2002) and Ofori (2001) believed that development problem is the bedrock of poverty in DC. While the solution to poverty eradication in DC relies upon internal development programmes and global collaboration, capitalism has urge economic and political influences in procurement decision.

Multinationals could exercise their political strength and economic leverage to cripple economic, social, community, and technical sustainability of the host nation (Taylor, 2007). Taylor further asserts that the grant of the ‘right of first refusal’ to Multinational Construction Corporations (MCC) sanctions absolute control being exercise by the multinationals contract formation. Hence, responsive poverty eradication goes beyond mere collaboration for infrastructure delivery. There is a need for coordinated activities that can measure and review social progress and capability building in construction supply chain. Despite growing knowledge of sustainable development in Nigeria (Oduyemi et al., 2018; Akadiri, 2015), selection of contractors that promote sustainable infrastructure delivery has not been well explored.

2.2 Infrastructure Delivery in Internally Displaced Person’s Camp in Nigeria

The internally displaced persons camp has become synonymous to discomfort, suffering and pain despite the huge amount invested by the government and other individuals that are expected to be able to cater for the displaced during the period of their displacement. In this regards, Atata and Charles (2020), examined the challenges in the provision and management of facilities in selected Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Abuja using UNHCR checklist as a guide in understanding the necessary facilities in every IDP camp. The data collected were analyzed using arithmetic mean, simple percentage, relative important index and the hypothesis was tested using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Z – test. The findings revealed that IDP camps in Abuja are not living up to the standard required of it by the UNHCR. The researcher's findings shows that these essential facilities were not provided before the conception of the camps, that the camps still lack major essential facilities such as health, educational and shelter, also there is a mismanagement of the make shift structures serving as accommodation and school facilities. Thus, the researcher concluded that the provision of facilities to the camps are not in accordance with the UNHCR checklist and the available facilities are not adequate

and cannot satisfy the displaced persons. The researcher recommends among others that the government should adopt a planned technique in the establishment of IDP camps, such that camps are built in area less prone to hazards in the 36 states of the federation with all the essential facilities provided in them.

Obiefuna and Adams (2021) investigated Christian Charities in attending to the humanitarian crises faced by female IDPs in the selected camps. The study made use of observer as participant ethnographic method. The study made use of two data collection techniques which were qualitative and quantitative in nature in order to arrive at a conclusion. The data generated from the survey were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). The study leaned on the human needs theory. The research results revealed that Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and other Christian charity organizations have done commendably well. This is indicated by 98.1% response. The study concludes that since female IDPs face various forms of humanitarian challenges in the selected IDP camps, the response of CAN is timely and should be intensified and that if the basic tenets of the human needs theory are identified and applied, their crises would be reduce drastically.

Anthony et al. (2016) carried out a study on Nigerian State and Responses to Plights of Persons Internally Displaced by Boko Haram Insurgents: Implications for Socio-Economic and Political Development. The study adopts qualitative methods in carrying out its investigation. As such the study employs documentary data for its investigation while content analysis is utilized for data analysis. The theoretical framework that anchors the study is the social exclusion theory. The study discovered that the IDPs in the north east suffer challenges of starvation, accommodation, unemployment, school dropouts, sexual harassment, child labour, early marriage, poor health and sanitation. The implication of the findings is that the situation constitutes a setback to Nigeria development as it further compounds and complicates the already existing challenge of poor living standard in the region and invariably account for Nigeria's low development index. The study recommends among others; that government should make more concerted efforts to provide the needs of the displaced persons while it expedites actions to end up the insurgency. The study equally recommended for the interventions of the international humanitarian agencies, philanthropic organizations and public spirited individuals to ameliorate the plights of the IDPs.

Rotimi (2015), in the paradigm identified welfare, security and rehabilitation as problems faced by IDPs in their camps. With particular reference to Malkohi IDP camp in Yola, it was accounted that the camp has 215 households, 777 children excluding men and women, has no security, no electricity and health care facilities.

Mirth (2014), indicated that adequate housing, public infrastructure, and services have not expanded to keep pace with population growth of the IDPs leading to large informal settlements and concentrating poverty with large variations, and deficiencies. In the same vein, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2020) reported that about 123,704 Households (HH) in IDP camps were in need of Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs) assistance across north-eastern Nigeria, especially Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Even though collectively, the sector and its partners continue to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance in a flexible and targeted approach while adhering to appropriate standards of humanitarian support. Almost 75,104 of household remained in substandard shelter, including unfinished and abandoned buildings and makeshift, partially damaged or shared shelters and overcrowded camps. Shelter solutions, including reinforcement and rehabilitation, are expensive and therefore remain a challenge for most IDPs (OCHA 2020).

Ali (2020), identify the challenges facing the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and evaluate the effect of the humanitarian response projects in alleviating these challenges. The study was carried out in sixteen local governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states using mixed methods. The quantitative data were obtained by the administration of a structured questionnaire and complemented with the qualitative data from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The study shows that the major challenges facing the IPDs were hunger (26.2%), lack of clothing (19.9%), regularsickness (18.5%) and lack of drugs (9.8%). Rape cases constituted (4.3%) of the total responses. The major sicknesses were Malaria (53.1%) and skin infections (34.4%). The items received from the NGOs include foodstuff (27.9%), soap and detergents (19.0%), clothing (14.0%), and drugs (9.4%). The majority (46.5%) rated their situation since they arrived in the camp very good, 52.1% affirmed great improvement in their situations, and 9 (1.4%) stated that their situations were deteriorating. The majority (33.3%) were trained on tailoring, 21.4% on creammaking, 17.0% knitting and bead making (15.2%). The study concluded that humanitarian services positively impacted the IDPs, yet there is need for government and the humanitarian services providers put more efforts the alleviate the suffering of the IDPs in Nigeria.

3.0 Methodology

The research design for the study are cross sectional descriptive research design. The study adopted both quantitative data (number of available infrastructures) and qualitative data (sustainable management of the infrastructure) to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. The primary data were sourced using questionnaire and oral interview directly from the field while the secondary data were sourced direct from the camp managements archive. Both data were analyze using descriptive statistics The population size of the study included all (IDPs), living in Durumi located in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) with population of 2650 and Muna camp located in Borno state with total population of 1800 respectively (NEMA/IOM Displacement Traffic Matrix, 2020). This selection is carried out based on government recognized IDPs Camps, in order to avoid sampling illegal, unapproved or government non recognized IDP Camps. The distribution of population across the selected IDPs camps are presented in Table 3.1 The representative sample size for the study was determined using the Taro Yammane (1963) sample size equation, which is expressed mathematically as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)} \text{-----3.1}$$

Where n is the sample size

N is the total number of people in camp

e is the allowed error = (0.05)²

Table 3.1: Population Size of IDPs Selected for the Study (NEMA/IOM Displacement Traffic Matrix, 2020)

Location	IDP Camps	Population	Sample size
Abuja	Durumi Area I	2650	349
Borno	Muna camp Kundiga	1800	327

4.0 Results and Discussions

4.1 Demographic Studies of the IDPs

Table 4.1: Population Size of IDPs Selected for the Study

Demographic Characteristics	Durumi		Muna	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex				
Male	146	42	128	39
Female	203	58	199	61
Age				
20-30	26	7	43	13
31-40	121	35	141	43
41-50	142	41	89	27
51-60	43	12	31	9
61 and above	17	5	24	8
Marital status				
Married	194	56	171	52
Single	78	22	86	26
Widowed	52	15	55	17
Divorced	17	5	12	4
Education level				
None	69	20	199	61
Primary	112	32	73	22
Secondary	138	40	52	16
Tertiary institutions	26	7	3	1
Occupation				
Traders	151	43	52	16
Farming	60	17	147	45
Artisan	26	7	37	12
Civil servant	13	4	15	5
others	121	35	76	23
Number of children				
None	43	12	6	2
1-3,	151	43	18	6
4-8,	99	28	193	59
9-12,	43	12	67	21
12 and above	13	4	43	13

Table 4.1 shows the demographic characteristics of the studied IDPs where the female has the largest population in both studied camp at 58% in Durumi and 61% in Muna. Also, this population who was observed to be majorly married as 56% indicated in Durumi and 52 in Muna are also majorly within the youthful age of 30 – 50 years. This placed them to be within the active age group and strong enough in providing for themselves the basic needs. The level of illiteracy was as well assessed to be high especially in Muna where 61% has no formal education. From the both camps, while the major sources of income for Muna camp is farming (45%) the people in Durumi camp are engage in different

activities like trading, artisan, Okada and others. And finally on the number children within the camp, it was observed that their more children in Muna as majority of the respondent (59) had more than 4 children while in Durumi, the majority 43% had 3 maximum.

4.2 Factors that drive IDPs to the camp

Table 4.2: Factors that Drive IDPs to the Camp

Number of years spent in IDPs	Durumi	Muna
1-2,	13	266
2-4.	43	46
4-6.	108	12
6 and above	241	3
State migrated from		
Borno	164	327
Yobe	56	0
Adamawa	69	0
others	60	0
Factors that driven you to IDPs		
Bokoharam	203	327
Herdery	60	0
Banditry	78	0
Communal	9	0

Table 4.2 shows the factors that driven the respondents to IDPs camp. In Durumi while majority (108) had lived in the camp for more than 6years in the camp, the IDPs in Muna camp barely spent more than 3 years as indicated by the majority (266) of the respondent. The people in both camps who are majorly from Borno state were driven to the camp as a result of Bokoharam activities except in few cases where herdery and banditry had contributed to the numbers in Durumi camp.

4.3 Basic Infrastructures need by the IDPs

Table 4.3: Basic Infrastructures need by the IDPs

Basic infrastructure	Durumi		Basic infrastructure	Muna	
	Mean	Position		Mean	Position
Electricity supply	3.21	1st	Shelter	3.07	1st
Water supply	3.02	2nd	Farm yard	3.01	2nd
Shelter	2.99	3rd	Hospital	3.00	3rd
Hospital	2.81	4th	Electricity supply	2.86	4th
School	2.67	5th	Water supply	2.72	5th
Market	2.53	6th	Market	2.66	6th
Farm yard	2.07	7th	School	2.22	7th
Toilet facilities	1.98	8th	Churches/mosques	2.10	8th
Churches/mosques	1.78	9th	Toilet facilities	1.86	9th
Entertainment ground	1.53	10th	Entertainment ground	1.59	10th
	2.46			2.51	

On the order of needs, the basic infrastructure required by the IDPs is shown in table 4.3 as been drawn from the respondents. In Durumi, it is assessed that the most required infrastructures clamored for by the respondent is electricity supply with mean score of 3.21 follow by water supply and shelter with total mean score 3.02 and 2.99. Others like hospital, school and market were moderately in need with total mean score of 2.81, 2.67 and 2.53. Farmyard, toilet facilities, churches/mosques and entertainment ground were assessed not to be in dire need by the respondent with total mean score of 2.07, 1.98, 1.78 and 1.53 respectively.

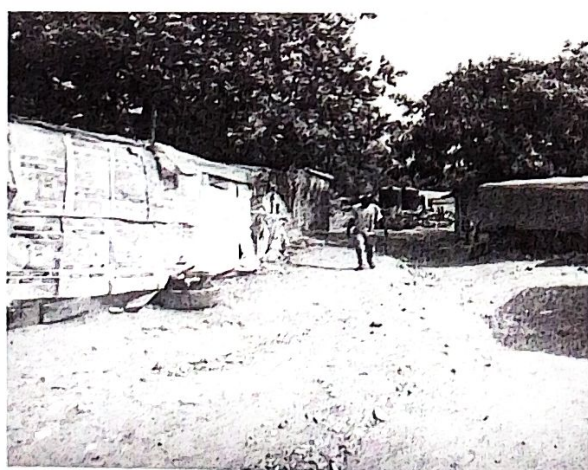


Plate I and II: Typical Shelter in Durumi

While in Muna, shelter was discovered to be the major basic infrastructure required by the respondent with mean score of 3.07 together with farmyard, and hospital with mean score of 3.01 and 3.00

respectively. Unlike in Daruma, Kundiga was assessed to be moderately in need of electricity supply, water and market with a mean score of 2.86, 2.72 and 2.66 respectively. And religious house, toilet facilities and entertainment ground were assessed to be less in requirement with mean score of 2.10, 1.86 and 1.59 respectively. Overall, the study shows the general camps infrastructure camp provision are within the average with Kundiga having mean score of 2.51 and Daruma with an average score of 2.46.



Plate II: Water point in Muna

The demographic characteristics of the studied IDPs indicated high population of female in both studied camp. This could be ascribed to the general cultural believe of the northern where women stay at home and men are majorly responsible of sourcing for foods. The people in the studied camp who are at youthful age and majorly married are found to be less educated especially in Muna where majority has no formal education. This level of education was as well deduced to have also contributed to the high number of children found in Muna.

On the factors that predisposed the people to the studied camps, it was observed that the people in Durumi camp had lived more than 6years compare to Muna that barely spent more than 3 years. Just as reported by Dada, (2006), Bokoharam activities was assessed to be the major driven force of the people to the both camp except in few cases where herders and banditry had causes the migration in Durumi camp.

And on the order of needs, the study shows electricity supply, water supply and shelter as high basic infrastructure clamored for by the people in Durumi camp. This was observed through physical inspection where there is no sources of electricity within the camp and temporal shelter (trampoline) provided by the government earlier are worn out on which people resulted in using sacks and dried plants as sources of shelters that do not only properly shade them against rainfall but could easily triggered any fire incidence. Also, the borehole provided by the government is malfunctioned and in some cases the people have no electricity to power the borehole and resolve in fetching water from the nearby stream. Others like Farmyard, toilet facilities, churches/mosques and entertainment ground assess to be less in need. This is because the people who are majorly initial farmers have learned other basic skills as means of survival and also the present of toilet structures with no the required facilities has led the inhabitant to be practicing open defecating. While in Muna, shelter together with farmyard

were assessed to be the basic needs of the people and religious house, toilet facilities and entertainment ground were assessed to be less in requirement.

Overall, the study shows the general camps infrastructure provision are within average with Muna having mean score of 2.51 and Daruma with an average score of 2.46. This translate to the little effort made by the various stakeholders in ensuring a good standard of living in the camps as further probing from the field indicated the present of latrin, shelter and water points among others that are inadequately provided by the government and NGO.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the demographic characteristics of the studied IDPs indicated high population of female in both Durumi and Muna camp. The people in the both studied camp who are majorly married and less educated are found to be within youthful age of 30 – 50 that can provide their basic needs irrespective of external support. And on the overall of infrastructure needs, the study shows the general camps provision are within average and inadequate enough to create a habitable environment for the IDPs. Therefore, recommended adequate provision of the basic infrastructure and other basic needs that are in tandem with the obligations under the Kampala Convention.

References

- Ali J O, Chris O, F. Olaniyi S, Sheila O, Paul O. A., Samuel A. & Monday O. (2020) Understanding the Needs of Adult Internally Displaced Persons in Three North-Eastern States of Nigeria: The Impact of Humanitarian Response Program. *International journal of social science and Management*.
- Anthony I, Nwobashi & Humphrey N. (2016): Nigerian State and Responses to Plights of Persons Internally Displaced by Boko Haram Insurgents: Implications for Socio-Economic and Political Development. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences www.iiste.org ISSN (Paper)2224-5766 ISSN (Online)2225-0484 (Online) Vol.6, No.15, 2016
- Atata G. C. & Charles. C. E. (2020) Examination of Challenges in the Provision and Management of Facilities in Selected Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Abuja. *IRE Journals | Volume 3 Issue 8 | ISSN: 2456-8880*.
- Dada, F. M. (2006). *Problems and coping strategies of institutionalized African refugees in Nigeria*. Unpublished seminar paper, Department of Guidance and Counselling, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
- International Displacement Monitoring Centre, (2019). IOM, DTM Round XII Report, supra note 1, p. 2. This figure reflects the estimated number of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Taraba and Bauchi.
- Jellil, M. O. & Olanrewaju, S. O. (2016). Realities of IDPs Camps in Nigeria. *Global Journal of Human Social Science*, Vol. 16 Issue 4.
- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, (1998). The Needs of Internally Displaced Women and Children: Office of Emergency Programmes Working Paper Series. UNICEF, New York.
- Mirth, A. O. (2014) Title of paper: experiences of internally displaced persons a case study of bama and Gwoza Durumi Abuja Nigeria.
- Owoaje, E. T., Uchendu, O. C., Ajayi, T. O., & Cadmus, E. O. (2016). A review of the health problems of the internally displaced persons in Africa. *Nigerian postgraduate medical journal*, 23(4), 161.
- Rotimi, O. (2015). IDPs in Nigeria and a Call for Urgent Intervention, retrieved from <https://www.abusidiqu.com/idps-in-nigeria-and-a-call-for-urgent-intervention-byolawale-rotimi/on July10, 2017>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2013). Handbook for parliamentarian's No. 20–2013: Internal displacement: Responsibility and action.
- World Health Organisation (WHO). (2018, February 16). Fact Sheet: Maternal mortality. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality>