



Assessment of Infrastructure Provision in Internally Displaced Persons Centres in Specific Camps in Nigeria

NJOKU, Anulika Gloria and MOHAMMED, Musa

Department of Project Management Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna. Nigeria

Received: 01.12.2025 | Accepted: 16.12.2025 | Published: 24.12.2025

*Corresponding Author: NJOKU, Anulika Gloria

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18047622](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18047622)

Abstract

Original Research Article

The worldwide issue of displaced individuals has resulted in significant consequences for human development, including starvation, insecurity, and mortality. This research aimed to assess the infrastructure availability in facilities for Internally Displaced Persons in Abuja and Borno State. The study utilized quantitative methods and involved stratified sampling to categorize the population into IDPs camps (Durumi Area 1, New Kuchingoro, Muna IDPs, and Kundugi camp), with convenience sampling for the selection of 385 IDPs. Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires. The findings revealed a non-significant result with a p-value of 0.58, suggesting that the four IDP camps urgently require basic infrastructure. Additionally, another aspect of the results showed non-significance with a p-value of 0.34, suggesting that the infrastructure in IDP camps does not meet global standards. The study concluded that the level of infrastructure delivery in the camps in Abuja and Borno is below the minimum standard set by UNHCR and recommended adequate provision of basic infrastructure and other essential needs in line with UNHCR obligations.

Keywords: Displaced persons, IDP camps, Infrastructural delivery, UNHCR standard.

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the worldwide number of IDPs has increased due to conflicts, natural disasters, and different crises (UNHCR, 2021). The latest estimate of people displaced globally stands at around fifty million, mainly situated in Africa and Asia (Umma, 2023). Nigeria possesses the highest number of internally displaced persons in Africa (Ekhaese et al. 2024).

Even with significant government expenditure and budget allocations, IDPs still face obstacles related to governance, inefficiencies, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient service delivery

(Idowu et al., 2024; Idowu et al., 2022). Providing sufficient infrastructure, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, has considerable impact on the well-being and living of IDPs (Nzelibe et al, 2024). The challenges faced by displaced persons worldwide have become a significant global issue, leading to severe implications for human development, including hunger, insecurity, and loss of life, among other escalating humanitarian crises (International Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019). It is impossible to overestimate the importance of physical infrastructure in affecting people's



welfare, particularly that of IDPs (Ellis & Roberts, 2016).

In Nigeria, access to adequate infrastructure in IDP camps is rarely available, deplorable and insufficient to meet needs (Atata & Charles, 2020). Infrastructure provision is very crucial to IDPs; this improves the standard of living and reduces health risks (Daramola, 2022).

IDPs are defined by the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Internal Displacement as people or groups who are compelled to leave their homes or regular places of residence due to terrorism, armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights violations, or natural or man-made disasters within a specific geographic area (Badeson and Chatharal, 2020).

Essential infrastructure like housing, sanitation, clean water, healthcare services, and safety measures is vital for human welfare and plays a key role in upholding health and dignity. This infrastructure acts as a key component for

achieving an adequate standard of well-being for IDPs and is essential in fostering resilience and long-lasting livelihoods. Nonetheless, the displacement crisis has placed pressure on these infrastructures, leading to inadequate living conditions for the internally displaced persons. These challenges lead to heightened vulnerabilities and obstruct initiatives to foster an environment suitable for rebuilding lives, thereby jeopardizing the overall welfare of IDPs (UNOCHA, 2021).

By the end of 2022, the count of IDPs reached an unprecedented peak, with 71.1 million individuals living in internal displacement globally – marking the highest figure ever documented and a 20% rise compared to the prior year (Figure 1). In the last four decades, the worldwide internally displaced person (IDP) population has seen a notable rise, expanding from only 1.2 million in 11 nations in 1982 (Cohen and Deng, 1998) to a historic peak today.

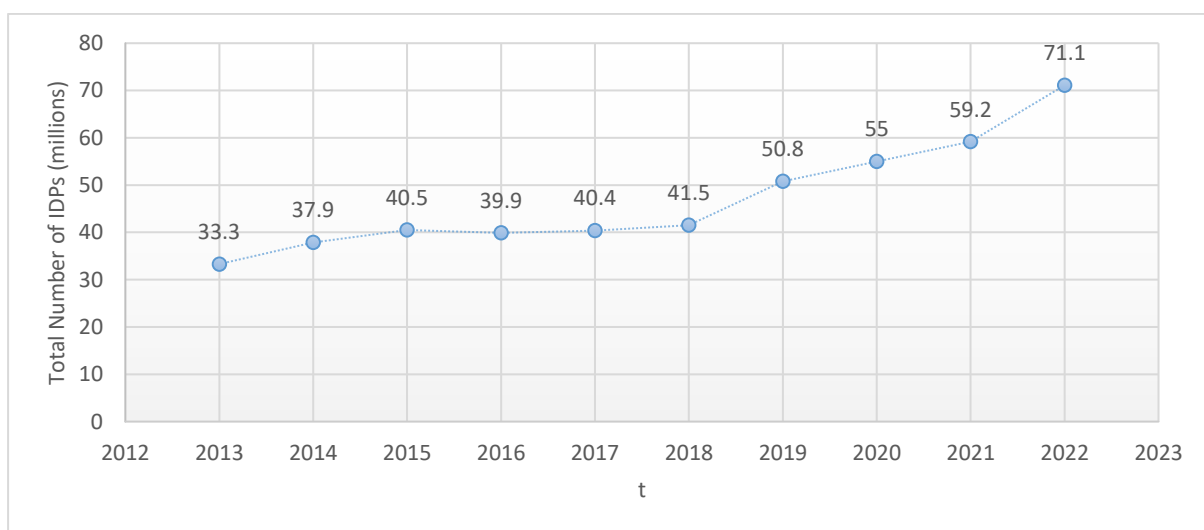


Figure 1: Number of Global Population of IDPs from 2013-2023

Source: IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement (2023)

In 2018, a survey by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) revealed that 13.3% of individuals in Nigeria were displaced due to communal clashes instigated by radical Islamists. Only a small fraction of the displacement, less than one percent, was caused by natural disasters, while 1.2% stemmed from

conflicts between herders and farmers. Insurgent attacks were responsible for the majority of the displacement, representing 83.8%. Of the 3.6 million individuals displaced in different areas of Africa, an astonishing 2.2 million originated from Nigeria (IOM, 2018).

Abuja, the capital of the country, has become a haven for internally displaced people from various areas of Nigeria, such as Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. This happens as the relocated individual's sense a heightened feeling of security in the capital. In 2018 and 2019, the Abuja area hosted 15,154 displaced persons residing in 2,510 households (Camp Management, 2019; IDMC, 2018). These individuals who have been uprooted are found in the Durumi IDP and Kuchigoro/Karmajiji camps situated in the FCT.

The aforementioned statistics show that insurgency is the primary cause of considerable internal displacement, particularly in areas such as Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, which have been pivotal to insurgent operations in north-eastern Nigeria since 2009. The crisis, linked to feeble religious extremism and governance, is characterized by bombings, kidnappings, and destruction of lives and property. The Boko Haram insurgency led to the deaths of over 30,000 people from 2009 to 2018, displaced more than 1.8 million people from their homes, and caused a total property damage of 16 billion Naira (International Review of the Red Cross, 2018). Alongside internal displacement, the insurgency has caused 177,000 refugees to flee to nearby countries like Cameroon, Niger, and Chad (Reliefweb, 2020).

The main groups supporting IDPs in Nigeria include the State and National Emergency Management Agency (State and NEMA), the FOMWAN, and the NRC (Badeson and Chatharal, 2020). According to the IDMC (2022) and Badeson and Chatharal (2020), the main dangers faced by IDPs include their physical security, violations of human rights, and overall health. These difficulties have different socio-economic effects on the lives of displaced individuals, impacting their health, mental well-being, and ability to assimilate into society

1.1 Statement of Problem

The primary concerns for internally displaced persons (IDPs) involve their physical security, violations of human rights, and overall wellness. These challenges significantly impact the socio-

economic conditions of displaced individuals, affecting their physical health, mental well-being, and their ability to integrate and live autonomously in society.

As of 2023, Nigeria has 3.646 million IDPs caused by the insurgency (Boko Haram) in the northeast, as well as conflicts between farmers and Fulani herdsmen, plus significant violence in the Middle Belt and northwest regions (IDMC, 2023). As of January 13, 2023, data indicated that there were 3,455,429 IDPs in the Northeast, Northwest, and North-central regions of the nation (IOM, 2023).

The government's lack of attention to this group and its situation, as well as the inadequacy of measures taken to address the deplorable living conditions, are pressing concerns. Consequently, various studies have been conducted in Nigeria on the subject of IDPs, including research by Jelili and Olanrewaju (2016), Mirth (2014), Owoaje et al., (2016), and Adewale (2016). Nonetheless, only a limited number of studies have examined the supply of infrastructure in IDP camps within Nigeria. Therefore, in light of the recognized gap in the current literature, this study seeks to assess the situation of IDPs in Borno State and Abuja, specifically aiming to emphasize the present shortcomings and obstacles in addressing the infrastructural requirements of IDPs

1.2 Aim and Objectives

This research focuses on addressing the infrastructural needs of Internally Displaced Persons in camps by leveraging government and donor support. It aims to pilot the approach at the Bornu and Abuja IDP camps to tackle infrastructural challenges.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Global Overview of IDPs

In the previous decade, millions of individuals have been forcibly removed from their residences. A significantly greater number of people find refuge in their own country as IDPs rather than relocating across borders as refugees or asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2021). The worldwide number of people forcibly displaced

is around 82.4 million (UNHCR, 2021), with 55 million categorized as IDPs, including 48 million as a result of violence and conflict and 7 million because of disasters (IDMC, 2020). Communities in distress often establish themselves in environments similar to camps or among other supportive groups (Schmidt, 2003). The handling of IDPs is distinct from that of refugees. Unlike refugees, who are overseen by the international humanitarian community, IDPs are mainly governed by the national authorities of the affected countries (United Nations, 2021).

2.2 IDPs in Nigeria

Nigeria has encountered numerous internal displacement issues, such as armed conflicts, natural calamities, ethnic-religious tensions, and community confrontations, affecting millions of people (Mohammed, 2017). Following a decade-long crisis caused by Boko Haram terrorists, millions have been affected, and more than 2 million remain displaced (IOM, 2022). Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) have resided in areas they selected (non-government-sanctioned sites) and among host populations. These groups are frequently called "invisible" and lack the essential support (Olanrewaju et al., 2019; UNOCHA, 2016).

As reported by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, UNTFHS (2019), the conflict extended to the Middle Belt region, resulting in extensive destruction mainly in Nasarawa and Benue state. The IOM (2022) associates the increase with environmental degradation and Boko Haram terrorism in the northern area. IOM also recognized open grazing on cultivated lands, heightened farmer intrusion on grazing pathways

in the Middle Belt, and the insufficient reaction to threats by Nigerian security agencies as factors fueling the conflict. The International Crisis Group (ICG, 2018) states that the conflict between Fulani herdsmen and farmers is six times more lethal than the Boko Haram insurgency and increasingly jeopardizes national stability. This conflict, marked by considerable population displacement, destruction of means of living, and human casualties, endangers the affected populations, their home communities, and the communities that are hosting them (UNDP, 2022).

By December 2023, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicated there were 3,397,531 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 1,874,283 IDP returnees, and 209,552 refugee returnees living in more than 3,900 locations throughout 14 states in Nigeria. This figure consists of 2,305,335 IDPs reported in areas examined in the North-East, whereas the other 1,092,196 IDPs were found in locations evaluated in North-West and North-Central Nigeria. In 2022, an evaluation of returns in Adamawa and Borno State required to measure the resemblance between returnees and local residents who returned prior to 2020, discovering that both populations have comparable access to adequate living conditions and servicesadequate living conditions. At present, there is a lack of data in Nigeria regarding the solution pathways for IDPs or their favored locations for these solutions. Information about IDP returnees is categorized by the year of their return to identify recent returnees (IMO UN Migration, 2024). The trends in the total number and newly displaced internal persons in Nigeria from 2016 to 2023 are illustrated in Figure 2.

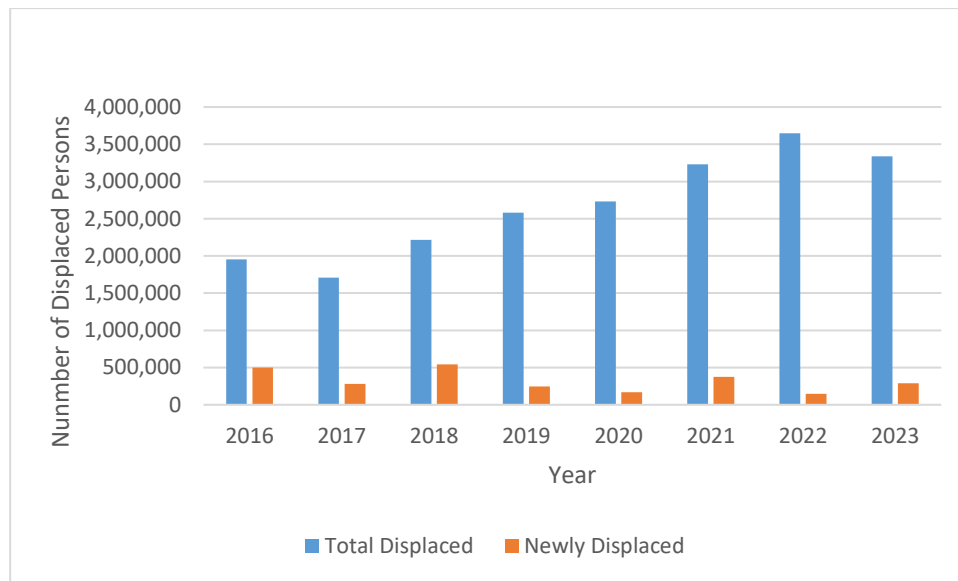


Figure 2: Trends of Internal displaced persons in Nigeria form 2016-2023

Source: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) (2024)

The humanitarian response framework in Nigeria is a joint effort that includes the NEMA, the NCFRI, alongside international collaborators like UNHCR and IOM. This framework emphasizes the importance of working together within camps and nearby host communities. Due to prolonged displacement, poor living conditions, and reports of neglect and mistreatment from IOM in 2019 and Human Rights Watch in 2016 (Roberts, & Lawanson, 2023), a considerable number of IDPs have moved from camps to urban areas.

2.3 Infrastructural Needs of IDPs

The significance of physical infrastructure in reducing poverty is broadly recognized as essential for the welfare of people, especially for those who are internally displaced. In this study, physical infrastructure is regarded as a crucial factor in evaluating the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Researchers consistently highlight the essential importance of bodily infrastructure, comprising housing, availability of clean drinking water, sanitation

services, and appropriate hygiene measures, in influencing the resilience and health of displaced communities (Nzelibe et al., 2024).

In Nigeria, IDPs typically live in schools, governmental structures, tents, and bunkhouses. Nonetheless, the accommodation for IDPs in Nigeria is frequently insufficient, vulnerable to harm, and fails to withstand weather elements. Numerous current shelters have been either harmed or obliterated. Reports show that IDPs reside in cramped and inadequate locations like churches, mosques, town halls, unoccupied or incomplete structures, and temporary camps, frequently established through personal initiatives to endure (Alobo & Obaji, 2016). These shelters are inadequate in terms of cooking amenities, sanitation, water and facilities, and seclusion, particularly for women, and often lack proper waste management and electricity. As a result, hygiene-based epidemics are common in these camps. Figure 3 illustrates a snapshot of an IDP camp in Borno, characterised by minimal infrastructure presence.



Figure 3: Cross section of IDP Camp in Borno

Source: Public Services International (2016)

The armed conflict in North East Nigeria has affected countless civilians, resulting in over 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and a local population of more than 1.5 million. Furthermore, the humanitarian condition has been impacted by violent communal clashes in the Middle Belt and unrest in the Niger Delta regions (ICRC, 2016).

During crises, families often escape with only the clothes on their backs, leaving them displaced without any personal belongings. Besides food, they urgently require specific non-food items

(NFIs) for survival, such as items for shelter (tents, sleeping mats, plastic sheeting, blankets,), cooking (firewood, pots, kerosene, stoves), and sanitation and health (buckets, soap, jerry cans, mosquito nets, first aid medicines, sanitary cloths). These are essential commodities for easing the suffering of IDPs in camps or identified locations. The provision of these commodities should commence as soon as an IDP camp or location is identified (Onifade & Osinowo, 2019). A depiction of the inadequate facilities in a Health Centre within an IDP camp in Borno is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4: Cross Section of Men, Women, and Children Getting Medical Aid in IDP Camp, Abuja, after Fleeing Boko Haram from Borno.

Source: Sambo (2024)

To alleviate the misery of IDPs in the camp with regard to the planning of the spatial organization of facilities and shelters, it is vital to take into account aspects like the required space per individual and for each setup, the availability of services, and the minimum distance necessary between shelters and facilities. Cultural and social traditions play a significant role in ensuring that internally displaced persons accept

the infrastructure and services provided, especially regarding housing and sanitation. Still, it is crucial to seek compromise solutions that consider various viewpoints, as the layout preferred by refugees may not always be the most efficient for aid delivery (Rooij et al., 2016). The refugee camp building standard according to UNHCR (2015) is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Refugee camp building standard

S/n	Items	Requirements
1	Area available per household	45m ²
2	Space for shelter per individual	3.3m ²
3	Count of individuals per water source	80
4	Count of individuals per latrine	20
5	Distance to restroom	30m
6	Distance to water point	15m

7	Proximity of water source to latrine	100m
8	Fire breaks	75m each 300m
9	Space between two shelters	2m

Source: UNHCR (2015); Sphere (2011)

Examining the condition and trajectories of IDP camps worldwide reveals that current administrative and organisational setups, along with existing production facilities, infrastructure, and land utilization, often fall short of meeting the minimum global standards outlined by UNHCR (Rooij et al., 2016).

The Public Service International (PSI) delegation noted that besides the students' needs, many young mothers in the camp could benefit from reproductive health services and prenatal care for pregnant women. The women shared a story about a recent maternal death caused by insufficient urgent medical attention during childbirth. The camp possesses a one-room health centre provided to them, but is short on qualified healthcare personnel, vital medication supplies, and necessary tools to fulfil the health needs of the IDP population.

In 2016, the ICRC greatly enhanced its humanitarian efforts in the North East, especially by offering food, shelter, vital household goods, clean water, medical assistance, and reestablishing family connections to safeguard the civilian populace, particularly IDPs, residents, and returnees. Since the start of the year, the NRCS and the ICRC have gained entry to and supported residents and IDPs facing harsh conditions in areas of Borno state that were previously unreachable, including Damboa, Sabon Gari, Dikwa, Gamboru-Ngala, Monguno, and others.(ICRC, 2016).

Many nongovernmental and governmental organisations, along with logistics service providers, supply humanitarian assistance to IDP camps in Plateau state, Jos, central Nigeria, and Borno state, Maiduguri, in north-eastern Nigeria. Some organizations deliver aid directly using their own haulage vehicles/vans, while others outsource deliveries to third-party logistics

firms. The latter group may oversee distribution at the destination or transfer the aid items to the government or other non-governmental actors. The major humanitarian organizations in the studied areas consist of: Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), ICRC, IFRCRCS, NCRC, WFP, IOM, DRC, NRC, IMC, CRS, FAO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, NEMA, and UNOCHA (Abdul, 2018).

The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) affirmed that humanitarian assistance needs to be provided and increased in the upcoming period. Despite the extensive efforts made by national authorities with the support of local and international humanitarian actors, there is still much to be done to fulfil the essential requirements of the displaced communities and hosting communities until the security situation allows for recovery interventions to begin (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2015).

Moreover, Idowu et al. (2022) contend that essential facilities in an IDP camp consist of shelters and various amenities like electricity, sanitation, security, water, health care, and leisure facilities. Shehu (2021) further claims that housing is a basic human right, and every person is entitled to a safe and cozy dwelling. The NGOs, government, and international organizations intentionally work to offer shelters for IDPs, which are frequently substandard or insufficient (Schimmel, 2022).

2.4 Theoretical framework

The comprehension of the applications, strengths, and weaknesses of relative deprivation theory is essential for anyone interested in analyzing insurgency and internally displaced persons. The idea of relative deprivation is often credited to American sociologist Robert K.

Merton during the 1960s, who discovered in World War II that Military Police soldiers were considerably less content with their chances for promotion compared to regular GIs (Robert, 2021). Relative deprivation theory centers on the concept that people might perceive themselves as lacking something valuable in comparison to their past, other individuals or groups, or various social categories (Walker & Pettigrew, 1984). Relative deprivation has been associated with triggering occurrences of social unrest, including rioting, terrorism, looting and civil conflicts in certain cases (Robert, 2021). The application of relative deprivation theory is directed towards socio-political and economic issues, emphasizing feelings and actions. It promotes the examination of people's feelings of lack that arise from comparing their circumstances with those of a reference individual or group, along with the behavioral impacts of these emotions. The fundamental idea of relative deprivation theory indicates that individuals or groups perceive a sense of deprivation when they

unfavorably compare their current conditions to those of others, as demonstrated by the situations of IDPs in Nigeria. It is noteworthy that certain groups within displaced communities encountered problems of discrimination and exclusion.

3. METODOLOGY

The study encompassed all internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those residing in selected IDP Camps. Four government-recognized IDP Camps were chosen for this study: Durumi, Area 1 IDP Camp, and Recent Kuchingoro IDP Camp in Abuja, as well as Muna IDP and Kundigi camp in Borno state, with respective total populations of 10100 (OCHA 2023; Nwabughio, 2015). The selection was based on government recognition of the IDP Camps. Table 2 provides a detailed breakdown of the population distribution within the chosen IDP camps.

Table 2: The Population Size of IDPs Selected for the Study

Location	IDP Camps	Population
Abuja	Durumi Area 1	2650
	New Kuchingoro	2150
Borno	Muna IDPs	1800
	Kundugi camp	3500
Total		10100

Source: OCHA (2023), Nwabughio, 2015

The study's representative sample size was calculated using the sample size equation developed by Taro Yamane in 1963, which can be represented mathematically as:

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

Where n is the sample size

N is the total number of people in camp

e is the allowed error = $(0.05)^2$

$$n = \frac{10100}{1 + (10100 * 0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{10100}{1 + 25.25}$$

$$n = \frac{10100}{26.25} = 385$$

Therefore, 384 respondents will be selected to participate in the study.

3.1 Sampling Procedure

The research employed a two-step sampling approach. Initially, the population was divided into four strata using stratified sampling: Durumi Area 1 (101), New Kuchingoro (82), Muna IDPs (69), and Kundugi camp (133) as indicated in Table 3. Subsequently, 385 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents using accidental or

convenience sampling. The sample size for each stratum was calculated by taking the population of each stratum, dividing it by the total population, and then multiplying this outcome by the overall sample size.

Thus, Sample Size (Durumi Area 1) is derived as follows

$$\frac{2650}{10100} \times 385 = 101$$

Table 3: Sampling Procedure

Location	IDP Camps	Population	Sample size
Abuja	Durumi Area 1	2650	101
	New Kuchingoro	2150	82
Borno	Muna IDPs	1800	69
	Kundugi camp	3500	133
Total		10100	385

3.2 Data Collection Instrument

Data collection utilized a structured questionnaire, and two research assistants were enlisted to aid in administering the questionnaire and gathering information from illiterate respondents.

3.3 Procedures for Data Analysis

The collected raw data was encoded, sanitized, and entered into the SPSS version 17.0 software

for additional analysis. Following this, inferential analysis was conducted using ANOVA.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 ANOVA result of the basic infrastructure needs with their availability and functionality

The ANOVA results of the basic infrastructure needs with their availability and functionality is presented in Table number 4.

Table 4: ANOVA outcome of the basic infrastructure needs NOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.927424	3	0.309141	0.65798	0.583271	2.866266
Within Groups	16.91402	36	0.469834			

Total	17.84144	39
-------	----------	----

According to the results, the p-value of 0.58 suggests that the results lack significance, leading to the conclusion that both IDP camps urgently require basic infrastructure to improve their conditions. The study reveals that there is no substantial difference in the prioritised needs for infrastructure among the various camps, as all of them have reported shortages or inadequate access to water, shelter, electricity, and healthcare facilities, primarily provided by government or non-governmental organizations. This aligns with Idowu et al.'s (2024) research,

which highlighted welfare, security, and rehabilitation as the main challenges faced by IDPs in their camps.

4.2 ANOVA Results of the level of compliance of the delivered infrastructures concerning the global standard

Table 5 shows the ANOVA results regarding the compliance level of the delivered infrastructures with global standards.

Table 5: ANOVA Results of the level of compliance of the delivered infrastructures with respect to global standard

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	1764645	5	1764645	0.937193	0.34456	4.35124
Within Groups	3.77E+08	20	1882904			
Total	3.94E+08	21				

The findings indicate that a p-value of 0.34 implies the results lack statistical significance, indicating that the infrastructure provided in IDP camps does not meet global standards. The study also indicates no significant difference in the measured values of sitting infrastructure compared to the established UNHCR standards, but there was a slight deviation observed in the covered living area, settlement size per person, 2m distance for each shelter, appropriate drainage system, and 80 households per water stand, as well as the minimum number of latrines per household. This is consistent with the study by Rooij et al. (2016) regarding the infrastructural requirements of IDPs in Nigeria, where noncompliance of available facilities with UNHCR minimum standards was reported.

5. Conclusion

The population in the camp, mainly displaced due to Boko Haram activities, has lower levels of formal education and an average of 3-8 children per household, relying on farming and trading for income. Both government and NGOs are the primary providers of infrastructure in the camps, and there is little variation in the types of infrastructure needed, as all the camps lack sufficient water, shelter, electricity, and toilets. The study also reveals that the camps generally unmet the minimum UNHCR standards for infrastructure provision, such as living space, settlement size per person, distance between shelters, drainage systems, and access to water and latrines. The research has contributed to the current body of knowledge on IDPs in Nigeria,

specifically focusing on the level of infrastructure available in the IDP camps, which is significantly restricted. Difficulties encountered throughout the research involved language obstacles, difficulties accessing the camps and displaced persons due to bureaucracy, and logistical issues that significantly impacted the research project's success. Finally, according to the results, the study suggests that government and donors should focus on providing sufficient basic infrastructure and other essential necessities in IDP camps in accordance with UNHCR standards.

REFERENCES

- OCHA (2023). Advocacy Note on Protection Concerns related to the Closure of Camps in Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno State, North-East Nigeria. Protection Cluster UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Nwabughio, L. (12 March 2015). "Abuja Area One IDPs camp: A place of tears, uncertainty". Vanguard Newspaper. Retrieved 24 June 2017.
- Nzelibe, T. N., Oyinloye M. A., Ilesanmi F. A. & Popoola O. O. (2024). Modelling the Nexus between Physical Infrastructure Adequacy and Livelihood Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)*, 8 (5), 2017-2036.
- Umma, B. (2023). Assessment of the Impact of the Implementation of the African Union Convention on the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Nigeria. *Journal of Political Discourse*, 1 (3), 180-194.
- IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre). 2023. "2023 Global Report on Internal displacement." *Norwegian Refugee Council*. <https://www.internaldisplacement.org/global-report/grid2023/>
- International Organizations for Migration (IOM, 2018): *coordination and compact management: Quarterly report*. January 2018.
- IOM, (2023). IOM Nigeria Contribution to Displaced Persons and Affected Communities in Nigeria. UN Migration.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IMDC, 2018). Understanding the root causes of displacement.
- International Displacement Monitoring Centre (2019). Key Findings from Global Report on Internal Displacement. www.internaldisplacement.org
- International Committee of the Red Cross (2018). Migration and displacement: humanity with its back to the world. *Int. Rev.* (904):16. <https://iiste.org/journals/index.php/RHSS/article/view/32138> ISSN (Paper) 2224-5766, ISSN (online) 2225-6484.
- Reliefweb. (2020). North-east Nigeria: Displaced Report 33 for August 2020. <https://www.relief.web.int/report/Nigeria/North-east-nigeria-displacement-report-33-august-2020>
- Idowu, O. O., Martins, V., Santali, N. B., Adama, J. U., Adeogun, A. S., & Danlami, G. (2024). Analysis of The Effects of Service Delivery on The Wellbeing of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. *CSID. Journal of Infrastructure Development*, 7(1), 22-37.
- Badeson A.N. and Chatharal Z.C. (2020). The Impact of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on Host Communities of Adamawa State. *International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research*, 11(5), 999–1010.
- International Displacement Monitoring Centre (2022, May 18). 2021 Overview of Nigeria by International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Retrieved from <https://www.internaldisplacement.org/countries/nigeria>
- United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Figures at a Glance. 18 June 2021.

<https://www.unhcr.org/uk/figures-at-a-glance.html> (Accessed February 20, 2022).

Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Global report on internal displacement 2020. <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/> (Accessed January 15, 2022).

Schmidt A. (2003). FMO thematic guide: camps versus settlements. forced migration online. <http://www.forcedmigration.org/research-resources/expert-guides/campsversus-settlements/fmo021.pdf> (Accessed July 17 2020).

United Nations. (2021). Shining a light on internal displacement: United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. 2021. <https://internaldisplacement-panel.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/HLP-report-WEB.pdf> (Accessed November 12 2021)

IMO UN Migration (2024). National Displacement Profile-Nigeria. Global Data Institute Displacement Tracking Matrix.

Roberts, R. E., & Lawanson, T. (2023). Understanding IDPs in Nigerian Cities. Working Paper No. 6. Researching Internal Displacement.

UNTFHS (United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security). 2019. "Transitioning From Humanitarian Relief to Long-Term Development: Addressing the Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict in Nigeria." <https://www.un.org/humansecurity/hsprogramme/herdersfarmers-conflict/> (accessed August 20, 2023).

Olanrewaju, F., Osasumwen, A. O., Omotoso, F., Alabi, J. O., Amoo, E., Ejiroghene, L., & Ajayi, L. A. (2019). "Insurgency and the Invisible Displaced Population in Nigeria: A Situational Analysis." *Sage Open* 9(2):1-12.

IOM (International Organization for Migration). (2022). Displacement Tracking Matrix North-central and North-west Zones. IOM: International Organization for Migration (UN

Migration Agency). <https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/Round%209%20North-central%20and%20North-west%20mobility%20report.pdf> (accessed September 25, 2023).

ICG (International Crisis Group). (2018). Stopping Nigeria's Spiralling Farmer-Herder Violence." Report 262. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/262-stopping-nigerias-spiralling-farmerherder-violence> (accessed September 24, 2023).

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). (2022). "New Threats to Human Security in the Anthropocene: Demanding Greater Solidarity." 2022 Special report. Human Development Report Office. New York, NY: Human Development Report Office of the UNDP. https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/srh_s2022pdf.pdf (accessed August 13, 2023).

Abdul, S. O. (2018). An Evaluation of Commodity Supply Chain and Logistic Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons in Borno and Plateau State, Nigeria. *Texila International Journal of Management*, 4 (2), 1-20.

Onifade, V., & Osinowo, R. (2019). Living Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Nigeria. Chapter Twenty-five. Urbanism and Crisis Management in Nigeria, 369-389.

ICRC (2016). Facts and Figures. Humanitarian Needs and ICRC Response. (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2015). North-East Nigeria. Recovery and Peace Building Assessment. Synthesis Report, Volume 1.

Idowu, O. O., Danlami, G., and Ohadugha, C. B. (2022). Assessment of the service delivery at the internally displaced persons' camps (IDPS) in the federal capital territory, Nigeria. Of the book: "heritage and the city: values and beyond", 89.

Shehu, M. B. (2021). Reuse of plastic as a building product: recycling plastic waste into a

low-cost building component for internally displaced persons (IDP) camp resettlement housing in Nigeria. Available at: <https://resolver.tudelft.nl/uuid:27e24925-4c26-41ee-8b67-2a7eba0f338e>

Schimmel, N. (2022). Trapped by sovereignty: the fate of internally displaced persons and their lack of equal human rights protection under international law. *World Aff.* 185 (3), 500–529.

UNOCHA. (2021). OCHA united nations office for the coordination of Humanitarian affairs annual report 2021.

Ellis, P., & Roberts, M. (2016). *Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia: Managing Spatial Transformation for Prosperity and Livability*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Alobo, E., & Obaji, S. (2016). Internal Displacement in Nigeria and the Case for Human Rights Protection of Displaced Persons. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 51, 26-33.
Norwegian Refugee Council NRC (2024). NRC in Nigeria. Violence and insecurity are forcing millions of Nigerians to flee their homes. Retrieved from <https://www.nrc.no/countries/africa/nigeria/>

Mamokhere, J., & Meyer, D. F. (2023). Towards an Exploration of the Significance of Community Participation in the Integrated Development Planning Process in South Africa. *Social Sciences*, 12(5), 256.

HPCR. (2015). *HPCR Advanced Practitioner's Handbook on Commissions of Inquiry Monitoring, Reporting, and Fact-Finding*. Retrieved from www.hpcrresearch.org

IOM UN Migration (2021). North-East Nigeria. Camp Coordination and Camp Management. Retrieved from https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11856/files/documents/cccm-factsheet_0.pdf

Robert, L. (2021). All about Relative Deprivation and Deprivation Theory. Retrieved

from <https://www.thoughtco.com/relative-deprivation-theory-4177591>

Walker, I., & Pettigrew, T. F. (1984). Relative deprivation theory: An overview and conceptual critique. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 23(4), 301–310.

IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement (2023). *Global report on internal displacement 2023*. Geneva: IDMC.

Public Services International (2016). PSI delegation visits an internally displaced persons camp in Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.world-psi.org/en/psi-delegation-visits-internally-displaced-persons-camp-nigeria>

Sambo, S (2024). Women, Children and Men receiving medical assistance in Abuja IDP camp after escaped from Boko Haram from Borno. Alamy Stock Photo. Retrieved from <https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-womenchildren-and-men-receiving-medical-assistance-in-abuja-idp-camp-85101387.html?imageid=E1A872FB-0603-43A6-9653-91A92D901113&p=213743&pn=1&searchId=e6b51999125b97eb33f37a28c10dcb69&searchtype=0>

UNHCR (2015). *UNHCR Emergency handbook -4th edition*. Geneva.

Sphere Handbook (2011). *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*.

Rooij, B., Wascher D., & Paulissen, M. (2016). *Sustainable Design Principles for Refugee Camps*. Technical Report, Wageningen University and Research.

Atata, G., & Charles, C. (2020). Examination of Challenges in the Provision and Management of Facilities in Selected Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Abuja. *Iconic Research and Engineering Journals*, 3(8), 171- 182.

Daramola, O. (2022). Nigeria Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Environmental

Degradation: The Current Situation. *The Colloquium*, 10(1), 140- 150.

Ekhaese, E., Akindoyin, P., & Mohammed, I. (2024). Sustainable Building Materials (SBMs) and their Impact on Displaced Persons Health/ Wellbeing in Selected IDP Facilities, Nigeria. *Frontier Maters*, 11(2024). doi:<httpss://doi.org/10.3389/ftmats.2024.1337843>

Magaji, T. (2024). Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: The Role of International Actors. *Wukari International Studies Journal*, 8(5), 196 - 207.

Nzelibe, T., Oyinloye, M., Ilesanmi, F., & Popoola, O. (2024). Modelling the Nexus between Physical Infrasture Adequacy and Livelihood Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State, Nigeria. *International Journal Research and Innovation Social Science (IJRISS)*, VIII(V), 2017-2036. doi:10.47772/IJRISS