The State Of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) In Nigeria And Implications To National Security: Northwest And North Central In Focus

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Abstract
The ongoing insurgency and banditry in northern Nigeria and the government's harsh attempts to put it down have resulted in a wave of refugees and internally displaced people. Increase in population density and the migration of displaced people into places that are thought to be relatively quiet are prominently causing significant security concerns. With particular reference to the city of Ilorin, this study investigates the role of internally displaced people and community concerns in connection to national security and their repercussions. The study showed that the state's failure to provide security and deal with residents' socioeconomic problems contributed to the instability that drove large population displacement. Losses of life, insecurity, population relocation, intolerance toward other ethnic and religious groups, the operation of the militant groups and most importantly economic disasters are the consequences of these unfavorable tendencies, as this article has discovered. The findings of this study shows that the government's response to the situation of internally displaced people in the nation has been patchy, with no long-term fix in sight. Additionally, the dilemma of internally displaced people severely impedes the region's growth. This paper consequently promotes the establishment of offices for these displaced people's representatives by including the affairs of internally displaced people at the local government level. As an option to dealing with the problem of internally displaced people in the nation, increasing funding for national security among residents would improve security in Ilorin metropolis.
Keywords: *Internal Displacement; Human Security; National Security, Crisis; Northern Nigeria*

I.   Introduction

Insurgency was the main political phenomena that recently jeopardized Nigeria's national security and disrupted the country's unity. This situation has impeded the government's attempts to protect its population, which is a constitutional duty, and exposed the state's borders to increased attack, which might thwart the state's ability to defend itself against external invasion (Letswa & Iisyaku, 2018). Even though organized insurgency and criminality against established authority are historical phenomena, many nations have recently experienced security issues as a result of this phenomenon. For instance, according to Musa et al. (2016), every generation in human history has experienced some kind of uprising. Insurgency is one of many issues that modern society needs to deal with, and it has a significant impact on society since it is a planned insurrection against established authority. According to Musa et al. (2016), insurgency is therefore not unique to underdeveloped countries but has evolved into a trait of all modern governments. As a result of this threat, a significant portion of the population of Nigeria, where the insurgency was on the increase, has been displaced.

Internal population displacement has evolved into one of the tragedies affecting humanity today, claim Adesote and Peter (2015). For instance, every individual in Nigeria acknowledges it as a serious and significant issue that is mostly attributed to flooding, eroding land, and wars. The conflict-induced factor—which may be inter-ethnic, intra-ethnic, communal, or political—appears to be the greatest among these factors and is consequently given more weight in this discourse. Thousands of individuals have been internally displaced as a result of the conflicts they have caused. Thus, the negative effects of this national security failure include major

population relocation. According to statistics provided by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, internal displacement in Nigeria is the consequence of a variety of intricate and frequently overlapping causes and triggers, such as persistent violence and frequent floods. The majority of internal migrations in 2022 were caused by calamities, as the nation saw its worst floods in ten years between June and November. More than 2.4 million people were displaced by the floods in 2022, which was more than any other calamity in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the states of Anambra and Kogi were also severely impacted. Half of the recorded displacements were reported in the southern state of Bayelsa in the Niger river delta. Thousands of people who had previously been displaced by conflict and violence were forced to evacuate once more as a result of the flooding of the Borno state's displacement camps in the northeast. Because the floods destroyed the infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.), it was harder to provide aid.

It is submitted that the volume and spread of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria which is the function of insurgency was on increased; that about 1.4million displaced persons are been hosted across the country, for example, an assessment conducted from November to December 2015 by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team in 207 Local Government Areas (LGA) covering 13 States of Northern Nigeria: Abuja (13,481 IDPs); Adamawa (136,010); Bauchi (70,078); Benue (85,393); Borno (1,434,149); Gombe (25,332); Kaduna (36,976); Kano (9,331); Nasarawa (37,553); Plateau (77,317); Taraba (50,227); Yobe (131,203); and Zamfara (44,929) (IOM/NEMA).

Internal displacement statistics for Nigeria clearly demonstrate how the occurrence has posed security issues to the government and host communities. Security is frequently cited as the first duty of every state, without which the validity of that state's sovereignty will be called into doubt. The Federal Republic of Nigeria's constitution expressly declares that "The security and welfare of the people shall be the primary concern of the government" (FRN, 1999). It is fair to say that the Nigerian government's failure to create an environment that is secure and safe for people's lives, property, and even economic activity has in some way violated its constitutional obligation to provide for the security of its citizens. Because of the rising crime rate and terrorist attacks across Nigeria, the north's residents are now experiencing an intolerable level of insecurity and are being forced into homelessness. 2016 (Abdulrahman & Zuwaira).

Internally displaced individuals (IDPs) have fundamental requirements that must be provided in order to live and prevent detrimental social, cultural, and security repercussions on both themselves and host communities after arriving safely in a new or likely temporary location. These necessities include a decent place to live, food, clothes, information, security, education, and access to safe water. Physical security concerns, threats of being forced to return to one's region of origin where conditions are most likely not favorable, the right to freedom of movement, determining one's IDP status, and the lack of effective domestic institutional mechanisms for implementing the (intra)state protection regime were also mentioned by Lomo (2000: p. 271).

In addition to increasing security costs, decreasing output and productive capacity, discouraging tourism, destroying infrastructure, and displacing foreign direct investment, domestic terrorism and social unrest have a negative impact on the growth and development of emerging economies. As a result, IDPs have continued to be very vulnerable to all types of exploitation, abuse, and neglect throughout the federation.

The implications for these unfavorable political trends and security lapses are already obvious. The problem of IDPs has increased security risks for both the established authorities and the host populations. In actuality, lack of security in any setting puts people's lives and property at risk, inhibits business operations, and deters both domestic and international investors, which slows the country's progress both economically and socially. Nigeria is in grave peril, as seen by the position that instability has given the enormous African nation—where more than 350 instructors have been assassinated and more than 270 children have been abducted and kept hostage indefinitely in an undisclosed place. (2016) Abdulrahman and Zuwaira. Therefore, objectives of this study is to examine the implications of Internally Displaced Persons IDPs to national security of Nigeria with focus on Ilorin metropolis.

II.   Research Methodology

There were both primary and secondary sources used to get the data. Both qualitative and quantitative sources of data were incorporated in the information that was acquired. The quantitative source of data involved using numbers primarily for detecting trends of the level and the pace of internal human displacement at the national, regional, and global levels. The qualitative source of data consisted of the descriptive part of the study. To raise the study's caliber, both primary and secondary data were used. The textual analysis of the data was used. The textual analysis helps the researcher examine communication's substance rather than how it was created. The utilization of narratives and historical accounts of the internally displaced person's problem also made it easier to comprehend the concepts that were represented in written language. The time span covered by the study is 2015–2022. This time frame was chosen because of the increased possibility of internal displacement inside the nation brought on by the insurgency in the area.

Theoretical Framework

Theorizing an issue with the intention of offering a practical solution to the recognized problem is the core component of any research purpose. Thus, the fundamental instrument of analysis is theory. In order to understand the causes of IDPs and their implications for national security in Nigeria, this paper makes use of the failed state theory and the social inclusion theory.

The fundamental tenet of the failed state theory is that weak institutions and poor governance prevented states from fulfilling their constitutional obligations to protect and care for their populations. According to UK Department for Development (United Kingdom, 2005), a failed state is one where the government is unable or unwilling to provide basic services to the majority of its citizens, including the poor. The insecurity of the ruling class, which results in the victimization of part or all of a country's inhabitants like the Taliban did in Syria and Afghanistan, is another indicator of a failed state, according to this theory.

The failed state idea emphasizes a state's intrinsic inability to carry out tasks required to satisfy the demands and expectations of its citizens. It also demonstrates the government's inability to provide fundamental security, uphold the rule of law and justice, or offer its inhabitants access to fundamental services and economic opportunities (Imasuen, 2015). According to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (2008), the central elements of the failed state theory are a weak and ineffective central government with little real control over most of its territory, the absence of public services, widespread corruption, and criminal activity, as well as refugees and forced population movements. Rotberg (2003) points out that there is a propensity for more criminal violence in a failed state, thus undermining the authority of the state.

Conflicts, humanitarian crises, and breaches of human rights, according to Torres and Anderson (2004), contribute to the regional and local effects of failed governments. According to Collier et al. (2003), there are three types of ripple effects that result from armed conflict: internal (caused by the burdens of internally displaced people), regional (caused by the burden of the influx of refugees), and global (caused by foreign interventionists). He claims that these three ripple effects present special difficulties. While the internal consequences include issues with food insecurity, the loss of means of subsistence, and an increase in population displacement, the regional consequences include the spread of contagious diseases across borders as a result of the influx of refugees, and the global consequences include the expansion of the drug trade across borders that is supported by foreign non-state actors. Indicators of a failing state include the Boko Haram insurgency, political violence, corruption, nepotism, tribalism, indiscipline, kidnappings and abductions, armed robberies, murder and extortion, bombings of places of worship and innocent Nigerians. This means that the Nigerian ship is on a collision course with a rock since it exhibits all of the characteristics of a failed state.

Applying this theory to the research, many Nigerians were optimistic that the return of civilian administration in 1999 would solve poverty, unemployment, inequality, social vices like robbery and theft, and other problems of development. To the surprise of the majority of Nigerians, this hope has been replaced with dissatisfaction as a result of the government's failure to solve these development-related issues. People were warned to revolt and take up weapons against the same government because it was unable to carry out its constitutional obligations, including protecting lives and property, mostly in protest of their socioeconomic struggles.

On this tack, the research adopts the second hypothesis, the theory of social inclusion. The notion of social inclusion is concerned with groups of individuals who require help as a result of their current circumstances. The theory is readily connected to "Social Exclusion" as a theory and may be linked to the 1970 French phrase "les exclus," which René Lenoir is credited with coining (Robo, 2014). According to this view, everyone is appreciated in a society that values social inclusion and has access to the necessities of life. In turn, this fosters a feeling of community among the populace. The social inclusion theory is based on certain principles, such as the notions that everyone needs help, can learn, participate, communicate, and is prepared, as well as the idea that when we work together, we are better (Robo, 2014). The good steps made to improve these people's situations lead to social inclusion. In a more condensed manner, social inclusion is the theory's countervailing impact (Charity Commission, 2001). As both theories are "the inseparable side of the same coin," this theory is best understood when describing social exclusion theory (Robo, 2014). The Social Inclusive theory is apt for the purpose of this study as it supports the integration of the internally displaced persons into the larger society. In Nigeria, if the internally displaced persons are well integrated into the society, this alignment would allow for better management of the crisis and enhanced security of persons in the country. This in turn would enhance national security.

National Security

National security of any nation-state is construed in terms of the sum total of a country's effort to promote, preserve and maintain itself, its core values, contain instability, enhance development, thereby boosting the welfare, well-being and quality of life of the citizens by enhancing consumption patterns (Isa, 2007 p. 20).

Nigerian national security is very crucial for peace and economic development. Nigeria is currently faced with internal security challenges posed by the group "Jama'atul Alhul Sunnah Lidda'wati Wal Jihad," also known as Boko Haram. Boko Haram's objective is to establish Islamic rule in Nigeria through imposition of Sharia law throughout the country. The herdsmen conflicts, insurgency in the Niger-Delta region, kidnapping around the country to mentioned but a few, are posing serious challenge to Nigeria national security.

The Nigerian government is decisively responding to some of these insecurity issues. For instance, the Boko Haram threat has been dealt with decisively with maximum force to fight the insurgency in Northern Nigeria. Nigeria's security forces have achieved some successes in degrading the potency of Boko Haram in the last three years through the killing of some of the sect's key leaders and the destruction of key operational cells. The inability of Boko Haram to extend its terrorist activities beyond the northern region is also a measure of the security forces' success in curtailing the group's activities. Other initiatives such as the Nigerian government's attempt to dialogue with the group have not seen much progress. Though, because of the poor nature of the border, Boko Haram members seem to be having safe heaven along the borders.

An understanding of Nigeria's national interest would put us in good stead towards understanding the policy direction which underpins it defence priorities for it military and other para military institutions in curbing insecurity.

Nigeria's national defence policy (2006) document categorizes Nigeria's interest into vital, strategic and peripheral interests. The national policy also stipulates the roles of the armed forces as follows: Defend Nigeria from external aggression; Maintain Nigeria's territorial integrity and secure its borders from violation on land, sea and air; Aid civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the president and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by an act of the National Assembly. The defence roles and priorities are therefore tailored to the degree accorded to these interests. The vital interests of Nigeria concern inviolability of her territory protection of democracy, economic resources and citizens wherever they may be as well as preservation of her culture.

Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

According to International Displacement Monitoring Committee (IDMC), just 18% of displaced persons found refuge in the camps while about 82% have migrated into other areas perceived to be relatively peaceful, in order to survive the trauma of conflict induced displacement, though existing figures on the number of the affected population are contradictory and they pose a challenge for assessing the extent and impact of internal displacement on host communities and national security. As Jochum (2017), put it, the population continues to pay the price of a merciless conflict.

Displacement is associated with many disadvantages including separation from family, impaired sources of income, inadequate housing and lack of income-generation opportunities, and unexpected forfeiture of landed and other properties. In an attempt to establish the fact that crisis-induced displacement of persons can hamper development in all ramifications, there is urgent need to curtail crises generators in Nigeria.

The security situation in Nigeria especially in the northern states is getting more critical owing to the fact that little is being done by the government to alleviate the sufferings of the victims. Although governments at various levels have become conscious of this fact and taking steps to ameliorate same, it is doubtful if their combined efforts have actually allayed the fear of common Nigerians and restored their confidence in the capacity of government to provide the required security of lives and properties.

Ilorin metropolis is a relatively peaceful and heterogeneous community with ethnic and cultural diversities. The ancient city is the capital of Kwara State fondly called the state of harmony, Ilorin is about 500 kilometer from Abuja, due to her historical tranquility, communal co-existence and relative low cost of living, the city which comprises of Ilorin South LGA, Ilorin West LGA, and Ilorin East LGA has welcome a host of displaced individuals in recent time, however the city is carefully losing her status of a relatively peaceful city with the growing population of displace person hosted by the community.

According to Ladan (2011) in the absence of a policy framework on internal displacement in Nigeria, 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. Creating a veritable awareness platform for both the displaced and the host community will entrench the rights and privileges accruing to people of both statuses, and facilitate proper documentation and legitimate identification to ensure proper acceptance and integration in the relatively new region.

Causes of Displacement in Nigeria

According to a strategic conflict assessment carried out by the Institute for peace and conflict resolution in 2002, the return to democracy and the competition for the new political opportunities had led to increased violence. Local competition for resources has often been aggravated by "inter-elite" rivalries over privileges such as political and public service appointments, oversight of projects and admission into schools

(IPCR, 2002). Additionally, the specific tripodal ethnic structure (with the Hausa, Yoruba and the Igbo constituting the three major groups) in Nigeria is particularly unstable and often in conflict.

The interplay between the tripodal structure and communal identities has been aggravated overtime by systematic patterns of inequalities. In particular, the Niger Delta, Rivers, Bayelsa and Delta states, considered the core of the southern Niger Delta region, have been the scene of violent competition for land, political and oil wealth. Following the economic decline of the 1990s, the region became vulnerable to ethnic polarization, with different groups resorting to different means to fight for their rights (Irobi, 2010).

In 2005, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) was created through the merger of different armed groups. In May 2009, thousands of people were displaced in one of the clashes between government forces and MEND. The Joint Task Force (JTF) charged with restoring order in the Niger Delta launched operation „Restore Hope" in an effort to uproot militant groups. The JTF launched land and air armed strikes around the city of Warri in Delta State, and later extended its offensive to neighboring Rivers State (Reuters, 2009).

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) reported have varied, from 1,000 people sheltering in a school and hospital in the local capital in Ogbe Ijoh to up to 10,000 residents believed to have fled and unable to return home (IRIN, 2009; Al, 2009). However, a government amnesty programme, which includes a comprehensive programme to disarm, demobilize and rehabilitate hitherto militants, has been credited for a drop in large – scale violence in the Delta in 2010 (IRIN, 2010). The "middle belt", which runs across Nigeria, is the area with the highest concentration of minority ethnic groups. It comprises Taraba, Adamawa, Plateau, Nassarawa, Benue, Kogi states as well as Southern Zaria, and Southern Kaduna (Action Aid, 2008).

All these areas have witnessed intra-ethnic or inter-ethnic conflicts that have spread across different states. Researchers have pointed to a "crisis of citizenship" in which "different attitudes to citizenship contribute to political conflicts". (Idowu, 1999) articulated around the "shelter – native" identity, with conflicts fuelled by feelings of exclusion and struggles for recognition (Action Aid, 2008). For instance, clashes between security forces and an Islamic group called Boko Haram led to death and displacement of many people. Though depicted as an ethno – religious conflict, analysts read the violence as the result of weak or inefficient governance and widespread poverty.

Closely linked to this is the issue of natural disasters such as flooding or soil erosion. In conflict – affected states, natural disaster have complicated displacement and return patterns and have in some cases been difficult to distinguish between people displaced by conflict and other causes. In 2010, the Nigerian government asked the help of the United Nations to carry out a profiling exercise that would provide a clearer picture of the number and situations of IDPs in the country (UN, 2010).

The Needs Overview published 2019 by United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 7.1 million people (2.3 million girls, 1.9 million boys, 1.6 million women and 1.3 million men) are in need of humanitarian assistance in north-east Nigeria as a result of a crisis that is now in its tenth year. The crisis, which is fundamentally a protection of civilian's crisis, has largely been triggered by an ongoing regionalized armed conflict, characterized by massive and widespread abuse against civilians including killings, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, child conscription, burning of homes, pillaging, forced displacement, arbitrary detention, and the use of explosive hazards, including in deliberate attacks on civilian targets.

The pattern of displacement in Nigeria is characterized by unplanned sudden movements of people seeking protection from violence. Often the displaced head for villages where they have family or where their ethnic groups are in the majority. Many IDPs are also sheltered in camps, especially those who do not have family or ethnic relations in the vicinity. Fear for the destruction of property and crops also results in the under-representation of male adults in the IDP camps, who prefer to keep vigil in their villages over their belongings.

Return is often spontaneous and unplanned, but fear for further violence also often impedes the displaced to return to their communities of origin. State governments sometimes assist in the return process. The Nasarawa State Government, for example, has a resettlement strategy which includes transportation to established transit camps and the provision of food, non-food items and drugs to the IDPs on their arrival at the transit camps.

The physical security of the displaced has in some cases been undermined by government authorities. It has been reported that IDPs have experienced restricted freedom of movement during their flight by roadblocks set up by the police, or because of proximity of military attacks to civilian communities. Moreover, affiliation between officials and certain ethnic groups has sometimes led to reprisal attacks against other ethnicities. Authorities have in some cases used force to make IDPs leave camps and return to their home areas. For example, in July 2001 the police in Nassarawa State used force to make people leave an IDP camp of 3,000.

The extended family system has been crucial in covering the subsistence needs of displaced. However, this resource has been over-stretched. Furthermore, the special needs of women and children are often not taken

into full consideration, with men tending to control relief items. Also, food needs are often aggravated because of the destruction of crops.

Response to Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

Recognition of internal displacement emerged gradually through the late 1980s and became prominent on the international agenda in the 1990s. The chief reasons for this attention were the growing number of conflicts causing internal displacement after the end of the Cold War and an increasingly strict international migration regime. The phenomenon of internal displacement, however, is not new.

According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2003) the Greek government argued to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1949 that people displaced internally by war should have the same access to international aid as refugees, even if they did not need international protection. India and Pakistan repeated this argument after partition.

Although the issue of internal displacement has gained international prominence during the last fifteen years, a single definition of the term remains to be agreed upon. Questions of who should be covered by the category whether it is a useful one and the consequences of applying it in humanitarian interventions are widely debated. The most commonly applied definition is the one coined by the former UN Secretary-General's Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, Francis Deng, and used in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP):

Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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 human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.**(**OCHA 1999:6)

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Humanitarian assistance is mainly provided by national actors, with federal state governments donating money and relief supplies to the affected areas. The Nigerian Red Cross/International Committee of the Red Cross is an important assistance provider. A typical pattern of humanitarian assistance was demonstrated during the Nasarawa crisis in July 2001, where the ICRC/NRCS assisted 7000 IDPs in Benue State with non-food items, while the local and federal government provided food, shelter and health care.

Assistance to the displaced by the UN system is limited to some input from UNICEF. It carried out assessments of IDP camps in Benue State and Lafia during the crisis in Nasarawa and Taraba States in July and August 2001 and implemented assistance activities after the Lagos clashes in February 2002. Some NGOs are also providing aid to Nigeria's internally displaced, like the Catholic Relief Services and Medicins Sans Frontières.

Ineffective Management of the IDPs.

With just 18.2% of displaced persons in the camps and the remaining 81.8% migrating into regions perceived to be relatively peaceful, this further disguise how large the displaced population possibly could be, and thus reveals why the several effort of the government at ameliorating the situation seems non-efficient, factor that portends an eloquent testimony to the ineffective management of the internal displacement in the country includes;

1. The protracted failure of the Government in her responsibility to try to prevent overt conditions displacement and her disability to minimize its adverse effects by providing for the safety and well-being of those affected, so as to ensures that displacement last no longer than absolutely required by the circumstances. Lack of necessary awareness, credible information on the numbers, location, categories and conditions of IDPs,
2. Lack of effective Training programmes for government officials, including camp administrators, military and police in the Guiding Principle on internal displacement, failure to heed the United Nations resolutions to develop laws to uphold the rights of IDPs, taking into account the Guiding Principles.
3. Failure to putting in place a National Legal Framework, by adopting new laws or revising existing legislation and introducing national policies that can complement such legislations,
4. Failure to Create a National Institution Focal Point, whose role is in reinforcing national responsibility to adopt and implement policies and laws that respect the rights of IDPs as well as investigating reports of violation of the rights and providing training programmes on the rights,
5. Failure to engaging displaced persons in consultation and building upon their skills, in decision making processes,
6. Ineffective approach to supporting durable solutions which ought to facilitate such conditions that will allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their places of habitual residence or, if they choose, to resettle in other parts of the country, and to assist IDPs to recover property and possession or obtain compensation or reparation.
7. Discordant National responsibility to allocation of resources to address situations of internal displacement, amidst corruptions
8. Lack of effective Cooperation with International and Regional Organizations, so as to elicit international assistance.

Implications to National Development

The challenges of internally displaced persons, either overtly or covertly has a tremendous implication towards nation development. The gravity of recent violent disruption and destruction of lives and properties being perpetrated by the Boko Haram attacks, and considering the fact that development as a discourse in sociological realm is multifaceted in dimensions, it can therefore be viewed from economic, social, political, educational, health and in fact, all aspect of human endeavour. The challenges of internally displaced persons are retrogressive, inimical to development. Juxtaposing the construct "development" with the values guiding the UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development goals. As articulated in the millennium declaration, the millennium development goals are benchmark for progress towards a vision of development, peace and human rights, guided by "certain fundamental values…essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:

Freedom: Men and Women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

Equality: No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

Solidarity: Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

Tolerance: Human beings must respect one another, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.

Respect for Nature: Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the percepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be change in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants

Shared Responsibility: Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role. (UN 2000, p.2). The above foregoing, in comprising with the wake of dynamism of plaque, internally displacement, political and social economic dwindling state of the nation (Nigeria) are pointers to the fact that the nation is still far from being on the path of stability.

Implications to Human Security

Prior to the arrival of Boko Haram in the area, human security in the northern portion of the country was low compared to other regions. According to Abdulazeez (2016), p. 4, in the northern region of the nation, "71.5% of the population resides in abject poverty; over half of the residents are malnourished; about 85% are illiterate; and 60% are formally unemployed." The northern part of Nigeria, which contains 19 states out of the 36 total, is known for its long-running ethnic, religious, and political-based conflicts. Due to poor administration, socioeconomic inequalities, and the hardship of the local populace, this has in turn led to a widespread increase in crimes and corruption. Since 1985, Northern and Kwara state in Nigeria have maintained their status as the nation's poorest regions (Adamu & Rasheed, 2016).

According to Adamu and Rasheed (2016) and Omilusi (2016), internal relocation has significantly impacted access to educational facilities and education itself. This is due to the fact that camps for internally displaced people establish schools or learning facilities for their children and instruct them in the best manner possible. It was also said that the quality of the labor force has been impacted by displacement. This is because young people are frequently recruited to join insurgencies, hence the majority of those who have been displaced are children and the elderly. An environment lacking possible availability of jobs for the large numbers of youth in the region has been created in the region (Adamu & Rasheed, 2016).

With the ongoing growth in illnesses and disorders, both health and societal security have been warped. Due to inadequate sanitation management and a lack of effective waste management, this has in turn increased. Relations between the host community and the internally displaced people have not been favorable, which has led to tensions and violence between the IDPs and the host populations. The food business in Nigeria's northern area has suffered significant setbacks for a variety of reasons, with human movement being the main obstacle. Due to concerns about increased insecurity, farmers are unable to travel beyond these protected regions. In the area, more than 1 million people experience extreme food insecurity (Food & Agriculture Organization, 2016).

Implications to National Security

The deleterious consequences of insurgency on the economy and well-being of a state cannot be underestimated. The insurgencies have crippled the economic activities of Nigeria and destroyed educational institutions. The billions of Naira lost to insurgency in Nigeria as espoused by Obasanjo above could have been channel to development of major economy sectors such as construction of roads, rehabilitation of educational institutions, improvement in medical cares and provision of general services to the entire population. The most disastrous implication of insurgency on the political space refered to as Nigeria is Social dislocation and displacement. it was obvious that in 2014, over 140,000 people were displaced from their homes, villages, communities and states in the north. In 2015, over 70,000 Nigerians were reported to have fled the country to other neighboring countries like Cameroon, Niger, Benin Republic, Chad, etc. It is also evidence that within Nigeria, there are about 1000 IDPs camps across the 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory with most of the IDPs from the north. (Abdulrahman and Zuwaira, 2016).

According to the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), almost the entire population of IDPs in northern Nigeria, estimated to have been almost a million by the third Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is now in Maiduguri. The State camps has more than 15,000 IDPs and more continue to arrive every week. (OCHA, 2015). IDPs also suffered many casualties such as shortage of foods, health facilities and lack of shelter during rainy seasons. For instance, OCHA submitted that the number of IDPs has continued to climb, the amount of resources devoted to the camps such as food and shelter have remained the same. People in each camp are grouped according to their LGAs. Besides, SEMA attempts to distribute the food rations, based on the buying power of the respective LGAs' budgets. Lack of an adequate number of latrines to keep up with the growing numbers of people in camps and the rains have heightened the risk of possible outbreaks of waterborne diseases. In Dalori, an aid worker said 80 latrines were being shared by more than 15,000 residents. (OCHA, 2015).

During the violent conflicts or natural disaster, which forced these Internally Displaced Persons to leave, most houses and properties were destroyed, looted or burnt down. Most IDPs in Nigeria flee to neighbouring countries that are safe usually taking refuge in temporary shelter such as schools, public building and places of worship among others having been deprived of their homes and sometimes, their lives and livelihoods. ⌐Despite the efforts of the Nigerian government, faith based organisations and other NGOs to address some of the basic needs of these IDPs, their vulnerability tends to be increased by barriers to accessing healthcare services, education, employment, economic activities and information for participation in the decision making affecting their lives. Hence, the government spending and responsibilities equally increased. Dehumanization of men, women and children especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instrument of war. (Abdulrahman and Zuwaira, 2016). At this stage it is difficult to quantify the number of

life, properties and settlements destroyed as a result of the insurgency. Household, market structures, worship place and government establishments (schools, hospitals, council).

Implications to Kwara State Security

Going by the population census of November, 1991, Kwara has over 1,548,412 and by the March 2006 population estimate; Kwara has a population figure of 2,371,089. As at then, commercial activities were so low to the extent that Kwara was tagged "civil service state", implying that only civil servants have the purchasing power to make meaningful purchases or buy the available goods and services in the state. This accounted for why some citizens fled to other states like Lagos and outside Nigeria in search of greener pastures.

The streets in the metropolis were free of congestion and the number of people that can be found plying the streets and roads are so few. Today, though there are no empirical statistics to back up this increased population argument, studies and random sampling of opinions from staffers of the state population commission, who spoke pleading anonymity, showed that the population of Kwara State has almost doubled as it increased at a geometric rate, putting the new estimate at 4.4 million. Birth statistics from hospitals and the various unrecorded births in towns and villages, coupled with influx of displaced persons from the north all account for the population explosion.

Several areas of commerce and daily life have been affected by the population explosion these includes rent rate, prices of provision items, food stuffs and other essential commodities. There was a little relief when the minimum wage was introduced but this was short lived as this again had its own impact on price increment.

The increase in number of students admitted into various tertiary institutions is another factor. Since the schools cannot provide enough hostel accommodation for them, students resort to living off campus. The resultant effect on the villages hosting the campuses comes in terms of increased house rents, increased population and commercial activities. Though commercial activities increase, the poor in such domain that do not have their own houses live at the mercy of landlords, who prefer to give rooms to students at a higher fee than what the poor residents can afford.

Another effect of this population explosion is the effect of air pollution from exhaust of increasing automobiles. There are noticeably more vehicles plying the roads leading to more challenging work for the various traffic management organs of government, similarly most road are damaged due to growing noticeable number of filling stations in the neighbourhood, and the product laden tankers did not spare the weakened roads along her route.

This paper would not be complete if the negative effect of insecurity is not mentioned, the few available jobs cannot go round due to influx of the people the number of people who either migrated to Kwara from Boko Haram infected states or are in search of greener pastures, some equally resort to crime as a way of livelihood, heightening suspicion and fear in the city.

The results/finding of the earlier investigation conducted hence, shows that (inadequate) awareness of the demographic composition of the IDPs, and overlapping/insufficient policies are the major ***structural*** challenges of IDPs management while the host community is the most critical ***cultural*** challenge. In the perception of respondents, funding as well as the over sung issue of corruption is not the most critical among the challenges, though they should not be neglected in proactive response approach.

From ethnographic perspective it is expedient that the federal and state government realize that population explosion is fast becoming a burden to Ilorin metropolis and it requires urgent response from the governments, who should grant the states the status of an unofficial refugee camp, hosting displaced persons from the crises prone north and as well find a way of coming to the aid of the state through policy and logistic support in the light of these early warning indicators.

Benchmarks for an Effective National Response on Internal Displacement

As noted above, tackling the problems of internal displacement is primarily the responsibility of national authorities. This entails taking of tangible steps to prevent arbitrary displacement, protect and assist the internally displaced populations and find long-lasting solution to their plight. To support government with these challenging responsibilities, a framework developed by the Bookings Institution, University of Bern project on Internal Displacement set out the benchmarks for an effective national response and identifies twelve key steps for national authorities to take in responding to internal displacement (Bookings, 2005). These steps are:

1. **Prevention:** Government has responsibility to try to prevent overt conditions on their territory that might compel population to flee. In particular, early warning and quick national response to likely phenomenon of instability to minimize its adverse effects provide for the safety and well-being of those affected, and to ensures that displacement last no longer than absolutely required by the circumstances.
2. **Raising national awareness for the problem**. The basic foundation for an effective national response is government recognition of the problems and of its responsibility to address it. For example, public

pronouncements about the problems are important to build national consensus around the issue and promote solidarity with the displaced.

3. **Data collection**. Credible information is needed on the numbers, location and conditions of IDPs in order to design effective policies and programmes. Data should be disaggregated by age, gender and other key indicators so that the specific needs of particular groups are taken into account. Attention must also be given to whether IDPs are uprooted by armed conflict and violence or by natural disaster or by development projects. Information is needed not only on emergency situations but also on protracted situations of displacement, which often are neglected and forgotten.

4. **Training**. Training programmes for government officials, including camp administrators, military and police in the Guiding Principle on internal displacement is essential for ensuring that they are aware of the rights and needs of the displaced and their own official duties to protect and assist them.

5. **National Legal Framework**. States have been encouraged by the United Nations resolutions to develop laws to uphold the rights of IDPs, taking into account the Guiding Principles. A growing number of governments around the world have been adopting new laws or revising existing legislation.

6. **A National Policy or Plan of Action**. A national policy can complement national legislation. For example, it should spell out national and local institutional roles and responsibility for responding to internal displacement as well as identify the mechanism for coordination. The policy should extend to all relevant branches of government – national, local, military and police – and also to non-state actors who also must be held accountable. To be most effective, the policy should be developed in full consultation with civil society and IDPs communities and disseminated to IDPs in their own language and in form they can easily understand.

7. **Creation of a Nation Institution Focal Point**. This could mean assigning responsibility to internal displacement to an existing government agency, creating new body or establishing an internal departmental task force or committee.

8. **A Role for National Human Rights Institutions**. The role of NHRIs in reinforcing national responsibility can be important, in particular by working with governments to adopt and implement policies and laws that respect the rights of IDPs as well as investigating reports of violation of the rights and providing training programmes on the rights.

9. **Participation of IDPs in Decision Making.** Engaging displaced persons in consultation and building upon their skills is something often overlooked but critical to an effective response, whether the issue is relocation or design of assistance programmes or returns. The participation of women can reduce their vulnerability to sexual extortion and violence.

10. **Supporting durable solutions**. Governments have a duty to establish conditions to allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their places of habitual residence or, if they choose, to resettle in other parts of the country, and to assist IDPs to recover property and possession or obtain compensation or reparation. Decisions on when displacement ends must be taken on the basis of humane criteria ensuring respect for the full range of human rights of the displaced.

11. **Allocation of Adequate Resources**: National responsibility means that governments devote, to the extent they can, resources to address situations of internal displacement.

12. **Cooperation with International and Regional Organizations**. When governments do into have the capacity to provide for their displaced populations, they are expected to invite or accept international assistance. Indeed, cooperating with, and giving safe and unimpeded access to international agencies is a sign of responsible sovereignty.

III.   Conclusion

This paper has shown that crime is increasing in Ilorin daily and people are living in fear. It constitutes a serious problem which needs to be tackled and everybody should be involved. There is the need therefore, for the intelligence community and policy makers to be security conscious and proactive at the responding to the surge in population of displaced persons resident in the metropolis, while ensuring that the right of the displaced is equally protected.

Majority of the respondents believe that the provision of employment will stop crime. If people are able to secure employment or engaged in useful ventures, there is the tendency that the rate of crime will reduce in the metropolis. Government should therefore, endeavor to provide more jobs. Also; government should try to look into how to solve the problem of displacement in the country. The ongoing crises in the Northern part of Nigeria have caused a lot of loss for the country in terms of economic loss, lives and properties.

Crimes associated to displacement have been reoccurrence incidents within Ilorin metropolis for less than a decade. No concrete measures or strategies have been adopted by the state government and other stakeholders to prevent surge in crime rate within the period under review.   The state government and government security forces only seem to intervene when the crime had been perpetrated with great

consequences on the lives and property of residents within the metropolis. Expectedly the interventions were always done through the role out of Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) and guns by the police and armed forces, these usually leads to arrest and killings of innocent citizens while the culprit were allowed to go scot free because of their perpetual late arrival to the scene of criminal activities. This makes the residents and populace to ponder if these crimes cannot be prevented before it always degenerates to insecurity issues.

In view of these, an alternative measure the 3 three strategic response to IDP management as postulated by Adimula (2016) can be adopted, the which identified, contained, neutralized and manage effectively and efficiently through some proffered procedures as follows:

* Utilization of intelligence and displacement management with provision of actionable intelligence with comprehensive insight that reduces threat to peace and security at Ilorin metropolis.
* Revealed the identity of the miscreants and perpetrators of the crimes, within Ilorin metropolis before they engage in any act or attack.
* Locating their hide out in order to affect their arrest and prosecution
* Detect warning signals of insecurity through proactive intelligence and nip it in the bud before it degenerates into conflict.

IV. Policy Recommendations

* States governments in the North central zone, should strengthen community policing and ensure a synergy between the security agencies to ensure that the metropolis is not conducive for the miscreants, political thugs, cultist e.t.c
* The state should consider a process of compiling a comprehensive data of the displaced and ascertain the legitimacy of their respective trade efforts.
* Need for emphasis on security agencies to be more proactive in dealing with this security challenges by ensuring that criminals arrested instead of killing them so that they can be tried and prosecuted if find guilty. Prisons should be restructured to serve as rehabilitation centers.
* No individual or group of people, no matter how highly placed should be allowed to go unpunished with the commission of any crimes. The era of where crimes are committed with impunity must be stopped.
* The state government and other security agencies should support National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to carry out routine raids on uncompleted buildings, known joints and hide outs of miscreants periodically so as to apprehend and bring to book those engaged in drug abuse and peddlers in Ilorin.
* The challenges of unemployment should be tackled by the state, local government and other stakeholders.
* Growing poverty and illiteracy should be urgently addressed by the state and local government administration in conjunction with NGOs and other public-spirited individuals and organizations.
* All government security forces and agencies should be adequately equipped with required arms and ammunitions, patrol vehicle, communication gadgets e.t.c.
* Continuous training and retraining of police and other security agencies on responsive intelligence gathering in line with modern policing in the world.
* Immediate implementation of all the measures and recommendations of the much-needed security sector reform.

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