

**SOCIO-LEGAL EXAMINATION OF ZERO HUNGER TOLERANCE IN THE
PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON IN
NIGERIA**

BY

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PG/LAW/230088

**FACULTY OF LAW
BENSON IDAHOSA UNIVERSITY
BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, NIGERIA.**

APRIL, 2024

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF LAW, BENSON
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OF MASTER OF LAWS BENSON IDAHOSA UNIVERSITY.**

APRIL, 2024

CERTIFICATION

I, **AFISA Blessing Egodo** with Matriculation No. PG/LAW/230088, hereby certify that apart from the references made to other person's work which have been duly acknowledged, the entire work is the product of my personal research and this project has neither in whole nor in part been presented for another degree elsewhere.

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APPROVAL

We certify that **AFISA, Blessing Egado** with matriculation Number **PG/LAW/230088** completed this project in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of bachelor of Laws (LL.M).

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to Almighty God for His guidance, love, protection and to my late parents Mr. Emmanuel Oritsedje Afisa and Mrs. Agnes Ayoyibo Afisa.

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDMC	International Displacement Monitory Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

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ABSTRACT

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria face diverse challenges, including food insecurity and hunger. This research delves into the socio-legal aspects of zero hunger tolerance in the protection and preservation of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The research adopts the doctrinal methodology relying on primary and secondary sources of information. In Nigeria internally displacement is predominantly caused by violence, conflict, socio-economic factors. These displacements often disrupt livelihood, leaving individuals and families without access to basic necessities, including food, resulting in IDPs being vulnerable to particularly hunger and malnutrition. In response to this challenge international, regional and domestic legal frameworks has being created to protect the rights of internally displaced persons access to adequate food. International mechanisms such as the universal declaration of human rights; the Guiding principles on internal displacement among others, African commission on human and people's right, the Kampala convention affirm the right to food as a fundamental human right. Nigeria, domestically has enacted laws and policies aimed at addressing zero hunger tolerance of internally displaced. Despite these legal frameworks challenges persist in ensuring zero hunger tolerance among IDPs in Nigeria. A significant challenge is the lack of adequate implementation and enforcement of existing laws and policies, institutional weakness hinders effective delivery and distribution of food aid and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons. More so, ongoing conflicts and insecurity in parts of Nigeria aggravates the food insecurity situation for IDPs. Armed groups often target humanitarian convoys and aid workers, disrupting food supplies and other essentials to IDP camps and host communities. The research finds that addressing these challenges, calls for multifaceted approach that includes combination of legal, humanitarian, psychosocial interventions, instruments for the protection and preservation of IDPs, enhancing coordination between government agencies, humanitarian organizations, local

communities and addressing the root causes of internal displacement and food insecurity through peace building and development initiative such as empowerment, vocational training, placing emphasis on modern agricultural farming in attaining the aim and objectives of this dissertation which is to achieve self-reliance as the underlying means of achieving sustainable solution. Base on the finding of this research, it further recommends the need for documentation of IDPs to facilitate their identification and help in children's enrolment into schools. That the concept of zero hunger as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and calls for sustained efforts towards achieving the SDGs goals. It therefore concludes the achieving zero hunger tolerance among IDPs in Nigeria requires coordinated efforts from both legal and non-legal actors. By upholding the right to food and ensuring its effective implementation, Nigeria can prioritizes the dignity, well-being in protection and preservation of internally displaced persons and intimately contributing to equitable society that is just for all including the internally displaced persons.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTON

1.1 Background to the study

Persons that are internally displaced suffer in great magnitude similar to those of refugee. Agreed that there is global awareness and apprehension, the predicament of these displaced persons is worsened. There is serious concern on their protection and preservation as well as entering zero hunger major in their displaced circumstances. The call for collective efforts becomes necessary from international bodies, regional and state levels. Uniform policies need formulated at those various concern agencies to enhance effective co-ordination, monitoring and especially in disaster situations that cannot be prevented such as natural disasters.

People are forced to flee from their homes when faced with harsh realities of being endangered in conflict situations and become internally displaced. Apart from conflicts, other situations that can lead to displacements include natural disaster and developmental projects by the government. In an armed conflict, civilians and civilian object are expected to be distinguished both by belligerent and state forces in avoidance of attack. In some cases, civilians are caught in cross-fire, hence they willfully move away from home in search of a safe abode to escape death and other resultant cruelties of war. Other situations call for forceful evacuation of the civilians from one location to another by the government within geographical region, resulting in displacement, either to avoid attack or natural disaster.¹

These internally displaced victims leave their homes and means of livelihood, and are housed in camps with little or no facilities at all. Besides the destitution, are starvation, hunger and shortage of food in these deplorable camps.²

¹ GCIV Art. 49

² Displace by Boko Haram,. <<https://www.premiumtimes.ng.com/internally-displaced-persons>>. accessed February 14, 2024.

The IDPs suffers from food insecurity and mal-nutrition as result of lack of access to nutritious food and water.³ Thus raising concerns to humanitarian the actors. Among these salient humanitarian concerns for the IDPS are among others food production, procurement, preparation and allocation.⁴ Food insecurity has contributed to the woes of the IDPs for it exposed displaced persons to serious risk of exploitation of the women and girls.⁵ Mothers feel compelled to use any means to obtain food for their children including agreeing to sexual favor or prostitution in exchange for food.⁶ Insufficient food among children can seriously affect their development both mentally and physically which may prevent many from attending school and lead them into child labour in order to contribute to the income of their families.⁷

Human rights and humanitarian organizations often times provide food support as the first humanitarian aid in the protection of lives of the populations in displaced situations.⁸ Armed conflicts, natural disasters and humanities activities have increased human displacement in the past decades, and regions have been torn apart, infrastructure destroyed, market expended by armed conflicts. Proofs have shown the gravity of internally displaced persons are on the increase, affecting millions of people including women, children, men, girls and boys across different regions which make displacement a global issue.⁹ According to the United Nations Office for the Humanitarian Affairs, IDPs situations is more compounded with reports of repeated attacks on food convoys and warehouses where food

³ Somalia: Acute Food insecurity snapshot, 1 October 2022-June 2023. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/docs>

⁴ Guidance Note: Food and Agriculture Organization. <https://www.fao.org/guidance.note.on.disaster>>. accessed February 14, 2024

⁵ Relief Web, 'Sexual Abuse of women and Children'.
<<https://www.reliefweb.int/sexual.abuse.of.women.and.children>>. accessed February 15, 2024

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ International Labour Organisation, 'Hazardous child'
< <https://www.ilo.org/hazardous.child>>. accessed February 15, 2024

⁸ Pejic Jelena, "The Right to Food in situations of Armed Conflict: The legal framework" (International Review of the Red Cross, 2001).

⁹ International Labor Organization, "Dealing with Crisis from conflicts and disasters"
<<https://www.ilo.org/dealing.with.conflict.and.disaster>>. accessed February 14, 2024

are kept or in some occasions in IDPs settlement during or as soon as food were been distributed.¹⁰

Liberia in the late 1990s was a case study.¹¹ The realization that food aids could be diverted and fuel conflict prompted some NGOs and UN agency to issue Joint Principle of operation, a first attempt at a code of conduct for humanitarian actors in Liberia in the 1990s and 2000s.

The protection of IDPs is the responsibility of the national government because internally d persons are not refugees but persons displaced within borders of a country. The guiding principle of IDPs takes the obligation from the international communities, addressing problems of protection and preservation, food insecurity among others to be the obligations of the domestic authorities; therefore, domestic jurisdictions, legislations and policies, law should be drawn to address the problems of protections and preservations, food insecurity and assistance of other needs, ensuring rights of IDPs. Article 1 IDPs “Internal displacement” means the involuntary or forced movement, evacuation or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internationally recognized state borders. The manual on guiding principle is drawn from two key sources.

Rules of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian law as shown in the U.N Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; an increasing body of IDP-Specific laws and policies already enacted and implemented by national authorities in countries of every region in the World.

Principle 3(i)¹² categorically says that protection of IDPs is not the responsibility of the International Community but national government when it states “national authorities have the primary duty and responsibilities to provide protection and humanitarian assistance

¹⁰ UN OCHA , ‘Sudan Humanitarian Update’ . (Sudan Weekly Displacement Snapshot 10, 2023).

¹¹ Relief web, “Protest against looting of its food aid by armed men in Liberia”. 5 May 1998.

<[https://www.reliefweb.int/report.web.protest.against.looting.of.its.food.aid.by.armed.men.in.liberia](https://www.reliefweb.int/report/web/protest.against.looting.of.its.food.aid.by.armed.men.in.liberia).> accessed February 16, 2024

¹² U.N Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Article 3(i)

to internally displaced persons within their jurisdictions”. The need for protection and preservation and other provisions cannot be over emphasised because the effect of displacement can be devastating. Often times, IDPs suffers violation of human rights, such as sexual abuses, dependent on outside and vulnerable economic situations, loss of their homes, land, means of livelihood, personal documents, family members. The deplorable situations is worsened by lack of access to health care, education, employment, electoral politics and lack of participation in their local politics, leading to social breakdown of IDPs.¹³

Food insecurity has been a major challenge of IDPs over the decades, for the food assistance has been through direct supply of food¹⁴. This is a major means of tackling problem of starvation of IDPS and has always being short-term approach in nature. With the steady increase in the number of internally displaced persons, there is need for better oriented humanitarian assistance approach that will be sustainable and substantive foundations laid for durable solutions that will include self-reliance for the IDPs.

The need for proactive solution is now. The humanitarian actors should device means of listening to this internally displaced persons for better understanding of the situation in knowing the real need of IDPs. Even when the key actors know the problems of IDPs it is not implemented. Internally displaced persons calls for better integration that will promote greater autonomy through empowerment, vocational skill training and programs, investments in their abilities which will equally provide IDPs with employment, promote self-reliance and less dependence, helping in the prevention of food insecurity problem. This displaced person had a means of livelihood, by listening to them, key actor such as the humanitarian

¹³ African Journal Online, “Causes and Impacts of Internal Displacement in Nigeria.” <<https://www.ajol.info/causes.and.impacts.of.internal.displacement.in.nigeria>> accessed February 18, 2024

¹⁴ Sally James, Xabier Globa Cortajarena & Dervla Cleary, ‘Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Report 2021’

organization will be able to devise social protection programme that will provide IDPs with sustainability.

The internally displaced persons, have themselves asked to be listened to and want to have direct participation role in decision making, to have face to face opportunities to engage in decision taking that affect their situations. The IDPs has good intention, they only need reinforcement and this approach if employed will reduce the internal government expense on the displaced persons while standardizing their lives. The humanitarian actors need to place emphasis on this approach at helping IDPs to be self-reliant. If this approach is set as priorities it will create an impact in the lives of the internally displaced persons and strengthen their lives and livelihood, household income and food insecurity in all the IDP camps and settlements will be greatly addressed. As in the case, in Northerneastern Nigeria when the Norwegian Refugee council (NRC) implemented a program aimed at providing IDP with agricultural training, tools and funds through which many IDPs generated their income and became self-reliant.¹⁵ They should be seen as people with unique skills, history and aspirations for their future whose lives should not be placed on hold and simply are dependent as noted in the

UNOCHA/Ground Truth Solutions Report. “The sense that people can influence aid provision through a survey, or even have a say, remains foreign to many.”

The World advocate for sustainable development goal in 2023, “mapped out by UN that will be pleasant to all under 17 goals of 2030 Agenda,” that will solve problem of hunger globally and equally alleviate IDPs from hunger. The United Nation postulates “that sustainable development is the development that promotes prosperity and economic opportunity, greater

¹⁵ The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Report, “Agriculture as a livelihood for displaced communities in North East Nigeria, 2019’.

social wellbeing and protection of the environment. It offers the best path forward for improving the lives of people everywhere”. Since, the United Nation launched the sustainable development goals 24years ago to help reduce poverty and hunger. The hunger and poverty reduction drop to 14 percent between 1990 - 2015 in the “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and led to its adoption in 2030 agenda for sustainable development.” This ought to be a concrete reality however, at the global level more than 800 million people are living in extreme poverty, this includes IDPs, this indicate MDG to have lost its importance. The SDG did not consider the peculiar need of the numerous IDPs but mention vulnerable groups and the IDPs is treated under the vulnerable groups. The success of SDG includes addressing the needs of IDPs who have been forced out of their homes. To many IDPs, “it just likes a life sentence.”

Internal authorities should shift IDP from camps to settlement were they can thrive and have opportunities for greater development, materially, socially and financially that can help in integration of the internally displaced population. This proactive measure gives support and structure that will produce positive impact on the IDPs, while promoting self reliance programmes by supportive organization through development of relevant programmes that will help the IDPs to be self-reliant. These are strategies to achieving sustainable development of the IDPs in their places of displace.

The above is not always the same in all affected persons situation. The internal authorities sometimes shut down camps without alternative of shelter to the affected IDPs.¹⁶ In Nigeria for instance, Dabori I and II camps for displaced were shutdown, over 450 persons evacuated without alternative shelters, they could not return to their homes for fear of attack and were stranded and had no roof over their heads, sleeping under trees, under the sun and rain. The women, children and pregnant women were also affected. “Pregnant women gave

¹⁶ Nigeria Health Watch < <https://articles.nigeriahealthwatch.com>.> accessed February 16, 2024

birth under the trees” such were the plights of IDPs evacuated from Dalori leaving them without aid and other basic necessities such as; food and clean water. IDPs face similar problems all over the world. Reports from Somali region in Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria, Yemeh in Syria show the humanitarian system is failing IDPs, this calls for radical reformations if solution is needed.

Humanitarian response plan (HRPs) to IDPs should be tailored towards self-reliance orientation for lasting measure.

The national authorities need to be constantly reminded of their duties to protect, preserve, and ensure zero hunger of the internally displaced persons.

1.2 Statement of Research

Thousands of persons have become internally displaced persons for various reasons, ranging from natural disasters, and human’s activities to violence or armed conflicts. They are internally displaced within the borders of their country, cramped in camps, among them are children unaccompanied, pregnant women, mothers with children, disabled persons, that are entitled to enjoy equality of the same right, freedom as others in the country. Therefore, they become the responsibility of the internal state or government jurisdictions and authorities in providing the basic necessities of life to IDPs. Thus, the researches address the follow problems; the plight and lack of basic necessities of life of IDPs duties and lapses of the government in the protection and preservation of IDPs. The government roles in ensuring zero hunger of IDPs camps and examine the contributions of International Humanitarian Organizations and NGOs

Research Questions

- 1) What are the relevant issues on protection and preservation of IDPs

- 2) What are the Institutional and legal framework of protection and preservation of IDPs in ensuring zero hunger.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

It is obvious that the IDPs are in traumatic situation, faced with food insecurity for they depends on assistance from national, humanitarian organizations and communities, but these do not seems to be enough. Therefore, the aim of this study is to bring to fore the reformations needed to help to find solutions in ensuring zero hungers in IDPs camps.

The further aim of this research is to project fundamental protection and preservation of the internally displaced persons through the existing laws and enact more laws to ensure the protection and preservation of their social, cultural, civil and political rights, to be protected from physical violence, education, freedom of movement, enjoyment of full equality and not to be discriminated against. The research also aims at developing needed ways to address problems of zero hunger of the IDPS with the objectives of ensuring zero hunger of the internal displaced persons in their settlements. And that government should review steps contained in the research, to act as a guide in providing most effective ways in dealing with the above basic problems mentioned. Thus the specific objectives are:

- i) To ensure conducting regular consultation and monitoring of settlements' in order to assess the impact of distribution and ensure there are no diversion of food.
- ii) To make sure nutritious food and water are provided to avoid undernourishment and malnutrition of IDPs.
- iii) To ensure IDPs have access to sufficient and nutritious food and supplement and water for healthy living to curb sexual exploitation of women and girls in IDPs camps.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study extends the understanding of the gravity and impact of food insecurity on IDPs exploitation of women and children, the impact of food insecurity on these vulnerable groups. The need for the protection and preservation in ensuring zero hunger, but this study is limited by space, time, funds, incessant power failure and poor network.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Generally internal displaced persons depend on direct aid in the place of settlements or camps from the internal authorities and humanitarian aid for sustenance and survival but these are short-term.

Significantly IDPs instead of dependence on assistance for themselves and their family need, desire self-reliance, re-establishment that calls for substantive means of income. To allow internal displaced persons advocate for their need, likely to attain better tenable solutions, instead of long-term of dependency of humanitarian direct aid and assistance, and encourage partnership of IDPs with key actors to benefit affected persons, countries, and humanitarian providers on factors that can support effective IDPs settlement and management.

IDPs has always depends on direct supply of foods in addressing the problem of hunger in the IDPs camp. This approach has not solved the problem of food shortage and starvation of the IDPs, irrespective of the quantities of food supplied. Direct supply of food does not tackle sustainability and it has not solved the problem of food insecurity. This study critically analyze ways to improve and ensure zero hunger while focusing on developing IDPs to be creative and self independent and having means of livelihood in IDPs camp. After the prose, then say that this research is significant as its findings provide;

1. Information on the meaning of IDPs

2. The State responsibility towards IDPs
3. The need to involve IDPs in their protection and preservation.
4. Ways to ensure zero hunger

1.6 Research Methodology

In carryout this research, the doctrinal research method is deployed. In this view materials are extracted from sources categorized as primary and secondary.

Under the primary classification, are references of various statutory enactments on laws, guiding fundamental human right, the right of the internally displaced person and laws on conducts and prohibitions of war, convention, treaties and an eyes witness account.

On the other hands, the secondary sources includes Articles, media report, dictionaries, handbook, internet, journals amongst others.

1.7 Chapter Analysis

The chapter one of this research work centers on the background of the study, statement of problem, purpose of study, scope and limitations of study, significance of the study and research methodology and ended with definition of terms.

Chapter two considered the conceptual, theoretical framework and historical foundation and various relevant literatures reviews.

Chapter three focused on the legal and institutional framework that guides IDPs.

Chapter four discusses the protection, preservation of IDPs and ensuring zero hunger of the IDPs. Chapter four started with a brief definition and meaning of IDPs while Chapter five termed the conclusion, is summary, recommendation, contribution to knowledge, and areas of further studies and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Conceptual Framework

Global crisis such as conflict, violence and natural disaster are causes of internal displacement. Internal displacement became of international concern in the late 1980s and early 1990s. According to Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council,¹⁷ “Conflict, violence and disasters caused 31.1 million new internal displacements globally, and one person every second was forced to flee their home inside their own country. Internally displaced people now outnumber refugees by two to one. It is urgent to put internal displacement back on the global agenda”.¹⁸

Individual displaced has become a global phenomenon with the increase of internal armed conflicts and other disasters leading to the displacement of millions, this indicates that emphasis needs to be placed on internal displacement situations.

The escalation of the growing population geared attention towards the internally displaced persons that resulted in policy interventions from the international community in 1990s. The commission of Human Rights in 1982 then requested the United Nation Secretary General on the responsibilities to IDPs. In response, the U.N secretary appointed a special Representative of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons.¹⁹

The concept IDPs has no uniform or a universally accepted definitions United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNCHR) define IDPs thus; “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 conflicts, situations of

¹⁷ Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) “About us” <<http://www.nrc.no/about-us>> accessed February 21, 2024.

¹⁸ Jan Egeland, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, ‘*Global report on Internal Displacement*,’ (Geneva: IDMC, 2016). < <http://www.chathamhouse.org/event/global-crisis-internal-displacement>>. accessed February 21, 2024.

¹⁹ F. M. Deng, ‘Flocks without shepherd: The international dilemma of Internal Displacement’ in Wendy, D (Ed.). *Rights have No Borders: World Internal Displacement* (Geneva and Oslo Publication, 1998)

human rights or natural, or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.²⁰

The history and concept of IDPs is traceable to 1990s when it was recognized and placed in part of important global current concern and issue the conceptual and historical framework development, IDPs as regional and international policies, for millions and millions of people are presently displaced for various reasons. There are some school of thought though who argue that IDPs should be class as “internal refugee”²¹ rather than IDPs so as to grasp the IDPs chaotic situations. The school maintained, the term internal refugee will increase the international humanitarian commitments and recognition to the internal displaced persons to the extent of those concerned protections available to refugees under the 1951 convention of the legal definition of refugees.²²

The concept of IDPs has brought about increasingly awareness of the situation and plights of the internal displaced persons which includes problems of settlements, health, politics, education, protection and preservation, socio-economic and ensuring zero hunger. The above indicates the need for more attention to IDPs. These internally displaced, face the same problems and situations and circumstances and experiences similar to these of the refugees.

The difference being that refugees are internationally displaced persons across the border of other States or cross the border of their own State. One distinctive factor between refugees and internal displaced persons is the fact that both categories are people forced to flee their homes. Refugee according to the dictionary Oxford Language, refugee are people or persons who flee their homes as result of “international armed conflicts, section or natural

²⁰ See the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affair (UNOCHA) 1999, p.06

²¹ R. Cohen, ‘The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: A New Instrument for International Organizations and NGOs’ (Force Migration Review, 1996).

²² Deng, F.M (n3)

disaster”²³ Unlike internal displaced persons, refugee is traced to “17th century”.²⁴ The term or phenomena ‘refugee’ has international commitment which has revolutionized with passing of time, with legal rule of 161 of customary international law as published by the ICRC in 2005.²⁵

The concept of IDPs while relatively new phenomenon, the victims suffers great disaster quantified to those of refugees. This indicates the need for more emphasis to be placed on IDPs.²⁶ Similarly, millions of people are displaced as result of conflict, violence, and disasters worldwide with increase of 2.1% internal displaced, surpassing those of refugee’s displacement. With this great increase in the words Jen Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council “It is urgent to put internal displacement back on the global agenda”.²⁷

The need for the above suggestion arose from the fact that internal displaced persons are classified as localized since IDPs remain within the border and boundaries of their states, their concern has been primarily left to national authorities this poses a great challenges and limitations to tackling of these challenges. IDPs challenges calls for collective cooperation among various spheres the state jurisdiction, the host communities, the locals as well international humanitarian organizations should be catering and providing, recovering and sustainable assistance and livelihood. The need for humanitarian actors becomes eminent in situation where the internal displaced persons are in an area or enclave of opposition forces and the state authorities does not have access to those internally displaced in territories of the

²³Oxford Language Dictionary, ‘Meaning of Refugee.’ <<https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/refugee>. > accessed on February 19, 2024.

²⁴ *Ibid*

²⁵ ICKC “The customary International law study (customary IHL study, 2005)

²⁶ C. Brun, ‘Spatial practices of integration and segregation among Internally Displaced Persons and their Host in Sri Lanka,(Norwegian Journal of Geography, 2000)

²⁷ Jan Egeland, Secretary of the Norwegian Refugee Council, (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2016) p. 09

opposition forces or party international key actors has responsibilities to towards the IDPs in various campus or settlements to ensure their well-being.

The challenges facing IDPs are similar all over the globe, being vulnerable people does not help prevent less attention to their plight. Displaced with an unknown destination, suffer from severe poverty as they have nothing to equip themselves with while they flee their homes. Children that are displaced may not have access to education for months, years depending on the situation. For some, shelter does not easily become available. The available settlements or camps are always over crowded with limited facilities. Some Internally Displaced Persons face multiple displacements, as they fled from one location to another. In Syria, IDPs suffered multiple displacements and rarely find lasting safety. U.N. in 2016 describe displacement trend in Syria as “fluid and dynamic”,²⁸ while UNICEF,²⁹ approximated there were children displaced almost seven times before they got to safe settlement. Many of the IDPs also live in make shift camps, families in other communities outside the camps or rental accommodation. In whatever settlements available to internally displaced persons, there is need for protection whether immediate or long term. IDPs as vulnerable groups faces problems of exploitation, deprivation, risk of recruitment into armed groups, insecurity, sexual abuse of the female members, domestic violence³⁰. One basic problem of the IDPs is instability of their settlement often at times they move and wander from one location to another as result of fresh outbreak or burst of new conflicts in their settlement. Often times IDPs may be trapped in closed domain in violence and conflict zone.

²⁸ Alice Debarre, ‘Making Sanctions Smarter: Safeguarding Humanitarian action’ (Humanitarian Affairs Programme of the International Peace Institute, 2019).

²⁹ *Ibid*

³⁰ Protection needs of IDPS include for example the restoration of the dignity, support for mental well-being, protection from risks of further violence, family tracing and reunification services, social network support, and assistance to replace (and in some instances to obtain for the first time) the documentation needed to access public services, such as.

The conceptual framework of IDPs in National Jurisdiction include the defining of major characteristics for curbing the IDPs problems in fundamental ways which entails responsibility by the national government in ensuring protection and preservation through giant stride and concrete steps. The national government lay emphasis on the return of IDPs voluntarily to their homes in safe and secure conditions. Also is the national government responsibility in providing and establishing other places or communities where IDPs can integrate after reestablishment or relocation, with sustainable developments³¹, while the decision to return and where is squarely base on the voluntariness of the IDPs without discrimination and impartial input of the national authorities. Concepts that has successfully tackled the problems of refugees in “resettlements, reintegration and integration”,³² can be applicable in internally displaced persons’ situation. UNCHR, policy makers promote ‘durable solutions’ and ‘better solutions’³³ for IDPs. Usually, problems of IDPs are viewed as short, while but protracted armed conflict situations that seems unending such as the case in South Sudan and Sudan, make this assertion vague and the return of the displaced to their homes becomes unrealistic.

2.1.1 Concepts and Meaning

Meaning of Internally Displaced Persons.

The Guiding Principles Article 2 define Internally Displaced Persons as persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residences in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effect of armed conflict, situations of

³¹ United Nations, *Guiding on Internal Displacement*. Principle 28(1)

³² J. Bascom, The long “last step” reintegration of repatriates in Eritrea, (Journal of Refugees studies, 2005) vol. 18

³³ *Ibid*

generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or natural or human made disasters, and who cannot cross an internationally recognized state border.³⁴

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre³⁵ the basic components in the above Guiding Principles definition are;

1. Involves involuntary movement of persons
2. The movement is within a national border that involves the citizen of the nation and sometimes stateless persons.

Internally Displaced Persons include families caught up between warring parties that flee their home under continuous bombardments fear of armed attacks or those who flee their homes due to impact of natural, geophysical or technological disasters of internally displaced persons.

Secondly, Internally Displaced Persons are from Indigenous Communities forced from their ancestral land for human developmental projects, example is dams, road, airport and other infrastructural projects construction and rural communities also had to flee from land due to drought and other forms of natural disasters destruction of their means of livelihoods and seek for fortitude elsewhere.

Mountainous arid and arid communities whose means of livelihood and land are lost to environmental degradation and climate change with irrevocable consequences had to move from their communities.

The definition of IDPs under the Guiding Principles exclude people who move from their place or home and communities of origin for economic reasons in search of greener

³⁴ World Refugee Day, 110 Million people displaced around the World: Get the facts. June 13 2023, <https://www.rescue.org>article>1...>

³⁵ Ibid

pastures, neither does it include the poor and homeless dwelling in Urban areas even when subjected to marginalization and violations of their human rights.

Internally Displaced Persons on the other aspect are eligible to benefit same rights, freedom as other citizens of the country. Their protection is tantamount to those of Citizen's not in corresponding situations but also include families forced to abandon their homes due to incessant local gang harassment resulting in insecurities of their lives and properties. Notable also in IDPs situation is their inability to sustain or inadequately sustain themselves and their families, thereby depending on life-saving support is inevitable. The dependable means of survival rest on external contributions being unable to cater for the means of rebuilding their sources of livelihood, and are unable to contribute fully to society, exercise their rights or enjoy their lives.³⁶ This disruption of their daily or routine lives, forced displacements could extend to months or years of indecent living with no access to social life, decent homes, education, infrastructures, security, healthcare centres. The Internally Displaced situation is practicably horrible. Just as the IDPs themselves suffer gross economic disadvantage, the country also suffers gross economic and financial loss. IDPs in their circumstances have no economic contribution to their country. There should be no definitions here please.

According to Jacobsen, 2001³⁷ there are basically four types of internally displaced settlements. Namely,

1. Self-settlements,
2. Assisted settlements,
3. Camps or organized welfare centers

³⁶ Rescue. Org, World Refugee Day, 110 million people Displaced around the World: Get the facts. June 13, 2023. <<https://www.rescue.org/article>>. accessed February 24, 2024.

³⁷ K. Jacobsen, 'The Forgotten Solution: Local Integration for Refugees in Developing Countries. New Issues in Refugee in Developing Countries' (New Issue in Refugee Research Working Paper no. 45, 2002). <<http://www.unher.ch>>. accessed February 14, 2024.

4. Local settlements.

2.1.2. Self-Settlements

These different settlements affect the living standard of the IDPs and their decisions to return, remain or relocate to another area/place. In Sri Lanka, self-settled IDPs relationship with host communities where the determinate factor influences their displaced person's decisions to relocate or remain. Self-settlements most cases are among families, friends in their communities that provide shelter, food and other valuable assistances. Self-settled IDPs integrates with local communities becomes self-reliant and create self-coping mechanism of various types, ranging from farming, petty trading, skilled and technical jobs, manual jobs, etc. In self-settlements, self-reliance and adaptation are faster.

2.1.3. Camps or Welfare Centers

Where camps and welfare centers are provided, they are mostly in public building that could turn to be permanent homes if armed conflicts and war prolongs. In Sri Lanka, IDPs lived in welfare centers from 9-20 years (1983-2009)³⁸ with government and NGOs building make shift houses for the IDPs in these Welfare Centers (WCs)

2.1.4. Local Settlements

Local settlements are settlements or establishments of different camps in form of a mini village used for refugees. Internal government has also used the pattern in settlements of IDPs. In May 2021 the government of Borno State in Nigeria shut down NYSC IDP camp, thousands were evicted and resettled in Auno, a town in the outskirt of Maiduguri, where 500

³⁸S. Wanninayake, 'A Brief Conceptual Analysis on Conflict Induced Internal Displacement, Return and Resettlement' (Sri Lanka Journal of Sociology, 2019)

homes were constructed for the IDPs.³⁹ Local settlements were set up also in other part of Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.⁴⁰

2.1.5. Assisted Settlements

These are temporary settlements, usually set up as prompt choice or alternative, these are camps set up in public establishments, such as schools, churches, etc. whether in rural or urban areas. Irrespective of types of settlement, IDPs long for the time of their return home, their slogan always “We want to go back home”.⁴¹ The concept of home remains in the mind of the internally displaced, a glimpse they hold on to. IDPs may have double residence in unstructured self-settled communities, invariably leaving their families in the self-settled communities while returning to their home of origin. In this case they shuttle between the host communities and the area of origin. This is influenced by the socio-economic factor and acceptability of the host communities. Where the economic factor and social situation becomes favorable to IDPs and proper integration is acceptable, the IDPs adapt to the host communities and rather choose to remain than venture back to their home of origin and face the uncertainties and horrible gruesome memories that led to escape.

2.1.6 Village of Origin

This is the home, area or town stayed or lived before the force displacement. The term village of origin could be relative,⁴² it could be a place of sojourn where the internally displaced lived, work, or have means of livelihood with their families but not a place of origin. Conversely it could also be a place or town of origin of the IDPs. The focal point

³⁹ Qosim Suleiman “Settling into Penury Resettlement Schemes leaves former Borno IDPS Distraught” (Premium Times news, July 31,2023). <<https://www.premiumtimes.news.ng.com>> accessed February 28, 2024.

⁴⁰ Jacobsen K. (n18)

⁴¹ *Ibid*

⁴² *Ibid*

remains that village of origin is the place in every IDPs mind that they long and wish to return to, in continuance of the life they once lived no matter how long they are displaced.

2.2 Theoretical and Historical Foundation

With increasing awareness and the global growth of over 20 million internally displaced in the early 1990s, the need for developmental framework for protection and assistance has to be fundamentally defined, and humanitarian intervention also as well the role of international players' response to the internally displace with the weight shifted on national or sovereign state. Also defined is the role of humanitarian intervention serving as the counter force and counterbalance. Markedly in 1992 the then secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's Agenda for peace provided protection for civilian under the peacekeeping and peace building in Northern Iraq, when the state of affairs was considered a threat to the world under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.⁴³ Notably also are the series of resolutions issued by the General Assembly starting from 1991 on intervention of internal displacements. On this condition there were varied peacekeeping forces for example in Democratic Republic of Congo, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia.⁴⁴

Above all this, is the grandeur of the development of the Guiding Principles in 1998 on internal displacement, the Guiding Principle is drawn from UNCHR Executive committee Decisions, international humanitarian law and international human rights law.⁴⁵ The Guiding Principles encapsulate the role of the state and organizations, define IDPS and specify the standard, their rights and guarantees it application in protection and assistance, advocates durable solution of internal displacement presently.

⁴³ Sc. Res. 688 (5th April 1991).

⁴⁴ GA Res. 127 (XLVI), Human rights and mass exodus (17th December 1991); GA Res. 135(XLVIII), Internally displaced persons (18th February 1994).

⁴⁵ Principle 10 prohibiting attacks against settlements or camps of internally displaced persons and UNCHR Executive Committee Conclusion No 48 or Principle 17 on family unity and UNCHR Executive Committee Conclusion 107(LVII).

The fact remains that internally displaced persons are people forced from the comfortable life of their homes to those of savages and uncertainty for the future, centered around IDPs is the theories of displacement, relocation and return.

2.2.1. Theories of Displacement

Displacement is a problem affecting human development. Every aspect of humans can be affected by displacement, whether in rural or urban area, developed or developing nations. Displacement can be classified into three major groups. Migrants or asylum seekers internally displaced persons and Refugees.⁴⁶

2.2.2. Migrants or Asylum Seekers

According to Oxford Languages Dictionary a migrant is a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.⁴⁷ Therefore, migrant's self-decision in search of greener pastures

2.2.3. Forced Displacement

Force displaced people are people that are forcefully displaced due to conflicts, violence or natural disasters. Refugees and IDPs fall into this category. In forces displacement, people suffer heavy dehumanization. Refugees have exclusive international concern and attention. For refugee's repatriation to home countries can be lasting solutions. However, IDPs are can be a burden and strain to host communities, lack of political solutions to conflict, recurrent violence and instability⁴⁸ increases the challenges of IDPs.

2.2.4 Relocation and Return

⁴⁶ E. Fussell, 'Space, Time, and volitions: Dimensions of Migration Theory' in M.R. Rosenblum and D.J. Tichenor (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Politics of international Migration*, (Oxford University Press, 2012), PP 25-52

⁴⁷ *Ibid*

⁴⁸ Fussell. E. (n24)

Internally displacement all over the world has similar root causes with the same outcome and experiences. They live in temporal settlements with violation of human right and lack social status. Relocation is a problem often suffered by IDPs. The Government could at times close the camp and moves the displaced persons to another location with no hinge to their suffering. Such as Borno State Government shut down of NYSC IDPs camp⁴⁹ in Nigeria prior mention.

Return of IDPs can never be determined. The time, period of displacement is certain but the return of the displaced to their area of origin and normal life activities is always uncertain and has nor can never be predicted. In some cases, it spans to years. The ways to mitigate displacement has led to various frameworks.

2.2.5. Preparations towards Internal Displacement.

The government at various levels works in conjunction with one another to prevent and sensitize the public in situations that can lead to hazard of displacement. In places like Japan prone to earthquake for instance, the Government redesign the building and materials use to sustain and prevent environmental damage. Prevalence of earthquake in Japan led to the use of timber and clay in building of homes. However modern buildings in Japan presently, due to scarcity of land and earthquakes are constructed with steel, concrete and glass.⁵⁰

2.2.6. Pursuit of Lasting Solution

Man's activities have led to environmental degradation with climate change as a consequence. The climate change has indeed contributed to natural disaster that resulted in human displacement, this calls for theoretical framework in preparedness for lasting solution

⁴⁹ *Ibid*

⁵⁰ Mathew Hodge, Christopher Muscato, Sasha Blakeley: Read about Modern Japanese Architectural style is Adapted Homes and Building *updated*. 11/21/2023 <<https://study.com.academy/lesson>> accessed February 4, 2024.

through campaign and sensitization on environmental degradation that could help in disasters prevention and protection against displacement. To have a successful lasting solution calls for avoidance of mundane approach to innovative ones that are fast at giving early warning,⁵¹ which helps in quick and positive reaction to prevent, displacement, rescues or assist the displaced internally in time of emergency situations. This should be program developed and supported by levels of all government in the state.

2.2.7. National Jurisdiction

The state has the primary obligations to internally displaced populations. State has the duties of providing protection and preservation and ensures regular food supply.

2.2.8. Coping Mechanism

These are tactics employed by humanitarian organizations and others to strengthen and boost up the internally displaced whether as families, communities or individuals. It helps these displaced to cope with the harsh realities and challenges involved in the circumstances of displacement. Coping mechanism⁵² also helps to nullify the long suffering, develop capacities to cope with the situations of displacements.

Every displaced adult were viable individuals before the forced displacement. The key actors of humanitarian development should enhance and foster self-sustenance⁵³ in aid of these persons to reduce dependency and promote self-skilled and revitalized skills which provide employment and labor that help improve their livelihood and complement Governmental and humanitarian assistance

2.2.9 Differences between Refugee, Asylum Seekers & IDPs

⁵¹ IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement < <https://emergencymanual.iom.int>> accessed February 6, 2024..

⁵² The Grand Bargain: A Shared Commitment to Better Serve people in Need, (The Grand Bargain standing committee, 2016).

⁵³ Ibid (pg. 7)

According to UNCHR there are over 110 million refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced.

2.2.10 Refugees

Refugees are persons or people who are compelled to run away from their homes as result of war, persecution for religious reasons, nationality or race, violence, natural disasters that have cross an international border, and they stay and leave in these countries until there is normalcy or their homes become safe for their return. The refugee's status is determined by the government or UNCHR, once a refugee status is obtained, they are given protection under international laws and conventions. The refugees are entitled to life-saving support from humanitarian agencies, International Rescue Committee (IRC). Some refugees may be entitled for resettlement in third country.⁵⁴

2.2.11. Asylum Seekers.

Asylum seekers according to World Refugee Day “are people seeking international protection from dangers in their home country, but whose claim for refugee status hasn't been determined legally.”⁵⁵ People who seek for asylum can only apply for protection at the country of destination after they have cross the border and entered destined country.

2.2.12. Dissimilarities.

Refugees and asylum seekers are from different war or conflicts and violence inflicted countries. In the case of asylum seekers, it maybe because of persecution or grave violations of human rights. All refugees start as asylum seekers, but not all asylum seekers are refugees.

⁵⁴ *Ibid*

⁵⁵ United Nations Refugee Agency, *Mid-year trends reports, 2023.* <<https://www.unhcr.org.mid.year.report.2023>. >accessed February 6, 2024.

Refugees and internally displaced persons are group of people with similar experiences forced to flee their homes and means of livelihood, difference being that one cross international border and the other remain within a national border. Though the number IDPs out number that of refugee. As at September 2023, over 114 million people were approximated to be forcefully displaced. This is a rate that tripled past decades, with about 10 countries totaling over three quarters of all IDPs.⁵⁶ Refugees number on the hand is over 36.4 million people at the mid of 2023 which came from three countries. Ukraine 5.9 million, Afghanistan 6.1 million, and Syria 6.5 million people, children accounting to 40%, while children born amounted to about two million⁵⁷ between the year 2018 and 2022.

The 1951, July 28 Geneva convention define asylum seeker as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”⁵⁸ Legal definition IDPs only came in 1998 under the Guiding Principles as defined above. While refugees are under the protection of international law, internally displaced are under protection of national government. The principles of 1951 definition of the refugee equate the rights of refugees to those of citizens of resident of abode they find themselves. The refugees also enjoy protection under the principle of non-refoulement they cannot be compelled to return to their country when there is rational dread that their homecoming would put their lives in peril. Internally Displaced persons are classified into vulnerable groups under the Guiding Principle whereas, the refugees enjoy individual privileges. IDPs have no single U.N. agency entrusted to their welfare.

⁵⁶ World Refugee Day, 110 million people Displaced around the World: Get the facts. June 13, 2023 <<https://www.rescue.org/article/1..>> accessed February 27, 2024.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*

⁵⁸ UNCHR (n36).

The World War II led to the introduction of the 1951 convention with the influx of people fleeing across the border and it gives meaning to and particularly refers to this group as refugee without inputting the term arm conflicts and other conventions and organizations consecrated the use of refugee. The Organization of Africa Unity Convention Governing the Specific Problems of Refugees in 1969, Cartagena Declaration on Refugees in Central America 1984⁵⁹ and The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee (UNCHR) commitment to refugee as people who flee conflict zones and others. Despite the International acknowledgement of the fate of IDPs are no binding laws, though there are International Humanitarian Laws and human rights, lot of protocols to safeguard civilians and civilian objects, for example Geneva Convention of 1949, Additional protocol of 1977,⁶⁰ and others prohibits displacement of civilian yet there is no exclusive declination to implement internally displaced persons right. Agreed there is growing anxiety over the increasing numbers of IDPs that led to the appointment of Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General on IDPs in 1992.⁶¹

Over the years the numbers of IDPs keep increasing more than those of the refugees, this could be due to the unwillingness of some foreign countries unacceptability of fleeing displaced persons crossing their borders⁶² basically to avoid responsibilities, insecurity and government reluctance and failure to provide sufficient protection during catastrophe have led to increasing numbers of internally displaced persons.

2.2.13 Similar Predicament of Internally Displaced and Refugees.

⁵⁹ Newbury Catherine, *Zaire Predicament and prospects. Appendix, Rwandan Refugees in Kivu Zaire*. (Washington, U.S Institute of Peace, 1997)

< <https://www.usip.org/pubs/peaceworks/zaire/apen.zaire.predicament.and..prospects>. >. accessed February 12, 2024.

⁶⁰ United Nations Refugee Agency, 'Ten Refugee Protection Concerns in the Aftermath of Sept 1' (New York report, 2004)

⁶¹ ICR, 'Third Workshop on Internally displaced person's protection,' (1999).

⁶² UNCHR, *The World's Refugees: In search of Solutions*, (Oxford University Press, 1995).

The difference in meaning of Internally Displaced Persons and refugees does change their experiences. These two categories of persons suffer common predicament, they are people displaced, compelled to leave their homes, mundane belongings. Their escape is also strenuous, with families torn apart. Just as the refugees are vulnerable to vicious aggression on their families so are the IDPs. They are victims who are unable to understand and comprehend the host community's language and not being familiar with the environment, especially children separated from their parents, undergo serious psychological trauma.

Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons are vulnerable groups, exposed to all manners of exploitations, such as ill treatment from employers, sexual abuse of women depending on humanitarian assistance, live in impoverished camps that are overcrowded, with no health and educational facilities. Internally Displaced Persons sometimes contribute unswervingly and evasively to insecurity, where there are perpetrators of armed conflicts among them, some become cartels of arms distributions in 1994, for example, the Rawadan Interahamwe Militias, many of them that fled to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), were the 1994 genocide perpetrators, hiding among the refugees,⁶³ to continue their attacks. In U.S there was anxiety over the incidents of September 11, 2001 that refugees and IDPs shelter terrorists, which occasion UNCHR statement on this issue in emphasis of 1951 refugee convention to exclude persons who committed grievous crimes and provide no protection for persecution terrorist.⁶⁴ Displaced Persons whether refugee or IDPs has contributed to the increase of HIV/AIDs infected persons due to unscrupulous and unprotected sexual abuse in these camps.

Similarity in the encounter of IDPs and refugees does not deferred refugees from thriving better than Internally Displaced Persons. Numerous refugees have favorable outcome

⁶³ IASC-WG Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. Discussion Paper for IASC-WG, 29 January 1999.

⁶⁴ Ibid

in their new settle environment. The refugees have better opportunities in acquiring education, advanced skill and expertise that help to provide funds subsequently helping refugees to be self-reliant.

2.2.14 Natural Disaster Impelled Displacement

In this last decade natural disasters have led to massive displacement as well as those of conflicts. Growing world environmental displacement induced by natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, hurricane and tsunami has led millions to be forced from their homes. Norwegian Refugee Council reports about thirty-six million persons were displaced a consequence of environmental disaster in 2008, while in 2009 sixteen million people and in 2010 about forty-two million fled their homes as U.N. reports the evacuation of 590,000 with over 100,000s of children⁶⁵ equally displaced. In 2004 December 26, the traumatized tsunami, resulting in powerful earthquake that started in Indonesian Island, in August 2005, more than three hundred persons died due to the Hurricane Katrina in Gulf of Mexico, many were also displaced in Chile and Haiti as a result of a power earthquake.⁶⁶ News media over the years are filled with reports of displacement in magnitude due to natural disasters. The threat and magnitude of environmental disaster has led to an increasing anxiety of the international communities. These concerns have led to internally displaced world awareness that has produced for the first time document known as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 1998 that has no irrevocable authority though it is a framework. Internally displaced is still not reflected in the wording of the international document.⁶⁷ There seems to be some discrepancies between natural disaster internally displaced and those displaced as a

⁶⁵ M. Yenotani, 'Displacement due to National Hazard-Induced Disasters. Global Estimates for 2009 and 2010. IDMC & NRC, Oslo, 2011, Monitoring disaster displacement in the Context of Climate change. Findings of a study by the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, OCHA, IDMC, NRC, (Oslo-Geneva, 2016).

⁶⁶ *Ibid*

⁶⁷ B. Termiski, 'Environmentally-induced displacement: theoretical frameworks and current challenges'.(Luttich: Center for Ethic and Migration Studies at Universities de Liege, 2012) <<https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-336548>> accessed February 16, 2024.

result of conflicts or violence. International community's seem to be more concern with the internally displaced persons which sometimes cut across boundaries or trans-boundaries leading to political collaboration and effort, such as political synergy is missing in the situation of the internally displaced persons of armed conflicts. In 1972 United Environmental Programme (UNEP) was established as inter-governmental body investigating the causes and reasons for environmental disaster and ways of mitigating or preventing it. There are more international frameworks on environmental issues than those of conflicts internally displaced. Environmental displaced persons have been termed as "environmental migrants",⁶⁸ by IOM-RPG in their 1992 test analysis, title migrations and Environments:

Large numbers of people are moving due to environmental degradation that has increased dramatically in recent years. The number of such migrants could rise substantially as larger areas of the earth become uninhabitable as a result of climate change.⁶⁹

This term Environmental Migrants has become well known over the past two years.⁷⁰ this term has be defined according to IOM as "persons who for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently and who move either within their country or abroad".³⁹ Environmentally displaced persons has protection and recognition of forced environmental migrants either as refugee or the shade of IDPs under the international law. A privilege not open to violence or conflicts and armed conflicts induced internally displaced persons.

Theoretically forced displaced persons are categorized into three groups according to IOM

⁶⁸ C. Bjola, & M.K. Ornpobst, 'Arguing global governance: agency, Life world, and shared reasoning,' (Ashgate, 2011). p.113

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ F. Laczko & C. H. Aghazarm, 'Migration Environmental and Climate Change Assessing the Evidence', (IOM 2009).

2.2.15 Naturally Forced Displaced Persons

This is caused by sudden change of environmental condition unsuitable for continuous human existence in that environment. The natural disaster induced displaced persons are called environmentally-induced displaced persons, environmental refugee or Environmentally-Induced Internally Displaced Populations or Persons.⁷¹

Environment or naturally induced displacement can also be short term, such as drying up of areas that are over-flooded during rainfall which forced people to migrate and long term resulting from tsunami and earthquake.

2.2.16 Human Development forced Displacement.

Human activities such as the construction and execution of laudable ventures and projects also lead to displacement. For example, roads, dams, airports, railways, constructions urbanizations.

Human development trend has created displacement due to intrusion leading to irrectifiable situations that has induced displacement. In modern times development forced displacement has become one of the major causes of internal displacement. China and India have been known to have contributed to about 220 million persons displaced due to the human development activities. The above are permanently displaced consequently leading to migration or relocation to another parts most cases in within the same country.

2.2.17 Violence Force Displacement

These are displacement resulting from which could be due to racisms, insurgent, terrorism national or politically instigated conflicts, religious, civil, ethnic, or tribal war, which induced internal displacement.

⁷¹ Laczko (n51)

2.2.18 Historical Foundation of IDPs

Internally displaced persons are on global speedy increase. In the 2022 IDMC reports⁷² 10 countries affected by internal displacement in past recent years. In Afghanistan, 690,000 people were forced into displacement due to conflict flood and drought to Afghanistan internally displaced 4.6 million persons and the number is on the increase. Conflicts in Columbia between Government forces and FARC in 2021 left over 5 million internally displaced. “Ana, an eight- month pregnant with her other lives in an emergency shelter for displaced families in the Southwest of Columbia. They were forced to flee violence for the fourth time”⁷³ Ethiopia has been reported to be worst hit towards the end of 2020 in crisis of displacement with 9.4 million people in need of food assistance in North Ethiopia this was aggravated due to barriers to humanitarian access and drought in 2021. Europe and Central Asia suffered internal displacement as a result of severe weather summer wild fires triggered not less than 100,000 persons were displaced in Mediterranean, black sea, Greece resulted in another 24,000 internal displace. Drought and water scarcity heightened tensions in Central Asia, over water formula for 30 years between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan that ended in over 50,000 displacements

Intersecting climatic, security and economic challenges caused over 17,700 new displacements in Haiti in civil unrest of years, further worsened with 220,000 new internally displaced due to earthquake and Storm Grace. Sudan recorded devastating inter communal fight, conflicts between non-state armed conflicts left more than 3 million persons internally displaced Nigeria in not left out in the predicament. Boko Haram terrorist have unleashed terror and insecurity in the middle and northeast Nigeria for over twelve years. As at June 2023, IDPs in Nigeria were above 2 million.

⁷² Terminski B. (n48)

⁷³ IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement. <[135](https://emergencymanual-iom-int>1.Internal.displacement. accessed February 3, 2024.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Thus it could be said that the number of IDPs is increasing every year and it could have outnumbered those the refugees. Tentatively internally displaced traceable to first and second world war, yet there was no traditional recognition.

2.2.19 Initial Commitment & Collaboration

There was clamour for recognition in the 1951 convention of IDPs other than the refugees. In 1957, during the Algeria crisis, many persons internally displaced situations of the millions of Algerians led to the clamour for international recognition to address the dilemma and predicament of the displaced in Camps. This necessitated UNCHR representatives visit to Algeria's camps. Felix Schnyder, High Commissioner to UNCHR as he was then, elucidated the internally displaced. In the High commissioner's word "the fate of the repatriated ex-refugees can no longer be dissociated from that of the Algerian population as a whole without seriously endangering the country's social stability".⁷⁴

Subsequently the UNCHR became the only international agencies in retort to internally displacement in decades, hence Schnyder opinated that UNCHR has reason to gear its activities to the changing world."⁷⁵ His position sprang from the 1951 convention, which was the only international framework in response, to tackling displacement of World War II refugees in countries all over the continent, Europe Asia and Africa but gradually extended to the internally displaced base on the effort and the limited available resources,⁷⁶ of the General Assembly and the United Nations General Assembly, UNCHR in line with the adaptation of the 1967 protocol from rigidly being responsible to assistance and protection of refugees outside Europe but ultimately to Internally Displaced Persons. The assistance to IDPs by UNCHR has a clause which was the question of the authority to especially from the general

⁷⁴ Jacobsen K. (n21)

⁷⁵ Letter from F. Schnyder to U. Thant, 'The state of the world's Refugee: fifty years of Humanitarian Action, (1962). .

⁷⁶ Statement by Mr Felix Schnyder, United Nation High Commissioner for refugees to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner Programme, seventh session, (Geneva, 14 May 1962).

Assembly in order to procure statutory authority in taking action. Hence, Sadruddin Agha Khan High Commissioner UNCHR in 1966,⁷⁷ needed such authorization to assist internally displaced of Vietnam war when the U.S. applied for assistance but its absence of authorization led to his rebuff. Remarkably the ICRC has always carry out their humanitarian assistance, acting their role as international humanitarian law though facing growing challenges in their provision of humanitarian aid during colonial liberation war, civil war or other form of armed conflicts and violence.

In the 1970s UNCHR got permission and authority officially solicited for so as to provide aid to refugees and IDPs in 1971. Bangladesh in 1972, the first then in Angola, subsequently former Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique former Portuguese colonies war in 1974. In 1974 Vietnam and Laos in Southeast Asia. African countries had their bunch of civil wars. In 1967-70 there was civil wars in Nigeria while in 1975 Uganda, Ethiopia had their share of civil wars consequently all the continents had growing displacements whether as refugees or internally displaced persons. The situations of displacement internally became a growing concern also to UNCHR including internally displaced induced by natural disasters and relief materials were given organized by UNDRO. This increasing concern led to the recognition of IDPs in 1975 by the Economic and social council and General Assembly by referring to displaced persons along with refugees by both in UNCHR resolutions.⁷⁸

According to the then High Commissioner Sadruddin Agha Khan said, “This is yet another example of the widening of UNCHR’s terms of reference. It shows that when facing the problem of displaced persons who clearly are not refugees in the legal sense of the word. It is to UNCHR that the secretary-General and government tend to turn for assistance.

⁷⁷ Statue of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (14 December 1950).

⁷⁸ G. Loescher, *‘UNCHR and World politics: A Perilous Path, (Oxford Press, 2002) p. 144*

Eventually, other displaced persons other than refugees became eminent in 1979, that the General Assembly implored UNCHR to advocate for “durable and speedy solutions for refugees and displaced persons whenever it occurs”⁷⁹

In the 1980s the dynamics changed following the incessant armed conflicts, the exclusive UNCHR assistance to IDPs dwindled as IDPs situations became complicated and on the increase as there were increasing armed conflicts in different nations in the 1980s- Zimbabwe, Sri-Lanka, Ethiopia, Chad, Nicaragua, Lebanon and Uganda among others and it has become more in the umpteen times. These necessitated the rescind of UNCHR rather than be responsible for IDPs alone but called for a collective commitment and liability towards IDPs that in 1986 the High Commissioner Sadraddin Aga Khan and others emphasized vividly the need for collective effort rather than lone responsibility of U.N. agency, was endorsed the protection of internally displaced,⁸⁰ thus NGOs for instance , friends world committee for Consultation, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Refugee Policy Group started advocacy as well as organizations in America and Africa⁸¹ which brought about cognizance of the severity of IDPs plights and the gravity of the IDPs situations and the need for their assistance and protection.

2.3 Literature Review

The research engaged a recent and current review of plethora of authors, articles and journals to establish their views on the issues and challenges of Internally Displaced Persons. These various authorities resounded the deprivation and dehumanized situations of IDPS, but there are some variations.

⁷⁹ Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (29 November 1979). See also. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (2 Aug. 1976).

⁸⁰ S. Aga. Khan & Bin H. Talal, ‘Refugee: The Dynamics of Displacement’ (A Report for the Independence Commission on International Humanitarian issues, 1986).

⁸¹ Plan of action following the organization of Africa Unity (OAU), International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in South Africa (SARRED) in 1988 and the International Conference on Central America Refugees (CIREFCA) in 1989

*Kerstin Fisk*⁸² in his journal ‘Camp Settlement and Conflict in Sub-Saharan African’ observed: Camp settlement also can exacerbate environmental problems because it necessitates clearing land and its resources for camp construction and concentrates and restricts the movement of people.⁸³

The author indicates environmental problems result from clearing land, building and construction of camps. In as much as there are environmental problems, we disagree that it is due to land clearing and construction of camps that leads to environmental problem rather environmental problems in this regard is due to health challenges of the internally displaced persons. Concentration of large number of people within a confined space with no good health facilities that results in environmental problems. Moreover, world environmental problems have not been traced to construction of camps but to man-made industrial activities. More so this article limits itself to refugee problems without addressing those of IDPs.

Shantia Wanninayake’s A brief conceptual Analysis on conflict induced internal displacement return and resettlement’ said: Concept of temporariness is not only related to discussing the refugee and host community relationships, but can just as applied to discussing the IDPs and host community relations.⁸⁴

The above assertion is correct, however the author dwell more in discussing refugee more than IDPs which is the title of the article, knowing that refugee and IDPs falls into different definitions.

Theresa U. Akpoghome and Esohe Oyemwense on Sustainable development Goals and victims of armed conflict: zero Hunger in IDP camps in Nigeria. The authors said;

⁸² Kerstin Fisk, “Camp Settlement and Communal Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa” (Department of Political Science, Loyola Marymount University. Journal of Peace Research, 2017).

⁸³ *Ibid*

⁸⁴ S. Wanninayake, ‘A Brief Conceptual Analysis on Conflict Induced Internal Displacement Return and Settlement’ (Sri-Lanka Journal of Sociology, 2019)

although the SDGs did not specifically mention target groups such as IDPs and refugees but vulnerable groups were mentioned and the IDPs are treated under that heading. The authors feel there is oversight within SDGs not targeting IDPs as a peculiar group in addressing their needs but emphasize IDPs treatment under inclusion of vulnerable groups within SDGs goals, will enhance tackling of IDPs critical challenges such as access to adequate within the SDGs agenda.

It is noted that this article increases awareness on the 2030 Agenda as the first international framework that pledges to ‘leave no one behind and to reach those furthest....’ however disagree with IDPs being classed among vulnerable group. The problems of IDPs deserve an exclusive and distinctive international attention with legal status just as the refugees, but not as de facto refugee.

Kofi Annan, former U.N Secretary General, in IDMC is right when he said there “59.1 million internally displaced people across the Globe at the end of 2021 but the world is largely unaware.”⁸⁵ However, this claim is not true, that the world is largely unaware, it is the international actors not taking needed responsibility and playing unaware.

Sadra Abrishmark and Forouq Khonsari, in “predicting force population displacement using News Articles,” demonstrated that “violence scores constructed from information extracted from new articles can be effective in improving the performance of models predicting forced displacement.”⁸⁶ However, predicting forced displacement has not prevented forced displacement.

⁸⁵ U. Theresa Akpoghome & Esohe Oyemwense “Sustainable Development Goals and Victims of Armed Conflict: Zero Hunger in IDP Camps in Nigeria”, (*Common Wealth Law Review Journal* , 2021). vol. 7

⁸⁶ Kofi Annan, Former U.N Secretary General, < <https://www.internal-displacement.org>>. accessed February 27, 2024.

Emmanuel Okokonden Okon in his “Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria, Review of Empirical Studies,” is right when the article contends that it is not right to say that the Nigerian Military house insurgents because there is no proof to that assertion and media reports equally shows Nigeria military being slaughtered by insurgents.

Naser Moria, Aemal Akhtar, Jurgen and Ulrich Schnyder, in “psychiatric disorders in Refugees and internally displaced persons after force displacement,”⁸⁷ systematic review. Conducted reliable assessments of mental health of the refugees and internally displaced persons and summarize the prevalence of common psychiatric disorder and also reports on the methods of assessing mental illness, numbers and types of traumatic events and duration of the displacement experience without proffering solutions to prevent or curb these mental and psychiatric disorders of the refugee or IDPs.

In “The Framework of Double solutions for Internally Displaced persons in the scholarly literatures”⁸⁸, *Milica Matijeric, versus Coric and Ana Knezevic Bojoric* are right when they said thus:

No quotation agreed that effort to help IDPs is on the increase but to achieve durable solution remain a tall dream as at the end of 2023.

Utz Johann Pape and Ambika Sharma “Informing Durable Solutions for Internal

Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan: Volume An Overview”.⁸⁹

⁸⁷ Naser Morina et al, “Psychiatric Disorders in Refugees and Internal Displaced Persons After Forced Displacement: A Systematic Review.” (Front Psychiatry Public Mental Health, 2018) vol. 9

⁸⁸ Milica Matijeric, Versus Coric & Anaknezevic Bojovic, “The framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in the Scholarly literature: A preliminary Analysis”.(Regional Law Review, 2022). <<https://rlr.iup.rs/archives-2022/matijeric.co>> accessed February 25, 2024.

⁸⁹ Utz Johann Pape and Ambika Sharma, “Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan: An Overview”. (World Bank report, 2019) <<https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/16109155746513541/volume.A.Executive>. > accessed February 25, 2024

This being the title of authors article is the report actually present a comprehensive micro details and data survey covering IDPs and host populations in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan proffering solutions however without discussing the root cause of internal displacement.

The writer 'In experience of Internally displaced persons' empathetically stated that "the democratic transition in Nigeria in 1999 clearly showed the increase of people affected by diverse conflict...", he said "the same goes to the movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) movement of 1966 which led to the dreaded Nigeria-Biafra war"⁹⁰

However, disagree with the writer when he said that the actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) movement of 1966 led to the dreaded Nigeria-Biafra war, which led to thousands of people being internally displaced.

2.4. Discussion on the Gaps

There are several gaps in the literature reviewed. Some of them are;

- 1) They did not focus mainly in integrated approach to addressing the protection and preservation of IDPs and ensuring zero in IDP camps, authors in their research overlook food insecurity and gender peculiar challenges faced concerning protection and preservation due to food insecurity. These literatures lack detailed analysis of implementation of policies aim at addressing food insecurities challenges in IDP camps nor address the root causes of food insecurity. The literatures did not dwell on involving IDPs as a strategy in of food security and access to food.

⁹⁰ Adenitan Olufemi Mirth, "Experiences of Internally Displaced Persons: A Case Study Of Bama And Gwoza Durumi Abuja Nigeria" (Erasmus University Thesis Repository, 2015) <<https://thesis.eur.nl/pub/o>>. accessed March 1, 2024.

- 2) Literatures did not focus on long-term solution predominately but mentioned sustainable development Goal (SDG)2 of 2030, Programme futuristic agenda. A research need to address and explore sustainable method to protection and preservation in longer eradication in IDP camps.
- 3) No environmental challenges and interjectory or adaptive measure with increasing impact of climate change is addressed.
- 4) Addressing these gaps in the literatures can effectively contribute to policies making, training, programmes geared protection and preservation of IDPs and ensuring IDPs access to food and nutritional supplements in IDP camps.

CHAPTER THREE

ZERO HUNGER TOLERANCE IN THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NIGERIA

3.1 Protection and Preservation of IDPs

The human right and international humanitarian law defines protection as the concept of protection encompassing all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the right of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law. The internally displaced need protection in course of the forced flight, during displacement and place of settlements, unlike refugees that have protection under international law, legal status international humanitarian agencies and bodies of international states and states of shelter, internally displaced persons are the responsibility of the sovereign nation and they are governed by the state law. There is no international legal mechanism deployed for implementation of protection purpose of IDPs solely. Agreed in situation of armed conflicts, civilians are protected in international humanitarian law (IHR), examples are the superficial laws of Fourth Geneva convention, Additional protocol I and II of the Geneva Convention, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Convention that regulate and supposedly prohibit unlawful evacuation should not be conducted. These humanitarian laws also articulate the rules that control the conduct of hostilities and prohibit the attacks and the destruction of civilian objects⁹¹ and arbitrary displacement and civilians to be humanely treated. These laws also seem to protect civilians from inhumane abuse and violations.

The 1998 Guiding principle, x-ray the rights, states what the protection of IDPs entails and their needed assistance. It put emphasis, geared awareness on the recognition of internally displaced persons, to be given equal rights and obligations as other citizens of the country. The GP also provide for resettlement, interpretation and return of internally

⁹¹ Ron Mcleod, Inquiry into the *Operational Response* to the January 2003 Bush fires in the Act, (2003). p.65

displaced persons, and their protection at every stage, it calls for the search for durable solution. According to IASC⁹² there are three protection groups, as identified by ICRC work 1999 workshop on protection. The Environment Building, Operational Response and the Remedial.

3.1.1. Environment Building

It involves the spreading and inculcating the Guiding Principle information to the awareness of the Executive Board and their staff. Since 1998, the Guiding Principle has been consolidated into legal and constitutional policy and translated into different languages. Compiled to booklets in these several languages, the French translation of the compilation and Analysis of legal norms,⁹³ for example is the basis of Guiding Principles dissemination process of the protection of the internally displaced subject to the national country.

The GP being a toothless bulldog, its efficacy as an instrument of protection depends on the degree of regard accorded to it by the different groups involved.

The need for advocacy of GP became imperative to be mouthpiece of victims of displacement internally and guarantee humanitarian support on their right, needs, circumstances while prompting international and humanitarian organizations, state leaders, and media to take responsibility. Advocacy to the local level will contribute to the exposure of violation through the dissemination of information to appropriate offices to garner protection of the IDPs.

Adequate protection of the internally displaced can only be ensured if non-state actors are equally engaged in this strives. Both the state and other parties to the public should be gainfully involved in the protection of the Internally Displaced Persons, through training,

⁹² S. Guy Goodwin-Gill, 'The Language of Protection,' (*International Journal of Refugee Law*, 1989). p.16

⁹³ *Ibid*

boosting of information under the co-ordination of international actors and leadership for efficacious response.

Internally Displaced can also be mitigated through timely effort of an impending crisis. This alert can help to tackle the root cause of conflict which may lead to prevention of crisis, prior information will reduce the distress of being displaced and also it will facilitate alternative settlements such as self-settlement in other accommodating communities. *“Today’s Human rights abuses are tomorrow’s refugees and internally displaced,”*⁹⁴ advance notice will create awareness that can prevent dire acute condition of Internally Displaced Persons in camps. In internally displaced persons can also be instrumental to their protection by passing unpleasant information on abuses and violation of rights in IDPs settlements to official present in these settlements. In in this vein protection is not just the security or protection of the environment but connotes reverence for the rights of these persons irrespective of their status, circumstances, belief, and years beggared of prejudice to political involvement, social and economic pursuit with right to health and education. Environment building therefore foster regard for right and the rule of law⁹⁵ and early warning becomes a contributing factor to the protection of the internally displaced. Advance notification will be of great importance if field staff provide prompt information on an imminent situation of internal displacement, this requires flow of communication, it is the responsibility then of the President and humanitarian organizers to motivate the field workers on dissemination of information through this channel to President and Humanitarian coordinators to IASC-WG as well as the international global database on internally displaced persons.⁹⁶ This will enhance respect for right of IDPs, their cultural and social value in the displaced environment that will repress violations and abuse.

⁹⁴ Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, < <https://www.oxfordlearners.dictionaries.com>> accessed February 16, 2024

⁹⁵ Hinateive, < <https://hinateive.com>> accessed February 16, 2024

⁹⁶ Chapter XVII: “Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

3.1.2. Operational Response.

Law insider define operational response as an initial response to a failure of, damage to, danger or other incident, occurring on the system (including an Emergency) which actually or in the Region's or project in reasonable opinion, may potentially interrupt or delay the passenger service or adversely affects safety in performance of the operations services.⁹⁷

To IASC Results Group 1 on Operational Response (RGI), is a service “which focuses on supporting system-wide implementation of the IASC protection policy. At headquarters level, it helps various actors in mobilizing support, staffing and funding, as well as engage in supportive Advocacy.”⁹⁸ The above definitions indicate that Operational Response involves activities and policies in protection of the displaced. Conversely, protection involves using the law to secure the rights, *the security and the welfare of persons*.⁹⁹ Operational Response is the feed and response mechanism for effective protection of the internally displaced persons. Advance warning will be inefficient if there are no quick response mechanisms to ensure protection. The laws both national and international have to be rigidly implemented for compliance and effectiveness in the protection of victims that are internally displaced. The Common Article 3, Additional Protocol I and II, Guiding Principles set out laws to ensure the protection of civilians, civilian objects, those no longer active in conflict or armed conflict and guarantee protection and preservation against arbitrary displacement. To ICRC protection entails “preserving victims of conflict who are in the hands of an adverse authority from dangers, suffering and abuses of power to which they may be exposed, defending them and giving them support.”¹⁰⁰ The protection of these Internally

⁹⁷ UNCHR, “Mobile Registration Unit Brings Documents to Columbia’s Conflict Zones”, (2009)

⁹⁸ *Ibid*

⁹⁹ Columbia: ‘Registering Internally Displaced Children in Birth Registration and Armed Conflict’ (Innocent Insight UNICEF, 2007). p.15.

¹⁰⁰ A. OC, ‘Listening is not enough: People demand transformational change in humanitarian assistance,’ (2022)

Displaced Persons will “frequently depend on non-skills and initiatives,”¹⁰¹ according to Goodwill in the language of Protection. The protection of the displaced persons is of great importance hence, the need for unified training of all categories of staff to be fully competent in their dispensation of duties. The UN staff college for training programme, IASC-WG training modules on internal displacement, field programme for staff of U.N. agencies other international organizations and NGOs, U.N. peacekeepers and civilians. Beside these training, are publications that help in facilitation of field activities and implementation of the Guiding Principles, Manuel of Field Practice in Internal Displacement by IASC under the supervision of UNICEF, added to these publications is a field handbook on Guiding Principles, by the Brookings Institution Project on Internal Displacement.¹⁰²

The protection of internal displacement will not be exigent without the readiness to quick response. Quick response is the advantage of advance warning that ensure emergency flow of supplies of needed assistance with ready staff, transportation, medical supplies, shelter, materials and food.¹⁰³

3.1.3. Remedial Action.

Cambridge Dictionary,¹⁰⁴ define “remedial action as action intended to correct something that is wrong or to improve bad situation”. This implied, that remedial action are those actions taken to restore or remedy situation of emergency and improve lives by providing needed assistance to victims. It could be through the establishment of foreign peace keeping agencies present in the community monitoring peaceful atmosphere, reunion of the

¹⁰¹ Christine Nisbet, Kassandra E. Lestrat, Hassan Vatanparast, ‘Food Security Intervention among Refugees around the Globe: A Scoping Review’ (Journal of Nutrients, 2022).

¹⁰² World Peace Foundation, Sanctions and Food Insecurity in Syria, (2022).

¹⁰³ IDMC, ‘Internal Displacement and Food Security, Global Report on Internal Displacement’ (2023). P. 81

¹⁰⁴ World Bank, informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan: Country case studies, (IOM Somalia Drought Response, 2022).

separated families, taking responsibility for displaced children, providing shelter, psychological rehabilitation for victims of rape, abuse and violations.¹⁰⁵ This involves formulation of programmes that can address, improve and provide durable solutions. Remedial action design structured and coordinated surveillance programmes to assist in the protection of IDPs and the help service of group rendered to internally displaced with positive impact on the needy including remedy to violations through access to justice and reparations.¹⁰⁶

The above are stringent actions employed in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons in ensuring their safety. Humanitarian agencies need to utilize all or any of the methods for constructive protection of these victims of internal displacement.

3.1.4 Preservation of Internally Displaced Persons

Oxford Learner's Dictionaries¹⁰⁷ define “preservation as the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition.

- a) Building/environment/food preservation.
- b) A preservation group/society

3.1.5. Difference between Preservation and Protection.

Preservation and protection are two words that are used interchangeably. But they are distinctive in meaning. Preservation means the act of maintaining something in its original state. Whereas protection is the act of keeping something safe from harm or damage.

3.1.6 Cultural Preservation of the IDPs

¹⁰⁵ OC A. (n10)

¹⁰⁶ Christine Nisbet, (n11)

¹⁰⁷ World Peace Foundation, Sanctions and food Insecurity in Syria, (2022).

Conflicts are one fundamental way that affects the change of cultural norms and tradition of people. This call for the responsibilities of all key actors to place emphasis in preservation of lives in armed conflict to equally include preserving cultural need and beliefs.¹⁰⁸ Cultural need include food, dignity of women and young girls. Conflicts having ostracized them a from their communities through forced displacement are subject to influence of others, this cultural preservation includes their way of life and types of food. IDPs religion, language, identity, ethnicity, need to be preserved to avoid gradual extinction There is also document preservation will help in the identification of IDPs because destruction and loss of document are usually associated with conflicts. Document preservation is very important for it not only facilitate identification of IDPs return to their place and area of origin but equally help in enrolling children in schools, birth certificate or registration enhance quick identification of IDPs. “Without documents, they don’t even exist legally. They can be taken away and we will never be able to prove they existed. During armed conflicts IDPs are registered and issue documents to “guarantee their right to identify, facilitate their access to services and make them less vulnerable to exploitation”.¹⁰⁹ In Columbia between 2004 and 2009, more than 700,000 identity documents were issued with the help of UNCHR assistance, in mobile units, known as “registration bridges”.¹¹⁰

3.1.7 Civilian Objects and Property number this heading

In protection and preservation of the displaced and Internally Displaced Persons the use of cluster munitions in warfare are prohibited, to preserve the environment. Not to

¹⁰⁸ Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries. (n4)

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid*

¹¹⁰ Columbia: Registering Internally Displaced Children “in Birth Registration and Armed Conflict, (Innocent Insight Paper UNICEF , 2007). p.15

“hamper agriculture...to clear contaminated area...”¹¹¹ All these to ensure healthy environment that yield productive food in tackling food insecurity.

3.1.8 State Responsibility to IDPs.

In the situation of internally displacement, food and nutrition assistance is one fundamental way of preservation of these displaced persons. For food and nutritional aid to have impact, it has to be strategically and adequately delivered to ensure zero hunger. Access to food can encourage children education, such as feeding pupils in school. While food insecurity can expose IDPs to a lot of dangers and exploitation especially women and children to sexual abuse and child labor. To advert these woes, State has the major role as the key actor to promote adequate food and nutrition to IDPs in their camps and settlements to prevent food shortages and hunger. The Guiding Principle states¹¹²that the States have the major obligation to provide sufficient food for the displaced persons, through mapping out plans and measures to ensure zero hunger of every IDPs, without discrimination. Protection should be design to enhance safety, market places and convoys delivery food and water to camps where the State have limited resources to facilitate adequate supply It should seek for international aid. The national authorities should ensure zero hunger policy in disbursement of food, with provision of other cooking substances, for instance, firewood.¹¹³

3.1.9 Food Insecurity number all the headings

Food insecurity according to Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO) is “when people lack register access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and

¹¹¹ OC. A. (n10)

¹¹² Christine N. (n11).

¹¹³ World Peace Foundation, ‘Sanctions and Food Insecurity in Syria,’ (2022).

development and an active and healthy life. This may be due to unavailability of food and/or lack of resources to obtain food.”¹¹⁴

The greatest problem of protection and preservation of the internally displaced persons is food insecurity. Once insecurity has dislodged IDPs, their lives become redundant hampering access to their means of livelihood and increasing food insecurity and poverty. The major sources of addressing hunger of IDPs over the years have been through humanitarian assistance. The increase in humanitarian actors to tackle food security in IDPs situations has never be adequate as every year the numbers of Internally Displaced increases as there have being more circumstances of internally displaced, ranging from natural disasters to armed conflicts in this 21st century. The need for pro-activeness becomes abound if IDPs conditions must be given adherent consideration. The United Nations office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) buttress this fact in their Ground Truth solution Report, “*Listening is Not Enough*” advocates transparency, accuracy and autonomy in collection of data, states:

Participation goes hand in hand with longer term solutions. People do not want to be aid reliant. To improve people’s trust in humanitarian action joint planning - or at least better advocacy with development actors based on people’s preferences is essential particularly in protracted crisis. A package of assistance that is better linked to longer term structures to support affected people to get closer to a future independence of aid not only aligns with what people want but makes financial sense for humanitarians, so they can phase out of some contexts and move onto others.¹¹⁵ When you indent, do not italicize and do not use quotation marks.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid*

¹¹⁵ IDMC, ‘Internal Displacement and Food Security, Global Report on Internal Displacement’ (2023). p.81

Sustaining IDPs should go beyond humanitarian assistance to sustainable development that will equip internally displaced persons to be self-reliant, self-reliance will promote capability and commitment to cater for their family's responsibilities when internally displaced persons are able to provide for themselves and families, it will help to protect and preserve IDPs from zero hunger. With so many countries like Nigeria, South Sudan, Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Hamas among others in armed conflict, IDPs protection and preservation and ensuring zero hunger have become a heavy concern and burden on humanitarian organizations and NGOs it became insufficient, it is now the question of too many mouths to feed. Instability due to war, natural disasters, religious persecution have become constant occurrence, prolonging duration of displacement to some, and to others no end in sight to their displacement. Food security is eminent to preservation of the displaced, coupled with the problem of food insecurity is the challenge of obtaining familiar type of food, in place of settlement of the IDPs. For new type of food and its preparation can pose lot of challenges.

Conflicts and natural disasters are the contributors to food insecurity worldwide,¹¹⁶ most of these countries with internally displaced persons are experiencing food insecurities, Nigeria, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have acute food crisis. Russia and Ukraine are among the leading producers of grain and fertilizers¹¹⁷ in the world but unceasing conflicts between these two countries has led to shortage of supplies and escalated increase in price globally.

Natural disasters are also heightening food insecurity. The aftermath of environmental disasters is food insecurity. In 2022 to early 2023, Somalia had the longest and most severe

¹¹⁶ World Bank, 'Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and

Sudan: Country case studies, (2022).

¹¹⁷ *Ibid*

drought with failed rainy seasons for five years.¹¹⁸ In Madagascar, storms and drought left food insecurity and over 286,000¹¹⁹ were displaced; therefore members of IDPs every year keep increasing, as the environment is no longer conducive for crop and animal farming.

In Nigeria Boko-Haram, Fulani herdsman and bandits have become sources of internal displacement. All-round the country, farmers are no longer safe in their farmland as they are being harassed and slaughtered like animals. The insecurity has dislodged farmers, in Oghara, Ethiope-West Local Government of Delta State, Nigeria. For example, from 2023 to the start of 2024 over fifty people were either killed or kidnapped, leading to internal displacement, scarcity of local commodities and hike in prices of these commodities.

Belligerents contribute to food insecurity of the IDPs they often times attack and loot relief materials, water and food convoys depriving internally displaced person access to enough welfare assistance resulting in acute food shortages. At times non-state armed actors prevent access to these displaced persons within their sphere of dominance as a means of exploiting these vulnerable persons. The Boko Haram in Nigeria uses food insecurity and insufficiency of means of support to recruit fighters. Violence have reduced farming activities and production increasing food scarcity have become predominant as there are continuous displacement.

IDPs food insecurity has extended to both the IDPs and other populace in territories not affected by conflict as conflict areas could be the sources of agricultural products in the state as in the country where farmers and those who produces food are abducted, slaughter, maimed and market activities obstructed while some pastorals are in sedentary situations of IDPs which significantly contributed to food insecurity though the condition is harder on the internally displaced persons. Landmines in armed conflict regions have also added to food

¹¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹¹⁹ All Figures come from Madagascar's National Office for Risk and Disaster Management.

insecurity for its adverse effect on the agricultural soil and unsafe for humans. The 2023 GRFC indicates about 37 million persons are facing severe food insecurity in 48 countries.

3.1.10 Zero Hunger

Zero hunger is defined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals(SDGS) as “the objective to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient, safe and nutritional food to meet their dietary needs and preferences and that all people have the ability to acquire the food they need, without compromising their economic, social and environmental well-being.”¹²⁰ Despite the simplicity of food it is established that about 828 million persons are drastically undefined suffering from malnutrition. The U.N. in 2015 launched Sustainable Development Goals with 17 agendas inclusive of Zero Hunger design to bring hunger into extinction, attain food security and advance agriculture globally by 2030. Zero hunger is intended to enhance the maintenance of the environment viability, reduce eliminate change, protection and preservation of earth natural resources. The importance of Zero Hunger includes the reduction of poverty through the tackling of food insecurity creating a society that is unbiased, with everyone having the same opportunity to abundant nutrition needed for good health.

Zero Hunger is implemented through State policies to promote food security to enable everyone benefits. These calls for national government to subsidized and assist small scale farmers and adequate provision for vulnerable persons. The national government has the responsibility to provide nutritious food for pupils and students, with nutritious food provided in at least once a day in schools.

¹²⁰ *Ibid*

Enlightenment program on the preservation of food surplus food should be done to prevent or decrease food wastage, have sufficient food that will be available in making provision for the substance of the vulnerable group in time of exigency.

Zero Hunger in Nigeria 2030, a year of propounded for Worldwide Zero Hunger, yet up to 48 countries, wallow in acute food security including Nigeria by 2023. In 2024 approximated 26.5 million people are expected to battle with Food Insecurity in Nigeria while 9 million children are estimated to suffer acute malnutrition. These are indication that Zero Hunger in 2030, in Nigeria is impossibility. The Cadre Harmonise initiative analysis of food and nutrition survey conducted round 26 states including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), with the United Nation and Nigerian Government show an outrageous increase of the vulnerable to food insecurity from 18.6 million people from October to December 2023. A trend driven by increasing inflation, rise in prices of food, fuel subsidy removal and the devaluation of the Naira. Beside these, is the consistent of violence in the northern-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe causing hindrance to accessibility and availability of food. Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, Benue and Kaduna these states from north-west and north-central suffer persistent armed banditry and kidnappings adding to economic problem and struggle. External challenges are other foe to the Global economic impact, the effect of the continuous Russia and Ukraine war is disrupting global food system as highlighted by Dr. Ernest Umakhihe, the permanent secretary of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and food security. OCHA in October 2023 reported mass displacement of about 8,500 households in Adamawa including elderly, women and children due to heavy flood. David Stevenson, WFP's Country Representative, said "The hunger crisis in Nigeria, fueled by the ongoing conflict in the northeast, needs urgent addressing. Restoring peace in the northeast is critical for us to build pathways to production and achieve the northeast's potential as the food basket of the country".

There is urgent need for the Nigeria Government, Humanitarian donor and other stakeholders in their commitment of efforts and resources to be resounding in curbing food insecurity disaster across the country and those of internally displaced persons in Nigeria.

3.1.11 Zero Hunger tolerance in IDP Camps in Nigeria

Internal displacement in Nigeria could be traced back to the Biafra war in 1967-1970¹²¹, where about ten million people in Nigeria became internally displaced and some two million persons died. In October 2001, about 500,000¹²² people were forced to flee their homes in Nigeria due to ethnic violence; a clash between the Tiv's in Nasarawa and Taraba States. The introduction of democracy in Nigeria in May 1999, gave Nigeria people opportunity to express their suppress frustration and anger under the military since then, there have being various forms of inter-ethnic and inter-communal conflicts, ranging from land conflicts, religious violence, oil production conflicts, ethnic or tribal rivalry, demarcation of administrative boundaries.¹²³

In Nigeria internally displaced persons is on the increase resulting from conflicts between religious and political group, ethnic conflicts. In the Northeastern region Boko Haram insurgency have been rampant, farmer herders conflicts, natural disaster such as; flood are contributing factors to internal displacement and millions have fled their homes to seek shelter in IDP camps or host communities. Humanitarian efforts have become limited with the growing urgent needs of the IDPs making the situation complex, working towards sustainable solution for their return, integration and resettlement becomes necessary.

The state of hunger among IDPs in IDP Camps in Nigeria varies depending on several factors, such as camp location, access to humanitarian assistance availability of resources,

¹²¹ Background information on the IDP situation in Nigeria. Reliefweb <http://reliefweb.int/report/bac...>

¹²² *Ibid*

¹²³ *Ibid*

effective distribution of relief materials. Generally, many IDP Camps in Nigeria face serious challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition. The National Commission for Refugees, Migrant and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)¹²⁴ disclosed that over 10 million internally displaced person suffers from food insecurity in Nigeria. Mohammed Bello the Director of Human Resources said 2.3 million¹²⁵ in 2021 are approximated to be internally displaced in Nigeria. In Plateau State, The Plateau State Emergency Management Agency (PLASEMA),¹²⁶ said over 37,000 were displace during an attack. And on Christmas Eve, 24th December, 2023 attached on 12 villages in Bokkos and Barki Ladi Local Government Area in Plateau State left many internally displaced. “Help us with food”, Naomi David a 43years widow in Barki Ladi said nine people in family including her husband were killed in the attack “...are suffering without food...”¹²⁷ she cried.

The coordinator of the internally displaced persons camp in Edo State, Solomon Folorunsho seek for help aid resources to take care of feeding, payment of school fees for children of displaced persons in Uhogua IDP Camp in Ovia North East Local Government Area of the State.¹²⁸

The coordinator decried the economic hardship faced by inmates in the camp and they barely eat a meal in a day.¹²⁹

Despite government and humanitarian organization efforts to provide food support, there are always gaps in these supports due to logistical constraints, fund inadequacy. These result in insufficiency in food and inadequate access to nutritious food leading to

¹²⁴ Matthew Ogunne. Over 10 million IDPs are victims food insecurity, refugee commission. The Guardian Nigeria Newspaper, 02 October 2021 Abuja (38) Ibid

¹²⁵ *Ibid*

¹²⁶ Vulnerable Christians in Nigeria suffer in IDP camps. International Christian concern. <https://www.persecution.org>vul...>

¹²⁷ *Ibid*

¹²⁸ Edo IDP camp coordinator seek support to feed inmates “we call on well-meaning Nigeria to support us. New Agency of Nigeria March 30, 2024.

¹²⁹ Hunger, starvation hit Edo IDP camp. The Sunnewspapaer, 9th March 2024, <https://sunnewsonline.com>hung...>

malnutrition, among the vulnerable groups such as pregnant woman, elderly and children. The lack of livelihood opportunities within IDP camps, limits these displaced persons ability to secure food beyond aid distribution.

To combat hunger and achieve zero hunger tolerance in IDP camps in Nigeria, efforts has to be made to ensure that all displaced persons have access to adequate and nutritious food as well as the support they need to rebuild their lives and achieve food security. Furthermore, conflicts and insecurity in the regions hosting IDP camps can disrupt food supply and food shortages and hunger among the displaced persons, further compounding the problem of food insecurity.

3.1.12 IDPs Ensuring Zero Hunger

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets in Goal 2.¹³⁰ End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as in goal 2.1 by 2030, and hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situation including infants, to safe nutritious and sufficient food all year round...

Goal 2.3 says, by 2030 food will double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale producers in particular women, indigenous people, family, farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment these are projections of SDG2. In the words of Theresa & Esohe SDG2 “is a framework for an expected result in 2030. It is not an immediate goal... these vulnerable people must be provided with the basic amenities that guarantees health and healthy living in

¹³⁰ Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2 or Global Goal 2) “End Hunger achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”.

the camps.”¹³¹ To guarantee presently IDPs zero hunger and healthy living in camps transcend the traditional drift of humanitarian assistance, to a concrete overhauling involvement of these internally displaced persons. The continuous sole dependents on external aid diminish their standard of living to poverty, malnutrition and burden in survival. The world of IDPs should digress from trite of humanitarian support to self-reliance that will ensure zero hunger. The voice of these vulnerable groups should be heard, listen to, be consulted and be involved in government plan as to what they want not what the government wants.¹³² Ensuring Zero Hunger of internally Displaced persons involve different variables.¹³³

3.1.13 Political Stability

Political Stability can enhance zero hunger IDPs. If there are no conflicts, insecurity, kidnapping farmers, agricultural producers and pastorals will not abound. IDPs as a result of natural disasters will minimize and easily be reimbursed enjoy zero hunger in their settlement and IDPs can easily be resettled. Political Stability boost the economy, provide employment and business opportunities. Government will partner with small scale farmers through financial support and provision of fertilizers with seedlings, tools and equipment needed for boisterous agricultural yields. When there is surplus food there will be speedy and expedient response in crisis and disaster reconciliations of various parties will foster political stability and food security.

3.1.14 Integration of IDPs

¹³¹ Theresa U. Akpoghome & Esohe Oyemwense “Sustainable Development Goals and Victims of Armed Conflict: Zero Hunger in IDP Camps in Nigeria”, (*Common Wealth Law Review Journal* , 2021) vol. 7

¹³² World Food Programme, 2022

¹³³ World Bank , ‘ Sudan: The Road toward Sustainable and Broad-Based Growth. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region’

The government should formulate policies on the gradual integration of IDPs in the host communities that will give a sense of identity instead of known and classify as vulnerable group. Integration will enable effective mingling. This will enable access to land for agricultural use and farming that will help rebuild their lives and integration will also create opportunity for the skilled among them to practice their trade, this will help IDPs to be self-reliant, and be able to sustain their families as well. The Government cost will be reduced as humanitarian assistance will no longer be that of be given fish but being taught to fish for themselves.

3.1.15 Provision of Nutritious Food

Humanitarian assistance to the IDPs should be with nutritious food that eradicates not just hunger but malnutrition. The continue supply of nutritious food will reduce malnutrition especially in children and improve sustainability of IDPs in camps. The food support should include food vouchers that WFP have effectively executed. Efficient and sufficient, successful nutritious food and its supplements supply will ensure Zero Hunger of IDPs in their settlements and camps.

3.1.16 Advance Early Warning System (EWS)

The developing early warning system enhance emergency response aptness by government agencies in preparedness for quick response in time of disaster. The Meteorology institution¹³⁴ can information and forecast weather to help secure the lives of people in the coastal areas. Those to be affected will prepare themselves adequately, the government will secure enough sustaining food in ensuring IDPs zero hunger.

3.1.16 International Support

¹³⁴ WFP, Food Security Climate Change Assessment: Sudan Met Office (2016)

IDPs is mainly the responsibility of national government, notwithstanding, international humanitarian support help in the continuous provision of food assistance during emergency to curb hunger distress and strengthen sustainability such as their support to Sudan. International communities should provide financial aid to commensurate to IDPs. International organizations ICRC for example, have always being known for their humanitarian provisions but should increase the supply to meet the urgency of need, instead of limited fund. Where “states are unable to provide food assistance to prevent malnutrition and starvation, they are required to seek international assistance including from bilateral U.N. and NGO services”.¹³⁵

3.1.17 Self-Reliance

Humanitarian assistance is a needed relief material including food provided to sustain the lives of the IDPs. The insufficient and undernourishment of IDPs overtime indicate the need for a revolutionary approach in addressing the problem of food security in the IDPs camps and other settlements. The IDPs want to be involve in the food production process not wanting for food. This cry from IDPs should be listened to by the state actors. The reduction of supplies, and rations of food has resulted in food insecurity of internally displaced persons their calls to be heard becomes pertinent. To ensure their zero hunger, IDPs must move from the trend of humanitarian assistance to self-sufficiency. In attaining self-reliance, calls for the understanding of IDPs and their plight, to have vital participation function in decision taking in face-to-face discussion¹³⁶ to large number of IDPs before displacement were farmers and doing small businesses or businessmen as means of livelihood. Providing land, farming tools and funds,¹³⁷ for IDPs will help re-established these displaced to pick up their lives without relying on humanitarian assistance. This who were in civil service should continue to

¹³⁵ ICESCR. Art. 2.1 and Art. 11.2

¹³⁶ United Nation High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement Secretariat, 2020.

¹³⁷ FAO, 2021.

receive their salaries to sustain their lives and those of their families. When IDPs generate their means of livelihood they will become self-reliant, and enhancing zero hunger.

3.1.18 Integration

Integration of IDPs in host communities is out of the ways to eliminate food insecurity. It will easily help in the acceptance of IDPs in the host communities, the IDPs to intermingle with/and the locals. Helping IDPs to attain self-reliance is a long-term solution where IDPs no longer rely on humanitarian aid for survival. This need fund and investment, such as organizing skill acquisition program and training¹³⁸ of IDPs can help attain self-reliance. With access to micro loans and reduce payment will enable IDPs start pretty trade and businesses that will tackle zero hunger in camps and other displaced centers.

3.1.18 Government Commitment

Government commitment at all sectors to eradicate hunger in IDPs settlements with effective co-ordination of established institutions, ministries and agencies to monitor food security with structured roles and strategic provision including accessibility of nutritional food to IDPs with proportionate disbursement through well design plan, program, budgets for comprehensive food security at addressing the problem of hunger and malnutrition in IDPs camps with proper implementation while monitoring and assessing progress of success of IDPs will ensure zero hunger. These institutions, ministries and agencies should be held accountable for incapacities and failures, to ensure success at eliminating problem of inequity of food and nutrition insecurity among the men, women and children in displacement and to avoid corrupt practices of officials. This is an indication that the Government has the responsibility for the feeding of IDPs a “progressive realization of the right to food and the

¹³⁸ World Bank, *Informing durable solutions for internal displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan*, 2019

right to be free from hunger using the maximum of available resources”¹³⁹ The Guiding Principles,¹⁴⁰ also “establish that at the minimum regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to: (a) Essential food and portable water.”

3.1.19 Durable Solution

Durable solution for IDPs is simply defined as the state where IDPs no longer have particular need for assistance and protection.¹⁴¹ Such persons enjoy their human rights without discrimination as a result of displacement. Durable solution is achieved through the return of internally displaced persons to their place of origin, relocation to other parts of the country or integration to other communities where they are self-reliance and cater for their needs. Durable solution is one sure way of ensuring zero hunger of internally displaced persons. This is also about finding durable solution to restoring the internally displaced person’s rights. Durable solution is a longer-term developing programmes in the recovery of IDPS. Ensuring durable solution of IDPs is the obligation of the national government.¹⁴² Though the right to make the decision on what is durable solution for IDPs depends on them. Durable solution does not require that the internally displaced should be compelled to return home. According to Principle 15(d),¹⁴³ IDPs situation that ensure zero hunger. International standing committee on internally displaced persons adopted durable as an achieved solution

¹³⁹ Article 2.1 of the ICESCR, see also Article 4 of the CRC.

¹⁴⁰ Guiding Principle 18 (2)

¹⁴¹ Durable solution for IDPs, <
www.brookings.edu/papers/2008/1016.internal.displacement.GSPX>.
 accessed March 2, 2024

¹⁴² Guiding Principle 28(1) De factor authorities that established effective control over territory have similar

responsibilities without implying legal recognition

¹⁴³ Guiding Principle 15(d).

enjoy without discrimination, that durable solution entails “an adequate standard of living including a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, healthcare employment, basic education, family reunion.”¹⁴⁴ The national government have the obligation to provide condition for a durable solution (though IDPs decisions to return, resettle or integrate is personal) with protection against forced return, re-settlement or relocation.

¹⁴⁴ IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IASC and Brookings Bern Project on Internally Displacement, 2010). < <http://reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/DNEO-857JBE/&file/IDP.April2010>> accessed March 2, 2024

CHAPTER FOUR

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The IDPs are given recognition and placed on the international agenda in the 1990s; there was an international apprehension with no regulatory institutional and legal framework to guide national authorities and international humanitarian agencies. The Guiding Principle of International Displacement and the Kampala Convention became a turning point. Along with the establishment of institutional frameworks and other international seminars and protocols that have developed the clarity of IDPs situations that advance policy formations and agencies.

4.1 Legal Framework

4.1.1 Meaning of Legal Framework

A framework according to Collins Advanced Dictionary “is a particular set of rules, idea or beliefs which you use in order to deal with a problem or to decide what to do.” Legal “is used to describe things that relate to the law.”

Legal Framework for internally displaced persons are Laws created for the protection and preservation the human right and well-being of these persons that are internally displaced. There are various laws and treaties for displaced persons during displacement and after. This laws and treaties ranges from international regional and national.

4.1.2. International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

These are conventions and protocols that state the conduct for war. The 1949 Fourth Geneva convention, though not specifically on internal displacement but states the rules on

protection of civilians and prohibitions during armed conflict are stated in Article 27, Article 32, Article 33, Article 34 and Article 35.¹⁴⁵

Additional Protocol I and II reformed protection of civilians during conflicts whether IAC for NIAC including victims of conflicts. Additional protocol Article 51, Article 57, Article 75,⁶² and additional protocol II, Article 4, Article 13.¹⁴⁶

The Fourth Geneva convention and Additional Protocol are international laws for the protection civilians against casualties, suffering and to promote respect for human dignity and lives during warfare.

4.1.3. International Human Rights Law (IHRL).

These are international human rights treaties, international covenants on civil and political rights which include Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant Economic, Social and cultural Rights (ICESCR) recognizes that the individual has rights to enjoy...economic, social and cultural rights.

Article 27 ICESCR say: “In these state in which religions or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and their own religion

¹⁴⁵ Additional Protocol 1. Article 51, Art 57 and Art 75

¹⁴⁶ Additional Protocol II. Article 4 and Art 13.

or to use their own language.”¹⁴⁷ Rwanda is a member of ICESCR and it breach this Article 27 of ICESCR when they fought the Rwanda tribal war.

4.1.3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

UDHR consists of 30 Article on fundamental human rights and freedom. Art 1, Art 3, Art 5, Art 7, Art 9, Art 12, Art 18, Art 19 and Art 25.¹⁴⁸ Article 25 specifically says, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care...”. Therefore, internally displaced persons has the right to adequate food and zero hunger.

International Covenant on civil and Political Rights. The ICCPR, Article 14, Article 18, Article 21, Article 25, Article 27.¹⁴⁹ These are article that enshrined civil and political of individuals in international in regard to civil and political rights.

4.1.4. Guiding Principles

The exclusive law on Internally Displaced Persons worldwide. GP developed in 1998 for the protection of the internally displaced persons. The Guiding Principle, was developed by the United Nation as the principle outlining the rights of IDPs, and outlining how the need of Internally Displaced should be address by international organizations national authorities, NGO and other key players Guiding principles contain 30 principles in protection of the internally displaced persons, “from displacement to their protection and assistance during displace as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration”¹⁵⁰ Section, 1 of the

¹⁴⁷ ICESCR, Article 27.

¹⁴⁸ UDHR, Article 1, Art 3, Art 5, Art 7, Art 18, Art 19 and 25

¹⁴⁹ ICCPR, Article 2, Article 2, Art 6, Article 7, Art 9, Art 14, Art 18, Article 21, Art 25, and Art 27.

¹⁵⁰ Guiding Principle Preamble

General Principle, principle 3¹⁵¹ “National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.”

Principle 18(1)¹⁵² “All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living. (2) At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:

- a) Essential food and portable water
- b) Basic shelter and housing
- c) Appropriate clothing, and
- d) Essential medical services and sanitation

Principle 22(1)¹⁵³ internally displaced persons whether or not they are living in camps, shall not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement in the enjoyment of the following rights:

- a) The rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression.
- b) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activities
- c) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activity
- d) The right to vote and to participate in governmental and public affairs, including the right to have access to the means necessary to exercise their right; and
- e) The right to communicate in a language they understand.

¹⁵¹ GP Principle 3(1)

¹⁵² GP Principle 18(1)

¹⁵³ ICESCR, Article 27

Section 11¹⁵⁴ principles relates to protection from displacement. Section 111¹⁵⁵are principles that relates to protection of internally displaced persons during displacement. Principle 10(1)“Every human being has the inherent right to life which shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. Internally displaced persons shall be protected in particular against:

- a) Genocide;
- a) Murder;
- b) Summary or arbitrary persecutions;

Section IV¹⁵⁶ of the Guiding principles relates to humanitarian assistance.

Section V¹⁵⁷ principles relates to return, resettlement and reintegration.

4.1.6 International Criminal Law (ICL)

International criminal law is the body of legal principles, rules and norms that govern the individual prosecution and punishment of serious international crimes committed rather than the state. International crimes includes war crime, crimes against humanity, aggression and genocide. ICL provide justice for victims of international crimes and help to defer future occurrence in order to contribute to a peaceful world.

Offenders of International crimes are tried through these following bodies, International criminal court, and international criminal tribunal, for example International

¹⁵⁴ UDHR, Article 1, Art 3, Art 5, Art 7, Art 18, Art 19 and 25

¹⁵⁵ ICCPR, Article 2, Article 2, Art 6, Article 7, Art 9, Art 14,

¹⁵⁶ Principle section IV

¹⁵⁷ Principle Section V

Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda (ICTR).¹⁵⁸

There are various international mechanisms in the implementation of international criminal law. The convention of International Criminal Law hold responsible the individual, but it also impose obligations on state to either extradite or prosecute the individual accuse of war crime.

International criminal law, development has been structure by different bodies including customary law, international courts, tribunals and treaties. The sources of the International criminal law among others are;

- i) 1907 Hague Convention¹⁵⁹ respecting the law and customs of war on land
- ii) The Geneva Conventions, additional protocol I and II. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II) 8 June 1977.
- iii) Genocide Convention, (Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of Genocide. New York, 9 December 1948)
- iv) Apartheid Convention (International Convention on the Suppression and punishment of the crime of Apartheid, New York, 30 November 1973).
- v) The convention on protection of cultural property, (Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, The Hague, 14 May 1954).

However international criminal law faces challenges like enforcing arrest warrants, addressing impunity for powerful individuals, ensuring cooperation from states, domestication of the law. Despite these challenges international criminal law

¹⁵⁸ International Criminal Law; International Justices Resources Center <https://ijrcenter.org>international.c...>

¹⁵⁹ 1907 The Hague (Convention (iv) respecting the laws and customs of war on land and its annex: Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land, The Hague, 18 October 1907).

continues to develop as important mechanism in promoting justice and accountability in serious international crimes.

4.1.7 The UN Principle on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons.

Otherwise, known as the Pinheiro principles¹⁶⁰ were in 2005 adopted by UN sub-commission on the protection and promotion of Human Rights addressing IDPs housing and property rights in displaced situation are legal framework as government, humanitarian organization policies formation reference point. It address the legal framework for protection of housing, property, land rights of IDPs for restitution, resettlement and compensation.

Principle “4 emphasize the rights of IDPs to enjoy same rights as other citizens to housing, land and property.

Principle 10 centers on IDPs access to effective remedies, restitution, compensation including redress for housing land and violations on right to property.

Principle 15 highlights the government responsibilities include protecting IDPs from arbitrary evacuation and ensure security of IDPs and recognizing their legal right of occupancy and ownership.

Principle 20 focus on voluntary return of IDPs to areas, homes, places of habitual residence based on safety condition with dignity and sustainability.

Principle 24 “state” Internally displaced persons... have the right to participate in planning and management of their return or resettlement...In decision making at

¹⁶⁰ UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Pinheiro Principles) on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons 2005.

various stages of the process”.¹⁶¹ The Pinheiro principles as stated is only a point of references its principles are not binding nor is it domesticated by an nation.

4.1.8 The Regional Legal Framework

The regional legal framework for the protection of internally displaced person includes the Kampala convention, council of Europe, The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Organization of American State (OAS) and European Union.

- i) Kampala Convention adopted in 2009 October 2023, titled African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced person in Africa to address the problem of internal displacement carried by armed conflict, conflicts and natural disaster. The Kampala convention was ratified in January 30, 2022. The convention’s preamble set out information on the objectives with principles in 6 parts.

Part 1 entails the General principles and definitions. Part II set out the preventive measures on IDPs. Protection and Assistance of the internally displaced persons are outlined Part III of the principles. Part IV contains durable solution in addressing problem of internally displaced persons. While Part V and VI is on National and Regional Implementation mechanism and VI is the miscellaneous provision.¹⁶²

Article 3(d)¹⁶³ entrust state with responsibility of protection of IDPs “state parties shall (...) respect and ensure respect and protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons including humane treatment, non-discrimination, equity and equal protection of rights”.

Article 3(i) (a) and 4 (2) entails the prevention and protection against displacement and on fundamental human rights, Arts 3, 5 and 9.

¹⁶¹ Pinheiro Principles 4,10,15,20 and 24.

¹⁶² African Union (2009). African Union Convention for the protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).

¹⁶³ Kampala Convention Article 3(d)

Article 7(4)¹⁶⁴ provides for non-state Actor being criminal responsible for abuses and violations of international humanitarian law.

Article 5(6)¹⁶⁵ says that “state parties shall provide sufficient protection and assistance to internally displaced persons... resources are inadequate to enable them to do so... seeking the assistance of international organization...” Also principle of non-discrimination are Art 9(1)(a) and 9(2) (a)¹⁶⁶ These are among others, the principle protecting internally displaced persons in Africa region.

These are among others are the principles protecting internally displaced persons in Africa region signed by 33 countries out of 55 countries in the Africa Union in Kampala convention.

4.1.9 Organizations of American state

There are various resolutions and declarations in OAS applicable to IDPs in America, such as; AG/RES. 2575 (XL-0/10)¹⁶⁷, this resolution adopted in 2010 focus on human rights, human rights, humanitarian assistance and development in emergencies situations.

AG/RES. 2660 (XL1-0/11)¹⁶⁸ adopted 2011. This resolution address situation of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in America.

AG/RES. 2860 (XLIV-0/14)¹⁶⁹ This in 2014 resolution of the General Assembly adopted to address, refugees, migrants and displaced persons situations in America States to address the root causes and promote duration solution for these categories of persons.

¹⁶⁴ Articles 3(I)(a) and 4(2)

¹⁶⁵ Article 7(4)

¹⁶⁶ Article 5(6)

¹⁶⁷ Article 9(2) (a)

¹⁶⁸ AG/RES. 2575 (XL- 0/10)

¹⁶⁹ AG/RES 2860 (XLIV-0/14)

AG/RES. 2932 (XLVII-0/17)¹⁷⁰ for refugees, migrants and internally displaced person in America states re-affirming the commitment to the right of America states in displacement while calling for strengthened cooperation and commitment to address their protection and needed assistance.

4.1.10 African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

In 1981¹⁷¹ ACHPR was adopted by the Africa Union to serve as regional instrument for human rights. It outlined the rights and freedom of individual and group within the continent of Africa. While it has no specific law directed to IDPs, it address human rights issues on more general sense that is equally applicable to IDPs within the African region displaced as a armed conflicts, violence and natural disasters. Its outlined principles stand as a base for international organization in addressing the rights and needs of internally displaced persons within Africa.

The Article 2 of ACHPR centers on right equality, prohibits racial, color, sex, ethnic group, language, political, national, other opinion, birth, social origin discrimination.

Articles 3 guarantee equal right of all before the law as well as equal protection of the law without discrimination.

Article 4 is on protection of right life and prohibits arbitrary killings.

Article 5 prohibits torture, cruel and in human or degrading treatment and punishment.

Article 6 guarantees right to liberty and security of person.

Article 7 focuses on right to fair and prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention.

¹⁷⁰ AG/RES 2932 (XLVII-0/17)

¹⁷¹ African charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted June 27, 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M 58 (1982) entered into force Oct. 211986.

Article 9 guarantee right to freedom of expression, association and assembly¹⁷²

Article 12 on the right to freedom of movement and residence within the boarder each state.

Article 16 guarantees right to education and

Article 18 ensure to rights to participation in government and equal access to public services.¹⁷³

NHRI, The Paris principles adopted in 1993¹⁷⁴ by the United Nations General Assembly provided framework NHRIs establishment and operation. Since then, it has grew in number of countries around the world. It has been involved in a lot of operation in aid of IDPs. It provides free legal service to IDPs in order to attain justice, secure remedies and reparations.

Cases of violations of human rights of IDPs have be investigated, compiled reported and recommendations to appropriate bodies for improvement in IDPs situation in camps.¹⁷⁵

NHRI support internally displaced, through security of personnel, documentation, registering for vote and helps IDPs to recover their housing, land and property.¹⁷⁶

There have been pursuits for legal remedies for IDPs, and constitutional redress in courts and bodies handling complaints, through engaging in litigation process on behalf of IDPs.

NHRIs provided evidences against government bodies for redress of justice in Georgia, Kenya, Kosovo, Honduras, Iraq, Nigeria, Niger, the Philippines, and Uganda among others.¹⁷⁷

4.1.11 National Legislation

¹⁷² ACHPR Article 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 9

¹⁷³ Pinheiro Principles Article 12,16, and 18

¹⁷⁴ National Human Rights Institutions; History, principle, roles and responsibilities, pg. 10

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid*

¹⁷⁷ Protecting Internally Displaced Persons; a Handbook for National Human Rights Institution pg. 22-44

Many nations has their legal framework in addressing the internally displace situations. The legal framework for IDPs in Nigeria is hereby discussed below.

I. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999.

Nigeria has its national policy internally displaced persons. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Though did categorically mention internally displaced persons but its provisions are applicable to IDPs.

Section 14(2) (b)¹⁷⁸ states that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government”.

Section 17(2) (b) (c)¹⁷⁹ “the sanctity of the human person shall be recognized and human dignity shall be maintained and enhanced”. “Governmental actions shall be humane”.

Section 42¹⁸⁰ “prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex ethnic groups or other grounds.”

These sections in the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria provide legal framework for the government responsibility. Wards IDPs and ensure their protection and well-being.

II. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was created April 12, 1999.¹⁸¹ NEMA was established with signed into law. NEMA has these responsibilities;

¹⁷⁸ CFN Section 14(2)(5)

¹⁷⁹ CFN Section 17(2)(b)(c)

¹⁸⁰ CFN Section 42

¹⁸¹ National Emergency Management Agency (Establishment) Act No. 12, of 1999, (Nigeria).

- i) Coordination and response during disaster. It is the responsibility of NEMA to coordinate the manage disaster.
- ii) The legal framework involves camp.
- iii) Humanitarian Assistance. NEMA has the obligation to provide humanitarian assistance, food water medical care and other essential. NEMA legal framework also entails collaborating with other agencies.
- iv) Protection and security NEMA provide protection through collaboration with other security agencies to IDPs against abuse and violations.
- v) Rehabilitation and Resettlement. NEMA support rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs.
- vi) Capacity Building and Advocacy. NEMA provides programs and training on capacity-building to enhance self-reliance.

4.2 Institutional Framework.

- 1) **International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)** was established in 1988 as part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),¹⁸² whose contribution to humanitarian services has improved the lives of Internally Displaced Persons. IDMC have many achievements through its outstanding roles in data gathering and analysis, providing verified and consolidated several sources of information on patterns, degree and extent of internal displacement in a detail and vivid picture to the world.

IDMC, work with state authorities, competent centers and UN agencies in providing for the basic need, protection of human rights, fostering progressiveness in attaining durable solutions.¹⁸³

¹⁸²International Displacement Monitoring Centre, <<https://www.internal.displacement.org/about-us>> accessed March 4, 2024.

¹⁸³ *Ibid*

2) **Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)**, is also the post of U.N. under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs created by U.N. resolution 46/182 in December 1991¹⁸⁴ with responsibility for ensuring inter-agency coordination. The “ERC advocates regularly on issues of the protection of civilians in armed conflict and also can bring particular humanitarian situations or issues of concern to the attention of the U.N. Secretary General or the Security Council,”¹⁸⁵ coordinate humanitarian service in several emergencies and natural disasters including ensuring humanitarian assistance and protection of the internally displaced. When an emergency requires an expert assistance, the humanitarian coordinator may seek for a cluster multi-agency particular specialist in operation or require inter-agency consensus before cluster is activated. Martin Griffiths presently is the inter-secretary general for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator since July 19 2021 and has been involved in a lot of conflict resolution, negotiation and mediation. Most recently was the briefing to secretary council on the Humanitarian Situation in Syria 27 February 2024.¹⁸⁶ In a country he determines whether a crisis warrant an international response through assessment. The humanitarian country team decides the operational method for strategy designed for operational through the cluster organizations, the heads of cluster agencies are in turn answerable to the HC. Humanitarian Coordinator as mandated by National government regionals NGO. HC facilitate well design mechanism for institutions between humanitarian and government actors.

¹⁸⁴ United Nations General Assembly Session 46.

¹⁸⁵ Resolution 182 Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations A/RES/46/182, (1991).

¹⁸⁶ OCHA, ‘The under Secretary General report,’ <<http://ocha3.un.org/aboutOCHA/organization>> accessed February 24, 2024.

FAO was established in October 16, 1945,¹⁸⁷ Quebec City Canada. The World War II, seriously disrupted agricultural production that the League of Nations in 1935 drawn attention to the predicament of farmer's inadequate income. This inadequacy of agricultural products led to the formation of FAO, in 1945 with 195 members out of which 194 countries are members of the European Union, FAO works in over 130 countries globally.¹⁸⁸

FAO is committed to internally displaced persons for sustainable and durable solutions. In Conflict and natural disasters, FAO save lives, protects livelihood while laying down foundations for resilience of IDPs, investing in food in difficult period so as to provide food and means of continuous survival to the internally displaced in time of crisis through Humanitarian support and FAO is quick to respond to emergencies while reducing the risks of the vulnerable. In the midst of prolonged crisis FAO search for ways to involve all contracted parties in conflicts to ensure vulnerable have access to food and nutritional supplements for immediate and future need of internally displaced persons and host communities. Internationally FAO focus on the protection, return, rebuilding the livelihoods, enhancing self-reliance and fostering inclusion, gender equality and social cohesion of the internally displaced. It goes beyond humanitarian aid to programmes that are developmental and peace oriented to resilience in conflicts and environmental hazard. FAO with agricultural skills help those displaced with rebuilding agricultural livelihood which is important to achieving zero hunger to internally displaced persons.

3) **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** was founded in December 1951 and started its operations early 1952 as the intergovernmental committee for European Migration. In October 19, 1953 its constitution was adopted and November 30, 1954 the constitution came into force. The organization for Migration following the amendments

¹⁸⁷ Introduction FAO its origin formation and evolution 1945-1981, <<http://aboutFAO/FAO...fao.org>> accessed February 24, 2024.

¹⁸⁸ FAO, Forced displacement. <<https://www.fao.org/forced.displacement>> accessed February 24, 2024.

of its constitution on the 14 November 1989 while in 2013 November 21, the Executive committee was abolished; it had 175 members states currently with its headquarters in Geneva.¹⁸⁹IOM is one of the humanitarian agencies in the world that is directly involves implementation of programmes of humanitarian development with peace initiations, extensive responses to crisis at all stages, its Migration Crisis

Operational Framework (MCOF)¹⁹⁰ is the institutional practical, operational tool in improving and supporting its members, partner's nations for better preparations and response to Migration Crisis. IOM uses MCOF to ensure impact of Humanitarian aid on the displaced persons and is people centered. Their commitment is not only on humanitarian assistance but its scope embraces averting and curtailing displacement at its root causes including providing longer-term recovery and development. IOM involves cost effective program in response to crisis is based on direct assistance¹⁹¹ to various local organizations.

The institutional strength of IOM forces on implementation of its commitment under the 2016 Grand Bargain,¹⁹² in funding and partnership at local level. IOM deploy quick response team to ensure acting from the beginning of the crisis and provide direct humanitarian aid to IDPs in host communities, support state and local authorities in policy development and actualization. IOM uses technology in modern system to improve assistance given to IDPs. Though there are no binding laws as international treaties or regional, IOM employ soft laws framework to corner true protection of rights of IDPs and their lifesaving circumstances. IOM uses data assessment and analysis to devise its operations, using Displacement Tracking

¹⁸⁹ IOM, 'Framework for addressing Internal Displacement'.<<https://www.iom.int/mcof.framework.for.addressing.internal.displacement>> accessed February 24, 2024

¹⁹⁰ International Organization for Migration, <https://www.iom.int/mcof>> accessed February 24, 2024

¹⁹¹ IOM (n34)

¹⁹²IOM, 'The Grand Bargain', (2016). <<https://www.iom.the.grand.bargain.crystanding.committee>. > accessed February 23, 2024.

Matrix (DTM)¹⁹³ as source data information both external partners and IOM, which eventually bring innovation in carrying out humanitarian assistance operations to IDPs. Through MCOF, IOM carry out comprehensive humanitarian aid in cooperation with other partners, international, regional, state and local organizations as well as private sectors and civil organizations.

IOM is equally committed to sustainable durable solution of the internally displaced, which is a propounded way of ensuring zero hunger of IDPs.

4) **United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)** is initially the U.N. refugee Agency established by United Nations General Assembly in 1950 after World War II in December 14 1950 in Geneva Switzerland.¹⁹⁴ UNHCR in its humanitarian services to protection and preservation of IDPs from zero hunger centers on advocacy, leadership and operations. In its operation UNHCR cooperate with state, regional and local organizations in coordinating responsibilities in the protection and preservation, camp and shelter management in conflict and violence situation. UNHCR equally contributes to inter-agencies response in situation of disaster induce internal displacement if there is a request from the government, an inter-agency agreement and field presence and it takes leading role in collaboration with states and other parties to facilitate humanitarian assistance through cluster approach- a group of agencies working together to set-up to deliver assistance, such as shelter, healthcare camp management or protection,¹⁹⁵ to ensure every IDPs is provided for.

¹⁹³*Ibid*

¹⁹⁴United Nations High Commission for Refugees, 'History of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees,' <<https://www.unhcr.org/history>> accessed February 24, 2024

¹⁹⁵UNHCR, 'Internally Displaced Persons.' <<https://www.unhcr.org/internally.displaced>> accessed February 24, 2024

UNHCR over the decades has built capacity to save, protect and provide for the Internally Displaced. As an organizational culture, UNHCR is rapid in response and robustly carrying out humanitarian aid in crisis of displacement. In equating IDPs to those refugees, the High Commissioner requested UNHCR to be more predictable and decisive in situation of Internal Displacement, working intensively with partners in planning, framing and delivering a protection driven response that helps advance solution to forced displacement for all¹⁹⁶ as the causes of conflict, violence and forced displacement become more complex with climate change being an accelerating factor.¹⁹⁷

The UNHCR vision is to ensure every IDP are protected from harm, work in peaceable environment, and prosper, residing peacefully, adding to the development of the host communities in a secure environment. In promoting these visions, UNHCR champion primary obligation of the state and non-state actors to prevent, respond and resolve crisis of Internal Displacement while boosting state efforts at tackling the problem of IDPs. Immediate risk, need and threat, taking cognizance of the political complications and result of government action or inaction resulting in the displacement without being discriminatory, racial or engaging political, ideological and religious controversies, rather UNHCR contribute to political and peacekeeping mission involving regional or international organizations, financial institutions, private sector in the development of internally displaced persons. Another fundamental role of UNHCR is advocating for solution of IDPs from beginning of their involvement in providing humanitarian assistance to reinforce resilience through financial institution to internally displace to mitigate and reinforce IDPs resilience,¹⁹⁸ improve economic situation to tackle problem of food insecurity. UNHCR engagement in

¹⁹⁶*Ibid*

¹⁹⁷*Ibid*

¹⁹⁸*Ibid*

internal displacement situations include national and international and regional scope as well as those outline in arrangement Agreed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) under the leadership of Emergency Relief Coordinator,¹⁹⁹ and operational in line with relevant General Assembly resolutions.²⁰⁰

In line with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development goals, principle 2, of “creating no-one behind,”²⁰¹ UNHCR in its working program with partners to include “IDPs in national services, such as education, health, access to livelihoods and social services, including nets, promote the participation of IDPs in local and national social and economic development of affected communities and their governments to manage consequences and effect of displacement.”²⁰²

5) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF): United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) was founded in December 11, 1946 as United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, by the United Nations General Assembly for an emergency food and healthcare to children and women in developing countries everywhere.²⁰³ UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nation system and World International emergency were dropped for the organization but still retained the original acronym UNICEF in 1953.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁹*Ibid*

²⁰⁰ United Nations General Assembly. “Resolution 53/125; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”. A/RES/53/125. December 1994.

²⁰¹ Sustainable Development Goal 2; “End hunger, achieve food security and improved food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture source: United Nation (2015), transforming our world, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/2015/transformingoutworld.com>

²⁰² UNHCR, ‘Emergency handbook’.<<https://www.unhcr.org/emergency.handbook>> accessed February 24, 2024

²⁰³ UNICEF and partners, ‘Rapid SMART Survey’, (March 2022).<<https://www.unicef.org.rapid.smart.survey.2022.file>> accessed February 26, 2024

²⁰⁴*Ibid*

UNICEF as a grand humanitarian is committed to the welfare and growth of children have lived up to its obligations over the years to children world-wide. Through planning and emergency preparedness, have carryout effective humanitarian functions with unprecedented increase in conflicts, natural disaster, food insecurity ravaging and endangering the lives of women and children. UNICEF has speed to action in emergencies in providing food and nutritional supplements in response to preventing death and starvation of women and children, to prevent starvation and lack of nutrition inflicting disease that can cause damage to children brains and stunting their growth. UNICEF provides access to nutritious food to pregnant women and children internally displaced. It coordinates all endeavors as the foremost agency in provision of nutrition to during emergency to internally displaced persons in Northwest of Nigeria the Rapid Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey²⁰⁵ carried out in December 2021 and validated in March 2022, 38 conflicts affected LGAs of Zamfara, Katsina and Sokoto confirmed high level of malnutrition. UNICEF, other Nutrition partners and the Government care for the children suffering from severe malnutrition in Outpatient Therapeutic Sites (OTP).²⁵²⁰⁶

UNICEF addresses nutrition information through supporting countries monitoring and collection of National Data on malnutrition that help in evaluative conclusion, before, during and after a crisis.²⁰⁷ For effective prevention malnutrition in internally displaced situation UNICEF uses vitamin supplement and provide sufficient food for women and children and manage lifesaving treatment, care for children suffering from acute malnutrition, if prevention of malnutrition fails. There were over 2.4 million children suffering from severe

²⁰⁵ N18

²⁰⁶ N18

²⁰⁷ UNICEF, 'Nutrition in Emergencies savings'. <<https://www.unicef.org.nutrition.in.emergencies.savings>> accessed February 27, 2024

malnutrition internally displaced between 2021 to 2022.²⁰⁸ This year 2024, UNICEF²⁰⁹ launches appeal to humanitarian assistance to about 94 million children in crisis affected areas with 9.3 billion dollars to reach these vulnerable children providing there with food and nutrition, clean water, healthcare, sanitation and education to enhance their survival, protection and preservation of zero hunger, other functions outline UNICEF commitment to safe guard the most disadvantaged children,- victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities.”²¹⁰

6) Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC): Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was created in “1991 by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182. The forum for the humanitarian coordination with 18 executive heads of the U.N. and non-U.N. organizations to ensure coherence of preparedness and response efforts, formulate policy, an agreed priorities plan for strengthened humanitarian action. IASC is chaired by the ERC is responsible for the consultations of issues relating to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). It’s Working Group,²¹¹ appraise national arrangements with regard to IDPs and observe field follow up. IASC enhance adequate, involvement of the U.N. through comprehensive coordination to guarantee effective response to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IASC is responsible for global advocacy to internally displaced situation to enhance mobilization of resources and provision of sufficient assistance, undertake mission, advocates for boost of support, provide recommendations to state and local authorities on improve mechanism to address the problem of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IASC involves dialogue with National and Local Authorities in order to access their capability to address the situation of

²⁰⁸ *Ibid*

²⁰⁹ UNICEF Launches 2024 humanitarian appeal available at <https://www.UNICEF.org/launches.2> December 2023

²¹⁰ UNICEF, ‘Mission Statement,’ <<https://www.unicef.mission.statement>. > accessed February 27, 2024

²¹¹ The IASC-WG role in enhancing the response to the need of the internally displaced is spelled out in detail in its term of reference on IDPs (5 June, 1998).

IDPs volume while advocating for international support and humanitarian organizations for aid.

The IASC with members within and non-U.N. organizations, bring all stakeholders to collective decision in implementing humanitarian action IASC formulate common principles, policy, operational mechanism and principle through direct involvement of humanitarian operations on ground. Their experts carry out IASC set priorities with the cooperation of IASC subsidiary bodies.²¹² The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) who chaired IASC facilitates the United Nations Secretary-General leadership role to regularly congregate in ensuring preparedness, quick and coordinated humanitarian action in emergency, placing protection of IDPs a core to humanitarian responsibility. This commitment to IDPs is to fulfill obligation to right of persons under the territory of armed conflict, to ensure parties to conflict observe International Humanitarian Law (IHL) treaties, and are bounded to it. IASC play crucial role preventing and alleviating human suffering in armed conflicts and other disaster emergencies. IASC ensure the protection of women, children and other vulnerable groups reducing vulnerability and the effect of internally displaced organized programs on return, resettlement, integration and reintegration while tackling the need of restitution of the land and properties or return to place of origin. The monitoring and addressing important need of internally displaced persons by their presence in the midst of IDPs to ensure safety.

1) FAO was an organization founded in 1945 October 16 by 42 Countries at Quebec, Canada²¹³ as a reconstruction period to problem of food caused by World War II.

FAO command does not fall within protection of IDPs right, but it endorses the fact that rights are connected. FAO gear responsibility towards right to food to the internally displaced

²¹² The Inter-Agency Standing Committee, <<https://www.inter-agency-standing-committee.org>> accessed February 27, 2024

²¹³ FAO, 'Origin of FAO' <<https://www.fao.org/origin>> accessed February 27, 2024

person. FAO agenda is the provision of adequate nutritious food to IDPs. The constitution of FAO reasserts “ensuring humanity’s freedom from hunger.”²¹⁴ International law ban the deliberate use of starvation of civilians as weapon of war but affirm food as fundamental human right. FAO have as priority the access of food of internally displaced persons and committee to eradicating any hindrance that prevent IDPs from access to food. FAO proffer self-reliance to access to means of livelihood. FAO provide cereal that are rich in Nutrient and fa1st growing along with fertilizer to one million internal displaced, to and host communities to help restore livelihood. In Nigeria, a victim of Internal Displacement named Mala recounts, “in the past, we used organic fertilizer from cattle dung, but with the invasion of our community by Boko Haram, it has become scarce as animals were also stolen. But FAO has brought fertilizer, we have not seen this in years, coupled with improved seeds, my family and I have enough to eat.”²¹⁵ In Lake Chad Basin, FAO also employed this strategy to address victims of crisis that are internally displaced through introduction of alternative stage of livelihoods and these interventions help internally displaced persons have means of livelihood rather than depend on external humanitarian assistance. FAO help them to be more resilient to stock and support IDPs ability to provide for their families and themselves, which over 80 percent,²¹⁶ of the population of Lake Chad Basin are employed in agriculture and is the means of their income.

FAO play a great impact in the lives of IDPs host communities and returnees, it helps food security and helping people to restore their lives.

2) World Food Programme (WFP), was established by United Nations in 1961 to help alleviate world hunger. The headquarters of WFP are in Rome and Italy. WFP won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2020, “for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to

²¹⁴ FAO Constitution, vol. 11; 11(A)(4) pg. 213

²¹⁵FAO, ‘The Road Block’ <<https://www.fao.org.road.block>. > accessed February 27, 2024

²¹⁶*Ibid*

bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict.”²¹⁷

WFP is known as the world leading humanitarian organizations in saving of lives, apt at delivering food aid in crisis and other emergencies boost nutrition and resilience building involving the host communities. WFP is committed to achieving vision 2030 of end hunger, exclusive food security and improve nutritious as a means of breaking and alleviating people from poverty. WFP have renowned endeavor at countering hunger in conflict zone and a thrust that prevents the use of hunger as a weapon of conflict. 160 million persons were assisted in 2022. In WFP readiness to emergencies, on a mission to carry out assistance act with 6,500 trucks, 20 ship and 140 aircraft,²¹⁸ in order to deliver food and other assistance to those severely in need. These earn WFP unparalleled reputation as an emergency responder, for going into the worst environment to carry out humanitarian assistance in rapid time. WFP have two thirds of humanitarian assistance, food supplies, relief and rehabilitation special agencies, operations and development assistance to countries affected by war and conflicts, whose people suffer from malnutrition and undernourishment.

WFP provide food support to victims of natural disasters. It extended humanitarian assistance to providing meals to pupils and students in school a program that is being for over 50 years. WFP also provided in 2022, sacks or take-home ration to 20 million children.²¹⁹

²¹⁷Encyclopedia Britannica, ‘World Food Programme.’ <<https://www.encyclopedia.britannica.org/world.food.programme>> accessed February 27, 2024

²¹⁸ World Food Programme, ‘Mission,’ <<https://www.wfp.mission>> .> accessed February 27, 2024

²¹⁹*Ibid*

WFP strategized plan for 2022-2025,²²⁰ outlining ways to implement proficiently and successfully world food program at saving and changing lives.

WFP have equally made their impact in Nigeria, with the problem of natural disasters and conflicts and insurgency disrupting and displacing many Nigerians and becoming internally displaced. In North East region 2.2 million are displaced and 4.4 million Nigerians suffering from food insecurity in Yobe, Borno, and Adamawa state. These conflicts and disasters have added to 37 percent Nigerians food insecurity equating about 84 million Nigerians living below poverty line²²¹ and it have adverse effect, increasing food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable ones. The WFP have given preference in reaching out to 1.1 million vulnerable people every month IDPs living in camps, host communities and returnees inclusive. WFP uses food or cash transfer to assist internally displaced persons living in camps. In February 2024,²²² WFP maintain essential food and nutrition supply in support of households in northeast.

ICRC was created in February 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland²²³ with sole objective of ensuring protection and assistance for victims of armed conflicts and strife through direct action worldwide, encouraging the development of International Humanitarian law promoting respect for it by Governments. ICRC upholding its mandate to protect lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other violence equally focused on assisting the internally displaced persons in other to address the consequence of displacement. the

²²⁰World Food Programme, 'Strategic Plan,' <<https://www.wfp.strategic.plan>.> accessed February 27, 2024

²²¹World Food Programme, 'Nigeria Report,' <<https://www.wfp.nigeria.report>.> accessed February 27, 2024

²²²World Food Programme, 'Situation Report,' <<https://www.wfp.situation.report>.> accessed February 27, 2024

²²³International Committee of the Red Cross, 'History of the International Committee of the Red Cross,' <<https://www.icrc.history.org>.> accessed February 28, 2024

ICRC upholding its mandate basis on the international humanitarian law (IHL) and on the statue of movement, ICRC base of magnitude of internally displaced persons, ICRC have equally increased the magnitude of the its operation to enable direct access to support to this vulnerable group. ICRC also makes representation to Government and non-state actors where due is violation. The material assistance of ICRC includes relief materials, medical care, water, food and nutrition, shelter and exchange of message, maintaining family links.²²⁴ ICRC place the protection of IDPs priority as it aims to alleviate the suffering striving to provide effective and efficient assistance for these vulnerable persons. ICRC having being accustomed to various situation of displacement, developed multidisciplinary approach in order to respond to IDPs basic need. ICRC has also enhanced compliance with the following international humanitarian laws²²⁵ in the protection of internally displaced persons.

- a) The prohibition on attacking civilian property and on indiscriminate attacks.
- b) The prohibition on the starvation of civilians as method of warfare and on the destruction of objects indispensable to their survival
- c) The prohibition on reprisal against civilians and civilian property
- d) The prohibition on collective punishment which in practice often consists of destroying homes and thus leads to displacement
- e) The obligation for all states, including that party to a conflict, to allow the unhindered passage of relief supplies and assistance necessary for the survival of civilians. Bullet points are not allowed please.

The ICRC way of operation different one circumstance to author this could be due to the different operational strategies available to ICRC. Besides enforcing compliance with

²²⁴International Committee of the Red Cross, 'Internally Displaced,' <<https://www.icrc.int/internally-displaced>> accessed February 28, 2024

²²⁵International Committee of the Red Cross, 'Internally Displaced,' <<https://www.icrc.int/internally-displaced>> accessed February 28, 2024

international humanitarian laws, ICRC also helps IDPs to adapt to the various conditions of displacement for instance coming to camp, stay longer in camp than IDPs expected, resettlement and the return to place of origin. The humanitarian assistance of ICRC consists of drawn-out plans for preservation and restoration of bearable living conditions for IDPs by dialogue with the government to provide acceptable living standard and socio-cultural environment similar to their habitual ones IDPs are used to. Beside these, ICRC also distributes essential items like food and nutrition water, micro-economic need, seed and farming tools healthcare programmes and hygiene. ICRC carry program on min-action, covering protection, first aid, surgery. Mine actions training is carried out in case displaced person are exposed to landmines.²²⁶

ICRC also coordinate other humanitarian actors the International Red-Cross and Red Crescent movement in armed and Internal conflicts taking the lead in action to reunite families and lost children in displacement. ICRC also work with other humanitarian organizations to complement efforts in other to all category of internally displaced. ICRC explaining new plan of extending in cooperation with either actor effectively touch the lives of IDPs and other returnees without impartiality or discrimination.

ADRA-Adventis Development and Relief Agency was founded 1956 operated by the seventh day Adventist Church Purpose of humanitarian service community development and disaster relief. It's headquarter is in Silver Spring, Maryland, United State. It was founded as Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS) but the name was changed in 1973 to Adventist World service and renamed Adventist Development and Relief Agency in 1983.

²²⁶ICRC (n67)

ADRA since its creation have carried out humanitarian assistance to persons in more than 120 countries irrespective of religion, gender political interest and ethnic. ADRA has operated with other humanitarian organizations, state and local players to deliver immediate assistance in times of emergencies and organize programs for those of Internally Displaced persons for culturally relevance and local capability building and sustainable charge.²²⁷

In South Sudan around 1500,²²⁸ internally displaced persons took refuge in Seventh-day Adventist compound in the State Capital, Juba. ADRA tackled the situation with immediate emergency plan providing shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene with other critical need for the internally displaced.

In Nigeria, ADRA 2016 supported 514,²²⁹ IDPs households in Adamawa and in partnership with United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development program (UNDP) in providing humanitarian services to displace persons in the seven local governments affected by Boko Haram in Adamawa.

ADRA trained 2000 Nigerian Youths in disaster and emergency management and provided food for 744 internally displaced persons that adversely affected. With the increasing of IDPs in Nigeria. ADRA increases its emergency relief program to help many affected household, receive life-saving food support, relief materials, non-food items, educational materials and clean water and sanitation.²³⁰

As the global need for humanitarian assistance escalates as a result of displacement, ADRA keep giant stride to address the problem of hunger of the internally displaced. For

²²⁷ *Ibid*

²²⁸ ADRA International, 'South Sudan: Around 1500 Internally displaced.'
<<https://www.adra.org.south.sudan.internally.displaced.>> accessed February 28, 2024

²²⁹ ADRA International, <<https://www.adra.org.2020.02.>> accessed February 28, 2024

²³⁰ ADRA responds i...reliefweb.int

over 40 years,²³¹ ADRA have been on worldwide movement to end hunger, save the lives of children and families who suffer from the impact of heavy disaster, see the children grow up, and communities prosper. ADRA continues to search for more effective solutions, while sharing knowledge and expertise with the world, to push for long-term change.

In Nigeria, ADRA created a program titled “PORRIDGE MONS”²³² share strength to best hunger in conflict-torn of Northeast Nigeria, to teach displaced mothers on how to prevent malnutrition by preparing nutritious meals. The program also created a network for mothers to share knowledge and in helping themselves to cope with their traumatic situations. January 10, 2024,²³³ ADRA assisted Indian communities to recover from cyclone Michaung, Torrential Rains and flooding.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established in 1966, after the merging of the United Nations Expedient Program of Technical Assistance established in 1949 and the United Nations Special Fund established in 1958.²³⁴ The UNDP work in 170 countries, the goal is to reduce inequality, eradicate poverty, and help countries develop policies, partnership ability, leadership skill, institutional capabilities and building resilience to achieve sustainable goals.²³⁵

With armed conflicts, violence and disaster, increasing growing of numbers of IDPs, UNDP has become more active in providing humanitarian assistance in different countries to ensure zero hunger. In Nigeria, UNDP is supporting in the recovery of socio-economic

²³¹U.S.A Reliefweb, ‘Actions against Hunger’. <<https://reliefweb.usa.action.against.hunger>> accessed February 28, 2024

²³²Relief web, ‘Action against Hunger, Nigeria’.<<https://reliefweb.nigeria.action.against.hunger>> accessed February 28, 2024

²³³ ADRA, ‘India.’ <<https://www.adraindia.org>> accessed February 28, 2024

²³⁴United Nations Development Programme. <<https://www.undp.org.about-us>> accessed February 28, 2024

²³⁵*Ibid*

cohesion, vicinity ravage by conflict and disaster through empowerment to help these victims rebuild their lives and sustain their community development. Vocational training skills programmes were created to internally displaced persons and there -was financial support to start their own business, thereby depends less on humanitarian aid²³⁶ in Maiduguri as in the Bulama Mohammed, Zainab Mohammed Kyari, Hadiza Mohammed Ibrahim, Aisha Alhaji Bashir, Hauwa Mohammed,²³⁷ and host of others.

In Sudan, UNDP focused on socio-economic transformation, restoration of governance, consolidation local peace building, security and stabilization, reconstruction and rehabilitation, Columbia is also humanitarian contributors of UNDP, through support in economic recovery, returns, relocation, peace building, and community building in partnership with UNHCR.²³⁸

4.2.1 UN Women Addressing the specific need and vulnerabilities of women and girls among IDPs.

Was established 2010, July 2²³⁹ United Nation General Assembly in Empowerment and pursuit of gender equality of women globally.

Un women has obligations toward the women and girls specific needs, such as access to healthcare, hygiene facilities, protection of women and girls as well as prevention against gender base abuse, violence and implementation of programmes for rehabilitation of women and girls with psychological trauma.²⁴⁰

²³⁶*Ibid*

²³⁷United Nations Development Programme, “Investing In a Development Approach to Internal Displacement”.(2023-2027).

²³⁸*Ibid*

²³⁹ UN Women: The United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

²⁴⁰ UN Women: We are the Geobal Champion for Gender Equality.

The UN women, further addresses the need of vulnerable women and girls through empowerment, vocational and entrepreneurship programmes for self –reliance and self-sustenance.

UN women, promote educational awareness, promote women rights to education and reproductive health awareness in IDP Camps. This organization equally advocates for humanitarian aid, programmes and policies geared towards women and girls capacity building in IDP Camps.²⁴¹

UN Women ensure women and girl's protection and preservation while encouraging female participation in decision making in IDP camps and ensure proper representation of women and girls in IDP camps, and also mould their future.²⁴²

4.2.2 Non- Governmental Organization - Home for the Needy Foundation (HNF) in Nigeria.

Home for the Needy Foundation was established by Solomon A. Folorunsho in Benin City, Edo State in 1992,²⁴³ to care for the needy including internally displaced persons. HNF have significantly contributed to IDPs in Edo State, in providing support towards self-sustenance of the internally displaced. The organization provided a milestone supports in shelter, education, vocational training and medical aid to IDP in camps. Needy Foundation have also facilitated Community integration program in rebuilding the lives of IDPs.²⁴⁴

²⁴¹ Ibid

²⁴² Ibid

²⁴³ About us |Home for the Needy Foundation. <https://www.homefortheneedy.com>.>...

²⁴⁴ Abdulaudus Ogundapo, Special Report: years after surviving Boko Haram, Children struggling with trauma in IDP Camp premium Times September 27, 2023.

Bazhigla Haruna, a displaced person from Borno State due to terrorist attack, found his way to HNF IDP Camp in Edo State, eight years after forced displacement. Bazhigla got support from Home for Needy Foundation and was sent back to school, as at March 2023 Bazhigla Haruna was a 300 level student of Medicine and Surgery at Edo State University.²⁴⁵ Nathan Ibrahim, also a benefactor of HNF, encouraged to go back to school at (JSS 3), in March 2023 was a final year student of Law. Abigail Emmanuel another forced displaced victim, started her education at kindergarten, in 2023 was an SS1 student.²⁴⁶

²⁴⁵ Gbenga Saau; Edo IDP Camp; Displaced by Insurgents, they found refuge thousands of kilometer from home. 31 March 2023.

²⁴⁶ Ibid

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION

5.1. Summary of Findings

The research discussed the global concern on the growing increase of internally displaced persons; plights, the responsibility of the National Government, Humanitarian Organizations and NGOs, the aim and objectives of food security, livelihood support, self sustenance of IDPs, healthcare, education, protection and preservation, the legal and institutional frameworks.

The research found that Endearing camp environment entails constructive supervision and monitoring, even distribution of food and other humanitarian aid without discrimination, protection and preservation of rights and dignity of the vulnerable ones- women, girls and children against violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, accountability, fairness of camp officials with violators being prosecuted and punished while all laws in regard to internally displaced are observes.

It was observed that coping mechanism and environment programs should be developed to promote vocational skill that will provide financial support, sustainability through self-reliance. Helping IDPs to be involved in agricultural activities, through crop cultivation, and other forms of agricultural activities will generate food, income to IDPs that will reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance encouraging community integration of IDPs and foster mutual trust that will lead to peaceful coexistence that will enhance community development. In this, Government has important roles to play in order to facilitate the programs, the Government will provide seedlings, fertilizers, farming tools, land empowerment and fund through microfinance institutions, in support with humanitarian organizations such as FAO, FWP, UNDP, and host of others, will promote sustainable

agriculture that conserve land and reduce the effect of climate change production. Not depending on the host community but in self-reliance enhances integration and reintegration of both IDPs and community. Sufficient production of agricultural food will counter zero hunger and enhance IDPs well-being, it was further discovered that Humanitarian aid has always been the nexus of food distributions to IDPs in the protection and preservation. Humanitarian organizations should increase their provision of food assistance, food voucher to meet adequate need. Reported cases of undernourished and malnutrition in children is on the increase, humanitarian organizations to ensure sufficient nutritious food and supplement to pregnant as well as nursing mothers to prevent malnutrition and retarded growth in the children. Beside foods, net, blankets including cash donations should be given to enable IDPs start a business.

The research further found that the root causes of armed conflicts should be tackled. Armed conflict is the result of dissatisfaction of the people with continuous corruption, suppression and oppression of those in head of affairs in Government. When those ruling in Government are accountable, transparent, incorrupt and committed to the welfare of its citizens, the citizens will be law abiding, it is the responsibility of the government to be selfless in service to their country. Every Government should foster a political instability, address the problem(s) that resulted or about resulting in armed conflict to ensure resolution and coexistence among different ethnic and religious groups. Addressing the root cause in a conflict will help in the reconciliation of all aggrieved persons, this should be done through dialogue when there are no armed conflicts, violence, war, there would be internally displaced persons, subsequently there won't be food insecurity and other problems associated with forced internal displacement. Disasters induce displacement will easily be tackled with less resource, integration and reintegration will be faster.

Further findings revealed that the sustainable development goals 2, 2030 agenda goal that will eradicate hunger and ensure food for all categories of persons are the dream of all member states. The government needs to be concrete in its plans and programs if it must achieve this goal. This goal if achieved will ensure zero hunger for IDPs being among the vulnerable and of become SDG2 goal leaves no one behind. Achieving SDG2 is collective involvement for positive impact. Collective involvement means all including the IDPs, through government implementation of programs gear involving IDPs towards SDG2 through policies formulation and training programs that can effect achievement of Sustainable Development goals 2 and assist and empower IDPs in rebuilding their means of livelihood. Agricultural involvement will provide employment opportunities that will propel IDPs to be self-reliant and independent through small scale agricultural projects such as farming, pastorals and fisheries. Agricultural involvement will prospect tight to nutritious food and enhance food elevation hunger and poverty throughout access to sufficient food.

Facilitating agricultural involvement contributes to integration through access to land and participation in agricultural activities. Agriculture became one essential mechanism towards activity protection and preservation and ensuring zero hunger of IDPs through availability of variety of agricultural products that improve dietary and prevent malnutrition.

The skill acquired through agricultural training program becomes develop into source of employment that contributes to resettlement of IDPs. Agriculture can foster unity among IDPs and locals in market places and mutual support and participation of collective farming projects, these interactions facilitate peaceful coexistences through community resilience promote sustainable development .

The government and key actors should encourage agricultural development as means of sustenance of IDPs promoting self reliance among IDPs, and promoting self-reliance among

IDPS, mitigate hunger and poverty. In ensuring zero hunger humanitarian organizations provide investment to eradicate hunger from IDPS camps, this training programs and investment enhance success through capitals and financial investments that will be from attacks and looting of humanitarian relief materials. The need to prioritize agriculture becomes pertinent as it becomes an eminent and essential way to promoting and ensuring protections and preservation in ensuring zero hunger of IDPs.

5.2. Recommendations.

1. On the IDPs there is need for an identity. It is not enough for the IDPs to be called vulnerable group or De-facto refugees. IDPs should be given, identity under the law that will equate that of the refugee and their freedom of movement. The law should be enacted that will uphold an identity for IDPs.
2. There are international laws; conventions, treaties as well as regional and national laws, convention, in protection and preservation of IDPs, but these laws, conventions, treaties are without implementation or binding force. These laws, conventions and treaties should be forceful with heavy punishment attached to it for every act against these conventions, treaties and laws. The National Authorities should domesticate the international and regional laws, outlining IDPs right to access food and humanitarian assistances.
3. It should be mandatory for state and non-state party in armed conflict to sign special Agreement to prevent indiscriminate attack on civilian and civilian objects.
4. Every institution for IDPs protection and preservation must be held responsible for failure in their action or inaction to ensure safety, even distribution of food and food items in the IDPs camps.

5. The government should prevent indiscriminate and arbitrary shutdown of camp site to further increase the agony for internally displaced persons. Irrespective of the settlements whether self-settlement, camps or welfare centre the state should live up to its obligations to the IDPs. Government officials working in these camps should desist from penetrating sexual exploitation, abuse and dehumanization to these victims of displacement.
6. On camp management the key players to IDPs should devise a strategy for monitoring the distribution of food in IDPs centers beside, there should be in-depth data collection device, complete the accurate number of the displaced populations in a center, this will help in adequate provision and distribution of relief materials, water, food and other essential needs of IDPs.
7. Forced displacement lead to displacement of document and other valuables. The international humanitarian and state agencies should ensure detailed registration of victims of forced internally displaced persons for easy identification and registration of IDPs of all persons including children which will help enrolment of children in schools.
8. Early warning is one effective way to help people prepare for disasters, the meteorological forecast should be proactive in weather forecasting to help people living along coastal areas prepare if there is an impending danger of disaster to help prompt evacuation. The prohibitions of war as outlined in the fourth Geneva Convention and the Additional protocol I and II should be observe during warfare and any breach of these conventions should be tried.
9. IDPs should be encouraged to go into farming for food productions the government should ensure food production the government should ensure the success of this

exercise through, vocational training programs in various agricultural activities such as poultry, fisheries, pastorals and varied agricultural crops. This will provide employment opportunities, a means of livelihood and source of nutritious food that alleviate hunger and poverty in IDPs camps. Participations in farming and these other agricultural activities will equally provide income for further investment in the lives of IDPs family such as income to provide for child education.

10. The government should encourage IDPs children education, through ensuring adequate nutritious meals in school that prevent the IDPs children wandering in search of food instead of being in school. When IDPs parents are aware of the feeding system in school, it will encourage these parents to send their children to school instead of discouraging children to go to school instead of discouraging children from going to school. The government should equally encourage this children education through scholarship, fund, allowances paid to IDPs children.
11. The government could provide durable solution through conflict resolution, by bringing all warring parties to a round table talk to address source and roots of grievances. This will promote peaceful living among all and end conflicts.
12. The government must enhance self-reliance program for IDPs to move from the traditional Humanitarian assistance to self-reliance, where every IDPs will provide for themselves and not look forward to assistance for every meal they will eat, IDPs should be move from assistance poverty to self-sustenance. While the government provide enabling environment for creating a self-sustainable environment, social infrastructure, clean water hygiene, health care service should be provided. The basic need of protection and preservation of IDPs live in through adequate nourishing food.

Mothers will no longer sell themselves into prostitutes in order to provide for her children. Young girls will not be exploited and abused sexually because of hunger.

13. The health service of Internally Displaced Persons in IDPs camps should be paramount. Health centers for service to Internally Displaced should be set up within IDP camps to ensure proper hygiene practice to prevent the spread of contaminated food and water diseases. Medical attention and assistance through access to IDPs regular health situations, through application of vaccines, health program that will provide enlightenment on health consciousness that will prevent diseases.

5.3. Contribution to Knowledge

Reliance on humanitarian aid can no longer meet the trend of ensuring zero hunger among IDPs, the Government need devolve modern means, through policies, sanitization that will enable support from local communities for IDPs and advocate their assistance through contribution to access land agricultural implementation.

The government in partnership with IDPs will help provide a lifestyle that will enable the government to give what the IDPs really want.

This research advocates the need for modern instrument employed in preparedness for impending disaster through early warning.

That durable solution can be attained through Government committed impact.

Agricultural trend is a sure way of providing sufficient and variety of food that are nutritious to IDPs that can provide self-reliance and alleviate poverty. With sufficient food produced by IDPs themselves hunger will cease. That achievement of zero hunger will curb other criminal excesses in IDPs settlements camp and welfare centers.

That training program for vocational abilities, skills through Humanitarian agencies and NGOs initiatives strategize enhanced capacity building will address zero hunger of IDPs.

That government policies tailored towards IDPs development and effectively implemented while enhance IDPs capacity for self-development. That government take embark on accuracy data collection to comprehensive information on the IDPs, this in turn will help Government in their policies information and implementation that will be effective in ending the plight of IDPs.

That effective implementation of IDPs will bring modern innovations especially in providing modern farming technology that will not cause environmental degradation and affect climate change. The drip irrigation has been successful in IDPs who are engaged in drip irrigation farming.

Conservation agriculture is another method of farming that IDPs involve in minimizing soil disturbance through permanent soil cover which improve soil and reduce erosion preventing soil degradation.

That there are laws, convention, treaties but the problem is these laws, conventions and treaties are not binding laws, conventional treaties are not forceful. These laws conventions, treaties are not domesticated. The research was offer insights into effective strategies, policies interventions to addressing food insecurity in IDP camps and developed, initiatives aim at protection and preservations of IDPs.

5.4. Areas of Further Studies

The research did cover the concept, meaning of IDPs protection and preservation of IDPs, meaning of zero hunger and ensuring zero hunger in IDPs but it is limited to the above. There

is need for further studies in how the laws, conventions, treaties resolution can be binding and be forceful, to ensure its implementation in the protection and preservation of IDPs.

5.5. Conclusion

The protection and preservation of IDPs and ensuring zero hunger sacrosanct as it entail the collaboration of all bodies, international, regional and state with focus in sustainable durable solution through support of food, programs that can enhance self-reliance, such empowerment, micro finance, initiatives, educational incentives political stability, conflict resolution, access to clean water, hygiene environment, involving IDPs in policies formation and implementation, the legal and institution framework for the protection and preservation of IDPs in ensuring zero hunger. Modern technology in farming that reduce impact on environmental degradation while boosting agricultural production in secured environment to ensure safety of IDPs through integration and resettlement promoting trust between IDPs and host communities.

The research recommended ways to improve and ensure zero hunger and enumerated various ways to ensure zero hunger, awareness. Local sensitization will promote the understanding of the plight of IDPs and the need for durable solution.

Every environmental security is the duties of the national government, the government more than to need to awaken to its responsibilities toward every citizen IDPs inclusive.

Addressing protection and preservation of IDPs and ensuring zero hunger in IDP camps encompasses both short-term and relief effort and through sustainable and durable solutions. This include policy frameworks and implementation of these policies to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that requires collaborative effort at international, national and local levels, with instill commitment to protection and preservation of IDPs wellbeing,

dignity while addressing the causes of food insecurity to self reliance that also foster resilience food production is essential in the SDGs, IDPs involvement is the require multifaceted design through access to exacerbation of food insecurity to IDP camps.

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