**JOURNAL OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE**
ISSN Print: 2992-2763 – ISSN Online: 2992-4618 | Vol. 1, Issue 4, No. 2 / December 2023
https://www.jopd.com.ng

# BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY AND THE ROLE OF CSOS IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN BORNO STATE

**Abinoam Abdu**
Research Fellow and a Doctoral Candidate at the Centre for Peace, Diplomatic and Development Studies (CPDDS), University of Maiduguri.
Email: abinoamabdu@gmail.com
Phone N0: 07032218443

**Babakura Bukar,**
PhD Candidate at the Centre for Peace, Diplomatic and Development Studies (CPDDS), University of Maiduguri.

**Abstract**
*This study examines the efforts of some CSOs in providing assistance and support to a good number of people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria. The area of the study is Northeast Nigeria. The methodology of the study is desk review of available and accessible documentations such as journals, published books, published reports and so on. The study also interviews some staff of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in Northeast Nigeria. The Structural Conflict Theory and Frustration-Aggression Theory were used as the theoretical base of the study. The study reveals that large number of people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Some CSOs and NGOs are actively engaged in providing humanitarian assistance in Northeast Nigeria. The study recommended that there is need for CSOs to continue giving assistance to the people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria.*
**Key words:** Boko Haram, Civil Society, Conflict, Humanitarian Assistance, Insurgency.

## 1. Introduction

Giving the political and socio-economic landscape of Nigeria's development, one could agree with Abdu (2016), that Nigeria is a country that has been facing recurring socio-political crisis. This is because the history, dynamics and challenges of its development are deeply rooted in tensions, conflicts, instability and insecurity. Little wonder Nigeria has never enjoyed an appreciable period of stability that could guarantee security and sustainable development. Each epoch of the socio-political and historical development of Nigeria is punctuated with different security challenges such as military coups, electoral and post electoral violence, ethno-religious disturbances, militancy, banditry and insurgency. The North-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria consists of six states with divergent socio-cultural and historical backgrounds. The region shares international borders with three countries: Niger, Chad and Cameroon along the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The North-east is one of the most culturally diverse regions (Habila, 2016). According to Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels (2017), the North-east records some of the poorest human development indicators in the country. For instance, almost 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the region live below the poverty line, and has one of the worst maternal mortality rates in the country. This explains why the region is currently one of the most insecure zones of the country because it is going through one of the worst spells of violence since the Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970).

In light of the above, the Civil society has continued to play a leading role in the promotion of good governance, poverty alleviation, education, health, infrastructural development, promotion and defence of human rights, peace-building and conflict prevention

in North-east Nigeria and beyond. These organisations intervene in different ways based on their mandate and modes of operation. Their target groups also vary. In their endeavour, they come against various challenges and achieve varying degree of success (Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels, 2017). Thus, it is against this background that this paper attempts to bring to the fore the role of CSOs in assisting people that were affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria. These assistances are in the areas of peace building, shelter, food, health services and so on.

## 2. Conceptual Clarifications

### 2.1. Conflict

In order to put this discussion on the right perspective, it is important to attempt a conceptual clarification of some key terms germane to this work such as: conflict, humanitarian assistance and civil society. According to Mial and Tom (2005), conflict is the pursuit of incompatible goals by different groups. This definition is applicable to any form of conflict, whether bellicose or executed by peaceful means. Conflict is further categorised into violent and non-violent conflict. The former is destructive because it involves the use of force or arms by the belligerents to execute it which could lead to loss of lives and properties. While the latter is accepted as an inevitable reality of social life which is inherent to every human society and is the driving force of social change (Lamle, 2015). For Onoja (2001), conflict arises from the pursuit of divergent interests, goals and aspirations by individuals and groups in defined social and physical environments. Thus, conflict is a natural phenomenon that is inevitable to human existence. As people live together in close proximity, conflict is bound to happen, just like the case of the tooth and the tongue, when unwillingly the tooth, from time to time, is bound to bite the tongue because they both live and interact with each other in the same vicinity – the mouth.

According to Lamle (2015), a host of problems which has direct impact on human existence in relation with globalization, liberalization, rising level of poverty, the pressures of democratization and authoritarian break down, marginalization of the minority and the dream of political inclusiveness can be attributed to conflict. Therefore, conflict is a situation in which two or more parties are in opposition to the goals or wellbeing of the other party. Conflict is a natural social process and is not inherently negative, but can become destructive when violence or force is used. Conflict can take place between people, amongst communities, within a country, and between countries. Some types of conflict include civil wars, ethno-religious conflicts, insurgency, uprisings, rebellions, inter/intra group conflicts, inter/intra communal conflicts and the rest. The causes of conflict could be greed, political instability, bad leadership, corruption, poverty and so on.

### 2.2. Humanitarian Assistance

According to UNCEF (2018), humanitarian assistance is widely understood and accepted to mean the action and aid planned to save lives, reduce sufferings and protect human dignity in the period of, or after man-made crises and natural disasters. This is in order to prevent and strengthen awareness for future reoccurrence of such situations. To Spieker (2011), humanitarian assistance includes giving out goods and services that are very vital to the survival of the people that are directly affected by man-made disasters, which include armed conflict, or disasters that occurs naturally. It could include both material aid and the services of personnel. Humanitarian assistance activities are provided to the people in dire need under some narrowly related terms such as humanitarian relief, relief assistance, humanitarian aid and relief action. Humanitarian assistance ranges from short-term relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and further to resettlement activities.

### 2.3. Civil Society

The London School of Economics' Centre for Civil Society defines Civil Society Organizations as the set of institutions, organisations and behaviours situated between the state, the business world, and the society. Specifically, this includes voluntary and non-profit organisations of many different kinds, philanthropic institutions, social and political movements, foundations, other forms of social participation and engagement and the values and cultural patterns associated with them (London School of Economics, 2017). A civil society organisation therefore is comprised of groups or organisations working in the interest of the citizens but operating outside the governmental and for-profit sectors. According to Albert (2001), civil society organisations are corporate groups that have chosen to provide for the society alternative support which the state is unable to provide in sufficient quantity and quality. Examples of civil society institutions include Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Private Voluntary Organisations (PVOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), labour unions, non-profit organisations, religious groups, civic clubs, charity organisations, social and sport clubs, cooperatives, environmental groups, professional associations, the media, and so on. Thus, Konteh (2011) maintains that civil society should therefore be seen as constituting the total of civic and social organisations or institutions that form the bedrock of a functioning democracy because they take action primarily for social development and public interest.

## 3. Theoretical Framework

The Social Inclusion theory is adopted in this study to explain the work of CSOs in assisting people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria. The notion of social inclusion dates back to the nineteenth century sociologist, Marx Weber. According to Gidley, Hampson, Wheeler and Samuel (2010), in recent history, social inclusion is more readily identified through its counterpart, social exclusion. This can be traced to the 1970s French notion of *les exclus* (those excluded from the social insurance system). This concept was more popular in Europe and the UK throughout the 1980s and 90s. The various areas of social inclusion groupings include socio-economic status, culture and primary language, religion, geography (including those in rural/remote areas), gender and sexual orientation, age (including children, youth and senior groups), health (including physical and mental disabilities), unemployment, homelessness, incarceration, those affected by conflict and so on. Social inclusion theory can be understood in three categories based on the degree or level of inclusion. The narrowest interpretation is with regard to neoliberal notion of social inclusion as *access.* The broadest interpretation pertains to social justice idea of social inclusion to mean *participation*. Whereas the widest interpretation viewed social inclusion through the human potential lens of *empowerment* (Gidley, et al 2010). The Social Inclusion Theory, according to Robo (2014), requires the provisions of the basic needs of the people in a given society and can lead to a sense of belonging among the people. This is where the CSOs are playing an important role in assisting victims of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria.

Thus, the large number of people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Maiduguri needs to be socially included in the schemes of things in the state. This will not only give them a sense of belonging but will also empower them to become useful to themselves and the society. It will also alleviate the hardship they are undergoing as a result of the conflict. In this regard, people that are affected by the Boko Haram insurgency need to be properly integrated into the society. This society can be their home towns or their host communities. The inclusion should come to them by way of paving way of giving them access to basic needs such as shelter, education, food, social wellbeing and so on.

## 4. The Nature of Conflict in the North-East

Violent conflicts around the world have been exacerbated by the tragic events of September 11, 2001. However, this is not to admit that there were no violent conflicts prior the aforementioned year. Even though, there is no consensus on the root causes of these conflicts, and despite the fact that the causes do vary from one country to the other, most of the conflicts in Africa are generally believed to have been caused by either one of the factors listed below, or a combination of several factors. These factors include, but are not limited to: generalised poverty, ethnic tensions, corrupt and incompetent governments, mass unemployment, social exclusion, population explosion and competition for scarce resources (Konteh, 2011). The destructive nature of these conflicts constitutes a severe threat to socio-economic development and sustainable livelihood around the world and in Nigeria in particular. Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels (2017) maintained that the Boko Haram insurgency has not only dislocated socio-economic activities in the North-east and beyond but also resulted in at least 20, 000 deaths, the kidnap and enslavement of thousands of women and girls, the forced conscription of thousands of boys and young men into armed conflict and the social displacement of at least 2.2 million persons as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees. The humanitarian cost of this conflict is enormous to Nigeria and the three neighbouring countries of Niger, Chad and Cameroon (Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels, 2017).

The Boko Haram movement grew and developed the capacity to have a major impact on developments in the country. In December 2013, the group attacked a police station to obtain weapons, resulting in the death of thirty people. When the attacks on government buildings expanded to the Yobe State capital in Damaturu and that of Borno State, the Nigerian police counter-attacked, arrested and killed members of the Islamic sect. Accoding to Shehu *et al* (2014), the attacks continued with increased lethality and sophistication because in July 2009, Boko Haram declared an offensive on the Nigerian state. The sect simultaneously attacked police barracks and prisons in Bauchi, Kano and Maiduguri. At that early stage of the insurgency, over 700 people were killed in Maiduguri alone. It was conservatively estimated that between June, 2011 and September, 2014, the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-east had led to the death of 17, 000 people (Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels, 2017). Since 2009, the Boko Haram insurgents have attacked a variety of groups including Christians and Muslims, traditional and community leaders, politicians, school students and teachers, Islamic scholars, public servants, traders and all non-members of the group. According to Ibrahim and Hamman-Obels (2017), Boko Haram insurgency first started in Yobe State, it germinated in Borno State and flourished in the North-east. However, its influence has been extended to at least 13 out of the 19 states of Northern Nigeria, the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja) and beyond. Moreover, the porous nature of the Nigerian borders in the North-east, coupled with the socio-cultural affinity of border communities, facilitated the presence of Boko Haram activities in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

## 5. The Role of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the North-East

Most of the responses of the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to the conflict in the North-east are to a greater extent in the form of humanitarian assistance. Some of these humanitarian interventions are funded by foreign donors such as the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), the British Council, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Alert and so on. Humanitarian assistance is defined as support that addresses the urgent life-saving needs of the affected people and in the North-east currently includes food, water and sanitation, health and hygiene services, shelter and non-food items, education, protection (including targeted

responses for children and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors), early recovery activities, and livelihoods. According to the World Bank (2015), the State Governments and some CSOs operating in the North-east are playing a critical role in the delivery of assistance, especially in areas where international actors are not present or have no access.

Thus, political leadership across the world has come to realise the increasing force and potentials of civil society to anticipate conflicts and provide humanitarian assistance. In North-east Nigeria, civil society organisations (CSOs), mostly Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), working for peace and development have demonstrated their capacity to complement government efforts by providing essential humanitarian services and aid to the needy populations, while some have relentlessly worked to end conflicts in their areas of enterprise (Konteh, 2011). In North-eastern Nigeria, donor-funded local stabilization programmes have centred on the following priorities: strengthening local and state-level conflict prevention and community security mechanisms to help communities prevent and solve emerging conflicts and tensions; rehabilitating civilian infrastructure and basic services to strengthen government legitimacy and responsiveness to citizen's needs; and supporting the reintegration of former Boko Haram fighters and those associated with insurgent groups, as well as local-level social cohesion, with a long-term view toward social healing and reconciliation (NSRP, 2017).

There has been a realization among governments, international organizations, and CSOs, that more resources and time need to be set apart for managing conflicts and that the work for peace has to take place by harnessing the cooperation of several agencies at different levels. According to Terry (2012), the latest tendency is to search for other tracks of conflict resolution and also to tap resources to compliment government effort. Many of the CSOs have skilled personnel who can intervene in conflict situations creatively in order to manage the conflict situation. This fact has been recognized by the United Nations as well as international funding agencies like the World Bank, USAID, DFID, International Alert, et cetera, who now bank upon the resourcefulness of CSOs for conflict resolution, particularly in areas like early warning, third party intervention, reconciliation and peace building (Terry, 2012). Most of the CSOs responding to the conflict in the North-east of Nigeria are NGOs. These NGOs are operating under different sectors, namely: Coordination, Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). As of 2018, Nigeria has a total of 154 NGOs operating in the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Some of the active CSOs operating within the North-east region of Nigeria are Action Against Hunger, Action Aid Nigeria (AAN), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Save the Children, Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA) and many others.

### 5.1. Peace Building

Some of the intervention programmes in peacebuilding are the State Conflict Management Alliance (SCMA), Community Peace Partnership (CPP), Community Peace and Safety Partnership (CPSP) that were sponsored by the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), and Managing Conflict in North-East Nigeria (MCN) of the British Council and European Union. These programmes were aimed at conflict prevention through early warning and early response to any situation that may lead to violent conflict. For instance, at the Local Government Area (LGA) level, the CPPs brings together every month, various strands of stakeholders and interest groups including village heads (Bulamas), security agencies, CSOs, community vigilante, hunters, traders, volunteers and representatives of LGAs. Key issues arising from the communities are discussed and collaborative decisions are

taken to address community security concerns as well as other issues (Search for Common Ground, 2017).

Similarly, at the state level there were the SCMAs whose functions are tied to the issues emerging from the community, through the CPP, and which require higher levels of engagement or response. The SCMA is comprised of critical state-level security actors, government policy and decision makers, CSOs networks and partners. This Early Warning and Early Response (EW/ER) system is implemented through a local partner- "Herwa Community Development Organization", who plays the vital role of community EW/ER systems facilitator, building capacities of volunteers and community leaders to promptly identify and discuss security concerns and responses. The organization also supports community sensitization, social solidarity building and advocacy actions at the community and CPP level (Search for Common Ground, 2017).

### 5.2. Shelter

In North-eastern Nigeria, the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency has repeatedly delayed the return of displaced communities and triggered new population movements. According to IOM (2018), as of October 2018, over 2 million individuals remain displaced, a number that has once again increased over the past year. This is why decongesting of camps and reception centres continued to be a main priority of humanitarian intervention. For instance, humanitarian partners embarked on the construction of 900 new shelters in Kuya Camp, extension of Monguno town in Borno State. Thousands of people who had been living on the roadside in makeshift shelters or out in the open are now being relocated to these new shelters. Another example is the Teachers Village camp. In October 2018, this camp housed 8,600 individuals. Six months later, it was 300 per cent over capacity with more than 30,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) crowded in the congested camp meant to house only 10,000 people (IOM, 2019). IOM co-leads the Shelter/Non-Food item and the Camp Control and Camp Management (CCCM) or the displacement management system sectors for the humanitarian response in North-east Nigeria. For more than a decade, the ongoing conflict in the region continues to force thousands into displacement, overstretching existing resources in camps such as Teachers Village. This humanitarian response by civil society in the provision of shelter for the displaced persons is done by different NGOs across the North-east especially the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

### 5.3. Health

Médecins sans frontières (MSF), known in English as Doctors Without Borders, is an international humanitarian medical organisation of French origin best known for its projects in conflict zones and in countries affected by endemic diseases. MSF run a 78-bed In-patient Therapeutic Feeding Centre (ITFC) in Fogoli, in Maiduguri, the state capital of Borno State, and an outpatient feeding programme for severely malnourished children without medical complication and children with moderate acute malnutrition (Kenneth, 2023). Between January and October 2018, more than 3,100 children were admitted to the programme, with a significant increase in the patient numbers during the so-called hunger-gap between July and September 2018. MSF also run an 80-bed paediatric hospital in Gwange for residents of Maiduguri and internally displaced people from across the region. The malaria peak during the rainy season saw a significant increase in admissions, and the team had to almost double the bed capacity, setting up extra tents in the hospital grounds and at times treating up to 70 patients in the intensive care unit (UNDP, 2017).

Other NGOs that are providing health care services for both Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the host communities in the Northeast are IOM, International Rescue Committee

(IRC), UNICEF, WHO and so on. In September 2018, the Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA) opened a clinic near the numerous IDP camps in Muna, in Maiduguri town to meet the medical needs of children under the age of five. According to Nagarajan (2017)), nearly 8,000 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition; more than 3,000 for malaria and more than 27,000 children were vaccinated against measles. Moreover, defying the difficulties in accessing the area due to unsafe roads and poor telecommunications, ALIMA staffs were among the first international aid workers to set foot in the town of Monguno, about 140km from Maiduguri. ALIMA has since helped encourage other international NGOs to intervene in the area and is now working together to provide the best possible care to the people in medical need.

### 5.4. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water and sanitation are critical determinants for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. An adequate amount of safe water is necessary to prevent death from dehydration, reduce the risk of water-related disease and to provide for consumption, cooking as well as personal and domestic hygienic requirements. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) co-chairs the WASH Sector Emergency Working Group with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) at the national level. Okeke (2018) maintains that at the sub-national level, UNICEF co-chairs the WASH Sector Emergency Working Groups with the State Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). The sub-national working groups, established and operation in Adamawa and Borno States, where they meet bi-weekly with sector partners, including national water authorities, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and international and national NGOs (Okeke, 2018).

In delivering life-saving services at the camps where internally displaced persons live in the Borno State areas of Dikwa and Ngala, priority interventions were focused on improving water, sanitation and hygiene to address health conditions at these camps. Expanding access to clean water is not the only critical improvement. Family Health International (FHI 360) pumped out the latrines, which were full and had become an urgent public health issue (Shettima, 2022). Combined with the lack of clean water and poor hygiene practices, these conditions could have led to a cholera outbreak (FHI 360, 2007). With expanded access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, coupled with primary health care, the risk of a severe diarrhoeal disease outbreak is significantly reduced. More so, Goodluck (2022) maintained that the effort of UNICEF and the Adamawa State Government in training women on the importance of water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a step in the right direction. Trained female members of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (WASHCOM), have helped improve menstrual hygiene among women in Sabongari of Adamawa State. The WASHCOM members have passed on the training they received from UNICEF on good menstrual hygiene to the women in the community. WASHCOM was established as part of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project funded by the European Union (EU) in collaboration with the Adamawa State government (Okeke, 2018).

### 5.5. Food Security

North-east Nigeria faces one of the world's most horrible food security crises occasioned by the Boko Haram insurgency. According to Mercy Corps (2018), the region has around 3.8 million people who face critical food insecurity and 2.2 million people receiving food aid. Bala (2023) also maintained that food insecurity in North-east Nigeria had reached crisis and emergency situation that needed urgent humanitarian assistance. The issue of food insecurity was highlighted in areas as diverse as Biu and Damboa in the south, Kukawa and Monguno in the north, and in the capital, Maiduguri, among other places affected. The importance of food

was second to security because it affects all and sundry groups such as street children, farmers, street hawkers, widows and most importantly, IDPs (Mercy Corps, 2018).

The intervention of the United Nations' World Food Program (WFP) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in particular and the important roles such interventions have played in bringing about social security and enhanced livelihood for victims is equally a factor in the containment of the crisis. The Boko Haram insurgency has produced millions of displaced persons who lost all of their means of livelihood. According to Feri (2023), these people had become destitute, hungry, displaced and have lost hope in their ability to survive the harsh realities of their unfortunate situations. The WFP and FAO filled those gaps in their lives by restoring their hopes, organizing them, providing food and other means of livelihood as well as ultimately providing training and resources for them to work and earn a living. That aspect is responsible for containing their anger, restoring their hopes to live and stopping them from venting their frustration in a manner that would have compounded an already perilous security situation (Mac-Leve, 2019).

Thus, when WFP and FAO came onto the scene, they categorized victims of the insurgency into three. The first task they undertook was to give food to the victims whose first challenge was how to feed. The idea was to stabilize them before any other thing could have meaning to them. Secondly, as soon as their hunger was adequately managed, vouchers were given to them through local traders to make purchases of the food and other domestic materials they require. Routing the vouchers through local traders was meant to rejuvenate the local market and stop the needless capital flight. Thirdly, the agencies launched a program to train the victims to fend for themselves and give them means of livelihood. The WFP and the FAO together with other CSOs played leading roles in all these (Mac-Leve, 2019).

## 6. Conclusion

As a result of the destruction and disruption of livelihood brought about by the Boko Haram insurgency, millions of displaced persons become destitute, hungry and homeless. From the above discussion, it is obvious that CSOs have played a significant role in addressing the various challenges that IDPs and other persons faced in the North-East as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. Various donor agencies saw the need to empower CSOs to intervene in life-threatening situations such as famine, health, education, shelter, peacebuilding, and water, sanitation and hygiene, among others. In fact, without the intervention of the CSOs, the situation in the North-East would have been worst. The CSOs made it possible for the displaced persons in the camps and host communities to gain access to food, shelter, health care, education and other services. Despite the challenges civil society organisations faced in the course of their endeavours in North-eastern Nigeria, there is a general agreement on the critical role that CSOs play in complementing the efforts of government and law enforcement agents in conflict management and peace-building.

Their grassroots orientation and impact places them at a strategic position in complementing the work of government and in creating awareness and sensitising the people on early warning and conflict sensitivity. The CSOs also serve as channels for articulating the issues and concerns of the masses at the grassroots, especially those facing security challenges to the attention of law-makers so that appropriate action can be taken. Thus, CSOs have over the years responded to conflict and humanitarian challenges in a significant way through peace-building, human security and related socio-economic endeavours in the North-east.

**Recommendations**

i. the study recommended that there is need for CSOs to continue giving assistance to the people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria
ii. organisations such as World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organisation should sustain their efforts in bringing about food security to the affected persons in Northeast Nigeria
iii. the CSOs should continue to complement the effort of state governments in Northeast Nigeria in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene to the displaced persons especially those in camps
iv. organisations such as MSF, ALIMA and WHO should extent their health care services to some remote communities in the Northeast that are yet to benefit from them
v. in the provision of shelter to the displaced persons, the CSOs in displacement management sector should enlarge some camps that are over populated
vi. CSOs should continue to assist the people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency through peace building programmes such as the Community Peace and Safety Partnership (CPSP).

**References**

Abdu, H. (2016). "Introduction: Governance and Security in the North-East Nigeria" in Hussaini Abdu and Chigoirim Okoro (eds.), *Security and Governance in North-East Nigeria*, Lagos, CLEEN Foundation.

Albert, I. O. (2001). *Introduction to Third-Party Intervention in Community Conflicts*, Ibadan, Peaceful Transformation Forum/John Archers (Publishers) Limited.

Alkali, M. N. (2010). "Nigerian Crises and Conflicts: Symptoms or the Disease?" in Haruna D. Dlakwa and Hadiza I. Bazza (eds.), *Peace, Security, Human Rights and Development in the 21st Century*, Kaduna, Pyla-Mak Services Ltd.

Brechenmacher, S. (2019). *"Stabilizing Northeast Nigeria After Boko Haram"*

FHI 360, (2017) "Bringing clean water to internally displaced people in northeast Nigeria" https://www.fhi360.org/news/bringing-clean-water-internally-displaced-people-northeast-nigeria (Accessed on 25/1/2020)

Gidley, J. M., Hampson, G. P., Wheeler, L, & Bereded-Samuel, E. (2010). "Social Inclusion: Context, Theory and Practice". *The Australian Journal of University-Community Engagement, 5* (1)

Habila, H. (2016). *The Chibok Girls: the Boko Haram Kidnappings and Islamist Militancy in Nigeria*. New York: Columbia Global Reports

International Organization for Migration (2018). "Nigeria – Displacement Report 25," October 2018, https://displacement.iom.int/reports/nigeria-%E2%80%94-displacement-report-25-october-2018?close=true (Accessed on 22/01/2020)

International Organisation for Migration (2019). "Thousands of Nigerians Displaced by Conflict Find Safe Shelter in New Camp" https://www.iom.int/news/thousands-nigerians-displaced-conflict-find-safe-shelter-new-camp (Accesed on 25/01/2020)

IPCR (2017). *2016 Strategic Conflict Assessment of Nigeria: Consolidated and Zonal Reports*, Abuja, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR)

Ibrahim, J. and Hamman-Obels, P. (2017). "Introduction: Community Resilience and the Boko Haram Insurgency" in Jibrin Ibrahim et al (eds.), *Understanding Community Resilience in the Context of the Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria*, Kano, Centre for Information Technology and Development (CITAD).

Konteh, R. (2011). "Responding to Conflicts: the Role of Civil Society in West Africa" in Shedrack Gaya Best (ed.) *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited

Lamle, E. N. (2015). *An Introduction: Issues in Conflict and Peace Studies*, Jos, University Press.

Mac-Leva, F. (2019) "How WFP, FAO are improving lives in North-East – Kida" https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/how-wfp-fao-are-improving-lives-in-north-east-kida.html (Accessed on 31/01/2020)

Mercy Corps (2018). *Borno, Northeast Nigeria Strategic Resilience Assessment* (Full Report and Findings) November 2018 https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/PRG_BornoStrategicResilienceAssessmenet_R_lo_0319_WEB_v3.pdf (Accessed on 29/01/2020)

Mial, H. R. and Tom, W. (2005). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, Cambridge, Polity Press.

Mitchell, J.B. (2014). *Boko Haram: A Nigerian Terror Movement*, USA, Strategic Intelligence Society (SIS).

Nagarajan, C. (2017). "Conflict Analysis of Northeast Nigeria," Feed the Future Nigeria Livelihoods Project, September 2017 Report.

NSRP (2017), "Impact Report: Output 1—Security and Governance," Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), September 2017.

Okeke, V. (2018). "How Improving Water, Sanitation And Hygiene In IDP Camps Saves Lives" https://leadership.ng/2018/01/26/improving-water-sanitation-hygiene-idp-camps-saves-lives/ (Accessed on 25/01/2020)

Onoja, J. (1996). *Peacekeeping and International Security in a Changing World*, Jos: Mono-expressions.

Robo, M. (2014) Social Inclusion and Inclusive Education. Academicus International Scientific Journal. Retrieved November 21, 2018 from http://www.academicus.edu.al/nr10/Academicus-MMXIV-10-181- 191.pdf.

Search for Common Ground (2017). *Baseline Evaluation of Early Warning/Early Response Mechanisms in Northern Nigeria – Phase III*, September2017 https://www.google.com/searchforcommonGround+Baseline+Evaluation+of+Early+WarninEarlyResponseMechanismsin+Northern+Nigeria-September2017 (Accessed on 11/01/2020)

Spieker, H. (2011). "The Right to Give and Receive Humanitarian Assistance", in H. J. Heintz and A. Zwitter (Eds*.) International Law and Humanitarian Assistance: A Crosscut through Legal Issues Pertaining to Humanitarianism*. USA: Springer.

Terry, T. K. (2012). *Non-Governmental Organisations' Role in Conflict Transformation*, USA, Routeledge Limited

Thomson, V. (2012). "Boko Haram and Islamic Fundamentalism in Nigeria." *Global Security Studies*, 2012, Vol. 3, Iss.3. http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Thomson%20Boko%20Haram.pdf (Accessed on 15 January, 2020).

UNDP (2017). "Accelerating Development Investments in Famine Response and Prevention: Case Study North-East Nigeria,", http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_FamineStudy_Nigeria.PDF (Accessed on 17/01/2020)

UNICEF (2018). *Resilience, Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection for Children in Europe and Central Asia* (Social Protection Regional Issue Brief (2))

ISSN Print: 2992-2763 – ISSN Online: 2992-4618 | Vol. 1, Issue 4, No. 2 / December 2023
https://www.jopd.com.ng

## Interviews

Interview with Mr. Joe Bala, Staff of Mercy Corp International, at Maiduguri, Borno State on 23rd March, 2023.

Interview with Mr. Mathew Feri, World Food Programme (WFP), at Damaturu, Yobe State on 15th April, 2023.

Interview with Ms. Ladi Goodluck, UNICEF, at Yola South, Adamawa State on 27th December, 2022.

Interview with Mr. Shettima Umara, Family Health International (FHI 360), at Maiduguri, Borno State on 6th July, 2023.

Interview with Kenneth Hassan, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), at Maiduguri, Borno State on 12th June, 2023.