

**THE STATE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The role of the state has been variously conceived by scholars. However, the bourgeois argument that the state exists mainly for the protection of the lives and properties of its citizenry has not been the case in Nigeria. Howbeit, the Marxist assertion that the state is an instrument of the ruling class appears to be the reality of the Nigerian state. Owing to the insurgency in the North East of Nigeria, several Nigerians (referred to as internally displaced persons) have had to flee their communities (homes) for camps (provided mainly by the state). The study objectives are to examine the role of the state in the management of internally displaced persons in Nigeria; explore the plights of the internally displaced persons in various camps in Nigeria; and, examine the challenges of the state in the Management of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The study was guided by the Marxian Political Economy Approach, which among other things explains that the state is an instrument of class domination in the hands of the ruling class. Data for this study were generated from secondary sources and analyzed qualitatively, employing content analysis. The study found that the state in Nigerian is an instrument of the ruling class for the exploitation of the poor; and that the state is nonchalant to the issues pertaining to the poor, yet, gives support and opportunities to the ruling class to exploit and primitively accumulate wealth at the expense of the people (the poor). The study among other things recommended that the state should investigate and prosecute those alleged of corruption in IDP related issues according to the laws of the land, so as to serve as a deterrent to those occupying various offices or involved in one IDP issue or the other either with the state or the private sector.

Keywords: State, Internally Displaced People, Political Economy, IDP Camps, Nigeria

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The major purpose of the state has been variously conceived by scholars. It has been noted for instance that the state arose for the purpose of serving the common good (Gokhale, 1984). Similarly, Bentham opines that the purpose of the state is the promotion of the greatest good for the greatest number (Asirvatham & Misra, 2008). However, Mills argues that the interests of all are the purpose for which the state emerged; hence, he advocates for the welfare of the people through reforms (Gokhale, 1984). The above summations and indeed that of bourgeois

political science holds that the state does exist to improve and maintain the best life for the citizens or residents, because it was created by the people to promote and advance their welfare, among several other reasons.

The relevance of the state in relation to the above is measured by the degree of efficiency of its public institutions to achieve predetermined objectives of government which hopes to ultimately lead to modernization (Nwosu, 2005). It is in relation to this, that several states around the globe are involved in one welfarist programme or the other. The above notwithstanding, Marxist discuss the state to have an affinity with class; and there are usually two classes in the state, one being the ruling class and the other the ruled (Ibodje, 2009). The nomenclature could take diverse forms, bourgeois and proletariat, rich and poor, exploiter and exploit, among others (Igwe, 2007; Ekekwe, 2009). The ruling class who are usually wealthy can be referred to as the dominant class, whereas, the ruled, most of those who are poor can be referred to as the dominated class.

Despite claims by bourgeois scholarship that the state exists mainly for the protection of lives and properties of its citizens, amongst several other claims, the state in several developing societies like Nigeria has been nothing short of an instrument in the hands of the ruling class for the exploitation of the people (Ake, 1981; Ekekwe, 1986; 2009; Nna, 2004). The people are left to provide their electric power, water and other basic socio-economic amenities, as the state tend to provide these on the pages of newspapers, and as such cannot be accessed by the people.

Issues of security (arms) which ought to be the exclusive reserve of the state, had since been proliferated, and unfortunately, most people are left to provide their security. To that extent, the definitions of the state and the experiences of the people tend to be in conflict. And in such a situation, law and order lose its place in society and the coercive instrument of the state as it concerns the use of physical force, that is said to be the monopoly of the state becomes 'deregulated' as the Nigerian state is not in short supply of violent militia groups, and arms is highly proliferated across the length and breadth of Nigeria.

The state in Nigeria appears to be working only for the ruling class, as access to public office appears to be a guarantee for generational wealth, allocation of security officials and other benefits. As such, the Marxist maxim that the state is an instrument of oppression in the hands of the ruling class, used for the exploitation of the people (Ekekwe, 2009) tends to correspond with the reality of the Nigerian state. Thus, politics has become quite lucrative that it has truly reflected the assertion that "it is the madness of many for the betterment of a few". The failures and inadequacies of the state have made it such that it could be impossible to meet a Nigerian residing in Nigeria who haven't experienced violent conflicts directly or indirectly.

Following the proliferation of arms and arm groups in Nigeria, violent conflicts are not unusual within the Nigerian territory. As a result, people are displaced from their communities and houses and this is not unique to Nigeria, however, Nigeria despite having a history of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has continued to struggle in the management of both the situations leading to internal displace and the IDPs at their various camps across the state. Whereas several factors could be responsible for the displacement of a people, most of

the currently displaced Nigerians are displaced as a result of violence; intra-ethnic, terrorist, religious etc. and a few who are confronted by flooding.

The state has not failed in making budgetary allocations and actual disbursements for the purposes of security in the threatened zones and the entire state, as well as for the IDPs and their affairs, however, the reality of the IDPs and their various camps does not reflect the reality of the funds spent by the state in the management of their affairs. It is the character of the Nigerian state in the management of the IDPs arising from the activities of Boko Haram in the North East of Nigeria that informed this study.

2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The terrorist activities of the Boko Haram sect in the North-East have rendered several Nigerians homeless, sacked several communities, and turned several children into orphans and several women to widows (Obikaze & Onuoha, 2016). As a result, the number of people plagued by the terrorist activities of Boko Haram has been on the rise.

The state has in reaction to these realities built internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps across the challenged zones. However, there tend to be serious issues of negligence and abandonment by the state and her agents, as the people admitted into these IDP camps are not adequately catered for, as there are unanswered questions of the overall environment because access to healthcare, good water and food is far from guaranteed, as well as issues of the overall security of the camps and its occupants, particularly women and children, as there have been reports of abuse of some females and children in some IDP camps.

Finally, the state built the IDP camps were to serve as temporal safe havens for the displaced, as part of measures to manage the IDP situation, with the hope of resettling these Nigerians (IDPs) back to either their ancestral lands or if possible, other peaceful places that could accommodate them. However, the state seems not to have made proper plans for their relocation or resettlement as the battle against the Boko Haram insurgents has endured more than a decade and as such, the region might not be safe for the people's return, and there are fears of the possible return of some of the previous returnees to IDP camps. It is these problems that necessitated this study.

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this was to highlight the role of the state in the management of the affairs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. The specific objectives of this study are to:

1. Examine the role of the state in the management of internally displaced persons in Nigeria;
2. Explore the plights of internally displaced persons in various camps in Nigeria; and,
3. To examine the challenges of the state in the Management of internally displaced persons in Nigeria

4.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study is guided by the assumptions and postulations of the Marxian Political Economy Approach, which is traced to Karl Marx. This political economy is based on historical and economic approaches in the understanding of society. In this light, Ake (1981, p.1) states that the Marxian Political Economy Approach "gives primacy in material conditions, particularly economic factors, in the explanation of social life." Also, the approach reflects on the class structure of the society, and in the Marxian political-economic lens a class is defined by its relationship to the means of production as either owners or non-owner, or an exploiter or exploited (Igwe, 2007; Ekekwe, 2009). Classes are expressions of inequality; however, the expression of inequality must not always be seen as an expression of class (Ekekwe, 2009).

In relation to the above position, Engels opines that "classes began to evolve only at the point in social development when the division of labour emerged and it was possible to produce and appropriate surplus" (Ekekwe, 2009, p.65). In relation to the above, surplus value which is exclusive of the ruling class is the major determinant of social relations in the production process. In the light of this, the surplus is appropriated primitively by the ruling class with the help of the state which is an instrument for the exploitation of the poor.

In the light of the above, the Marxian Political Economy approach is very valuable in this study as it reveals the historical truth behind the Nigerian state working for the rich, but failing to work for the poor, as well as, why the issues of Boko Haram insurgency has lingered over a decade and why the IDPs are almost abandoned at the various IDP camps across the country.

5.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

5.1 The Concept of the State

Like several social concepts, the state is bereft of a generally accepted meaning. Its contentiousness is manifest also in the pattern and manner in which it is viewed by various perspectives and schools of thought. Thus, for this study, the state is reviewed from both the Liberal and Marxian perspectives. In the view of Liberal scholarship, Nna (2004, p. 37) asserts that the state is a "human contrivance to regulate human conducts, promote (no limit) the actualization of the potentials of the human individual including the protection of personal liberties, freedom as well as the right to life and property". The issue of contention is still there among Liberal scholars as Plato looks at the state mainly from a geographical perspective because he analyzed it mainly on the subject of 'habitation' while Laski emphasized the 'coercive authority as a defining element of the state (Gokhale, 1984), which may not be different from the expected monopolization of the instrument of force which is associated with the state. On the other hand, Weber posits that "the state is a human community that claims monopoly to the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory" and expectedly, this monopoly supposedly enjoyed by the state to physical force is meant "to check the break-down of law and order" (Ibodje, 2009, p.58). There are however certain elements that make up a state: population, sovereignty, territory, government, legitimacy and monopoly to the use of physical force (Ibodje, 2009). Interestingly, Ekekwe (1986, p.10) observes that "the liberal view is that the state is neutral; that it merely balances things out between competing elite groups. This view is that there is no ruling class as such in society; therefore state power is not exercised in favour of any such class".

The Marxian perspective views the state as “an instrument of class domination” and “the state arose as a result of the contradiction in human society in which the privatization of property goes hand in hand with the privatization of the state (Nna, 2004,p.37), and as such, the state in the Marxian lens is usually viewed from the point of view of class structure (Ibodje, 2009). Ake states that:

The state is the totality of the materiality of political class domination in a society consisting of three analytical elements, namely (a) the practice of class that maintain a presence in the political class struggle; (b) specific structures and institutions representing the classification of these practices; and (c) a political process that unites maintains and reproduces the overall system of class domination (Ibodje, 2009, p.61).

Marxist scholars, like most liberal scholars, believe that the state is a human creation, therefore, they hold that the state arose as a result of the class, hence, if there was no class there won't have been any need for the state. Thus, they are of the opinion that there was a time in human history when there was no state and that the necessity of the state can be traced to the emergence of classes in human society. This study, therefore, reasons the state from the Marxist position.

5.2 Internally Displaced Persons

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) (1998) provides that internally displaced persons are:

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced, obliged to flee, to leave their homes or places of habitual residence; in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Olanrewaju, Olanrewaju, Omotoso, Alabi, Amoo, Loromeke & Ajayi, 2019, p.2; IPI, 2018, p.1).

The above position is indeed deep as it shows that being displaced is not a thing of the displaced individual's choice and that violence and natural disasters are the actual sources of displacement of a people or group of people in relation to the above assertion. Also of interest is the fact that for a people or group of people to be categorized as internally displaced persons, they to be within the territorial sphere of influence of their country. Implicit in this assertion is that the line between internally displaced people and being a refugee(s) is skeletal. Whereas, there are similarities between IDPs and refugees, as both seek protection from violence, violation of their human right or from a natural disaster; but where they seek this protection defines them. Thus, if protection is sought within the particular country, they are seen as IDPs, but if it is outside the border of their country, then regarded as refugees. The African Union Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa defines internal displacement as “the involuntary or forced movement, evacuation or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internationally recognized state borders” (Mohammed, 2017, p.13).

6.0 METHOD

The method through which data were collected for this study were mainly secondary, from sources such as journal articles, textbooks and book chapters, publications of international organizations like the International Organization on Migration and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and other relevant online sources. The generated data were analyzed qualitatively, using content analysis.

6.1 The Nigerian State and Internally Displaced Persons

The National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria (2012) holds that the state ought to be most responsible for the internally displaced persons across the length and breadth of Nigeria. The policy clearly states that the state is:

Considered the primary duty bearer with the responsibility for the protection of internally displaced persons. Such protection will be responsive, i.e. aiming to prevent imminently or stop ongoing violations, remedial, i.e. aiming to provide redress (e.g. access to justice, reparation or rehabilitation) for past violations, or environment-building, i.e. aiming at creating the necessary legal and institutional framework, capacity and awareness that is necessary to promote respect for human rights of internally displaced persons and prevent future violations (the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012, p.39)

From the above, the state ought to be responsible for the overall welfare of the internally displaced persons in Nigeria, particularly attacking the issues that violated or violates their right to free movement, particularly within their locality; rehabilitate them back into their society without any form of threat from same or similar violations, and guaranteeing them the required and desired respect of their rights as humans. To that extent, the state is obligated to ensure displaced people have not been deprived of their fundamental human rights and as such must ensure that the rights of internally displaced people are respected, protected and fulfilled (the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2012).

The National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria (2012) further clarifies that the Internally Displaced Persons have rights like their counterparts who are not suffering any issue that can necessitate their displacement from their homes and communities. In the general sense, the policy holds that IDPs enjoy all rights contained in the laws of Nigeria and other domesticated international laws. In addition, they shall have the following:

- i. Right to safety in another part of Nigeria;
- ii. Right to leave the country;
- iii. Right to asylum in another country;
- iv. Right to be protected from forcible return to a place where their life, safety, health and freedom would be at risk; among others.

The state has responded, howbeit inadequately to the issues of terrorism posed by the Boko Haram insurgents, and owing to the inability of the state to put an end to their terror activities in the North East and other parts of the country there are crowds of internally displaced person camps across the Nigerian state, particularly in the North East. Unfortunately, however, despite the pains and agonies suffered by victims of insurgency in Nigerian, the unfortunate reality of their Nigerians tend to have caught up with these Nigerians as the state

makes huge budgetary allocations to cover for their welfare whereas the actual monetary releases tend to be used by the ruling class in settling political cronies at the expense of the people.

As stated in the national policy, displaced people in Nigeria do have rights, but the obvious reality in several of these camps reveals that these rights are true on paper but far from true in reality, as issues of abuses and right violations have become synonymous with IDP camps in Nigeria. The abuse range from sexual violations of women and children to actual deprivations and this in essence is a reflection of the manner in which the state and its agents respect the rights of the ordinary Nigerian.

6.2 Internally Displaced Persons and Their Realities in Nigeria

As the security of life and properties by the state has become an illusion in Nigerian, the reality of insecurity and terrorism has forced several Nigerians, particularly in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria to be vulnerable, as the activities of Boko Haram led to the death of several persons and the sacking of several communities. And as their terrorist activities persist, the number of displaced people and refugees tend to be on the rise.

Whilst the activities of Boko Haram have persisted for more than a decade, their terror activities have affected the state enormously, as practically every aspect of life (economy, politics, religion, education, etc.) has had to suffer in one way or the other. To that extent, the Round 30 December 2019 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) holds that the IDP situation is not constant, but the number of internally displaced persons across the various IDP camps in Nigeria as at November 2018 stood at 2,039,092. Interestingly, of the above figure, 55% are women while 23% are children. Thus, 83% of the IDPs in Nigeria are women and children. Furthermore, there are several camps for those displaced internally: there are 2,375 existing campsites (camps and host communities): with Adamawa having 480 sites (26 camps and 454 host communities); Bauchi has 376 sites (6 camps and 370 host communities); Borno has 677 sites (229 camps and 448 host communities); Gombe has 202 sites (all of which are host communities); Taraba owns 222 sites (of which 14 are camps and 208 are host communities); and, Yobe has 418 sites (18 camps and 400 host communities) (IOM, 2019). The table below clarifies better.

Table 1: Break Up Of Idp Population And Camps By State

State	Camps/Camp-like Settings			Host Communities			Total No. of IDPs	Total No. of Sites
	IDPs	Sites	% Sites	IDPs	Sites	% Sites		
Adamawa	14,982	26	9%	189,717	454	22%	204,699	480
Bauchi	1,671	6	2%	63,120	370	18%	64,791	376
Borno	799,512	229	78%	697,359	448	22%	1,496,871	677
Gombe	-	-	0%	37,039	202	10%	37,039	202
Taraba	28,085	14	5%	73,096	208	10%	101,181	222
Yobe	12,230	18	6%	122,281	400	19%	134,511	418

Total	856,480	293	100%	1,182,612	2,082	100%	2,039,092	2,375
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Source: IOM (2019) DTM Round 30 Report, December

From the above statistics, women and children who have been described as most vulnerable in civil wars tend to be suffering in this regard. Also, the figure is still very huge, if judged against with the substantial resources that have been invested towards putting an end to the terror reign of Boko Haram in Nigeria, particularly in the North East. The state has devoted billions of dollars for the purpose of prosecuting this senseless war, but the result from the field tend not to be commensurate to the investment by the state against the war, as their (Boko Haram's) terror activities is still a reality, thus, frustrating the possibility of any potential return to most of the communities that have suffered attacks from the dreaded sect.

Aside from the stats earlier stated, the internally displaced in Nigeria are exposed to several challenges, principal among which are issues ranging from an unhealthy environment, unavailability of regular food, clothing, poor access to healthcare, poor educational services (mainly for children), insecurity, and several others (Odey & Ushie, 2018). In several of the camps, food is indeed a scarce commodity and as such some corrupt officials tend to be transactional in dealings with the IDPs. For instance, some officials have been accused of requesting sex from vulnerable women in exchange for food and this furthers the emotional and psychological torture these people have been exposed to.

The International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) submits that more than 500 thousand new displacements occurred from violent conflicts in 2018 alone; some of these arose from the Boko Haram insurgency and the others from the farmers-herders clash around the Middle Belt region (IDMC, 2019). This of course goes on to show that despite the claim of the Nigerian state to have defeated the insurgence (technically), the battle is still on with the state being economical with the truth, and as such the potential of having more persons adding to the existing number of IDPs in the country. Surprisingly, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) has raised concerns of the probability of several unreached displaced people in the zone and of course potentials for a humanitarian crisis in the region. They are of the view that the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe stands out in this regard, as there are over seven million people in need of humanitarian assistance; of which over 2.3 million are girls, 1.9 are boys, 1.6 million are women and 1.3 million are men as a result of the terrorist activities of the Boko Haram Islamic sect (UN, 2019).

In the light of the above, it is the business of the state to provide the right environment and conditions for all its citizens, which is inclusive of those displaced internally for one reason or the other. The right environment in this context involves securing the people and creating the conditions that enable them to pursue and advance their best life. The above assertion is fairly the case in the issues that affect the rich, whereas, as it is characteristic of the Nigerian state, the needs of the poor tend not to mean much as the state has always been an instrument for advancing the interests of the ruling class (the rich). The living environment of the rich for instance are usually made very conducive with modern infrastructure and preserved exclusively for the rich, whilst the poor are plagued with bad roads and other dilapidated infrastructure. It is public knowledge that most of those in the various internally displaced

people's camp across the country is poor and that the figures of those in the various camps tend to fluctuate (howbeit up), but the state does not give the needed attention to the issue and it has since been ashamedly turned into an avenue through several people who have access to state power defraud the state and the people of their commonwealth.

The state, therefore, needs to rise above board on this issue of security and IDP management, with a focus supporting the IDPs with the basic needs of food, clothing, health and security among other needs like education. Hence, the state should lead by example in handling the needs of the IDPs, hence, changing the negative perception and narratives held by Nigerians and several humanitarian organizations about her.

6.3 Issues of Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

The conditions surrounding the various IDP camps are not pleasant and as such the displaced tend to show signs of desiring to return home, which of course is not unusual. However, it is unfortunate that despite the 'self-acclaimed efforts' of the state that as many as over 2 million Nigerians are still displaced. Furthermore, the state has failed in delivering on the expected rehabilitation and possible resettlement of these IDPs, and this could be for the obvious reason that the insurgency has endured more than a decade and the state cannot guarantee the security of the people (these IDPs) within their ancestral domain. The International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) submits that although the Nigerian state has constantly claimed that the insurgents have been defeated or 'technically defeated', the displaced arising from the activities of these insurgents accounts for about 90% of the IDPs in the country (IDMC, 2019).

Put differently, the issues of resettlement remains a challenge because the reason for which these people were displaced initially haven't been settled by the state, hence, whereas, there have been several issues surrounding their return to their villages and homes, the process is indeed not sustainable. In this light, IDMC (2019, p.18) observe that "over 311,000 movements were reported as returns by data providers in 2018; however, these are considered unsustainable as IDPs are returning to damaged or destroyed housing, or are still living in areas plagued by security risks..."

Interestingly, the Nigerian state has invested hugely in the reconstruction of the North-Eastern region of the country, but the battle is still obviously thick and as such impedes on the plans of the state. for instance, in the Bama axis of Borno state, over 10,000 homes have been built or renovated, with a few classrooms and other needed infrastructure, with the state intending to return well over 120,000 IDPs, but the plan couldn't happen because of the fierce nature in which the battle is still happening in the region (IDMC, 2019).

The state needs to do more in ensuring that this war comes to an end because the war makes resettlement efforts futile, and as such, the various IDP camps remain populated because, despite the desire of the people to return to their homes, it would be irresponsible of the state and other stakeholders (non-state actors) to allow these people return.

6.4 Challenges of the State in the Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

The Nigerian state despite her efforts and shortcomings concerning the issues of IDPs is confronted by several challenges, principal among which are the twin issues of fund paucity and corruption:

7.0 PAUCITY OF FUND

Funds are quite important in the efficient management of displaced people and of course anything at all. Therefore, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the internally displaced in Nigeria, funds come directly from the state, international humanitarian and donor agencies, as well as other forms of donations from within and outside the state. However, despite the multiple sources from which funds are generated for the IDPs, there are still issues of insufficient funds for the efficient management of the IDPs, as is the case with most issues within the Nigerian society. As available funds tend not to be enough, it affects virtually every aspect of the process, thus, leading to the use of things and sometimes people below the quality required and desired for the assignment.

8.0 CORRUPTION

As much as the issues of paucity in funds exist, corruption has worsened the country's situation as a revelation from the activities of the state and IDP management has shown that the greedy rich tend to steal from these poor people inhabiting the various camps and host communities. There have been primitive accumulations of funds and relief materials meant for the internally displaced and their camps. A clear example of this is the corruption issues surrounding the immediate past Secretary to the Government of the Federation, Babachir Lawal who allegedly used his office to award contracts, such as the mere cutting of grass in an IDP camp in the North East to his company for outrageous sums; unfortunately, he has neither been charged to court nor any step towards investigation and prosecution taken, however, he was removed from office and the state and the ruling class has maintained a hypocritical silence on the subject matter. This is only but one of such issues, as there are several unreported or ignored matters of corruption or allegations of corruption like Lawal's within the process of managing IDPs in Nigeria.

Furthermore, corruption has made the IDP situation continuous, as there are claims of abandonment of soldiers at the battlefields by their leaders, whilst funds meant for the purchase of arms are diverted into private businesses and the corruption in the military is fast institutionalizing.

The issue of corruption could be said to be the major reason while the Nigerian state is still prosecuting a war with Boko Haram after spending billions for armaments and other necessities, yet the insurgents (who are non-state actors) have over the years shown almost equal capacity (if not more) in the confrontation between them and their Nigerian military.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The state in Nigeria has remained an instrument in the hands of the elites, used for the exploitation, oppression and suppression of the people and this character of the Nigerian state is fully manifest in the management of the internally displaced Nigerians in the various IDP camps in Nigeria. The character of the Nigerian state is revealed in the facts that IDPs like

other Nigerians have well spelt out 'rights', but are treated with disdain and are exposed to various forms of abuses and violations in the camps. The state has not also shown enough responsibility and commitment beyond rhetoric in her attempt to win the war against insurgency; hence, the number of IDPs across the camps is not just unstable, but still high and showing potentials of rising further.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study, therefore, recommends that:

- That the state ensures that the rights of IDPs (Nigerians) be respected. This the state can do by putting to effects the laws on the right of the people, and indeed those in the various IDP camps.
- The state goes beyond rhetoric and shows more commitment and responsibility in the fight against Boko Haram so as to win the war, rehabilitate and return the people back to their homes and reduce the number of people in the IDP camps in Nigeria.
- The state investigates and prosecutes those alleged of corruption in IDP issues according to the laws of the land, so as to serve as a deterrent to those occupying various offices or involved in one IDP issue or the other either with the state or the private sector.
- The state should put inappropriate measures that guarantee effectiveness in the monitoring and evaluation of IDPs, IDP camps and the management processes, to ensure that actions are taken in accordance with decisions of the state and for the overall benefit of the IDPs and the entire nation. In this regard, the deployment of technology in the ICT sector would be of immense advantage.

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