



Yobe State

# **Policy on Internally Displaced Persons**

MAY 2024





HIS EXCELLENCY  
**HON. MAI MALA BUNI** CON, COMN  
EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR, YOBE STATE

# ACRONYMES

<b>ADR</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution committees
<b>ADRC</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee/ZAUREN SULHU
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BAY</b>	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State
<b>BH</b>	Boko Haram
<b>BOA</b>	Bank of Agriculture
<b>CBRMs</b>	Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms
<b>CDFI</b>	Community Donor Financial Institutions
<b>CDMIF</b>	Comprehensive Displacement Management & Implementation
<b>CPAoR</b>	Child Protection Area of Responsibility
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DSS</b>	Department of State Service
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community Of West African States
<b>EIEWG</b>	Education in Emergency Working Group
<b>EW/ER</b>	Early Warning, Early Response
<b>FAAC</b>	Federation Account Allocation Committee
<b>FGN</b>	Federal Government of Nigeria
<b>FRB</b>	Fiscal Responsibility Board
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking System
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land, and Property
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IACC</b>	Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee
<b>IASC</b>	Inter Agency Standing Committee
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>IDB</b>	International Development Bank
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Devices
<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>IOM</b>	International office for Migration
<b>ISWAP</b>	Islamic State West African Province
<b>JENA</b>	Joint Education Needs Assessment
<b>LGAs</b>	Local Government Areas
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MEAL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
<b>MHADM</b>	Ministry Of Humanitarian Affairs And Disaster Management
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
<b>MoBEP</b>	Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
<b>MOJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MTSS</b>	Medium Term Sector Strategy
<b>NaPTiP</b>	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
<b>NDLEA</b>	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
<b>NDHS</b>	National Demographic Health Survey
<b>NEDC</b>	Northeast Development Commission
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPF</b>	Nigeria Police Force
<b>NSCDC</b>	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

<b>NYCSOs</b>	Network of Yobe Civil Society Organizations
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD DAC</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
<b>ONSA</b>	Office of the National Security Adviser
<b>PEI</b>	Polio Eradication Initiative
<b>PLHIV</b>	Persons Living with HIV
<b>PTSD</b>	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
<b>PVA</b>	Participatory Vulnerability Analysis
<b>SACA</b>	State Agencies for the Control of AIDS
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SHCC</b>	State Humanitarian Coordination Committee
<b>SHCTWG</b>	State Humanitarian Coordination Forum Technical Working
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN-CERF</b>	United Nations-Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>YOGIS</b>	Yobe Geographic Information Services
<b>YoSACA</b>	Yobe State Agency for the Control of AIDS
<b>YOSERA IV</b>	Yobe State Socio-economic Reform Agenda IV



## FOREWORD

It is with a profound sense of responsibility and commitment that I present to you the "Yobe State Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)." This document represents a significant milestone in our ongoing efforts to address the complex and multifaceted challenges faced by internally displaced persons within our state. Yobe State, like other states in northeast Nigeria, has faced substantial disruptions due to Boko Haram conflicts and other natural disasters. These events have forced thousands of our citizens to flee their homes, creating a humanitarian crisis that demands an organized and strategic response. As the Governor of Yobe State, it is my duty to ensure that our administration provides a framework that not only addresses the immediate needs of IDPs but also lays the foundation for their long-term recovery and reintegration into society.

This policy is the result of extensive consultations with stakeholders, including UN agencies, World Bank Nigeria, local communities, non-governmental organizations, Civil Society Organizations, traditional leaders, international donor partners, and, most importantly, the displaced persons themselves. It reflects our collective determination to protect the rights and dignity of IDPs, offering them a pathway to regain their stability and rebuild their lives.

The Yobe State Policy on IDPs is grounded in key principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. It outlines our strategic objectives in providing protection, ensuring access to essential services, and fostering sustainable solutions for displacement. The policy also highlights our commitment to uphold the rights of all displaced individuals, particularly women, children, and other vulnerable groups, ensuring their inclusion and participation in decision-making processes. Furthermore, this document serves as a testament to our commitment to transparency, accountability, and collaboration. We recognize that the success of this policy hinges on the concerted efforts of all sectors of society, including government agencies, civil society, the private sector, and international partners. It is through these partnerships that we can mobilize the necessary resources, expertise, and support to effectively implement this policy.

As we move forward, let us be guided by a shared vision of a resilient and inclusive Yobe State, where every individual has the opportunity to thrive. I call upon all stakeholders to join us in this crucial endeavor, ensuring that our internally displaced persons are not only supported in their time of need but are also empowered to contribute to the development and prosperity of our state.

Together, we can transform this vision into reality, fostering a Yobe State where peace, stability, and opportunity are the hallmarks of our collective progress.

His Excellency, **Hon. Mai Mala Buni CON, COMN**  
Executive Governor  
Yobe State.





## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On behalf of the Government of Yobe State, it is with great appreciation that I acknowledge the tireless efforts and contributions of various individuals and organizations in the development of the "Yobe State Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)." This policy marks a critical step in our ongoing commitment to addressing the needs and challenges faced by internally displaced persons within our state.

Therefore, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to His Excellency, the executive governor of Yobe State Hon. Mai Mala Buni CON, for his foresight leadership, continuous commitment and strategic approaches to the welfare of our displaced populations. His vision and guidance have been instrumental in shaping this comprehensive policy framework.

I also wish to acknowledge the valuable inputs and collaboration of our state ministries, departments, and agencies. Their expertise and insights have been crucial in ensuring that the policy is both practical and effective in addressing the complex issues associated with internal displacement.

Our deep appreciation goes to our Security Agencies, United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), The World Bank, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), North East Development Commission (NEDC), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Yobe State Network of Civil Society Organizations, and Representatives of IDPs and Host Communities. Their steadfast technical support and collaborations, has played a pivotal role in the formulation of this policy. We are particularly grateful for their continued commitment to improving the lives of IDPs in Yobe State.

Also, our stakeholders collectively, their voices, experiences, and feedback have been invaluable in crafting a policy that is truly responsive to their needs and aspirations. Their resilience and courage continue to inspire our efforts.

I would also like to recognize the dedicated work of the Yobe State SOLID Project team under the leadership of World Bank Nigeria for their sustained commitment in the policy development process. Their expertise, diligence and technical excellence have ensured that the policy is comprehensive, inclusive, and aligned with national and international standards.

As we move forward with the implementation of this important policy, we reaffirm our commitment to working collaboratively with all partners and stakeholders to ensure its success. It is only through sustained partnership and concerted efforts that we can achieve our shared goal of providing adequate protection, support, and opportunities for internally displaced persons in Yobe State.





In conclusion, I thank everyone who has contributed to the development of the "Yobe State Policy on Internally Displaced Persons." Let us continue to work together, guided by a shared vision of a peaceful, inclusive, and prosperous Yobe State for all its residents.

**Alhaji Baba Mallam Wali mni**

Secretary to the Government Yobe State



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# CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

## ★ 1.0

### Contextual Background

## CHAPTER ONE

Northeast Nigeria faces a severe crisis with violence destroying properties and public buildings, including health centers and police stations. These attacks limit humanitarian agencies' ability to operate effectively. Yobe state in Northeast Nigeria is the second most affected by the protracted conflict after Borno, with pockets of farmer-herder tension and violent incidents resulting in displacement across the local government Area of the state. Boko Haram/Islamic State West African Province (ISWAP) <sup>1</sup> is the main source of this violence, regularly attacking territories and often taxing residents. As a consequence, government forces in tandem with hunters and vigilante groups always remain on high alert due to the risk of armed groups attacking their communities.

The most affected communities are located across Gujba, Geidam, Tarmuwa, Yunusari, Gulani, Fika, Bursari and Damaturu local government areas. The Security situation in these areas is unpredictable with increased threats of attacks on civilians and security movements.

Abduction/kidnapping at illegal

checkpoints and improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) along routes remain a major security challenge in these areas. Even though the insurgents no longer control any territory, the psychological damage and trauma caused by these attacks and the uncertain security situations in these areas have debilitating effects on the general population.

**Before 14th September 2011,** when the activities of the Boko Haram insurgents were heightened, Yobe State and its capital Damaturu were peaceful places, where people freely conducted their businesses without suspicion from anyone including security forces. However, the Insurgency resulted in difficult situations in the state, with many schools being displaced and merged.

The state government is determined to change this state of affairs by rebuilding more learning institutions and social infrastructure across liberated communities. A Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA)<sup>2</sup> from November 2021 conducted by the Education in Emergency Working Group reported a disturbing 1:177 teacher-pupil ratio in Yobe state,

<sup>1</sup>Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Development in North-East Nigeria

<sup>2</sup> Joint Education Needs Assessment, November 2021



inadequate access to safe water, and no functioning hand wash facilities or soap in most schools. On average, one latrine serves 264 students and only 6% of schools in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe State (BAY) have improved premises for children with special needs.

Yobe State struggles to recover from the insurgency's devastating impact on infrastructure, services, and economy. However, Disruption of the economic activities in the state reduces revenue for the state government's recovery efforts. Despite government and development partner efforts, YOSERA IV <sup>3</sup> reveals low health indices: maternal mortality rate - 1200/100k live births; infant - 77/1000; under 5 mortalities- 160/1000. Only 6.9% of children received full immunization while just a frugal 10% had the measles vaccine (NDHS,2013). Modern contraception is only available to about 3%, resulting in the highest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at 6.6 compared with others nationwide causing high rates of Vaccine Preventable Diseases, HIV/AIDs, TB, and malaria though reasonable progress made on Polio Eradication Initiative(PEI); paradoxically hunger and stunting are widespread where agriculture is necessary.

(HRP) 2023 <sup>4</sup> . Since 1991, Yobe State has struggled to develop institutions and infrastructures for the welfare of its people. This situation is caused by Terrorism in the Northeast which further crippled the economic, social, and political development efforts.

**Northeast Nigeria had about 4 million homes before the insurgency**, among other natural disasters and the wanton destruction caused by the insurgency claimed 500,000 homes in the region <sup>5</sup> . The shortage of housing that existed before the insurgency was worsened by it. This is especially true in the areas strongly affected by the insurgency. School destruction created educational setbacks for thousands leaving millions uneducated so school infrastructure development is needed urgently.

The security situation caused by the insurgency is further amplified by the Herder-farmer tensions. Violent incidents are increasing in the state along with Boko Haram/ISWAP violence. ISWAP still controls some parts of Yobe state and taxes residents. These challenges culminated in placing Yobe State as the 7th poorest state in the country with a poverty rate of 72.3%<sup>5</sup>, ironically, Yobe State also has the largest cattle market in West Africa.

The state has great agricultural potential for profit and trade, but massive investment in the sector is required. Major business centers

<sup>3</sup> Yobe State Socio-economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA-IV) 2017-20204

<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Pate, U. A., & JIBRI, A. (2024, APRIL 2). *INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA*

## ★ 1.2

### Situation Analysis.

Yobe state has 155,030 IDPs (7% in Northeast Nigeria), with UN and NGO presence through the Humanitarian Response Plan



in the state include; Potiskum, Nguru, Gashua, Geidam and Damaturu, which are hugely involved with informal trading among communities. Crops grown by peasant farmers in the state such as; groundnut sesame seed cotton benny seeds are valuable export products as well as local industrial raw materials. Other valuable commodities in the state include; shea butter, gum arabic trees, gypsum, and kaolin.

including; Bade, Damaturu, Fika, Geidam, Karasuwa, Machina, Nguru, Potiskum, and Yusufari. However, targeted efforts focused specifically on flood-affected populations have significantly impacted the situation in the state.

Seasonal Floods exert significant pressure upon resources necessary for providing urgent assistance such as food, shelter, healthcare, water, and basic life support services. Considering that large concentrations of ill-prepared daily-wage workers inhabit the region prone to floods. Various factors such as; past insurgencies, poverty, agricultural drought, and insufficient economic activities significantly reduce the access of critical stakeholders.

### ★ 1.3 Overview of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yobe State

Approximately 1.6 million people in Yobe State are considered to need humanitarian aid, according to the results of IOM DTM Round 46 <sup>6</sup>. Among these individuals 155,030 are registered as IDPS within the state; this marked Yobe state as having the third-highest number of such persons after Borno and Adamawa states (constituting about 7% of Northeast Nigeria's IDP population). Flooding also affects many communities across ten different LGAs in the state



<sup>6</sup> Nigeria — Displacement Report <sup>46</sup> (December 2023) | DTM (iom.int)



## ★ 1.4 Causes of Internal Displacement in Yobe.

Conflict and insurgency create insecurity that drives communities to flee. According to Spencer (2007), borders serve to defend against violence and regional integrity. Boko Haram insurgency is worsened by Nigeria's porous borders with Cameroon, Niger, Benin, and Chad. Borders are often hilly or in rainforests but always porous (Onuoha 2013). Boko Haram in the northeast causes violence and displacement due to porous borders. Human rights violations also contribute to displacement as people escape violence, including forced recruitment of children into armed groups. Displacement disrupts livelihoods, leading to poverty among affected populations who seek refuge in safer areas or internally displaced persons settlements. Attacks on schools, hospitals, and markets displace people which leads to food insecurity and malnutrition due to disruptions in agriculture. Conflict over scarce resources causes inter-group violence resulting in displacement. Limited access to aid exacerbates the vulnerabilities of displaced communities.

## ★ 1.5 Effects of Displacement on IDPs and Host Communities

### 1. Displaced and Hosts

During conflicts and other disasters, homes, and properties are often destroyed. In Yobe state, IDPs flee to safe areas but lack necessities like food, water, and

healthcare. Separation from families increases vulnerability to various risk factors including exploitation or abuse. Access to education is disrupted while barriers limit access to services such as employment or justice for human rights violations faced by vulnerable groups including minors or those belonging to minorities. Furthermore, people faced exclusion due to their livelihoods being tied geographically to particular regions where attachment remains difficult. Post-disaster/conflict resolution efforts have been exhausted without the realization of durable solutions especially towards discrimination/marginalization which significantly impacted the daily life activities of people.

Host communities also experienced immense pressure from overcrowded IDP settlements, stretched social services, and environmental degradation due to the use of available natural resources around the host community. Potential friction between host community members and new arrivals is almost inevitable as competition increases in areas such as housing, jobs, or economic opportunities. Cost-of-living is also affected, however, with possible benefits including improved healthcare through government/non-governmental support as exists (as evidenced by Yobe state).

### 1. Aid

Due to high inflation rates and the



adverse effects of floods including; limited and compromised access to shelter, food, clean drinking water, and essential services in assessed settlements of Yobe state. Factors such as open defecation, use of unimproved drinking water sources, and lack of adequate sanitary facilities indicate a vulnerability to disease outbreaks or health adversities in Yobe State. Most people could not access enough food, electricity, and credit. This often deterred community members from using mobile phones and radio as a reliable form of communication to seek humanitarian assistance.

#### **(c) Impact on Education.**

The education facilities in Yobe State are overstretched due to the presence of IDPs in host communities. An inadequate number of teachers and infrastructure highly impact education. *According to UNICEF, 2.8M children need emergency education support in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa; 802 schools were closed in these states including*

*over 497 destroyed classes and 1,392 damaged but fixable rooms listed in Yobe State*<sup>7</sup>. Repeated school attacks and lack of nearby education threaten girls' safety, leading to gender violence (e.g. harassment, rape), and discouraging parents from enrollment; poverty also stops boys in favor of menial work for family support.

#### **(d) Health Needs**

Yobe State's displaced persons face health challenges such as financial support, intolerance, lack of medical supplies, and violence. REACH, 2017 survey found that inability to afford healthcare costs (75% IDP) and medicines (45%) are the top issues in accessing care<sup>8</sup>.

Government is the main provider but private healthcare is significant too. The Conflict and Health report indicates vulnerable households may be left without access to healthcare if personnel leave the area.

#### **(e) Economic impact on livelihood.**

Over 80% of Yobe State's population relies on agriculture for sustenance<sup>3</sup>. REACH 2017 reported that while farming is the top income source, IDP households (47%) were less likely to report it than returnees (71%) and nondisplaced families (67%)<sup>8</sup>. Limited access affects IDPs especially, as land use prevents crop growth. Livestock rearing was third most common with only 7% of IDPs reporting it compared to







others due to lack of land availability<sup>5</sup>. This implies their livestock remains in the villages they fled from.

#### **(f) Secure Dynamics.**

Boko Haram attacks negatively affected citizens, causing them to become IDPs. The security situation in many LGAs in Yobe state is unpredictable and volatile with increased threats of attacks on civilians/security movements/abductions/kidnappings at illegal checkpoints and IEDs along routes. Conflicts leave a devastating impact on the economy/businesses/education/peace/harmony of Yobe's residents. Insurgents put serious fear among those remaining in northern Nigeria as many lost their lives and property while business

places/schools/shops were closed for a period. This had a serious destabilizing effect on economic and political development and caused anxiety and mistrust among people who lived peacefully before the insurgency. (g) Rehabilitation and Rebuilding. Since the creation of Yobe State in 1991, the state has faced multifaceted developmental challenges. This worsened the insurgency which caused economic, social, and religious challenges in the state. Yobe along with Borno state which is most affected by the insurgency has received help to reintegrate and rehabilitate. This is justified by the estimated 600,000 young people who were affected by the insurgency, leaving millions uneducated.

## **★ 1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

### **Arbitrary Displacement:**

Arbitrary displacement in this policy means what the UN Guiding Principles and Kampala Convention define as such. They recognize it as (Principle 6) and construe it to mean: (Article 4).

1. Forced population changes through racial discrimination or similar practices.
2. Displacement of civilians in armed conflict must follow international law, unless necessary for their safety or military reasons.

3. Displacement is used in war or for violating humanitarian laws during conflict.

4. Displacement due to violence or human rights violations.

5. Displacement due to harmful practices.

6. Unnecessary evacuations aren't compulsory for safety.

7. Displacement for collective punishment.

8. Unjustified displacement from any serious cause.



### **Armed conflict:**

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Armed conflict includes international and non-international confrontations between armed forces of states or organized groups on another state's territory.

### **Armed Groups:**

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Dissident armed groups separate from Nigeria's armed forces. Camps: Camps are temporary shelters for evacuees, either planned or self-settled.

### **Collective centers:**

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Collective centers are pre-existing buildings for temporary housing in disasters. They vary and can include schools, hotels, hospitals, or warehouses.

### **Collective shelters:**

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camps and centers as defined above.

### **Conflict-induced Displacement:**

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Forced to flee due to armed/conflict violence with no state protection.

### **Development-induced Displacement:**

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Development-induced displacement is when policies and projects aimed at enhancing 'development' force people to move. Examples include dams, roads, ports, airports, refineries, and oil/gas installations.

### **Disaster:**

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An unexpected event that severely disrupts a community, causing widespread losses beyond their ability to cope.

### **Disaster Management:**

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Coordination of all activities related to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters – whether natural or human-induced.

### **Disaster-induced Displacement:**

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Disaster-induced Displacement: includes natural hazards, environmental change, and man-made disasters.

### **Discrimination:**

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This policy prohibits unfair treatment based on race, color, sex, religion or other factors. Exceptions may be made for reasonable needs or vulnerabilities to a person regardless of their status.

### **Durable Solutions:**

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A durable solution means that internally displaced people have no more aid needs linked to their displacement and can exercise human rights without discrimination. This includes voluntary return, local integration, or relocation within the country.

### **Early recovery:**

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A holistic, developmental



approach to restoring basic services in humanitarian settings.

### **Early Warning:**

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Networks gather hazard info, and help protect enviro and people.

### **Emergency:**

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Risk to lives and property requiring outside help or unusual efforts by affected groups.

### **Evacuation:**

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Evacuation involves moving people to safety. It can be enforced by authorities if necessary and is legal as long as it's done properly for the protection of lives, health, and physical integrity after consulting those affected.

### **Forced Eviction:**

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Forced eviction is when people are forcibly removed from their homes or land, limiting their ability to live and work there. It doesn't apply if the evictions follow human rights treaties. However, it may lead to arbitrary displacement in some cases.

### **Guiding Principles:**

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Guiding Principles are essential for the safeguarding of internally displaced people, recognized by the UN in 1998.

### **Hazard:**

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Can harm people and homes, like conflict, epidemics, or floods.

### **Host Community:**

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A community impacted by displacement, either hosting internally displaced persons or integrating formerly displaced persons.

### **Humanitarian worker:**

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Any staff hired by a humanitarian agency, locally or globally recruited, or informally contracted from the community of beneficiaries to carry out its activities.

### **Internal Displacement:**

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According to the Kampala Convention (2009), internal displacement is involuntary movement within state borders. Internally Displaced Persons

### **(IDPs):**

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IDPs are people who flee their homes due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, or disasters within a country's borders.

### **Kampala Convention:**

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The AU convention was adopted in Uganda on October 22, 2009, to protect internally displaced persons.

### **Livelihoods:**

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Livelihoods are the resources and activities for living, including human, natural, financial, or physical capital. Social networks may assist these efforts.



### **Missing Relative:**

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A person whose whereabouts are unknown to their family and may be connected with conflict, disaster, violence/riots, illegal detention, or crimes requiring state intervention.

### **Non-State Actors:**

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Private groups not recognized in Kampala Convention article 1(d) are Non-State Actors. Their actions cannot be officially tied to the Nigerian government.

### **Protection:**

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Protection is defined as ensuring full respect for individual rights by relevant laws, creating a respectful environment, and repairing damage.

### **Reintegration:**

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Reintegration involves aiding displaced individuals in finding employment or other ways to improve their financial standing. It also spurs the creation of effective aid services and grants access to necessities like food, water, healthcare, and housing while providing mechanisms for the restoration of IDPs' land or compensation through legal means.

### **Return:**

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Facilitating IDP voluntary resettlement in safety and dignity. Returnees: Returnees are those who go back to their communities

after being displaced by conflict, disasters, violence, evictions, or rights violations.

### **Risk:**

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Risk is the likelihood of a hazard occurring.

### **Sectors:**

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Sectors strengthen humanitarian response by building partnerships and clarifying organizational roles.

### **Sexual Abuse:**

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Sexual abuse is unwanted sexual contact or threat under force, coercion, or unequal conditions.

### **Sexual Exploitation:**

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Exploiting someone sexually involves abusing their vulnerability, power, or trust for personal gain.

### **Sphere Minimum Standards:**

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Sphere standards refer to international minimums for monitoring & evaluating humanitarian impact.

### **Vulnerability:**

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Vulnerability is determined by a person's ability to handle hazardous situations, such as natural disasters. It depends on various factors that determine their susceptibility to risk and potential loss of property or livelihood.



# POLICY DIRECTION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter outlines the policy framework, rationale, aims, objectives, principles, and mission.

## ★ 2.1 Policy Guidance

### CHAPTER TWO

The policy framework and scope outlined herein establish a Yobe State Commitment to protect citizens from displacement and provide assistance during their rehabilitation, return, reintegration, and relocation. It aligns with national and international laws on internal displacement through a human rights-based approach influenced by the National IDP Policy, UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement, Kampala Convention offshoots, and Sphere Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Assistance. The policy targets these goals while considering other frameworks for protecting vulnerable populations.

1. Causes of internal displacement in Yobe State (see Section 1.1.2).
2. All internally displaced persons and host communities, including vulnerable individuals.
3. Meet all needs of internally

displaced persons for their full human rights.

4. Displacement stages from pre-emergency to recovery (rehabilitation, reintegration, return, and relocation) for durable solutions.
5. All government levels and agencies are responsible for helping internally displaced persons. Include all regions and LGAs.
6. Allow safe access for humanitarian entities to IDPs, regardless of location or control by conflicting parties.
7. IDPs' rights to freedom and dignity are safeguarded by national/international laws.
8. Both State and nonstate actors must comply with national, and international human rights and humanitarian law and regional treaties applicable to Nigeria.

## ★ 2.2 Policy Mission and Vision

### ★ 2.2.1 Mission:

The Yobe State policy on internally

displaced persons (IDPs) is committed to domesticating and localizing the national framework with a focus on promoting durable solutions that address the root



causes of displacement and ensuring the safety, dignity, and well-being of IDPs so they can contribute to the overall development and prosperity of the state.

### ★ 2.2.2 Vision:

To build a welcoming community in Yobe State ensuring that displaced individuals are supported, safeguarded, and seamlessly integrated into society, with honor and care.

### ★ 2.2.3 Policy Goal and Objectives.

#### Goal:

The goal of the policy is to protect, assist, and reintegrate IDPs in Yobe State in compliance with national/international standards.

#### Policy Objectives:

1. To comprehensively protect IDPs' rights, safety, and security.

2. To aid IDPs' basic needs, like shelter, food, water, healthcare, and education timely.

3. To promote IDPs' durable solutions, based on informed choices and international law.

4. To enhance IDP and host community resilience with livelihood aid, psychosocial support, and initiatives.

5. To improve coordination among agencies and stakeholders for effective IDP assistance.

6. To advocate for IDP rights and needs in Yobe State and mobilize resources for assistance.

7. To monitor, evaluate, and adjust policy to address challenges.

8. To integrate internal displacement into development planning to tackle root causes and support lasting solutions.

## ★ 2.4 Policy Principles

### 1. Rights-Based Approach:

Protecting IDPs' dignity, rights, and equality according to national and global standards; supporting their involvement in decision-making, etc.

### 2. Voluntariness:

Voluntary choice and informed consent must guide all IDP protection actions, without coercion.

### 3. Gender sensitivity:

Addressing specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys among displaced populations to promote gender equity.

### 4. Non-Discrimination:

Providing aid to all IDPs and hosts impartially, irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, age, or gender.

### 5. Accountability:

Holding authorities and



stakeholders responsible for decisions regarding IDPs and host communities with transparency, complaint response, and agreed standards adherence.

#### **6. Community Participation:**

Involving and empowering IDPs and hosts in planning, implementing, and monitoring programs fostering ownership and social cohesion.

#### **7. Sustainability:**

Addressing root causes of displacement and supporting long-term recovery, development, and resilience.

#### **8. Coordination and Cooperation:**

Coordinate and cooperate among stakeholders to enhance IDP and host community assistance.

#### **9. Conflict sensitivity:**

Avoid worsening conflict, displacement, or peacebuilding efforts in areas with internal displacement.

#### **10. Adaptability:**

Adjust to changing IDP and host community needs, priorities, and circumstances for effective policies.

### **★ 2.4.1 Humanitarian Principles**

In the dispensation of humanitarian aid and security for internally displaced persons (IDPs), all individuals or entities acting in

this capacity must adhere to the fundamental principles outlined below.

#### **1. The Principle of Humanity and the Humanitarian Imperative:**

Policy mandates addressing all forms of suffering for displaced persons. Treatment must prioritize human dignity, not just vulnerability. Humanitarian action aims to protect life and respect cultures in aid efforts by state or non-state actors. This principle emphasizes both receiving and giving assistance rights.

#### **2. Principle of Neutrality:**

The neutrality principle requires that in protecting or assisting displaced people, humanitarian actors remain impartial, avoiding political, racial, or religious controversies.

#### **3. Principle of Impartiality and Non-discrimination:**

Humanitarian aid for internally displaced people should prioritize urgent cases based solely on need, without discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, religion, or social status.

#### **4. Principle of Independence:**

Humanitarian agencies must act independently and not gather sensitive information or advance foreign policy. Aid cannot exploit vulnerable victims for political or religious reasons. Nigeria's government, armed groups, and community leaders must give





unrestricted access to areas with internally displaced persons without interference from them even in locations they don't control.

### **5. Principle of Protection from Harm and Abuse:**

To protect internally displaced persons, actors must avoid harm and abuse like building settlements in dangerous areas or inducing them to act against their will. Protection includes preventing physical/psychological damage & sexual exploitation while helping victims access remedies for recovery from such incidents.

*The policy shall ensure that host communities are protected from harm by IDPs or aggressors. If hostility occurs, the state will prosecute responsible parties and protect host communities.*

## **★ 2.5 Law Frameworks**

Policy references these legal frameworks for internal displacement:

### **1. State Laws:**

As of the time of this policy, Yobe State has no known written code for IDPs. This, among others, necessitated the need for this policy.

### **2. National Laws and Policies:**

Yobe State's IDP policy complies with Nigerian laws and relevant regulations on internal

displacement, humanitarian assistance, human rights, and refugee protection.

### **3. International Human Rights Law:**

The policy is guided by international human rights instruments that guarantee protection for all, including internally displaced persons.

### **4. International Humanitarian Law:**

This policy follows international humanitarian law such as the Geneva Conventions and Protocols, protecting civilians including IDPs in armed conflicts.

### **5. UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement:**

The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement offer guidelines for protecting and helping internally displaced individuals, covering prevention, protection, assistance, and solutions.

### **6. Kampala Convention:**

Nigeria ratified the Kampala Convention on April 17, 2012, becoming the twelfth African country to do so. The convention provides guidelines for policies and practices concerning internal displacement.

### **7. Regional and Bilateral Agreements:**

The Policy also explores regional or



bilateral agreements for internal displacement, refugee protection, and humanitarian assistance to support existing national/international frameworks.

### **8. Coordination with UN Agencies and NGOs:**

Collaborating with UN agencies and NGOs can aid policy implementation in line with international standards.

### **9. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Mechanism:**

The policy establishes a MEAL mechanism to track policy progress, identify gaps, and ensure accountability for IDPs and host communities in Yobe.

## **★ 2.6 Policy Scope:**

Yobe State's policy for IDPs and host communities is vast, addressing many facets of internal displacement.

This includes but is not limited to:

### **1. Prevention:**

Conflict resolution, early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, and addressing root causes such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation can prevent internal displacement.

2. Protection:  
Protecting IDPs and host communities from violence, exploitation, discrimination, and displacement.

### **3. Assistance:**

Assisting IDPs and host communities with basic needs like food, shelter, water, healthcare, education and psychosocial support.

### **4. Durable Solutions:**

Facilitating durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including voluntary return home or resettlement based on informed choices.

### **5. Rehabilitation and Reintegration:**

Help IDPs return to their communities or new homes with access to jobs, education, healthcare, and social services.

### **6. Legal and Policy Framework:**

Create policies that protect the rights of displaced people, grant them access to justice, and encourage their involvement in decision-making.

### **7. Coordination and Collaboration:**

Coordinate and collaborate with agencies, NGOs, civil society groups, and international organizations to help IDPs and host communities.

### **8. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Mechanism:**

Establish a MEAL mechanism to monitor, evaluate, and adjust



policy implementation.

### **9. Capacity Building:**

Build capacity for responsive action and reduce the impact of internal displacement on IDPs and host communities through strengthening relevant institutions, organizations, and communities.

### **10. Awareness and Advocacy:**

Raising awareness, advocating for protection and assistance, mobilizing resources from government, civil society, and the international community for internally displaced persons.

## **★ 2.7**

### **Institutional Framework:**

Institutional Framework for Internal Displacement in Yobe State shall include the following:

1. Establishment of a Lead Agency:
2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Lead Agency:
3. Addressing internal displacement in Yobe State through policy, strategy, and action planning;
4. Coordinating with government and stakeholders for effective response to displacement;
5. Assessing and aiding vulnerable internally displaced persons;
6. Mobilizing resources for IDP aid and protection;

7. Monitoring policies, evaluating programs, tracking progress, and identifying improvements;

8. Promoting rights and needs of internally displaced persons across state, national, and global stages; increasing awareness on displacement issues;

9. Strengthening response to internal displacement through government, civil society, and community capacity building;

10. Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms:

11. Inter-Agency Coordination Committee: Create a committee with representatives from various departments, communities, and organizations to coordinate policy implementation;

12. Working Groups: Create themed working groups to focus on protection, shelter, health, education, livelihoods, and gender. Develop strategies and action plans while sharing best practices for coordination;

13. Local Coordination Committees: Establish local committees to coordinate and collaborate among authorities, leaders, NGOs, and stakeholders for IDP response;

14. Partnerships with Civil Society and NGOs: Partner with NGOs and civil society groups to enhance IDP assistance, utilizing their networks and resources;

15. Data Management and



Information Sharing: Create a central database to collect and share data on internal displacement for better decision-making;

16. Legal and Policy Framework: Legal and policy framework to define roles, responsibilities, and mandates of actors addressing internal displacement in Yobe State.



## IDPS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

This chapter aims to delineate the rights and responsibilities accorded to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in alignment with Nigeria's constitutional and treaty duties.

### ★ 3.1 IDP Rights

## CHAPTER THREE

Displaced individuals have various needs including basics like food, water, and shelter. Other urgent concerns are security, well-being, family reunification, healthcare, and education. Separation from familiar surroundings jeopardizes their basic requirements leading to vulnerability, especially amid the loss of loved ones or separation from families.

To help internally displaced persons effectively, we must understand their multifaceted needs throughout displacement and use a holistic approach for concurrent assistance and protection. IDPs' needs don't fit into distinct categories/sectors

receive equal access to services and opportunities;

**3. IDPs entitled to basic necessities:** The Nigerian Constitution and human rights guarantee IDPs' right to an adequate standard of living, incl. food, clothing, housing, and healthcare; the effort needed for their access regardless of displacement status

**4. IDP children have the right to education and relevant MDAs** must ensure their access without discrimination or barriers.

**5. IDPs are entitled to medical care, vaccinations, and reproductive health services.** MDAs must prioritize their healthcare needs by providing access to facilities/professionals.

**6. IDPs can move freely within their state except if confined lawfully through due process.**

**7. IDPs have the right to participate in decisions related to their displacement, return, resettlement, and reintegration.** Relevant MDAs should involve them in policies affecting them.

3.1.2 Protection from Displacement.

#### ★ 3.1.1 Rights - General and Specific.

**1. IDPs have a right to life and security, protected by Nigeria's Constitution and international law.** They must be shielded from harm such as violence, discrimination, or arbitrary displacement;

**2. IDPs have the right to nondiscrimination and equal treatment under the law without regard for race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social status, or special needs.** They should



In Yobe State, protection from displacement is a right.

**1. Yobe State residents have the right to stay in their homes.**

No arbitrary displacement is allowed (see Policy Section 1.2).

**2. Where eviction is considered** an option before evicting, the government must ensure safeguards are in place even after consultations with affected individuals.

**3. Government approval is required for eviction.**

**4. Consultations with affected parties, including public hearings** and exploring alternatives, must occur before any eviction plans.

**5. Sufficient notice is required before eviction.**

**6. Notify promptly and make accessible information on eviction, land use plans,** and relocation for those affected.

**7. Officials should oversee evictions for accountability.**

**8. Identification and registration** of all persons listed for eviction is required.

**9. No evictions in bad weather or at night.**

**10. Legal remedies and challenges for evictions must be available.**

**11. Compensation for losses and inconveniences from evictions** should be based on assessment reports.

**12. Legal aid should be accessible for those seeking** recourse through the courts.

**13. Civilians cannot be displaced during conflict** unless necessary for safety. Evacuation may be needed in disasters. Displacement must provide suitable shelter, hygiene, health, and nutrition and only last as long as necessary for safety.

**14. Displacement actions must respect IDPs' rights and avoid violations.**

★ **3.1.3 Protection and assistance during/after displacement.**

Protection and assistance entitlement during displacement is defined as:

1) Displaced people in Yobe have the right to protection and assistance during displacement and resettlement periods.

2) Protecting displaced persons involves ensuring their safety, security, and well-being by safeguarding against harm, exploitation, discrimination, and human rights violations.

3) The assistance provides aid and support for displaced people's diverse needs, including food, water, shelter, healthcare,



education, livelihoods, and psychosocial help.

4) Governments, humanitarian groups, and stakeholders must join forces to quickly provide help for displaced people by coordinating resources and establishing aid mechanisms.

5) Displaced people need info on their rights and aid options. Easy-to-understand channels should be set up to share this knowledge so they can get help if needed.

6) Displaced individuals must be treated equally regardless of background with non-discrimination, impartiality, and accountability.

7) There shall be effective monitoring and evaluation to improve response to displacement.

8) Displaced persons can participate in decision-making, planning, and evaluation. Their views should be considered throughout the response to displacement.

### ★ 3.1.4 Internally displaced children's rights.

IDP children in Yobe State will receive their constitutional rights and Child Protection Law provisions. Yobe State affirms policy due to children losing parents in conflicts/disasters, making identity verification difficult.

1. Every child has the right to a

name and community affiliation, where possible;

2. Children have the right to reunite with their family first; clear exhaustion of efforts is necessary before classifying them as orphans;

3. If no relatives are found, the Government shall secure safe care for unaccompanied children;

4. Internally displaced orphans may be adopted/fostered for their well-being and legal compliance;

5. Adoptive parents must ensure the child's full education like biological children.

6. No abuse for adopted/fostered children.

7. Integrate and treat them equally with biological children.







8. Displaced children deserve recognition, including titles, if deserving. Discrimination based on their status is prohibited.

9. Don't remind a child of their displacement.

10. Adopt/foster children can't go back.

11. While searching for the child's family, they can be placed in foster care to access their rights under Nigerian Law;

12. The government encourages displaced children to speak their native/ preferred language;

13. IDP children must not be made to engage in child labor or street vending;

14. ID children deserve healthcare

and immunization to protect their health;

15. State policy protects internally displaced children (<18) from torture, sexual exploitation, drugs, and forced marriage;

16. Special protective regime for vulnerable children, including orphans and those with health/special needs;

17. Displaced children keep inheritance rights. If both parents are gone, MDA and local agencies protect their status and rights;

18. IDP children have the right to get new documents for education, healthcare, and other services like birth/school certificates;

19. Displaced children are relocated to safe schools nearby





with the Education Sector's help if their school is destroyed by disaster;

20. Lead agency and education authorities partner to provide a learning environment and materials for displaced children;

21. Internally displaced children will receive alternative education, including livelihood skills training and a focus on reducing gender disparities;

22. Lead agencies collaborate with relevant organizations to protect and care for vulnerable displaced children, including orphans, HIV-affected minors, unaccompanied children, child-headed households, and those with special needs;

23. Lead agency advocates for child rights with government and humanitarian organizations to create safe spaces in IDP settlements and care for traumatized children;

24. Lead agency(s) and MDAs prioritize child safety, preventing exploitation, abuse, and abduction;

25. The lead MDA will partner with humanitarian agencies to reconnect unaccompanied children and their families;

3.1.5 Women's Rights as Internally Displaced

Yobe State is aware women are vulnerable among IDPs. This policy supports them without prejudice to national gender plans.

1. Respect womanhood's sanctity;

2. IDP women have privacy rights;

3. IDP women must not face indignity, abuse, or stripping without consent. Female personnel are to conduct any necessary physical exams for medical and security purposes;

4. Never mix men and women in a room, unless they're married or related.

5. The government protects internally displaced women from forced marriage. No one decides on their partner or wedding date;

6. IDP women should be encouraged to hold leadership positions in committees without discrimination, and have fair representation;

7. IDP women may access financial assistance with spousal/guardian consent for self-reliance;

8. IDP women can own and sell property independently;

9. IDP women may pursue lawful work of their choice with spousal or community leader consent for welfare improvement;



10. Displaced women deserve self-development, especially in education and skill-building.

### ★ 3.1.6 **Rights of Disabled Internally Displaced Persons**

IDPs with injuries, illnesses, or special needs shall receive medical and social services as feasible. Persons with special needs need support to access settlement rights. Barriers can hinder their access to IDP aid and entitlements.

1. Limited mobility aids;
2. Insufficient understandable information;
3. Inaccessible environment; Sector lead agencies established by National and State Policy should provide needs for special persons to access their IDP rights.

1. Infrastructure should have entrance ramps, non-slip floors, wide entrances/exits, and lavatories for wheelchairs to aid access;
2. IDPs requiring assistive/mobility devices should be given

wheelchairs, canes, walkers, crutches, and hearing aids to improve mobility/independence;

3. Provide specialized medical care and trained personnel for displaced individuals with special needs, including caregivers, sign language interpreters, physiotherapists (for those newly acquiring special needs), and psychiatrist support;

4. Accessible information: Provide info in IDP-friendly formats (e.g. Braille for the visually impaired);

5. Special needs children who are internally displaced should attend nearby tailored schools to secure their right to education;

6. Priority for special needs in service delivery: Provide mobile distribution systems to reach housebound individuals who cannot afford mobility;

7. Empower ministry and lead agencies to restore the dignity of special needs persons.

### ★ 3.1.7 **Right of Internally Displaced Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV)**

Give special attention to contagious and infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS among IDPs. Do not discriminate against individuals with such conditions in social or health services as it is their right under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria and other relevant laws. Sector

lead agencies must integrate HIV/AIDS in interventions and work with government MDAs for AIDS control. YoSACA, LACA, international humanitarian groups, NGOs, and community support teams collaborate to guarantee this. SACA Law provides clean water, hygienic food, and an environment for HIV+ displaced persons to prevent infections caused by compromised



immunity.

1. Displaced persons with HIV get care, support, and psycho social help;
2. AIDS orphans receive special care;
3. No discrimination or stigma against HIV-displaced persons and families, including AIDS-affected children;
4. HIV+ displaced persons can access condoms and education on positive prevention to reduce the risk of infection;
5. HIV-positive women get PMCS, family planning, treatment, and infant feeding info to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission;
6. HIV+ displaced persons receive ARVs, opportunistic infection treatment, and priority in oral rehydration therapy, bed nets, and water purification;
7. Data on HIV-positive displaced persons is confidential and only shared with consent to prevent stigma.

### ★ 3.1.8 Rights of elderly displaced persons

Displacement challenges elder rights- families choose youth over seniors. Humanitarian effort overlooks elderly needs in shelters and settlements despite their resistance to displacement for asset protection.

This policy protects the rights of

older persons during displacement. All relevant agencies will collaborate to ensure protection with government and humanitarian groups.

1. The elderly left in an emergency are rescued (with consent) and reunited with family as soon as possible;
2. Elderly who stay receive aid from authorities and organizations without stigma;
3. Older individuals in displacement provide relevant identification and documentation;
4. Older persons' land and housing rights, particularly for widows and elderly women, are safeguarded during displacement;
5. Older displaced individuals' essential requirements are met, including sustenance, shelter with bedding and clothing, sanitation, water access, and healthcare;
6. Elderly refugees reunite with families and receive social support;
7. Support systems and income for older persons rebuilding, particularly those caring for children of deceased or displaced parents;
8. Elderly in displacement get psychosocial support, palliative care, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) counseling;
9. The elderly are assisted with transportation during emergencies and displacement;





10. Elderly people get priority lines at centers to prevent harm from overcrowding;

11. "Social spaces" created in settlements, shelters, and communities let older people interact, solve problems, share experiences, and gain skills. This restores their dignity and reduces isolation within the displaced community;

12. Elderly get info in local dialects, with interpreters to include them in disaster relief planning and services;

13. Small water containers with handles are elderly-friendly;

14. Safely accessible infrastructure for seniors (e.g. rails, non-slip floors);

15. Older women displaced are safeguarded from GBV, discrimination, and abuse. The measures aim to safeguard older persons and aid their return, as they often have strong ties to their homes. MDAs should prioritize them in the provision of return packages for displaced individuals under section 5.1.4 of this policy.



### ★ 3.1.9 IDPs' Rights During Return, Relocation and Reintegration

IDPs can choose to return home, integrate locally, or relocate within/outside the state.

State authorities must inform IDPs about return, integration, or relocation options with current info on risk and basic services. IDPs who return or relocate within the state have these rights:



1. Freedom from displacement-based discrimination;
2. Right to vote, access public services, and participate in politics under the electoral act;
3. Property ownership is allowed after a durable solution is achieved under Nigerian laws;
4. Access to government initiatives.

### ★ 3.2 IDPs' Obligations

IDPs must follow laws and take responsibility for their individual/group crimes during displacement. They are

accountable for:

1. Criminal responsibility at all levels of law;
2. Criminal responsibility for genocide, war crimes, and humanity atrocities;
3. Serious crimes by individuals or groups as defined under laws;
4. Honor host community culture and norms;
5. Follow settlement rules and regulations.





## GOVERNMENT, AGENCIES, COMMUNITIES AND ARMED GROUPS' DUTIES.

This chapter outlines government responsibilities to prevent and assist Yobe State IDPs, building capacity for development actors.

### ★ 4.1 Government Institutions' Obligations and Responsibilities.

#### CHAPTER FOUR

In the event of a displacement (major/minor): The local government shall respond first in displacement, then the state. If displaced across municipalities, the chairman will be the first respondent.

1. Duty to safeguard:

2. Governments must engage important groups like traditional leaders, security personnel, religious figures, human rights advocates, and women's representatives.

3. The government must deploy security personnel to protect IDPs' rights from armed groups or government inaction.

4. Prevent sexual exploitation and abuse through government measures.

5. The Government must ensure IDPs' human dignity.

6. Duty to complete.

7. The government should ensure that,

8. Treat all IDPs equally regardless of age, gender, creed or religion.

9. Encourage contributions to mitigate displacement.

10. The government must protect and help internally displaced persons; this includes providing redress for past wrongs as well as promoting respect for their human rights to prevent future harm.

11. Respect the human rights of internally displaced persons, don't violate them.

### ★ 4.2 Humanitarian Agency Obligations:

#### ★ 4.2.1 Compliance with Laws and Policies

This policy supports NGOs in aiding internally displaced persons

in Yobe State, Nigeria.

All humanitarian assistance must adhere to international and Nigerian law and follow the principles of neutrality, impartiality, non-discrimination, independence, and protection.





Actions should prioritize the well-being of those affected by displacement while referencing this policy and Article 6 of the Kampala Convention. Guidance will be provided by the Ministry Of Humanitarian Affairs And Disaster Management (MHADM), YOBE State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and Integrated Recovery Plan, Yobe State policy (s) 2015. International NGOs in Nigeria shall use localization principles to integrate clear exit strategies into IDP programs.

## ★ 4.2 **Code of Conduct and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**

International organizations and humanitarian agencies must adhere to IDP rights per Yobe SEMA's code of conduct. Encourage the adoption of respective codes/rules, and integrate them into personnel requirements/agreements. Set up promotion/dissemination mechanisms and reporting processes for compliance with standards/principles.

### ★ 4.2.3 **Compliance with Minimum Standards**

International organizations and aid groups must follow relevant Core Sphere standards in aiding Internally Displaced Persons.

Sectoral Sphere standards include:

1. Minimal standards for WASH promotion;
2. Basic food standards;
3. Minimal standards for shelter,

settlement, and nonfood items;

4. Health services minimum standards;

5. Minimum Child Protection Standards;

6. Sexual Abuse Prevention. Minimum standards for all sectors included.

1. **Participation:** The displaced actively participate in assistance programs.

2. **Assessments:** Assessments determine if external response is needed and response nature.

3. **Response:** Humanitarian response is needed when no authority, or is unwilling to protect the population in their control and needs are unmet per assessment.

4. **Targeting:** Equitable and impartial humanitarian aid based on the vulnerability and needs of disaster-affected individuals.

5. **Monitoring:** Evaluate response effectiveness and monitor context for program improvement or termination.

6. **Evaluation** improves practice and policy by examining humanitarian action impartially.

7. **Aid workers' competencies and Responsibilities:** Aid workers are qualified and experienced in planning and implementing programs.

8. Supervision, Management, and



Support of Personnel: Aid workers are properly supervised and supported for effective program implementation.

### ★ 4.3 **Host Community Rights and Obligations**

Displaced individuals may self-relocate or be relocated by the government to another community. IDPs relocate for safety, stability, and connections with host communities. This policy supports the rights of IDP hosts to achieve lasting solutions.

#### ★ 4.3.1 **Right of Host Communities** **Internal displacement poses risks to displaced people and host communities.**

Many interventions focus on the needs of IDPs, ignoring those of hosts and even causing conflict. The government's policy is to promote community-based responses that respect human rights and assess both groups' needs. The Yobe state government and charities must respect, protect, and fulfill host communities' rights for internally displaced persons in line with impartiality principles. Displaced people respect host communities/respect for cultural diversity. IDPs are free to express their culture, but it should not conflict with the established traditions, customs, treaties, and values of the host community. IDPs' freedom in expressing their culture should not conflict with already established traditions/customs, treaties, and values of the host community.

1. Socio-Economic Rights: Yobe being an agrarian state (both crop and livestock trajectories) emphasis/priority should be given to agricultural and other livelihood activities. Sector lead agencies will collaborate with other organizations to expand host communities' infrastructure and services for IDPs, reducing pressure on existing infrastructure. This includes recruitment of personnel and construction of social facilities like healthcare, water supply, and schools under the sectoral approach established by this policy's conflict prevention efforts.

Host communities are entitled to literacy and health programs for IDPs. Sector-led agencies must broaden economic opportunities for host communities by employing them in relocation camps, offering training programs to IDPs, and integrating them into income-generating activities.

1. Host communities have the right to security of life and properties: Sector lead agencies to assist local community security structures for host communities and IDP camps. Emphasis should be given to the roles of traditional institutions in formulating security strategies by identifying key stakeholders (faith groups, traditional leaders, youth, women, and vulnerable groups).

2. Host communities have the right to adequate and appropriate compensation.

Sector lead agencies must



compensate host communities for land used as IDP camps.

**1. In resolving land disputes,** traditional institutions should be involved.

**2. Leveraging the newly established Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee/ZAUREN SULHU (ADRC)** and other community-based traditional, transitional justice systems.

**3. Food Security Rights:** Local farmers are entitled to agricultural aid for improved food security, boosted production, and mitigated impact of IDP influx.

**4. Environmental Stewardship:** The government should encourage/support the formation and participation of community-based organizations/groups in addition to provision of basic tools

(Rakes, Shovels, Wheelbarrows, Hoe, and Cutlasses) to facilitate prompt and periodic clearance of refuse/drainage and approved dump sites. Promote fuel-efficient stoves, tree nurseries, and eco-education to curb deforestation in IDP camps.

#### **Quality health rights:**

Encourage hygiene efforts, and build VIP toilets in local areas.

**1. Immunize children in host communities** and IDP camps to protect against diseases.

**2. Broaden HIV/AIDS programs** for IDPs to aid host communities.

**3. Right to information:** Host communities must be part of discussions with authorities and IDPs. They need to stay informed about activities that affect them.

### ★ **4.3.2 Responsibilities of Host Communities**

Host communities must collaborate with the state government to protect and aid internally displaced persons.

1. Ensuring safety for internally displaced persons within their communities.

2. The goal is to integrate displaced people while allowing access to community services like education, healthcare, water, and social amenities.

3. Protecting internally displaced

persons from discrimination and exploitation based on ethnicity, religion, or culture.

4. IDP safe space with land for shelter will be negotiated with government and humanitarian agencies.

5. Ensuring access for aid providers to IDPs in their communities.

6. Restoring displaced environment.

7. Granting IDPs cultural, religious, and political freedom without discrimination or harm.



8. Allow IDPs free movement and access or prevent their access to any part of their community;

9. Incorporating IDPs into current schools. Assess extra space needs and notify authorities for school attendance.

#### ★ 4.4

#### **4.4: Obligations/Roles And Responsibilities Of Security Agencies:**

##### **1. SECURITY:**

The security agencies are tasked with the responsibility of maintaining security within the IDP settlement to prevent conflicts, crime, and attacks as well as infiltration by hostile elements.

##### **2. PROTECTION:**

Security agencies shall be responsible for ensuring the physical safety and security of IDPs, including protection from violence, exploitation, abuse, and attacks.

##### **3. LAW ENFORCEMENT:**

Security agencies enforce laws and regulations within IDP settlements to maintain law and order and address any criminal activities.

##### **4. BORDER SECURITY:**

Security agencies shall maintain and monitor borders to prevent unauthorized entry or exit of IDPs and to ensure safety at border areas.

##### **5. COORDINATION:**

Security agencies shall interface and coordinate with other humanitarian organizations, government agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and effective response to the needs of the IDPs.

##### **6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE:**

Security agencies shall respond to emergencies in affected communities and within IDP settlements including natural disasters, health crises, and security incidents.

##### **7. INFORMATION GATHERING:**

Security agencies shall collect intelligence to identify potential security threats to IDPs and take preventive measures to mitigate risks, and identify and monitor saboteurs and other fifth columnists within the settlement.

##### **8. HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING:**

Security agencies shall report violations by taking appropriate action to address them.

##### **9. CAPACITY BUILDING:**

Security agencies may provide training and support to local authorities and community leaders to enhance their capacity to manage security issues within IDP settlements.



# POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIES

This chapter outlines implementation strategies, coordination mechanisms, and legal frameworks for the policy.

## ★ 5.1 Broad Strategies

### CHAPTER FIVE

To enact the measures outlined in this policy, a comprehensive Displacement Management and Implementation Framework (CDMIF) shall be formulated through collaboration with all stakeholders at the ward, LGA, and State Level, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), international humanitarian agencies, traditional/religious leaders and civil society organizations.

This framework shall integrate elements from the national disaster management framework, social protection policy, Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS), Yobe state integrated recovery plan, Durable Solution Action Plan, and YOSERA, among others. From the CDMIF, various sectors and institutions will derive their annual cost plans. Additionally, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed, featuring clear indicators to gauge progress in CDMIF implementation.

In the implementation of this policy, several overarching strategies will be employed, including but not limited to:

1. Strategies for Prevention of Internal Displacement;
2. The pertinent authorities and sector leaders will establish safeguards to uphold the rights of individuals and communities, which includes protecting them from forced eviction.
3. The Yobe State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management will oversee coordination alongside the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other pertinent government, Intergovernmental, and CSO bodies to ensure thorough and effective execution of Yobe State's contingency Plan and National Disaster Management Framework including:

1. **Establishment and activation of early warning systems:**  
(Setting up and putting into action early alert systems);
2. **Strengthening coping mechanisms for community resilience against hazards and preventing potential escalation:**  
(Enhancing community resilience



against risks and averting possible escalation by bolstering coping strategies);

**3. Deployment of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies aimed at vulnerable populations and communities at risk:**

(Implementing disaster risk reduction tactics specifically tailored to vulnerable populations and communities facing heightened risks.);

**4. Building community capacities through Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) to develop local emergency preparedness and response plans:** (Empowering communities through Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) to craft their own emergency readiness and response strategies.);

**5. Establishing and enforcing accountability mechanisms, including legal frameworks to hold individuals, institutions, and multinational entities accountable for actions or inactions leading to the displacement of vulnerable populations:** (Instituting and enforcing accountability measures, including legal structures, to ensure responsibility for actions or negligence resulting in the displacement of vulnerable populations.);

6. Ensuring relevant public authorities understand their obligations under state, national, international human rights, and humanitarian law and are directed to uphold these principles. This shall include guaranteeing that pertinent public authorities comprehend their duties under state, national, international human rights, and humanitarian law and are directed to uphold these standards;

**7. Deploying Conflict Prevention and Mitigation strategies** such as Transitional Justice, Alternative Dispute Resolution committees (ADR) Reconciliation, reintegration, and Early Warning, Early Response (EW/ER) mechanisms to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts or other disasters that may lead to the displacement of people and communities.

8. This shall include implementing Conflict prevention, response, and mitigation measures such as conventional and non-







conventional Justice approaches including Community-Based Resolution Mechanisms (CBRMs), Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) committees (ADR), Reconciliation, reintegration and Early Warning, Early Response mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and respond to conflicts or other disasters that may lead to displacement of individuals and communities.

**9. Developing and implementing measures to prevent ecological and environmental degradation, including climate change and desertification, which could lead to displacement.** (Creating and enforcing measures to halt ecological and environmental degradation, including addressing climate change and desertification, to mitigate the risk of displacement.)

**10. Promoting good governance and poverty reduction measures by curbing inflation and increasing economic opportunities to lessen people's vulnerability.** This includes advocating for good governance and poverty alleviation by controlling inflation, improving access to land, and market opportunities, and expanding other economic opportunities to diminish the vulnerability of individuals.

**11. Strategies for the Protection and Support of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) During Displacement:**

The Yobe State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster

Management with the support of SEMA and other relevant MDAs will lead the coordination efforts among relevant government agencies and departments, alongside key stakeholders and partners. Together, they will provide assistance and protection to IDP settlements and related host communities. This involves regular training for individuals involved in IDP evacuation or camp management to ensure they understand their responsibilities towards IDPs.

Key initiatives include:

- 1. Establishing coordinated management structures for IDP settlements that involve IDPs in decision-making.**
- 2. Ensuring families stay together during displacement and facilitating** efforts to reunite separated members.
- 3. Profiling and data collection** of IDPs for effective humanitarian planning, adhering to data protection standards.
- 4. Implementing additional measures and strategies** as needed by the state and humanitarian organizations.
- 5. Establishing mechanisms to protect IDPs** from natural disasters, violence, and armed conflicts, and ensuring their access to aid.
- 6. Facilitate active participation** **Facilitating the active involvement** of IDPs in their protection and effective service





delivery.

**7. Activate State mechanisms to provide a coordinated response** to disasters and displacement with support from national and international humanitarian actors.

**8. Providing relief materials and aid in line with established humanitarian standards.**

**9. Offering specialized protection and assistance** for vulnerable groups, respecting their rights outlined in relevant policies.

**3. Rehabilitation Strategies for IDPs:**

1. Offering counseling and psychosocial support services.
2. Assist in issuing or reissuing Assisting with the issuance or re-issuance of necessary documentation.
3. Providing remedies for IDPs who have endured human rights violations.
4. Facilitating peacebuilding, conflict mediation, and reconciliation efforts.
5. Empowering IDPs on civic rights to actively participate in income-generating activities through skill acquisition, economic livelihoods, and food security.
6. Providing training on business awareness and skill acquisition.
7. Restoring economic livelihoods and ensuring food security.

4. Strategies for Return, Relocation and Local Integration of IDPs: Strategies for the Return, Relocation, and Local Integration of IDPs:

1. Ensure that IDPs decide to return voluntarily and are fully informed, without any undue influence such as monetary incentives or threats.
2. Provide comprehensive support packages, including startup grants tailored to the needs of IDPs who are returning, relocating, or integrating locally, based on thorough assessments.
3. Supply accurate, detailed, and current information in a language that IDPs understand about the situation in the place they are returning to, including:
4. Access and security conditions, such as the size of secure areas.
5. Risks like landmines, improvised explosive devices, or other hazards to safe and dignified return, relocation, or local integration.
6. Opportunities to resume normal activities like farming, considering safety.
7. The extent of damage or destruction to public and private buildings, both public and private.
8. Availability of essential services like shelter, food, healthcare, sanitation, water, and education before their return, rather than relying on promises of future provision.



9. Documentation is needed for the process.

10. Dignified transportation to the place of return, relocation, or integration.

5. Sensitization of communities in areas of return, relocation, or local integration:

1. Educating communities in areas where IDPs are returning, relocating, or integrating locally.

2. Recovering, restoring, and reallocating lands, houses, and other properties left behind by IDPs during displacement.

3. Ensuring safety and security before, during, and after the return process.

4. Preventing the separation of

family members and facilitating reunification during return, relocation, or integration.

5. Rebuilding shelters and settlements that were lost during displacement.

6. Offering sustainable livelihood opportunities.

7. Rehabilitating, rebuilding, building infrastructure and social services.

8. Activating social protection measures and safety net mechanisms.

9. Providing advance communication to humanitarian organizations offering services to IDPs regarding the planned movements of these individuals.

## ★ 5.2 **Achieving Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement**

The primary aim of this policy is to realize lasting resolutions to the issue of internal displacement. In accordance with the national IDP policy and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, a durable solution is attained when internally displaced individuals no longer require specific assistance or protection related to their displacement and can freely exercise their human rights without facing discrimination due to their displacement.

Several criteria determine the

extent to which a durable solution has been accomplished. Therefore, all governmental agencies responsible for safeguarding and aiding internally displaced persons, alongside other local and international humanitarian entities, will implement measures to ensure that all internally displaced individuals achieve a durable solution and can enjoy the following without discrimination:

1. Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement.

2. Adequate standard of living, including access to sufficient food, water, housing, healthcare, and basic education.



3. Opportunities for employment and sustainable livelihoods.
4. Access to effective mechanisms for the restoration of their Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), or provision of adequate compensation.
5. Access and replace personal documents and other records lost during displacement.
6. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement.
7. Participation in public affairs at all levels on par with the resident population.
8. Access to effective remedies for violations related to displacement, including access to justice, reparations, and information about the causes of violations.

### ★ 5.2.1 **Rehabilitation of the Environment of Host Communities**

The pursuit of any of these lasting resolutions for internally displaced

persons should be recognized as a gradual, often prolonged effort aimed at diminishing displacement-related needs and ensuring the equal enjoyment of human rights.

Achieving durable solutions, therefore, entails a multifaceted process that addresses human rights, humanitarian, developmental, reconstruction, and peacebuilding challenges. This process requires coordinated and timely engagement of various stakeholders. In the quest for durable solutions, intervening agencies must steer clear of fostering dependency and instead facilitate return, relocation, and local integration as soon as conditions allow. This can be accomplished by offering assistance that is sufficient without creating living standards higher than those in the IDPs' areas of origin. Doing so could inadvertently discourage voluntary return or relocation.

### ★ 5.3 **Institutional Mechanism For Coordination And Collaboration At State Level**

Before the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), agencies made unilateral decisions without accountability because there was no clear coordinating agency to assess and coordinate displacement response.

The Policy establishes a mechanism for collaboration and coordination with an inter-agency framework, lead agency designation and strengthening, sector creation, and prescription of terms. This aims to enhance funding predictability, preparedness measures improvement, and common services improvements through effective inter-agency cooperation.

### ★ 5.3.1 Designation of an IDP Focal Coordinating Ministry

The State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management is designated as the primary coordinating institution to provide overarching leadership for the coordination of all humanitarian matters, including those concerning IDPs.

Its responsibilities encompass:

1. Advising governmental authorities, intergovernmental agencies, and other stakeholders/donor partners on IDP policy matters.
2. Encouraging donor commitment to IDP response by arranging missions, and maintaining ongoing liaisons on developments, achievements, and funding needs for humanitarian interventions.
3. Mobilizing relevant authorities at state, and local government levels to fulfill their roles and responsibilities regarding IDP issues.
4. Establishing and nurturing relationships with relevant national authorities (MDAs) and, if necessary, providing appropriate advice and capacity support. Yobe state government authorities are the primary actors in programming for displaced persons and must have the capacity to do so. Where they lack capacity, the state Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs must coordinate with relevant national, UN agencies and international

nongovernmental organizations to provide assistance as needed to the relevant MDAs.

5. Ensuring that approaches for protecting and assisting displaced persons and host communities are integrated into the policies and practices of relevant agencies, ministries, and local authorities.

6. Conducting comprehensive multi-agency situational analyses, using participatory assessment methodologies to identify threats to the rights of displaced (and host) populations, assess protection risks, assistance gaps, resources, and opportunities available within the displaced and host communities as well as those offered by national and international players.

7. Identifying, mobilizing, and coordinating camp management agencies and other sectoral partners, ensuring coordination among other sectors.

8. Ensuring that assessment, protection activities, program delivery, and camp management are all conducted through community-based approaches and with an age, gender, and diversity perspective.

9. Evaluating the performance of humanitarian agencies and addressing issues related to underperforming agencies, misuse of assets, and strong religious agenda in an objective and transparent manner.

10. Monitoring and regularly



reviewing the development, implementation, and evaluation of protection mechanisms and assistance programs.

11. Identifying and promoting best practices in humanitarian protection and assistance, including harmonizing protection/assistance standards between settlements, taking into consideration the host communities.

12. Developing and ensuring compliance (by all government, CSO, and humanitarian agency workers) with clear guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and codes of conduct for working with various groups of IDPs, including women, children, youth, the elderly, and persons with special needs.

13. Ensuring collaboration between civil and security actors through the Network of Yobe Civil Society Organizations (NYCSOs) platform.

14. Establishing internal displacement coordination sectors (referred to as sectors), defining the composition and responsibilities of each technical sector in addition to or in modification of the sectors recommended in this State Policy.

15. Designating a lead agency for each of the sectors in this State

Policy and any other sectors that may be created or modified in furtherance of this State Policy. In designating a lead sector agency, the Yobe State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management shall consider the mandate, capacity, and capability of other relevant agencies.

16. The Yobe State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management shall establish an IDP Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee (IACC) comprising heads of the various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies identified in the broad Institutional framework (see Section 5.4) that shall convene periodically to plan and oversee operations related to assistance and protection of IDPs during and after displacement. Decisions regarding the designation of sector leads and functions shall be made by the Yobe State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in consultation with the IACC. At the Ministerial level, the IACC shall be known as the State Humanitarian Coordination Committee (SHCC), while at the technical level, it will be known as the State Humanitarian Coordination Forum Technical Working Group (SHCTWG), which will act as a think tank and provide advice on referred issues.

### ★ 5.3.2 Establishment of Internal Displacement Coordination Sectors:

1. This policy has embraced a

sectoral approach to enhance Yobe State's internal displacement response, aiming to enhance predictability, speed, effectiveness, leadership, coordination,



collaboration, and accountability across various sectors of the state and national humanitarian response.

2. It is anticipated that each sector will designate a lead agency, and all sector leads will be required to synchronize their efforts under the guidance of the designated IDP Focal Coordinating Institution to ensure comprehensive delivery within their respective sectors.

3. In any functional sector where the combined response of sector members and agencies falls short of meeting needs, a lead agency (sector lead) will oversee the coordination of efforts from all organizations active in that sector to assess needs and enhance the state's and national response capacity.

4. Sector leads are designated to serve as the primary point of contact in each sector for humanitarian coordination when planning and executing responses to emergencies or displacement. Likewise, in the absence of actors and capacity on the ground, the lead agency for each sector will strive to mobilize necessary resources and additional players while effectively acting as a "provider of last resort". Although the sector lead approach aims to ensure predictability and accountability in humanitarian emergencies, responsibilities and accountability extend not only to the sector lead agency but also to each member of a sector.

5. Other sector members are

expected to regard the lead agency (or agencies) as equal partners in fulfilling sectoral functions, with the sector lead agencies assuming a representative role under the overall auspices of the IDP Focal Coordinating Institution.

6. Sectors and their leads will prioritize tasks such as local capacity-building and the establishment and monitoring of standards and best practices, in addition to enhancing the speed, quality, and coverage of emergency response in specific situations.

7. The following sectors are hereby established and recommended for the coordination of humanitarian assistance and protection of internally displaced persons, and may be subject to modification and addition by the IDP Focal Coordinating Institution:

8. Food security Sector

9. Camp Coordination, Management, Shelter and NFI

10. Protection Sector

11. Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR)

12. GBV Sub-sector

13. Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

14. Mine Action Sub-sector

15. Persons with Special Needs Working Group





16. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Sub-sector

17. Health Sector

18. Nutrition Sector

19. Education Sector

20. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH) Sector,

21. Logistics and Communications Sector,

22. Early Recovery and Livelihood Sector.

23. Civil- Security Coordination Sector

24. Inter- Sector Coordination

25. Information Management Sector

26. Social Protection Technical Working Group







## TABLE 1: COORDINATION SECTOR MATRIX

IDP Management: Sector Leads and Co-Leads Table

S/N	Sectors	Lead	CoLead / Technical Support
1	Coordination	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management / SEMA	OCHA
	Food Security	Ministry of Agriculture/ADP	FAO/ADP
	Protection	SEMA	UNHCR
2	Child Protection	Ministry of Women Affairs	CPAoR(SCI& YOPCODI)
3	Gender Based Violence	Ministry of Youth, Sports, Social and Community Development.	UNFPA
4	Nutrition	Ministry of Health/SPHCMB	UNICEF
5	Education in Emergency	Yobe State Universal Basic Education Board	EIEWG,YOPCODI
6	Camp Coordination & Camp Management	State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)	IOM
7	Emergency Shelter	State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)	IOM
8	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Ministry of Water Resources	UNICEF
9	Health	Ministry of Health	WHO
10	Durable Solutions	Office of the SSG	UNDP/World Bank
11	Logistics	Northeast Development Commission (NEDC)/NEMA	World Food Program (WFP)



## TABLE 1: COORDINATION SECTOR MATRIX

IDP Management: Sector Leads and Co-Leads Table

S/N	Sectors	Lead	CoLead / Technical Support
12	Security	Officer of the Senior Special Adviser (Security Affairs), Yobe State	UNDSS
13	Information Management	Ministry of Information	OCHA
14	Housing Land and Property	Yobe Geographic Information Services/Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	GSF
15	Registration	Ministry of Budget and National Planning	OCHA
16	Access to Justice	State Ministry of Justice	UNHCR

### ★ 5.3.3 Terms of Reference for Sector Coordination Leads

To improve humanitarian response, sector leaders will coordinate agencies and groups to address key areas for displaced persons.

The focal coordinating Institution, with OCHA and UNHCR support, will oversee the state's internal displacement response. Sector leads have these core responsibilities:

1. Include key agencies and humanitarian partners while respecting their mandates and priorities;
2. Establish and maintain humanitarian coordination with partners, including working groups at national and local levels;
3. Get commitments from partners to fill gaps and distribute responsibilities within sectors with lead focal agencies to address specific issues as needed;
4. Ensure multi sectoral aid efforts target IDPs and host communities;
5. Promote emergency response actions on-site and simultaneously planning for recovery and reducing risks;
6. Establish strong links with other sectors;
7. Update coordination mechanisms to match local capacities;
8. Enhance effective sectors and development partners' engagement and advocate for sectoral group interests in discussions with coordinators and stakeholders on prioritizing resources;
9. Strengthen localization efforts in line with the localization strategy including coordination with authorities, Institutions, and relevant local civil groups;
10. Ensure local-based humanitarian responses;
11. Link appropriately to national and local, state institutions, local civil society, and other relevant actors (e.g. security agencies) and ensure appropriate coordination and information exchange. Coordinate and exchange information with authorities, institutions, civil society and security agencies;
12. Use participatory and community-based approaches for sectoral needs assessment, planning, monitoring and response;
13. Include priority cross-cutting issues (e.g. age, diversity, environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, and human rights) in sectoral assessment & planning;
14. Help develop strategies to solve these issues;
15. Promote gender equality by addressing the needs, contributions, and capacities of all genders;



16. Ensure comprehensive sector needs assessment involving all partners;

17. Prepare for emergencies and displacements;

18. Plan and strategize for predictable action in identifying gaps within the sectoral group;

19. Developing and updating response strategies for the sector, incorporating them into country plans like Comprehensive Displacement Management and Implementation Framework (CDMIF);

20. Revising strategies based on lessons learned from past activities for exit or transition.

21. Make sectoral group participants aware of relevant policy guidelines, technical standards, and international human rights commitments;

22. Ensure responses comply with policy guidance, standards, and legal obligations;

1. Tracking and informing;

2. Review of sectoral working group impact and implementation progress.

3. Report effectively, consider age and sex.

4. Advocacy and mobilization of resources;

5. Identify key advocacy concerns, ensure they meet resource needs, and support advocacy efforts of IDP Focal Coordinating institutions and partners.

6. Encourage donors to fund and sectoral groups to mobilize resources for priority activities in the humanitarian sector.

7. Training & capacity building;

8. Encourage staff training for humanitarian partners' capacity building.

9. Support capacity-strengthening efforts for government and civil groups.

10. Assistance/services as a last resort;

11. Sector leads provide priority assistance and receive support from the IDP Focal Coordinating Institution in mobilizing resources.

12. Apply concepts appropriately for cross-cutting issues like protection, early recovery, and camp coordination. Humanitarian actors in common action plans must be proactive partners.

Observers may participate for information-sharing purposes.

incorporate the duties related to the protection and aid of internally displaced persons into their core mandates, and they shall execute

## ★ 5.4 **Broad Organizational Structure and Implementing Bodies**

The ensuing organizations shall



such functions as stipulated by the sectoral arrangements to which they shall be allocated under the sectoral strategy outlined in this policy:

1. Bank of Agriculture (BOA)
2. Council of Traditional Rulers
3. Department of State Service (DSS)
4. International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)
5. Mass Media,
6. Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
7. Ministry of Environment
8. Ministry of Health and Human Services
9. Ministry of Home Affairs, information and Culture
10. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
11. Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
12. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
13. Ministry of Water Resources
14. Ministry of Women Affairs
15. Ministry of Youth, Sports, Social and Community Development
16. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NaPTiP)
17. National Directorate of Employment
18. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)
19. National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
20. National Human Rights Commission
21. National Population Commission (NPC)
22. Network of Yobe Civil Society Organizations
23. Nigeria Correctional Services, Yobe State Command
24. Nigeria Police Force (NPF) Yobe State Command
25. Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)
26. Northeast Development Commission (Northeast Nigeria DC)
27. Nigerian Army Sector II Command
28. Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA)
29. Private Sector Institutions/Organizations
30. Relevant Sectors, Ministries, Departments and Agencies
31. State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)



32. The Nigerian Red Cross Society

33. UN Agencies

34. Yobe Chamber of Commerce

35. Yobe Geographic Information Services (YOGIS)

36. Yobe Small and Medium Scale Industries Credit Board

37. Yobe State University

#### 5.5 International Cooperation Framework

This policy promotes cooperation between the Yobe state government and aid organizations dedicated to helping internally displaced persons. It outlines the roles of both parties involved.

5.5.1 The state government's roles. Yobe State, through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and SEMA, will:

1. Engage the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Nigeria to develop displacement action plans.

2. Obtain technical and humanitarian aid from international agencies when state assistance is inadequate for displaced persons.

3. Partner with the Federal Government, ECOWAS, AU, aid groups, and civil society

organizations via the federal government to provide relief and implement durable solutions.

4. Seek international aid when local capacity is overwhelmed.

5. Assign focal persons to communicate with state/national sector leads, international agencies, and donors for a coordinated response to all phases of internal displacement.

6. Collaborate for early warning and disaster reduction. Aid displaced when needed.

7. Recognize international organizations' right to aid internally displaced persons. Yobe state government must accept help in good faith and not see it as interference, considering sovereignty is intact.

8. Allow access and accept outside help if local agencies cannot provide necessary aid or protection. Avoid withholding consent without good reason.

9. Collaborate with authorities to enable swift access for aid organizations to displaced persons, aiding in their recovery and reintegration efforts.

10. Respect the independence of aid groups, and avoid meddling if they follow laws.

### ★ 5.5.5 Regional and International Actors' Roles in Humanitarian Development.

When aiding and protecting

internally displaced persons, international agencies, partners, and INGOs shall:

1. Collaborate with state/national





sectoral leads to enhance local capacity and maximize resource utilization per policy's strategy.

2. Prioritize IDP protection and human rights, and commit to policy principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and non-discrimination. Respect sovereignty and independence.
3. Follow humanitarian obligations in the Kampala Convention (Article 6) and this policy (Section 4.2). Adhere to laws, guidelines, codes of conduct, and Sphere Core Minimum Standards for assisting IDPs according to international best practices.

## ★ 5.6 Law Framework.

Yobe State IDP policy is founded upon and guided by Nigeria's National IDP Policy (2021), human rights, and humanitarian law obligations as outlined in the Nigerian Constitution, statutes, and pertinent national laws and policies. Additionally, it adheres to sub-regional, regional, and international treaties that Nigeria has ratified or incorporated into its domestic legal framework.

Notable among these are the Kampala Convention, which Nigeria has ratified, and the UN Guiding Principles on IDPs, encompassing the rights of individuals and groups in both peacetime and conflict situations. Therefore, recognizing the critical need to strengthen the legal framework for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yobe state,

Nigeria, the Yobe state government shall undertake the following policy actions:

1. Adapt the national policy on IDPs in Yobe state to align with the provisions of the Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs, making necessary modifications as required.
2. Ensure compliance with its international obligations under the Kampala Convention and other pertinent human rights and humanitarian law instruments, as well as adhere to the national policy on IDPs.
3. Monitor and evaluate the gradual implementation of the national policy on IDPs.
4. Collaborate with local and state governments to enact relevant legislation concerning the protection and assistance of IDPs, taking into account respective legislative competencies outlined in the Nigerian Constitution and state laws.





# FUNDING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND POLICY REVIEW

This chapter seeks to outline the financial resource mobilization strategies, monitoring, and evaluation frameworks of the policy.

## ★ 6.1 Funding and Resource Mobilization For Humanitarian Purposes

### CHAPTER SIX

Funding and resource mobilization are vital for IDP policy implementation, to protect them and find solutions. To do this successfully the policy examines innovative sources including monetary/nonmonetary i.e. cash/in-kind resources as well as examines potential challenges with recommended actions:

#### 1. Government Grant Funding:

(Federal, State, and LGA)

The National Social Protection Policy for Nigeria is an umbrella policy framework that incorporates related social agenda paradigms intended to reduce poverty and provide a life of dignity for all citizens.

It is a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach that contributes to poverty reduction, articulating government policy priorities towards sustainable development.

1. FGN Matching conditional and unconditional grants.

2. State Annual budget  $\leq 5\%$  through MDAs,

3. State Government continuous

emergency response funding,

4. LGA contributions.

5. Aids, Grants, and Loans:

6. Multilateral

7. Bilateral

8. Development financing institutions (UN-CERF, WB, AfDB, IDB etc).

9. Donor Funding:

10. UN/INGO/CSO,

11. Community Donor Financial Institutions (CDFI).

12. Public Private Partnership/CrowdFunding:

13. Corporate Social responsibility,

14. Innovative financing such as Zakat and Endowment

15. Community resource mobilization (in-kind contribution such as land, labor, and sales of IDP community group goods and services)



16. Philanthropist/individual and diaspora contributions.

17. Crowdfunding through CSOs.

## ★ 6.2 **Strategies for Successful Resource Mobilization**

The policy outlines the following mechanisms for successful resource mobilization by the coordinating agency(s) and sector Leads:

1. Mainstream Durable Solution funding in all critical MDA Budgets to finance investment.

2. Advocacy, sensitization, and enlightenment campaigns to all stakeholders for adequate budgetary provision, release, and utilization.

3. Identify processes to produce policy briefs and cost action plans.

4. Identify financial gaps and needs as well as target groups to engage in plan formulation, implementation monitoring, and evaluation.

5. Strengthen inter-MDAs and stakeholders' coordination under the leadership of the state government to avoid duplication, wastage, and double dipping by beneficiaries.

6. Streamlining and strengthening state information management capacity to inform resource mobilization mechanisms focusing on National, regional, and global pathways.

7. Establish clear roles and responsibilities for major actors and stakeholders in resource mobilization and accountability.

8. Mobilize communities to participate in setting up community groups and structures for effective coordination, resource mobilization, and monitoring at the local level.

The policy considers key impediments that may militate successful resource mobilization;

1. Low IGR and over-dependence on FAAC to fund the budget;

2. Macroeconomic outlook and depreciation of the Naira resulting in a rise in inflation and increasing cost of implementing the policy;

3. Deepening poverty level in the state increases the number of people in need and increases resources for immediate food intervention thereby reducing resources for IDP programs;

4. The rising recurrent cost of the state hinders resources availability to finance the policy;

5. Infrastructure deficits (roads, housing, electricity, ICT, water and health facilities, agricultural mechanizations and inputs);

6. Weak coordination amongst MDAs in the state;

7. Global Food insecurity increases the overall needs of the people in Yobe;



8. Donor fatigue due to increasing global needs for humanitarian aid and competing funding priorities;

9. Bureaucratic impediments and delays in approval and implementation of policies.

10. Low literacy and weak ICT skills which hinder service delivery and implementation of policy;

Recommended actions include, but are not limited to; increasing the timely release of approved budgets; enhanced local resource mobilization outside the government budget; increasing security response and plan for the state; strengthening coordination amongst MDAs and stakeholders; diversifying donor streams by developing financial strategies and strengthen capacity and improve ICT facilities across MDAs are suggested.

Notwithstanding, the following are Key Considerations for Sustainable Funding;

1. Diversifying the funding streams

2. Consolidation of Laws and policy statements

3. Effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the policy including tracking of finances and other resources.

4. Mapping and streamlining mandate mapping roles and responsibilities of MDAs to minimize lapping and duplications of responsibilities.

5. Map and harmonize different state policies.

6. Capacity of state, community, and beneficiary actors in policy development, implementation, and utilization of resources.

7. Effective data generation, management, and usage.

### ★ 6.3 **Monitoring and Evaluation Overview of Monitoring and Evaluation Processes for the Yobe Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).**

The overarching objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Yobe State Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are to provide a link with the policy objectives, thrusts, and targets and ensure that policy actions respond adequately to the IDPs humanitarian and host communities' development needs.

It highlights the key features of the results framework including tools, outputs, outcomes, and impact indicators, and explains how resources are applied at various stages of the policy implementation by the implementing entities.

Furthermore, the policy seeks to create a mechanism for evidence-based strategic and operational decision-making and feedback for continuous improvement in response to the needs of the affected population. It also aims to



track and monitor the implementation of key activities interventions, projects, and programs by ensuring data quality and reliability.

★ **6.3.1 Introduction**  
**The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework seeks to assess the performance and effectiveness of programs, projects, and activities of the policy.**

The process shall involve collecting and analyzing data on program activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact to determine whether the desired results have been achieved and what corrective actions and improvements are required to strengthen it.

In Yobe state, there exists an M&E framework with a policy in place, the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (MoBEP) serves as the central coordinating body, while MDAs have

established MIS systems for daily M&E functions. Institutionally, the government has set up other agencies with the sole mandate of supporting the M&E system namely, the Fiscal Responsibility Board (FRB), State Project Inspection and Supervision Committee as well as system audit through financial reporting and auditing by the Ministry of Finance and Audit Departments respectively.

Therefore, this M&E system will be institutionalized within the state M&E framework, highlighting activities under solutions investment that require monitoring, the personnel responsible including timelines, and the use of data generated from the process. To ensure that the M&E plan is relevant, effective, and consistent with the Yobe state dynamics, regular reviews and updates will be conducted to allow the incorporation of lessons learned from the M&E process.

★ **6.3.2 Key Components of M&E**

The key component of M&E shall include; continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation involving data collection and collation, analysis, and reporting throughout the implementation timeline.

More precisely, the M&E framework will be able to assess:

1. Process monitoring and evaluation (evaluating how the program is implemented from the administration to field logistics).

2. Results-based monitoring and evaluation (focusing on assessment of results and achievement).

3. Performance monitoring and evaluation (effectiveness and efficiency of operations and how it links to results).

4. Financial monitoring.  
Another key component of this M&E system will constitute an accountability mechanism that includes a feedback mechanism, complaints and response mechanism, and community



participation in decision-making processes. There will also be a systematic reflection on experiences, used practices, and lessons learned from the implementation of interventions, and the use of different processes throughout the policy implementation. This will enable the state authorities and implementing partners to identify what works well and what doesn't, understand the underlying reasons for success or failure, and adapt strategies and approaches accordingly.

### ★ 6.3.3 Aligning M&E with Policy Goals

1. Ensure that the policy goals are clear to all implementing stakeholders, IDP beneficiaries, and host communities.
2. M&E objectives and processes are formulated for each policy goal
3. Clear action indicators for each policy goal and M&E objective.
4. Regular review of the policy goals and related M&E objectives and indicators.
5. For effective coordination, we need to align the key performance indicators to those spelled out in the state's statistical plan and ensure the relevant statistical offices of MDAs come together to discuss their implementation.

### ★ 6.3.4 M&E Indicators

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) indicators for this Policy shall aim

to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of policies and interventions targeted at addressing measures to prevent displacement; respond to the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and provision of durable solutions.

These indicators shall help measure progress towards achieving policy objectives, improving the situation of IDPs, and promoting their rights and well-being.

The key M&E indicators will measure aspects of ;

1. Preventing internal displacement;
2. Protection of internally displaced persons during displacement;
3. Progress towards durable solutions in line with the 8 criteria lined out in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons; and
4. Policy implementation and coordination.

Detailed M&E indicators will be elaborated on in an M&E result matrix.



### ★ 6.3.5 Ensuring Data Quality and Reliability

1. Informed by the objectives, identify the type of data needed to inform the decision that is to be made based on the data;
2. Harmonize the different Information Management structures in use by the different MDAs in the state and their linkages with Federal Government institutions such as the National Bureau of Statistics. Ensuring the central statistical authorities on data in Yobe state lead the coordination effort across data collection structures in different MDAs;
3. Map the different data tools that are in use by the MDAs and other stakeholders and evaluate their effectiveness to inform decisions on the best tools that will be used by the policy;
4. Ensure standardized approaches, building on national and global best practices, towards data collection, storage, and analysis that are supported by frequent capacity building to ensure knowledge of the data enumerators and data users;
5. Consolidate the different data collection processes that are currently in use by the different MDAs and other stakeholders and decide on the best process;
6. Ensure the safety of the data collected by establishing robust data management systems to securely store, organize, and analyze data. This includes ensuring data privacy and confidentiality while allowing easy access to relevant stakeholders;
7. Formulate regular training and capacity building for data and information technicians and managers, including on ICT. Data sharing and feedback mechanism;
8. Involve displaced populations and local communities in the data collection process to enhance the reliability and relevance of the information gathered. This participatory approach fosters trust and ensures that data reflects the realities on the ground;
9. Implement mechanisms for validating and verifying data to ensure its accuracy and reliability. This may involve cross-checking information from multiple sources, conducting field visits, and triangulating data;
10. Global best practices, such as the (OECD DAC) Network on Development Evaluation's criteria, the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), and the Inter-Agency Durable Solutions Indicator Library, will be used;
11. There will be feedback mechanisms to enable community input and validation of the data collected. This helps to identify any discrepancies or inaccuracies and ensures that data remains relevant and reliable;

### ★ 6.3.6 Feedback and Iterative Improvement.

The policy will provide effective and efficient feedback and an iterative mechanism. These will include;

1. Regular reporting This will cover aspects of technical, financial, and results.
2. Ensure that the after-action review process is in place for lessons learned.
3. Field mission reports.
4. Regular coordination meetings by the different stakeholders to review actions completed.
5. Upload regular reports online to be accessed by all stakeholders, partners, donors, and beneficiaries.
6. Periodic community dialogue and engagement with the IDPs and host community as part of the accountability mechanisms.

### ★ 6.3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Processes for the Yobe Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

#### a. Data Collection Methods

The state uses both manual (paper-based) and electronic data collection methods.

State government fundings are tracked through budget performance reports and audited financial statements reports that show the inflow and outflow of financial resources.

Data collection tools such as

KOBO tool, Power BI, FTS (funding), etc. Will support effective data collection exercises.

b. Data Analysis and Interpretation methods. Two data analysis methods that are most effective, efficient, and applicable to the state contexts are descriptive and qualitative analysis.

#### 1. Descriptive Analysis

2. Summarizing and describing key data characteristics.

3. Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation).

4. Data visualization techniques (bar charts, pie charts, histograms, line graphs)

#### 5. Qualitative Analysis

6. Content analysis for thematic interpretation.

7. Grounded theory or phenomenological analysis for exploring underlying meanings.

8. Coding and categorization of qualitative data.

#### c. Data Interpretation:

The following tools will be used for data interpretation which will inform decisions:

1. Power Bi,

2. Google Analytics

3. and Excel.



d. Reporting and Feedback Mechanisms. Data shall be reported and communicated in the following ways:

1. Progress report – In the course of monitoring and evaluation, the progress report of programs/ development initiatives shall be produced highlighting immediate findings and recommendations where necessary.

2. Final Report – a comprehensive report of the program/ development initiatives process, findings, and recommendations shall be produced. The findings and recommendations shall be reported prominently in different forms that are found useful.

3. Performance Fact Sheet – Report highlighting major results.

4. Success stories – showcasing successes achieved over a period

## ★ 6.4 Policy Review Process

The Yobe state IDP Policy shall be reviewed every 5 years. Improvements will be made democratically with input from agencies, NGOs, and communities.

### ★ 6.4.1 Introduction to Policy Review:

The systematic examination and assessment of policies through

### ★ 6.4.2 Objectives of Policy Assessment:

The objective of the assessment is to appraise the efficacy and accomplishment of Yobe State's

the policy review process is essential to preserve their efficacy, pertinence, and congruity with current goals and objectives.

With specific emphasis on Yobe State IDP Policy, this evaluation holds utmost significance in meeting the requirements of internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing within the state while securing their welfare and fostering harmonious assimilation into society.



Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Policy by assessing its pertinence and correlation with contemporary needs and priorities. Additionally, it



underscores conformity with lawful obligations, regulations, as well as international standards in managing challenges encountered by IDPs. Furthermore, this evaluation endeavors to detect prospects for enhancing said policy for dynamically addressing IDPs' requirements while improving the results thereof.

### ★ 6.4.3 Policy Review Types:

By the Yobe State IDP Policy, various types of assessments can be conducted including performance evaluations, compliance examinations, impact appraisals, and process reviews. These recurrent appraisals play a pivotal role in preserving the potency and appropriateness of the policy amidst the changing requirements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

### ★ 6.4.4 Setting the Stage for Policy Review:

Establishing clear objectives, scope parameters, and resource allocation are crucial components for achieving a successful review. The participation of key stakeholders, thorough research methodologies, and effective communication of expectations ensure a comprehensive and inclusive process.

### ★ 6.4.5 Data Collection and Analysis:

Quantitative data about the internally displaced persons (IDP)

population, their access to services, and the prevailing security conditions, in conjunction with qualitative insights gathered via interviews and focus groups, offer a valuable understanding of IDPs' lived experiences and necessities. An assessment of service delivery mechanisms through a review process can aid in identifying roadblocks faced during implementation.



#### ★ 6.4.6 Feedback and Consultation:

The procurement of diverse perspectives and the establishment of inclusivity during the review process are critical. To achieve this, stakeholders must be engaged through consultations and feedback sessions that prioritize representation for IDP communities.

reports and promoting transparency as well as accountability is key to ensuring that both the review process and its outcomes are attainable and advantageous to every party concerned.

With this structured process, the Yobe State government can guarantee a comprehensive and equitable assessment of the IDP Policy with a focus on achieving concrete results for individuals displaced within the state.

As such an approach will foster enhanced outcomes designed to benefit those in need.

#### ★ 6.4.7 Policy Modification and Enhancement:

It is recommended that adjustments and improvements to the Yobe State IDP Policy be prioritized based on evidence and context, with a focus on interventions aimed at addressing pressing needs while promoting the well-being and self-reliance of displaced persons.

#### ★ 6.4.8 6.4.8 Disseminating Review Results:

Disseminating the results to stakeholders via all-inclusive







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