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# EVALUATING RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION STRATEGIES IN THE STABILIZATION PROCESS OF BOKO-HARAM INSURGENCE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN DAMATURU AND FIKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF YOBE STATE, NIGERIA 2018-2022

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## Abstract

*The Boko Haram insurgency and terrorist conflict in Nigeria has resulted in humanitarian crisis in which over 20,000 people have been killed and about 2.6 million displaced. Several strategies have been employed in an attempt at resolving the crises. The effort of government is however yielding result as peace is gradually returning to the region. What is of great concern now is plight of the displaced persons (otherwise referred to as internally displaced persons). Although government is making efforts in rehabilitating and resettling the people by returning them to their original abode. There are however challenges and constraints in this regard, there is therefore the need to evaluate the different strategies being employed by government and non-governmental organizations in the bid to resettle and rehabilitate the people. Survey method is employed for data collection through questionnaire and interview; Findings may likely reveal the need to re-appraise the current resettlement and rehabilitation strategies as a way of determining its appropriateness, or otherwise, the Boko-Haram insurgent affected communities are in no doubt clamouring for revitalization and infrastructural rebuild as well as adequate provision of social services, reconstruction of buildings and provision of adequate security for both life and properties, more than ever there is the need for peace building as a preventive measure towards curbing security challenges and enhancing harmonious coexistence, this author posit that resettling and rehabilitation are imperative in the post-conflict society and belief that through this peace, growth and development can be achieved.*

**Key Words:** Evaluating, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Stabilization, Insurgency-affected, communities.

## **Introduction and background of the study**

This study, seeks to evaluate the strategies of resettlement and rehabilitation in Damaturu and Fika Local Government Areas of Yobe State, which is one of the leading-edge LGAs that has suffered from the insurgency. Nearly two years after the return of residents to the towns and villages, families were faced with series of socioeconomic problems associated with the Boko Haram Insurgency. Hundreds of houses, schools, mosques, churches, and markets were destroyed. Consequently, many children are still out of school and many families still survive on food aid offered by several Non-Governmental Organizations and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). The conflict in Damaturu and Fika LGAs has been characterized by extreme violence and gross human rights abuses, including mass killings, abductions, gender-based violence, and forced displacement. This evaluation will capture vital information on bio-data, social services, economic needs, infrastructure damage, and service delivery gaps, and will allow for an integrated resettlement strategy across all of these areas. A central crisis analysis is the underpinning of the strategies employed and identifying the structural drivers of the crisis as well as common strategic objectives for Resettlement and rehabilitation. Information provided will encourage citizen engagement in the recovery process, ensuring those left vulnerable by the crisis are actively involved in rebuilding their lives and communities.

This engagement will ultimately lead to greater social cohesion and commitment to peace and rebuilding Damaturu and fika Local Government Areas for future generations, some of these community-based initiatives include the emerging role of women and youths to undertake peace building and early warning activities, which have contributed to community resettlement. There is no doubt that the activities of the insurgents such as house burning, destruction of economic activities in which people are on able to farm, business activities closed, educational institutions closed, this has far-reaching consequences for the local populace, ranging from displacements; distortion of farming patterns, commercial activities, and logistics; loss of livelihood and investments, amongst others. Now that relative peace has returned to the area, efforts are on to reconstruct destroyed houses and properties and to resettle the people back to their homes as well as rebuild their economic life and activities. Thus, this research work evaluates the different strategies and ways been employed in resettling the people as a way of assessing the successes, challenges and failures of the strategies, this is with the view of seeking ways to strengthen the strategies if they are working and yielding the desired results or to change the strategies if they are not working. This is with the ultimate aim of making life comfortable and meaningful for the people.

## **Literature Review**

This introduces us to reviewed literature to understand the problem and shows how it has been previously addressed. Much emphasis has been laid on the Resettlement strategies and challenges of the affected communities. Despite the return of peace in most areas, Boko Haram continued to carry out periodic attacks like suicide bombings, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, kidnappings, and forced recruitment, in the northeast. Boko Haram has become a significant security threat to the Yobe state through its indiscriminate attacks on civilians, and security agencies, the destruction of public and private properties, and kidnappings (Amusan & Oyewole, 2015). The region is now suffering from poor social cohesion among its people due to the insurgency. People who share the same faith, live, and work together do not trust one another any longer. The atrocities committed against innocent citizens by the Boko Haram armed group, their sponsors, and sympathizers had negatively affected relations within and between families, religious groups, and tribes in the state (Amusan, & Ejoke, 2017; Amusan & Oyewole, 2014).

The negative effect of Boko Haram insurgency in Yobe communities had brought huge agonies and humanitarian crises in the entire state communities and its neighboring environs. Many villages were razed down; infrastructure was destroyed, including hundreds of homes, schools, and business premises. This wanting destruction slowed down the national economic growth and development because most investors will not put their capital in a crisis-ridden region, which is clear as existing Multinational Companies; relocate to safer territories due to infrastructural decay. This is said to worsen unemployment and lead to youth restiveness, thereby making crime a profitable venture and attractive (Alao et al., 2012). Thousands of citizens were displaced internally and externally. Most of the family bread winners were killed leaving behind a large number of widows and orphans. Studies including the Amnesty International Report (2017) indicated an estimated 2 million people have been internally displaced in northern Nigeria since the beginning of the insurgency. Of these 2 million, the majority live in host communities, while the remainder lives in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps (Chibuikwe, & Eme, 2019; Marchal, & Salem, 2018).

The crucial issue is that most of the internal displaced are productive farmers and trades men by profession whose absence can affect services and food production in the country and worsen the problem of food importation. The violence caused by Boko Haram has caused psychological trauma to its victims, society, and the state at large. The insurgency brought psychological and emotional trauma among the victims and people of the state. This explains why Farouk (2012) described Boko Haram is a source of a nightmare to every male and female because many that have gone to search for their daily bread have never returned. Most people who survived the attacks live in a state of anxiety and fear of the reoccurrence of further attacks. The exposure of people to a serious traumatizing event like a bomb blast, military combat, rape, conflict accidents, or horrifying experiences seriously affects them since those events are beyond the normal occurrences in their everyday typical life. As a result, they experience recurrent, intrusive recollections and nightmares of the events in the minds of those who went through such traumatic events (Adesina, 2013). Therefore, they need psychosocial and emotional support, rehabilitation, and resilience as well as the reintegration process.

Resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is today a major global vocabulary, which is an issue that has become a subject of great concern. It is indeed certain that internal displacements are caused by one or more of the following. Armed conflicts; where large-scale attacks are involved using in most cases sophisticated weapons. Generalized violence; is a kind of violence of low intensity in comparison to the first category as stated by Geneva conventions and their additional protocols II & I. Natural and Man-made disaster; usually results from factors like climate change, which can be rapid or slow in onset. Human rights violations; this kind of displacement occurs as a result of attacks that have been deliberately targeting certain populations which may necessitate them to flee in search of safety, for instance, the case of the people of Damaturu and Fika local government areas

Generally, resettlement whether in the form of voluntary or involuntary always has repercussions for the displaced persons and the organization or government initiating the idea of resettlement. The group of people being compelled to pave way for "development" will unavoidably encounter a decrease in their standard of living. Notwithstanding the above mentioned, they remain to lose their abode and socio-economic and cultural assets. The displaced communities, for instance, will suffer from loss of economic opportunities as businesses lose their customer base, and productive farmlands and other forms of livelihood also be dismantled. The social fabric of these communities stands the risk of being torn apart;

so also the informal networks and kinship ties that sustained them in times of need. These entire factors will affect the livelihood of the people. In any case, resettlement is an unpleasant fact where the need be.

Over five years, development-induced displacement and resettlement have taken place in Damaturu and Fika local government Areas, Yobe state, Nigeria. To address the displacement and the resettlement problems, different policy ideas have been put forward towards the resettlement of the inhabitants of two LGA from 2016 to 2022, barely six years (Jibril, 2021). Strategies ranging from integration, total resettlement, and partial resettlement have all been experimented (Jibril, 2021). However, it appears that the Yobe state government does not have a consistent policy direction toward the resettlement trends (Owei, 2020). Research evidence, however, suggests that many such initiatives have not yielded or brought positive outcomes (Jibril, 2021). Some authors have claimed that the government's attempts and strategies towards the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons in Damaturu and Fika local government areas are faced with stiff resistance from the affected people (Ahmadu, 2017).

Consequently, this research work intends to investigate the extent to which the various resettlement strategies were implemented toward the resettlement of the displaced population. The study also aims at examining the challenges affecting the strategies for realizing the goal of resettlement in Damaturu and Fika LGA.

To achieve the objectives, the study is guided by the following objectives

### **Aim and Objectives**

The broad objective of this research work is to evaluate resettlement and rehabilitation strategies in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state, Nigeria.

### **Specific Objectives**

- I To evaluate the strategies employed in resettlement and rehabilitations in Damaturu and Fika local government areas
- ii To evaluate the existing strategies of resettlement and rehabilitation in Damaturu and Fika local government areas
- iii. To identify factors hampering the effectiveness of resettlement and rehabilitation in Damaturu and Fika local government areas
- iv. To suggest ways through which effective resettlement, rehabilitation can be achieved in order to have lasting peace in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state

### **Research Questions:**

This research work attempted to answer the following questions

- i. What are the strategies of resettlement and rehabilitation being employed in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state.
- ii. What is the extent of displacement of persons in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state,

- iii. What are the existing strategies for resettlement, rehabilitation in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state,
- iv. What are the factors hindering the effectiveness of resettlement, rehabilitation and in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state,
- v. What suggestions can be made in order to achieve effective resettlement and rehabilitation in Damaturu and Fika local government areas of Yobe state, Nigera.

### **Scope of the research**

Yobe state according to the National Population Commission (NPC) 2006 census has a population of 2,321,591 people live in the state making it one of the states with the lowest population density of 49 people per km<sup>2</sup> in Nigeria (Bello, 2013a). Yobe state is made up of seventeen Local Government Areas (LGAs), they include Bade, Busari, Damaturu, Fika, Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Machina, Nangere, Nguru, Potiskum, Tarmuwa, Yunusari and Yusufari, Yobe state is one of the states where Boko-Haram insurgents and terrorists has unleashed untold hardship on the people and destroyed properties worth billions of naira since the year 2009 up-to-date. This research work is centered on two of the local government areas vis: Damaturu and Fika local government areas, these are areas most affected by the insurgence and terrorist activities, there is no doubt therefore, why much attention is focused on this areas.





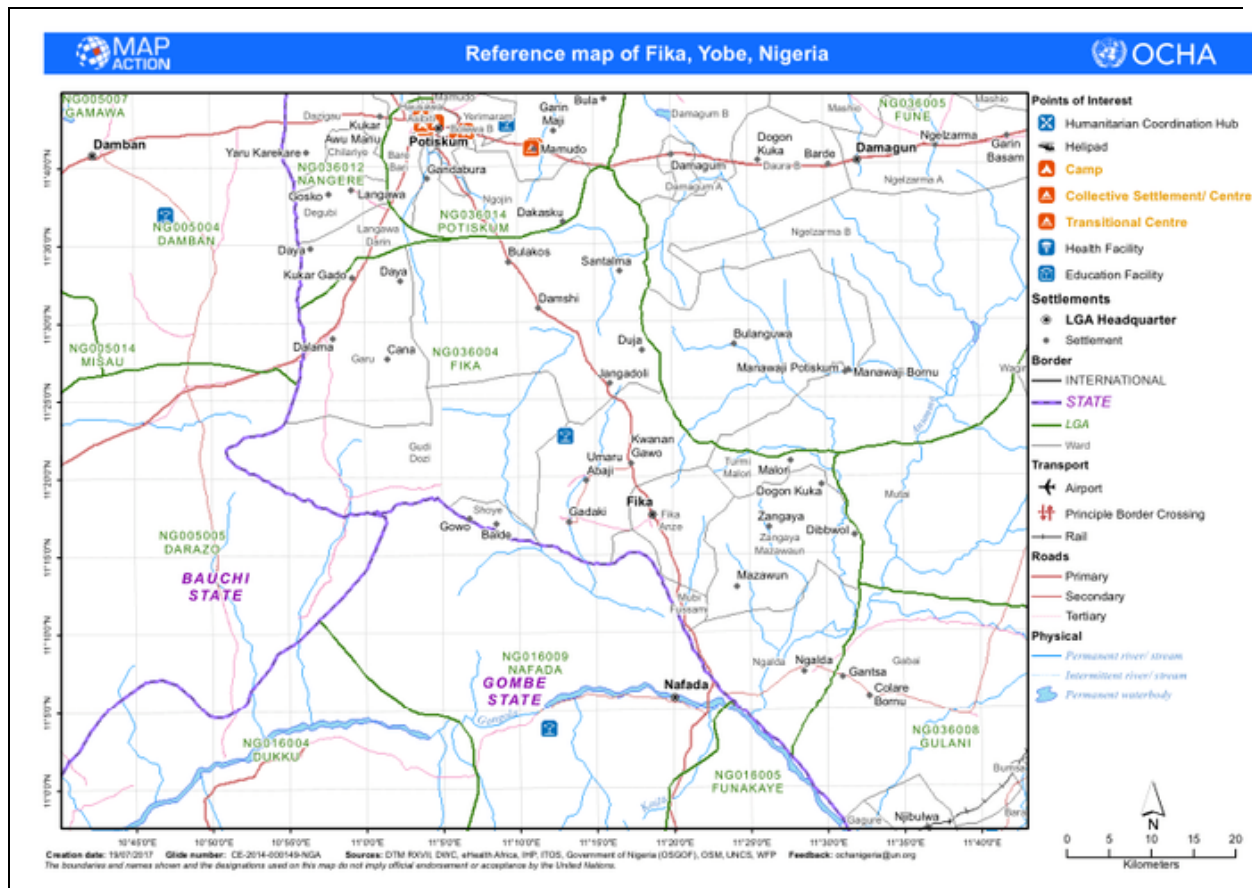
**Figure 1.1:** Map of Nigeria showing states of the federation.  
Source: Nigerian official website.



**Figure 1.2:** Map of Yobe State showing the Seventeen (17) Local Government Areas  
Source: NNPC, 2006.



**Figure 1.3:** Reference map of Damaturu Local Government Area Yobe State, Nigeria.  
Source: Google maps



**Figure 1.4:** Reference map of Fika Local Government Area, Yobe State, Nigeria  
 Source: Google maps

### Data Presentation Analysis:

This research work evaluates resettlement and rehabilitation strategies employed in the stabilizing process of Boko Haram insurgency affected communities in Damaturu and Fika Local Government areas of Yobe State, Nigeria, this is with the intent of knowing if the strategies are yielding desired results or not this will invariably serve as bases for continuing with the existing strategies or to change them or fine-tune them as the case may require. Evaluation is imperatively important in a policy agenda if it must achieve its desired goals. Field survey carried out through the use of questionnaire and interview provides the needed information in determining the successes or otherwise of the resettlement and rehabilitation in the resettlement and rehabilitation efforts.

To achieve this two hundred (200) questionnaire were administered in the selected two local governments areas of the state vis Damaturu and Fika local Areas One hundred questionnaires were administered in each of the local government Area on the bases of wards, which are the smallest units of the local government area, thus ten (10) questionnaire were distributed to each wards to elicit relevant data and information, the questionnaire were purposefully distributed to respondent across the wards, through selected clusters such as farmers, civil servants women groups, academicians, trade or business men, students, contractors and community leaders among other. Out of the two hundred (200) questionnaires distributed, one hundred and ninety-two (192) questionnaires were filled and returned while eight (8) was not returned, this give a total of 96% of the administered questionnaires as



returned, analysis will be based on the 192 respondents i.e. 96% of the questionnaires, as analyzed below.

Information on the bio-data of respondents indicate that those whose age ranges between 18 years to 30 years are 45 respondents which is 23% of sampled population, 31 years to 40 years are 62 respondents and they constitute 32% of sampled population those between 41 years to 50 years are 48 respondents representing 25%, those between the ages of 51 years to 60 years are 23 which is 12% of sampled population while those who are 60 years of age and above are 14 representing 7 percent of sampled population. Data collected show that one hundred and thirty-six (136) of the respondents are male which is 59.4 percent while 78 are female which is 40.6% of sampled population. On occupation 42 respondents are farmers which is 22% of sampled population 86 respondents are civil servants they constitute 48% of sampled population, 26 respondents are business men and they represent 14% of the sampled population while 18 respondents are unemployed and they make up 9% of the sample population while 20 respondents belong to other categories such as craftsmen, academician and contractors they make up 10.4% of the sampled population.

On qualification and experience 76 respondents out of the sampled population are school certificate holders. (SSCE) and they represent 40%, 48 respondents are National Diploma and Higher National Diploma holders (ND/HND), they constitute 25% of sampled population, 32 respondents hold First and Second degree (BSc and MSc) and they represent 17% of sample population and eleven 11 respondents have higher degrees PhD which represent 5.7% while the remaining 25 respondents which is 13% are either not lettered (or) have no formal education. While on marital status majority of the respondent are married data collected indicates that about 106 respondents which is 55% of sample population are married, 57 of the respondents are single they constitute 29.6% while the remaining 29 respondents are either divorce, widow or have deliberately not married they constitute 15% of the sampled population.

With this background information on the bio-data of the sampled respondents for this research work, we now turn to the major questions and answers to the main issue of research which is evaluating existing strategies employed in resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in Damaturu and Fika Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria.

Question on the imperativeness of resettlement and rehabilitation of people affected and displaced by insurgency in Boko Haram affected communities as a way of stabilizing the region, 136 respondents representing 71% of the sampled population strongly agree (SA) that it is of utmost necessity while 40 respondents representing 21% of the sampled population also agree (A) and the remaining 8 respondents which is 4.2% are undecided (UD) there is no doubt therefore that majority of the respondent from the sampled population support government efforts in resettling and rehabilitating people in the affected areas.

One hundred and twenty five (125) respondents representing 65 percent the sampled population opined that reconstruction of houses and provision of additional accommodation facilities for people whose house were destroyed during the crisis and those displaced as a result of the crisis is not only laudable but a step in the right direction as this serves as the core resettlement strategy and rehabilitation program employed by government and calling on government to do more in this direction by building and reconstructing more houses for the poor rural people. In the same vein 37 respondents representing 19.3% also agree that the reconstruction and building of more houses is of necessity, if the people must go back to their

original home or abode. While 30 respondents representing 16% of sample population are undecided and are therefore silent on the issue. From this research work it is evident that reconstruction and building of houses in rural areas is what majority of the people see as the physical program aimed at returning the displaced persons to their home.

On the closure of internally displaced person camp IDPs Camps, one hundred and sixty five (165) respondents which represent 86% of the sampled population disagree with government decision of closing IDPs Camps, this is because they say government has not provide the enabling environment for the displaced persons in IDPs camps for them to return to their base, such as accommodation, adequate security of life and property especially in the rural areas which are still subject to attacks by insurgent groups and terrorist, therefore closing IDPs Camps is not ripe, 27 respondents representing 14.1% believe it is high time the IDPs Camps are closed because it will gear up people to return to their homes and begin to settle down to face the reality of life rather than waiting for government to provide them with food, clothing and other necessities of life which they contend cannot be forever, so the earlier people to learn to live on their own without depending on government or others such as NGOs and other organizations the better.

The question often raise by people is what happen to people who are forced to relocate to their original home following the closure of IDPs Camps, this question give rise to many other questions such as the security of their life and properties, their livelihood and economic activities which is predominantly agriculture as well as their health issues and that of their family, education and other basic needs of life this are questions yearning for answers.

On the economic life of the people and their means of livelihood 126 respondents which is 67% of the sampled population opined that, apart from accommodation (houses) the most important issue deserving attention is the livelihood (economic life) of the people which is agriculture without which they cannot survive, this category of people strongly agree (SA) on the centrality of agriculture and the need to boost it, if resettlement and rehabilitation is to achieve its goal and objectives in the stabilizing process of Boko Haram insurgence affected communities. Similarly, 34 respondents representing 18% of the sampled population agree (A) that the livelihood and economic base of the people is second to nothing in the drive towards resettling and rehabilitating the people, while the remaining 30 respondents representing 16% of the sampled population are undecided on the necessity to ensure that the economic life of the people are closely engage alongside their accommodation and residential issues.

Importantly, some respondents view the issue of safety, security of life and property as being the most important issue in the rural area. To this group, security is sine-qua-non to resettlement and rehabilitation, this category of respondents are 147 of the sampled population which is 77% of the people, while the remaining 45 respondents which is 23.4% viewed accommodation (houses) as the most daring and important issue in resettlement.

Responds expresses their view about the role of Community Based Organization (CBO) or Community Based Association (CBA) in the stabilizing process especially in the area of resettlement and rehabilitation, the fact that the individual have little or no power to influence government policies and decision make it imperative for CBO to come in and intermediate between local communities and government on one hand and the people as well as Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) as well as philanthropist, donor agencies and other support groups.

It is opined that with the assistance and formation of more Community Based Organization (CBO) it will be easier to influence and direct government policies, decision and programs aimed at improving the lots of the people in rural area which are more affected by insurgence and terrorist activities, about 157 respondent which is 82% of the sampled population emphasized the role and importance of CBO in achieving desirable resettlement and rehabilitation programs in the affected communities this caliber of respondents strongly agree, in the same vain about 35 respondents representing 82% also agree on the vital role of CBO in local resettlement programs

Closely related to the above is the role of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in resettlement and rehabilitations efforts, in fact this is an area deserving thorough and intense research work because the role of NGOs in post-conflict societies has been a subject of great discourse with mixed reactions and thoughts while some see NGOs as organizations which are there to assist and support displaced people in affected communities, some view NGOs as aiding insurgence and terrorist therefore, their role is subject to through scrutiny and re-evaluation, about 184 respondents representing 96% opined that NGOs are playing important roles in resettlement on rehabilitation process ,as they play varied roles ranging from provision of temporary shelter, clothing, medical facilities, food and other basic needs of life. However, they have been alleged (NGOs) as supporting and supplying insurgents and terrorists with the same kind of materials and items which they often provide for displaced person, on the part of NGOs, organizations such as theirs are humanitarian organizations with the intent of providing humanitarian services for all human being in which every situation and condition they find them, therefore, provision and support which they give are for all categories of people irrespective of whether they are law abiding citizens or terrorist (insurgent). This position of NGOs has been criticized over the years and has put them under pressure from government and other agencies as to the genuineness of their actions and in-actions.

There has been several allegations though unsupported by individuals and agencies about their (NGOs) aiding and abating terrorist, insurgents and other people taking arm against government and the civil society, in fact there have claim and counter claims of NGOs supplying arms to terrorist and insurgent groups and bandits in North-Eastern Nigeria and in the North-Western Nigeria, such as Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Bauchi in the North-East and Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi and Katsina in North-Western part of the country, this allegation and counter allegations need to be thoroughly investigated and proven to ascertain it genuineness or authenticity or otherwise this will give room for assessing the role of NGOs in resettlement and rehabilitation programs in the stabilization process of Boko Haram insurgence affected communities. Paul Kigame of Rwanda said and I quote' 'With NGOs in your country you will never know peace'' end of quote. There is also the belief that American NGOs are spies. These are issues which require inquiry.

In similar fold many respondents' belief that the military still have a vital role to play in the stabilization process especially in keeping peace maintaining law and order dislodging arm groups and disarming terrorist and eliminating rudiments of armed groups in the areas. Civil society organization and the civil society herself have much role to play in ensuring peaceful coexistence through proper orientation on the role of all parties in the area ranging from military, civilians, traditional rulers and the populace.

Respondents posited that traditional rulers have significance role to play in resettlement and rehabilitation program, as the custodians of culture and values the citizens still accord them great respect and dignity as the leaders of local communities as well as rulers they control the

majority poor masses in their domain with whom they have social control of loyalty and obedience they therefore, have significant role to play in resettlement and rehabilitation program.

### **Finding of this Research Work**

Findings reveals that government at all levels ( Federal, State and Local) have made significant efforts in the area of resettlement and rehabilitation especially for the internal displaced persons (IDPs) through the provision of newly constructed houses in most of the insurgent affected rural communities in Damaturu and Fika Local Government Areas, reconstruction work are ongoing in most of the destroyed villages in terms of rebuilding their houses, primary Health Care centers, Primary Schools and provision of water and rural electricity. More importantly the closing of internally displaced persons camps (IDPs) has made it not only necessary but mandatory for government to sweep into action by providing the displaced persons accommodation in their place of original abode as well as providing basic needs of life and other social services that will make them remains in their places.

Similarly, knowing the importance of livelihood, government have also over-time assisted farmers both cultivating and pastoral farmers with inputs and supports both maternally and financially, this ranges from fertilizers, subsidized tractors for ploughing and animal feeds. The state emergency relief agency (Yobe State Emergency Relief Agency) (YOSERA) has also come in, by given support and assistance in form of relief materials such as clothing's mattress and pillows, sleeping marts, buckets among others.

Non-governmental organizations NGOs, have also played significant role in providing humanitarian services ranging from food items clothing healthcare provision, financial assistance blankets etc. it is on record that about eleven (11) registered known NGOs operate in Yobe State and particularly in Damaturu, Fika and its environs. They include among others International Republican Institute (IRI) Centre for Community Development Research Network (CCDRN) World Food Program (WFP) International Committee on Rescue (ICR) International Committee on Red Cross (ICRC) Action Against Hunger (ACF) Danish Refugees Council (DRC) Doctors Without Borders (Medicine Sans Frontiers (MSF) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations International Children Emergency Funds (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) among others.

These NGOs have their areas of specialization in term of work, operation, support and assistance and they have to a large extent provides succor for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) both in the camps and in the rural area where majority resides as mentioned earlier there has been unproven allegation on the role of NGOs, in conflict zones this is subject to a thorough research and investigation in order to proof the allegations and assertions right or wrong. What is of importance here and noticeable is that they have contributed meaningfully in the stabilizing processes in post-conflict society especially in Damaturu and Fika Local Government Areas of Yobe State, Nigeria.

The role of traditional rulers and Village Heads, Bulamas and Mai-Angwa cannot be underestimated. They have also played significant role in appealing to the conscience of their subjects and pacifying them to be law abiding, peacefully and to be good citizens. It will be unfair, not to talk of the role of security personnel in the resettlement and rehabilitation drive some hard have to sacrifice their lives in on field while trying to clear remnants of the insurgents and terrorist, they paid the supreme sacrifice (May the Souls of the departed military rest in peace, Amen). Some are still on ground providing the required security (protection of life and property for the citizens both in the city center and villages as well as

providing the much required and needed atmosphere for people to resettle and return to their homes

### **Conclusion**

Resettlement and rehabilitation is an ongoing and continuous efforts and should be given the much required and necessary impetus, as earlier mentioned, government security personnel NGOs, traditional rulers among others have played their roles, but much need to be done if the required peace and harmony is to be achieved, there is still need for government to do more in the area of security provision of rural infrastructure support and assistance to the downtrodden masses, living in abscond to poverty, hunger and starvation, occasioned by the crisis (Boko Haram insurgency and terrorist activities) and the fuel subsidy removal many people are dying in salience economic activities are getting paralyzed and inflation is at galloping stage of importance is the need for social and political re-orientation of the civil society in the insurgency of the communities this is the role of civil society organization, the press mass media community base organizations and faith base organization some of which are trying but more need to be done in this regard. Co-operation between citizens and the military in terms of information gathering is not only necessary but of significant importance. The military must intensify efforts at clearing remnant of insurgents and eliminating the few existing ones especially in their hideout.

### **Recommendations**

This research work applauds the efforts of government at all levels and NGOs, is then resettlement and rehabilitation program and recommend that much need to be done in addition to reconstruction and building of houses for the displaced persons, attention should be given to poverty eradication, hunger, starvation, reducing level of inflation and making life more meaningful for the majority poor.

More basic needs and necessities of life are required in the villages and towns especially in the affected areas more attention need to be pay to security of life and properties, the relationships between settlers and indigenes in many local areas still need to be strengthen, the save heaven corridor need to be giving more attention in terms of facilities, funding, rehabilitation, re-orientation and possible re-integration with the people in the larger social communities. Civil society organizations (CSO) and Community-Based Organization (CBO) as well as media outfits need to be more pro-active in social political orientation, citizens should also know they have roles to play in the resettlement and rehabilitation process and programs.

The National Orientation Agency (NOA) should live up to expectation in terms of social orientation, mobilization value re-orientation, cultural heritage, social harmony and good citizenry. There is the need to ensure fairness in resource allocation or distribution to regions state and local government areas. Job creation reducing level of unemployment, social security and guarantying fundamental human right are inexplicably necessary and imperative to social harmony peace and tranquility.

Finally, all and Sundry, government, civil society organizations, mass-media, NGOs, and the citizens must work together to ensure that peace and harmony that is required is achieved to avoid a relapse of previous threats, crisis and war which does no good for the people and the society at large. It is the belief of this research effort that if the issues raised herein and the recommendation and suggestion made are diligently followed and implemented, normalcy,



peace, harmony will once again return to the aforementioned areas, Damaturu and Fika local government areas in particular, Yobe state and Nigeria as a country.

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