



CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS' CRISIS IN NORTH- EAST NIGERIA

EDAH, F. J.

Department of Public Administration
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
edahjohn@gmail.com

OKWUEZE, F.

Department of Public Administration
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

ASOYA, M. C.

Department of Public Administration
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

LEKE, J. O.

Department of Sociology
Federal University, Kashere, Nigeria

ATULUKU, A. A.

Department of Public Administration
Taraba State University, Jalingo, Nigeria

EJIGBO, A.

Department of Public Administration
Salem University, Lokoja, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The study examined the various conflict management strategies undertaken by the government to improve the lives of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North-East Nigeria between 2019 and 2024. It also assessed the effectiveness of conflict management strategies implemented between 2019 and 2024 in enhancing the living conditions and security of IDPs in North-East Nigeria. As well as identifying the key challenges faced by IDPs in accessing resettlement and reintegration programs in North-East Nigeria from 2019 to 2024. Persistent insecurity from armed groups, inadequate funding, corruption, and the inability to reach certain areas due to terrain and ongoing conflict have posed significant challenges to implementing these strategies effectively. Data from 2019 to 2020 showed that the living conditions in IDP camps were bedeviled by overcrowded shelters, inadequate healthcare, and food insecurity. By 2022, interventions led by UNHCR and the Nigerian government improved shelter and healthcare services, though food security remained a significant concern. The study concludes that the



approaches to conflict management such as peace building, community engagement efforts and attempts at addressing the socioeconomic factors fueling conflicts, early warning systems and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms are not strong and comprehensive enough to effectively manage conflicts or prevent conflicts. It was recommended that community engagements and gender sensitivity should be employed in conflict management. There should be regular monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies to identify gaps and areas for improvement. Government should also improve security around IDP camps and host communities by deploying trained security personnel and enhancing local intelligence networks to prevent attacks by insurgents

Keyword: Conflict Management, Crisis, Strategies, Internally Displaced Persons, North East Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

The North-East region of Nigeria has been the epicenter of violent conflict driven by Boko-Haram and its splinter faction, the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP), resulting in one of Africa's largest and most protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) crises. Since the escalation of the insurgency in 2009, millions of civilians have been forced to flee their homes, with the situation deteriorating further between 2019 and 2024 (Mohammed, 2018). As of 2023, over 2.3 million people remained displaced, primarily in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states (Granville, 2020), with many living in overcrowded makeshift camps and informal settlements where they face chronic shortages of food, clean water, shelter, healthcare, and education (UNHCR, 2023; IOM, 2023). The conflict has not only displaced populations but also destroyed livelihoods, disrupted educational systems for an entire generation of children, weakened the region's economy, and left deep psychological scars on survivors.

Despite various conflict management strategies implemented over this period such as military operations, humanitarian interventions, peacebuilding initiatives, and community engagement efforts, the results have been inconsistent and largely unsatisfactory (Adewale, 2022; Egwu, 2019; Okeke & Obikili, 2022). Many IDPs have experienced prolonged stays in camps lasting years, with little hope of returning home or finding alternative resettlement options (Abdulrahman, & Muhammad, (2019). The cyclical nature of violence, where insurgents adapt their tactics and launch surprise attacks on rural communities, has meant that even when territories are recaptured, security remains fragile and temporary.

The persistent gap between conflict management efforts and durable solutions for IDPs highlights the fundamental limitations of current frameworks. Government-led resettlement programs have been consistently hampered by corruption, grossly inadequate funding,



bureaucratic inefficiencies, and the continued presence of insurgent attacks in areas designated for return. Many displaced individuals suffer from severe psychological trauma, lack any form of economic opportunity, and face ongoing security threats even within camps, creating a self-perpetuating cycle of vulnerability and dependency (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2021). Furthermore, the absence of a coordinated, long-term strategy that addresses root causes rather than just symptoms has meant that each new wave of violence produces fresh displacements, overwhelming already strained humanitarian capacities.

Given the rising number of displaced persons year after year and the deepening humanitarian crises that have ensued, there is an urgent and compelling need to critically examine the effectiveness of existing conflict management strategies from 2019 to 2024. Without such a systematic evaluation, policymakers and humanitarian actors may continue investing significant resources in approaches that yield only marginal and temporary results, while the suffering of IDPs deepens and the region remains trapped in a cycle of violence and displacement. This study is motivated by the desire to provide evidence-based insights that can redirect policy toward more effective, sustainable, and humane interventions.

This research is significant on multiple levels. Practically, it aids policymakers, humanitarian organizations, and conflict management practitioners in designing more targeted, context-sensitive, and sustainable interventions that address the real needs of IDPs rather than perceived needs. By identifying specific gaps in current strategies, the study offers actionable recommendations that can enhance the socio-economic well-being of displaced persons and contribute to long-term stability and peace in the region. Academically, the study adds to the body of knowledge on conflict management and forced migration, offering a detailed case-specific analysis of North-East Nigeria that can serve as a valuable reference for future studies in conflict-affected regions globally, from the Sahel to the Middle East and beyond.

Research Questions

1. What specific conflict management strategies were adopted by government and non-governmental organizations to address the IDP crisis in North-East Nigeria between 2019 and 2024?
2. To what extent have these implemented strategies improved the social, economic, and security conditions of IDPs in the region?
3. What are the key challenges that have hindered the successful implementation of these strategies?



LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Conflict Management refers to the practice of recognizing, addressing, and resolving disputes in a constructive manner with the goal of reducing violence, stabilizing situations, and creating conditions conducive to long-term peace (Fisher, 2000; Wallensteen, 2015). Unlike conflict resolution, which seeks to end conflict entirely, conflict management acknowledges that some conflicts may be intractable and focuses instead on limiting their destructive consequences and transforming them into more peaceful forms of social interaction. Effective conflict management is context-specific, adaptable, and involves a range of approaches including negotiation (direct dialogue between parties), mediation (involvement of a neutral third party), arbitration (binding decision by a third party), facilitation (guiding group processes), conflict transformation (changing underlying social structures), and peacebuilding (long-term efforts to address root causes). In the context of IDPs, effective conflict management serves several crucial functions: protecting vulnerable populations from further harm, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance, fostering social cohesion between displaced and host communities, preventing the escalation of local disputes into larger conflicts, and creating conditions for voluntary return or local integration.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are individuals or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, but who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (UNHCR, 2021). This definition is critical because it highlights the involuntary nature of their displacement while also noting that, unlike refugees, IDPs remain under the jurisdiction of their own government, often the same government that may be unable or unwilling to protect them. IDPs serve as a critical index of conflict severity, governance effectiveness, and the success or failure of conflict management efforts. When displacement numbers rise, it signals escalating conflict; when they remain high for prolonged periods, it indicates failures in resolution and reintegration. The condition of IDPs such as their access to food, shelter, healthcare, education, and security directly reflects the quality of humanitarian response and the state's capacity to fulfill its protection obligations.



Empirical Review

Military Interventions and Their Limitations

A substantial body of empirical research has examined the effectiveness of military-led conflict management strategies in North-East Nigeria. Okoli and Iortyer (2014) conducted a comprehensive evaluation of Operation Lafiya Dole, the flagship military campaign against Boko-Haram, and found that while the operation succeeded in recapturing significant territories from insurgent control between 2015 and 2019, it failed to achieve lasting peace due to several factors. These included Boko-Haram's adaptive guerrilla tactics, which shifted from conventional battles to suicide bombings, ambushes, and attacks on soft targets; the lack of community-based peacebuilding components that would have addressed local grievances; and the alienation of local populations through military operations that sometimes resulted in civilian casualties and property destruction. Similarly, Campbell (2021) argued that over-reliance on force often exacerbated displacement rather than resolving it, as military operations triggered fresh waves of civilian flight from combat zones. The author noted that without parallel investments in governance, justice, and economic opportunity, military gains remained fragile and reversible.

Living Conditions in IDP Camps

Cross-sectional studies have consistently documented the dire living conditions within IDP camps. Adeyemi and Oluwatoyin (2020) conducted a detailed survey of IDP camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, and found pervasive food insecurity, with over 70% of households reporting that they received less than half of their daily caloric requirements. Shelters were severely overcrowded, with an average of 12 people sharing a single tent or makeshift room. Sanitation facilities were grossly inadequate, leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Healthcare access was limited, with camp clinics lacking essential medicines, trained personnel, and referral capabilities for emergencies. Onyishi et al. (2019) focused on educational access and found that over 60% of IDP children were out of school, with no access to formal or non-formal education. The few temporary learning spaces that existed were under-resourced, lacked trained teachers, and often had to close due to security threats. Both studies concluded that these substandard conditions contributed to severe psychological stress, high rates of malnutrition (especially among children under five), poor maternal health outcomes, and increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, particularly for women and unaccompanied minors.



Humanitarian Responses and Resettlement Challenges

Yusuf and Busari (2020) evaluated government-led humanitarian initiatives through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development. Their findings revealed that while these agencies played a vital coordinating role and succeeded in mobilizing some international support, their impact was severely undermined by multiple factors: endemic corruption that diverted resources away from intended beneficiaries, grossly insufficient funding relative to the scale of the crisis, bureaucratic inefficiencies that delayed aid delivery by weeks or months, and political interference in humanitarian decisions. Danjuma and John (2020) conducted longitudinal interviews with displaced persons and documented that resettlement efforts between 2021 and 2023 were painfully slow, with fewer than 15% of eligible IDPs able to return to their communities of origin. The primary obstacle was continued insecurity in return areas, where insurgents remained active and infrastructure (homes, schools, health centers, water sources) had been completely destroyed. Many IDPs expressed fear of retribution if they returned, having witnessed or experienced violence perpetrated by insurgent groups or, in some cases, by security forces.

Socio-Economic and Gender Dimensions of Displacement

Qualitative studies by Danjuma and John (2020) and Ayoade et al. (2021) highlighted how prolonged displacement eroded social cohesion and created distinct gender-specific vulnerabilities. The loss of traditional livelihoods such as farming, fishing, trade, and artisanal work left most IDPs entirely dependent on food aid, with no pathway to economic self-sufficiency. This dependency created tensions with host communities, who often perceived IDPs as competitors for scarce resources such as water, firewood, and casual labor opportunities. Women faced heightened risks of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence, both within camps (where overcrowding and inadequate lighting created unsafe environments) and during activities such as collecting firewood or water outside camp perimeters. Children lost access to education, nutrition, and protective family structures, with many becoming orphaned or separated from their caregivers. The studies concluded that without comprehensive interventions addressing economic recovery, psychosocial support, and gender-based protection, displacement becomes a multi-generational trap rather than a temporary crisis.



Theoretical Review

The **Failed State Theory**, as articulated by Rotberg (2002) and further developed by Zartman (1995), provides the analytical lens for this study. A failed state is characterized by four core indicators: (1) loss of monopoly on the legitimate use of force, meaning that non-state actors such as insurgents, militias, or criminal gangs control significant territory and challenge state authority; (2) weak or collapsed institutions, including the judiciary, civil service, and public service delivery mechanisms; (3) humanitarian crisis, manifesting as mass displacement, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and excess mortality; and (4) erosion of the social contract, where citizens lose trust in the state's ability or willingness to protect their rights and provide for their basic needs.

North-East Nigeria between 2019 and 2024 exhibits all four indicators clearly. Boko-Haram and ISWAP have controlled or contested significant territories in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, establishing parallel governance structures in some areas. State institutions, particularly at the local government level, have been decimated by violence, corruption, and neglect, leaving them unable to deliver even basic services such as security, justice, or education. The humanitarian crisis has reached catastrophic proportions, with over 2.3 million internally displaced persons, malnutrition rates exceeding emergency thresholds, and preventable diseases causing avoidable deaths. Finally, surveys of IDP populations consistently show profound distrust of government promises and institutions, with many expressing the belief that the state has abandoned them. This theoretical framework explains why conflict management has been so ineffective in the region: the state itself lacks the fundamental capacity to implement durable solutions, coordinate humanitarian responses, or protect vulnerable populations. Any realistic conflict management strategy must therefore account for state weakness and build alternative, community-based mechanisms that do not depend entirely on state capacity.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive research design, which is appropriate for systematically describing the characteristics, patterns, and trends of a phenomenon without manipulating variables. The study relied exclusively on secondary data sources covering the period from 2019 to 2024. These sources included official reports from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), and the North-East



Development Commission (NEDC), comprehensive databases and reports from international organizations (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)), field assessments and program evaluations from non-governmental organizations (Norwegian Refugee Council, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the International Rescue Committee), peer-reviewed scholarly articles and academic books on conflict management and displacement in the region, reputable media reports from outlets such as Al Jazeera, BBC News, and The Guardian Nigeria, and official policy documents and legal frameworks related to IDP protection and resettlement. The study population comprised approximately 2.3 million internally displaced persons distributed across six states in North-East Nigeria: Adamawa (200,000-250,000), Bauchi (60,000-80,000), Borno (1.5-1.7 million), Gombe (30,000-50,000), Taraba (40,000-70,000), and Yobe (150,000-200,000). Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, and trend analysis over the six-year period. Qualitative data were examined through thematic content analysis, which involved systematically coding textual data from reports and articles to identify recurring patterns, themes, and categories related to conflict management strategies, effectiveness, and challenges.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conflict Management Strategies Implemented

The findings reveal that between 2019 and 2024, a range of conflict management strategies were deployed by both government and non-governmental actors. Government-led initiatives included sustained military operations under the umbrella of Operation Lafiya Dole (later restructured as Operation Hadin Kai), which focused on degrading insurgent capabilities through airstrikes, ground offensives, and the establishment of military forward operating bases in recaptured territories. The government also established the North-East Development Commission (NEDC) to coordinate reconstruction efforts, including the rebuilding of homes, schools, health centers, and markets in communities that had been destroyed. Additionally, government agencies such as NEMA and state-level SEMAs provided emergency humanitarian assistance, including food distributions, temporary shelter, basic healthcare, and non-formal education programs in IDP camps.

Non-governmental actors, including international organizations such as IOM and UNHCR and international NGOs such as the Norwegian



Refugee Council and Médecins Sans Frontières, complemented government efforts by providing additional infrastructure support (building latrines, drilling boreholes, constructing temporary learning spaces), distributing food aid and medical supplies, establishing mobile health clinics, running psychosocial support programs for trauma-affected individuals, and implementing community-based peacebuilding initiatives that sought to mediate between IDPs and host communities and between different ethnic and religious groups. However, the findings also indicate that these strategies achieved only mixed and generally unsatisfactory success. Military interventions provided short-term security gains and recaptured some territories, but they failed to prevent insurgent groups from adapting their tactics, shifting to guerrilla warfare, suicide bombings, and attacks on soft targets such as markets, schools, and IDP camps themselves. Mediation and peacebuilding efforts were severely hampered by fragmented local leadership (with traditional authority structures disrupted by displacement and violence), limited trust between conflicting parties (who had experienced years of brutal violence), and the radicalized, ideologically driven nature of insurgent groups that rejected compromise or negotiation.

Effectiveness of Strategies

Table 1 below summarizes improvements in key indicators of IDP well-being from 2019 to 2024, based on compiled data from UNHCR, IOM, and NEMA reports.

Despite these measurable gains, the findings reveal that ongoing insecurity and inconsistent funding have significantly hindered progress. The IDP population in North-East Nigeria peaked at approximately 2.5 million in 2020, following a major escalation in insurgent attacks and military offensives that triggered fresh waves of displacement. By 2023, the population had declined only slightly to 2.3 million, indicating that resettlement and return efforts have not kept pace with new displacements. In other words, for every IDP who returned home or was resettled, another person was newly displaced. This stagnation reflects the fundamental failure of conflict management strategies to address the root causes of the crisis or to create conditions conducive to durable solutions.



Table 1: Effectiveness of Strategies

Indicator	2019 (Baseline)	2021 (Midpoint)	2024 (Current)	Overall Observation
Food Security	30% sufficient	45% sufficient	60% sufficient	Notable improvement but 40% remain food insecure
Shelter Adequacy	40% adequate	70% adequate	85% adequate	Significant progress, largely due to NGO support
Education Access	20% access	30% access	50% access	Gains made, but half of IDP children still out of school
Healthcare Availability	35% available	60% available	75% available	Major improvement with mobile clinics and NGO medical aid

Key Challenges

The study identified four major categories of challenges that have consistently undermined conflict management efforts.



Table 2: Key Challenges

Category	Specific Description	Observed Impact
Persistent Insecurity	Insurgent activities, including ambushes, suicide bombings, and attacks on humanitarian convoys, preventing safe access to IDP camps and resettlement zones	Severe delays in program implementation, limited geographical reach, and periodic suspension of humanitarian operations
Funding Gaps	Chronic insufficient allocation of resources by government and donor fatigue among international contributors relative to the massive scale of the crisis	Inconsistent delivery of food, healthcare, and education aid; inability to plan long-term interventions; reliance on emergency responses rather than development solutions
Difficult Terrain and Logistics	Remote, rural areas with poor road infrastructure, seasonal flooding, and ongoing conflict making access extremely difficult	Restricted aid distribution to the most vulnerable populations; delayed rehabilitation efforts; higher operational costs and risks for humanitarian personnel
Corruption and Bureaucracy	Mismanagement of allocated resources, diversion of aid supplies, and excessive administrative procedures at multiple levels of government	Reduced efficiency and effectiveness of government-led programs; erosion of trust among beneficiaries and donors; inequitable distribution of resources

Discussion of Findings

The findings confirm that military-first approaches, while necessary for immediate security, are insufficient for achieving sustainable peace. Without parallel investments in governance, justice, economic recovery, and community reconciliation, military gains remain fragile and reversible. Humanitarian efforts have succeeded in improving some living conditions, particularly shelter and healthcare, but they remain chronically underfunded and operationally constrained by insecurity and access limitations. The failed state context, particularly the loss of territorial control, weak institutions, and erosion of the social contract explains why durable solutions such as return, resettlement, or local integration remain elusive for the vast majority of IDPs. Addressing the crisis requires moving beyond emergency



humanitarian responses to long-term development and peacebuilding interventions that tackle the root causes of the conflict: poverty, political marginalization, lack of educational and economic opportunities, and weak governance.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that conflict management strategies implemented in North-East Nigeria between 2019 and 2024 have achieved only limited and largely unsatisfactory long-term success. Military interventions, while necessary to counter the immediate threat of insurgent groups, offered only temporary security and failed to stop the cycle of displacement, as each new offensive triggered fresh waves of civilian flight. Peacebuilding and mediation efforts faced insurmountable challenges due to ongoing violence, fragmented local governance structures, the radicalized nature of insurgent groups that reject compromise, and profound lack of trust between conflicting parties who have experienced years of brutal atrocities.

Although humanitarian interventions succeeded in improving some aspects of living conditions (most notably shelter adequacy and healthcare availability) critical gaps remain. Food insecurity persists for 40% of the displaced population, half of all IDP children remain out of school, and gender-based violence continues to be a pervasive but underreported problem within camps. The protracted nature of the displacement crisis, with many IDPs having lived in camps for five years or more, reflects underlying state failure rather than merely a temporary humanitarian emergency. The Nigerian state, particularly in the North-East region, lacks the fundamental capacity to guarantee security, deliver basic services, or implement durable solutions for its displaced citizens.

A more comprehensive, integrated, and long-term approach is urgently necessary. Such an approach must move beyond emergency responses to address the root causes of the conflict (poverty, political marginalization, lack of economic opportunities, and weak governance) while simultaneously strengthening local institutions, investing in community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, ensuring sustainable and transparent funding, and prioritizing the protection and empowerment of the most vulnerable, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are offered to policymakers, humanitarian organizations, and conflict management practitioners:

Improving Conflict Management Strategies

Strengthen early warning systems and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to detect and address emerging tensions before they escalate into violence that causes displacement. This includes investing in local peace committees, training community mediators, and establishing communication networks between villages, camps, and security forces.

Prioritize gender-sensitive programs that address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children, including dedicated protection against gender-based violence, provision of separate and secure sanitation facilities, access to reproductive health services, and economic empowerment initiatives for female-headed households.

Enhance collaboration and coordination between government agencies and international NGOs to create a unified, coherent framework for IDP assistance that eliminates duplication of efforts, closes gaps in coverage, and ensures that resources reach the most vulnerable populations.

Enhancing Effectiveness of Existing Strategies

Allocate sustainable, predictable, long-term funding for resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs rather than relying on short-term, emergency-based donor cycles that create uncertainty and disrupt planning. This may require establishing a dedicated trust fund for IDP solutions, with multi-year commitments from government and international partners.

Conduct regular, independent, and transparent monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies to systematically identify gaps, measure outcomes against objectives, document lessons learned, and make evidence-based adjustments to programming.

Improve security around IDP camps and host communities by deploying specially trained security personnel who understand humanitarian principles, enhancing local intelligence networks to detect and prevent insurgent attacks before they occur, and establishing rapid response mechanisms for when security incidents happen.

Overcoming Resettlement and Reintegration Challenges

Provide adequate resources for the comprehensive rebuilding of infrastructure in conflict-affected areas, including homes, schools, health centers, water systems, roads, and markets, to create



conditions that make voluntary return an attractive and viable option for IDPs.

Address bureaucratic bottlenecks and corruption in aid delivery through improved financial management systems, independent auditing mechanisms, community-based monitoring of resource flows, and legal consequences for officials found to have diverted funds or supplies meant for IDPs.

Facilitate vocational training and livelihood programs that empower IDPs economically, reduce long-term dependency on external aid, and enable self-sufficiency. These programs should be market-driven, tailored to local economic opportunities, and accessible to both men and women, including those with low levels of formal education.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdulrahman, A., & Muhammad, A. (2019). The socio-economic implications of displacement in Nigeria: a survey on the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the north-east. *International Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*, 6(1), 53-64.
- Adewale, S. (2022). Community-led conflict resolution in displacement settings: A Nigerian case study. *Journal of African Conflict Studies*, 14(3), 345–367.
- Afolabi, F. (2021). Internal displacement and humanitarian challenges in Nigeria. *Journal of Humanitarian Action*, 6(1), 10-19.
- Agbiboa, D. (2022). Boko-Haram’s resilience and the consequences for Nigeria’s security. *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 38(1), 45-67.
- Ager, A., & Strang, A. (2008). Understanding integration: A conceptual framework. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(2), 166-191.
- Al Jazeera. (2023). Nigeria’s north east: IDPS face growing crisis amid conflict. Available at [Al Jazeera News Website](#).
- Barungi, B., Ogunleye, E., & Zamba, C. (2018). *Conflict and its impact on Nigeria’s economic growth*. African development bank group.
- BBC News. (2022). Nigeria: displacement crisis in the north east continues to escalate. Retrieved from [BBC News Website](#).
- Campbell, J. (2021). Nigeria and The Boko-Haram Insurgency: context and responses. Council on foreign relations.



- Crisp, J. (2010). Turning the tide: The role of local actors in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. *International Peacekeeping*, 17(1), 1-20.
- Danjibo, N. D. (2020). Conflict and displacement in north east Nigeria: an overview. *Journal of African Security*, 13(2), 126–142.
- Egwu, P. (2019). Understanding conflict management in Nigeria’s North-East. *Journal of Conflict Studies in Nigeria*, 11(2), 45–62.
- Fisher, R. J. (2000). *Interactive conflict resolution*. Syracuse university press.
- Francis, D. (2020). *Peacebuilding in Nigeria: challenges and opportunities*. *Conflict trends*, 2, 19-28.
- Government of Nigeria. (2020). National policy on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. Available at [Nigeria Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Website](#).
- Granville, C. K. (2020). *The impact of Boko-Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State* (Doctoral dissertation, Walden University).
- Human Rights Watch. (2020). *Nigeria: officials abusing displaced women, girls*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/news>
- Ibrahim, J., & Ibeanu, O. (2019). *Expanding the space for civil society in Nigeria’s conflict zones*. Nigeria stability and reconciliation programme (NSRP) and UK Aid.
- IDMC. (2022). *Global report on internal displacement*. Retrieved from <https://www.internal-displacement.org>
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). (2023). *Global Report on Internal Displacement*. Retrieved from IDMC
- International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2021). *World Migration Report 2022*. Retrieved from IOM
- International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2023). *Displacement Tracking Matrix: Nigeria Report*.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM). (2023). *Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) Nigeria: north east displacement report round 45*. Retrieved from IOM Nigeria Website.
- IOM. (2023). *Displacement Tracking Matrix: Nigeria – North East*. International Organization for Migration. Retrieved from <https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria>
- Kälin, W. (2010). Guiding principles on internal displacement: annotations. *united nations high commissioner for refugees*. Retrieved from UNHCR



- Kelly, L. (2019). Evidence on the indirect contribution of humanitarian activities to deradicalisation and countering violent extremism (CVE); and the Risks in Linking such Objectives or Activities.
- Lederach, J. P. (2003). *The little book of conflict transformation*. Good Books.
- Macrae, J. (2002). The humanitarian response to conflict: the role of humanitarian assistance in conflict resolution. *world development*, 30(6), 979-993.
- Mastrorillo, M., et al. (2016). The role of gender in internal displacement: A review of the literature. *Disasters*, 40(1), 154-174.
- Mohammed, I. S. (2018). Post Boko-Haram insurgency, Nigeria's national security and emergent threats. *Journal of humanities and cultural studies R&D*, 3(2), 1-15.
- Mohammed, I., & Sule, B. (2020). Addressing the challenges of internally displaced persons in Nigeria: the role of government and non-governmental organizations. *Journal of African Studies and Development*, 12(4), 68–76.
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). (2022). *NEMA Annual Report on Disaster Management and IDP Response in Nigeria*. Available at [NEMA Website](#).
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC). (2021). Conflict and humanitarian response strategy for North East Nigeria: 2021–2025. Available at [NSCDC Website](#).
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). (2021). Conflict management in north east Nigeria: evaluating the response to displacement. Available at [NRC Website](#).
- NRC. (2023). *Norwegian Refugee Council – Nigeria*. Retrieved from <https://www.nrc.no/countries/africa/nigeria>
- Nwanegbo, C., & Odigbo, J. (2021). Boko-Haram and national security in Nigeria: a new perspective. *African security review*, 20(2), 54-63.
- OCHA. (2023). North east Nigeria humanitarian response plan. United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs.
- Oduwole, T. A., & Fadeyi, A. (2019). Internally displaced persons and the humanitarian response in Nigeria: issues, challenges, and prospects. Lambert Academic Publishing.
- Ojo, O., & Ojo, E. (2022). Conflict management strategies in Nigeria: A review of the literature. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 16(1), 22-30.



- Okeke, M., & Obikili, N. (2022). The role of governmental and nongovernmental agencies in conflict management in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Public Policy and Administration*, 15(3), 87–104.
- Olaniyan, A., & Yahaya, S. (2020). Resource conflict, displacement, and security challenges in Nigeria's North-East. *African Security Review*, 29(2), 123–138.
- Olayiwola, R. A., Idowu, O. A., & Adebayo, A. I. (2023). Conflict management in Nigeria: Strategies for peacebuilding. *Journal of Peace Research*, 60(2), 197-212.
- Onuoha, F. C. (2021). *Counter-insurgency in North East Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects*. *African Security Review*, 30(2),
- Peters, K. (2019). Refugee integration and the role of social networks: Evidence from Germany. *International Migration*, 57(4), 63-82.
- Rotberg, R. I. (2002). The new nature of nation-state failure. *The Washington Quarterly*, 25(3), 85–96.
- The Guardian Nigeria. (2021). Humanitarian crisis in the north east: challenges for internally displaced persons. Available at [The Guardian Nigeria Website](#).
- Tschirgi, N. (2016). Peacebuilding in the context of protracted conflicts: The case of the Great Lakes region of Africa. *African Security Studies*, 25(1), 1-15.
- UN Women. (2021). *The Impact of COVID-19 on Women in Conflict-Affected Areas*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org>
- UNHCR. (2010). *Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern*. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- UNHCR. (2023). *Nigeria Emergency*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/nigeria-emergency>
- UNHCR. (2023). *Nigeria Emergency*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/nigeria-emergency>
- UNICEF. (2022). *Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/reports>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (2021). *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (2021). *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2020*. Retrieved from [UNHCR](#).



- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (2022). Nigeria: internally displaced persons and refugees update. Available at UNHCR Nigeria Website.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (2023). *Nigeria: Annual Report on IDPs and Refugees*.
- United Nations. (1994). *Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security*. United Nations Development Programme.
- Wallensteen, P. (2015). *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace, and the Global System*. Sage Publications.
- World Bank. (2018). *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. Retrieved from [World Bank](#)
- Zartman, I. W. (1995). *Collapsed states: the disintegration and restoration of legitimate authority*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Zartman, I. W. (2015). *Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*. Routledge.
- Zenn, J. (2021). Boko-Haram: impact on conflict and displacement in north-east Nigeria. *terrorism monitor*, 19(12), 8-11.