

Boko Haram Insurgency and Porternally Displaced
Persons (IDP) Implications on Good Governance In Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper explains the effect of displacement on internal displaced persons with particular reference to those that were displaced by Boko Haram and its implications on good governance in Nigeria. Content analysis was adopted as a research method in this study. The agenda setting and human needs theories were employed as theoretical base of this work. The paper discovered the effect of displacement on internal displaced persons by Boko Haram in Nigeria which include shelter, security, hunger, disease and even government neglect. In order to ensure good governance, the paper recommends the need to salvage the internal displaced persons from the challenges of displacement. Nigerian Government must also continue to fight corruption and ensure direct link between the management agencies and the internal displaced persons in Nigeria. There is also need for collaboration between the Nigerian Government and International agencies or organizations because the need to address the challenges of internal displaced persons cannot be left in the hand of any individual or groups alone. Therefore, justice, equity and collaboration should be the watch words of the Leaders.

Key words: Internal displayed person, Conflicts, Good governance and Boko Haram

Introduction

The effect of internal displacement is an issue of global concern (Ladan, 2001). It is on record that the total number of displaced persons is estimated around fifty million world wide, with majority of this people in Africa and Asia (Alobo & Obaji, 2016). In developing countries including Nigeria, unresolved tribal conflicts, rifts, political violence and border clashes are the causes of displacement. For instance post-election violence of 2011 saw about 65,000 persons internal displaced in Northern part of the country. Estimation made by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reported that from July to October, 2012 a total of 2.1 Million residents were sacked by flood Nigeria. In January, 2013 and February 2014 about 470,565 and 143,164 persons were displaced in Nigeria by internal conflicts and natural disaster respectively. Similarly between January and March 2014 insurgency caused the displacement of about 250,000 persons in the Northern part of the country alone. The rate of internal displaced persons continued to escalate on daily basis in Niger (Displacement Tracking Matrix, 2014). The population of internal displaced person continue to increase because of the high rate of attack of northeast by Boko Haram. As of October 2016, the International organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in its 12th round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme estimated the total number of Internally Displaced Person at 2,155,618 across 13 States in Nigeria (International Organization for Migration, 2016). As of December 2016, the Displacement Tracking Matrix 13th round report estimated 1, 77044 internal Displaced persons (IDPs) in the northeast alone.

Many scholars have addressed the causes of internal displacement in Nigeria which include unresolved tribal conflicts, rifts, political violence and borderclashes in their journals, textbooks and other documented materials. However, little or no research attention has been directed along the effects of displacement on internal displaced persons by Boko Haram and its implications on good governance in Nigeria. Inadequate attention on this area of research has weakened humanitarian intervention for displaced person, and shocks of growing intensity and frequency of poverty.

Conceptual Clarifications

The four key concepts that are operational in this paper are: internal displaced persons, bokoharam, conflict and good governance. Internal displaced persons are persons or group of person who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of conflicts or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts and violence (IDP Principles). In view of the above, an internal displaced person is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but remain within his country's borders. They are often different from refugees. A refugee is a person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion. This implies that refugees are crossing an international border. However, this paper focuses more on those who were displaced as a result of attacks by Boko Haram members.

The phenomenon of Boko Haram is derived from two languages, Hausa and Arabic languages. The word "Boko" means Western education while "Haram" meaning forbidden. The conjunction of the two words will give the full meaning of the phenomenon, which implies that western education is forbidden. However, according to one of the leaders of Boko Haram stress that Boko Haram does not mean western education is a sin as the media continues to portray (Falola, 2013). The implication of the above two opinions is that the first one gives the interpretation that formal education is forbidden whereas the second one shows that Islamic culture is supreme above any other culture. In contrary to the above, Lemu (2017) stress that the word 'Boko' in Hausa language is popularly used to refer to the formal public or private educational system in Nigeria, refers to Western secular education. It is also used to refer to western education in its entire ramifications along with anything associated with it. 'Haram' is a Hausa word borrowed from Arabic language, meaning unacceptable, forbidden or prohibited. While 'BokoHaram' may therefore be interpreted as that the Western secular education is prohibited. It could also be interpreted to mean that evangelism, deceptively camouflaged as Western education, is islamically unacceptable. This paper uses the term Boko Haram to refer to the sect popularly known as Jama'atu Ahlissunah Lidda'awati Wal Jihad.

The concept of conflict just like other concepts in social sciences is difficult to define and there is no universally accepted definition of the term. Therefore, scholars define the term conflict based on their understanding and background of knowledge. According to Rakhim (2010) conflict is an interactive process manifested in incompatibility, disagreement or dissonance within or between social entities. Conflict is a state of clash, confrontation, battles or struggle to achieve goal (Ignatieff, 2000). Generally, conflict refers to friction, disagreement or discord arising within a group when the beliefs or action of one or more members of the group are either revisited by or unaccepted to one or more members of the group. Conflict can occur between individuals and groups. It can also happen within a group (intra-group conflict) and between groups (inter-group conflict). It was in view of this that (Hocker and Wilmot, 1985 cited in Bernard and Ashimi, 2014) that conflict is an interaction between interdependent people who perceive incompatible goals and whose expect interference from other party if they attempt to achieve their goal. In concord with this view Galtung (1996) asserted that conflict is a triangle with structure, attitudes and behaviours as its vertices.

Good governance entails the provision of basic human needs, enhancement of a sense of worth and self-respect into the individual, the guaranteeing of fundamental freedom of emancipation from alienating material conditions of life, and ensuring of freedom from social servitude of men to nature and other men (Okpeh, 2002). According to Kaufman (2005) governance includes the economy and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised for common good. This implies that good governance means

thinking about the process of developing the economy and society. In concord with the above, Dike (2010) posits that good governance is the mechanism and process of articulating the interest of the citizens for the purpose of transforming the society. To achieve good governance in Nigeria Hamdok (2001) maintained that there must be an effective state, private sector must play a vital role in developing the state, civil society and community members must facilitate the process of fostering social cohesion and stability. Sidi, (2006) defined good governance as the process of making and implementing decisions. It's not about making "correct" decision but about the best possible process for making those decisions –making processes. Usaira,(2002) sees good governance as an indeterminate term used in international development literature, to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs, and manage public resources. Governance is the process of decision-making processes, and therefore good governance, often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economic or political bodies, with viable economic and political bodies. It also dwells on the responsibility of governments and governing bodies. Amestrong, (2012) explained that, good governance is a term that has become a part of the vehicular of a large range of development instructions, and other actors, within the international arena, Good governance addresses economic institutions and public sector management, including transparency and accountability, regulatory reforms, and public sector skills and leadership. It encompasses full respect of human right the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable (Muhammad, 2017).

Theoretical Frame Work

This study is anchored by Human Needs Theory. According to Coate and Rosati (1988), human needs are a powerful source of explanation of human behaviour and social interaction. All individuals have needs they strive to satisfy, either by using the system 'acting on the fringes' or acting as a reformist or a revolutionary. Human needs theory, just a few decades old, was popularized in the works of Abraham Maslow, John Burton, Marshal Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef. The theory posits that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people to meet their needs on individual, group and societal bases. According to this theory, human beings need certain essentials if they must live and attain well-being in any ramification of life. Such essentials are known as (basic) human needs. The argument of human needs theorists, therefore, is that the unavailability of alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups is what triggers violence – or conflict. Other times, violence also occurs when humans require understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. These needs are not only subsistence ones such as food, water and shelter but also other biological needs such as participation, identity, understanding and recognition (Kok 2007); security, safety, belonging [love], self-esteem and personal fulfilment [lifesatisfaction] (Maslow, 1973).

Burton (1990) who has been applying human needs theory more actively to social and political conflicts looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, causing groups to use violence to claim their rights and satisfy their needs. Marker (2003) believes that unlike interests, needs are untradeable, insuppressibly and non-negotiable. Contrary to the belief that all needs are complementarily essential to human life; no need is inferior to another, Maslow (1973) views some needs as more urgent than others, but agrees that all needs are instinctive. Those he terms more urgent he sees as more powerful too. In his opinion, the powerful needs are subsistence needs such as food; water and shelter which he claims precede all other human needs. As Coate & Rosati (1988) recommend, 'social systems must be responsive to individual needs, or be subject to instability and forced change (possibly through violence or conflict).

Another relevant theory that is applied in this paper is agenda setting theory. This agenda setting theory was propounded by Maxwell Mc Combs and Donald L. (1972). The theory posits that media lead the public in assigning relative importance to various public issues. (Miller, 2002). That is if the media highlight an issue, the issue is likely to be seen as relevant item on public agenda. However, if the media decided to ignore an issue no matter how crucial it is to the development of the society, may not be subject of public debate (Mohammed, 2003).

Methodology

Content Analysis of Newspapers was adopted as a research method in this study. This method was selected because it shows how media assigned relative importance to various public issues (Millers, 2002). That is if the media highlight an issue is likely to be seen as relative to public. However, if the media decided to ignore an issue no matter how crucial it is to the development of society, may not be subject of public debate. The basic elements of this analysis according to Folarin (2005) are as follows:

- i) the quality of frequency of reporting
- ii) Prominence giving to the reports through headlines and pictures.
- iii) the degree of conflict generated in the report and
- iv) cumulative media - specific effects over the time

The population of the study comprises of all editions of Daily Trust and the Nation from January - March, 2016. The total population of the studied edition was 182 papers for both Daily Trust and the Nation Newspapers, and 82 stories on internal displaced person were reported by both papers. The two newspapers papers were selected based on geographical location. Thus Daily Trust is seen as a northern paper while the Nation newspaper is seen as a southern paper. The rationale for this selection is to compare how the two newspapers cover issues affecting the internal displaced person by Boko Haram in Camps across the states in Northern Nigeria.

The sample size for the study was determined via census approach as Asemahet (2012) assert that census is attractive for small population (200 or less). And hence the population of the study is 182 papers census considered appropriate. The unit of analysis for this study were pictures, feature stories, straight news stories. The coding sheet was used as instrument to content analysis reports on internal displaced person in Daily Trust and the Nation Newspaper.

Data Presentation and Analysis

A total of one hundred and eighty two editions (182) of Daily Trust and the Nation Newspapers were content analysed, out of which eighty two stories on internal displaced person by Boko Haram were reported. The data presentation and analysis were as follows:

person by Boko Haram were reported. The data presentation and analysis were as follows

Table 1: News frames used in reporting IDPs by Daily Trust and the Nation Newspapers

| Frames | Daily Trust | The Nation |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Assistance | 34 (42%) | 28 (34%) |
| Security | 4 (50%) | 2 (2%) |
| Vulnerability | 10 (12%) | 4 (5%) |
| Total | 48 (59%) | 34 (41%) |

Table one shows that out of 82 stories on IDPs in various Camps of Northern Nigeria reported by Daily Trust and the Nation Newspapers, Daily Trust reported 34 (42%) were framed describing the internal displaced person as people in need of assistance from private individuals or government for survival. The Nation Newspaper reported 28 (34%) people in need of assistance. While 4 (5%) were reported by Daily Trust as people in need of security and the Nation Newspaper reported 2 (2%) in need of security. The implication of this report is that both the Newspapers shows that internal displaced person were unsafe. Also, 10 (12%) and 4 (5%) news by Daily Trust and the Nation newspapers respectively report internal displaced person by Boko Haram in various camp of Northern Nigeria are living in a vulnerable disease.

Table 2 Prominence given IDPs reports by Daily Trust and the Nation Newspapers

| Placement | Daily Trust | The Nation |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Front Page | 11 (13%) | 2 (3%) |
| Back Page | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Inside Page | 37% (45%) | 32 (39%) |
| Total | 48 (59%) | 34 (41%) |

Table 2 shows that, out of 48 stories on Internal Displaced persons by Daily Trust Newspaper 11(13%) appeared on the front page, while the Nation Newspapers carried only 2 (3%) stories on internal Displaced persons on its front page. This indicates that Daily Trust has given more prominence to internal Displaced Persons reports than the Nation Newspaper. Also, in regard to the level of coverage, out of the total of 82 reports on Internal Displaced Persons, 48 (59%) stories were reported by Daily Trust, while the Nation Newspaper reported 34 (41%)stories. This indicates that Daily Trust cover more stories on Internal Displaced Persons than the Nation Newspaper.

Table 3: The effects of displacement on internal displaced person by boko haram in Nigeria.

| Effects | Daily Trust | The Nation |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Instability and violence | 7 (9%) | 5(6%) |
| Inadequate Shelter | 9 (11%) | 7(8%) |
| Inadequate basic needs | 10 (12.2%) | 8(9%) |
| Poor health and hygiene | 8 (10%) | 5 (6%) |
| Lack of access to Education | 4 (5%) | 3 (4%) |
| Inadequate Communication | 4 (5%) | 3 (4%) |
| Diversion of goods | 6(7%) | 3 (4%) |
| Total | 48(59%) | 34(41%) |

Table three shows that 7(9%) of the Daily Trust reported that instability and violence is one the effects of displacement in the northeast. While the Nation newspaper reported 5(6%) cases of instability and violence as the consequences of displacement. Communal clashes along ethnic and religious fault lines have fostered a climate of instability and violence throughout the North and the Middle Belt, the dividing line between the Muslim North and Christian South. Data are limited, but hundreds of thousands of people are estimated to have been displaced as violence has increased over the past 17 years. Episode of inter communal violence in the Middle-Belt States of Plateau, Taraba, Benue and Nassarawa have left more than 400 people dead in 2014 and caused un known amount of displacement and destruction. In the East and North-east more than 85,000 people fled their homes between January and August, including the State affected by Boko Haram suchs as Bauchi and Taraba. Boko Haram began its insurgency with assaults on members of the security services, politicians, civil servants and other authority figures in the Northern State of Bauchi, Borno, Kano and Yobe. It stated to expand its operation in 2010, when it bombed building in Jos and has since acquired tanks, rocket launchers, anti-air craft and sub- machine gun. It has pushed further south, bombing police UN office in Abuja in 2011, and targets had come to include Schools, Mosques, Churches and Market. Between 2013 and Mid 2014 Boko Haram destroyed 211 Schools in Borno State, killing unknown number of Students and teachers leading to the closure of all State funded education facilities there. The grouped has abducted 276 teenage girls from Chibok in April 2014.This has been the largest incident so far in Nigeria, because it is a serious abuse of human right (Olawale, 2016).

Table three above, also demonstrated that 9(11%) of Daily Trust reported Inadequate Shelter as an effect of displacement. While 7(8%) was reported in the Nation Newspaper. Access to adequate shelter is the most immediate needs of IDPs in the initial stages of displacement. The majority of IDPs in Nigeria take refuge in the host communities. This involves staying in the homes of family or friends, paying for temporary accommodation or seeking refuge in makeshift camp-like setting such Schools, Sports centres, Churches, Mosques and University Campus. When none of these options are available IDPs may be forced to shelter in abandoned buildings, or the street of Urban Centres or on the outskirts villages. The home of many vulnerable communities are damaged or destroyed by flood on an at most annual basis. In the absence of other options, many simply await their inevitable displacement when the rainy season arrives. Some however taken preventive measures for example, the inhabitants of Gurmana, a village in Niger State, asked the authority to provide them with tents so they could pre-emptively relocate their miles and belonging. This would have helped them to avoid disrupting their children's education by occupying the Primary School, as they had previously been forced to do. Months after making the request however, they had not received replay. Despite the authority has previously agreed to permanently relocate the village to higher ground, they had received no support to do so (Gambo, 2016).

Similarly, table three affirmed that 10(12.2%) of the Daily Newspapers shows that Inadequate basic needs is a great effects of displacement, while the Nation Newspapers reported 8(9%) of the effect of inadequate basic needs. Internal displaced persons are often unable to exercise their basic rights to food and essential house hold items such as sleeping mats, soap, Mosquito net and cooking utensils. They usually lose access to their sources of revenue when they flee. The destruction of property, crops and stores of food at the time of displacement is a major problem among the IDPs. However, the State government and aid agencies provide basic food items through SEMAs, but supplies are often quickly exhausted. Boko Haram has disrupted live hood activities, market and reduced trade flows, staples and other basic commodities have become scarce and prices have risen, preventing IDPs from buying basic food stuffs. State security measures have also disrupted rural market and transport contributing further to the food shortages for both IDPs and their host (Vanguard, 2010).

In addition to the above, Poor health and hygiene were also indicated in the Daily Trust and the Nation Newspaper as the consequences of displacement. It was also revealed in the Daily Trust that, 8(10%) stories were affected by poor health and hygiene as a result of displacement. While, the nation newspaper reported 5(6%) stories of poor health and hygiene as the consequence of displacement on internally displaced persons in northeast. Internal displaced persons often have only minimal access to health services, and this challenge has really affected the majority of Women and Children. Most health facilities in areas of the North-east affected by conflict were closed as of mid-2014 as a result of insecurity and displacement of Staff. Most of the facilities have been damaged or destroyed during conflict or deliberately targeted by Boko Haram. The primary obstacle in accessing health care for many IDPs is their lack of resources, including to pay for transport to the nearest facilities which can be some distance away. This resulted in to out breaks of diseases and malnutrition rate in areas affected by displacement. The number of Cholera case among the IDPs and host communities has raised exponentially with 26,204 cases and 404 deaths reported between January and July 2014 (UNICEF, 2014). IDPs and host communities in the North -east have only limited access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, leading to a decline in health and hygiene among both IDPs and their host communities. Public latrines in informal camp-like settings such as School are often non unusable. Defection and disposal of children's waste in the open place is common. The contamination of water sources has contributed to cholera out breaks in a number of displacements in Borno State. Bore holes, hand pumps and unprotected wells dug by hand are the main sources of water for communities displaced by Boko Haram. When IDPs flee a way from populated areas or trapped in the bush, they may have to resort to drinking from streams, rivers and ponds which are often use by criminals. Many displaced Women and Children have work long distance to fetch water, and they had to travel further as pressures have increased as a result of influx of people fleeing. Boko Haram attack in 2014 made the environmental hygiene to be poor as a result of overcrowded conditions and shortages of water and other materials concerning

Women and teenage girls who face the challenges of maintaining menstrual hygiene in a very constrained circumstance (Falobi, 2014).

In the same vein, the Daily Newspaper reported 4(5%) stories on Lack of access to Education as a great consequence of displacement on internally displaced persons by Boko Haram. While, 3(4%) of lack of access to education was reported by the Nation newspaper as another implication of displacement. All Schools in the town of Baga, Bama, Jajeri, Umaran Garnam, Mai Malan, Mongono and Gomboru were forced to closed between February 2012 and June 2013. IDPs and members of the security force occupying schools have damaged and in some cases destroyed infrastructures. Attendance rates have declined dramatically in the North -east. Even in areas where schools have remained open, many children, including IDPs home areas has made parents worry of sending their children to school. Human resources play an immerse role in the success or failure of any organization or nation in terms of capability and strength of character. In Nigeria, most of the problems facing the economy are a reflection of the poor quality of human development and management because education, which plays a critical role in human development and the economic health of the nation, has been neglected in the camp of IDPs. One has to understand the problems facing the educational institutions to really appreciate the magnitude of problems facing the Nigerian economy. Good quality education or value education that involves 'educating for character', good 'moral values' and civic responsibility shape the character of nations. And taking responsibility for the things we do wrong as well as the things we do right is important for national development (Olawale, 2016).

More so, Inadequate Communication was reported by the both newspapers as a consequence of displacement on the internally displaced persons by Boko Haram. The Daily Trust reported 4(5%) stories and the Nation newspaper reported 3(4%) of the same stories. There is little disconnection between the IDPs and Nigerian Government. This was in line with the view of Amina (2016) who reported that IDPs did not have an effective means through which to communicate directly with Nigerian government or International agencies. As a result, there were many instances of misinformation and disinformation pertaining to what was needed and what was supplied. Added to this is that at certain conditions when there was delay in supply, the government made no plausible attempt to communicate to them in respect to the challenges at hand and the reasons for delay.

Lastly, the Daily Trust reported 6(7%) stories on Diversion of goods while the Nation newspaper revealed that 3(4%) stories were on consequences of displacement. Members in the host communities considered that they entitled to the benefits enjoyed by IDPs in Nigeria. Each time commodities are being transported to camp; able Youths would mount road blocks, toll barricades and insist on getting their share of the products, left with little or no alternative. About 60 truck-loads of bags of grains allocated to Borno internally-displaced persons, IDPs, by President Muhammadu Buhari, to fight malnutrition in the troubled north-eastern state have allegedly been diverted by a contractor. Displaced children scrambling for food at an IDPs camp in Maiduguri. How safe are they? Speaking to newsmen in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, Senate Leader, Senator Mohammed Ndume, said the contractor, whose name was not given, diverted 60 trucks of grains out of the 113 trucks allocated to the state. He said: "It is an unfortunate incident; the contractor only delivered 53 trucks out of the 113 allocated to Borno State. "We cannot proceed with the distribution. I have to go back and inform the President of this ugly development." Ndume, who hails from Gwoza Local Government Area of the state, said his visit was prompted by President Buhari, who asked him to commence distribution of grains alongside officials of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). He, however, disclosed that the contractor had since been arrested and was being investigated by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, (EFCC). The Senate leader also said plans were underway to shut down all IDP camps housing some Borno indigenes across the country, while they would be taken to transit camp in their respective local government areas "from where they can easily go back to their homes." He added: "I have told those (IDPs) in clear terms that time is ripe for them to go back home; there is no point remaining in the camp after three years. "Gwoza Local Government Area, where I hail from, in particular, is now safe and secured. Over 10,000 residents are now living safely in Gwoza and there is no cause for alarm. "It is very

regretful that less than 3,000 Gwoza IDPs now in Maiduguri have refused to go back and resettle, despite all pleas to them" (Marama, 2016).

Discussion of Results

From the results of the study, it could be seen that Daily Trust and the Nation reported about the condition of internal displaced persons by Boko Haram in Nigeria. Similarly, it was highlighted that the majority of news reported by Daily Trust was (45%) and the Nation Newspaper (34%). This shows that internal displaced persons by Boko Haram can only survive if individuals, organizations and government contribute immensely for the development of their welfare.

However, there is disparity in terms of level of coverage of the issues about internal displaced persons by Boko Haram in the two newspapers. This is in line with view of Okioya and Adedowole (2011) that various news media house have their area of interest when covering a particular event. This could be as a result of their home policy which defines what to cover and what not. However, the finding of the study shows that, Daily Trust gave more coverage on internal displaced persons by Boko Haram (59%) than the Nation Newspaper (41%). This outcome is an indication that, the media organization differs in philosophy of operation and interest.

The study established that displacement has serious effect on the internal displaced persons in Nigeria as it was indicated that by (55%) of the Daily Trust newspapers and (45%) in the Nation newspapers. This shows the commitment of the newspapers on internal displaced persons by Boko Haram. However, good governance was down played by the newspapers. Since the two of them placed little emphasis on remedial messages in their reports. Entham (1991) notes that aside from the words and images used to depict the event how much material on the event is available and how prominently speak loud about framing. He further says the frame of a news portrait can be enlarging so the consciousness's of a mass public are aware of most specific issues and events. The media reports placed little emphasis on the effects of displacement on internal displaced persons by Boko Haram. In view of that, it is important to discuss the effect of displacement on the internal displaced persons by Boko Haram in Nigeria and its implications on good governance.

The study also shows that, the Daily Trust revealed 48(59%) of the stories on the effects of displacement. In contrary to the above, 34(41%) stories were narrated from the Nation Newspaper on the outcome of displacement on the internally displaced persons by Boko Haram. This shows that Nigerian government have failed to adequately address growing consequences of displacement. Thousands of people have died in the northeast as a result of displacement by Boko Haram (British Broad Casting Corporation, 2014).

Implications of Displacement on Good Governance in Nigeria

The implications of displacement on good governance are enormous and this has been evidence in the country's political stability and economic development. Some of these implications are as follows:

Abandonment of contracts: In almost all corners of northeast, cases of contractors abandoning projects which they have been paid for. The reason for this situation is lack of security and prevalence of corruption. Such contractors either they have shared the money they were paid with government officials or have people in government who cover up the case. This has resulted in the proliferation of abandoned projects in every corner of the country which if completed would have improved the welfare and the standard of living of the citizens.

A worsening economic crises and decrease in foreign investment, with attendant effects of unemployment and poverty: Governance Survey conducted by the World Bank in 2001, indicated an improvement in the living standard of Nigerians in the year 2001 as compared to 2001, yet urgent concerns were expressed about unemployment. Ninety percent of the respondents considered unemployment to be a major impediment to development.

Undermining local industries potential: this is another important effect of displacement on good governance in Nigeria. According to Governance survey on Enterprises released in 2001, indicated that the displacement of persons by Boko Haram did not encourage the growth of local

industries in the northeast. Inadequate infrastructure and financing of business enterprises were identified as impediment. Public services, such as electricity and telecommunications were destroyed. The poor reputation of Nigeria and Nigerians: the image of Nigeria has been tarnished as a result of displacement of persons by Boko Haram. The global perception of the phenomenon of displacement is pervasive and endemic. Therefore, displacement has eaten so deep into the fabric of the nation so much so that for the past five years or so.

The following can be summarized as the effects of displacement on good governance as put forward by Clarke (2014) :

displacement leads to non-achievement of goal, it diverts resources from public purpose to private ones, it weakens public bureaucracy, displacement slows down the pace of economic development through manipulation of funds for project, displacement endangers national security internally and externally, displacement dilutes individuals and group commitment to national values and civic responsibility.

Good governance help people feel that, the government will act in the society's overall interest, regardless of differing opinions. It would also encourage the governments, to remember that, they are acting on behalf of their people and society, help them to understand the importance of having open and ethical processes which adhere to the law and stand up to security. Good governance encourages elected members and government to be confident, elected members and government officials, will feel better about their involvement in various government levels; Federal, States and Local. When governance is practiced, more representatives of the people will be confidence that, they can be trusted, the advices they are given, that their views will be respected, even if everyone does not agree with them, and that the cabinet of government is safe place for decision making and implementations(Femi,2010).

Conclusion and Recommendations

The quest for good governance in Nigeria is in doubt if the effects of internal displacement are not addressed. This is because historical evidences have shown that the effects of internal displacement prevent good governance and economic development of a state. It also discourages foreign direct investment (FDI), increasing poverty and bad image for the country. Although, the Nigerian government has taken some commendable steps at curbing or fighting Boko Haram, more still need to be done if the menace is to be adequately checked. In order to overcome the effects of displacement on the internal displaced persons and good governance in Nigeria, the study made the following policy recommendation:

1. The Nigerian government should fight corruption and ensure a direct link between the management agencies and the IDPs.
2. To improve the condition of IDPs in Nigeria, government should solicit for donation and financial aids from more international bodies.
3. The budgetary allocation for displacement persons by Boko Haram in Nigeria should be separated from allocation for disaster or emergency. Since not all disasters result in displacement.
4. Nigerian government should endeavour to be proactive rather than reactive. Designated safe areas should be set aside for displacement even before they occur irrespective of the ability of government to develop or maintain them.

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