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IMPACT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON HUMAN SECURITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

Jallo Lois Apollos

Department of General Studies, Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Ladi

Abstract

The investigated the impact of internal displacement on human security and economic growth in Plateau State. Descriptive survey design was used as a guide. A target population of 3,317,200 participants from 10 LGAs was considered, out of a sample of 357 respondents was selected using simple random and stratified sampling techniques. Self-design structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Face and construct validity of the questionnaire was determined by experts and its reliability of internal consistency was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha Technique. Face-to-face administration of the questionnaire revealed that 350 copies were filled and returned. Mean, standard deviation and Spearman Rank Correlation were used as methods of data analysis. The findings revealed that land grabbing and forced evictions of locals, unknown gunmen attacks, herders-farmers conflicts and infiltration of terrorist groups were causes of internal displacement. The results showed that internal displacement causes psychological stress and traumatic conditions, makes children access to schooling difficult, it limits access to food and clean water and exposes women and girls to sexual abuse and exploitation. It was found that internal displacement reduces the supply of raw materials, reduction in tax revenue, decline in investors' confidence to invest, loss of households' income/livelihoods, disruption of agricultural activities and causes economic inequality. The study concluded that internal displacement has significant negative impact on human security and economic growth and recommended that government should sustain awareness campaigns on the need for tolerance and security consciousness in communities, drivers of internal displacement should be timely addressed, and government should access to economic resources for victims of internal displacement in order to reduce the impact of internal displacement on human security and economic growth in Plateau State.

Keywords: Displacement, Internal Displacement, Human Security, Economic Growth

1. Introduction

Internal displacement is a significant humanitarian and developmental challenge that has far-reaching implications for human security and economic growth. Globally, millions of people are displaced each year due to conflicts, natural disasters, and other forms of violence, leading to profound social, economic, and political disruptions. The regions affected by disasters include Africa, Asia, Americas and Europe with Sub-Saharan Africa leading in violent conflict related displacements (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center [IDMC], 2018). In Nigeria, internal displacement has become a persistent issue, particularly in states such as Plateau, where ethno-religious conflicts, land disputes, and violent clashes between farmers and herders have escalated in recent decades. The State has

experienced recurrent crises that have forced many individuals and families to flee their homes, seeking refuge in camps, host communities, or other locations. These displacements disrupt livelihoods, uproot communities, and expose vulnerable populations to insecurity, poverty, and marginalization. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) often face challenges such as lack of access to basic needs, including food, shelter, healthcare, and education, thereby worsening their human security. Furthermore, displacement often exacerbates the vulnerabilities of women, children, and other marginalized groups, leaving them susceptible to exploitation and abuse.

Some of the most common causes of involuntary movements are armed conflicts, violence, human rights violation and disaster among others. Global Report on

Internal Displacement (2019) stated that protracted crises, communal violence, and unresolved governance challenges were the main factors behind 10.8 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence. Armed conflict between states or non-state actors; generalized violence, man-made disasters, climate change, ethno-religious clashes, insurgency, natural disasters and developmental projects are general causes or reasons for internal displacement in Nigeria (Omoraka, 2021). This gives no choice to people but to leave their homes, deprive them of the most essential protection mechanisms, such as community networks, access to services and livelihoods. The second component of the IDPs is the movement within national borders. Since IDPs remain legally under the protection of national authorities of their habitual residence, unlike refugees who have been deprived of the protection of their state (country) of origin; they are expected to enjoy the same rights as the rest of the population (Omokora, Ogoh & Yusuf, 2022).

Internal displacement in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon. It has been a regular occurrence in the country for over six decades. Although it is difficult to determine the exact number of people displaced during this period due to contradictory figures and unreliable data, several sources have estimated over 2 million people were either displaced or in need of humanitarian assistance within and across the borders during the Nigeria civil war (Mohammed, 2017). By the end of 2017, the total global internal displacement head count at 40 million with 30.6 million new displacements. These displacements are both conflict and disaster related, spread across 143 countries and territories. Out of 30.6 million new human displacements, 11.8 million people were displaced by violent conflicts while 18.8 million other displacements were linked to natural disasters (IDMC, 2018). According to the United Nations (2022), the direct impact of internal displacement globally was estimated at over \$21.5 billion in 2021.16 the figure represents the financial cost of providing every IDP with housing, education, health and security, and accounts for their loss of income for one year of displacement. The report added that though securing a new home is another priority for most displaced people, the cost of providing

shelter, non-food items and water, sanitation and hygiene represents a quarter of the total financial impact of internal displacement.

Internal displacement comes with a lot of economic consequences that tend to limit the level of growth in the economy. The economic impact of internal displacement in Plateau State is also profound. Productive activities such as farming, which is a major economic driver in the state, are frequently disrupted due to insecurity and forced migration. This results in reduced agricultural output, food insecurity, and loss of income for displaced households. Additionally, the influx of IDPs into host communities often strains existing resources and infrastructure, leading to competition for limited services such as healthcare, education, and housing. The cumulative effect of these disruptions can hinder local and state-level economic growth, contributing to a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment. Although Omaraka (2021) have argued that the economic effects of internal displacement can be both positive and negative, as it creates opportunities for financial ambiguities and misuse by certain individuals, its developing economies and States like Plateau State in particular, internal displacement may have more negative multiplier effects on human beings and indices of economic growth than its perceived positive effects.

Suffices to say that when families are not secured or migrate to temporary abode, they may have limited access to economic resources like farming land, sources of income for reproductive investment, entrepreneurial and job opportunities, and food among others necessary to raise their level of productivity and contributions to the growth of the country's output or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Eweka and Olusegun (2016) internal displacement disrupts socio- economic activities and systems of areas left behind by the displaced persons and areas to which these displaced persons flee into. The impacts of internal displacement can be direct or indirect, short-term or long-term, tangible or intangible (IDMC, 2018).

Human security covers personal security which aims at protecting people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and

sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults; community security protects people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence; and political security which is concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. Jibril (2019) stated that human security entails protecting people from severe and pervasive threats in ways that enhance their survival, livelihood and dignity. It broadens the understanding of security from territorial security to the security of people, particularly vulnerable groups such as IDPs who suffer emotional problems such as human right abuses, assault and loss of livelihood among others.

Internal displacement is often associated with health consequences that constitute integral components of human security challenges. Olajide (2016) stated that there is a high occurrence of rape and other forms of violence against children and women in IDPs camps. Ogundamisi (2016) observed that IDPs are faced with constrain of accessing healthcare in Nigeria because of damages on facilities and workforce in the health sector are relocating to other places due to conflict. With the increase in population of IDPs in camps, sanitation facilities and water have become insufficient to take care of the needs of IDPs. Akuto (2017) argued that the challenges facing the IDPs are insecurity, trauma, bitterness, malnutrition, hunger and starvation, deprivation of human rights and sexual transmitted disease among others.

Despite the critical importance of addressing the challenges of internal displacement, there is limited empirical research on its impact on human security and economic growth in Plateau State. Understanding these dynamics is essential for policymakers, humanitarian actors, and development practitioners to design targeted interventions that address the root causes of displacement, protect the rights of IDPs, and foster sustainable human security and economic development. This study seeks to explore the impact of internal displacement on human security and economic growth in Plateau State, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Internal displacement has become a pervasive issue in Plateau State, Nigeria, primarily driven by ethno-religious conflicts, farmer-herder clashes, and other forms of communal violence. These incidents have displaced thousands of individuals and families, forcing them to leave their homes, livelihoods, and communities behind. The growing population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has placed significant strain on human security and economic stability within the state, raising critical concerns for policymakers, humanitarian agencies, and affected communities. One major problem is the deterioration of human security among displaced populations. Internally displaced persons often face inadequate access to basic needs such as food, clean water, healthcare, shelter, and education. Sambo (2017), the closure of medical facilities and the non-presence of medical doctors who left as a result of poor remuneration, insecurity, scarcity of drugs and medical facilities has resulted to serious health challenges. It has been observed that in Plateau communities prone to internal displacement, women and children, who form the majority of IDPs, are always at risk of gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse, while youth are susceptible to radicalization due to the lack of opportunities and socio-economic instability.

Internal displacement may have significant impact on economic growth in Plateau State. The agricultural sector, which is a key driver of the state's economy, has been severely disrupted as farmlands are abandoned due to insecurity. Moreover, the influx of IDPs into host communities' places additional pressure on existing resources, infrastructure, and public services, contributing to competition and tension between host populations and displaced individuals. The establishment of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) by the federal government was a bid to address and respond swiftly to emergencies in the country. The Nigerian government has made several unending efforts to addressing the plights of IDPs by putting in place different strategies to address the IDP crisis, paradoxically, the problems of hunger, overcrowding, poor sanitation, joblessness, and

insecurity continue to persist among internally displaced persons across the country (Itumo & Nwefuru, 2016).

Over the years, the Plateau State government has implemented several initiatives to address internal displacement and mitigate its impacts on human security and economic growth. The government has focused on consolidating security and peacebuilding efforts by promoting sustainable peaceful coexistence and inclusive governance. This includes strengthening the Plateau Peace Building Agency to implement strategic roadmaps for peace and community security architecture dialogues, aiming to break cycles of violence and enhance social cohesion. The government has also provided support to security agencies and bolstered early warning and crisis detection mechanisms through initiatives like Operation Rainbow. Efforts have been made to ensure the return of IDPs to their original homes. The state has partnered with organizations such as UNICEF to address the needs of displaced populations. For instance, in response to crises, UNICEF complemented government efforts by providing non-food items and ensuring safe access to water in both IDP camps and host communities in Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Bokkos and Bassa Local Government Materials.

Despite these efforts, it has been observed that there are families and households that are still in IDP camps and some have moved to new places of abode where they face challenges that include inadequate shelter, water scarcity, hunger and food insecurity, limited access to healthcare services and strained resources in their host communities. While it is evidently clear that the challenge of internal displacement and its impacts has been widely studied, there is insufficient research to fully understand its economic impacts and implications for human security in Plateau State. This lack of empirical evidence seems to have hindered the development of effective interventions and policies to address the root causes of displacement, support displaced populations, and mitigate its adverse effects on the state's economic growth. Continuous evaluation and enhancement of these initiatives are essential to effectively reduce internal displacement and its associated impacts in Plateau State; hence the motivation for this research.

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study was to assess the impact of internal displacement on human security and economic growth in plateau state. The study seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

- i. To examine the major causes of internal displacement in Plateau State
- ii. To evaluate the extent of the impact of internal displacement on human security in Plateau state
- iii. To find out the impact of internal displacement on economic growth in Plateau state

Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were analyzed at 0.05 level of significance:

H₀₁: Internal displacement has no significant impacts on human security in Plateau State

H₀₂: Internal displacement has no significant impacts on economic growth in Plateau State

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Definitions

Internal displacement refers to the voluntary or forced movement, evacuation, or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internally recognized State borders. The scale of internal displacement and the inevitable problem and nature of the response has become far more momentous in contemporary times. While the act of displacement itself often may violate the human rights of those affected, the subsequent loss of access to homes, lands, livelihoods, personal documentation, family members, and social networks can deleteriously affect the ability of IDPs to assert and relish an entire range of fundamental rights. Samuel, Philip and Orlaade (2021) defined internal displacement as a situation where persons or groups of persons are forcibly uprooted from their homes to other locations within their country as a result of man-induced or natural causes. Internal displacement could be viewed as the movements of refugees and internally displaced people as well as people displaced by natural or environmental

disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects.

According to Alabi (2016), internally displaced persons as those who have been forced to leave their homes and sources of livelihood but are still within the border of a country undergoing violent internal conflict, while Mamman (2020) stated that internally displaced persons as those who have been forced or obliged to flee or have cause to leave their homes or place of habitual residence to avoid the effect of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights, or natural or human-made disaster. Internal displacement therefore entails the forced eviction of people from the ancestral land or homes to other communities that are new to them which could be attributed to natural factors, violent conflicts, attacks by militia or terrorist groups and a host of other factors.

Human security a is global challenge that is why the primary responsibility of government is ensure that people are secured. Whether it concerns civil wars with their dramatic consequences natural accidents, natural disasters, or health crises and major pandemics populations face life-threatening dangers. Bariledum (2013) defined human security as freedom from war and violence as well as the basic needs for and rights to economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, community security and political security. The concept of human security addresses security in a broad sense that includes all of these political, economic, social, and environmental dangers. Hence, anything that reduces the quality of life, which could include; conflict, scarcity of vital resources, environmental degradation, or demographic pressures, infringes on human security is considered a threat to human security. Human security in the northern part of the country has been poor as compared to other regions prior to the advent of Boko Haram in the region. In the northern part of the country, 71.5% of the population resides in abject poverty; over half of the residents are mal-nourished; about 85% are illiterate; and 60% are formally unemployed (Abdulazeez, 2016). Human development in the context this study is the extent to which people are free from social, economic, political

and natural factors that are capable of causing physical harm, internal displacements or affect their sources of livelihoods.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the Human Security Theory (HST) that was propounded by Mahbub ul Haq in 1995. Mahbub ul Haq introduced the concept of human security as a revolutionary approach to development and global security in the early 1990s. The theory challenged the traditional view of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state. Haq's theory underscores the idea that ensuring human security is both a moral imperative and a practical necessity for achieving global peace and sustainable development. It moves beyond military-centric notions of security, focusing instead on the protection of individuals from pervasive threats that undermine their dignity and well-being. The theory emphasized that true security comes not from stockpiles of weapons but from the ability of individuals to lead healthy, productive, and meaningful lives. The two pillars of his human security framework are: freedom from fear that has to do with reducing the risk of violence and conflict in individuals' lives and freedom from want that aims at ensuring access to basic needs like food, water, health care, and education. The theory identified seven key areas where human security must be safeguarded which include economic food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security which centred on ensuring protection of basic human rights and freedom from political oppression.

The theory is relevant to the research because it sees human security in terms of the security of people where they reside and measured it using both economic, social and political security. Thus, theory's two basic features which include freedom for fear and wants, suggests that internal displacement tend to creates fear in the minds of the victims and their host communities, because it Plateau State, it has been observed that even if internally displaced persons moved to perceived safer communities, those communities are either attack or may mobilized to launch reprisal attacks that may create a circle of internal displacement. Freedom of wants

implies that internal displacement may limit IDPs access of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. These challenges may serve as demotivating factor to economic growth.

2.3 Empirical Review

Internal displacement and its perceived impacts have been widely research in extant literature, but there are variations in the outcomes of these studies. Omoraka, Ogoh and Yusuf (2022) examined the management of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Benue state of north-central Nigeria from 2015 to 2022. The study used descriptive survey deigned and generated data using questionnaire. Purposive sampling was used to select a sample size of 384 respondents. Data generated were presented in tables and descriptively analyzed using simple percentages. The study found that the growing number of IDPs in the state is as a result of the incessant violent conflicts between nomadic cattle herders and sedentary crop farmers. The study recommended that government should increase its funding of the IDPs and also ensure that distribution of relief materials meant for the IDPs are properly monitored to guard against diversion by corrupt government officials. The strength of this study lies on the fact that it concentrated on internally displaced persons in North-Central Nigeria, but its major weakness is that while the researchers focused on its management, this study assessed the impact of IDP on human security and economic growth in Plateau State. Furthermore, while simple percentages were employed in the previous study, this research in addition to this method used ANOVA and OLS regression.

Onoja, Ogedengbe, Sanni, Abiodun, Ayorinde and Okeme (2020) in their study examined the challenges facing the IDPs with a view to evaluating the effects of humanitarian response projects in alleviating these challenges. The study used mixed methods approach in data collection and analysis with quantitative dominance. The study found hunger, lack of clothing regular sickness and lack of drugs as the major challenges confronting IDPs. The study also found that humanitarian services positively impacted the IDPs, and recommended the need for government and the

humanitarian services providers to put more efforts to alleviate the suffering of the IDPs in Nigeria. This study is relevant to this work because it focuses on challenges of IDPs, but failed to assess how internal displacement affect human security and economic growth.

Samuel, Philip and Orlaade (2021) investigated internal displacement and human security in Karshi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camp, Karu Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The social survey research design was adopted and data were collected using quantitative methods. Out of the 493 copies of questionnaires issued, 443 were retrieved from internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Karshi internally displaced Persons (IDPs) Camp, through cluster and snowball sampling techniques. Bivariate analysis was employed in this study. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the causes of internal displacement and armed conflict as the main cause of internal displacement. The study recommended the government should secure the territorial sovereignty of the state and to disband any form of internal aggressions within the country', other sectors of the economy are also important in safeguarding the existence of the people in the country hence the need to increase budget allocation in critical sectors of the economy. The study is relevant to the present research because it focused on IDP and human security, but failed to also assess how IDP affects economic growth.

Yigzaw and Abitew (2019) assessed the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia using descriptive survey design. Content analysis was applied to analyze the data for this study. This study revealed that the internal displacement of people in Ethiopia is a severe human tragedy that results in huge numbers of people being displaced every year. The study showed that conflict (i.e., inter-communal violence, regional political instability, ethnic tensions and localized conflicts), climatic induced factors (landslides, flooding, famine and drought) and the country's policy of resettlement and relocation (development-driven causes), and poor governing capacity of the country were major contributing factors which aggravated the internal displacement in the country. It also revealed that internal

displacement disrupted the social intimacy, economically affected the IDPs and the host communities, led the IDPs into homelessness, brought economic hardship, made them to be more vulnerable to psychological violence and led IDPs into death. This work is relevant to the present research because it is on IDP, but while the scholars examined the situation in Ethiopia which is East Africa, this study used Plateau in North-Central Nigeria which is in West Africa.

In their study, Olanrewaju and Adekunle (2019) investigated insurgency and the invisible displaced population in Nigeria. The study used the vulnerability theory as its theoretical foundation and employed interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) as tools for data collection. The study found that the destinations of IDPs settlements were very vulnerable in terms of their access to quality education, shelter, food, health care, and potable water as they were often cut off from the government's humanitarian interventions and only visible to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and individual philanthropists who have limited. The strength of the study lies on its inclusion of displaced population in Nigeria, but while FGD and interviews were used, this study used a structured questionnaire.

Ejiofor, Oni and Sejoro (2017) carried out an assessment of the impact of internal displacement on human security in Northern Nigeria (2009-2016). Expository design was used where both primary and secondary data were utilized to enhance the quality of the study. The data analysis adopted was the textual analysis. The textual analysis aids the researcher to analyze the content of communication instead of the formation of the content. Simple percentages and ANOVA were used as methods

of analysis. The findings revealed that measures of the government in addressing the crisis of internally displaced persons in the country is on ad-hoc basis with no solid and durable solution in view. It was found that the crisis of internally displaced persons hinders immensely the developmental process of the region. The study recommended the need for the inclusion of the internally displaced persons' affairs at the local government level thereby establishing offices for the representatives of these displaced persons and the increments of funds to enhance and protect human security amongst the citizens are alternative measures in addressing the crisis of internally displaced persons in the country thereby enhancing human security in the region. This strength of this literature is predicated on the choice of its variables, but its main weakness lies on the fact that the causes of internal displacement were not empirically analyzed.

3. Methodology

This study used descriptive survey design approach. According to Kothari and Garg (2014), descriptive research provides an accurate account of characteristics of a particular individual, event or group in real-life situations. The study population covered the 17 Local Government Areas of Plateau State. The sample size was drawn from 10 LGA, namely, Bassa, Barkin Ladi, Jos North, Jos South and Riyom in the Northern Zone, Bokkos, Mangu and Kanam in the Central Zone and Wase and Qua'anpan Local Government Areas in the Southern zone of Plateau State. A target population of 3,317,200 was used for the research (see details in Table 1).

Table 1: Population of the Study

SN	LGAs	Population
1	Jos North	643,200
2	Jos South	458,100
3	Bassa	279,300
4	Barkin Ladi	264,500
5	Riyom	193,900
6	Bokkos	264,100
7	Mangu	442,100

8	Kanam	246,600
9	Wase	235,200
10	Qua'anpan	290,200
Total		3,317,200

Source: National Population Commission (NPC) Projected Population of Plateau State, 2022

A sample size of 357 participants was selected using purposive and stratified random sampling methods. Purposive random sampling was used because the predetermined objective of the research was to study places that have recorded cases of internal displacement in the State, while stratified random sampling was used because each of the local government has districts; hence the need for a fair representation of districts affected in the study sample size. The sample size was obtained using Yamane (1967) formula for sample size determination expressed as follows: $n = N/1+N(e)^2$, where n is the desired sample size, N is the target population and e is the error margin or level of significance which in this study is set at 5% or 0.05 level. Therefore, the computation was done as follows:

$$n = 3,317,200/1+3,317,200 (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 3,317,200/1+3,317,200 (0.0025)$$

$$n = 3,317,200/1+8,293$$

$$n = 3,317,200/9,293$$

$$n = 356.96$$

$$n = 357$$

A self-designed structure questionnaire titled "Internal Displacement, Human Security and Economic Growth Questionnaire (IDPSEG-Q)" was used as instrument for

data collection. The instrument was developed based on the 5-point Likert scale of strongly agree (SA=5), agree (A=4), undecided (UD=3), disagree (D=2) and strongly disagree (SD=1) respectively. The questionnaire comprised of two sections, A and B. Section A covered the personal profile of the respondents, while section B contained the research items measuring constructs in each specific objective. The questionnaire was validated by experts and Cronbach Alpha Coefficient Technique was used to determine the reliability of internal consistency of the questionnaire. To do this, a pilot test was carried out using a sample size of 100 respondents in communities that have experience internal displacement in Nasarawa State because they were not involved in the main study but share similar characteristics with the study population. The study used simple percentages, bar charts, mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, while the hypotheses were analyzed Spearman rank Correlation which is non-parametric statistic. This method was considered appropriate because the study used ranked or ordinal data. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27 was used for the computation of the coefficients of all the test statistics while a probability value (p-value) and 0.05 level of significance for statistical decisions.

4. Results and Discussion

Table 2: Mean Rating of Causes of Internal Displacement

SN.	Statement of Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Ethno-religious conflicts	3.547	1.110	Agree
2	Natural disasters	3.442	1.179	Agree
3	Climate change	3.491	1.130	Agree
4	Land grabbing and forced evictions	3.871	1.049	Agree
5	Human rights violation	3.365	1.154	Agree
6	Infiltration of Terrorist groups	3.601	1.283	Agree
7	Herders-farmers conflicts	3.728	1.073	Agree
8	Unknown Gunmen Attacks	3.784	1.096	Agree

The analysis of the causes of internal displacement in Table 2 revealed that land grabbing and forced evictions (X=3.871), unknown gunmen attacks (X=3.784), herders-farmers conflicts (X=3.728), infiltration of the terrorist groups (X=3.601) are responsible for the displacement of people in the State. Also, the results

showed that internal displacement is caused by ethno-religious conflicts (X=3.547), climate change (X=3.491), natural disasters (X=3.442) and human rights violation (X=3.365). These findings indicate that the causes of internal displacement are multi-faceted in nature.

Table 3: Impact of Internal Displacement on Human Security

SN.	Statement of Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Sexual abuse and exploitation	3.642	1.138	Agree
2	It limits access to food and clean water	3.658	1.047	Agree
3	It exposes families to health and wellbeing risks	3.590	1.117	Agree
4	Psychological stress and traumatic conditions	3.814	1.113	Agree
5	Loss of social networks and community support	3.566	1.136	Agree
6	Children access to schooling becomes difficult	3.695	1.128	Agree
7	Decreases access to justice and legal protections	3.623	1.140	Agree
8	It leads to social tension and political instability	3.639	1.092	Agree

Cumulative Mean = 3.653

Criterion Mean = 3.0

The analysis of the impact of internal displacement on human security revealed that it causes psychological stress and traumatic conditions (X=3.814), children access to schooling becomes difficult (X=3.695), it limits access to food and clean water (X=3.658) and exposes women and girls to sexual abuse and exploitation (X=3.642). Also, internal displacement leads to social tension and political instability

(X=3.639), it decreases access to justice and legal protections (X=3.623), it exposes families to health and wellbeing risks (X=3.590) and loss of social networks and community support (X=3.566). However, the cumulative mean value of 3.653 which is greater than 3.0 implies that internal displacement impacts negatively on human security in Plateau State.

Table 4: Impact of Internal Displacement on Economic Growth

SN.	Statement of Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Loss of households' income/livelihoods	3.633	1.068	Agree
2	Disruption of agricultural activities	3.596	1.114	Agree
3	Reduces the supply of raw materials	3.728	1.134	Agree
4	Increases public spending on humanitarian aid	3.536	1.113	Agree
5	Decline in investors' confidence to invest	3.674	1.097	Agree
6	Limits job creation and economic diversification	3.465	1.257	Agree
7	Reduction in tax revenue	3.677	1.084	Agree
8	Disruption of trade and commercial activities	3.589	1.136	Agree
9	It causes economic inequality	3.458	1.238	Agree

Cumulative Mean = 3.595

Criterion Mean = 3.0

The results of analysis of impact of internal displacement on economic growth revealed that it reduces the supply of raw materials (X=3.728), reduction in tax revenue (X=3.677), decline in investors' confidence to invest

(X=3.674), loss of households' income/livelihoods (X=3.633), disruption of agricultural activities (X=3.596) and disruption of trade and commercial activities (X=3.589). Furthermore, internal displacement

increases public spending on humanitarian aid (X=3.536), it limits job creation and economic diversification (X=3.465) and causes economic inequality (X=3.458). The results showed a cumulative

mean of 3.595 which is higher than 3.0 used as the criterion mean, indicating that internal displacement has negative impacts on economic growth in Plateau State.

Table 5: Results of Spearman Rank Correlation of Impact of Internal Displacement on Human Security

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	n	r_s -cal.	p-value	Decision
Internal Displacement	3.6392	1.08249	350	-0.262**	0.000	Reject H_0
Human Security	3.8402	1.06153				

$p < 0.05$

The results of analysis in Table 5 revealed that $r(350) = -0.365, p = .0000$, which means $p < 0.05$ and the null hypothesis was rejected. The study concluded that internal displacement has significant negative impact on

human security in Plateau State. It was found that a 1% increase in internal displacement leads to about 26.2% significant decrease in human security indicators in the study Area.

Table 6: Results of Spearman Rank Correlation of Impact of Internal Displacement on Economic Growth

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	n	r_s -cal.	p-value	Decision
Internal Displacement	3.639	1.082	350	-0.365**	0.000	Reject H_0
Human Security	3.724	1.01347				

$p < 0.05$

The findings from the results in Table 6 indicated that $r(350) = 0.365, p = .0000$, which means that the probability value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 used as the level of significance. Consequently, the null hypothesis was rejected and the conclusion drawn is that internal displacement has significant negative impact on economic growth in Plateau State. Furthermore, the findings showed that a 1% increase in internal displacement leads to about 36.5% significant decrease in economic growth in the State.

4.1 Discussion of Findings

The analysis of the causes of internal displacement revealed that land grabbing and forced evictions, unknown gunmen attacks, herders-farmers conflicts, infiltration of terrorist groups are responsible for the displacement of people in the State. Global Report on Internal Displacement (2019) reported that protracted crises, communal violence, and unresolved governance challenges were the main factors behind 10.8 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence. Also, the results showed that internal displacement is

caused by ethno-religious conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters and human rights violation. This is in consonance with the findings of Samuel *et al.*, (2021), who found that there is a significant relationship between the causes of internal displacement and armed conflict as the main cause of internal displacement.

The analysis of the impact of internal displacement on human security showed that it causes psychological stress and traumatic conditions, children access to schooling becomes difficult, it limits access to food and clean water and exposes women and girls to sexual abuse and exploitation. Oyefara and Alabi (2016) have stated that the consequences on women as IDPs as they are made homeless and destitute. Furthermore, women also face health challenges due to unavailability of drinkable water, poor sanitation and awful waste disposal among others. This supports the view of Obaji and Aloba (2016), that displaced persons are exposed to security challenges; that range from gender and child-based hostility, separation from family, exploitation, and

detention with no consideration of the rule of law. Mmahi (2016) also noted that displacement in Nigeria affects education, health, nutrition, emotions and all areas of lives of those who are internally displaced. Also, it was found that internal displacement leads to social tension and political instability, it decreases access to justice and legal protections, it exposes families to health and wellbeing risks and loss of social networks and community support. Displacement of any kind in Nigeria has led to break down in family structure, loss of lives, infrastructure and destruction of property. The security condition left people with no choice than to migrate from their place of residence (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2017). The findings revealed that internal displacement has significant negative impact of human security in Plateau State. Buttressing this, Oghuvbu and Okolie (2020) found starvation, inadequate potable water supply; hunger, lack of electricity, accommodation shortages and lack of sustainable occupation foretell serious human security threats for the country.

The results of analysis of impact of internal displacement on economic growth revealed that it reduces the supply of raw materials, reduction in tax revenue, decline in investors' confidence to invest, loss of households' income/livelihoods, disruption of agricultural activities and disruption of trade and commercial activities. Osagioduwa and Oluwakorede (2016) observed that internally displaced persons' crises make it very difficult for the government to actualize the Millennium Sustainable Goals that encompasses economic growth indicators. It showed that internal displacement increases public spending on humanitarian aid, it limits job creation and economic diversification and causes economic inequality. The findings indicated that internal displacement has significant negative impact on economic growth in Plateau State. Titilope, Atiyah, Zakuan and Osman (2019) found struggle to return home, security concern, poor infrastructure and lack of economic opportunities as the major challenges affecting the integration of the displaced women.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The aim of this study was to assess the impact of internal displacement on human security in Plateau State. The findings on the causes on internal displacement found that the factors include land grabbing and forced evictions, unknown gunmen attacks, herders-farmers conflicts and infiltration of terrorist groups. The results of the impact of internal displacement on human security showed that it causes phycological stress and traumatic conditions, children access to schooling becomes difficult, it limits access to food and clean water and exposes women and girls to sexual abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, women also face health challenges due to unavailability of drinkable water, poor sanitation and awful waste disposal among others. It was found that internal displacement reduces the supply of raw materials, reduction in tax revenue, decline in investors' confidence to invest, loss of households' income/livelihoods, disruption of agricultural activities and disruption of trade and commercial activities. It showed that internal displacement increases public spending on humanitarian aid, it limits job creation and economic diversification and causes economic inequality. The results revealed a significant negative impact of internal displacement on human security and economic growth and concluded that internal displacement has impact on human security and economic growth in Plateau State.

Based on the findings and the conclusion drawn, the following have been recommended among others:

- i. Government should sustain is awareness campaign on the need for tolerance and security consciousness in communities in order to prevent the occurrence of internal displacement.
- ii. Government should ensure that the drivers' internal displacements are timely addressed for improved human security.
- iii. Government should ensure that victims of internal displacement have access to economic resources in order to raise productivity and achieve economic growth.

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