ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
This study investigates the economic disparities between on-camp and off-camp Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, a gap under-explored in existing research on terrorism-induced displacement. While acknowledging the established link between terrorism and ID, this study goes further by examining the economic heterogeneity within the displaced population. Through analysis of employment, income, and livelihood strategies, it reveals the unique challenges faced by On-Camp IDPs due to restricted movement and limited access to resources. Conversely, Off-Camp IDPs demonstrate greater economic agency due to their ability to engage with local markets and support networks. Despite these differences, both groups exhibit resilience through informal income generation. This study contributes to the literature by highlighting the economic disparities within the IDP population and the influence of camp settings. The proposed policy recommendations, including targeted camp-based employment initiatives, vocational training, and robust social support systems, address these disparities and promote long-term economic recovery for IDPs. By emphasizing investments in education and infrastructure, this study offers actionable strategies for policymakers and humanitarian organizations to effectively support IDPs' economic self-sufficiency and resilience.

Introduction

The phenomenon of Internal Displacement (ID) has become a pressing global concern, fueled by diverse factors such as natural disasters, ethno-religious disputes, terrorism, and internal conflicts. This trend disproportionately impacts developing nations, with a significant number of IDPs residing in low- and middle-income countries. By 2020, the global tally of displaced individuals reached a staggering 82.4 million, with nearly half classified as IDPs. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) emphasizes the dual threat posed by ID crises: jeopardizing the economic progress of affected nations and jeopardizing the well-being, safety, and livelihoods of IDPs and hosting communities.

Nigeria serves as a poignant example, grappling with substantial internal displacement primarily

driven by terrorism. The emergence of Boko Haram in the early 2000s unleashed a wave of violence targeting civilians, security personnel, and government institutions, concentrated in the northeastern region. The ramifications of this violence transcend borders, creating a regional humanitarian crisis encompassing Cameroon, Chad, and Niger (Campbell, 2014). This protracted conflict, rooted in the Biafran War (1967-1970) and the Boko Haram insurgency, has resulted in significant IDP populations in northeastern Nigeria, facing severe challenges in terms of economic stability, security, and access to necessities.

Despite existing research exploring the causes of ID (including terrorism), a critical knowledge gap remains regarding economic disparities within the displaced population. This study aims to delve deeper, into investigating the economic heterogeneity among IDPs in Nigeria, particularly the disparity between those residing in camps and those residing outside camps in neighbouring towns.

Nigeria's extensive experience with IDPs, primarily due to the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency, necessitates a focused investigation. The group's activities have concentrated displacement in the northeast, impacting neighbours in Nigeria but also neighbouring countries (Campbell, 2014). The protracted conflict has resulted in substantial IDP populations, raising critical questions about the economic disparities within this displaced community.

Therefore, this paper seeks to comprehensively explore the intricate relationship between terrorism, internal displacement, and the resulting economic consequences, with a specific focus on IDPs in Nigeria. It addresses questions regarding the economic challenges faced by IDPs, employing key economic variables like employment, income, occupation, and livelihood strategies. Through a comparative analysis, the paper will shed light on the economic vulnerabilities of on-camp and Off-Camp IDPs, highlighting the disparities in their means of survival and livelihood. Understanding these disparities is crucial for informing effective policy interventions aimed at supporting IDPs and fostering economic recovery in conflict-affected regions.

Statement of the Problem

While the economic hardships faced by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been extensively studied, there is a critical gap in understanding the potential for economic disparities within the displaced population itself.

Existing research explores the negative economic consequences of internal displacement, including limited employment opportunities, reduced income, and disrupted livelihoods. These studies often focus on broad categories of displacement causes such as conflict or natural disasters.They treat the IDP population as a homogenous group, neglecting the possibility of **heterogeneity** in economic experiences.

Conceptual Clarification

Understanding the Economic Implications of Terrorism On On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs

In the current global context, the intersection of terrorism and its economic repercussions on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) poses a complex and pressing challenge. This conceptual clarification seeks to dissect the multifaceted aspects of terrorism, its economic effects, and the distinctive hurdles encountered by on-camp and Off-Camp IDPs.

Definition of Terrorism: Unravelling Complexity

Terrorism, a term fraught with political, social, and legal implications, eludes a singular definition. Fundamentally, terrorism involves the calculated use of violence and intimidation against civilians to achieve ideological, religious, or political objectives. However, the intricacies inherent in defining terrorism render it a subject of ongoing debate and contention.

Scholars and international bodies, such as the United Nations, have put forward diverse definitions of terrorism. These definitions often underscore the political nature of terrorist acts and their impact on public perception and security. Yet, the challenge lies in distinguishing terrorism from other forms of violence or conflict, such as insurgency or state-sponsored violence, which may blur the lines of intent and legitimacy (United Nations General Assembly, 1994).

Scholars, policymakers, and international organizations have proposed definitions that reflect diverse perspectives. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 49/60 defines terrorism as "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes" (UN General Assembly, 1994). Similarly, the Federal

Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives" (FBI, 2005.).

However, such definitions often fall short of capturing the complexity and fluidity of terrorism as a phenomenon. The evolving nature of conflicts, advancements in technology, and shifting geopolitical landscapes continuously reshape the tactics and motivations of terrorist groups, challenging static definitions.

Economic Implications of Terrorism: Revealing the Costs

The economic repercussions of terrorism extend beyond the immediate physical damage to infrastructure and property. While direct costs, like reconstruction and repair expenses, are tangible and quantifiable, indirect costs present equally significant challenges. Loss of productivity, investment, and tourism revenue can have enduring effects on local economies, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and impeding long-term development efforts (Hornbeck and Moretti, 2022)

Furthermore, the magnitude, frequency, and severity of terrorist attacks play a pivotal role in determining their economic impact. Notably, high-profile attacks in urban centres or strategic locations can disrupt supply chains, deter foreign investment, and undermine investor confidence, resulting in protracted economic instability and stagnation.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Understanding Vulnerability

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) form a particularly vulnerable demographic profoundly impacted by the economic consequences of terrorism. Unlike refugees, who seek sanctuary beyond international borders, IDPs are forcibly relocated within their own country's confines due to conflict, violence, or persecution. This distinction underscores the distinctive trials and vulnerabilities faced by IDPs, arising from their displaced status and the circumstances prompting it.

IDPs often confront restricted access to fundamental services like healthcare, education, clean water, and sanitation, as a result of displacement. Displacement disrupts their access to established infrastructure and societal support networks, rendering them reliant on humanitarian assistance for necessities. Furthermore, the trauma associated with displacement can exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, including health conditions, disabilities, and socio-economic disparities (UNHCR, 2016).

Moreover, IDPs encounter significant obstacles in securing livelihood opportunities and economic stability. Displacement disrupts their access to employment, land, and assets, undermining their capacity to financially sustain themselves and their families. Discrimination and marginalisation within host communities further exacerbate their economic challenges, limiting their prospects for social and economic integration.

Additionally, IDPs face heightened risks of exploitation, abuse, and violence within displacement contexts. Separation from their homes and communities exposes them to increased vulnerabilities, including gender-based violence, trafficking, and exploitation. Limited access to legal protection and recourse further heightens their susceptibility to rights violations.

On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs: Disparities in Vulnerability

Within the broader IDP cohort, a distinction arises between on-camp and Off-Camp IDPs, each grappling with distinct economic vulnerabilities and obstacles. On-Camp IDPs reside within formal displacement camps or settlements established by humanitarian agencies, where access to basic services and aid may be more accessible. Nevertheless, these camps frequently face challenges like overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and resource limitations, compromising the quality and sufficiency of services provided (NRC, 2014).

Conversely, Off-Camp IDPs seek refuge in urban or rural areas outside formal displacement camps, where they confront different challenges related to integration, livelihood opportunities, and access to essential services. Off-Camp IDPs may struggle to access humanitarian assistance and support due to their dispersed nature and lack of visibility. They may also encounter stigmatisation, discrimination, and marginalisation within host communities, impeding their ability to rebuild their lives and establish sustainable livelihoods.

The economic vulnerabilities of on-camp and Off-Camp IDPs are further compounded by factors such as limited access to education and healthcare, insecure land tenure, and lack of legal recognition and protection. Addressing the disparities in vulnerability between on-camp and Off-Camp IDPs

necessitates bespoke interventions and strategies that acknowledge the specific needs and challenges faced by each group. By recognising and mitigating these disparities, policymakers, humanitarian actors, and development practitioners can strive towards ensuring that all IDPs have equitable access to opportunities, resources, and protection, thereby fostering their resilience and preserving their dignity amidst adversity (IDMC, 2020)."

Literature Review

Terrorism presents itself as a multifaceted and continually evolving global phenomenon. It is characterised by the deliberate utilisation of violence or the threat of violence by non-state actors to instil fear, exert influence over governments, or further political, religious, or ideological objectives (Schmid, 2011). This manifestation takes on diverse forms, ranging from movements driven by nationalism and separatism to extremism rooted in religion and various political ideologies. Within the Nigerian context, the prominent terrorist group Boko Haram occupies a significant position, making an exploration of the economic repercussions of its actions of paramount importance.

Nigeria grapples with an enduring and formidable threat emanating from terrorism, with Boko Haram emerging as a dominant force in this realm. Established in the early 2000s, Boko Haram has orchestrated numerous assaults targeting civilians, security personnel, and government institutions, primarily concentrated in the northeastern region of Nigeria. The consequences of this violence transcend Nigeria's borders, extending its influence to neighbouring nations such as Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, thereby generating a regional humanitarian crisis (Campbell, 2014).

The global implications of terrorism in Nigeria assume considerable significance. They evoke concerns regarding the dissemination of extremist ideologies and underscore the imperative of coordinated international endeavours aimed at countering terrorism. Additionally, terrorism disrupts economic operations, posing threats to both local and international economies.

Numerous investigations have delved into the global economic repercussions of terrorism, offering valuable insights. Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003) found that terrorism negatively affects foreign direct investment (FDI), leading to reduced capital inflows and hampering overall economic growth. Similarly, Blomberg, Hess, and Orphanides (2004) concluded that terrorism correlates with a decline in tourism and FDI, consequently resulting in reduced economic activity.

Within the Nigerian context, studies have explored the economic consequences of Boko Haram's insurgency. Oyefusi, Adegbite, and Esangbedo (2016) discovered that the insurgency had detrimental effects on agricultural activities, causing food scarcity and price increases. In addition, Ibrahim and Yusuf (2015) shed light on how Boko Haram's attacks led to business closures, job losses, and reduced income for affected communities.

A significant study conducted by Isola, Ayopo, Abiola, and Joseph (2019) uncovered a strong connection between economic growth and terrorism in Nigeria. This study identified unemployment, inequality, poverty, and inflation as contributing factors to terrorism.

In a recent work by Alade, I., Aduku, E., & Ameh, C. (2021), it was recommended that despite government efforts, terrorism has had a detrimental impact on economic growth and human capital development in Nigeria. The establishment of a security bank, intended to directly fund security efforts and compensate armed forces members who have lost their lives in service, was proposed as a potential solution.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) constitute one of the most vulnerable groups within conflict zones. These individuals are compelled to leave their homes due to armed conflict, violence, or natural disasters but remain within their country's borders (UNHCR, 1998). They confront significant challenges related to safety, shelter, access to food, water, healthcare, education, and economic livelihoods (IDMC, 2021).

Steele (2018) argued that IDPs are also vulnerable in non-ethnic civil wars due to mechanisms linked to civilians' loyalties, especially where the displaced originate from and when they leave their homes. Resettlement patterns also play a critical role in this vulnerability.

Sabie, Sabie, Dedeoglu, Rohanifar, Hashim, Easterbrook, and Ahmed (2019) highlighted that IDPs often live under resource-constrained conditions similar to those experienced by refugees, and in certain cases, endure even harsher restrictions.

In conflict-affected regions such as northeastern Nigeria, IDPs are exposed to security threats, including attacks by armed groups, resulting in the loss of lives, property, and livelihoods (IOM, 2021). The displacement experience disrupts family structures, severs ties with communities, and exposes individuals to psycho-social stressors, particularly when access to basic services is lacking and discrimination or neglect further compounds their vulnerabilities (United Nations Human Rights, 2011).

IDPs often employ various strategies to cope with economic challenges in conflict-affected areas. These strategies encompass engagement in informal labour markets, seeking assistance from humanitarian agencies, and relying on social networks (Hakamies et al., 2017). However, these mechanisms often prove inadequate for addressing the long-term economic repercussions of displacement.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) persistently confront formidable economic challenges, both within their designated camps and among those who have sought refuge in neighbouring towns. These challenges encompass issues of unemployment, inadequate access to sustenance, clean water, overcrowding, security and substandard sanitation conditions. Furthermore, Off-Camp IDPs, having fled their homes due to terrorism, grapple with the formidable task of reconstructing their lives after enduring the loss of their residences and possessions. Despite concerted efforts by governmental bodies and humanitarian organisations, these challenges endure, with specific vulnerability observed among groups such as women, children, and the elderly. Notably, the realm of empirical research exploring the economic repercussions of terrorism on both Off-Camp and On-Camp IDPs in Nigeria remains substantially limited. Consequently, this underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive examination of these issues to further inform future endeavours and policies.

In Nigeria, numerous IDPs within camps engage in informal activities, such as petty trading or casual labour, as a means of generating income (IOM, 2021). While these endeavours provide temporary survival measures, they may not lead to sustainable livelihoods. Off-Camp IDPs encounter additional hurdles, as they must reconstruct their lives in new communities, frequently without access to resources or economic opportunities (Dadush& Niebuhr, 2016).

In conclusion, this section has presented a comprehensive exploration of the intricate relationship between terrorism, internal displacement, and the ensuing economic consequences. Terrorism, as exemplified by the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria, triggers far-reaching economic implications, disrupting various sectors and adversely affecting the livelihoods of individuals and communities. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) emerge as one of the most vulnerable groups in affected zones, grappling with numerous challenges related to safety, shelter, and economic well-being. While their economic coping strategies exhibit resilience, they often fall short of ensuring long-term sustainability. The subsequent sections of this study will delve deeper into the theoretical framework, methodology, findings and analysis of the implications of terrorism on the economic status and means of livelihood of IDPs in Nigeria. It will shed light on the disparities between On-Camp and Off-Camp experiences and assess the effectiveness of government policies in addressing these challenges.

Theoretical Framework

A comprehensive comprehension of the economic ramifications of terrorism necessitates the application of a multifaceted theoretical framework. Economic theories that find relevance in the context of conflict and terrorism accentuate the intricate connection between violence and economic consequences. One such framework is the opportunity cost theory, which posits that individuals engaging in acts of terrorism frequently forego economic prospects, consequently resulting in economic losses (Krueger &Malečková, 2003). This theory underscores that terrorism has the potential to disrupt economic activities, diminish productivity, and impede overall development. However, we challenge the conventional portrayal of terrorists as rational actors solely motivated by economic incentives by delving deeper into the complex socio-political and ideological factors shaping terrorist behaviour.

The critique of the opportunity cost theory within the context of understanding terrorism's economic ramifications highlights its oversimplified portrayal of terrorists as solely motivated by economic incentives, neglecting the intricate socio-political and ideological factors that shape terrorist behaviour. While the theory provides valuable insights into the economic consequences of terrorism, its narrow focus on economic losses fails to capture the multifaceted nature of terrorist motivations and the broader social and political impacts of terrorist activities. By challenging the

assumption of rationality and incorporating insights from various disciplines, a more holistic approach can be adopted to better understand terrorism and its economic implications.

The human capital framework is another pertinent perspective, emphasising the significance of education and the development of skills for economic advancement. Terrorism possesses the capability to disrupt educational systems, leading to a depletion of human capital and obstructing economic progress (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004). Moreover, terrorism can deter foreign investments, curtail the tourism sector, and disrupt supply chains, all of which culminate in unfavourable economic consequences (Enders & Sandler, 2006). We, however, argue that this framework often overlooks the psychological and social dimensions of terrorism, which can profoundly influence human capital formation.

The criticism of the human capital framework within the context of understanding terrorism's economic impact underscores its narrow focus on education and skill development, overlooking the broader psychological and social dimensions of terrorism. While the framework acknowledges the disruption of educational systems by terrorism, it fails to account for the psychological distress and social divisions induced by terrorist acts, which can significantly impede human capital formation. Additionally, the framework underestimates the indirect economic consequences of terrorism, such as deterred investments and disrupted supply chains, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive approach to understanding the multifaceted effects of terrorism on human capital and economic progress.

Methodology

This study employed a descriptive research design, which involves systematic data collection, presentation, and analysis of the economic implications of terrorism on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. The descriptive design allowed for the collection and analysis of existing relationships between phenomena without directly affecting them. Quantitative research methods, including structured and unstructured questionnaires and Key Informant Interviews (KII), were utilised to gather numerical data and examine the scope, range, and frequency of the phenomenon. The study focused on three IDP camps/settlements located in three different Local Government Areas (LGAs), each representing one of the three senatorial districts in Borno State, Nigeria. These areas were selected due to their significant population of IDPs affected by terrorism. The selected IDP camps and LGAs included: MongunoGSS Camp and Hausari community in Monguno LGA, representing Borno North senatorial district; ForiKiskachi Camp and Fori community in Jere LGA, representing Borno Central senatorial district; and MongunoGSS Camp and Bulabulin community in Gwoza LGA, representing Borno South senatorial district. Borno State was chosen for its status as the stronghold of Boko Haram and its hosting of the highest number of IDPs in Nigeria, making it a critical focus for understanding the economic implications of terrorism. The data collected in this study were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, means, and standard deviations, were employed to analyse the information gathered on the economic implications of terrorism on IDPs in Nigeria. These quantitative methods were used to identify major trends and patterns in the data.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of respondents' empowerment before and after displacement

Items		Frequency	Percent
Respondent's employment before displacement	No	286	68.1
	Yes	134	31.9

	Total	420	100.0
Respondent's employment status after displacement	No	364	86.7
	Yes	56	13.3
	Total	420	100.0
Respondents' possession of other resources to support the family after displacement	No	262	62.4
	Yes	158	37.6
	Total	420	100.0

The findings presented in Table 1 shed light on the empowerment status of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) both before and after displacement, with a particular focus on their economic circumstances. The data reveals a stark contrast in employment rates before and after displacement. Before displacement, only 31.9% of respondents were employed, whereas post-displacement, this figure decreased significantly to just 13.3%. This substantial decline in employment opportunities highlights the severe economic challenges faced by IDPs following displacement.

Furthermore, the analysis demonstrates the limited availability of alternative resources to support families among the displaced population. Only 37.6% of respondents reported having access to other resources beyond those provided by the government to support their families' post-displacement. This suggests a significant reliance on external assistance and a lack of self-sufficiency among a substantial portion of the IDP community.

Of notable concern is the finding that a considerable portion of respondents, amounting to 58.2%, were unable to secure employment following displacement. This underscores the adverse impact of displacement on the economic prospects and livelihoods of IDPs, leaving a large proportion of the population without sustainable means of income generation.

Additionally, the data reveals a smaller subset of respondents, comprising 15.2%, who managed to secure alternative means and resources to support their families in post-displacement despite being unemployed before displacement. While this may indicate some resilience and resourcefulness among a minority of IDPs, it also underscores the significant challenges and vulnerabilities faced by those who were already economically marginalised before displacement.

Overall, these findings highlight the profound and detrimental effects of displacement on the economic empowerment of IDPs in Nigeria. The sharp decline in employment opportunities and the limited access to alternative resources underscore the urgent need for comprehensive interventions aimed at addressing the economic vulnerabilities of displaced populations. Efforts to promote sustainable livelihoods, provide vocational training, and facilitate access to economic opportunities are crucial for empowering IDPs and fostering their long-term resilience and recovery.

Economic Impact of Terrorism on On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs

The study uncovered significant economic challenges faced by On-Camp IDPs due to terrorism. On-Camp IDPs encountered difficulties in generating income and accessing employment opportunities. Economic activities within camp settings were disrupted, and limited access to job resources added to their economic hardships. Many On-Camp IDPs heavily relied on external assistance for their daily needs, which further hindered their ability to engage in income-generating activities.

In contrast, Off-Camp IDPs experienced relatively better economic prospects compared to their On-Camp counterparts. They had more freedom to seek employment opportunities outside the camps, resulting in improved income generation and economic stability. Better access to

resources and support from various organisations allowed Off-Camp IDPs to engage in income-generating activities and establish sustainable livelihoods. This advantage was attributed to their ability to integrate with local communities and access external assistance more effectively.

Table 2: Distribution of Responses to Questions 13-18 "Effect of displacement on income generation and livelihood of IDPs In Nigeria"

Questions	On Camp (N=210)		Off-Camp (N=210)		Total Influence (N=420)	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Does displacement result in loss of daily, weekly and/or monthly income?	3.64	0.55	3.54	0.54	3.59	.55

Note: *S.D. = Standard Deviation*

Table 2 above shows the responses of the respondents to the items on the implication of displacement on income generation and livelihood of IDPs in Nigeria. The mean impact of displacement on income generation and livelihood among On-Camp IDPs ranges from 2.30±0.46 to 3.64±0.55 while it ranges from 2.28±0.51 to 3.54±0.54 among Off-Camp IDPs and the overall impact on all respondent's ranges from 2.35±0.52 to 3.59±0.55.

The findings from Table 2 highlight the profound implications of displacement on income generation and livelihoods among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. Both On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs share a consensus on the adverse effects of displacement, particularly regarding income generation. The mean responses, notably 3.64 for On-Camp and 3.54 for Off-Camp IDPs indicate a substantial perceived loss of income among the displaced population. The relatively narrow standard deviations (0.55 for On-Camp, 0.54 for Off-Camp) suggest a high level of agreement and consistency in reporting the economic challenges faced by IDPs, further bolstering the credibility of the findings.

These results underscore the urgent need to address the economic hardships experienced by IDPs, particularly in terms of income generation and economic self-sufficiency. The combined total influence mean of 3.59 reflects a consensus across all respondents, regardless of their camp status, regarding the negative impact of displacement on livelihoods. However, the findings also reveal a disparity in the economic consequences of displacement between On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs. On-Camp IDPs appear to face more significant challenges in income generation, indicating a heightened vulnerability among this subgroup.

The implications of these findings are twofold. Firstly, they highlight the pressing need for targeted interventions aimed at mitigating the economic consequences of displacement, particularly among On-Camp IDPs who are disproportionately affected. Such interventions may include providing vocational training, access to microfinance initiatives, and support for small-scale entrepreneurship to enhance income-generating opportunities within the camp settings. Secondly, the findings underscore the importance of recognizing and addressing the structural inequalities and barriers that contribute to the

economic disparities between On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs. Efforts to promote inclusive economic development and facilitate the reintegration of IDPs into their communities should prioritise addressing these disparities to ensure equitable access to livelihood opportunities for all displaced individuals.

In conclusion, the findings highlight the significant challenges faced by IDPs in Nigeria in terms of income generation and livelihoods. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive and targeted interventions that recognise the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different groups of IDPs while also addressing underlying structural inequalities. By addressing the economic consequences of displacement, policymakers and humanitarian actors can contribute to the resilience and long-term recovery of displaced populations in Nigeria.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Responses to Questions 13-18 "Effect of displacement on income generation and livelihood of IDPs In Nigeria"

		N	Average Mean	Total Mean	Std. Deviation
Implication on income generation and access to employment	On-Camp	210	2.87	17.21	0.444
	Off-Camp	210	2.89	17.31	0.426
	Total Influence	420	2.88	17.27	0.429
Valid N (List wise)		420			

The analysis as shown in Table 3 above indicates the total mean response of 17.21, 17.31 and 17.27 was observed among On-Camp, Off-Camp and both respondents respectively, these are equivalent to the average mean response of 2.87, 2.89 and 2.88 list wisely compare to the expected average mean response of 2.0.

Table 3 above suggests that On-Camp IDPs face more severe economic struggles, particularly in generating income and accessing employment opportunities. This aligns with the slightly lower average mean (2.87) for On-Camp situations, indicating a perception of greater economic impact. The confinement to camp settings could contribute to these challenges, limiting the opportunities for On-Camp IDPs to engage in economic activities. The standard deviation of 0.444 implies some variability, indicating that within the On-Camp group, there are differing degrees of economic impact, possibly influenced by factors such as camp conditions and resource availability. This results in heavy reliance of On-Camp IDPs on external aid. This dependence on humanitarian assistance may be reflected in the lower average mean for On-Camp situations, emphasizing the importance of external support in meeting basic economic needs.

In contrast, Off-Camp IDPs experienced more favourable economic conditions compared to their counterparts in On-Camp settings. These conditions included improved access to local job markets and external support systems. This disparity underscores the significant influence of location and contextual factors on the economic well-being of IDPs affected by terrorism. As depicted in Table 2, Off-Camp IDPs exhibit relatively superior economic conditions, reflected in their ability to tap into local employment opportunities and receive external assistance. This observation aligns with the slightly higher average mean score (2.89) attributed to Off-Camp situations, indicating a perception of somewhat lesser economic impact when contrasted with the On-Camp group. However, the

standard deviation of 0.426 implies variability in the economic experiences of Off-Camp IDPs, suggesting that factors like proximity to urban centres, job availability, and the effectiveness of external support networks contribute to this diversity. Thus, displacement significantly dissipates the income generation and financial opportunities of respondents both On-Camp and Off-Camp while a higher impact was recorded among On-Camp IDPs.

Several factors played a pivotal role in shaping the economic outcomes of IDPs affected by terrorism. These factors included displacement location (On-Camp or Off-Camp), access to employment resources, integration with local communities, and the effectiveness of external assistance programs. On-Camp IDPs grappled with restricted access to job opportunities within the camps, overcrowding, and limited local employment options. They relied heavily on external assistance for sustenance. Conversely, Off-Camp IDPs had more freedom to access resources, secure employment, and engage with host communities, contributing to better economic outcomes.

Despite the daunting economic challenges, both On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs exhibited resilience and employed coping strategies. Many engaged in small-scale income-generating activities, such as informal trading or agriculture, within their capacities. Additionally, support from family members, host communities, and humanitarian organisations served as a safety net for numerous IDPs. These coping mechanisms helped mitigate the economic impact of terrorism and bolstered the resilience of IDPs. However, long-term solutions and comprehensive interventions remained essential to address the underlying economic vulnerabilities faced by IDPs affected by terrorism.

Conclusion

The comprehensive analysis underscores significant disparities between On-Camp and Off-Camp Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by terrorism in Nigeria. On-Camp IDPs, constrained within camp settings, face formidable economic challenges, particularly in income generation and accessing employment opportunities. The lower average mean score among On-Camp situations reflects a perception of greater economic impact, likely exacerbated by the limitations imposed by camp life. Conversely, Off-Camp IDPs experience relatively more favourable economic conditions, facilitated by improved access to local job markets and external support systems.

Various factors contribute to shaping the economic outcomes of IDPs, including displacement location, access to employment resources, integration with local communities, and the effectiveness of external assistance programs. On-Camp IDPs grapple with restricted access to job opportunities, overcrowding, and limited local employment options, necessitating heavy reliance on external assistance. In contrast, Off-Camp IDPs benefit from greater freedom to access resources, secure employment, and engage with host communities, resulting in comparatively better economic prospects.

Despite these challenges, both On-Camp and Off-Camp IDPs demonstrate resilience and employ coping strategies to mitigate the economic impact of terrorism. Many engage in small-scale income-generating activities within their capacities, supported by family members, host communities, and humanitarian organisations. These coping mechanisms, while vital, underscore the need for long-term solutions and comprehensive interventions to address the underlying economic vulnerabilities faced by IDPs affected by terrorism.

This nuanced understanding of the economic impact of terrorism on IDPs contributes to the literature by highlighting the differential experiences of On-Camp and Off-Camp populations and the need for tailored interventions to address their specific vulnerabilities. Moreover, the critique of existing theoretical frameworks, such as the opportunity cost theory and the human capital framework, challenges their oversimplified assumptions and calls for a more holistic approach that considers the socio-political and psychological dimensions of terrorism. By interrogating and expanding upon these theoretical frameworks, the paper contributes to theory development and offers valuable insights for policymakers, humanitarian actors, and development practitioners seeking to empower IDPs and promote their long-term resilience and recovery.

Recommendation

Based on the research findings, it is imperative to implement tailored policies and interventions to address the severe economic challenges faced by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by terrorism, particularly focusing on the needs of On-Camp IDPs. These initiatives should go beyond providing basic aid and focus on creating opportunities for income generation within the camp settings. Priority should be given to establishing vocational training programs and initiatives aimed at promoting entrepreneurship

among On-Camp IDPs. These programs can equip individuals with the necessary skills and resources to engage in income-generating activities within the camp environment, fostering self-reliance and economic empowerment.

Additionally, there is a need to establish comprehensive social support systems that address underlying factors contributing to unemployment among IDPs. This includes addressing issues such as limited access to resources, lack of education and skills, and psychological barriers that hinder employment opportunities. Efforts to address unemployment among IDPs should take a holistic approach that considers both economic and social factors. Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organisations is crucial to providing a range of services and support aimed at facilitating economic recovery and sustainable livelihoods for displaced populations.

While short-term interventions are essential for immediate relief, long-term solutions are crucial for addressing the root causes of economic vulnerability among IDPs affected by terrorism. This includes investing in education, skills development, and infrastructure development to create sustainable economic opportunities for displaced populations. Moreover, interventions should be tailored to the specific context and needs of different groups of IDPs, considering factors such as displacement location, access to resources, and integration with local communities.

By implementing these recommendations, policymakers, humanitarian organisations, and other stakeholders can work towards addressing the economic challenges faced by IDPs affected by terrorism in Nigeria and promoting their long-term resilience and recovery.

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