

Crisis Induced Internal Displacement: The Implication on Real Estate Investment in Nigeria

Michael A. Olukolajo¹, Mary A. Ajayi¹, Matthew T. Ogungbenro²

1. Department of Estate Management Federal University of Technology Akure, Nigeria

2. Department of Estate Management, Federal Polytechnic Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria

* E-mail of the corresponding author: maolukolajo@futa.edu.ng

Abstract

This article examines the effects of crisis induced internal displacement of persons in Nigeria on real estate investment decision among the displaced. Samples of the displaced persons were drawn from Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, and Oyo states in the South-Western zone of the country through snowballing process and data collected were analysed descriptively and inferentially. Findings indicate that 78.03% of respondents no longer consider it worthwhile, the investment/re-investment in the crisis zones for fear of losing their investment. Paired sample t-test indicates there is general decline in the income of the respondents after the displacement incident and also a significant difference in the scores for rental income before ($M=92,595$, $SD=63594.84$) and after ($M=74,703$, $SD=53269.16$) displacement conditions; $t=-7.277$, $p = 0.000$. The paper recommends among others that governments at all levels should intensify efforts towards curbing the menace of crisis in the country. This may be made possible through integration of local communities in providing security in their domains.

Keywords: Internal- Displacement, Real Estate, Investment, Nigeria

1. Introduction

Internal displacement is a common consequence of Nigerian inter-communal and political violence, flooding and forced evictions (IDMC, 2013). In other words, internal displacement of persons could be triggered by natural disasters or human-induced conflict which leads to violent clashes. Irrespective of the cause of the displacement, the phenomenon always leaves negative socioeconomic footprints on millions of people worldwide. A serious source of concern however lies with internal displacement of persons arising from human-induced violent clashes and conflicts in recent times. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) arising from violent clashes are victims of various kind of injustices or violence confrontations, perpetrated against them by their own government or agents of communal clashes, riots, terrorism, natural disasters, religious conflicts, among others (Hamzat, 2013). The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) accounted that in 1982, only 1.2 million people were IDPs in 11 countries; however, by 1995, there were 20 to 25 million in more than 40 countries, almost twice as many as refugees. At the end of 2008, there were 26 million people worldwide who had been internally displaced by conflict, general violence or violations of human rights. This figure rose to 27.1 million at the end of 2009 and 27.5 million at the end of 2010. (IDMC, 2008, 2009, 2010). The estimated figure at the end of 2012 was 28.8 million indicating that additional 6.5 million people were newly displaced, nearly twice as many as the 3.5 million during 2011 (IDMC, 2013). IDPs suffer emotional problems which are characterized by memory of fearful events and nightmare (Durosaro and Ajiboye, 2011), loss of livelihoods, frustrations, abuses, threats of assaults etc. (Mazo, 2011).

The misery of displaced persons has in recent years become a formidable problem of global significance and implications (Ladan, 2001). The causal factors of internally displacement of persons in Nigeria has been linked to many unfortunate developments over unfounded arguments on religious beliefs, under-development, poverty, unequal distribution of wealth, ethnic tensions, unemployment, political and economic subjugation of minorities, absence of democratic procedures, intolerance, and many other factors. The grave consequence of this has impacted nearly every facet of national development including investments in real estate. Globally, investors are faced with the task of making business decisions that would not only enhance their business growth but also contribute towards the economy of any nation where they have investment stakes. A recent report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) benchmark shows that about \$1.4 trillion investment capital circulates globally, indicating that capital in the global economy is volatile with a lot of indices considered by investors before they decide to invest in one country or the other. One of such indices is security (Adekoya, 2012). The investment climate in Nigeria is bedevilled with insecurity. The activities of ethnic militia in Nigeria have gradually turned daytime into darkness; where violence, all form of crime, assassination, conflicts and other criminal offenses are on the increase (Oronsaye and Igbafe, 2012) thereby making the investment environment appalling.

It is against this background this paper seeks to analyse the implication of crisis induced internal displacement situations on real estate investment decision in Nigeria. To attain this objective, the study is divided into five sections. The first section introduces the leading problem of internal displacement of persons and implications for real estate investment. The next reviews related literature on the subject matter to pave the way for section

three which addressed methodology for the research. Section four discusses the results while the last section gives recommendation and concluding remarks.

2. Concepts and Definitions

Displaced persons under international law are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obligated to flee or to have cause to leave their homes or place of habitual residence in particular, due to or in order to stave off the effect of armed conflict, violations of human rights, situations of generalized violence, natural or man-made disasters, to another place considered relatively safe either within their own national borders (as internally displaced persons) or travel across an internationally recognized state border (as refugees) (Ladan, 2006). Internally Displaced persons are mostly victims of the brutality of man against man, various kind of injustices or violence confrontations, perpetrated either by their own government against them or by others, such as terrorism, communal clashes, religious conflicts, riots, natural disasters and so on. Ocha,(2003) described IDPs as persons or groups of persons who because of armed conflict, systematic violations of human rights, internal strife, or natural or man-made disasters have been forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly, to another location but have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. It is expedient to clearly distinguish between refugees and IDPs. The displaced persons, who have crossed an international border and falls under one of the relevant international legal instruments, are considered as refugees.

Although internally displaced persons are often defined as those uprooted by conflict, human rights violations and natural or human-made disasters, Robinson (2003) expanded the scope to also include those displaced by development projects. Most times, the focus of sympathetic attention and international aid centre round those displaced by disaster than for victims of development. Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions and the Social and Economic Right Action Centre in 2008 suggested that over 2 million people were forcibly evicted from their homes between 2000 and 2007 in cities such as Abuja, Port Harcourt and Lagos following government urban maintenance and or renewal programs (CHRESERAC, 2008).

In situations of armed conflict, IDPs, like any other person benefits from international humanitarian law and the legal protection of international human rights law. However, while they continue to benefit from all of the international human rights instruments and legal protection available to other persons, they are excluded from the specialised protection of international refugee law because they have not crossed an international border. Ibáñez and Moya (2007) opined that the fact that they are displaced from their homes exposes them to a situation of vulnerability to poverty and human right abuses.

2.1 Internal Displacement of Persons in Nigeria

The full scope of displacement in Nigeria is unknown (Egwu, 2011) as there is limited capacity of the state to collect data and the complex nature of displacement patterns IDMC (2013) observed that no comprehensive survey on internal displacement has been conducted and there are no mechanisms to monitor durable solutions. The available estimates only include people who have sought shelter at temporary IDP camps; whereas, most IDPs had reportedly preferred to seek shelter with relatives, rather than living in camps.

The head of National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced - Hajiya Hadiza Kangiwa-estimated at the sensitization rally to commemorate 2013 World Refugees' Day that Nigeria currently has 4.4 million internally displaced people (NAN, 2013). The cause of IDPs in Nigeria can be traced to many events and situations all across the nation. While some of the conflicts appear to be caused by religious or ethnic differences, gains from politics, social and economic nature are generally behind the violence in the country with increasing level of poverty, low levels of education and a host of youth population with feeling of alienation (Oduwale and Fadeyi, 2013). Nigeria has had cause to contend with the issues of internally displaced persons who were affected by disasters in different parts of the country. However, the number of the displaced induced by disasters far outweighed those from natural circumstances such as floods, landslides, ocean surges, fire, etc (Manzo, 2011). Olagunju (2006) traced the numerous violent communal conflicts in Nigeria to mid-1960s when the Western Nigeria witnessed violent ethnic conflicts when the duo of Obafemi Awolowo and Ladoke Akintola, parted ways based on political differences. The event gave birth to a series of crises and clashes which led to a state of emergency being declared in the Region. The Northern Nigeria started witnessing crisis when Ahmadu Bello - an undisputedly most powerful politician in Nigeria in the early to mid-sixties, and leader of the ruling Northern Peoples' Congress in control of the Federal Government with headquarter in Lagos - was assassinated in the coup d'état of January 15, 1966. The failed coup d'état led by Kaduna Nzeogwu, a person of Ibo ethnic origin which is mostly located in Eastern Nigeria led to the civil war of 1967-1970, basically between the Ibo and the Hausa but with other ethnic groups in the federation fighting on the side of the Federal government, which was headed at that time by a Northerner - Yakubu Gowon. After the civil war there was relative peace in the country until the 1990s.

Since Nigeria's return to civilian rule in 1999, records has it that thousands of people have been killed in recurring inter-communal conflicts and politically motivated violence that have also led to consistently large waves of internal displacement (IDMC, 2013). According to Bamidele (2012), the widely held view by experts is

that the politicization of religion and ethnicity in Nigeria has been responsible for the formation of groups such as the Oduduwa Peoples' Congress (OPC), Egbesu, the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), Arewa Peoples' Congress (APC), the Bakassi Boys, Igbo Youth Congress (IYC), Igbo Peoples' Congress (IPC), Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF), Niger Delta Resistant Movement (NDRM), Movement for the Survival of the Izon Nationality of the Niger Delta (MOSIEND), the Nigerian or Yobe Taliban, Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Jama'at Ahlus al-Sunnah Liddawati Wal-Jihad or better known as *Boko Haram*. The activities of these groups as at one time or the other contributed to increasing number of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. Notable among these groups is *Boko Haram* which has its base in North-Eastern Nigeria. IDMC (2013) reported that increased violence by the radical Islamist group *Boko Haram*, inter-communal violence between Muslims and Christians and clashes between farmers and pastoralists led to burgeoning human displacement. Although, Nigerian government is yet to compile reliable figures of the displaced, not less 63,000 people were documented as newly displaced by violence. Terrorism, whether domestic or transnational has a devastating effects. For instance, Oriakhi and Osemwengie, (2012) observed that attacks from Islamic sect - *Boko Haram*- menace in Nigeria has led to loss of many lives, destruction of properties worth billions of Naira, severe damaged to infrastructure, loss of investment and income to mention but a few.

2.2 Internal Displacement of persons and Real Property Investment

Real estate investors' behavior according to Gyu, Seung, & Yong, (2007) in Khim, (2008) is defined as the actions involved in investing in real estate that is built and developed for the rent with the permanent purpose of earning profit, presuming reasonable security and eventual recovery in compensation for forgoing current consumption. A healthy investment environment can be likened to improving the connection between sowing and reaping (Nwogwugwu and Odulukwe, 2012) as it is normal for a prudent investor to ascertain the extent he can carry out his efforts and reap the benefits or ascertain if the investment will be frustrated by uncertainty, instability and predation. Omankhanlen, Maduako, Ekeoba, Sanni and Owonibi (2011) assert that insecurity to investments in the Nigeria remain a threat not only to existing property investment, but in greater measure to future investment initiative. The feeling of insecurity wanes investors' appetite to buy or rent from product of investment and that is why all over the world any country that radiates an environment of insecurity naturally repels investment initiatives from the international community as well as from their own local investors.

OECD (2002) analyzing the effect of terrorist induced catastrophe opined that nation-wide, both household and business confidence would be badly shaken and trust in the Government's capacity to protect the country would be eroded. The displacement of the surviving population to relatively safe areas would create the need for new housing. During the violent conflicts or natural disaster, which forced IDPs to leave, most houses and properties are destroyed, looted or burnt down (Ladan, 2012). Most IDPs in Nigeria flee to neighbouring communities that are relatively safe, usually taking refuge in temporary shelters such as public buildings, schools, and places of worship among others; having been deprived of their homes and sometimes their land and livelihoods. They most times lack access to necessities of life such as food, water and shelter. When people decide to flee from conflict or violence they sacrifice their homes, livelihoods and the support of their communities in order to ensure their immediate safety. Ajibua (2010) noted that the incessant outbreak of violent conflicts in Kaduna metropolis led to large intra-metropolitan population mobility and change of residence to areas perceived to be relatively safer for lives and property. The effect of this on rental value is three fold. Areas which experienced net population gain had increased rental values due to increased demand for residential apartments and vice versa for areas with low net loss. In areas where population change is even, there was little or no change in rental pattern. Gambo (2009) studied the impact of ethno religious conflict on residential property values in Northern Nigeria and found that residential property values are majorly influenced by consideration of conflict-free area and conflict-prone neighbourhood. Eme and Ibietan (2012) noted that rent in major metropolises in Yobe, Kano and Bornu reduced significantly as the crisis accelerated. This is normal as population depletes. Empirical survey carried out by Gambo and Omirin (2012) revealed that violent outbreaks affect settlement arrangement as people settle along religious and ethnic divides as commonly found in most Nigeria northern cities. This has great consequences on land uses and administration thereby causing floating of property values as the case may be in safely advantageous neighbourhoods.

Lopez, Arredondo and Salcedo (2011) opine that permanent influx of newly displaced persons exerts strong population pressure on the zones whose spatial expansion has reached its limit. This is the case with Suba where it is impossible to expand the poor neighborhoods due to a shared border with upper-class neighborhoods and industrial and agricultural zones. Displaced persons have extremely limited ability to acquire their own housing, and this result in an increasingly dense arrangement of existing buildings, an afterthought increase in the height of buildings and a widespread system of collective housing rentals.

The task of rebuilding homes and livelihoods is daunting for those IDPs who decide to return to their areas of origin. According to Global IDP Project (2005), homes and infrastructure have often been systematically destroyed and looted during - and sometimes after- outbreaks of communal violence, in order to deter returning

IDPs. This is evident in Nigeria situation. For instance, Human Right Watch reported that thousands of residents of Baga in Borno State, Northeastern Nigeria, remained displaced for fear of further clashes breaking out between radical Islamist group (*Boko Haram*) and troops from the Nigeria-Niger-Chad Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF). An estimated 2,275 homes were destroyed in fires, and a further 125 severely damaged according to satellite images released by Human Right Watch (HRW, 2013) (see plate 1 and 2). Apart from private homes, since 2010, dozens of schools have been torched and unknown scores of students killed among more than 1,600 victims slain by the extremists.

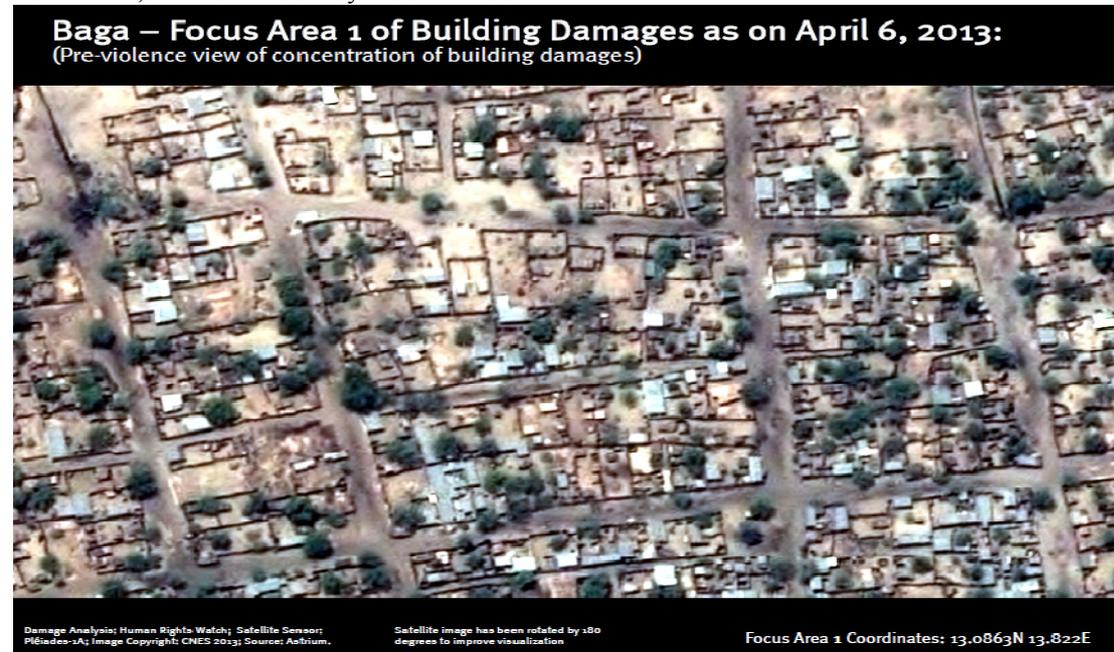


Plate 1 Satellite based damage assessment for Town of Baga, Borno State, Nigeria (Pre violence) Source: Human Right Watch (2013)

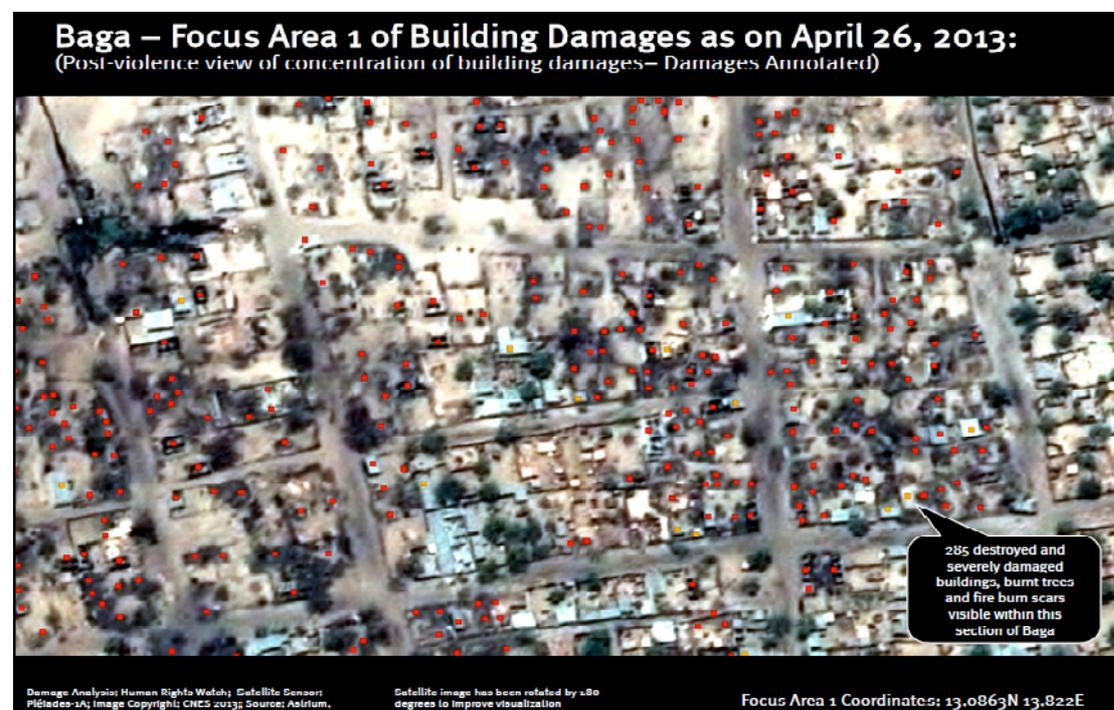


Plate 2 Satellite based damage assessment for Town of Baga, Borno State, Nigeria (Post violence) Source: Human Right Watch (2013)

3. Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive survey method. This method enables researcher to use a representative sample of the entire target population and draw inference on the entire population. The target population for the study is the entire displaced persons from the crisis zones in Nigeria. Many of the displaced persons have fled to villages, towns and cities in neighbouring states which are relatively peaceful. Going by the travel warning issued by the United States Diplomatic Mission Nigeria (2013) to U.S. citizens and United Kingdom travel advice (see figure 1), Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states were highlighted as unsafe because of the recent state of emergency declared by the government of the Federal Republic on Nigeria in the three states. Other states advised against are Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Plateau, Niger, Rivers, Sokoto, and Zamfara citing robberies, kidnappings, and other armed attacks for the travel alert. Based on safety and security risk assessments and report, the Embassy in addition to these States warned against travel to all northern states (United States Diplomatic Mission Nigeria, 2013). Consequent upon this alert this research focuses on persons who were displaced following violent clashes from different parts of Nigeria and now residents in Ondo, Osun, Oyo and Ekiti States in the South-West of Nigeria. These purposive selected states were not included in the crisis zone as identified by the US travel alert.



Fig. 1. The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) advise against all travel to Nigeria

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/nigeria>

In each of the chosen states, the state capitals were selected, consequently IDPs in, Akure, Osogbo, Ibadan and Ado-Ekiti were contacted for the study through Snowball sample method with multiple entry points into the communities being used. Faugier and Sargeant (1997) advised that when studying a hidden population for whom adequate lists and consequently sampling frames are not readily available, snowball sampling may be the only practicable method available. However, to reduce selection bias inherent in this method, adopting multiple entry points into the study communities have been suggested; choosing as wide a range of people as possible to provide further contacts to others (Bloch 2007, Jacobson and Landau 2003, Sulaimon-Hill and Thompson 2011). In all, 182 respondents drawn from the selected towns were involved in the study, with 39.6%, 23.6%, 19.8%, and 17% and of respondents IDPs from Ibadan, Akure,, Osogbo and Ado Ekiti respectively.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

The age distributions of respondents indicate that 2.19% of them are below 20 years of age. The bulk of the displaced persons are working class having their ages ranging from 21 years and 60 years and this account for 76.93% of respondents' population. The respondents IDPs whose ages are above 60 years are 20.88%. Their gender status indicates that males are 53.3 % and females are 46.7%. 30.77% of the respondents have invested in direct construction of real estate especially residential properties. Their occupation status indicates that 11.54% were employed in government service before their displacement. However 5.5% of this population either

changed or lose their jobs after their displacement. It is noteworthy that the respondents who got engaged in self-employment increased after their displacement with 8.24%. This is an indication that some persons looked inward and resorted to private enterprises such as trading, and some with certain skills engage in their trades to make ends meet. It can also be noted that the number of unemployed among these respondents has risen from the initial 15.38% to 23.63%. Also the displaced persons who engaged in agricultural practice declined from the initial 19.23% to 6.04%. This trend corroborates the findings of IDMC (2013) that the internally displaced population generally face challenges in achieving durable solutions, suffer unstable security situations in areas of origin, and have limited/restrained access to land, basic services and livelihood opportunities among others. Generally, the number of unemployed respondents IDPs increased by 8.25%.

Table 1: Respondents Socio-economic characteristics

Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age of Respondents		
Below 20 years	4	2.19
21-30	49	26.92
31-40	25	13.74
41-50	44	24.18
51-60	22	12.09
Above 60	38	20.88
Sex of Respondents		
Male	97	53.30
Female	85	46.70
Main Occupation status		
	Before displacement	After displacement
Government Service	21(11.54)	11(6.04)
Private Company Service	39(21.43)	53(29.12)
Self Employed	41(22.53)	56(30.77)
Agricultural	35(19.23)	11(6.04)
Unemployed	28(15.38)	43(23.63)
Others (students, House wife, Apprentice etc)	18(9.89)	8(4.40)

Percentages in parenthesis ()

Source: Field Survey 2013

The internal displacement of persons cut across all geo-political zones of the country as there is virtually no zone without one issue or the other capable of causing internal displacement. However, the number of IDPs displaced from North Eastern zones account for 37.36% of the total respondents. This zone is the headquarter of the popular *Boko Haram*- an Islamic sect which has caused a lot of pandemonium in the country resulting in loss of many lives and destruction of properties worth billions of Naira. Next to this zone is North West with 29.12% of respondents IDPs. Altogether the number of respondents IDPs from the Northern zones account for 83.51%. This indicates that there has been mass movement of the IDPs toward relatively safe zones of the country. The zone with least IDPs is South West with 1.10% respondents.

Table 2: Geo-political Zone from which respondents were displaced

Zone	Frequency	Percentage (%)
North Central (Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau and FCT)	31	17.03
North Eastern (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe)	68	37.36
North Western (Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara)	53	29.12
South Eastern (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo)	16	8.79
South South (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers)	12	6.59
South Western (Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo)	2	1.10
Total	182	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2013

The cause of internal displacement of persons in Nigeria cuts across both human and non-human factors. Although natural disaster has been found to be responsible for colossal loss of lives and properties, the

contribution of human factors make the consequence to be severely devastating. 11.54% of respondents were displaced based on natural disaster such as flood. Also, development projects embarked upon by government at various level accounts for the displacement of 6.59% of the respondents. The remaining 81.87% respondents were displaced on account of crises. It is noteworthy that terrorist activities account for the displacement of 40.11% of these respondents.

Table 3: Reason for Displacement

Reason	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Communal clashes	17	9.34
Terrorism	73	40.11
Religious crisis	33	18.13
Natural disasters	21	11.54
Political crisis	11	5.49
Ethnicity Crisis	16	8.79
Development Project	12	6.59
Total	182	100

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4: Property investment motives and decisions

Investment Decision	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Property Ownership Status		
Owned property	56	30.77
Rented apartment	126	69.23
Type of Property Owned		
Residential	36	64.29
Commercial	7	12.50
Industrial	1	1.79
Bare land	12	21.43
Total	56	100
Current Situation with property owned/rented		
Still Intact	16	8.79
Partially Destroyed	68	37.36
Wholly Destroyed	92	50.55
Cannot Say	6	3.30
Decision to Invest or Re-invest in real estate		
Strongly willing	4	2.20
Willing	13	7.14
May Be	23	12.64
Unwilling	45	24.73
Strongly Unwilling	97	53.30

Source: Field Survey 2013

The respondents who have invested in real estate among the contacted IDPs are 30.77% and residential properties are the main investment. 87.91% of the entire respondents were sure the property they owned or occupied as tenants have either been totally lost or partially destroyed during the crises that forced them out of their initial place of residence. 70.03% have already made up their mind against investment or further investment in the crises region.

Effect of Displacement on Income Status before and after displacement

Displacement is associated with many disadvantages including separation from sources of income such as land, inadequate housing and lack of income-generation opportunities. A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare the mean income of respondents IDPs before and after displacement conditions. This aspect of the research is divided into two sections. The first examined general income status of all respondent IDPs before and after the incidence of their displacement while the latter part concerns the IDPs who has rental properties in order to investigate the change (if any) in their rental income before and after the incidence.

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Income Before displacement & Income after displacement	182	0.911	0.000

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Pair 1	Income Before Displacement	3.4869E4	182	24764.50384	1835.66715
	Income After Displacement	3.2036E4	182	23282.42612	1725.80825

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
		Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference						
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Upper	Lower	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Income Before displacement - Income After displacement		2.83323E3	10225.06926	757.93256	1337.70531	4328.74524	3.738	181	.000

There is a significant difference in the scores for income before displacement ($M = 34.869$, $SD = 24764.50$) and income after displacement ($M=32.036$, $SD=23282.43$) conditions; $t(181) = 3.738$, $p = 0.000$.

There is a statistically significant mean score loss from the income before displacement to income after displacement. $t(181) = 3.738$, $p < .05$. The loss in mean income = 2.833. These results suggest that displacement really does have negative impact on income of displaced persons. Many people having been severed from their sources of income have lost their power to invest not only in real estate development but also in some other profitable ventures. It will definitely take some times for many of these displaced persons to adjust and some may never recover from the loss suffered.

Effect of Displacement on Rental Income

Of 56 respondents who have invested in real estate development, 37 provided information on their rental income before and after the incidence of internal displacements. A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare rental income of the displaced before and after displacement conditions. There was a significant difference in the scores for rental income before ($M=92,595$, $SD=63594.84$) and rental income after ($M=74,703$, $SD=53269.16$) displacement conditions; $t=-7.277$, $p = 0.000$. These results suggest that crisis induced internal displacement of persons really does have effect on rental income from properties located in crisis prone areas.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

This paper have established that crisis induced displacement of persons can hamper development in all ramification and there is urgent need to curtail crises generators in Nigeria. The security situation in Nigeria especially in the northern states is getting more critical. Although governments at various levels have become conscious of this fact and taking steps to ameliorate same, it is doubtful if their combined efforts have actually allayed the fear of common Nigerians and restore their confidence in the capacity of government to provide the required security of lives and properties. Domestic terrorism and social unrest do not only breed uncertainty in the investment and financial climate but also increase security cost, reduce output and productive capacity, discourage tourism, damage infrastructure and displace foreign direct investment which has severe implication for economic growth and development of emerging economies (Oriakhi and Osemwengie, 2012)..

The plight of IDPs is rather pathetic and there is urgent need to assist these set of people. The support for local integration of IDPs can mean offering land and housing solutions through social housing programme, construction grants in the affected place of displacement, new housing and cash assistance, and legal assistance in Nigeria. The government at various levels must intensify integration of local communities in providing security solution in their domains.

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