

## Unwanted Pregnancies and Malnutrition Among Women and Children in Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Maiduguri and Environs: A Study of Three Nursing Mothers

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### Abstract

*This paper examined cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in IDPs camps within Maiduguri and its environs. Data were gathered through in-depth interview. Due restriction to IDPs camps security and other reasons, the researchers were able to interviewed only three ladies who gave birth through unwanted pregnancies, and three children were observed and their health and nutritional status evaluated. Based on the interaction with their mothers, it was observed that, the reasons advanced by the respondents include hunger, lack of clothes, lack of sleeping items, false promise of marriage and poor or non-nutritional foods were among the causes of the problems. The study found that all the respondents were impregnated by security personnel who were posted to protect the IDPs camps. The study also revealed, the deplorable condition, inadequacy or poor and non-nutritional foods supplied which causes malnutrition among children in the camps. The researchers recommended that government should monitor the interaction between the security agents and IDPs in the camps; nutritional food should be provided to prevent children and adults from malnutrition and diseases associated with it.*

**Keywords:** Unwanted Pregnancies, Malnutrition, IDPs, Camp, Boko Haram, Insurgency

### Introduction

Northeastern Nigeria in general and Borno state in particular have been suffering the havoc caused by the Boko Haram insurgency. The situation is pathetic and has put all residents in the State into serious trauma and confusion. It also hindered many of them from carrying out their normal day-to-day activities in the State. People were ejected from their towns and villages due to fear of attacks by the Boko Haram sect. This led to loss of many innocent lives, destruction of property, and dislocation of people from their homes and the consequent relocation in various Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps within and outside the state capital, Maiduguri.

The region has experienced colossal destruction of property, displacement dislocation of people now scattered in various IDPs camps for the past six years. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are persons who have been displaced by natural disaster or conflicts from their home and traditional support structure but have not crossed the borders of their countries. Internally Displaced Person Centre (Ogori, 2013) indicated that women and children constitute more than 50 percent of Internally Displaced Persons formation. Some women and children are in deplorable conditions in displaced persons' camps in Nigeria including Borno State. It was reported that women and children were suffering from malnutrition and unwanted pregnancies in various camps in Borno State (Ibrahim, 2016). The United Nations Children Emergency Fund, noted that children are the worst hit

in IDPs camps in Northeastern Nigeria. The malnourishment of women is interwoven with that of infant and children who rely on their mothers for most of their food. If women are malnourished it implies that infant and children are malnourished too. Ojoye (2016) reported a case of a starving infant whose mother sat and watched helplessly decrying because she has no milk in her breast for the child. The women and children in IDPs camps may have escaped death in the hands of Boko Haram, but they now face a new deadly enemy hunger.

Anani, (2016) posits that a major challenge facing many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps are cases of unwanted pregnancies. He further, reiterates that Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) discovered rampant cases of teenage and single ladies getting pregnant in the camps. The deplorable living condition of the IDPs has prompted some of the ladies to offer themselves for basic needs such as clean drinking water, food and female sanitary pad. This situation has inadvertently increased the rate of unwanted pregnancies in the camp (Andrew, 2016). Unwanted pregnancy is unintended, usually unplanned pregnancy, which may occur to unmarried lady or a teenager, although, it could also occur to a married woman, who may be on child spacing or family-planning practice. Unwanted pregnancy becomes a subject of concern in the IDPs camps in Borno State because of the complaints from various camps. Izugbara, and Egesa (2014) argued that worldwide, unwanted pregnancies persist as a major

social and public health concern.

Apart from rampant cases of unwanted pregnancies in various camps, other problems are the increasing cases of non-nutritional food that is mostly served in the camps which has an effect on the health, growth and physical development of both adults and children. National Emergency Management Agency NEMA said that about 450 children died of malnutrition in 28 Internally Displaced Persons' camps in Borno State in 2015. Mele, (2016) disclosed that the victims were aged between one and five years and more than 209,577 children have been screened for various illnesses, including malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and vomiting. Poor feeding practices, such as inadequate breastfeeding, offering the wrong foods and not ensuring that the child gets enough nutritious food also contribute to malnutrition (op cit). However, malnutrition is a condition which occurs when there is a deficiency of certain vital nutrients in a person's diet. The deficiency fails to meet the demands of the body leading to effects on the growth, physical health, mood, behavior and other functions of the body. Mandal, (2016) lamented that malnutrition commonly affects children and the elderly. So, unwanted pregnancy and malnutrition became common problems in various IDPs camps then (Lanre, 2010). An unwanted pregnancy poses health risks to the mother as well as to the child such as prematurity, low birth weight, birth injuries and damage can occur in the birth process that renders them infertile or endangers their lives. Malnutrition, hunger and communicable diseases were suffered by IDPs in various camps in Borno state. In most of the camps, there are challenges of malnutrition and unwanted pregnancies (Marama, 2016). Similarly, Haruna (2016) revealed that the Borno state Governor had lamented over the reports reaching him from Human Rights Watch of cases of female sexual harassment to the point of impregnating women and teenage girls. The governor has said to have promised to request for the deployment of undercover agents to help in dictating the culprits who were said to be officials saddled with the responsibility of caring and protecting these IDPs in the various camps in Borno state.

### Statement of the Problem

Borno State is the epicenter of the current Boko Haram insurgency and the situation continues to be extremely volatile. Hundreds of thousands of displaced persons live in Maiduguri, Borno State's capital due to insurgency. Recently, there was a media report indicating that about eighty-seven (87) divorcees' women, unmarried ladies and teenagers were impregnated and 450 children have died of

diseases and malnutrition across the camps in the state. Before the advent of insurgency, the affected victims were in their respected places of domicile, engaged in productive farming, fishing, trading and other professions keeping them busy devoid of engaging themselves in such anti-social behavior. Bukar, (2016) reported that the number of female among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) carrying pregnancies as a result of non-marital sex at camps in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, is assuming alarming dimensions, with an increasing number of unmarried young women, widows and divorcees becoming pregnant with no definite man taking responsibility. It was also reported that a total number of 54,000 children under the ages of 5 and below were recorded in all the resettlement camps, 98 children (1.5%) had severe cases of malnutrition and died last year (Mshelia, 2016). Nevertheless, Bukar and Mshelia's papers were based on secondary sources while this paper is an empirical one. It is against this background, this paper attempts to explore the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases in the IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and its environs.

### Objective of the Study

The major objective of this paper is to assess unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases affecting the members of IDPs Camps in Maiduguri metropolis and environs.

The specific objectives are to:

1. identify cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolitan and its environs;
2. examine the causes and effects of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in the IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and its environs;
3. find out the measures taken by authorities concerned in bringing to an end cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among IDPs in the various camps; and
4. suggest solution to the problems of unwanted pregnancy and malnutrition cases in IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and environs.

### Research Questions

In order to achieve the above stated objectives, the following research questions are raised

1. Are there cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in

IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and its environs?

2. What are the causes and effects of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in the IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and its environs?
3. What measures have been taken by authorities concerned in bringing to end cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition among women and children in IDPs in the various camps?
4. In which ways can the problems of unwanted pregnancy and malnutrition be ameliorated among women and children in IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and environs.

## Literature Review

### The Phenomenon of Unwanted Pregnancy

Unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition are closely linked. Sometimes pregnancies particularly unwanted ones under certain conditions can result to malnutrition, sometimes it is a contributing cause. Unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases are one of the most important public health problems worldwide and cause much stress and unhappiness for the woman and her child. Mandal (2014) argued that malnutrition affects all age groups but is more common in developing countries and among children, elderly and pregnant women. According to World Food Programme (2016) Malnutrition at an early age leads to reduced physical and mental development during childhood.

Unwanted pregnancy has been described as a very traumatic experience for women, unmarried ladies and teenage girls in the lights of their economic, psychological, social emotional, medical and educational system (Mitchel, 2007). A significant body of research exists in the area of unintended pregnancy that identifies several risk factors for experiencing mistimed or unwanted pregnancies. For instance, Andrew (2016) defined it as a pregnancy that is either mistimed or unwanted at conception. Mistimed is generally defined as a pregnancy that is desired later in life but not at the point of its present conception and unwanted is defined as not wanted then or at any time in the future. Unintended pregnancies are pregnancies that are mistimed, unplanned or unwanted at the time of conception.

### Causes of Unwanted Pregnancies and Malnutrition

There are many factors behind unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases in the IDPs camps Worldwide. Mele, (2016) lamented that poverty, peer

influence, idleness is some of the causes of high rate of unwanted pregnancies in the society. He further reiterated that in the IDPs Camps the rate of unwanted pregnancy is high and has become a problem that needs to be tackled. He noted that no fewer than 1,500 women gave birth in 28 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in Borno State in general in 2015.

Similarly, Haruna (2016) argued that women and teenage girls are lured into unprotected sexual relations by camp officials through promises of food, money and other basic needs. He further argued that government has failed to do anything tangible to stem the rise of sexual harassment of women and girls in IDPs camps in Borno state. Furthermore, Adeniran, (2004), the causes of teenage pregnancy include the crave for money and materialism in the country; broken/separated homes, inadequate or absence of sex education, influence of pornographic materials, ignorance among the teenage girls on the use of contraceptives and the general moral laxity in the country. Unwanted pregnancy or birth has an effect on the woman, the couple, the child and the rest of the family. Various studies have specifically shown that women are at a greater risk for suffering negative health consequences during and after an unwanted pregnancy (Makinwa, 1982, Andrew, 2016, & Bukar 2016). The irony of the situation in the IDPs camps is that as these women and girls sell their bodies for food, money and material things, it is not because they want, but because they are in dire need of these basic necessities of life (Haruna, 2016; Ibrahim, 2016; Ojoye, 2016, & Olanrewaju, 2016). These women and girls are deprived of sufficient food, water, money and other material things, not really of their making, but as Olanrewaju (2016) noted, the food provided by the government is not sufficient. Therefore, in order to survive these women and girls take the bait, to offer their body to men in order to get what to eat in order to survive.

Unwanted pregnancy has consistently proven in several studies to be one of the main risk factors associated with the development of depression during pregnancy and postpartum, and with lower levels of psychological well-being during pregnancy, postpartum and in the long term. However, it also poses a major and continuing social and health challenge in Africa, accounting for more than a quarter of the 40 million pregnancies that occur annually in the region. However, ideally, pregnancies would always be a wanted and happy event for women, their partners and their families. Unfortunately, this is not so. In most IDPs Camps, a number of women become pregnant without planning or wanting to have a child at that time in their lives, and some may be more distressed

than joyful under these circumstances (Abubakar, 2016). According to Bissell (2000), teenage pregnancy could lead to incomplete education, unemployment and other numerous emotional traumas.

The IDPs camps, in recent times, have also become topical issues globally due to malnutrition, diseases suffered by inmates as well as politics that dominated the management. Officials of Medicine San Frontiers, otherwise known as Doctors without Borders, had, reported that there was acute malnutrition and food crisis at various camps in Borno, leading to deaths. Another research indicated that when a person is not getting enough food or not getting the right sort of food, malnutrition is just around the corner. Even if people get enough to eat, they will become malnourished if the food they eat does not provide the proper amounts of micronutrients, vitamins and minerals to meet daily nutritional requirements (World Food Program, 2016). Malnutrition affects school performance and studies have shown it often leads to a lower income as an adult. It also causes women to give birth to low birth-weight babies.

Consequently, extreme malnutrition and food insecurity have been reported in Borno and Yobe states. Newly accessible areas of Borno and Yobe states are revealing extremely high rates of severe acute malnutrition, especially among 275,000 IDPs reported to live in 15 camps in Borno state (OCHA, 2016 cited in reliefweb 2016). Early motherhood had been found to affect the psychological development of the child adversely.

### Rate of Unwanted Pregnancies and Malnutrition in IDPs Camps

Worldwide, unwanted pregnancies persist as a major social and public health concern. Bankole et al (2006) posit that unintended pregnancy rates are highest among poor and low-income women, women aged 18–24, cohabiting women and minority women. Rates tend to be lowest among higher-income women, white women, college graduates and married women. For example, in 2011, the rate of unintended pregnancy among higher-income white women was less than half the national rate. To the contrary, in Nigeria, unwanted pregnancy is somewhat less prevalent among women with no education than among those who have had some or even a great deal of schooling (Bankole, 2014).

Hundreds of children and women in internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps in Boko Haram-ravaged Borno State still suffer malnutrition. According to Andrew (2016) between September and December 2015, no fewer than 450 children in some

IDPs in Borno State alone died of malnutrition. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF 2015) also recorded critical levels of malnutrition among arrivals in the then newest camp, Dalori in Maiduguri, which was set up in March, 2015. The facts about hunger clearly show its relationship to other symptoms of poverty around the world such as malnutrition, low birth rate and poor health.

### Consequences of Unwanted Pregnancies

Unwanted pregnancies can terminate through abortion. Abortion as most victims of unwanted pregnancy do, is often a frightful and expensive operation, only few who have enough money ever seek the services of qualified gynecologists while poor girls either run to quacks or try to get rid of their pregnancy themselves by drinking toxic substances which brings about tragic result and death at times (Lanre, 2010). School attendance becomes more difficult while nursing a baby; the teenage mother may be forced to drop out from school. Where she is abandoned for the boy or the man responsible for her pregnancy, such forced cohabitation arrangements hardly last. On the other hand, if she remains unmarried, her child may suffer neglect, abuse, abandonment or grow up to face some forms of social discrimination and stigmatization (Oguntade, 1992). Bankole, (2006) argued that overall, 25% of women obtaining abortions experience serious complications.

### Research Methodology

The study is a case study of three nursing mothers and their children. Both primary and secondary data were used for this study. Primary data consist of the information collected from the three nursing mothers in the IDPs camps. While secondary data consist of information gathered from books, online materials, and newspapers, published and unpublished materials respectively.

Because of limited access to IDPs camps due to security and other reasons, three (3) unmarried ladies, who gave birth under unwanted situations and both mothers and children were suffering malnutrition cases were interviewed.

Structured questions were used for In-depth interview using tape recorder and jotter which is the appropriate means of seeking to assess the unwanted pregnancy and malnutrition cases in IDPs camp in Borno State.

The data collected through interviews were analyzed qualitatively. All the information gathered from the respondents was interpreted verbatim.

### Data Presentation and Analysis

The presentation of the data gathered from the respondents was based on the research objectives and questions of the study. Within the IDPs camps selected for this study, there were over Thirty-five thousand and fifteen (35,015) displaced persons in Bakassi, Dalori and NYSC camps respectively, comprising of Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand (4,848) male, Eight Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy (8,570) female, and Eighteen Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Seven (18,597) children (NEMA, 2016).

The first objective of the study sought to know whether there are cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition in IDPs camps in Maiduguri and its environs. The information obtained from the respondents showed that there is glaring and mounting cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition of both women and children. The three respondents were of the opinion that many girls and women are often lured into having sexual relations with the camp officials including security persons and in most cases they engaged in sex without protection and which often results to pregnancy. The three females interviewed were impregnated by camp officials and are now having babies.

Respondent (A):

I came from Bama and stayed in NYSC camp for three years, I was disturbed by hunger and the officer convinced me based on the promise to provide food, and gave some money, because at the time he approached me am suffering from hunger, lack of cloths and where to sleep in the camp. (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (B):

...the officer established serious relationship and always telling me that he is going to marry me, but when he impregnated me, he stopped talking of marrying me, he keeps on telling me there is no problem I will take care of everything, and that I should exercise patience now he is busy. (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (C):

...the officer came and met me in Dalori camp; after three weeks, the man started giving me money and take away food daily, later the officer met me in a side room within the camp. From there I became pregnant. (Fieldwork: 2016).

From the responses, it can be established there are cases of unwanted or unplanned pregnancies in IDPs camps in Maiduguri and its environs. These

pregnancies according to the respondents are the result of camp officials taking advantage of the predicament of IDPs especially insufficient food and other basic needs to lure them with promises of providing such basic needs and thereby impregnating them in the process.

The second objective and question tried to find out the causes and effects of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition in IDPs camps in Maiduguri and its environs. The responses obtained from the three respondents showed that hunger, poverty, lack of basic needs, enticement by camp officials are among the causes of unwanted pregnancies. It is also discovered from the responses that the effects of these unwanted pregnancies is more hunger, more poverty, and more deprivation as the men responsible for the pregnancies abscond and abandon the woman with the burden of caring for herself and the child. An excerpt from the responses of the respondents reveals that:

Respondent (A):

...when the pregnancy occurred and I confronted the officer about it, he disappeared from the camp, up to this time, I don't know where the officer is "My child is among the registered children that suffered from malnutrition case because the food we are given is not enough. (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (B):

...the officer ran away from the camp... I cannot provide the needed milk for the child because there is no nutrient in the food and is not sufficient for me and my child. (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (C):

...from there I became pregnant, and when I approached him and told him that I was pregnant, the officer responded that if I dare tell anybody he is the one responsible he will kill me...The food is not adequate for me and my child. (Fieldwork: 2016).

The third objective tried to find out the measures taken by authorities concerned to bring an end to the cases of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition. The information used to explain this objective was not obtained from the respondents because they are not aware what the authorities are doing. Rather secondary data is resorted to. Reports on government effort to forestall unwanted pregnancies shows that according to the Premium Times News (November, 1<sup>st</sup> 2016), the government of Borno state is planning to request for detectives to be

sent into the camps to help apprehend culprits and have them punished. The government is determined to deal with official found in the act of luring women or girls into sexual acts or raping them. The government of Borno state has vowed to stop using persuasion and start applying punishment. The National Agency for Control of AIDs (NACA) has collaborated with agencies to bring medical care to women and other IDPs who may have contracted diseases in the process of sexual interaction or rape within the camp, to create enlightenment on how to stay safe from various diseases from sexually transmitted diseases. (Vanguard News, February 28, 2015). Reports on government measures to curtail malnutrition showed that according to Vanguard News (February, 21, 2016), three steps were taken, the Central Feeding Committee which was said to be shortchanging the IDPs of the rations of food was suspended and each house hold is directly given its food ration to cook. Second, the government has called in for support from international agencies to increase food supply in camps. Third, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has directly taken over the distribution of food to IDPs to ensure that food meant for them are not siphoned.

The summary of the interview of the respondents from which the analysis of this study are presented below:

Respondent (A): a twenty-two-year-old lady, Kanuri by tribe from Bama local government area of Borno State. When asked how she became a nursing mother without marriage? She said, "I was impregnated by one military man", "I came from Bama and stayed in NYSC camp for three years, I was disturbed by hunger and the officer convinced me based on the promise to provide food, and gave some money, because at the time he approached me, I was suffering from hunger, lack of cloths and where to sleep in the camp". The nursing mother further reiterated that, "the officer told me that he will marry me then I agreed. "We started sex without any protection (condom, etc) and when the pregnancy occurred and I confronted the officer about it, he disappeared from the camp, up to this time, I don't know where the officer is" "My child is among the registered children that suffered from malnutrition case because the food we are given is not enough" (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (B): a twenty-one-year-old lady, Mandra by tribe from Gwoza local government area of Borno State. When asked how she became a nursing mother without marriage? She said "I was impregnated by a police officer working in this camp". The lady explained that, "I came from Gwoza local

government area and stayed in Bakassi Camp for three years, and lost my father during Boko Haram crisis. She further lamented that, "the officer established a serious relationship and always telling me that he is going to marry me, but when he impregnated me, he stopped talking of marrying me, he keeps on telling me there is no problem I will take care of everything, and that I should exercise patience now he is busy". "However, when the pregnancy reached seven months I went and told him, the officer told me that he will go to market to buy all the necessary items, the officer ran away from the camp". No feeding, she said that, "I cannot provide the needed milk for the child because there is no nutrient in the food and is not sufficient for me and my child (Fieldwork: 2016).

Respondent (C): a twenty-two years old and Kanuri by tribe from Bama local government area of Borno State, when asked how she became a nursing mother without marriage? She stated that, "I met one army officer on my way travelling to Yola to attend wedding of my sister, and we exchanged phone numbers. The officer came and met me in Dalori camp after three weeks; the man started giving me money and take away food daily, later the officer met me in a side room within the camp. From there I became pregnant, and when I approached him and told him that I was pregnant, the officer responded that if I dare tell anybody he is the one responsible he will kill me. That is I did not tell any officer in the camp and delivered a baby boy, now the boy is eighteen (18 months old)". When asked are you contented with food given in the camp? "the lady said," look at me, and see the ribs of my child; we are all suffering from hunger here. The food is not adequate for me and my child" (Fieldwork: 2016).

## Discussion of Findings

This section discusses the major findings of the study in relation to the objectives of the study. Most scholars whose work were reviewed in the literature (Lanre, 2010; Mandal, 2016; Mele, 2016; and Andrew, 2016) were of the opinion that unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases exist in various IDPs camps in Maiduguri metropolis and its environs and have continued to increase to the extent that the situation has become a global concern. The finding of this study backed up this argument, as the responses revealed that respondents interviewed were all victims of unwanted pregnancies and they confirmed that it had been occurring among many girls and women within the camps. The government of Borno State also recognized this fact and had taken steps to forestall its continuous occurrence. The finding also revealed that despite the huge donations from Federal, State, Local

governments, International donors, NGOs, Philanthropists and individuals the IDPs still claimed that there was no improvement in their lives. On the other hand, the government believed that its feeding programme and security had gone a long way to improve lives of the IDPs.

The study discovered that the redundant cases of unwanted pregnancy and malnutrition in various IDPs camps in Maiduguri Metropolitan and its environs were real, to the extent that ladies under the ages of twenty-five (25) years were at risk of becoming pregnant. Furthermore, children under eighteen months and women were suffering from malnutrition cases in the camps. From the respondents, it was discovered that the female IDPs were impregnated by the security agents who were posted there to protect them, their lives and properties: but turned to exploit the young women and girls sexually but without investigations by the government.

The finding indicated that foods they were given in the IDPs camps were not enough and they lack nutritional values. That was why all the children from unwanted pregnancies was suffering from malnutrition cases in the IDPs camps.

The result also indicated that, despite the huge assistance received by government of Borno State from International donors, Federal government, NGOs, Philanthropists and individuals IDPs have not benefited from it. The study further reveals that measures taken to prevent them from sexual exploitation and abuse is not adequate.

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The problems of unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases in various IDP camps in Borno State could be attributable to the lukewarm attitude from the stakeholders who allowed the security personnel to operate as they wish and impregnated ladies and go free without any punishment. Furthermore, donations, assistance from various organizations and governments to take care of the IDPs were hijacked by some members: of the feeding committee, who enriched themselves at the detriment of the IDPs. Based on the foregoing findings, we concluded that, unwanted pregnancies and malnutrition cases are social and health problems are the serious negative consequences on women and children in the IDPs camps in Maiduguri Metropolitan and its environs.

- i. Government should monitor the activities of security agents posted to Internally Displaced Persons IDPs camps and whoever is found to have

an affair with female(s) or taken away food items should be prosecuted according to the law.

- ii. Nutritional food should be provided to all IDPs camps and additional medical expert should be posted too.
- iii. The social welfare personnel should be posted to all IDPs camps for counselling and protection.
- iv. Government and all stakeholders should monitor the nutritional status of IDPs and the types of food given to them.
- v. As a matter of urgency, government should reconstruct and rehabilitate the destroyed communities and resettle the internally displaced persons to their various villages and towns.

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