

Intervention Programs for Meeting the Social Needs of Internally Displaced Persons in Northwest, Nigeria

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Abstract

The insecurity problem has been a repetitive phenomenon. This issue has led to the cruel annihilation of lives and property, and dislodgement of thousands of innocent souls. In the period of displacement, displaced persons extremely suffer from sociological and psychological trauma, which denies them equal educational and social opportunities like their non-displaced counterparts. This study surveyed intervention programs for meeting the social needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North-west, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional survey design. The study sample comprised 902 respondents randomly selected from five IDPs camps in North-west, Nigeria. A researchers' designed questionnaire titled, Intervention Programs for meeting the Social Needs Questionnaire (IPMSNQ) was used to collect data from the respondents. The data collected were analyzed using percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The study's findings revealed that the majority of IDPs living in camps lack social support services and the social intervention programs for meeting social needs, and even the available ones were considered inadequate. The study concluded that the majority of IDPs lacked intervention programs for meeting their social needs and where available, they were inadequate. One of the implications of these findings is that IDPs needed intervention programs for meeting their social needs. Thus, it is recommended that the government, in conjunction with non-governmental organizations, ensure the availability and adequacy of intervention programs to meet the social needs of Internally Displaced Persons to be fully integrated and adjusted to the changing environment.

Keywords: assessment, camps, displacement, insecurity, social opportunities

Introduction

The development and survival of any nation largely depend on the presence of peaceful coexistence. Nigeria has been characterized by various degrees of insecurity problems such as kidnapping, ritual killing, Boko Haram insurgency, and many more. These issues have resulted in the internal displacement of thousands of people, especially in the northern part of the country. The issue of internally displaced persons has been a worldwide concern (Mustapha, 2007). Evidence-based studies had confirmed that the number of displaced persons is presently projected to be around fifty million globally, of which the large proportions came from Sub-Sahara Africa and Asia countries (Ibada, 2016).

Nigeria encompasses the tremendously multifaceted web of ethnic, dialectal, and religious groups (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2012). It is a nation where people reside based on multi-religious and socio-political interests. As a country, the principal causes of conflicts are disagreements over access to land, right of abode claims, political crisis, border quarrelling, socio-cultural distinctiveness, chiefly amid folks considered native to a zone, and those stared as settlers. Home-grown groups have regularly prohibited settlers from possessing land or commercial or gain access to jobs and education, which unavoidably source strain and clash (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2013).

Strategic Conflict Assessment carried out by the Institute for Peace, and Conflict Resolution in 2002 revealed that the onset of democracy and the competition for the new social and political opportunities had resulted in the upsurge of violence in Nigeria. "inter-elite" competitions have frequently intensified the home-grown struggle for the limited means over civil rights such as political and public service appointments and admissions into schools (Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolutions, 2002).

In northern Nigeria, conflicts have been triggered by a range of factors, including ethnoreligious issues, disputes over election results, boundary, and land. Since 2009, there have been increases in attacks and bombings across the country. Most of these attacks were carried out by

Boko Haram, an extremist religious sect that claimed to be composed of Muslims. Boko Haram, which means "Western education is forbidden," is also known as "Jamā'at Ahl al-sunnah li-da'wa was al-jihād," is a confrontational jihadist group which resides in the northeast of Nigeria. It is an Islamic organization that powerfully resists man-made laws and particularly westernization. Mohammed Yusuf created the Islamic sect in 2001; their prime thought was to introduce Sharia in the country, precisely in the 19 States comprising Northern Nigeria (Africa Review, 2012). The group has been regularly disturbing the peace of Muslims, Christians, and students (Chibok Girls etc.). The group has been accountable for killing innocent individuals in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states. The group slew 450 persons in 2011 and thousands of people were displaced (Amnesty International, 2012). They are answerable for more than 620 losses over the first six months of 2012. Right from their inception in 2001, the sect has sometimes been responsible for 3,000 to 10,000 deaths in Northern Nigeria (IDMC, 2013).

The activities of Boko Haram have resulted in the displacement of thousands of Nigerians in Borno, Yobe, Kano and Adamawa States. Internally Displaced Person, which technically refers to a group of people who were forcefully moving out of their habitual residence but did not cross internationally recognized border allegedly seen seeking protection in temporary camps. Some are said to be struggling to survive in temporary camps, mosques, churches, army barracks, and hospitals (Integrated Regional Information Networks, 2008). Displacement across the country in Nigeria is a result of communal violence, ethno-religious crises, internal armed conflicts, political violence, and natural disasters such as floods. At this time, the Nigerian state of affairs has been characterized by countless unstable and stormy natural man-made disasters, inter-religious, political, and inter-ethnic violence. For the reasons of violent clashes and disasters, people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds fled from their places of residence to safer locations. People exposed to this kind of experience are referred to as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), having been exposed to a series of

sociological and psychological stresses. They are persons or a group of persons who have been forced to flee from their homes or places of habitual residence to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, and natural or human-made disasters (United Nations, 2011). These people are technically referred to as being internally displaced because they have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). They are people that are coercively and domestically moved out of their usual residence to seek protection in safer environments. At the end of 2015, it was estimated that there were 2, 152, 000 Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria in some 207 Local Government Areas (LGA) covering 13 States of Northern Nigeria: Abuja (13,481 IDPs); Adamawa (136,010); Bauchi (70,078); Benue (85,393); Borno (1,434,149); Gombe (25,332); Kaduna (36,976); Kano (9,331); Nasarawa (37,553); Plateau (77,317); Taraba (50,227); Yobe (131,203); and Zamfara (44,929) (Internally Displaced Persons Monitoring Centre, 2013). In Nigeria, various factors had been identified as responsible for internal displacement. Among the factors are political violence, economic crisis, inequality to educational opportunities, etc.

An intervention is a series of strategies or programs designed to bring about desirable change in behaviors of vulnerable groups or an entire population. In this case, interventions may include relief programs, educational programs, development programs, improvements in the environment, or a health promotion campaign. Literature has demonstrated that combinations of different strategies to address the need for vulnerable groups are typically the most effective in producing desired, lasting change, and durable solution to their problems. Enwereji (2009) thought that interventions might be implemented in different settings, including communities, worksites, schools, healthcare organizations, faith-based organizations, or the home. He emphasized that it may be implemented in multiple settings using multiple strategies. This may likely be the most effective because of the potential to reach a larger number of people in a variety of ways. He concluded by saying that interventions create change by influencing individuals' knowledge,

attitudes, beliefs, and skills, increasing social support, and creating supportive environments, policies, and resources.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been largely neglected instead of being protected by the national government. In violence-prone communities, displaced children are often denied social opportunities. Social support services are increasingly being referred to as the sole social corrective instrument that plays significant roles in militating against conflicts. Social support is the awareness and actuality that one is being concerned for, has assistance accessible from other persons, and is part of a supportive social network. These supportive resources can be emotional (e.g., nurturance), tangible (e.g., financial assistance), informational (e.g., advice), or companionship (e.g., sense of belonging). Social support can be measured as the perception that one has assistance available, the received assistance, or the rate to which a person is integrated into a social network. Provision for assistance can originate from various cradles, such as family, friends, pets, organizations, co-workers, etc. (Social and Economic Rights Action Centre, 2011).

In the course of displacement, displaced persons suffer acutely from sociological and psychological trauma, which made them not to have equal opportunities with non-displaced persons. One example of the step taken by the governments at all levels to ameliorate the sufferings of IDPs was the establishment of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) operating at the federal level, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) operating at the state level and Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) operating at Local level. These agencies were supported by several NGOs in the facilitation of their return and provisions of humanitarian assistance. IDPs' major needs are sociological, psychological, economic, and education facilities for their social survival. In most cases, IDPs' needs are not met. This is because of agents responsible for the social survival of IDPs seeking refuge only concentrate on the facilitation of return, provision of food, shelter, and clothes (i.e. basic needs of life).

Sociologists of education believe that social support is one aspect of socialization that involves the acquisition of financial assistance, knowledge, and the learning of social skills. It is also a key to developing individuals and, in doing so, making social progress possible. Socialization of man is a continuous process, meaning that there should never be a time in the life of a man that learning should stop. As much socialization is considered as a learning process throughout man's life (Shankar, 2011). Thus, for one to be socialized, it implies learning different ways to adjust to the changes in life.

From the preceding, it is noted that displaced men, women, and children in North-West, Nigeria, an Internally Displaced Person's camps are seriously experiencing social and psychological problems. Also, among the problems displaced persons face are discrimination in aid, human rights violations, lack of access to education, and the loss of document for enrolment in the school. These made displaced children suffer the major setback in having equal social adjustment to social opportunities enjoyed by non-displaced children. It is against this backdrop that the researcher deems it fit to assess the social support services need of internally displaced persons in North-west, Nigeria.

Insecurity has been a source of concern to different stakeholders in society, particularly in Northern Nigeria. The organic nature of insecurity has affected every aspect of human society. It has been a perennial problem that undermines the country's growth and development and is accountable for human displacement. Similarly, it impedes social, political, economic, and cultural growth to the extent that those living in a troubling region hardly sleep with their two eyes closed, fear of not being secured, and expectation of future danger. The Nigerian government's sustained efforts to avert these challenges have been met with only limited success, and the menace still occurs at an alarming rate, which can stall national development. However, unresolved social needs could cause social crises for the entire society. For a nation to develop, it must give the highest priorities to and invest in its people's social development.

Similarly, for peace and stability to reign in a particular country, its citizens' basic needs must be met. This is contrary to the situation of IDPs in Nigeria, most especially in North-West, Nigeria. As the case may be, IDPs suffer neglect in almost all aspects of life (U.S Department of State, 2011).

Much research has been conducted on IDPs, such as James (1998), who assessed the needs of IDPs (women and children) in Nepal and found out that they suffered from human rights violations. Elizabeth and Deborah (2002) also assessed the needs of IDPs in Colombia and discovered that majority of displaced children in the region sampled were in dire need of inclusive and functional education that will enable them to adapt to any situations they find themselves while Internal Displacement Management Centre (IDMC, 2012) examined IDPs in Nigeria emphasizing violence as a basis of displacement. The agency, after that, concluded that violence continues to cause displacement. In 2006, Olajide researched the management of IDPs in Nigeria using Kaduna State as a case study. In his findings, he discovered that IDPs suffered acutely in accessing means of livelihood in Kaduna State. He also observed that Federal, State, and Local Governments do not have adequate machinery to address IDPs issues. Therefore, he concluded that the organizations created by the government could not handle IDPs-related problems.

In all these available research, it was observed that in-depth studies were not conducted on the assessment of intervention programs to meet the social needs of IDPs in North-west, Nigeria. This observation has thus created a researchable gap, part of which this study filled. Besides, the fact remains that researches above focus on causes of displacement, educational provisions for IDPs, mental health problems at various levels, the studies also failed to make available the over-all image of the social problems of the IDPs and their lack of access to overall quality of social support services owing mainly to the effect of insurgency. Given this, there must be a keen focus on the combinations

of intervention programs for meeting the social needs of IDPs in Northwest, Nigeria, which is beyond the focus of previous studies.

The main purpose of this study was to assess the intervention programs for meeting the educational and social needs of internally displaced persons in North-West, Nigeria. The specific purpose is to find out the social needs of the internally displaced persons in North-west, Nigeria; to assess the variability of the social needs of internally displaced persons in North-west, Nigeria based on gender; and to assess the intervention programs for meeting social needs of IDPs in North-west, Nigeria.

This study is theoretically framed on the conflict theory perspective of population displacement. The conflict perspective sees population displacement as the movement of people or groups from a particular destination to another as a result of or to avoid issues of communal conflict, ethno-religious conflicts, war, etc. remain in the geographical location of the country. Conflict theorists thought that population displacement is in two dimensions: voluntary and involuntary. However, involuntary displacement or relocation is the dominant perspective considered appropriate in this study as it best describes the causes, consequences, and conditions of displaced persons under consideration.

Ibeanu's work of 1999 on conflict-induced displacement is the most far-reaching theoretical discourse that best described coercive measure of population displacement using conflict as the case study. The study described force-displacement as the idea that forces (war, conflict, drought, etc.), which is an external factor affecting a person (subject), act as a push factor leading to a rational, albeit coerced, the decision to relocate.

Like in the case of Nigeria, most especially in the Northern part of the country, many people were coercively displaced due to the series of attacks engendered by Islamic sects and communal conflicts. These make life miserable for people since they were unable to realize the basic needs of life and the inability of the host community or government to cater to their needs fully. Therefore, population displacement expresses social

relation in which a group loses control over society's resources and the physical protection of its members. This manifests the inability of a social group to realize its interests, especially its members' basic needs, about other groups. Any social group that is consistently unable to attain such needs (usually because it is socially disadvantaged) leads to a rational decision to relocate for better conditions. There is a strong indication that those unable to meet up their needs move either in large, in small groups or as individuals.

Materials and Methods

The research design employed in this study was a descriptive survey research design. The adoption of this research method enabled the researcher to obtain data that helped describe and assess the intervention programs provided for the social needs of internally displaced persons in North-West, Nigeria. The population for this study comprises all internally displaced persons located in North-West, Nigeria. North-West Nigeria comprises of Kaduna, Kano, Kastina, Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto and Zamfara. The target population comprises IDPs that are camped in government-registered IDPs institutions or environments within North-West, Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to sample five registered camps located in North-West, Nigeria. These are the camps currently hosting displaced persons as all others have been closed down as specified by NEMA. It is also a region hosting thousands of displaced persons displaced by Boko-Haram activities in the North-East region. This procedure is considered appropriate because it ensures data gathering from IDPs who are difficult to locate, but crucial to the study of interest. Proportionate Sampling Technique was used to select 902 internally displaced persons as respondents out of 3,005 internally displaced persons who stayed in various camps in North-West, Nigeria. This procedure is considered the best because it is useful in selecting the desired number of respondents from an unequal population. The stratified sampling technique was as well used to classify respondents based on gender,

religion, and age. The classification of the respondents enabled the researcher to know their needs according to the stratum.

Researcher-designed questionnaires titled "Intervention Programs for Meeting Social Needs Questionnaire (IPMSNQ)" were used to elicit information from respondents sampled. The questionnaire was validated using the face and content validity approach. The reliability was determined with the aid of the split-half method. The questionnaire was pilot tested on 100 internally displaced persons randomly selected in Ekan Primary school in Jos, Plateau State, who were not part of the respondents. The questionnaire items were divided into even, and odd numbers and the two results obtained were then correlated using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The essence of this was to determine the consistency of the instrument. The reliability coefficient of 0.68 was obtained. This showed that the instrument was reliable. The researchers sought permission from the manager of various IDP camps sampled for the administration of the questionnaire. They also employed research assistants who were literate in English and Hausa languages who assisted them in interpreting the questionnaire items to the respondents. The researcher recorded the interpretation of their responses. The data obtained were analyzed using percentage, mean, and standard deviation.

Approval was granted by the Department of Social Sciences Education Research Panel Committee of the University of Ilorin before administering the questionnaire. The IDPs involved in the study were asked to provide informed consent before they were included. The consent letter's content provides the opportunity for the respondents to understand the essence and implications of the study. The researcher assures the respondents the confidentiality of the information supplied and their consent to withdraw their participation at any point in time. The participants' names remain anonymous as they were excluded in every one of the results, and no monetary incentive was given to any respondent.

Results and Discussions

This chapter deals with collation, analysis, and the interpretation of data gathered. A total of 902 copies of questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Out of these, 868 were returned and found useful.

Biographical Information of the Respondents

Data in table 1 signifies that out of 868 displaced persons sampled, 542 (62.40%) were males while 326 (37.60%) were females. This result indicates that more male respondents participated in the study. Lastly, 369 (42.5%) were from Bodon Secondary School; 213 (24.5%) were from Gwantu Primary School; 122 (14.1%) were from Chikun (Sabo Tasha Millennium City; Tundunwada, 48 (5.5%) were from Dawakin (Kano) while 116 (13.4%) were from Wudi Local Government Kano. This result means that the majority of displaced persons sampled were from Bodon Secondary School.

Table 1. Characteristics of Internally Displaced Persons Sample North-West, Nigeria.

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	542	62.40
	Female	326	37.60
	Total	868	100.0
Location	Bodon Secondary School	369	42.5
	Gwantu Primary School	213	24.5
	Chikun (Sabo Tasha Millennium City, Tundunwada	122	14.1
	Dawakin (Kano)	48	5.5
	Wudi Local Govrnment Kano	116	13.4
	Total	868	100.0

The Social needs of Internally Displaced Persons in North-west, Nigeria

Table 2 reveals the mean scores and standard deviations, showing the degree of social needs of internally displaced persons in North-west, Nigeria. The data shows that financial support to access basic needs was ranked first with a mean value of 3.68 and a standard deviation of 0.81. Provision of the job (such as casual labor, farming, laundry, trade, weaving, sewing, well construction, tailoring, cobbling, etc.) and training opportunities with a mean value of 3.43 and standard deviation of 1.02 was ranked second. The third is access to personal safety (security of lives & properties) with a mean value of 3.40 and a standard deviation of 1.00. Other social needs followed. The least among them is assistance in curbing and preventing detachment of children from their families during displacement with the mean score of 2.37 and the standard deviation of 1.41.

Table 2. The View of IDPs on Social Needs in North-west, Nigeria.

S/N	IDPs Needs	Mean	Std.	Rank
1	Financial support to access basic needs	3.68	0.81	1 st
2	Improve healthy social interaction and acceptance with the host community	3.01	1.19	9 th
3	Presence of family, caregiver support and counseling	3.24	1.27	4 th
4	Assistance in the reunion of the displaced family members	3.15	1.23	7 th
5	Personal safety (security of lives & properties)	3.40	1.00	3 rd
6	Shelter	3.18	1.30	6 th
7	Cultural re-orientation	2.71	1.30	13 th
8	Clothing, sufficient food, and cooking materials	3.35	1.15	8 th
9	Healthcare facilities	2.96	1.30	11 th
10	Provision of drinkable water	2.98	1.21	10 th
11	HIV Prevention Education	2.43	1.43	14 th
12	Provision of Job (such as casual labor work, farming, laundry, trade, weaving, sewing, well construction, tailoring, cobbling, etc.) and training opportunities	3.43	1.02	2 nd
13	Civic, political rights such as political enlightenment, registration of voters, collection of voters' cards, etc.	2.82	1.42	12 th
14	Assistance in curbing and preventing detachment of children from their families during displacement	2.37	1.41	15 th
15	Communal IDPs community conflict resolution arrangements	3.19	1.05	5 th

The Various Social Intervention Programs Available to Internally Displaced Persons in North-west, Nigeria

Table 3 shows the availability of intervention programs for meeting the social needs of internally displaced persons in North-west, Nigeria. Information on the table reveals that out of 16 items, only eight were said to be available in all IDPs camps. They are provision of shelter, provision of information centers for family reunion, provision of raw food distribution centers, provision of basic relief materials, provision of security services, Ebola prevention awareness programs and activities, and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness programs. All other identified intervention programs for meeting the social needs of IDPs were reported not available at the time of the visit to the camps. This scenario indicates that the majority of intervention programs for meeting the social needs of internally displaced persons were not available.

Table 3. The View of IDPs on Availability of Intervention Programs for meeting the Social Needs in North-west, Nigeria.

S/N	Indicate whether the following programs available in your camp	Availability										Remark
		Bondon (Kaduna)		Gwantu (Kaduna)		Chikun (Kaduna)		Dawakin (Kano)		Wudi Kano		
		A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	
1	Provision of support services for vocational apprentices	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	116 (100%)	NA
2	Provision of shelter	204 (52.3%)	165 (47.7%)	119 (56%)	94 (44%)	94 (77%)	28 (23%)	26 (54.2%)	22 (45.8%)	65 (56%)	51 (44%)	A
3	Grant for startup livelihood assistance	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	116 (100%)	NA
4	Provision of financial support to access basic needs	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	116 (100%)	NA
5	Provision of political education programs and activities	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	116 (100%)	NA
6	Provision of information centers for a family reunion	251 (68%)	118 (32%)	189 (89%)	24 (11%)	66 (54%)	56 (46%)	25 (52%)	23 (48%)	74 (64%)	42 (36%)	A

Continued: Table 3. The View of IDPs on Availability of Intervention Programs for meeting the Social Needs in North-west, Nigeria.

S/N	Indicate whether the following programs available in your camp	Availability										Remark
		Bondon (Kaduna)		Gwantu (Kaduna)		Chikun (Kaduna)		Dawakin (Kano)		Wudi Kano		
		A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	
7	Provision of raw food distribution centers	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	-	NA
8	provision of basic relief materials	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	-	A
9	Provision of security services	188 (51%)	181 (49%)	119 (55.9%)	94 (44.1%)	82 (67.2%)	40 (32.8%)	42 (87.5%)	6 (12.5%)	77 (66.4%)	39 (33.6%)	A
10	Provision of counseling centers and social welfare personnel	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	NA
11	Provision of employment opportunities	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	NA
12	Cultural re-orientation	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	NA

Continued: Table 3. The View of IDPs on Availability of Intervention Programs for meeting the Social Needs in North-west, Nigeria.

S/N	Indicate whether the following programs available in your camp	Availability										Remark
		Bondon (Kaduna)		Gwantu (Kaduna)		Chikun (Kaduna)		Dawakin (Kano)		Wudi Kano		
		A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	A	NA	
13	improve healthy social interaction and acceptance with host community	-	369 (100%)	-	213 (100%)	-	122 (100%)	-	48 (100%)	-	166 (100%)	NA
14	Assistance in curbing and preventing detachment of children from their families during displacement	133 (36%)	236 (64%)	46 (21.6%)	167 (78.4%)	29 (23.8%)	93 (76.2%)	18 (37.5%)	30 (62.5%)	51 (44%)	65 (56%)	A
15	HIV/AIDS prevention awareness programs and activities	214 (58%)	155 (42%)	118 (55.4%)	25 (44.6%)	83 (68%)	39 (32%)	41 (85.4%)	7 (14.6%)	62 (53.4%)	54 (46.6%)	A
16	Ebola prevention awareness programs and activities	246 (66.6%)	123 (33.4%)	187 (88%)	26 (12%)	103 (84.4%)	19 (15.6%)	45 (94%)	3 (6%)	95 (81.9%)	21 (18.1%)	A

Key: A=Available, NA=Not Avail

The issue of insecurity has assumed a central point in Nigeria polity to the extent that it poses a serious threat to the nation's social, political, economic, and cultural growth. The consequences of this menace are the loss of thousands of lives and millions worth of properties, social dislocation and displacement, social tension, and a new pattern of settlement. Many of the displaced persons seeking refuge in temporary camps such as schools, places of worship, or public buildings, have been deprived access to necessities of life such as food, water, employment opportunities, political participation, healthcare facilities, economic activities, and education.

It was found in the study that the majority of Internally Displaced Persons living in camps expressed the dire need for social support services or facilities to enable them to cater for basic needs in life. Specifically, Internally Displaced Persons in the camps in North-west, Nigeria need financial support to access basic needs. Besides, the finding of the study revealed that IDPs need access to shelter and access to jobs (such as laborers, casual workers, farmers, etc.) and training opportunities. This invariably will allow them to cater to their socio-economic need within the new environment they find themselves. If adequately provided, this service would engender self-reliance and serve as the bedrock for attaining a better life. It was observed that IDPs are vulnerable people, and they are at most risk of human rights abuses such as discrimination, raping, and all sorts of social vices. In that case, their protection must be a priority. This result is in line with the International Federation of Social Workers (2012), which states that IDPs suffer from discrimination, experience significant deprivation, and are frequently impoverished. They submitted that the IDPs were marginalized within their society and facing the emotional trauma of their uprooting experience. Displaced people turned into excluded people who suffered the loss of economic opportunities, breakdown of cultural identity, loosening of social and familiar structures, interruption of schooling, and increased poverty levels.

The data analyzed showed that intervention programs such as the provision of support services for vocational apprentices, a grant for startup livelihood, provision of financial support to access basic needs, provision of federal education programs and activities, provision of counseling centers and social welfare personnel, provision of employment opportunities and others for meeting the social needs of internally displaced persons in sampled camps in North-west, Nigeria were not available to them to meet up with social life. The available ones (Provision of information centers for family reunion, provision of shelter, provision of security services, assistance in curbing and preventing detachment of children from their families during displacement, HIV/AIDS prevention awareness programs and activities, and Ebola prevention awareness programs and activities) were grossly inadequate. Evidence abounds that most IDPs in the sample camps were denied various social intervention programs that can easily adjust to social life. The fact remains that the majority of IDPs living in camps without these safety nets were, to a great extent, exposed to the various hazards, including sexual violence. It is noted that one of the functions of a person's ego network is to assist in coping with the challenges of life. This finding is in agreement with the study conducted by Blench (2003), who found that people who lacked social and community ties were more likely to die in the follow-up period than those with extensive contacts. This applies to IDPs' situations simply because the presence of family care and community acceptance and other social support services have much to do in their lives. He submitted that poor or inadequate family and social support are connected with increased morbidity and early mortality. This indicates that internal displacement is a social problem requiring urgent attention by the National government to engender further peace and stability.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It was observed that the majority of internally displaced persons living in camps lacked social support services or facilities to adapt to the changing environment and possibly have equal opportunity with non-displaced persons.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are considered relevant:

1. The government, in conjunction with NGOs, should ensure the provision of social facilities needed by internally displaced persons to cater to their social needs.
2. The government should make available and ensure the adequacy of social intervention programs for meeting the educational and social needs of Internally Displaced Persons in North-west, Nigeria.
3. The government should establish vocational training centers in rehabilitation camps. This will provide an opportunity for skill acquisition and entrepreneurship.
4. Non-governmental Organizations should support the government's efforts towards rehabilitation and preventing crises of displaced persons.

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