

**SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED
PERSON INTO THE COMMUNITY:
THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.**

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Abstract

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The objectives of this study included an examination of the implications of insurgency on the lives of the Internally Displaced Persons. It also attempted to access the level of the facilities and communities' integration provided by the Non-Governmental Organizations. It examined the challenges faced by the Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision of social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities and to proffer remedial actions for an effective Non-Governmental Organization that will socially integrate Internally Displaced Persons into communities. The study was explained using a blend of the liberal theory of civil society and the human need theory. The study was a qualitative research that was carried out in Borno State, which serves as the state with the highest number of insurgencies in Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed during this study. Natural and social factors have displaced many people in Nigeria over the years. Insurgencies and conflict had not only forced people out of their homes, but it has forced them out of the shores of their countries and make them live as Internally Displaced Persons and refugees respectively. The Government alone cannot address the issue of insurgency, terrorism or tribal conflict in Nigeria and this led to the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations. With the immense contribution of the Non-Governmental Organizations to infrastructural development in Nigeria, especially in Borno State, it is estimated that over 80 percent of Borno State is high-risk region for Non-Governmental Organizations, often constraining access to desperately vulnerable communities. The examination on the level of facilities and communities' integration provided by NGO shows that the move to integrate IDPs into the community is at the plan level because the state is yet to be declared free from insurgencies and thus, the NGOs are waiting for a flag-off to begin reintegration into the community. An effective Non-Governmental Organization will need the cooperation of both the government and the people that are affected by the insurgences.

CONTENTS

Title Page

| | |
|---|---------|
| Abstract | 2 |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| 1.1 Background of the research | 6-9 |
| 1.2 Statement of the problem | 9-10 |
| 1.3 Research questions | 11 |
| 1.4 Research objectives | 11 |
| 1.5 Significance of the study | 12 |
| 1.6 Scope of the study and delimitation of the study | 12 - 13 |
| 1.7 Definition of terms | 13 -14 |
| 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK | |
| 2.1 Literature review | 15 |
| 2.1.1 The concept of Non-Governmental Organization | 15 - 17 |
| 2.1.2 The Nature and Character of Non-Governmental Organizations | 17 -18 |
| 2.1.3. Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria | 19 -20 |
| 2.1.4. Insurgency and Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria | 20 -22 |
| 2.1.5. The State of Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development | 22 -24 |
| 2.1.6. Non-Governmental Organizations and Resettlement of IDPs | 24 -26 |
| 2.2 Theoretical framework | 26 |

| | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| 2.2.1 | The liberal theory of civil society | 26 -27 |
| 2.2.2 | Human Needs Theory | 27 - 28 |
| 3.0 | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 30 |
| 3.1 | Research design | 30 |
| 3.2 | Study area | 30 |
| 3.3 | Population, sampling techniques and sample size | 31 - 34 |
| 3.3 | Sources of data collection | 31 - 33 |
| 3.3 | Data collection instruments | 31 -33 |
| 3.5 | Validity and reliability of research instrument | 35 |
| 3.6 | Data analysis strategies | 35 |
| 4.0 | INTERPRETATION AND DATA ANALYSIS | 36 |
| 4.1 | Socio-demographic characteristic of respondents | 36 |
| 4.1.1 | Socio-Demographic Characteristics | 36 -42 |
| 4.2 | Hypothesis | 42 |
| 4.2.1 | Implications of insurgency on the lives of the Internally Displaced Persons | 42 - 43 |
| 4.3 | Level of facilities | 44 - 45 |
| 4.4 | Challenges of Non-Governmental Organization | 46 |

| | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 4.5 | Remedial action for effective Non-Governmental Organization | 47 - 48 |
| 5.0 | SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION | 49 |
| 5.1 | Summary | 49 |
| 5.2 | Conclusion | 50 |
| 5.3 | Contributions to knowledge | 50 - 51 |
| 5.4 | Recommendation | 51 |
| 5.5 | Suggestions for further studies | 52 |
| 6.0 | REFERENCES | 53 - 56 |
| | Appendices 1&2 | 57 - 63 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Individuals are displaced all around the world because of several factors. Internal displacement is a phenomenon in which individuals are forced to leave their homes but remain within the borders of their own countries. Another element that distinguishes them from refugees, who are also involuntarily displaced but across internationally recognized state borders is that internally displaced persons stay at the border of their countries (World Bank, 1994). Internal displacement happens when there are situations like armed conflict, persecution, situations of widespread violence, natural and human-made disasters and, more recently, large-scale development projects (Mooney, 2005).

IDPs are people that have been forced from their homes for various reasons but have not crossed an international border. Often persecuted or under attack by their own governments, they are frequently in a more desperate situation than refugees. The numbers of IDPs double the numbers of refugees. They are increasingly at the forefront of the humanitarian agenda. They are also known and called 'internal refugees' (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2007). After the Cold War, the number of people affected by conflict, ethnic war and human rights violations has increased. In 2004, there were between 20–25 million internally displaced persons. During the 9/11 bombing of 2001, Afghanistan experienced the highest number of IDPs which was about 2 million.

In 2003, because of the Iraqi war, thousands of displaced people remained at risk inside the country; only a very small number were able to flee abroad. About a decade ago, there were about a million people who were displaced in Uganda, about 1.5 million in the Democratic Republic of Congo and 6 million in Sudan, all caused by conflict of different dimensions (United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2006). The Hurricane Irma in Florida displaced over hundreds of people.

Millions of people have been displaced within their own countries by natural disasters. Indeed, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees came to the aid of the survivors of the 2004 tidal wave in Asia. By doing so, the agency went beyond its core mandate of assisting refugees. However, it only aided victims in countries where its staff were already present, and then only if it were asked to help (Uwem & Afzal, 2009).

Nigeria has 36 states, 12 states has IDPs cases, these are because of communal war, insurgency and herdsmen attacks. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that there are almost 2,152,000 internally displaced people in Nigeria as of 31st December 2015. According to the assessment carried out by the International Organization for Migration in 2016, it was gathered that there are about 207 Local Government Areas experiencing the phenomenon of displacement and these are scattered in 13 Northern states in Nigeria. Gombe possesses 25,332 internally displaced persons, Abuja possesses 13,481 internally displaced persons, Adamawa possesses 136,010 internally displaced persons, Kano possesses 9,331 internally displaced persons, Kaduna possesses 36,976 internally displaced persons, Bauchi possesses 70,078 displaced persons, Plateau possesses 77,317 internally displaced persons, Taraba possesses 50,227 internally displaced persons, Zamfara possesses 44,929 internally displaced persons, Nasarawa possesses 37,553 internally displaced persons, Borno possesses 1,434,149 internally displaced persons, Benue possesses 85,393 internally displaced persons and Yobe possess 131,203 internally displaced persons (IOM, 2016).

The International Organization for Migration staff members of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigeria Red Cross society and humanitarian partners on the field. The displacement assessments were conducted with key informants from Local Government Areas ward and IDP sites both in the official camps and camp-like settings as well as people in host communities (Eweka & Olusegun, 2016).

Of the total figure of IDPs, the assessment indicates that 12.6 percent were displaced due to communal clashes, 2.4 percent by natural disaster and 85 percent because of insurgency attacks by Islamists. The decrease in the percentage of IDPs who were displaced by insurgency from 95.3 percent in August to 85 percent in December 2015 and the increase in the numbers of those displaced by communal clashes from 4.6 percent 10.1 percent in October were due to the inclusion of five additional states witnessing communal violence more than insurgency by Islamist groups (Akinboye & Oloruntoba, 2017).

Non-Governmental Organizations are groups of people with common interest in common settings and desires who wish to fulfil a common agenda (Dodo & Mabvurira, 2014; Gberevbie, 2013). Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are created by the citizens to fill the gap left by States. This agrees with the views of Akinboye & Oloruntoba (2017) that the emergence of Non-Governmental Organizations is as a result of the failure of the state to meet the yearnings of the people by providing the dividends of democracy to the populace. In recent years, there has been significant growth for Non-Governmental Organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America (Salamon & Anheier, 1997; Bratton, 1992). Thus, the last two decades represent a shift in the evolution of Non-Governmental Organizations. They have been recognized as providers of relief and promoter of human rights. Non-Governmental Organizations are critical to the development enterprise (Osaghae, 1997).

They have become an inescapable part of the development landscape and discourse, increasingly capable, confident and interconnected, they have challenged governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector on major policy issues that will enhance sustainable infrastructure in the State. Non-Governmental Organizations are now increasingly viewed as critical contributors to economic growth and provision of infrastructures needed by the people (Fukuyama, 1995; OECD, 1995). Despite the growing importance, the activities and contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations to the wellbeing of the people in developing societies are yet to be properly understood by the people (Salamon, 1994; Fisher, 1993).

The important role of Non-Governmental Organizations is evident in the roles they are playing that cuts across major aspect of human life, like health, social environment, and economic development. From the foregoing, it shows that without the involvement of Non-Governmental

Organizations, there would be an overwhelming abuse of human rights (Ajayi, 2006). In this regard, civil society organizations are the engine of democratic governance and development of nations (UN, 2006).

Non-Governmental Organizations are as old as the oldest cultural, religious and/or civilization. It is neither western nor necessarily specified to Nigeria. It is part of human existence. Non-Governmental Organizations play a significant role in bringing politics and programs of government to the people (Gberevbie, 2013). This shows that they serve as a bridge between government and the citizens, this makes the populace to feel the positive impact of government policies, they are unlikely to yield their communities to destabilizing element. Civil society organizations are necessary components for sustaining and consolidating democracies. They serve as an avenue for cultivating democratic attitudes, empowerment of individual and collective participation in government policies and programs (Uadiale, 2011).

1.2 Statement of Problem

After the end of the cold war, individuals that were forced from their abodes because of the upheaval became stranded at the borders of their countries. As a form of a solution to the problems, an international system was to be created to tackle the problems that are faced by the displaced individuals (Mercy, 2012).

It is important to note that Nigeria operates presidential system of government. This signifies that the responsibility of taking care of Internally Displaced Persons lies on the shoulders of the federal, state and local governments (Omede & Bakare, 2014). Today, the way these levels of government are dealing with the issue of infrastructural development and needs of the people in the State has not improved the well-being of the people in the State (Ibrahim & Mustapha, 2015). It has been estimated that hospitals, bridges, roads and other infrastructures destroyed in the State will require about 79 billion naira (\$397 million) to rebuild. Whereas, N13 billion (Borno State Annual Budget, 2017) has been set aside for rebuilding destroyed communities in Borno in 2017 budget by the State government (Sheriff & Ipinmoroye, 2015).

Developmental projects can cause internal displacement. Poor, indigenous and marginalized groups are never included in the Grand National projects, the rights of these people are relegated, and they suffer in all ramifications. In a statement released by the World Bank in 2012, “there are about 10 million people who are coercively displaced by developmental projects in their countries each year. This served as a push button for the Bank and other donors to set standards for the treatment of the involuntarily resettled (World Bank, 2012).

The rationale behind displacement is multifaceted and it ranges from human right violation to wars and insurgencies (Salkida, 2012). International attention is drawn when the government of these countries experiencing this phenomenon cannot provide the necessary support for the people and the refugees are practical examples (Essia & Yearoo, 2009). In a survey on Global IDPs, the number of internally displaced persons in Africa is about 13 million, 3 million in Europe, 5–6 million in Asia (the Middle East inclusive), and 3–4 million in the Americas (UNHCR, 2004).

Since government at various levels in Nigeria (federal, state and local governments) have not adequately addressed the problem of terrorism and decay in the State, hence, the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision of infrastructures in Borno State (Ghaus-Pasha, 2005). Despite the immense contribution of the Non-Governmental Organizations to infrastructures in Borno State, it is estimated that over 80 percent of Borno State is considered very high-risk area for Non-Governmental Organizations, often constraining access to desperately vulnerable communities. Similarly, Akinboye and Oloruntoba (2007) succinctly state that Non-Governmental Organizations in Nigeria faced the challenge of lack of capacity in terms of skills, methods of advocacy, knowledge and skills. This is still absent in many of the Non-Governmental Organizations in Nigeria (Ikelegbe, 2013). This study, therefore, focuses its searchlight on the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision of infrastructures in Borno State, the challenges facing them and how these challenges can be surmounted for the effective functioning of Non-Governmental Organizations in infrastructure provision in Borno State (Eweka & Olusegun, 2016).

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the implications of insurgency on the lives of Internally Displaced Persons?
2. How adequate are the facilities and communities' integration package provided by the Non-Governmental Organizations?
3. What are the challenges faced by Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision of social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities?
4. What are the measures that can be taken for the effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in socially integrating of Internally Displaced Persons into communities?

1.4 Research Objectives

The main objective of the study is to examine the role of civil society organizations in the settlement of internally displaced persons. Other specific objectives include:

- 1) Examine the implications of insurgency on the lives of the Internally Displaced Persons.
- 2) Assess the level of facilities and communities' integration provided by Non-Governmental Organizations.
- 3) Determine the challenges facing Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision of social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities.
- 4) Proffer remedial actions for the effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in socially integrating of Internally Displaced Persons into communities.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to expand the frontiers of knowledge in the area of social integration of internally displaced persons into the community. This study aims to carry out an investigation on every one of the objectives of this study and proffer solutions that will be of value not only to the government or individuals but to Non-Governmental Organizations too. This study would assess the implications of insurgencies on the lives of the affected individuals. The study would also expose the challenges faced by the Non-Governmental Organizations in effectively integrating the internally displaced persons into the community.

1.6 Scope of the Study and Delimitations of the Study

To make the work meaningful and avoidance of complexity, this study seeks to look at the role of non-governmental organizations in the social integration of internally displaced persons into communities. Since Internally Displaced Persons are citizens of Nigeria who have been made homeless due to the various conflicts rocking the nation. This study will focus mainly on the resettlement programs of the civil society organization and their roles in resettling those that have been forced out of their homes. This is borne out by the fact that resettlement is much needed by the displaced persons after the insurgency.

As much an attempt is made to make this study as comprehensive as possible, there are some limitations that may affect its comprehensiveness. These constraints include limitations to intellectual capacity; availability of adequate information, bureaucratic bottleneck, secrecy and anonymity in public sector and others, which to some extents would affect the level of

rationality, in-depth and comprehensive analysis. Furthermore, the researcher will travel to access the level of infrastructure in Borno state and the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in providing these amenities to obtain some vital information but due to the bureaucratic nature of most organizations in Nigeria, the researcher might find it difficult to have access to some vital documents which might affect the level of findings.

Besides, data from primary sources, that is, using questionnaires, interview and focused group discussion which never reflect the reality as many respondents are known to say what is favourable or convenient to them. Thus, the reliance on the responses of the respondents is an obvious limitation, as all their views may not present the true picture on ground. The reliance on secondary sources becomes inevitable. But the problem with the secondary sources is the validity of the information. All these limitations notwithstanding, the researcher is optimistic about the rewarding nature of this research and that the results of this study will have a wide application for the management of post-conflict societies like Borno state in providing the needed infrastructures.

Furthermore, relying on available information and application of appropriate social research techniques, we have great confidence that this research outcome will carry academic value, which research at this level should aim at. That is why an elaborate methodology will be employed to overcome possible shortcomings of the study.

1.7 Definition of terms

Non-Governmental Organizations – They are non-profit organizations that are independent of Government's agenda. They are international organizations that are into working for a better world without much dependence on government's purse.

Community – A place that could be a large or small social unit that consists of people who shares similar norms, religions, values, beliefs etc.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – Internally Displaced Persons are people that have been forced from their homes for various reasons but have not crossed an international border. They are victims of circumstances who are left with no other option than to change their location for survival.

2. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE, HUMAN NEEDS THEORY, LIBERAL THEORY.

2.1 Literature review

This chapter presents a review of relevant literature on the role of non-governmental organizations in the social integration of internally displaced persons into the community in accordance with the objectives of the study, as well as a theoretical framework for the analysis of the subjects under consideration.

2.1.1 The concept of Non-Governmental Organization

The term "nongovernmental organization" generally refers to organizations that are; (i) not government based; and (ii) not profit oriented.

These organizations, however, vary in themselves. In some developed nations like the United States, for instance, Non-Governmental organizations may be referred to as "private voluntary organizations," while in developing countries like in most African nations, NGOs may be referred to as "voluntary development organizations or civil society organizations.

The diversity of NGOs strains any simple definition. They include many groups and institutions that are entirely or largely independent of government and that have primarily humanitarian or cooperative rather than commercial objectives. They are private organizations in developed nations who render international development support; they may also be local or indigenous groups who are regionally or nationally organized; or a small group of people in villages. Many independent humanitarian support-providing groups fall under the broad heading of NGOs. They include; religious organizations and charities who raise funds for the support and development of those in dire need, provide basic social support services and amenities including food, clean

water, clothing, and shelter among others and promote community organization. Non-Governmental organizations also include community associations, workers/independent co-operatives, social/friendship/professional clubs and societies, women's groups and religious associations.

NGOs fall under the broad category of "Civil Society Organizations" (an umbrella term that includes; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), charities, trusts, foundations, advocacy groups, and national and internal non-state associations (Wallace & Lewis, 2000; Ikelegbe, 2013). According to the World Bank (2010), civil societies are "a broad category of Non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that express the interests, concerns, and values of their members or individuals who are in need, on the basis of certain cultural, religious, political, ethical, religious, humanitarian or philanthropic grounds. As such Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) consist of humanitarian organizations such as; community associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labour unions, social/professional clubs, local/community development associations, charities, religious organizations, as well as foundations" (World Bank 2010).

Diamond also (1997:6) defines civil society as the realm of organized social life that is open, voluntary, self-generating, at least partially self-supporting, and autonomous from the state, and bound by a legal order or set of shared rules. It differs from the general society in that it involves a group of individuals with a common humanitarian aims who act collectively to express their concerns, passions, interest, preferences, and ideas, to achieve collective goals, to inform and/or bring pressing concerns about a group to the notice of the government, make demands on their behalf, contribute to the community and sustainable development of the state by providing social services, etc. Civil society, therefore, serves as that link between the state and the private sphere. In Diamond's view, civil society is an intermediary phenomenon, standing between the private sphere and the state. Thus, it excludes individual and family life, inward-looking group activity (for example, for recreation, entertainment, religious worship or spirituality), and the profit-making enterprise of individual business firms.

According to Diamond (1997), Civil society encompasses a vast array of organizations, formal and informal: These include (1) economic (productive and commercial associations and

networks); (2) cultural (religious, ethnic, communal, and other institutions and associations that defend collective rights, values, faiths, beliefs, and symbols); (3) informational and educational, devoted to the production and dissemination (whether for profit or not) of public knowledge, ideas, news, and information; (4) interest groups, which seek to advance or defend the common functional or material interests of their members (for example, trade unions); (5) organizations who provide developmental aid, pulling human and material resources as well as talents to cater for the infrastructural and institutional needs of people while at the same time improving the quality of life and the improvement of general community welfare; (6) program-oriented groups including, environmental protection associations, consumer protection groups, land reform groups and the advocates of women rights, rights of ethnic minorities, those of local/indigenous peoples, people with disability, the orphans and vulnerable children, and several other victims of discrimination and abuse); and (7) civic groups, whose aims are to improve a society's system of politics and make it more democratic and more responsive to the needs of the people.

Simply put, Civil Society Organizations are groups of people with common settings and desires who wish to fulfil a common agenda (Dodo & Mabvurira, 2014; Gberevbie, 2013).

2.1.2 The Nature and Character of Non-Governmental Organizations

Civil societies have a long history in Nigeria. Civil society existed in pre-colonial traditional states in Nigeria in forms of associations' that enabled participation, communication, influence and the flow of information between the citizens and the state, as well as means of social economic assistance, control of social existence and survival to citizens (Chazan 1996: 74-77; Ikelegbe 2003: 49; Ikelegbe, A. O., 2013: 33).

Ikelegbe (2003: 49) claims that this associational effervescence was carried into the post-independence era. Since 1999, government at various levels in Nigeria has partnered with NGOs in the implementation of their development programs. This has deepened the democratization

processes. During the military era, various administrations treated CSOs like enemies, and readily clamp down on them through various decrees and regulations designed by the military to discourage the people from participating in their activities. Under the civilian administration, desires to participate in service delivery and the conducive atmosphere has encouraged the activities of NGOs to be improved among the citizens (Uwem & Afzai, 2009).

The important role NGOs has increased in recent times. It has become so important that no government desirous of meeting the essential needs of its citizens for national development can ignore (Essia & Yearoo, 2009). A vibrant civil society is a sine qua non to the sustenance of any nation's development. This shows that NGOs is crucial to social, economic and political development. The role of NGOs can be the viewed from three dimensions. These according to Yohanness (1997) include: developing the capacity of governments to apply the principles of accountability, transparency, and openness; working towards gaining the commitment of all elected officials, public servants, and NGOs to good governance; and improving the quality of governance. This shows that NGOs have contributed significantly to the development of democratic consolidation in Nigeria. In fact, the responsibility of enhancing sustainable development rest on the shoulder of NGOs. This is because; they are the agents of development in any nation (Ameh, & Josiah, 2011).

NGOs have across the world become non-state emergent agents for providing critical social welfare, social services, humanitarian services, socio-economic empowerment, political participation, human capital development and productive economic activities. This view is supported by Akinboye and Oloruntoba (2007) that NGOs facilitate the process of inclusion of the people who would otherwise be excluded in terms of accessing the benefit of the state and participating in governance. Over the years, NGOs have utilized protest and campaigns to bring about accountability in governance through people-oriented policies that will enhance development in the country.

The important role of NGOs is evident in the roles they are playing that cuts across major aspect of human life, like health, social environment, and economic development. From the foregoing, it shows that without the involvement of NGOs, there would be an overwhelming abuse of

human rights (Ajayi, 2006). In this regard, civil society organizations are the engine of democratic governance and development of nations.

2.1.3. Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

Internal displacement is by no means a new phenomenon; however, it has in recent years gained increased popularity, capturing significant and sustained attention and concern both locally and internationally (UNHCR, 2005), owing largely to the recent growth of terrorist activities and natural disasters. In Nigeria, activities of terrorist groups, particularly the Boko Haram have left several persons dead and several others homeless, causing others to flee their abode in search of safety and security. Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (2017) noted that there are about two million, one hundred and fifty-two thousand (2,152,000) internally displaced persons in Nigeria as at 31 December 2015. Viewed thus, internally displaced persons can be described as individuals or groups of individuals who have left their abode usual place of habitation as a result of force or violence or in a bid to avoid it (Oladeji, 2015: 1; Mohammed, 2017). The United Nations describes Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as: individuals or groups of individuals forced or obliged to run away from or leave or usual residences, consequent to or so that they can avoid the harmful effects of armed conflict or terrorism, situations of generalized violence, abuse of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internally recognized State border (UN, 2006).” Guy Martin also defined IDPs as those who have been forced to leave their homes and sources of livelihood but is still within the borders of a country undergoing violent internal conflict (Martin, 1995).

In Nigeria, a humanitarian crisis such as internal displacement results from a combination of factors including terrorist activities, deplorable environmental conditions and ethnic and religious violence. By far the activities of the radical Islamist armed group Boko Haram proved to be the singular most important factor in the increasing number of IDPs in the country (UNICEF, 2014; Lenshie and Yenda, 2016: 1; ICRC, 2016;). The activities of these group affect

the polity, security and economy of Nigeria but were fiercer, highly destructive and directly focused on northern territories in Nigeria particularly the north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (Lenshie and Yenda, 2016), Boko Haram's brutal attacks triggered the displacement of majority of citizens who presently occupy many of the IDP camps across the country. It is important to note that of the victims of most violent attacks, women and girls have been the most affected, with the abduction and forced marriage or sale of girls a defining feature of the Boko Haram insurgency. It is estimated that over 50% of the IDP population are children; nearly half of the people impacted by the conflict are under the age of 18 years and they are most at risk of violations of their rights.

Nigeria is home to the largest IDPs in the world after Syria (6.5 million) and Columbia (5.7 million) (Punch, August 23, 2015). With an estimated figure of about 3.3 million IDPs, IDMC reports make it clear that Nigeria Has the highest number of IDPs in Africa and the 3rd highest in the world, accounting for 10% of all IDPs in the world (Punch, August 23, 2015; Olajide, 2016). This is so because of insurgent activities, communal and religious violence in the middle belt, flooding, cattle rustling and competition for resources. The implication is that about 2% of the Nigerian population have lost homes, family life means of livelihood and businesses. About 800,000 children have had their education truncated, meaning that the future looks bleak for these children (Punch, August 23, 2015).

2.1.4. Insurgency and Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria

The number of IDPs in Nigeria has skyrocketed the last decade, owing largely to the activities insurgencies in the northeast part of the country, where a steady recurrence of violent attacks since 2009 has left well over two million people displaced within and across the borders to neighboring countries, especially over the past three years (Lenshie and Yenda, 2016; Mohammed, 2017).

The turbulent acts of insurgency, particularly those that emerged from the Boko Haram group of extremists, challenged the Nigerian state in the early 2000s without success and re-emerged with

the leadership of Mohammed Yusuf, who returned from self-imposed exile in Saudi Arabia and proselytize in Borno until 2009 (Lenshie and Yenda, 2016). The group became openly violent since 2009, adopting terrorist tactics including targeted assassinations, suicide bombings, hostage taking, and outright attacks on local communities and villages in the rural parts of the region. In October 2016 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in its 12th round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program estimated the total number of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria at 2,155,618 across 13 states in Nigeria. As at December 2016, the DTM Round 13 Report estimated 1,770,443 IDPs in the northeast alone (Lenshie and Yenda, 2016, Mohammed 2017).

According to the reports from Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) 2017, 85 percent of internal displacement in Nigeria is because of insurgency by especially the notorious Islamic militant group, Boko-Haram. Boko Haram is an Islamic militant group based in North-Eastern Nigeria, which calls for the use of violence to ensure a return to the true practice of Islam with the goal of establishing an Islamic State.

As at October 2015, the Boko Haram insurgency alone was responsible for the displacement of about 1.9 million people. As posited by Abdulazeez, (2016), the internally displaced persons were spatially distributed as follows: 1.6 million IDPs in Maiduguri, the 'safest' part of Borno state; about 144'000 IDPs in Yobe state; about 135'000 IDPs in Yola, Adamawa state; 44'800 refugees in Cameroon; 15'000 refugees in Chad; and over 105'000 refugees in Niger.

The number of IDPs in Nigeria has increased considerably since Boko Haram Islamist started violent operation in Northeast Nigeria in 2009. Records hold that there are about 12.5 million IDPs in the 21 sub-Saharan countries and Nigeria have the largest population of IDPs in Africa with over four million population of IDPs, who have been forced out of their homes because of violent conflicts (Abdulazeez, 2016; Mohammed, 2017, ICRC, 2017, IOM, 2017). However, the data provided are nonetheless exhaustive. Accordingly, the position of Nigeria as the worst-case scenario in Africa also makes it the third worst country in the world ranking of IDP numbers after Syria and Colombia. It is of interest to note that more than two-thirds of the IDPs in Nigeria is consequent actions of the insurgency, which represent 91.98 percent with communal clashes representing 7.95 percent and natural disaster representing 0.06 percent (Mohammed, 2017).

The enormity of insurgency in Nigeria has caused serious human challenges, leaving several thousands of the Nigerian population dead, injured, helpless and homeless,

Taking into consideration the statistic of IDPs in Nigeria and its neighboring countries, such as Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Togo, and Ghana, it is evident that though the data on IDPs in Nigeria started becoming available in 2009, the numbers of the IDPs outweighs the situation in the other countries identified as at 2014. The situation has not really changed for the better in Nigeria today (Salkida, 2012). Within the period, Boko Haram insurgency started becoming regular, the effect of the operation of the sect has been deleterious to more than 14.8 million people in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. An estimated population of over 2.2 million people fled their homes and over 7 million people faced a humanitarian crisis requiring the assistance of different nature. In 2015, the majority of the IDPs population arising from the Boko Haram insurgency constituted 79 percent of the IDPs population in Nigeria. These populations are mainly from Borno (63 percent), Adamawa (18 percent) and Yobe (13 percent). See figure 2 for detail of the Boko Haram area of operation within the Nigeria territory (Abdulazeez, 2016).

2.1.5. The State of Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Development

The state of infrastructures in Nigeria has become a serious concern given the importance of infrastructures in the socio-economic well-being of the people. Infrastructural facilities as observed by Uhunmwaungho and Ekpo (2012) are grossly inadequate to meet the need of the population. Ehebha (2011) in his own assessment observed that infrastructural development has assumed a central importance in the attainment of social and economic stability and in the ability of CSOs and the state to properly resettle IDPs in Nigeria. This argument was supported by Alabi and Ocholi (2010) when they noted that infrastructures in Nigeria are in a state of negligence and disrepair.

According to the United Nation (2006), infrastructural development can play a major role in promoting growth and equity and by far goes a long way to guarantee the wellbeing and living standard of a country's population. Socio-economic development, therefore, is a product of

development and can be seen as the process of social and economic transformation in a society. It embraces changes taking place in the social sphere mostly of an economic nature (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). Socio-economic development, therefore, is the primary goal of every well-meaning government. To allow for a proper resettlement of IDPs, certain basic infrastructures need to be in place, especially those originally available at their homes (Abubakar, 2014).

In the Post Insurgency Recovery and Peace Building Assessment Report (2016) on Borno, it shows that destructions of about six billion dollars have been caused by insurgents in the state. 20,000 persons were killed, two million displaced, about one million houses, 665 local buildings, and 201 healthcare centres were destroyed. About 5,335 classrooms and other school buildings were destroyed across 512 primary schools, 38 secondary schools and two tertiary institutions (the Borno State of Nigeria, 2017). The National Bureau of Statistics estimated that 55.1% of the people in Borno earned less than one US dollar a day (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012).

In terms of health indicators, Alhassan (2014) notes that the current conflict in these states has had a negative impact on healthcare delivery. These states have also been reported as having only a few doctors for its extremely dense population. Studies conducted by Ukiwo, Henri Ukoha and Emole (2012) and Ikwuamadi (2012) on North-eastern Nigeria show that the failure of government in the provision of necessities often contributed to insecurity. These studies show that the nature of infrastructures impacted on the wellbeing of the people in the state.

Basic among public infrastructures including water, schools, roads, hospitals, electricity, transportation facilities, communication channels, etc., are in very poor conditions in the northern states. These facilities are decaying with time and efforts to ameliorate this situation are minimal. Infrastructural decay, therefore, affects the poor disproportionately such that those that are poor are forced to obtain more expensive or less safe alternative (Perrow, 2007). This has resulted in migration from rural areas to urban areas to access some of the infrastructures which they feel are abundant in the centres (Todaro 2000; Cebula, 1999). This drift according to them attributed to infrastructural decay which also affects the concentration of population in rural areas across rural communities in the State. As a result, rural dwellers have shifted demand for infrastructural facilities of low quality and possibly less modern alternatives. These cause damages to the ecosystem which has adverse effects on outstanding infrastructures (Uchendu,

2007). He states further that, to address this precarious situation, there is a need for government and Civil Society Organizations to address infrastructure deficit/decay in order to prevent the people of rural areas in Northern State from damaging the ecosystem and causing harm to their well-being through environmental pollution.

2.1.6. Non-Governmental Organizations and Resettlement of IDPs

Non-governmental organizations and Civil society organizations in the views of Ikelegbe (2013) and Keane (1989) have globally become active non-state agents of development saddled with the multifaceted responsibilities of providing social welfare, economic empowerment, humanitarian services, political participation, human capital development and economic activities. It is known as the third sector because it serves as a vibrant social intermediary between the state, business, and family (Harbeson, 1993).

NGOs appear to play important role in social, political and economic development activities (Omede & Bakare, 2014). Therefore, vibrant Non-governmental organizations are the sine qua non to the sustenance of any nation's development. NGOs in the view of Gyimah-Boadi (2004) have contributed immensely to democratic consolidation and sustainable development in Nigeria. In fact, the responsibility of ensuring sustainable infrastructural development rest on the shoulder of NGOs. This is because; they are the agents of development in any nation. This is since the collaboration and participation of the NGOs is a crucial to successful implementation of development initiatives (Omede & Bakare, 2014). This agrees with the view of Ikelegbe (2013) that NGOs provides the oil that lubricates the relationship between the government, business outfits, and the people.

Non-Governmental organizations in Nigeria have since 1999 tried to advocate for the delivery of certain basic dividends of democracy to the citizens. They have also helped in the provision of basic economic and social services to Nigerians in both urban and rural areas. They provide soft loans and agricultural incentives to members of the public, provide employment opportunities

and basic social amenities like schools, clinics, pipe borne water and other essential services (Shedrack 2015, Mercy 2012).

Many IDPs have little or no access to shelter, sanitation, clean water, education and good health care. This is because almost 60 percent of health infrastructure affected has been destroyed or damaged, to ameliorate the situation, the European Commission has supported the State with €143 million for the recovery and reconstruction needs of the people. The financing package brings EU's total support for the crisis in Borno State to €224.5 million for 2017 (European Union, 2017). While the World Bank (2016) is considering a \$2.1 billion loan to rebuild infrastructure in the Northeast and Borno State in particular.

From the assessment of World Health Organization (2016), 743 health facilities (35 percent) were destroyed, 29 percent partially damaged, while only 34 percent intact. Through the efforts of NGOs, about 100 temporary health facilities have been provided for the people. World Health Organization observes further that: Of the 481 health facilities in the state, 31 percent of them are not functioning due to the insurgency. Almost 60 percent have no access to safe water, 32 percent have no access to potable water at all, while 3 out of 4 (73 percent) cannot decontaminate the water used in the facility (World Health Organization's Report, 2016). More so, around 60 percent of the health facilities in north-eastern Nigeria is currently being supported by 18 NGOs health partners responding to the crisis in Borno State. Also, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that at least USD2.7 billion is needed in 2017 to tackle the current humanitarian needs in the region in general and Borno State in particular (UNOCHA, 2016).

Non-governmental organizations in Nigeria have contributed tremendously to the resettlement of internally displaced persons. IOM (2016) noted that in March 2016, the Internal Organization for Migration distributed a total of 562 non-food items (NFI) kits and 400 kitchen sets. Out of the total, 162 NFI kits were distributed to 3,228 IDPs in Borno in support of the relocation from Arabic Teachers College (ATC) to Bakassi Camp, and 400 NFI kits and 400 kitchen sets were handed out in host communities —200 households in Bauchi State and 200 households in Gombe State (IOM, 2016: 2).

In the Same Month, the IOM psychosocial teams reached 6,832 displaced people with lay counselling to provide basic emotional support, recreational activities with a therapeutic aim targeting especially children and teenagers. Activities included Informal education for both children and adults, SGBV sensitization and case identification, focused group discussions, integrated psychosocial livelihoods activities with the aim of peer to peer support. These have been particularly effective on the psychological well-being of people as they kept people engaged in practical activities that are also income generating. Moreover, IOM continues with the identification and referral of mental disorder cases to specialized services and follow up in Yola and Maiduguri. The psychosocial team has also worked on sensitizing the community about the importance of biometric registration as a protection tool and human right (IOM, 2016: 2).

2.2. Theoretical Framework

The study adopts an eclectic approach using liberal theory of civil society and human needs theory to analyze the problem under study.

2.2.1 The liberal theory of civil society

The liberal theory of civil society is founded on the premise that Civil Society organizations are very important in any democratic nation, especially in societies with multiple societies and cultures since they promote unconstrained freedom, equality, ability to live comfortably with one another, the freedom to express one's self and the freedom to freely associate with other, all of which are important criteria for building a democratic society free from violence.

By providing guidelines and legal provisions for openness and freedom, citizens are better informed and empowered to participate in governance (Abah & Adihikon, 2014). The survival of these liberal tenets inhibits the emergence of dictators and attenuates democratic culture.

The theory holds that the existence of CSOs is highly imperative in a democratic society because it promotes freedom, equality, tolerance, accountability, and progress. Liberalism is a negation of autocratic ideology and is the sine qua non to democracy (Fadakinte 2013). The proponents of this theory believe that CSOs help to deepen good governance by providing certain basic services which the state and private sector may be unable to provide. To them, CSOs in a democratic society are expected to engage in the design, monitoring, and implementation of public projects (Diamond 1999; Osaghae 1997). CSOs are a cognomen for liberal democracy because it promotes the building of social capital (Fukuyama 2011) and provides a virile platform for galvanizing group trust through consensus building and value cum interest distribution (Fukuyama, 2001; Diamond, 1999).

2.2.3 Human Needs Theory

Human needs are a powerful source of explanation of human behaviour and social interaction. All individuals have needs they strive to satisfy, either by using the system 'acting on the fringes' or acting as a reformist or a revolutionary. Human needs theory, just a few decades old, was popularized in the works of Abraham Maslow, John Burton, Marshall Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef (Coate & Rosati, 1988). Human needs theory holds the belief that individual is in collective pursuit of needs and values which forms the core of their social and international behaviour. They argued that however defined, human needs must serve as a primary element of individual survival. According to Christian Bay, 'Needs refer to any requirement for a person's survival, health, or basic liberties; this basically implies that when these needs are inadequately met, mental or physical health might be impaired'. This way, needs refer to necessities for not only biological survival but also for health and development (physical and mental growth) of persons as human beings (Coate & Rosati, 1988).

In Marshall Rosenberg's approach, human needs are universal and meeting them is essential to human survival and well-being. Manfred Max-Neef, a Chilean economist also proposes nine universal human needs and argued thus that through the settlement of these needs, human

development and a peaceful society is achievable. Max-Neef called this idea, the Human Scale Development. Proponents of this theory argue that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people to meet their needs on individual, group and societal bases. According to this theory, human beings need certain essentials if they must live and attain well-being in any ramification of life. Such essentials are known as basic human needs. The argument of human needs theorists, therefore, is that the unavailability of alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups is what triggers violence – or conflict (Eweka & Olusegun, 2016).

Human needs theory is premised on the wings of conventional expectations of humanity as its modules of operation. The human needs theory reconstructs the notion of unification of all human beings, those who are from different locality and ethnicity. It also creates the platform and a common ground towards the personality of human beings particularly it studies the nexus between the needs of others, and one's own needs (Danielsen, 2005). He strongly holds that there is a big distinction between a need and interest as the former is such that cannot be traded or suppressed or bargained away for any reason. It becomes apparent for the human needs approach offers a platform for turning away from the usual traditional model of negotiation that jettisoned non-negotiable issues on critical issues like those above. In Nigeria, the citizens are often confronted with the same situation: lack of access to the necessities of basic needs approach that is healthcare, decent sanitation, inadequate facilities for accommodation or shelter.

To properly resettle into the society, the needs of internally displaced persons must be adequately met. These needs according to Abraham Maslow are basic and essential for the survival and well-being of these groups of persons. In his Pyramid of Human Needs, Abraham Maslow puts emphasis on the hierarchy of needs, stating that some are more urgent than others. On the base of the pyramid, he places food, water, and shelter. On a second level, he places the need for safety and security, followed by belonging or love. The fourth level holds the need for self-esteem, while the fifth and final level holds the need for personal fulfilment. According to Maslow every individual tries to meet the needs at a certain level one at a time individual will only strive to have the needs on the second stage only after they have met the needs on the first state and the third only when they have met the second and the first. Hence, individuals looking to meet needs for food and water will not be looking to possess a house or a care, love or self-esteem, all they

want to meet is the need for survival. (Danielsen, 2005). According to Coate and Rosati, (1988), when individuals are deprived of certain needs especially the basic survival needs in the early years of development, they may suffer physically and psychologically. CSOs hence come to the aids of IDPs by providing them with essential amenities and infrastructures that enable them to resettle more safely and securely under a better living condition.

3.0 RESEARCH PROCEDURE AND STUDY AREA

3.1 Research Design

Research design entails the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data, bringing together the relationship and rationale of the study to achieve the research objectives using empirical evidence obtained economically (Osuagwu, 2004). The study relies on qualitative research method. It is considered appropriate because we are interested in the role of NGOs in the social integration of internally displaced persons into communities.

3.2 Study Area

The purpose of the study area is to describe the geographical location of the study, so as to give the work the sense of direction. The study area is Borno State Nigeria. The State was created on February 3, 1976, by General Murtala Mohammed from the then North-Eastern State. Until August 1991, it contained what is now Yobe State. Its capital is Maiduguri. Borno State is in the North East Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria and shares international boundaries with Republic of Niger and Chad in the North and Cameroon in the East. It derives its name from the old Borno Empire. Locally, Borno State shares boundaries with Gombe State to the West, Yobe State to the North-West and Adamawa State to the South. The population of the State according to 2006 population census is 5,925,668 (National Planning Commission, 2006). In term of population, the State is ranked 12th out of 36 States in Nigeria and has 27 local governments. Borno State is one of the States in Nigeria most affected by the activities of the insurgent in recent time.

3.3 Population, Sampling Techniques, Sample Size, Sources and Instrument

The population of study is the target group in which explanation about the unit of analysis is meant to be applied. The study population of this study comprises of citizens in the nine local governments of the three Senatorial Districts. This is since some of these local governments are most affected by insurgency in the State. As a result, they require or benefit from infrastructures provided by NGOs in the State.

Table 1: Senatorial Districts and Local Government Areas in Borno State

| S/N | Senatorial District | Local Government | Population |
|-----|---|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Borno Central, Population: 1,666,541 | Maiduguri | 540,016 |
| | | Konduga | 157,322 |
| | | Barma | 270,119 |
| 2 | Borno South, Population: 1,245,962 | Chibok | 66,333 |
| | | Biu | 175,760 |
| | | Gwoza | 276,568 |
| 3 | Borno North, | Kukawa | 203,343 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| | Population: 1,238,390 | Abadam | 100,065 |
| | | Guzamala | 95,991 |

Source: Adapted from National Population Commission 2006 Census population figures

The study adopted multistage sampling techniques. To determine the sample size, different sampling techniques were adopted for the populations. For the Citizen of the selected local government in Borno State, purposive sampling technique will be adopted. This is because of a large number of the population under study. The sample will cut across the selected local governments as follows:

Table 2: Selection of Sample in Borno State

| S/N | Senatorial District | Local Government | Sample |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1 | Borno Central | Maiduguri | 386 |
| | | Konduga | 135 |
| | | Barma | 206 |
| 2 | Borno South | Chibok | 71 |
| | | Biu | 143 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|-------|
| | | Gwoza | 211 |
| 3 | Borno North | Kukawa | 163 |
| | | Abadam | 94 |
| | | Guzamala | 91 |
| | Total | | 1,500 |

Source: Adapted from National Population Commission 2006 Census population figures

This is imperative as there is no prior information on the population distribution of the beneficiaries of infrastructures and the fact that the State is inhabited by heterogeneous population. A non-probability sampling technique would be adopted for the officers of the NGOs.

The data for the study include primary and secondary sources. The primary source includes a structured interview while the secondary data comprise of journals, newspapers and magazines. During the research, several NGOs were consulted and interviewed, namely Nigerian integrated Accelerated Development Organization (NIRADO) an NGO based in Lagos and headed by Adedeji Oyenuga (PhD), he also acted as our supervisor during the research period, the organization is actively involved in working with IDPs in the Northeast. The other NGOs are Project Hope, based in Bauchi; Development Initiative for Community Enhancement based in Abuja; Health empowerment and livelihood promotion (HELP) initiative and learning plus based in Gwagwalada Abuja.

In gathering data, twenty In-depth Interview was carried out with the aid of a well-structured interview guide such as the one in the appendix. Non-Governmental Organization will, however, require the use of qualitative instruments. This is because they are the main object of study and would need a much closer interaction with the NGO.

3.4 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument

Validity is the degree to which a business research measuring instrument measures what it is designed to measure (Osuagwu, 2002). The research instrument will be given to experts in the field. This will be done by project supervisor in conjunction with other researchers in the field of social and management sciences. The scrutiny of the instrument is necessary to know whether the measuring instrument adequately covered the topic and that the right concept is also being measured. Therefore, for this study, the instrument of data collection will be validated using content validity for easy clarification.

To test the reliability, the instrument will be designed in a way that it will be stable and consistently measure what it intends to measure. This is a way of ensuring stability, dependability, and predictability of a measuring instrument (Azika, 2010). The research instrument will be given to respondents in similar organization twice at different times to see if the responses are stable and consistent with each other. The pilot test will be carried out on 30 respondents for pre-testing of research instrument before the main study to validate the instrument for usage.

3.5 Data Analysis Strategies

The qualitative data was, however, analyzed using simple content analysis. Unlike in the case of the quantitative data, it was analyzed manually. Similar comments from the respondents were categorized for a simple analysis to be done.

4. INTERPRETATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data was analyzed in accordance to how they were in the guide. Analysis of personal data (Socio-demographic Characteristics) was first analyzed and analysis of respondents' responses in accordance with the interview guide and sequel to the objectives of the study followed.

4.1 RESULT OF DATA

A total number of 20 individuals provided the data for this study. 16 respondents were randomly picked from the Internally Displaced Persons' camps to give responses to the phenomenon under study. The remaining four respondents were gotten from the Non-Governmental Organizations.

4.1.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented below in tables and below each table are brief explanations of the contents of the tables.

Table 4.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.1.1: Gender of respondents

| SEX | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 12 | 57.7 |
| Female | 8 | 42.3 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 100 |

Table 4.1.2: Age of respondents

| AGE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 31 - 35 years | 2 | 10 |
| 36 – 40 years | 3 | 15 |
| 41 – 45 years | 1 | 5 |
| 46 – 50 years | 4 | 20 |
| 51 – 55 years | 4 | 20 |
| 56 – 60 years | 3 | 15 |
| Above 60 years | 3 | 15 |

| | | |
|-------|----|-----|
| TOTAL | 20 | 100 |
|-------|----|-----|

Table 4.1.3: Ethnic group of respondents

| ETHNIC GROUP | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Hausa | 15 | 75 |
| Ibo | 1 | 5 |
| Yoruba | 4 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 100 |

Table 4.1.4: Religion of respondents

| RELIGION | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Christianity | 5 | 25 |
| Islam | 15 | 75 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 100 |

Table 4.1.4: Educational qualification of respondents

| EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| No formal education | 6 | 30 |
| First School Leaving Certificate | 4 | 20 |
| Senior Secondary Certificate Examination | 5 | 25 |
| Diploma/Ordinary National Diploma | 1 | 5 |
| Bachelor of Science /Higher National Diploma | 2 | 10 |
| Post Graduate | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

Table 4.1.5: Marital Status of respondents

| MARITAL STATUS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Single | 2 | 10 |
| Married | 12 | 60 |
| Widowed | 6 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 100 |

Table 4.1.6: Number of children of the respondents

| NUMBER OF CHILDREN | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| None | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 15 |
| 2 | 4 | 20 |

Table 4.1.7: Job title of the respondents

| Job Title | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Unemployed | 16 | 80 |
| Social worker | 3 | 15 |
| IDP Camp Coordinator | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 4.1.1 shows that more males were interviewed than the female in the study. There were challenges accessing the females compared to their male counterparts because of the culture at play and partly for religious reasons. Where 57.7% of the entire respondents were males while the remaining 42.3% were females. The camp embodied both the young and the old but for a better data collection, those above thirty years of age were interviewed.

There were 3 respondents that were above the age of 60 years. 2, 3, 1, 4, 4 and 3 respondents were between the ages of 31 - 35 years, 36 – 40 years, 41 – 45 years, 46 – 50 years, 51 – 55 years and 56 – 60 years respectively. The study was dominated by the Hausa tribe since the research was conducted in the Northern part of Nigeria. A total number of 14 people from the North and 2 respondents from South-Western Nigeria were interviewed in the camp, though; they all speak the Hausa language.

The remaining four respondents were the Social Workers from the NGOs. 2 of them are Yoruba while others were Igbo and Hausa. The study was dominated by respondents that practice the Islamic faith. This is because Islam is the most practised religion in the North. 75% of the respondents were Muslims while the remaining 25% were Christians. About the educational qualification, 6 of the respondents have no formal education. 4 of them did not go beyond their First School Leaving Certificate. One of the respondents in the camp possesses a Diploma. 2 out of the Social workers possess bachelor's degree. 5 of the respondents possess S.S.C.E while the remaining two are PhD holders. Only 2 respondents claimed to be single. 12 of the respondents are married while the remaining 6 are widowed. Four of the widowed claimed they lost their spouses to the Boko Haram insurgencies.

Just one of the respondents has no child. 3 respondents have a child each. 4, 2, 5 and 5 respondents possess 2, 3, 4 and 5 and above children respectively. All the respondents in the IDP camps are unemployed as they claimed the insurgencies had not only driven them away from their homes but also took their jobs away from them. The remaining four respondents were social workers in the NGOs.

4.2 HYPOTHESES

4.2.1 Implications of insurgency on the lives of the Internally Displaced Persons

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2017) noted that there are about two million, one hundred and fifty-two thousand (2,152,000) internally displaced persons in Nigeria and this was because of insurgencies. This is in tandem with what the respondents claimed to have been their experiences.

The insurgency was life taking as it saw an end of various lives and properties. It truncated great destinies and cut short the lives of people. The trauma of the insurgency is a phenomenon that will live with me forever if I live. The stay in the IDP camp has not helped matters as we daily wake up to remember we own nothing at all. I lost my siblings and friends. I do not have a job to cater for my family and even my parents that I have been supporting before the insurgency (they are here in the camp with me) (Male/IDI/IDP)

Another male respondent said

The insurgency was the worst nightmare I ever heard in my life. All my siblings were killed, and I am left with only my wife and children. My house was burnt and some of my relatives are out there in the forest. I lost my sense of belonging because of the menace. Life has not been comfortable because I am not living a life of my own anymore (Male/IDI/IDP).

Another respondent said

The insurgency has a threatening effect on the displaced persons. It has both physical and psychological effect on them. Their health has been affected. They get scared at the slightest opportunity. They live in uncertainty about their loved ones because they do not know if they are dead or alive. The insurgency has a very big effect on them (NGO. The people are getting about 30% of what they would have gotten if they are living in their homes (Male /IDI/Social Worker).

The Internal Displaced persons are victims of circumstances that they may live with the trauma the remaining days of their lives.

4.3 Level of facilities and communities' integration provided by Non-Governmental Organizations.

The state of infrastructures in Nigeria has become a serious concern given the importance of infrastructures in the socio-economic well-being of the people. Infrastructural facilities as observed by Uhumwauungho and Ekpo (2012) are grossly inadequate to meet the need of the population. Ehebha (2011) in his own assessment observed that infrastructural development has assumed a central importance in the attainment of social and economic stability and in the ability of NGOs and the state to properly resettle IDPs in Nigeria. This argument was supported by Alabi and Ocholi (2010) when then noted that infrastructures in Nigeria are in a state of negligence and disrepair.

A female respondent argued that

The Non-Governmental Organizations are trying to play their parts, but it is not enough in any way. The NGOs come around and sometimes stay with us. The facilities provided by these NGOs can never go around except there are interventions elsewhere. The integration process is ongoing, but I question the adequacy level of the integration program and our survival out there (Female/IDI/IDP)

War and some other violence has a nasty effect on the environment. These cause damages to the ecosystem also have adverse effects on outstanding infrastructures (Uchendu, 2007). He stated further that, to address this precarious situation, there is a need for government and Civil Society Organizations to address infrastructure deficit/decay to prevent the people of rural areas in Northern State from damaging the ecosystem and causing harm to their well-being through environmental pollution.

The Non-Governmental Organizations have been contributing their quota, likewise the government but it is not enough. The level of facilities or integration is low but what can we do if we get nothing at all. The NGOs were not responsible for our

problems in the first place, so we are grateful for whatever we have now (Male/IDI/IDPs).

Another respondent said

The Non-Governmental Organizations are faced with series of the problem and among the list is the problem of accommodation and security. Camps have changed from the original geographical location created for people that are displaced. Now, peoples' homes that are safe have been converted to camps. People living in areas marked as safe accommodates displace people, but their provisions are provided by the NGOs. The people need more than we are giving to them. In my 3 years here, I observed whatever the NGO does in a year, a double is required the next year. The NGOs keeps track on the displaced people year in year out (Male/IDI/Camp Coordinator).

Another respondent said

For now, what we are doing is just to make them feel at home in the camp and prepare them for a reintegration into the society. Although the government has declared that the insurgency is over, the states have not been declared war-free yet. Thus, for now, there is no resettlement activity. We are only waiting for a signal that the state is free from violence and then we will carry out our plans of resettling. We would also ask the IDPs if they are ready to go back home or not (Male/IDI/Social Worker).

4.4 Challenges facing Non-Governmental Organizations in the provision for social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities

In the Post Insurgency Recovery and Peace Building Assessment Report (2016) on Borno, it shows that destructions of about six billion dollars have been caused by insurgents in the state. 20,000 persons were killed, two million displaced, about one million houses, 665 local buildings, and 201 healthcare centres were destroyed. About 5,335 classrooms and other school buildings were destroyed across 512 primary schools, 38 secondary schools and two tertiary institutions (the Borno State of Nigeria, 2017). The National Bureau of Statistics estimated that 55.1% of the people in Borno earned less than one US dollar a day (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012).

The Non-Governmental Organizations are faced with challenges that include psychological effects of the insurgency on the IDPs. Another challenge is illiteracy on the part of the IDPs. For example, when we gave sanitary pads to the females in the camps, they became clueless on what they are used for even after educating them. Some even used it to light firewood's. They even go as far as selling the foods and some items, and when they are asked, they claimed they need money to do some other things like getting salts and spices to make their food better. That happened last year but has stopped. There are improvements now as items like salt and spices have been distributed to them this year (Male/IDI/Social Worker).

Another respondent said

The Non-Governmental Organizations is also faced with the religious belief of the people as they do not share some vital information that will be of help to them. It is just like a patient that chose not to disclose his/her condition to a doctor, the patient will only leave the doctor clueless. The female IDPs are fond of this, and they all link it up to their religious practices. They are opening recently (Male/IDI/Social Worker).

4.5 Remedial actions for the effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in socially integrating of Internally Displaced Persons into communities.

According to the United Nation (2006), infrastructural development can play a major role in promoting growth and equity and by far goes a long way to guarantee the wellbeing and living standard of a country's population. Socio-economic development, therefore, is a product of development and be the process of social and economic transformation in a society. It embraces changes taking place in the social sphere mostly of an economic nature (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). Socio-economic development, therefore, is the primary goal of every well-meaning government. To allow for a proper resettlement of IDPs, certain basic infrastructures need to be in place, especially those originally available at their homes (Abubakar, 2014).

The Non-Governmental Organizations needs more support from international and national donors. Presently, the European Union is our sole donor for this year, but more would be appreciated. For the reintegration process, there is a need for the government to provide security of lives and properties, so the whole activities will not be a waste (Female/IDI/Social Worker).

Non-Governmental Organizations play a significant role in bringing politics and programs of government to the people (Gberevbie, 2013). This shows that they serve as a bridge between government and the citizens, this makes the populace to feel the positive impact of government policies, they are unlikely to yield their communities to destabilizing element. Non-Governmental Organizations are necessary components for sustaining and consolidating democracies. They serve as an avenue for cultivating democratic attitudes, empowerment of individual and collective participation in government policies and programs (Uadiale, 2011).

The Non-Governmental Organizations should be partnered with by the government to create a better resettlement for the people in the camp. The government should implement the Millennium Development Goal 1, which is to provide a basic education for the citizens. Facilities provided would last longer if people with a basic level of education oversee its utility (Female/IDI/Social Worker).

An effective Non-Governmental Organization will need the cooperation of both the government and the people that are affected by the insurgences. The government should also fulfil all promises made to the people to reduce the burden on the shoulders of the NGOs.

In conclusion, IDP camps are filled with people who have been displaced by insurgencies. According to the study, some people who fear imminent attacks or living in vulnerable areas find their ways into the camp too.

The NGOs are faced with various challenges that include illiteracy of IDPs and problems of funding, among others. The NGOs only supports the IDPs for survival, but the provisions merely go around for everyone. Also, the camp is not just a location that accommodates IDPs, but homes of people have also been converted to IDPs abodes. The military presence serves as a secured place to abide.

There is no form of resettlement, for now, it is still only in the planning stage. NGOs are waiting for the government to mark the state as war-free to act in resettling the IDPs into a new location or their former homes.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This study has explicated the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the resettlement of internally displaced persons in Nigeria.

First, the study provided a detailed background on internally displaced persons; internally displacement in Nigeria, factors contributing to internal displacement includes ethno-religious crisis, Boko Haram insurgency and the more recent Fulani Herdsmen crisis, which involves the killing of farmers by the herdsmen. The study established that there are over two million internally displaced persons in Nigeria, spread across 12 of the 36 Nigerian states. Secondly, the study provided details on the role of Non-governmental organizations in the resettlement of internal displacement and internally displaced persons, using peer-reviewed articles, journals and other secondary materials to backup details.

The study identified humanitarian NGO supports such as the provision of shelter, clothing, feeding, finance, counselling, informal education for children and adults, sensitization, health support among others. The study also discovered that internal displacement has severe implications on the psychological well-being of internally displaced persons.

Finally, the study provides a detailed analysis of the problems and challenges encountered by NGOs in the resettlement of IDPs

5.2 CONCLUSION

Civil societies and Non-governmental organizations are important actors in the resettlement of IDPs and to sustainable community development and peace and stability building. Even though they act as complementary institutions to national authorities, their contributions are by no means little. Non-governmental organizations help raise awareness of the important protection and assistance concerns of IDPs; support the education of local elected representatives and strengthen the role of local leaders to ensure that they can respond to the important needs of IDPs. They also ensure a ready flow of information to displaced populations about durable solutions and support IDP participation in decisions about their future; monitor and report on the implementation of peace agreements with regards to their provisions for durable solutions.

NGOs also play important roles in the protection and reports of violations of IDPs' human rights, they investigate complaints particularly regarding compensation or restitution for property, and discrimination against returnees and they also monitor and report on the implementation of peace agreements with particular regard to their provisions for durable solutions; and advise the government on the rights of IDPs.

5.3 Contribution to knowledge

The study has expanded the scope of research in the study area by pointing out the important contributions of Non-governmental organizations in the resettlement of internally displaced persons, community development, and national unity. It has widened the body of existing knowledge on matters that relate to internal displacement in Nigeria and the role of NGOs. Also, it has illuminated the causes internal displacement challenges faced by internally displaced

persons with their camps. The study has also identified the challenge faced by Non-governmental organizations in the provision of humanitarian services and the resettlement of internally displaced persons.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on its findings, the study recommends that in the first step toward resettling IDPs, the NGO must ensure that adequate security and stability is restored to the environments that populations are displaced from. And since the provision of security is a role reserved to the government, the government is urged to take appropriate steps in this direction as it will facilitate IDP return and resettlement. Inadequacy/unavailability of a clear mechanism to monitor and track the displaced people living with host communities has been found to hinder proper target planning for humanitarian assistance. Hence, there is a need for a periodic census of IDPs in camps for proper targeting and planning. IDPs have also been found to complain about wellbeing, even in camps, hence providing relief materials are crucial. Occupants of IDPs camps should, therefore, be provided with adequate food and non-food items, that equals or surpasses their previous conditions, and alleviate their sufferings before other relief measures are given. IDPs have also identified mismanagement of funds and materials as well as certain levels of financial irregularities among the camp's officials. Hence, the proper supervisor is required from NGOs to ensure that materials and funds provided are used for the welfare of poor IDPs and not for the welfare of paid camp official. Finally, the rights and privileges due to the IDPs are often easily violated since they constitute members of the vulnerable category. As a result, the right and privileges of IDPs must also be guaranteed, and this can be achieved through respecting, protecting and promoting their rights and privileges through the inclusiveness of government decisions and actions.

5.5 Suggestion for further studies

This study expanded the frontiers of knowledge in areas that concern the role of NGOs in the resettlement of IDPs. However, despite these roles, the welfare of IDPs is still inadequate, hence, further research is suggested in this area. The study also suggests that further research be conducted on the problems and challenges of NGOs in the provision of humanitarian services to the less privileged.

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Appendix 1**DIACONIA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE****HELSINKI, FINLAND****DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE****Interview Guide (for IDPs)****Dear Respondent,**

I am a Student of the above university. I am carrying out a research on **‘Social Integration of Internally Displaced Persons into Communities’**. I would love to have your full assistance and supply information as best known to you.

This research work is strictly for academic purpose and will be remain as such with uncompromised confidentiality.

The research will take a little of your time. I also want to get a CONSENT to start the interview session. Can I proceed?

Thanks, in anticipation for your cooperation.

OTABOR Benjamin**Researcher**

Instruction: Please indicate appropriate information by ticking the option (✓).

SECTION A: Socio – Demographic Characteristics

| S/N | QUESTIONS | OPTIONS |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Sex? | |
| 2. | Age? | |
| 3 | Ethnic group? | |
| 4 | Religious affiliation? | |
| 5 | Educational Qualification? | |
| 6 | Marital Status? | |
| 7 | Number of children? | |

SECTION B

1. What are the implications of insurgencies on you?

Probe for

- The effects of insurgencies on your health status

- The physical and psychological effects of insurgencies on the wellbeing of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Number of years spent in the Camp
- How many dependent family members are here with you?

2. How adequate are the facilities provided by the NGOs?

Probe for

- How efficient and effective are these facilities provided?
- Have the facilities been useful to you?
- Is there a need for more facilities?
- Has the NGOs been taking good care of your needs?

3. What are the challenges faced by the Non-Governmental Organization in the provision of social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities?

Probe for

- Has there been a shortage in the supplies lately?
- Have you been corporative enough with the NGOs towards your social integration?
- Are you ready to live independently again?

4. Have there been cases of Corruption in the camp?

Probe for

- If yes, can you describe the incidences?

RECOMMENDATION

What do you recommend as an Internally Displaced Person for a successful social integration into the community?

Appendix 2

DIACONIA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

HELSINKI, FINLAND

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Interview Guide (for NGO officials)

Dear Respondent,

I am a Student of the above university. I am carrying out a research on ‘**Social Integration of Internally Displaced Persons into Communities**’. I would love to have your full assistance and supply information as best known to you.

This research work is strictly for academic purpose and will be remain as such with uncompromised confidentiality.

The research will take a little of your time. I also want to get a CONSENT to start the interview session. Can I proceed?

Thanks, in anticipation for your cooperation.

OTABOR Benjamin

Researcher

Instruction: Please indicate appropriate information by ticking the option (✓).

SECTION A: Socio – Demographic Characteristics

| S/N | QUESTIONS | OPTIONS |
|-----|-----------|---------|
| 1. | Sex? | |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 2. | Age? | |
| 3 | Ethnic group? | |
| 4 | Religious affiliation? | |
| 5 | Educational Qualification? | |
| 6 | Marital Status? | |
| 7 | Job Title? | |

SECTION B

5. What are the implications of insurgencies on the IDPs?

Probe for

- The effects of insurgencies on the health status of IDPs
- The physical and psychological effects of insurgencies on the wellbeing of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Number of years involved with cases of IDPs

6. How adequate are the facilities provided by the NGOs?

Probe for

- How efficient and effective are these facilities provided?
- Have the facilities provided been taken care of?
- Is there a need for more facilities?
- Expertise of personnel in the NGOs to handle IDPs resettlement

7. What are the challenges faced by the Non-Governmental Organization in the provision of social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities?

Probe for

- Who finances the NGOs?
- Do you receive cooperation/support from the government?
- Have the NGOs been up and doing when weighed on international standard?
- Has there been cooperation from the IDPs towards the improvement of social integration?

8. What can you say about IDPs/NGOs and Corruption?

Probe for

- Has there been cases of diversion of relief materials by officials?

RECOMMENDATION

What do you recommend as an officer in your NGO for a successful social integration of Internally Displaced Persons into communities?

