
**CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN SERVICES: ANALYSING
THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE IDP CAMP
IN DURUMI, ABUJA**

MUKHTAR AHMED KEFFI

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
08062999666
Email: Aykano124@gmail.com

SALISU ABUBAKAR MAIKASUWA, PhD

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
Phone: 08079007070

KANA. A.A EBINI PhD

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF LAFIA, NASARAWA STATE
08035800814
Email: Kanaakana2014@gmail.com

Abstract

Armed conflicts within states and regions continue to lead to significant movements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa. Examples include the Biafra War in Nigeria (1967-1970), Guinea-Bissau's liberation struggle (1963-1973), Senegal's Casamance Independence Movement, Boko haram insurgency in north east Nigeria and Banditry in north west and central Nigeria. The research focused on crisis management and humanitarian services: Analysing the impact of International Organizations in the management of the IDP camp in Durumi, Abuja. This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative interviews with key stakeholders, camp residents, and quantitative data analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation. Findings showed that the displaced person are faced with challenges such as inadequate shelter, poor health care facilities, food insecurity as well as lack of adequate resources to provide basic needs of the IDP's by international organisations. The study recommends that international organisations needs to develop a research-based master plan for IDP rehabilitation, considering their socio-demographic composition, preferences, and priority needs. This comprehensive plan should address their problems and offer sustainable solutions, enhancing government and international support.

Keywords: International Organisation, IDP, Durumi, Boko Haram

Introduction

Armed conflicts within states and regions continue to lead to significant movements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa. Examples include the Biafra War in Nigeria (1967-1970), Guinea-Bissau's liberation struggle (1963-1973), Senegal's Casamance Independence Movement, the 1989 Mauritanian conflict, the conflict in

Sierra Leone and Liberia between 1999 and 2000, the Nigeria-Cameroun Bakassi Peninsula conflict, the Ivory Coast post-electoral crisis (2010-2011), ongoing political crisis in Mali, and the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria (Olushola, *et al*, 2022). Natural disasters have also added to this displacement. According to the 2022 estimate by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in Geneva, there are approximately 33.3 million displaced people worldwide, half of whom are in Africa. About 15 million people are internally displaced in Africa, with nine of the 24 countries with the highest displacement rates being African (Ejiofor, *et al*, 2023). Sub-Saharan African countries host 10.4 million IDPs, showing a 7.5% increase between 2013 and 2014. Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 12.5 million IDPs by the end of 2016, over a third of the global total. Among these, Nigeria had around 3.3 million IDPs as of March 2017, leading in numbers within Africa, followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

Nigeria struggles to effectively manage its considerable IDP population. Internal displacement in Nigeria is growing and poses various risks to citizens and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Olanrewaju, *et al*, 2021). For instance, post-election violence in 2011 displaced around 65,000 people in northern Nigeria. Floods displaced 2.1 million residents between July and October 2012, and internal conflicts and natural disasters led to displacement between January 2013 and February 2014, affecting approximately 470,565 and 143,164 people, respectively. This phenomenon spans 24 states in Nigeria. From January to March 2014, insurgency alone displaced around 250,000 people in the northern part of the country (Olanrewaju, *et al*, 2021). Internally Displaced Persons require basic necessities like shelter, food, water, healthcare, education, security, clothing, and information upon arriving at their temporary location. Meeting these needs is crucial to prevent negative consequences for both the displaced individuals and the host communities. Therefore, this study focused on crisis management and humanitarian efforts: analysing the impact of International Organizations in the management of the IDP camp in Durumi, Abuja.

Statement of the Problem

Terrorism, whether domestic or transnational, often have severe societal consequences. Since 2009, Boko Haram gained global attention, particularly due to the 2014 abduction of over 250 Chibok school girls (Sambo, 2021). Within 2002-2013, an estimated 10,000 people lost their lives to insurgency, causing over \$100 million in property damage and massive displacement (Kandi, 2019). Despite allocating significant funds to security (around 25% of revenue), Nigeria hasn't effectively addressed the growing IDP population. Critics attribute this to politically driven factors. For instance, a survey estimated that over 300,000 people were displaced in the southeastern part of Nigeria due to communal conflicts. Boko Haram alone displaced over 60,000 people across neighboring countries (Kandi, 2019). The increasing number of IDPs is a concern to the international community. Unaddressed

security challenges persist for IDPs. Past efforts have not thoroughly examined Nigerian government policies for the displaced or victims' needs from organizations like United Nations Human Right Commission, Red Cross, and Action Aid International. The paper interrogates crisis management and humanitarian services: analysing the impact of International Organizations in the management of the IDP camp in Durumi, Abuja.

Objectives of the Study

This study examined crisis management and humanitarian crisis: analysing the impact of International Organizations in the management of the IDP camp in Durumi, Abuja. Specific objectives are:

- i. Examine the impact of international organizations on IDP in Durumi camp
- ii. Evaluate the challenges international organizations face in addressing the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons in Durumi, Abuja.

Research Questions

- i. To what extent does international organizations impact on IDP in Durumi camp?
- ii. What challenges does the international organizations encounter in meeting the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons in Durumi, Abuja?

Conceptual Clarification

International Organisations

International organizations, which are intergovernmental entities, come in a diverse range of forms and numbers, with approximately 300 such entities in existence (Sambo, 2021). While states often use existing organizations as models when creating new ones, each organization is unique. This diversity is evident in membership, spanning global (like the United Nations), nearly global (such as the World Trade Organization), regional (like the EU and African Union), and even bilateral entities (e.g., the Franco-German Youth Office) (Sambo, 2021).

Additionally, some organizations have ideological membership criteria (e.g., NATO, OECD, OIC). These organizations also vary in their areas of operation, including military alliances (e.g., NATO), financial matters (e.g., IMF), trade and economic issues (e.g., WTO), research (e.g., European Forest Institute), human welfare (e.g., WHO, UNICEF), and general jurisdiction (e.g., UN) (Osagioduwa, &Toluwanimi, 2016). There are entities not formally recognized as international organizations but are similar in function, like COPs and MOPs under environmental agreements, and organizations like the Council of the Baltic Sea States. Furthermore, a recent trend involves creating international hybrids that include public and private actors, such as the GAVI Alliance and the Global Water Partnership. The Contact Group on Piracy resembles a network rather than a formal entity (Surajudeen, et al,2019).

Internally Displaced Persons

On the topic of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), unlike refugees who cross international borders, there is no legal definition for IDPs. The United Nations' Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement define IDPs as groups forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict, human rights violations, or disasters, but who haven't crossed an international border. IDPs remain within their country of origin, often due to factors like armed conflicts, human rights abuses, or disasters (Sambo, 2021). Wuam's definition adds that IDPs are those who flee their homes within their country's borders due to conflicts, rights violations, internal strife, or disasters (Wuam, 2016). These individuals remain within their own country despite displacement due to various forms of injustice, violence, or disasters

Review of Empirical Studies

Kanu, Bazza, and Omojola (2019) investigated the phenomenon of Boko Haram and its impact on forced migration in the northeastern region and Lake Chad Basin. They utilized qualitative methods, performing descriptive analysis and drawing extensively from secondary sources like journals and articles. The study examines the evolution of Boko Haram from a religious group to a mysterious militant entity, its causes, and its repercussions on forced migration and Nigeria's development. Additionally, the research delves into the crisis's nature, structure, growth, and consequences. Forced migration into and within Nigeria has various causes like environmental degradation, natural disasters, conflicts over land, electoral violence, and Boko Haram's insurgency. The most significant driver of forced migration in recent times is the Boko Haram conflict, forcing over two million people to leave their homes. The study also evaluates the effects of the crisis on displaced people's living conditions, health, security, and education, and it offers recommendations to address the situation. Salleh and Jamil (2018) explored forced displacement in northeast Nigeria due to the Boko Haram conflict. They highlighted the vulnerabilities of displaced individuals, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), as conflict intensified in the region. The crisis resulted in more than two million IDPs within Nigeria and refugees in neighboring countries. The paper emphasized the need for a comprehensive national policy, legal framework, and coordination to alleviate the plight of IDPs. Eme and Azuakor (2019) investigated Boko Haram's impact on population displacement in Nigeria and the need for psychological interventions. Using a descriptive approach, they relied on textual sources for information. Displacement crises amplified existing vulnerabilities, such as food insecurity and abuse, especially in confined spaces like camps or transit routes.

Isah's (2015) study aimed to investigate the reproductive health challenges experienced by internally displaced women in Abuja, Nigeria. The study used primary data collected through questionnaires focused on women aged 15-49 at the New-kuchigoro IDPs camp. The research indicated that women aged 15-24 and 25-35 comprised the majority of respondents. Recommendations included providing

access to reproductive healthcare services within the camps. Similarly, Sheikh et al. (2015) examined depression among internally displaced persons after post-election violence in Kaduna, Nigeria, identifying female gender, trauma exposure, and comorbid PTSD as predictors of depression. Ekpa and Dahlan (2022) employed mixed methods, using interviews and secondary data sources to analyze the experiences of internally displaced persons in Abuja, revealing inadequate government assistance and attention to their situation.

Theoretical Framework

Human Needs Theory

The research's theoretical framework centers around the Human Needs Theory, which asserts that human behavior and social interactions are driven by fulfilling essential needs. This theory, popularized by Maslow, Burton, Rosenberg, and others, contends that conflicts often arise due to unmet needs, whether they're subsistence-related (like food, shelter) or psychological (such as belonging, self-esteem) (Osagioduwa & Oluwakorede, 2016). Critics of the theory highlight challenges in identifying and prioritizing needs during conflicts, as well as the practicality of parties identifying each other's needs. Despite criticism, real-world instances have demonstrated the theory's effectiveness in conflict resolution, making it favorable to mediators and negotiators worldwide. In terms of relevance, the theory underscores the importance of meeting basic needs to prevent conflicts. It aided the researcher in comprehending the needs of displaced individuals in Nigeria and advocating for the government to provide essential resources like shelter, clothing, food, and security for those in IDP camps.

Method and Materials

The study utilized a survey research design to systematically gather data from a sample of the population through questionnaires, enabling the researcher to draw conclusions and make inferences. Carefully selected samples representing characteristics of the displaced population in Durumi IDP camp were used, and the sample size was determined using appropriate tools. This allowed the findings to be generalized to the entire population of displaced people. The target population included internally displaced persons in Durumi Abuja (IDP) camp (8,014 individuals) and selected NEMA Abuja staff. Taro Yamane formula was used in determining the sample size in this study. Which formula is given as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + \frac{N}{e^2}}$$

Where n = sample size

N = population of the study (8,014)

1 = Constant

$e^2 = \text{error limit } (0.05)^2 = 0.0025$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{8,014}{1 + 8,014 (0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{8,014}{8,014 (0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{8,014}{20.035} = 400 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, a total of 400 questionnaires was administered to the sampling size.

Purposive sampling was employed, selecting members of the displaced camp knowledgeable about the subject matter. Both primary and secondary sources were used. Secondary sources included government publications, journals, periodicals, research papers, magazines, newspaper pages, and scholarly presentations. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires, observation, face-to-face contacts, and structured interviews with key individuals involved with the IDP camp. Data from questionnaires were analysed using tabulation, frequency distribution, and percentages. Qualitative data from interviews were transcribed and analyzed qualitatively.

Results

Table 1 Sex of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Male	180	48.4
Female	192	51.6
Total	372	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 1 shows that 192 (51.6%) of the respondents are female while 180 (48.4%) of the respondents are male. The statistics from the above table shows that there were more female displaced due to Boko Haram insurgency in Durumi (IDP'S) camp when compared to the male. The implication of the above is that more females were affected by the attacks carried out by Boko Haram in Nigeria.

Table 2 Marital Status of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Single	71	19.1
Married	132	35.5
Widower/Widowed	110	29.6
Divorced	59	15.8
Total	372	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 2 shows that 132 (35.5%) of the respondents are married, 110 (29.6%) of the respondents are widower/widowed, 71 (19.1%) of the respondents are single, while 59 (15.8%) of the respondents are divorced.

Table 3 Age of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
20-29 Years Old	184	49.5
30-39 Years Old	122	32.8
40 Years and above	66	17.7
Total	372	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 3 shows that 184 (49.5%) of the respondents are 20-29 years old, 122 (32.8%) of the respondents are 30-39 years old, while 66 (17.7%) of the respondents are 40 years and above.

Table 4 Occupation of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Farmers/ Artisans	215	57.8
Civil Servants	43	11.6
Self Employed	75	20.2
Applicant	39	10.4
Total	372	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 4 shows that 215 (57.8%) of the respondents are farmers/ artisans, 75 (20.2%) of the respondents are self-employed, 43 (11.6%) of the respondents are civil servants, while 39 (10.4%) of the respondents are applicants. This shows that most of the displaced persons in Durumi IDP camp were farmers and artisans displaced from areas affected by Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria.

Table 5 Educational Attainment of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	127	34.1
Secondary	191	51.3
Tertiary	54	14.5
Others (specify)	-	-
Total	372	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 5 shows that 191 (51.3%) of the respondents are secondary school graduates, 127 (34.1%) of the respondents are primary school graduates, while 54 (14.5%) of the respondents are tertiary school graduates.

Table 5. Impact of international organisations on IDP in Durumi camp

	SA Freq. (%)	A Freq. (%)	D Freq. (%)	SD Freq. (%)	U Freq. (%)	Mean (\bar{x})	Remark
Humanitarian Assistance	275(1,375) (73.9%)	65(260) (17.5%)	7(21) (1.9%)	19(38) (5.1%)	6(6) (1.6%)	4.7	Accepted
Protecting the rights and safety of IDPs	294(1,470) (79.0%)	41(164) (11.0%)	15(45) (4.0%)	17(34) (4.6%)	5(5) (1.4%)	4.6	Accepted
Supports educational programmes and training	262(1,355) (70.4%)	71(284) (19.1%)	3(9) (0.8%)	22(44) (5.9%)	14(14) (3.8%)	4.6	Accepted
Provide medical services, mental support and hygiene education	286(1,310) (76.9%)	48(192) (12.9%)	22(66) (5.9%)	9(18) (2.4%)	7(7) (1.9%)	4.3	Accepted
Provide livelihood support	292(1,460) (78.5%)	52(208) (13.9%)	13(39) (3.5%)	7(14) (1.9%)	8(8) (2.2%)	4.7	Accepted
Average Overall Mean						4.6	

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 5 shows that the respondents agreed that provision of humanitarian assistance, protecting the rights of the IDPs, supports for educational programmes and training, provision of medical services and hyenine education as well as provision of livelihood supports are the impact of international organisations on IDP's in Durumi.

Contrastingly, the Woman Leader of the camp, Layatu Ayuba opines that:

while bemoaning their condition, stressed that the camp cannot even boast of basic drugs in its clinic which was recently donated by the wife of the former Chief of Army Staff Tukur Buratai,. She narrated how with her bare hands, she has assisted women in labour to take delivery of their babies on several occasions, stressing that the camp has inadequate health facilities and officials to attend to the health and hygiene needs of the camp community which is populated with women and children. Contrary to reports, the purported daily

distribution of relief materials by authorities is a hoax, as the researcher confirmed. For days, there has been no single distribution of any relief material, be it food or clothing in the camp, my personal investigation revealed.

Asked if the school has a sickbay or clinic, in case of emergencies, Abubakar, the school Headmaster, shrugged and stated that the school shares the only available small health facility with the entire camp. "If you go in there, not even a single tablet of Panadol is there." When the researcher visited the clinic, neither was a single sachet of Panadol, other cheap pain killers nor any drug at all sighted on the drug shelves. Not even a single health worker was sighted. A glance around the clinic shows inactivity, to further confirm the statements of Ayuba the Woman Leader and Abubakar. Woman Leader of the camp Layatu Ayuba, who complained bitterly how the IDP's in the camp have unfortunately been abandoned and neglected by the government despite several promises. "If not for the once-in-a-while help from NGOs, we would have all either died here of hunger or total neglect, she added. This neglect is expressed further by the spokesperson, for the IDP's at Durumi Camp: We have been here since 15th February 2014 when we were kicked out of our communities by Boko Haram. NEMA officials only came last year. They only came after a pastor of one of the churches brought them here. Layatu stated further that:

The people in Durumi IDP camp are living a sham live. She further argues that Naomi with her husband and five (5) children live in a tight room in the Durumi IDP camp. She said "when there is rain; they would have to cluster in a corner of the room until after the rain is over and then spread their mat again to sleep". Furthermore, not only is the camp bereft of hygiene and sanitation facilities, manageable accommodation, security and so on, the only educational centre instituted inside the camp is now a shadow of itself. Investigation shows how enrolment rate of the school has drastically reduced from about 900 to 300 pupils; this, she attributed to a lot of factors ranging from poor feeding condition, inadequate teaching staff, poor funding and a myriad of other reasons. "The school is now a shadow of its old self and lacks teaching aids like textbooks, markers, writing materials and so on".

Table 6. The challenges international organizations face in addressing the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons in Durumi, Abuja.

	SA	A	D	SD	U	Mean	Remark
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	(\bar{x})	
Coordinating efforts among various international organisations, government agencies and local NGOs are complex	288(1,440) (77.4%)	66(264) (17.8%)	5(15) (1.3%)	10(20) (2.7%)	3(3) (0.8%)	4.7	Accepted
IDP camps can be breeding grounds for diseases	284(1,420) (76.4%)	61(244) (16.4%)	9(27) (2.4%)	12(24) (3.2%)	6(6) (1.6%)	4.6	Accepted
Durumi, like many other areas with IDPs faces security issues that hinders access for humanitarian organisations	272(1,405) (73.1%)	81(324) (21.8%)	3(9) (0.8%)	2(4) (0.5%)	14(14) (3.8%)	4.6	Accepted
Limited funding and resources make it difficult to provide adequate support	296(1,360) (79.6%)	58(232) (15.6%)	6(18) (1.6%)	9(18) (2.4%)	3(3) (0.8%)	4.4	Accepted
Meeting basic needs such as food, shelter, clean water and sanitation facilities are difficult	292(1,460) (78.5%)	62(248) (16.7%)	3(9) (0.8%)	7(14) (1.9%)	8(8) (2.1%)	4.7	Accepted
Average Overall Mean						4.6	

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 6 indicates that coordinating efforts among various international organisations, government agencies and local NGOs are complex, IDP's camp have become a breeding ground for diseases, the camp are faced with security challenges, limited funding and resources, as well as the adequate provision of basic human needs such as shelter, clothing, foods, clean water and sanitation are the problems facing international organisations in the provision of humanitarian assistance. To buttressed the above, a respondent asserts that:

Aminu Abubabkar, a volunteer worker and headmaster of the school, said. "Sadly too, there is no provision for Secondary education within the facility for the pupils who will graduate from primary six soon which means an obvious drop out and joining their peers to roam about the camp aimlessly. Abubakar, who disclosed that the makeshift school which now has a population of about 300 pupils used to have about

11 volunteer teachers, but now has only three volunteer staff, due to inadequate finance". Abubakar said: "They can barely transport themselves here every school day. Nobody is encouraging them, they ran out of resources, so they stopped coming (KII, 2023).

Discussion of Findings

From the study conducted on the role of international organizations in managing the Durumi IDP camp in Abuja, it was observed that respondents believed the Boko Haram insurgency in northeastern Nigeria was the main reason for displacement in Durumi. The insurgency had led to an increase in internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the camp, severely affecting their living conditions. Similar findings were aligned with previous research by Nnamdi (2016), who highlighted issues like inadequate accommodation, water supply, and security. The study revealed that the mechanisms in place for caring for IDPs were insufficient, resulting in a lack of education, clean water, medical facilities, nourishment, and proper accommodation. Other studies by Egwemi (2016) Obi (2022) Usman, and Kigbu (2016) reinforced these challenges, including the exploitation of IDPs' situation by certain entities. Reintegration was a major concern for the Durumi IDP camp residents, as they had not experienced successful reintegration efforts since their arrival in 2014. Respondents rated international organizations, NGOs, and religious bodies as the most effective in IDP management in Nigeria. However, these findings indicated a lack of full success in adhering to guiding principles, possibly rendering productive individuals redundant in the Durumi IDP camp.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The conclusion emphasizes that the rehabilitation and resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Durumi camp, Abuja, remain unresolved. Managing IDPs in Nigeria is challenging due to insurgency and humanitarian crises. Failure to manage them properly could lead to human rights abuses and hinder social development. Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and foreign humanitarian organizations is urged.

This paper recommends the following:

- i. Develop a research-based master plan for IDP rehabilitation, considering their socio-demographic composition, preferences, and priority needs. This comprehensive plan should address their problems and offer sustainable solutions, enhancing government and international support.
- ii. Collaborate with stakeholders, including government, international

organizations, NGOs, and community-based groups, to provide vocational training and social support to empower IDPs for self-reliance and prevent negative outcomes due to idleness.

Limitations of the Study

Access to the internet at a point in time to source for related materials for the paper was the key limitation of the study and also inadequate power supply.

Guide for Further Studies

The following studies are recommended for political science researchers along this path:

- i. A study on management of displaced persons by the Nigerian government
- ii. A study on the implications of internally displaced persons on Nigeria's security

REFERENCES

- Ejiofor, O., Oni, S., & Sejoro, J. (2023). An assessment of the impact of internal displacement on human security in Northern Nigeria (2009- 2016). In *Journal of International Relations* 10 (1), 19-42.
- Ekpa, S. & Dahlan, N. (2022). Legal issues and prospects in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 4(9), 108-116.
- Isah, B. S. (2015). Reproductive health challenges among Internally Displaced Persons in Abuja, Nigeria. A Research Project Submitted to the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) Hons in Demography and Social Statistics.
- Kanu, A., Bazza, B., & Omojola, O. (2019). The phenomenon of Boko Haram and its impact on forced migration in the northeastern region and Lake Chad Basin. *Nnadiebube Journal of Education in Africa*, 4(2), 1-11
- Kandi, A.S(2019). *Boko Haram insurgency and its impact on internally displaced persons (IDP's) camp, Durumi, Abuja 2014- 2017*. M.Sc dissertation submitted to the Department of Political Science; Nasarawa State University, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Keffi, Nigeria.

- Obi-Nwosu, H., Anazonwu, C., Ifedigbo, C. &Nweke, K. (2016).An assessment of symptoms distress among Internally Displaced Persons. In *Global journal of interdisciplinary social sciences*, 5 (4),72-81.
- Olanrewaju, F., Olanrewaju, A., Omotoso, F., Olaniyi, J. A., Amoo, E., Ejiroghene, L., &Adaina, L. A. (2021). Insurgency and the Invisible Displaced Population in Nigeria: A Situational Analysis. In *SAGE Open Journals*5(3),1–12
- Olushola, A., Oluwatayo, A., Oyeyipo, O., Ojelabi, R., Fagbenle, O. (2022). Assessment of designers' perception of post conflict housing schemes for internally displaced persons. *construction economics and building*, 18 (1), 27-47.
- Osagioduwa, E. &Toluwanimi, O. O. (2016). Management of internally displaced persons in Africa: Comparing Nigeria and Cameroon. In *journal of African Review*, 10(1), 193-210.
- Robinson W.C. (2013). Risks and rights: The causes, consequences, and challenges of development-induced displacement. An occasional paper. The Brookings Institution-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement.
- Rosenberg, M. (2011) 'Refugee law and the displacement loophole', *Hertfordshire law Journal* 2(2) 19-25.
- Sambo, A. S. (2021). Internal displaced persons and their information needs. In *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 1(5)12-27
- Surajudeen, O. M., Olushola, B. O. &Abiodun, S. F. (2019). Conflicts and insurgency: Barriers to global quality health service for internally displaced persons in the North Eastern Part of Nigeria. In *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 13(4), 40-52.
- Taro, Y. (1964).*Statistic: An introductory analysis*. (3rd Edition). New York: Hamper and Row Publishing Limited.
- Usman, T.A & Kigbu.H. (2016).Boko Haram insurgency and the challenges of management of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North East Nigeria .In *Interrogating Internal Displacement in Nigeria. (edt) by Kolawole, V and Egwemi, V.(2016)*.
- Wuam, .T. (2016).The emerging phenomenon of internally displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria's Fourth Republic, 1999-2016.In *Interrogating Internal Displacement in Nigeria. (edt) by Kolawole, V and Egwemi, V.(2016)*.