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An Assessment of Needs, Access to Public Services and Vulnerabilities among Internally Displaced Persons in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa Communities, Nigeria

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Abstract:

As a result of the insurgency in the north-east part of Nigeria, Hadejia and Kafin Hausa as Neighbouring communities, received about 30,000 internally displaced persons the study is an ex post- facto survey which investigated the priority of basic needs and extent of deprivation, as a determinant factor for vulnerability among internally displaced in the communities. The study also investigated the availability of public services and access to them by the IDPs Three research questions were raised to investigate basic needs according to Maslow's need gratification theory, vulnerabilities arising from deprivation of the needs and thirdly access to public services like health education, security by the IDPs. A sample size of 90 households consisting of four respondents per household i.e.360IDPs was chosen from an estimated population of 9000 IDPs. The researchers developed a 39-item structured four-part questionnaire to elicit demographic, food, health, clothing, shelter and security needs or vulnerability information among the IDPs. Most of the questions were checklist or a-Likert type three-point scale. The data was analyzed using percentages. The findings of the study indicated that, food, employment, shelter and clothing are the major needs among the subjects, there is also a high level of vulnerability due to absence or inadequacy of these basic needs. There is an indication of high exposure to violence and abuse, as they mostly live in non-camp settings devoid of adequate protection. Due to the large number of IDPs in the study area, it is recommended that the federal government and international organizations come to the aid of the IDPs and host communities in providing basic needs and psychological support in order to rehabilitate them and ameliorate their condition of high vulnerability.

Keywords: Needs, vulnerabilities, access, household, internally displaced persons

1. Introduction

The global phenomenon of internal displacement induced by both natural and human activities, continue to create and compound existing problems of socio-economic need and vulnerability among the displaced. The human activities that displace peoples are either development-induced, caused by developmental projects like construction of dams, roads and so on, or conflict-induced, caused by various types of conflicts, ranging from international conflicts, ethnic and religious clashes, and insurgency.

In Nigeria, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) by Nigerian Emergency Management Agency(NEMA, 2015) explained that about 92 per cent of the displacement is caused by insurgency of Islamic militias of *Boko Haram*. The insurgency mostly affects all North-Eastern states of Nigeria. Jigawa state, is one of the North-Western states bordering some of the North-Eastern states, like Bauchi and Yobe, and therefore as a result of the conflict, received about 30,000 displaced peoples mostly women and children. About 9000 of the IDPs, live in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities in the state. The emirate of Hadejia is situated between latitude 12⁰ N and 18⁰ N, and between Longitude 9.50⁰ E and 10.35⁰ E. The emirate now covers an area estimated at about 6,963 Km which presently makes it the largest emirate in Jigawa state, Nigeria. Kafin Hausa is one of the large settlements within the emirates. Situated westward of Hadejia, it is an important town with strong commercial and educational activity.

Adopting household survey, this research seeks to identify the major needs of the IDPs in terms of food shelter employment clothing and access to public services like hospitals schools' security and extent of vulnerability where such services are unavailable or denied among the internally displaced persons,

1.1. Scope of the Study

The research is a survey which studied the extent of needs on basic parameters like food shelter, clothing and basic public services like health security and education. It is assumed that the denial or lack of these needs leads to vulnerability which may have far reaching

social and psychological implications for the displaced. The study is limited only to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities of Jigawa state Nigeria

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In Nigerian context, report by Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC, 2010) explained that, “the national responsibility to respond to displacement lies with the local governments, and only if they are unable to cope are state governments called in. However, State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) exist in some states including Jigawa state, but they have varying capacities. Only when this second level of response is ineffective does the state government appeal to the federal government for support. At the federal level, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) coordinates emergency relief operations and assists in the rehabilitation of victims where necessary”.

The IDMC report also indicates that although government organizations like NEMA attend to IDPs during the emergency phase, they do not have enough resources to help people who are displaced for longer periods of time or to help them reintegrate when they return (UN, 2011). It is worth noting, as observed by IDMC (2011, cited in Brookings 2013) in some situation where IDPs are living in camp and non-camp settings, national authorities and humanitarian actors were more likely to provide assistance and protection to IDPs in camp settings than to those in non-camp settings. However, it is observed by IDMC (2014) that IDPs living outside camps may have the opportunity to integrate and overcome their displacement, and it is perhaps this perception that drives people in that direction. The downside for IDPs, however, in non-camp settings, whether urban or rural, can be hostile environments where IDPs encounter threats to their safety and wellbeing. In this perspective, the IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa are on the disadvantage side

Being one of the major urban centers bordering the North-Eastern states that are affected with the problems of insurgency and massive displacement, Hadejia and Kafin Hausa experiences influx of thousands of internally displaced peoples (IDPs), especially children, elderly and young women approximately numbering 9,000 according to Hadejia local government administrators, all taking refuge in non-camp settings, the spill to Kafin Hausa a neighboring community was also largely due to its ticking economy and accommodating environment. However, emergency nature of the problem, the lack of structure in dealing with the influx of the IDPs, the inundation of the host communities with wandering women and children seeking help of any kind all point to the fact that some systematic information is needed to bring some of the burning issues to the fore by way of research so that the immediate and long-term needs of the idps can be known in order to assist their rehabilitation

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the major needs of the IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities
2. To assess the adequacy of public service available to the IDPs In Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities
3. To determine the extent of vulnerabilities among IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities

1.4. The Research Questions

1. What are the major needs among IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities?
2. To what extent are public services available to the IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities?
3. What are the vulnerable conditions among IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities?

1.5. Theoretical Framework and Review of Related Studies

1.5.1. Abraham Maslow's Theory of Human Needs

Maslow's (1970) theory of growth and motivation or need gratification explains need gratification as the most important single principle underlying all development. He adds that the single, holistic principle that binds together the multiplicity of human motives is the tendency for a new and a higher need to emerge as the lower need fulfills itself by being sufficiently gratified. He elaborates on this basic principle in his five-level hierarchy. These are in ascending order safety, love and belongingness, self-esteem and self-actualization needs. This order reflects differences in the relative strength of each need. The lower a need is in the hierarchy, the greater is its strength because when a lower-level need is an activated as in the case of extreme hunger or fear for one's physical safety, people will stop trying to satisfy a higher-level need such as esteem or self-actualization and focus on satisfying the currently active lower level need Maslow (1954).

Needs are therefore those essential motives that influence and dictate decision and action which sustain the basis for human survival. However, catering for needs, in a difficult situation like forced displacement poses serious challenge to the victims, especially vulnerable groups like women and children.

The United Nations guiding principles on the internal displacement (1998) defines internally displaced persons (IDP) as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations or generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”. The study on internal displacement by Brookings (2013) observed that, it is assumed that urban areas may provide opportunities for rebuilding lives for the IDPs, but instead, they present peculiar difficulties for IDPs, as they struggle to find place in a new complex setting. Housing and shelter are inadequate and hard to get, access to public services such as education, health, water and sanitation pose another challenge, which is not easy for IDPs to access. According to UN (cited in Brookings 2013), by 2008, the proportion of the world's population living in urban areas had surpassed 50 percent and is expected to be fueled by the trend of IDPs influx to the urban areas to rise up to 60 percent by 2025.

Balleto and Hines (2002) observe that, the need of food, shelter and protection requirements of IDPs should be provided by their governments. He also noted that, in countries where government has relative limited resources, the assistance may be inadequate. The nature and trend of difficulties face by IDPs vis-à-vis the category of their refuge taking vary. Some live-in camp setting, and others live in non-camp setting. The IDPs living in Hadejia emirate in general live in non-camp setting, which compounds existing problems like those of security water and sanitation both to the host communities and the IDPs.

Brookings report (2013) notes that, discrimination on the basis of being an IDP, or being perceived as being part or associated with rebel or terrorist groups may also prevent the IDPs from accessing government services. At the time of distribution of assistance to them, the IDPs in non-camp settings are not identified with ease.

Yet, because they are dispersed and often not easy to identify, non-camp IDPs tend to remain under the radar screen of government authorities and international actors concerned with IDPs. Local organizations may be more aware of IDPs' needs and concerns, but often lack the capacity to assist all of those in need. Where assistance is provided to IDPs outside camps, it is generally ad hoc and insufficient (Brookings, 2013:1)

Displaced persons often suffer unemployment, because of their socioeconomic and educational background, experiences and inability to cope with the situation. This is supported by the joint research study by World Bank and office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2011) in Afghanistan, found that,

- Compared with the overall urban poor population, IDP household heads have substantially lower literacy rates and levels of education. 80 percent of male IDP household heads are unable to read or write. The education gap is even wider for women. Only one of 100 female heads or spouses in IDP households is literate versus one in three in poor urban households. This strong educational disadvantage has a direct impact on IDPs' labour market outcomes

The study further suggests that such labour market disadvantages increase IDPs vulnerability to poverty. Miller & Rasco (2004, in Horn 2009) explain that, much of the vulnerability experienced by displaced people is due to the situation in which they find themselves, as well as incompatibility between their demands and the resources available to them.

In a similar research, in Colombia, the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) employed by Balleto and Hines (2002) provides a detailed understanding of the nature of food insecurity and livelihood vulnerability among the IDPs. VAM approach provided information, which supports the needs of the broader national and international community to address more rigorously the problems of food and livelihood insecurity and vulnerability among IDPs. The approach provided a framework for relevant information in studying IDP needs and vulnerabilities, which includes factors behind displacement, identification of IDP groups, diverse needs of these groups, and IDP needs over time.

(UNHCR, 2012). Observed that in some situation the IDPs engage in some income earning activities in order to sustain their lives. Given how crucial labour income is to IDPs' livelihood, households with inactive or unemployed adults; whose primary income earner is female; and who are often illiterate workers, are by large more exposed to the risk of poverty

Alemika (2011:12) observes that, "the social contract philosophical account of the emergence of the state and justification for its continuing existence rests on human need for physical security. A state that is unable to guarantee the physical security of citizens and the safety of their possession will lose its legitimacy". In this regard, report by IDMC (2014) puts in that, Nigeria ratified the Kampala Convention in 2012 and took steps to draft a national policy on IDPs in line with the convention's provisions.

It is important to note that, the components underlying the basic rights of IDPs constitute some of their major needs, in varied situation and places. For instance, in Nigeria, in June 2015, the International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) forum performed an assessment in order to evaluate the needs of the displaced population, identify gaps and recommend action points. The conclusion of the exercise highlighted that the most urgent needs of the affected and displaced population were Food, Protection and Livelihoods, while needs at the critical stage included Health, Nutrition, Shelter, Education, and Psychosocial Support (ING Forum in Nigeria, 2015). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) through Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) found similar results from their assessments, stating Food and Shelter as the primary needs for the displaced population (IOM-DTM program, 2015).

Also, in Afghanistan, Employment, housing and food security rank highly on the list of problems for IDPs (UNHCR, 2012). In addition, almost all other assessed problems were related to housing and classified under a broader "access to proper housing" category (e.g. access to water, electricity, sanitation, land and security of tenure.). Barriers to proper housing remain a factor of vulnerability, irrespective of the length of displacement among the IDPs. Access to food was however the third most important problem, and reported by 42 percent of IDPs.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Design

The research is an ex poste facto survey, using a four-part questionnaire to elicit responses on the bases of the research questions raised as such;

2.2. Population

The population of this research will be the entire households of IDPs in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities. According to the Hadejia Local Government administrators, the number of IDPs in Hadejia was about 9,000. However, Abdulwahid and Usman (2016) found that IDP women in Hadejia metropolis are settled in small clusters whether in rented houses or shelters this are called "households" there are over 300 of these households between Hadejia and Kafin Hausa communities

2.3. Sample Size

The size of the sample for the study is 90 households, with an approximate of a minimum of 4 individuals per household. Therefore 360 respondents will be administered the questionnaire, thereby satisfying the sampling criteria of Krecsjie and Morgan (1973)

2.4. Sampling Techniques

The purposive and stratified sampling method was used to identify households under three clustered districts Hadejia Cikingari, Atafi, Waje and Kafin Hausa. 20 households will be selected from the first three districts while 30 households will be selected from Kafin Hausa district, for the administration of the household questionnaire.

2.5. Method of Data Collection

The method for data collection is the quantitative technique which involved the use of a structured survey questionnaire the researchers and their assistants visited each of the 90 households was usually introduced by the host community leader. In most cases the questions had to be interpreted to Hausa the local language in order to elicit responses from the subjects

2.6. Instrumentation

The Household Needs Access and Vulnerability Questionnaire (HNAVQ) is a 39-item instrument divided into four sections A-D, Section A is Demographic data comprising 12 Questions, Section B are questions on household needs which comprise of 15 questions, Section C are 5 questions on security and Section D consists of 7 on priority needs.

3. Data Presentation and Analysis

3.1. Section A, The needs of IDPs Households in Hadejia and Kafin Hausa

Need Priority	First		Second		Third		Total	
	f _o	%						
Food	59	65.6%	15	16.6%	3	3.33%	77	85.5%
Housing	16	17.7%	33	36.6%	13	14.4%	62	68.8%
Employment	13	14.4%	19	21.1%	28	31.1%	60	66.6%
Clothing	02	2.2%	20	22.2%	33	36.6%	55	61.1%
Health Services	00	0.0%	02	2.2%	08	8.8%	10	11.1%
Educational Services	00	0.0%	01	1.1%	05	5.5%	06	6.6%
Total	90	100%	90	100%	90	100%		

Table 1: IDP Households' Needs in Order of Priority in Frequencies and Percentages

The Table 1 indicates need for food 85.5% as the highest priority for the IDP households, followed by need of shelter as reported by 68.8% households, employment with 66.6% responses, and need for clothing 61.1%. Health services 11.1% and educational services 6.6% are the least in priority of the IDP household.

3.2. Section B, Food security and Nutrition among IDP Households

Daily meal augmentation	Frequency	Percent
Once	15	16.7
Twice	57	63.3
Thrice	18	20
Total	90	100

Table 2a: IDP Households' Daily Meal Augmentation

Table 2a indicates the daily meal augmentation by most of the IDP households (63.3%) is twice; some 20% get meal three times daily; however, some 16.7% reported to augment meal only once daily.

Nutritional Calorie of the Food	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	00	0.0
Moderate	04	4.4
Inadequate	86	95.6
Total	90	100

Table 2b: Nutritional Calorie of the Food

Table 2b shows that, the nutritious calorie of the food augment by IDP households is mostly inadequate as indicated by responses of 95.6% of the households; few 4.4% believe the nutritious calorie of their food is moderate, but none of the IDP household report having adequate nutritious calorie of food.

3.3. Section C, IDP Households' Access to Housing

Nature of shelter	Frequency	Percent
Immediate temporary	52	57.8
Long term shelter	38	42.2
Total	90	100

Table 3a : IDP households' nature of shelter

Table 3a indicated that the nature of shelter. Majority (57.8%) of the IDP households live in immediate temporary shelter, while the remaining 42.2% live in long term shelter.

Types of shelter	Frequency	Percent
Living with relatives	12	13.3
Rented house	32	35.6
Assistance provided	46	51.1
Total	90	100

Table 3b: Type of Shelter IDP Households Live

Table 3b highlighted that 51.1% of the IDP households live in assistance provided shelter, other 35.6% live in rented houses, and 13.3% are living with their relatives.

Quality and capacity of the shelter	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	00	0.0
Moderate	06	6.7
Inadequate	84	93.3
Total	90	100

Table 3c: Quality and Capacity of the Shelter IDP Households live

Table 3c shows the quality and capacity of the shelter. Most of the IDP households (93.3%) reported that the shelter is inadequate for the members of the households, while 6.7% believed the shelter is moderately adequate.

Access to health services	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	02	2.2
Inadequate	46	51
Moderate	42	46.7
Total	90	100

Table 4a : IDP households' Access to Health Services

The Table 4a indicates that the IDPs have access to healthcare services even though 51% say the services are inadequate, but only 2.2% have adequate access to healthcare services, while some 46.7% believed access to health services is moderate.

3.4. Section D, IDP Households Access to Health Services

Health facility attended in case of need	Frequency	Percent
Patent medicine store	46	51
Hospital	32	35.6
Traditional	12	13.3
Total	90	100

Table 5a: IDP households' Access to Health facility in case of need

Table 5a shows that only 35.6% of IDP households attend hospitals for their medical needs. However, most of the IDP households (51%) attend patent medicine stores, while some few (13.3%) attend traditional healers.

IDPs' Access to Vaccination Coverage	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	04	4.4
Moderate	06	6.6
Inadequate	80	89
Total	90	100

Table 5b: IDP Households' Access to Vaccination Coverage

Table 5b shows that 90% of the IDP households reported that their access to vaccination for their children is inadequate. The accessibility is however moderate as believed by few (6.7%) IDPs, while fewest (3.3%) among the IDPs report to have adequate access to vaccination.

3.5. Section E, IDP Households' Access to Educational Services

Access to educational services	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	0	0
Moderate	06	6.7
Inadequate	84	93.3
Total	90	100

Table 6: IDP Households' Access to Educational Services

Table 6 indicates that access to educational services by the IDP households is generally inadequate. Most of them (93.3%) reported to have inadequate access to educational services, while few (6.7%) have moderate access to schools.

3.6. Section F, IDP Households' Access to Clothing

Extent of Access to Clothing	Frequency	Percent
Adequate	0	0
Moderate	14	15.6
Inadequate	76	84.4
Total	90	100

Table 7a : IDP Households' Access to Clothing

The Table 7a highlighted that, 84.4% of the IDP households have inadequacy of clothes, but few (15.6%) have moderate access to clothing support, while none of the households have adequate access to clothing support.

Sources of Assurances	Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate	None
Government	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	02 (2.2%)	88 (97.8%)
NGOs	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	02 (2.2%)	88 (97.8%)
Faith-Based Organizations	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	18 (20%)	72 (80%)
Community members	00 (00%)	06 (6.7%)	38 (42.2%)	46 (51.1%)

Table 7b: Sources of Cloth Assurances in Frequencies and Percentages

The Table 7b indicates that most of the clothing assistance (97.8%) received no assistance from either governmental or nongovernmental organizations. The highest assistance of clothes to the IDP households which is even inadequate was received from community members as reported by 42.2% of IDP households, followed by faith-based organizations as reported by 20% other IDP households.

3.7. Section G, IDP Households' Perceived Physical Safety and Access to Job Opportunity

Exposure to violence and abuse	Frequency	Percent
Low	02	2.2
High	62	68.9
Very High	26	28.9
Total	90	100

Table 8a: IDP Households' Perceived Physical Safety

The Table 8a shows that most of the IDP households' (68.9%) believe their exposure to violence and abuse is high, while it is very high among other 28.9% IDP households. Few (2.2%) believed their exposure to violence and abuse is low.

Access to job opportunity	Frequency	Percent
None	13	14.4
Low	77	85.6
Moderate	00	0.0
High	00	0.0
Total	90	100

Table 8b : IDP Households' Access to Job Opportunity

Table 8b indicates that, most of the IDP households (85.6%) have low access to job opportunities, and the rest of the IDP households(14.4%) have no access to job opportunity. The last two tables signify high level of vulnerability of the IDP households with regard to their physical safety and job securities.

4. Summary of Findings and Discussions

The study found that, the major needs of the IDP households are food, shelter, employment and clothing, in order of priority. Most of the IDP households 83.3% have at least two meals per day even when they feel the nutritional value of the food is mostly inadequate. The finding corroborates with the result of assessment by International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) forum, which highlighted that the most urgent needs of the affected and displaced population were Food, and security, while other critical needs at initial stage of displacement stage included Health, Nutrition, Shelter, Education, and Psychosocial Support (ING Forum in Nigeria, 2015). It is also in agreement with the assertion of International Organization for Migration (IOM) which stated Food and Shelter as the primary needs for the displaced population (IOM-DTM program, 2015).

Majority of the IDP households 51.1% live in immediate temporary assistant provided shelter, while 35.7% live in rented houses, some few IDP households 15% live with relatives. The capacity of the shelter for the IDPs is mostly inadequate; few among them live in moderately spacious shelter. Some of them even suffer threats of ejection for their inability to pay rent.

Most of the IDP households have inadequate access to health facilities including immunization coverage for their children. Therefore, patent medicine stores and traditional healers are their preferred choice for medical advice and drugs. This makes them especially vulnerable to quacks, fake drugs and extortion which may further confound their highly vulnerable health status.

Generally, the IDP households suffer inadequacy of clothing. The community members are the major contributors of clothes to the IDPs. The community members' contribution is usually given to the IDPs when they go out for begging. The lack of organized sourcing of clothing by Governmental and Nongovernmental Organizations make the IDP households vulnerable to physical and psychological degradation as warmth and self-esteem are basic physiological and social needs.

The IDP households' exposure to violence and abuse is high, and even higher to some, which is related to the nature of their settlements and shelters, as well as their frequent movement at most times to augment daily meals. Most of them also suffer low access to job opportunities; to some of them the opportunity is entirely absent. This finding also appraises the observation by IDMC (2014) that IDPs living outside camps may have the opportunity to integrate and overcome their displacement, and it is perhaps this perception that drives people in that direction. The downside for IDPs, however, in non-camp settings, whether urban or rural, can be hostile environments where IDPs encounter threats to their safety and wellbeing.

The general assessment of the findings supports the view of Miller & Rasco (2004, in Horn 2009) who explained that, much of the vulnerability experienced by displaced people is due to the situation in which they find themselves, as well as incompatibility between their demands and the resources available to them.

4.1. Conclusion

The research was undertaken to bring to the fore the problems of IDPs in Hadejia Emirate which is very close to the epicenter of the Boko Haram insurgency in north eastern part of the country. Being an immediate neighbour to the conflict zone it received about 9000 IDPs at the initial stage from Baga, Doron Baga, Malam Fateri and Maiduguri. Findings in the research indicate that even though the host communities do their best to assist, the IDPs are in dire need of basic livelihood of food shelter clothing, health and security. The general perception of the IDPs is that the local authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations were not doing enough to assist them. The problem is however monumental and certainly beyond the capacity of local authorities.

4.2. Recommendations

In line with the identified needs of the IDPs, there is need of urgent intervention by the concerned agencies and community stakeholders, such as Governmental, Nongovernmental, Community Based, and Faith-Based Organizations, to establish IDPs' needs oriented support system, built on research-based strategic master plan.

The system should anchor the process of building resilience and self-reliance towards accessing major needs. This can be achieved through vocational trainings, and direct instrumental support for self-reliance, outreach health services and IDPs children enrollment into public schools should be utilized to provide basic health and educational services need of the IDP households.

Monitoring and tracking, especially for the non-camp based IDPs is very important and relevant in tracking their location, where they come from and their antecedents, as that will guide in providing specific type of support to them.

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