

**AN ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS ON
DISPLACED PEOPLES IN NIGERIA'S NORTH EAST CONFLICT
REGION (2018-2022)
By**

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria has been faced with humanitarian crisis following the violent conflict in the north east region by the insurgent group boko haram which has caused the mass displacement of peoples especially women, girls and children. These groups of displaced people had become needy in terms of social amenities like provision of basic needs, provision of education, medical care support, and protection of women and the girl-child. The crisis had caught the attention of several interventionist bodies like Action Against Hunger, Red Cross Society and United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) amongst others collaborating with the Nigerian government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to ameliorate the situation of the displaced peoples. The research set out to identify the level of humanitarian response and also the challenges of humanitarian aid in the region. In carrying out the study, the research adopted the theory of Social Inclusion to further explain the study. The research employed the use of the Survey Research method in social sciences but also made use of some secondary sources of data for the discussion of findings. Primary data was however analysed using percentage analysis and Chi-Square statistical analysis to reach conclusions in the research. The research discovered that female protection and support in the north east region were the most prioritized by the humanitarian interveners compared to basic needs, medical support, and general empowerment of the displaced people in the region. The research recommends the Nigerian government to address the several challenges of humanitarian assistance in the region especially the kidnapping and killing of aid-workers through improved security.

Introduction

Displacement of persons has been a global phenomenon arising from natural as well as man-made disasters like violent armed conflicts. In Nigeria there are over two million displaced persons arising from the conflict in the north east region where

insurgent groups like boko haram and ISWAP have been unleashing terror in the region (IOM, 2021). The term 'internal displacement' or 'internally displaced persons' refers to persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, to avoid armed conflict, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, or the situations of generalized violence, or violations of human rights and other human-made disasters as well as natural disasters. Forcible displacement of persons can be found on all continents. According to the World Economic Forum-WEF (2019) there were about 41.3 million people in displacement as a result of conflict and violence in 55 countries of the world as at December 2018. The country with the highest displacement in the pecking order at the time was Syria with 6.1 million displaced persons. Others that completed the top five in 2018 were Colombia: 5.8m, D.R Congo: 3.1m, Somalia: 2.6m, Afghanistan: 2.6m. Nigeria ranked number 7 in the world with 2.2m displacement. The total number of displaced persons in the world increased to 59.1 million at the end of 2021 with over 53.2 caused by conflict and violence (IDMC, 2021). At the end of 2022, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees-UNHCR (2023) reported that the world has crossed the 100 million mark as more than 100 million people were now displaced around the world, implying that more than 1.2% of the world's population have been forced to flee their homes (UNHCR, 2023). The rise of figures at the end of 2022 had been projected by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre-IDMC (2022) as a result of the war in Ukraine and the continued crisis in Congo and other parts of Africa especially Sudan and South Sudan. In fact, the data released at the end of January, 2023 by UNHCR (2023) showed that Ukraine is number 2 in terms of displacement of people and refugee crisis, while Syria still tops the list

People become displaced or migrate to other places as they flee conflict, and in search of less violent and more secure environment. Contemporarily, the most common cause of 'internally displaced persons' are armed conflicts which include wars and acts of terrorism. Terrorism is today one of the greatest dangers facing mankind. The activities of Boko Haram and now ISWAP, two deadly terrorist organizations in the north east of Nigeria has led to massive displacement of gender related victims such as women, girls and children who necessarily deserve some social amenities (Hindatu, 2017). The terrorist movements have remained openly violent on local communities and villages in the rural parts of the region as well as urban centres. As of December 2021, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)'s programme estimated the total number of Internally Displaced Persons at over 2,200,357.

And the worst states affected in the six states of the north east Nigeria are Borno, Yobe and Adamawa (IOM, 2021). In addition, Nigeria has a total of 143,110 internally displaced people's camps (IDP camps) as at March, 2022 (Emenike, 2022). About 84% of these camps are located in Borno state alone (OCHA, 2022).

The response of the government of Nigeria since 2015 has been an all-out war against the insurgency using every maximum force to counter the insurgency. That was the beginning of a more profound displacement crisis in the north east and in particular Borno State. The terror group continued with its fight, now fighting the government forces while still engaging in the campaign of terror, looting, burning, and kidnappings. Those lucky to be alive had nowhere to go, but they were homeless and lacked security, shelter, and food. Thus, a serious humanitarian crisis had evolved. The situation gave rise to more displacement and death of civilians that had little or nothing to do with the conflict. The crisis soon spilled over to neighboring states of Yobe and Adamawa, including neighboring countries of Cameroon, Niger Republic, and Chad Republic. According to former US Ambassador to Nigeria, John Campbell, the situation led to the displacement of over 3 million people both victims of the Boko Haram and sometimes victims of the Nigerian Military in the all-out war (Campbell, 2014). In 2017, the situation was once considered the worst humanitarian crisis in Africa overtaking the crisis in the Congo (Yusuf, 2017). Thus, with the humanitarian crisis in the north east of Nigeria following the massive displacement of persons due to the boko haram insurgency, the Nigerian state and also the global world responded with humanitarian interventions (beyond the use of force) in an attempt to cushion the effects of the ongoing conflict especially on displaced persons (Agba, A. E. 2020).

Humanitarian interventions are not limited to military action, but also include economic aid, political support, and state building assistance in societies ravaged by conflicts or human right violations. The Nigerian government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has been at the forefront of providing relief materials to displaced persons in the north east. The United Nations (UN) through its various agencies that address humanitarian crisis and development issues (like United Nations Children's Fund-Unicef; United Nations Development Programme-UNDP etc) have also been active in the region. The European Union (EU), the United States (US) through its agency United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and a number international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Action Against Hunger, the Red-Cross Society of Nigeria have equally responded to the humanitarian crisis that has engulfed Nigeria's north east following the insurgency (UNHCR, 2021).

This research however, will be an analysis of the extent of humanitarian responses to the displaced persons, and the challenges generally facing humanitarian intervention in the region.

Statement of the Problem

Internal displacement problems are not short temporary problems, but are most often long-term. And it disrupts not only the lives of the individuals concerned, but whole communities and societies. When large numbers of persons flee an area, it becomes depopulated; farmlands are neglected; the maintenance of land and homes are not kept up; property changes hands; and community structures are overturned. They have basically lost all means of livelihood. Indeed, the willingness of the international community to become involved in addressing these kinds of emergencies within a state has become a defining feature in the post-Cold War era. UN resolutions regularly insist upon unimpeded access for food and other supplies to displaced persons, whether in Bosnia, Iraq, Somalia or Azerbaijan or Nigeria. No wonder then an array of international institutions and non-governmental organizations have been working in conflict regions where they are displaced persons including Nigeria's north east. Insurgency have led to tragedies like the one in northern Nigeria, where the conflict with boko haram has pushed over 2 million people from their homes causing them to be displaced. The biggest challenge has always been on how to address the humanitarian needs of more than 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), who are victims of the insurgency.

The research in a nutshell, investigates humanitarians in the north east and their aid-work on displaced persons, and the problems that have bedeviled their aid-assistance in the most volatile states. These factors form the very core of this research study.

Research Questions

The research questions of the study include the following:

1. To what extent has humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east provided basic material needs for displaced persons in the region?
2. To what extent has humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east provided means of empowerment for displaced persons in the region?
3. To what degree has humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east provided adequate health and medical support for displaced persons in the region?
4. To what level has humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east provided protection for the girl child and support for displaced women/widows in the region?
5. To what extent do humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east face challenges in carrying out aid work for displaced persons in the region?

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To identify the extent humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north have provided basic material needs of for displaced persons in the region.
2. To identify the extent humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have provided means of empowerment for displaced persons in the region.
3. To identify the degree humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have provided adequate health and medical support for displaced persons in the region.

4. To identify the extent humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have provided protection for the girl-child and support for displaced widows in the region.
5. To identify the extent humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east face challenges in carrying out aid-work for displaced persons.

Hypotheses of the Study

The following are the hypotheses for this research:

1. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing basic material needs for displaced persons in the region.
2. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing empowerment for displaced persons in the region.
3. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have not provided health and medical support for displaced persons in the region.
4. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing female protection and support in the region.
5. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east do not face challenges in carrying out aid-work to assist displaced persons in the region.

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4. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing female protection and support in the region.
5. Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east do not face challenges in carrying out aid-work to assist displaced persons in the region.

Significance of the Study

This research is significant in many ways such that it can serve as a resource for policy-makers, government officials, academics, analysts and can serve as a reference material for researchers and students of humanitarian studies and politics. There is also the continuous need to analyze the problem of mass displacement of populations in Nigeria arising from the Boko Haram's insurgency because the problem is still an ongoing crisis-one that remains in need of solutions and new ideas.

Scope of the Study

There are two dimensions to the scope of the study: first is the time or periodic scope of the study which would be from 2018-2022. The second is the geographic scope which is about the area or region of study. In this case, the area of study is the north east of Nigeria. Specifically, the states of the region under study are Borno and Yobe states, because these are the major areas of the humanitarian crisis of displaced persons in the north east.

Limitations of the Study

The discourse on the displaced populations and humanitarian responses in the north east of Nigeria cannot be overwhelmingly exhausted in this study. This already implies some limitations to the study.

The study is an empirical research work as well as a document study. The work is an investigation of humanitarian interveners in the north east and how they have handled the problems of displaced persons. The empirical study did not derive information from the displaced persons in the region. The study however, fielded questionnaires to the humanitarian interveners and analyzed their responses to verify which problems have been most addressed for the displaced persons in the region overtime and which have been least addressed. The study also investigated the challenges faced by humanitarian interveners in the region in carrying out aid-work. The choice of aid workers to provide the requisite data is due to their versatile experience over the years of the crisis as frontline staff. However, respondents were reluctant in giving the full identity of their humanitarian agency, hence, the questionnaire had to be modified to erase the aspect of indicating the humanitarian agency the intervener belonged to so as to make the respondents more relaxed and confident.

The study also worked with online sources and data from the primary reports of humanitarian agencies and institutions that are in the field in the north east region. Confirming the validity of some of the online sources was challenging, and in some cases were discarded. Only vital information from credible secondary sources were used, especially where multiple sources proved the authenticity of the data derived.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined by their usage in this research study:

Humanitarianism: Humanitarianism is defined as the belief in the value of the life of the human person, whereby humans engage in benevolent treatment and provide assistance to other humans in need of such assistance, in order to better humanity for moral, altruistic and logical reasons.

Humanitarian need: These are the fundamental needs or requirements by people in crisis situation, and they range from material needs such as food and shelter, to health care and rehabilitation, education and other forms of empowerment.

Humanitarian intervention: Humanitarian Intervention is defined in this research as a response mechanism with the aim of addressing humanitarian needs such as lack of food, insecurity, shelter and other human basic needs that arise from conflict and violence.

Humanitarian aid: This is the assistance that is rendered to relieve people of suffering during emergency situations, and it may include delivery of food, clean water, beddings, clothings etc

Humanitarian aid worker: These are persons who operate in front-line conditions, especially conditions of war or armed hostilities or other humanitarian crisis situation, distributing relief materials and rendering other forms of assistance including health and rehabilitation.

Humanitarian crisis: It refers to a situation that threatens the security, wellbeing, and health of a large number of persons at the same time.

Internal Displacement: This is a situation of humanitarian crisis that occurs when several people leave their abodes in search of safety or in search better conditions than their present situation.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Internally displaced persons (IDP) are those persons who are forced to flee their homes due to crisis situation but remain within the confines of their country's borders.

Nigeria's North East: This is one of the six main geo-political zones in Nigeria and it comprises six states which include: Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Taraba, and Gombe states.

Nigeria's North East Conflict: This is the conflict by the Boko Haram insurgency that begun since 2009 agitating for an Islamic caliphate in Northern Nigeria with aim of establishing a strict sharia law as penal code, and has now been characterized by a massive coercive counter insurgency by the Nigerian defence troops fighting not only book haram, but the Islamic State of West African Province (ISWAP)

Empirical Review

Olagunju (2006) examined the management of IDP's (internally displaced persons) in Nigeria based on the February/May 2000 communal conflict at Kaduna, Northern Nigeria. He structured two sets of questionnaires. One was for IDPs. The other was for government agencies and NGOs.

They were based on the United Nations Guidelines on Internal Displacement. The challenges faced by the IDP's and by the various government agencies and NGOs involved in responding to the needs of the IDPs were assessed, documented, compared and analyzed. Recommendations for better responses to the management of IDP needs were given for the use of relevant governmental and NGO agencies.

Also, Enwereji (2009) attempted to assess interventions offered by governmental authorities and organizations to internally displaced persons and to identify gaps in services as well as to identify what needs to be strengthened. The author reviewed relevant published and unpublished documents and collected data by interviews with semi-structured questions. Twenty-five organizations and government and police departments and 55 internally displaced persons were interviewed. The result showed that none of the organizations, including governmental institutions, provided social services or assistance in prevention of HIV/AIDS to internally displaced persons. The main services provided by 17 (68%) organizations to 43 (78.2%) of internally displaced persons were provision of food, clothing and money, but these were provided on an ad hoc basis. Only 3 organizations (12%) included spiritual counseling and resolution of communal conflicts in their services.

Durosaro and Ajiboye (2011) investigated the problems and coping strategies of internally displaced adolescents in Jos metropolis. The snowball sampling technique was used to select 200 respondents. A self-designed instrument was used to collect required information. The results showed that educational and emotional problems are most prominent among internally displaced adolescents. This indicates that besides food, clothing, money, there are other important social factors to be addressed for IDPs.

Gap in Research

This research wants to identify whether besides food, clothing and money, there are other welfare and health conditions to IDPs since the previous empirical findings, which include Covid-19 vaccinations, ante and post natal care for women, women empowerment, girl child education and protection from sexual molestation etc. It also wants to take varying interveners' perspectives and assess which conditions of social welfare have been most addressed by interveners themselves and the ones that have been least addressed. It also wants to investigate the security risks of humanitarian response in the region which has rarely been a concern of research in the north east as most empirical studies focus more on the plight IDPs only. Indeed, it may be that the interveners themselves also need intervention.

Theoretical Framework

Theory of Social Inclusion is one of the appropriate theories to explain the essence of this study. The main proponent of this theory is Rene Lenoir, a French social action secretary of state. The theory argues that actions and efforts to include individuals and social groups are fundamental to society. Drawing on the insights gathered, there appears to be five cores of social inclusion that are relevant to its measurement, they include: economic participation, health and access to services, personal independence and self-determination, education, interacting with society and fulfilling social roles.

In every country, certain groups confront barriers that prevent them from fully participating in their nation's political, economic, and social life. While poverty is a major barrier, conflict is another major obstacle. Armed conflicts renders civilian populations in need of inclusion back to society as they are most often hit with the killing of the their loved ones, destruction of their properties, and a hindrance of their freedom (Kenyon, 2003).

This approach to human right violations and humanitarian intervention is essential in that it puts into consideration the deprivations of the most fundamental rights and privileges the displaced person is entitled to. It solidifies the basis with which those whose human dignity in the north east of Nigeria have been battered due to the conflict are been given a sense of inclusion through the interventions and the aid rendered in the region.

Research Method

In Social Sciences, a study research involves units of a Social problem investigated in depth, and it is designed to bring out the details of a particular Social problem in question and it heavily relies on what has become traditionally accepted as a combination of both quantitative and qualitative evidence that involves concrete data collection. The Research method therefore adopted for this study will be both the qualitative, and quantitative method that involves the Survey Research, while the sources of data was the secondary and primary sources of data respectively.

Secondary sources include periodic reports from the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), reports from other humanitarian agencies such as National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reports, the European Union (EU) reports, United States International Agency for Development (USAID) reports, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Also books and journals were sources of information used in the research.

The primary data collection involved the use of closed-ended questionnaires in the field to derive information from the required respondents which were primarily humanitarian agents of the Action Against Hunger, the Red Cross Society of Nigeria, and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

Population of the Study

The population of the study includes all elements from a social phenomenon under investigation. The population study is estimated to be the 2000-2500 humanitarian interveners or aid workers in the most affected states of the north east which are Borno, Yobe, Adamawa states. Multiple sources including CSEA Africa confirm this to be the estimated number of aid workers in the region.

Sampling

Sampling Method: This is the scientific procedure for selecting a representative data of the entire population. This research adopted the Random Sampling Technique Method for the research. Sample size: For this study, the sample size was 10% of the population (i.e 10% of 2000) and did cut across different strata of respondents (gender, age, agency). Hence, our sample size for the study was 200.

Sample Respondents

The respondents for the research are humanitarian aid workers of in the north east. Particular attention was paid to the humanitarian workers from Action Against Hunger and Red Cross Society of Nigeria representing non-governmental organizations, while NEMA representing the governmental organization. 200 aid workers cut across these different humanitarian agencies were chosen as sample size to derive data for the research study.

Study Area

The study area is the north east region, but the focus of the research would be on the most affected states Borno and Yobe. Data therefore would be derived from humanitarian interveners across these two states. About 90% of the humanitarian interveners that assist displaced persons in the north east work in Borno and Yobe states (the focal states under study).

Method of Data Collection

Primary data would be gathered through the use of close ended questionnaires from respondents (who are humanitarian aid-workers) in Nigeria's north east region. Secondary data would be collected from the internet, and the libraries of University of Benin and Igbinedion University Okada.

Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is an important research activity because it provides empirical and well comprehensive results for further evaluation. The data provided meaning and comprehension by illustrating it in some level of quantitative methods.

Likert Scaling Method: This type of scaling measures the degree of agreement by respondents to a particular statement that is usually connected to the very problem of the research. It is usually a 5-point scaling method that has become popular and widely used by today's researchers and will be eventually measured by simple percentage.

It will be scaled on the category of those who “Agree”, “Strongly Agree”, and those who would be “Ambivalent”, “Disagree”, and “Strongly Disagree”. This method thus, was employed in the scaling of the data given by the respondents in the questionnaire.

Percentage Analysis: Percent simply means 'per hundred' and the symbol used to express percentage is %. One percent (or 1%) is one hundredth of the total or whole and is therefore calculated by dividing the total or whole number by 100. Percentage analysis is one of the most common analysis in social research and it is calculated by taking the frequency in the category divided by the total number of participants and multiplying by 100%.

Percentage analysis is used in making comparison between two or more series of data. A percentage is used to determine relationship between the series or variables.

Percentage = $\frac{\text{No. of Respondents (X 100)}}{\text{Total no. of Respondents}}$

Chi-Square: The Chi Square statistics was used in the second phase of analysis for this study to test for correlation or association between the variables in the hypotheses.

This type of analysis is commonly used for testing relationships between categorical variables. The null hypothesis of the Chi-Square test is that no relationship exists on the categorical variables in the population; they are independent.

Calculating the Chi-Square statistic and comparing it against a critical value from the Chi-Square distribution allows the researcher to assess whether the observed cell counts are significantly different from the expected cell counts.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where f_o = the observed frequency (the observed counts in the cells)
and f_e = the expected frequency if NO relationship existed between the variables.

As depicted in the formula, the Chi-Square statistic is based on the difference between what is actually observed in the data and what would be expected if there was truly no relationship between the variables.

Data Presentation

This chapter presents the data collected from the field and the data analysis. A total of 200 questionnaire was distributed to humanitarian workers in Nigeria's North East: Borno and Yobe,. 184 of those questionnaires were returned. As stated already in the Limitations of the Study, the initial respondents were reluctant in giving the full identity of their humanitarian agency, hence, the questionnaire had to be adjusted to erase the aspect of that so as to make the respondents more open minded and confident. The data below show that all respondents were Nigerian, but more of the respondents were females, and were within the age of 30-39.

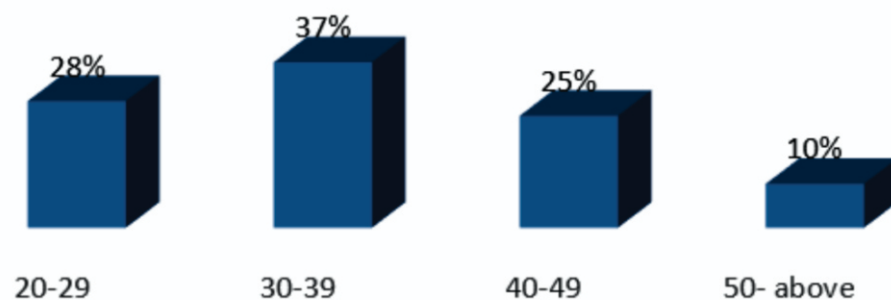
13.1 Basic Data of Respondents

Table 13.1.1	Sex of Respondent	Frequency	%
	Male	57	31%
	Female	75	41%
	Prefer not to say	52	28%
	Total	184	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 13.1.2	Age of Respondent	Frequency	%
	20-29	52	28%
	30-39	68	37%
	40-49	46	25%
	50- above	18	10%
	Total	184	100%

Figure 13.1.2: Age of Respondent



Source: Field Survey, 2022

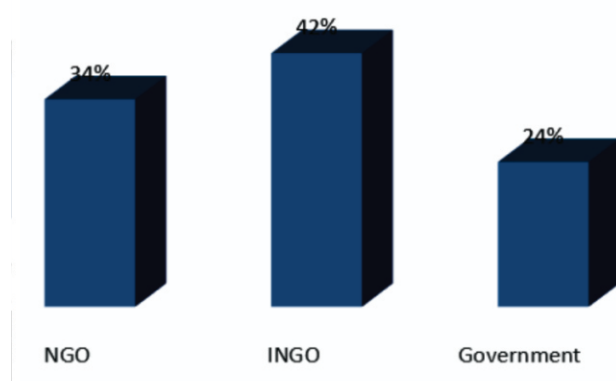
Table 13.1.3	Nationality	Frequency	%
	Nigerian	184	100%
	Non Nigeria	0	0%
	Total	184	100%

Figure 1.1.3: Nationality



Table 13.1.4	Humanitarian Agency	Frequency	%
	NGO (Nigerian Society of Red Cross)	63	34%
	INGO (Action Against Hunger)	77	42%
	Government (NEMA)	44	24%
	Total	184	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022 **Figure 13.1.4: Humanitarian Agency**



Source: Field Survey, 2022

13.2 Responses to Questionnaire

This section is related to the section B of the questionnaire, and it deals with the responses to the questions asked by the researcher.

Key:

Agree:	A
Strongly Agree:	SA
Undecided:	U
Disagree:	D
Strongly Disagree:	SD

Table 13.2.1: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing basic material needs for displaced persons in the region

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
1	Humanitarian interveners are not providing food and nutrition for displaced persons in the north east	42	16	20	72	34
		23%	9%	11%	39%	18%
2	Humanitarian interveners are not providing clean water for displaced persons in the north east	17	11	6	104	46
		9%	6%	3%	57%	25%
3	Humanitarian interveners have not provided good clothings for displaced persons in the north east	47	5	26	70	36
		26%	3%	14%	38%	20%
4	Humanitarian interveners are not providing good and clean make-shift shelters for displaced persons in the north east	37	29	3	82	33
		20%	16%	2%	45%	18%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.2.1: Basic Needs

Response Scale	Non provision of food & nutrition (%)	Non provision of clean water (%)	Non provision of clothings & beddings (%)	Non provision of shelter (%)
Yes	32	15	29	36
No	57	82	58	63
Undecided	11	3	14	2

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 13.2.1, Question(Q)1 shows that 39% respondents disagree that humanitarian interveners have not been providing sufficient food and nutrition for displaced persons in the north east, while another 18% strongly disagree. However, another 23% and 9% strongly agree and agree respectively while only 11% were undecided. We can therefore conclude humanitarian interveners are of the opinion that it is not the case that food has not been provided for the displaced persons in the north east. Q2 shows that more respondents disagree and strongly disagree that clean water has not been provided for displaced victims in the north east. As many as 57% disagree, 25% strongly disagree, while only 9% and 6% agree and strongly agree respectively. We can therefore conclude that humanitarian interveners agree that it is not the case that clean water has not been provided for in the displaced regions of the north east. Q3 shows that 38% of respondents disagree that interveners have not provided clothings and beddings for displaced persons in the north east, whereas 20% strongly disagree. However, another 26% agree that good clothings and beddings have not been provided while just 3% strongly disagree. We can conclude therefore that humanitarian interveners agree that it is not the case that good clothing and beddings have not been provided for the displaced persons in the north east. Q4 shows that 45% and 18% disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners have not provided convenient make-shift shelters for displaced persons in the north east. Only 20% and 16% agree and strongly agree respectively, hence we can conclude that humanitarian interveners are of attest that it is not the case that make-shift abodes have not been provided for the displaced victims in the north east. The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the response table. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Table 13.2.2: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing empowerment for displaced persons in the region

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
5	Humanitarian interveners are not providing vocational training for displaced persons in the northeast	36	2	6	104	36
		20%	1%	3%	57%	20%
6	Humanitarian interveners have not provided basic education for displaced persons in the north east	37	19	13	75	40
		20%	10%	7%	41%	22%
7	Humanitarian interveners have not provided agricultural loans/grants for displaced persons in the north east	42	9	4	97	32
		23%	5%	2%	53%	17%
8	Humanitarian interveners are not providing empowerment in small and medium scale businesses (SMEs) for displaced persons in the north east	23	3	23	90	45
		13%	2%	13%	49%	24%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.2.2: Empowerment

Response Scale	Non provision of vocational training (%)	Non provision of basic education (%)	Non provision of agric/farm loans (%)	Non provision of empowerment in SMEs (%)
Yes	21	30	28	15
No	77	63	70	73
Undecided	3	7	2	13

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In Table 13.2.2, Q5 shows that 57% and 20% disagree and strongly disagree that interveners have not been providing vocational training for displaced persons in the north east. Only 20% and 9% agree and strongly agree respectively, hence we can conclude that humanitarian interveners posit that it is not the case that humanitarians have not provided vocational training for displaced victims in the north east. Q6 shows that respondents disagree and strongly disagree at the rate of 41% and 22% respectively that humanitarians in the north east have not been providing basic school education for displaced persons in the north east. However, another 20% and 10% agree and strongly agree respectively leading us to conclude that humanitarian interveners posit that it is not the case that school education has not been provided for the displaced victims in the north east. Q7 shows that 53% and 17% disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners have not provided agricultural or farm loans for some displaced persons in the north east. Only 23% and 5% agree and strongly agree respectively, hence we can conclude that it is not the case that humanitarians have not been providing agricultural loans/grants for the displaced victims in the north east. Q8 shows that 49% and 24% disagree and strongly disagree that interveners have not provided loans or funds for

displaced persons in the north east in other business areas (small and medium entrepreneurship-SMEs). Only 13% and 2% agree and strongly agree respectively while 13% were ambivalent, hence we can conclude that it is not the case that humanitarians have not provided loans/grants for displaced victims in the north east in other business areas (that is not farming or agriculture). The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the table of responses. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Table 13.2.3: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have not provided health and medical support for displaced persons in the region.

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
9	Humanitarian interveners do not respond promptly to disease infections for displaced persons in the northeast	21	2	22	78	61
		11%	1%	12%	42%	33%
10	Humanitarian interveners lack sufficient health care facilities for the health of displaced persons in the north east	60	1	5	38	80
		33%	1%	3%	21%	43%
11	Humanitarian interveners have not provided vaccines and other health measures for displaced persons in the north east against COVID 19 and other diseases	24	17	9	75	59
		13%	9%	5%	41%	32%
12	Humanitarian interveners do not provide enough mental health care & psychological counseling for displaced persons in the north east	50	1	9	62	62
		27%	1%	5%	34%	34%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.2.3: Medical support

Response Scale	Lack of prompt treatment of infectious disease (%)	Lack of health care facilities (%)	Lack of provision of Covid vaccines (%)	Lack of mental support (%)
Yes	12	34	22	28
No	75	64	73	68
Undecided	12	3	5	5

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In Table 13.2.3, Q1 shows that 42% and 33% disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners do not respond promptly to medical conditions for displaced persons in the north east. Only 11% and 1% agree and strongly agree respectively while 12% were ambivalent. Hence we can conclude that it is not the case that humanitarians give no prompt response to the medical conditions of displaced victims in the north east. Q2 shows that 21% and 43% disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners lack sufficient health care facilities for displaced persons in the north east. 33% and 1% agree and strongly agree respectively while 3% are undecided, hence we can conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian

interveners agree that there is lack of health care facilities for displaced victims in the north east. Q3 shows that as many as 41% and 32% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners in the north east have not provided Covid vaccines for internally displaced people in the period of the post-pandemic that begun after the initial lockdown that spanned 2019-2020. Only 13% and 9% agree and strongly agree respectively that Covid vaccines have not been provided for displaced people. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners have not been providing Covid vaccines to the displaced people in the north east. Q4 show that as many as 34% and 34% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that interveners in the north east do not provide mental health care and counselling for internally displaced people. Only 27% and 1% agree and strongly agree respectively. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners do not provide mental health care and counselling for the displaced people in the north east. The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the table of responses. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Table 13.3.4: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing female protection and support in the region.

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
13	Humanitarian interveners are not working to protect the displaced girl-child from sexual predators in the north east	32	3	6	92	51
		17%	2%	3%	50%	28%
14	Humanitarian interveners are not providing support for the education of the displaced girl-child in the north east	17	2	8	105	52
		9%	1%	4%	57%	28%
15	Humanitarian interveners do not provide proper ante-natal and post-natal care for displaced women in the north east	18	7	18	80	61
		10%	4%	10%	43%	33%
16	Humanitarian interveners are not working to support displaced women and re-settle widows in the north east	45	0	16	78	45
		24%	0%	9%	42%	24%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.3.4: Female protection & support

Response Scale	Non protection of girl-child against sexual predators (%)	Lack of girl-child education (%)	Lack of ante-natal & post-natal care (%)	Lack of women/widow empowerment (%)
Yes	19	10	14	24
No	78	85	76	66
Undecided	3	1	10	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In Table 13.3.4, Q13 shows that as many as 50% and 28% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not working or doing anything to protect the displaced girl child from sexual predators or abusers in the region. Only 17% and 2% agree and strongly agree while another 3% are ambivalent. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners are not making efforts in the north east to protect the displaced girl child from sexual abuse or exploitation. Q14 show that as many as 57% and 28% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not providing support or education for the displaced girl child in the region. Only 9% and 1% agree and strongly agree while another 4% are ambivalent. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners do not provide or support for the 'displaced girl child' with education' in the north east. Q15 shows that respondents disagree and strongly disagree at the rate of 43% and 33% respectively that humanitarians in the north east do not provide ante and post-natal care for displaced pregnant women in the north east. However, another 10% and 4% agree and strongly agree respectively while 10% are undecided leading us to conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners in the north east do not provide ante-natal and post-natal care for displaced women in the north east. Q16 shows that respondents disagree and strongly disagree at the rate of 42% and 24% respectively that humanitarians in the north east are not working to empower displaced women in the north east and re-settle widows in the region. However, another 24% and 9% agree and strongly agree respectively leading us to conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not working or creating platforms to empower the displaced women in the north east and re-settle widows in the region. The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the table of responses. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Table 13.3.5: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east do not face challenges in carrying out aid-work to assist displaced persons in the region

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
17	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east have sometimes been kidnapped	42	99	0	25	18
		23%	54%	0%	14%	10%
18	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east are sometimes killed	89	72	0	9	14
		48%	39%	0%	5%	8%
19	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east sometimes face problems of mobility in carrying out their work	73	79	2	26	4
		40%	43%	1%	14%	2%
20	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east sometimes encounter financial limitation	90	65	0	8	21
		49%	35%	0%	4%	11%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.3.5: Challenges for Aid-workers

Response Scale	Kidnapping of aid-workers (%)	Killing of aid-workers (%)	Mobility and logistic challenges (%)	Financial challenges (%)
Yes	77	87	83	84
No	24	11	16	13
Undecided	0	0	1	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In Table 13.3.4, Q13 shows that as many as 50% and 28% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not working or doing anything to protect the displaced girl child from sexual predators or abusers in the region. Only 17% and 2% agree and strongly agree while another 3% are ambivalent. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners are not making efforts in the north east to protect the displaced girl child from sexual abuse or exploitation. Q14 show that as many as 57% and 28% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not providing support or education for the displaced girl child in the region. Only 9% and 1% agree and strongly agree while another 4% are ambivalent. We therefore conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners do not provide or support for the 'displaced girl child' with education' in the north east. Q15 shows that respondents disagree and strongly disagree at the rate of 43% and 33% respectively that humanitarians in the north east do not provide ante and post-natal care for displaced pregnant women in the north east. However, another 10% and 4% agree and strongly agree respectively while 10% are undecided leading us to conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners in the north east do not provide ante-natal and post-natal care for displaced women in the north east. Q16 shows that respondents disagree and strongly disagree at the rate of 42% and 24% respectively that humanitarians in the north east are not working to empower displaced women in the north east and re-settle widows in the region. However, another 24% and 9% agree and strongly agree respectively leading us to conclude that it is not the case that humanitarian interveners in the north east are not working or creating platforms to empower the displaced women in the north east and re-settle widows in the region. The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the table of responses. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Table 13.3.5: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east do not face challenges in carrying out aid-work to assist displaced persons in the region

S/N	Statement of Question	A	SA	U	D	SD
17	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east have sometimes been kidnapped	42	99	0	25	18
		23%	54%	0%	14%	10%
18	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east are sometimes killed	89	72	0	9	14
		48%	39%	0%	5%	8%
19	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east sometimes face problems of mobility in carrying out their work	73	79	2	26	4
		40%	43%	1%	14%	2%
20	Humanitarian interveners assisting displaced victims in the north east sometimes encounter financial limitation	90	65	0	8	21
		49%	35%	0%	4%	11%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Summary of table 13.3.5: Challenges for Aid-workers

Response Scale	Kidnapping of aid-workers (%)	Killing of aid-workers (%)	Mobility and logistic challenges (%)	Financial challenges (%)
Yes	77	87	83	84
No	24	11	16	13
Undecided	0	0	1	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In Table 13.3.5, Q17 show that only as few as 14% and 10% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east face security challenges like kidnapping in the region. However, 23% agree, while another 54% strongly agree with no respondent undecided that humanitarian workers face issues of kidnapping in the north east. We therefore conclude that it is the case that humanitarian interveners working in the north east agree that aid workers face the problem of kidnapping. Q18 shows that only as few as 5% and 8% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east have sometimes been killed in the region. However, 48% agree, while another 39% strongly agree with no respondent undecided that humanitarian workers are sometimes killed in the north east. We therefore conclude that it is the case that humanitarian interveners working in the north east agree that aid-workers are sometimes killed. Q19 shows that only as few as 14% and 2% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east face mobility and other logistic challenges in the region in carrying out their aid-work. However, 40% agree, and another 43% strongly agree that humanitarian workers are faced with mobility and other logistic challenges in the north east. We therefore conclude that it is the case that humanitarian interveners working in the north east face mobility and other logistic challenges in the region. Q20 shows that only as few as 4% and 11% of respondents disagree and strongly disagree respectively that humanitarian interveners in the north east sometimes face financial needs in the region in carrying out their aid-work. However, 49% agree, and another 35% strongly agree that humanitarian workers sometimes are faced with financial challenges in the north east. We therefore conclude that it is the case that humanitarian interveners working in the north east face financial needs in the region in the cause of their humanitarian work. The summary of the percentage responses is presented below the table of responses. The 'agree' and 'strongly agree' responses are merged as 'yes' and the 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' responses are merged as 'no'.

Data Analysis

The second form of data analysis to be used in this research is the Chi Square test analysis using the Social Science Package for Statistics (SPSS). The chi-square test, also called Pearson's chi-square test or the chi-square test of association, is used to discover if there is a relationship between two categorical variables. In the tabulated result, we would be interested in the Pearson Chi-Square measure for this. The higher the chi square score, the more likely it is to be significant, and the more likely it is we would reject the null hypothesis and conclude the variables are associated with each other.

The p-value (usually in 0.0...) appears in the same row in the “Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)” column. The result is significant if this value is equal to or less than the designated alpha level (normally 0.05). If it is the case, that the p-value is smaller than the standard alpha value (significance level), we would reject the null hypothesis that asserts the two variables are independent of each other.

To put it simply, the result is significant – the data suggests that the variables A and B are associated with each other. If the p-value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis that posits that the two variables are not associated or related. Looking at the Asymptotic Significance of the chi square test, the information shows the relationship between the variables. It is the Asymptotic Significance, or p-value of the chi-square test analysis that determines the statistical significance of the relationship between the variables.

Hypothesis 1: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria’s north east are not providing basic material needs for displaced persons in the region

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Variable * Scale	736	100.0%	0	0.0%	736	100.0%

Material needs * Scale Crosstabulation

			Scale of Responses from Humanitarian Intervenors					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Ambivalent	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Material needs	Food and nutrition	Count	34	72	20	42	16	184
		Expected Count	37.3	82.0	13.8	35.8	15.3	184.0
	Clean water	Count	46	104	6	17	11	184
		Expected Count	37.3	82.0	13.8	35.8	15.3	184.0
	Good clothing and beddings	Count	36	70	26	47	5	184
		Expected Count	37.3	82.0	13.8	35.8	15.3	184.0
	Good and clean make shift shelter	Count	33	82	3	37	29	184
		Expected Count	37.3	82.0	13.8	35.8	15.3	184.0
	Total	Count	149	328	55	143	61	736
		Expected Count	149.0	328.0	55.0	143.0	61.0	736.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	73.290 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	77.333	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.170	1	.141
N of Valid Cases	736		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.75.

Findings:

The row of interest here is Pearson Chi-Square value.

The value of the test statistic is 73.290.

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing 'p = 0.000', we instead write it in the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

Hence, the point value denoted 'p' is less than 0.001 and is thus less than the significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the above null hypothesis and can conclude that there is a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of basic needs.

Hypothesis 2: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing empowerment for displaced persons in the region.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Variable2 * Scale	736	100.0%	0	0.0%	736	100.0%

Empowerment * Scale Crosstabulation

			Scale of Responses from Humanitarian Intervenors					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Ambivalent	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Empowerment	Vocational training	Count	36	104	6	36	2	184
		Expected Count	38.3	91.5	11.5	34.5	8.3	184.0
	Basic education	Count	40	75	13	37	19	184
		Expected Count	38.3	91.5	11.5	34.5	8.3	184.0
	Agric/farm settlement	Count	32	97	4	42	9	184
		Expected Count	38.3	91.5	11.5	34.5	8.3	184.0
	Financial asst/loan empowerment	Count	45	90	23	23	3	184
		Expected Count	38.3	91.5	11.5	34.5	8.3	184.0
	Total	Count	153	366	46	138	33	736
		Expected Count	153.0	366.0	46.0	138.0	33.0	736.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.542 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	54.038	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.915	1	.339
N of Valid Cases	736		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.25.

Findings:

The row of interest here is Pearson Chi-Square value.

The value of the test statistic is 54.542.

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing ' $p = 0.000$ ', we instead write it in the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

Hence, the point value denoted 'p' is less than 0.001 and is thus less than the significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the above null hypothesis and can conclude that there is a relationship between displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of empowerment.

Hypothesis 3: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east have not provided health and medical support for displaced persons in the region.

Crosstabs**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Variable3 * Scale	736	100.0%	0	0.0%	736	100.0%

Medical support * Scale Crosstabulation

			Scale of Responses from Humanitarian Interveners					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Ambivalent	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Medical support	Respond promptly to disease	Count	61	78	22	21	2	184
		Expected Count	65.5	63.3	11.3	38.8	5.3	184.0
	Sufficient health care facilities	Count	80	38	5	60	1	184
		Expected Count	65.5	63.3	11.3	38.8	5.3	184.0
	Vaccines	Count	59	75	9	24	17	184
		Expected Count	65.5	63.3	11.3	38.8	5.3	184.0
	Mental health care and psychological counseling	Count	62	62	9	50	1	184
		Expected Count	65.5	63.3	11.3	38.8	5.3	184.0
	Total	Count	262	253	45	155	21	736
		Expected Count	262.0	253.0	45.0	155.0	21.0	736.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	98.578 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	93.285	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.836	1	.092
N of Valid Cases	736		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.25.

Findings:

The row of interest here is Pearson Chi-Square value.

The value of the test statistic is 98.578.

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing 'p = 0.000', we instead write it in the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

Hence, the point value denoted 'p' is less than 0.001 and is thus less than the significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the above null hypothesis and can conclude that there is a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of medical support.

Hypothesis 4: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east are not providing protection for the girl child and support for the displaced women in the region.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Protection * Scale	736	100.0%	0	0.0%	736	100.0%

Protection * Scale Crosstabulation

			Scale of Responses from Humanitarian Intervenors					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Ambivalent	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Female Protection & Empowerment	Protection from Sexual predators	Count	51	92	6	32	3	184
		Expected Count	52.3	88.8	12.0	28.0	3.0	184.0
	Support for education	Count	52	105	8	17	2	184
		Expected Count	52.3	88.8	12.0	28.0	3.0	184.0
	Proper ante- and post- natal care	Count	61	80	18	18	7	184
		Expected Count	52.3	88.8	12.0	28.0	3.0	184.0
	Empowered women and resettled widows	Count	45	78	16	45	0	184
		Expected Count	52.3	88.8	12.0	28.0	3.0	184.0
	Total	Count	209	355	48	112	12	736
		Expected Count	209.0	355.0	48.0	112.0	12.0	736.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	43.881 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	45.267	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.419	1	.064
N of Valid Cases	736		

a. 4 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.00.

Findings:

The row of interest here is Pearson Chi-Square value.

The value of the test statistic is 43.881.

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing 'p = 0.000', we instead write it in the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

Hence, the point value denoted 'p' is less than 0.001 and is thus less than the significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the above null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between the 'displaced people' in the north east and 'female protection and support' by humanitarian interveners.

Hypothesis 5: Humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east do not face challenges in carrying out ai work for displaced persons

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Challenges * Scale	736	100.0%	0	0.0%	736	100.0%

Challenges * Scale Crosstabulation

			Scale of Responses from Humanitarian Intervenors					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Ambivalent	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Challenges	Kidnapped	Count	18	25	0	42	99	184
		Expected Count	14.3	17.0	.5	73.5	78.8	184.0
	Killed	Count	14	9	0	89	72	184
		Expected Count	14.3	17.0	.5	73.5	78.8	184.0
	Mobility challenges	Count	4	26	2	73	79	184
		Expected Count	14.3	17.0	.5	73.5	78.8	184.0
	Financial Limitations	Count	21	8	0	90	65	184
		Expected Count	14.3	17.0	.5	73.5	78.8	184.0
	Total	Count	57	68	2	294	315	736
		Expected Count	57.0	68.0	2.0	294.0	315.0	736.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	63.284 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	67.923	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.123	1	.726
N of Valid Cases	736		

a. 4 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

Findings:

The row of interest here is Pearson Chi-Square value.

The value of the test statistic is 63.284.

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing ' $p = 0.000$ ', we instead write it in the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

Hence, the point value denoted ' p ' is less than 0.001 and is thus less than the significance level of 0.05. Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we reject the above null hypothesis and conclude that there is a relationship between humanitarian interveners in Nigeria's north east and challenges in carrying out aid-work.

Discussion of Results

The Chi-square statistical findings show there is a significant relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of basic needs. Also, from the summary of table 13.2.1, the average percentage of 'no' or 'rejection' in response to humanitarian intervention 'not' providing basic needs to 'displaced people' in the northeast is 65.0%. That on the other hand implies averagely, that 65% of the humanitarian responses rate provision of basic needs as adequate. These needs are food, clean water, clothing, shelter for the displaced persons in the IDP camps in Nigeria's north east. That is a good rating, although more can still be done. Out of the four parameters or sub-variables to measure basic needs, we found out that 'lack of provision of clean water' had the highest 'No' or rejection-level of 82%. Thus, the responses show that the interveners reject 'not' providing clean water for the displaced persons the highest rejection compared to the others in this category. By implication, the issue of 'clean water' is then the basic need most addressed ahead of the others which are: food, clothing, and shelter according to the humanitarian interveners' responses. This view is supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in its report which stated it has constructed or rehabilitated 296 water points for IDPs and residents in the most affected rural areas since 2019 (FAO, 2021).

'Not' providing good shelter for the displaced persons has the highest 'agreement' of 36% by the respondents, an indication that it is most agreed by the interveners that of all the parameters stated in basic needs, 'lack of provision of shelter' has been the problem least addressed in the IDP camps.

Further still, 'not' providing food and clothings had just average-percentage levels of 'no' at 57% and 58% respectively, an indication that provision of 'food' and 'clothings' have not been that sufficient for persons in the displaced camps according to the interveners' responses. If it were that sufficient, there would have been higher percentage-levels of 'no' that food and clothings are 'not' provided.

The statistical findings also show that there is a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of empowerment. From the summary of **table 13.2.2**, the average percentage response refutes that humanitarian interventions have not been empowering displaced persons in the region at the rate of **70.8% rejection-level**. This is higher compared to basic needs that stand at 65% **rejection-level** on the average. Hence by implication, humanitarian interveners themselves attest that more has been done in the area of empowerment than in the provision of basic needs for displaced people in the camps in Nigeria's north east.

For *empowerment* as a variable, the 'non-provision of vocational training' has the highest percentage level of rejection or 'No' in the responses indicating that it is not the case that 'there is a lack of skills and vocational training in the north-east for displaced people in the camps. This also indicates that provision of skills and vocational training is rated quite adequate by the humanitarian respondents.

The data thus reveals that this is the most addressed sub-variable under *empowerment* of displaced persons in the region ahead of 'provision of loans for small businesses', 'loans for farming', and 'training in formal western education' respectively. 'Lack of provision of sufficient western formal education' has the highest 'yes', an indication that provision of western education is rated the most inadequate of all the sub-variables addressed under *empowerment* of displaced persons, which also show that it is the problem least addressed by interveners in the camps compared to the others.

The Chi-square statistical findings further reveal that there is a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and humanitarian provision of medical support.

From the summary of **table 13.2.3**, the mean percentage for medical support shows that averagely, **70.0%** of the humanitarian respondents reject that interveners in the northeast have not provided medical support for the displaced persons in the region. But while this rating is quite adequate, it also indicates that medical support is still not fully sufficient for displaced persons in the camps. The responses show that the respondents rate 'treatment of infectious disease' as the most adequate compared to the other parameters for medical support. Thus, prompt treatment of diseases in the camp is the most addressed in the northeast. However, 'lack of health facilities' has the least rejection in the humanitarian responses (as seen in the summary table) compared to the others, and it also has the highest percentage of 'Yes' (acceptance level), clearly indicating that 'health facilities' is not sufficient or at adequate levels. Provision of mental health support for the displaced people is rated fairly adequate. Mental rehabilitation is needed to restore the victims dignity and reconnect them back to near normal life from the psychological trauma they face. According to IOM (2019), it has provided 405,467 individuals with psychosocial services in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states in the camps and host communities as at 2019.

The figure is expected to have increased as at 2022. According to Adesina, Olufadewa and Oladele (2020) in their empirical studies on the northeast, the following organizations were listed as playing key roles in the counseling intervention sector all coordinated by the world health organization (WHO): Centre for Community Health and development (CHAD), Save the Children and Street Child of Nigeria, IOM and NEEM Foundation, Médecins du Monde, International Rescue Committee (IRC). In addition, the statistical findings show that there is also a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and female protection and support by humanitarian workers. Also, from the summary of *table 13.2.4* above, 76.2% responses on the average show that a *lack of female protection and support* is not the case. This is the highest average response for 'rejects' or 'no' in this study compared to the other three already mentioned. This implies that the humanitarians having a higher rejection level to *lack of female protection and support* (compared to lack of provision of basic needs, lack of empowerment, lack of medical support) implicitly indicates that the interveners themselves have paid the most attention to *female protection and support* amongst humanitarian needs in IDP camps in the northeast. This view is supported by International Organization for Migration (IOM) in its report in 2021 that the *Women's Participation Project (WPP)* has since 2018 been a major platform that empowers women affected by the challenges in the north east region (IOM, 2021). Further still, the responses from the humanitarian interveners surprisingly rate the 'girl-child education' the most adequate problem addressed under the category of *female protection and support* when compared to the others which are: protection from sexual predators, ante-natal and post-natal support, widow resettlement. This view is quite in tandem with UNHCR (2023) that states that compared to other problems still faced in the region, the girl-child education in north east has successfully been enhanced by the 'special intervention packages' which enables female-enrolment in schools beyond the camp settings. The Girls' Education Programme is one of the special packages and it is a project of the UK government and UNICEF to enhance female-enrollment in schools in northern Nigeria especially areas ravaged by the conflict of Boko Haram. According to the report as at November 2022, the programme's investment of \$109 million yielded positive results in enrolling an additional 1.5 million girls into school, far exceeding the project's target. However, the responses to table 13.2.4 also show that there is a higher level of 'lack of resettlement of widows' when compared to the other issues, indicating that this is the problem least addressed in the IDP camps in the northeast under this category of female empowerment.

Finally, the statistical findings reveal that there is a relationship between the displaced persons in the north east and challenges in rendering aid in the region. From the summary of table 13.2.5 above, an average percentage of 82.7% accept that there are challenges for the aid worker in the displaced camps of the northeast region. This is very worrying as it indicates high rate of risks that the aid-worker finds himself or herself. Most worrying is the fact that the 'killing of the aid-worker' is rated as the biggest challenge with 87% acceptance level or 'Yes', a trend that if not addressed may further hamper aid-intervention in the region. The report by Aljazeera on the 23rd of July, 2020 confirms this as a major problem in the north east region. In the News Report by Aljazeera, the United Nations said it was “utterly shocked and horrified” by the killing of aid workers by unknown armed groups in northeastern Nigeria. The statement by Edward Kallon, UN humanitarian coordinator in Nigeria, followed the release of a video showing the murder of the humanitarian workers in Borno state. The Nigerian government identified the victims as employees of the country's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as well as international aid organizations that included Action Against Hunger (ACF), International Rescue Committee and Rich International (Aljazeera, 2020).

This challenge of aid workers has the least undecided responses compared to the other variables already discussed (provision of basic needs, empowerment, medical support, and female protection and support). In fact three sub-variables have zero '0' undecided responses indicating the issue of 'challenges for the aid-worker' is well felt by the humanitarian respondents and has a stronger conviction of responses compared to the other issues analysed.

Overall, the responses of humanitarian interveners in the north east show that good levels of intervention have been ongoing in the region, and this may hardly be doubted because 5 years ago, at the end of 2018 precisely, Nigeria was ranked 7th in the pecking order of nations with the worst displacement crisis. As at the end of 2022, Nigeria is no longer amongst the top 10 of countries with the worst displacement crisis according to UNHCR (2023).

Conclusion

For many years now, north-eastern Nigeria has been hit by a violent conflict which has led to continued large-scale displacements. As a matter of fact, the extreme violence caused by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) precisely Boko haram and ISIS West African Province, has resulted in the forced displacement of millions of civilians from their homes and total loss of their livelihoods. Across Borno and Yobe states in north-east Nigeria, estimated populations of more than 2 million persons are still internally displaced due to the crisis situation in the region.

The response and assistance to the displacement crisis in the north east have been encouraging but not left without more to be done. From the research, findings reveal that there is a connection between the displaced persons in the north east and the provision of basic needs, empowerment, medical support, female protection and support, while there is also difficulty in rendering aid for the displaced persons. The findings further revealed that many in the displacement camps in the North East have been provided basic needs, empowerment means, medical support, female protection at varying levels, but this is not without the challenges that the aid-workers have had to cope with.

In addition, findings from the research reveal that the most basic needs met of the displaced persons according the responses from the interveners is clean water. 'Food' and 'clothings' have also been supplied at varying levels but are still not highly adequate compared to 'clean water'. Food and water are within average circles of supplies. In fact, from the findings, it is the basic needs of the displaced persons that is least addressed compared to the other variables analyzed. Also from the findings, empowerment for displaced persons showed improvement compared to provision of basic needs. According to the responses of the interveners, vocational training is the most enhanced of the 'empowerment' category for the displaced people. Also, provision of financial assistance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) has also been remarkable.

The research findings also show that interventions in the area of medical support are as good as the provision of empowerment to the displaced victims in the north-east. The responses from the interveners showed that 'prompt treatment of infectious diseases' and also 'provision of covid-19vaccines' for the displaced people were the most addressed respectively with regards to medical support. Also the responses show above-average rating for mental health support for the displaced persons in the camps.

The findings of the research also revealed that female protection and support was the most problem addressed overall by the interveners, surpassing basic needs, empowerment in the camps, and medical support. The interveners' responses show that attention has been given the most to the 'girl-child education' and 'protection of the girl-child against sexual predators' in the camps more than 'ante and post natal care' and 'widow empowerment'.

Finally, the research study shows that the humanitarian worker has challenges in carrying out aid-work in the north-east. From the responses given by the interveners, the most fearful challenge for the intervener is the killing of aid-workers which is no longer new in the region. The second most daunting task for the aid-worker is financial challenges, followed by logistics and mobility problems, then the problem of kidnapping of aid-workers.

The above shows that commendable humanitarian interventions have been ongoing in the north east in various parameters, hence, this research is indeed some sort of an appraisal of the humanitarian work on-going in the north-east region of Nigeria that has been bedeviled with humanitarian crisis of displaced persons for more than a decade now. However, more can still be done, especially in provision of basic needs, especially food and clothings for the displaced people still in the camps. Also protecting the aid-workers who sometimes suffer kidnapping, torture, death, logistic problems, and financial difficulties should be given adequate attention by the government.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on the problem and findings of this research:

Security Improvement: The government needs to do more to establish its presence in conflict-affected regions of North-Eastern Nigerian, in order to provide more protective support for humanitarian workers in the area. Humanitarian workers require military protection in the course of rendering assistance to reduce the life-threatening risks.

Increase Funding: The Federal Government of Nigeria should increase humanitarian funding commitment in the region. This will help bridge the supply-demand gap in financial aids especially in meeting the demand for food, clothing, and shelter and provision of formal education. The government should hence, increase the humanitarian aid in its budgetary allocation to be better equipped in responding to the crisis. Amid fiscal constraints, the government can also encourage more private sector participation from more non-governmental organization (NGOs) to increase the number of aid workers in the region.

Expand International Partnership: The government of Nigeria needs to also increase its scope of international partnership. While it must be acknowledged that some state actors like the US and the UK who through their agencies have been highly involved in relieving the humanitarian crisis in the region, especially as it affects the internally displaced people, the government must now look beyond these partners. The Nigerian government can still reach out to more countries to expand aid in finance or other means so as to meet the ever growing needs of displaced people in the region.

Monitoring and Research: Government must undertake proper and adequate monitoring, evaluation, and vulnerability screening in especially the IDP camps and host communities, to identify new needs of the most vulnerable, and establish protection monitoring system.

Degrade Boko Haram: Above all, it would be insufficient to discuss alleviating the problems associated with displaced populations in the north east and the challenges

faced by humanitarian acts without admitting overall that the government must degrade, deflate, and defeat boko haram which is the primary cause for the mass displaced populations in the region.

Resettle Displaced Persons: Much has been on-going in re-settling of the displaced populations in the north east back to their communities or new settlements. This has in fact led to the closure of some displaced camps in the north east. This is highly commended, and more of it should be done so as to get the displaced people back to their normal life as quickly as possible.

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