The Challenges Of Integration Among Internally Displaced Women In Selected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps In Nigeria

Alli Ganiyat Titilope, Ummu Atiyah Ahmad Zakuan, Nazariah Osman

Abstract: Internal displacement is not a new occurrence to the world as it is not to Nigeria. The Boko Haram insurgency has led to major displacement particularly in northeast Nigeria which led to the large displacement of people. The article presented primary data on the challenges displaced women encounter during the process of integration in two selected IDPs in Adamawa state, Nigeria. The study used a qualitative approach and thematic analysis to explain the major problems of integration among the displaced women. The findings identified the struggle to return, security concern, poor infrastructure and lack of economic opportunities as the major challenges affecting the integration of the displaced women. It was recommended that the government and other significant actors in charge should adopt the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) framework to address the integration of Internally Displaced Women in Nigeria.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Integration, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Internally Displaced Women (IDW), IDPs camps.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of internal displacement has always been in existence. It gained major attention for international community after World War II which led to the violation of human rights of the displaced emerging mostly from the rise of intra-state wars around the world [1]. Internal displacement is not a new occurrence in Nigeria. According to Heerten and Moses [2], the first internal displacement was during the Nigerian civil war also known as Biafra war which took place between 1967 and 1970 followed by series of political and religious violence that led to internal displacement in most cases.

However, the Boko Haram insurgency is described as the longest insurgency in the history of Nigeria and also the insurgency that led to prolong displacement and create more awareness to the issue of internal displacement and displaced persons. Internal displacement in Nigeria has not only produced vulnerability of the victims, but it has also led to high rate of poverty, a threat to national security, resulting into loss of property, underdevelopment, violation of human rights, inequality, malnutrition of the displaced children and widespread of disease. Children and women have become the victim(s) of rape, child-labour, lack of good health, and lack of good education. The victims of displacement, lack adequate basic amenities especially women. The Boko Haram insurgency has led to the humanitarian crisis which put women into endless protection risks and increases the rate of Gender Based

Violence (GBV) that requires, attention from government and NGOs [3].

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The insurgency group has been around since 2009 and actively carrying out various forms of attack such as suicide bombing, kidnapping among others, this has led to the displacement of people especially women and they are referred to as Internally Displaced Persons known as IDPs. However, the majority of these women have been displaced for a period of four to five years and the issue of integration or reintegration of IDPs has been a major concern among the IDPs (particularly women because they are among the majority of the displaced persons in Nigeria). As at December 2015, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimated that there nearly 2,152,000 IDPs in Nigeria, the IDP population is composed of 53 percent women and 47 percent men while 56 percent of the total IDPs population are children which more than half are up to 5 years old, while 42 percent are adults [4]. In light of the struggle for durable solutions for IDPs through integration, the aim of this data article is to examine the challenges associated with the integration of internally displaced women in IDPs camp in Nigeria.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS
2.1. Study Settings

According to Internal Displacement Monitoring Center [5] the numbers of IDPs in Nigeria as of 31st December 2018 estimated 2,216,000. Displacement that arise as a result of disaster are 613,000 while conflict and violence result into 541, 000 internally displaced persons and 311, 000 numbers of IDPs have made partial progress towards a durable solution. The northeast region is the area that is most affected with the Boko Haram insurgency which has led to large displacement of people. The largest IDPs populations in Nigeria are found in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. 46% of the IDPs populations are male, 79% of the IDPs populations are women and children, 27% of the IDPs populations are children under the age of five years and 54% of the IDPs populations are female [6].

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2.2. Methodology

The study conducted a qualitative research in order to have a profound understanding about the challenges displaced women encounter in the process of integration. It is important to create an avenue where displaced women can actually speak for themselves and narrate their ordeal rather than having a third party speaks on their behalf. Qualitative research can aid researcher to access the views and state of mind of research participant, which can allow improvement of an understanding of the significance that people attribute to their experiences [7]. In the research purposive sampling was used to recruit research participants. Purposive sampling is also known as judgment sampling, it is the careful choice of participants due to the qualities the participants holds. It is a non-random method that does not require a primary theories or a particular number of participants. The researcher selects what needs to be known and sets out to find people who are capable and willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience [8].

Internally Displaced women staying in IDPs camps were targeted for the in-depth and semi-structured interview, two camps were selected in Adamawa state to conduct the research, Fufore and Malkohi camp. The displaced women staying in IDPs camp were conducted for the interview because they are in the best position to share their experience in the process of integration and understand the process better. It was important to choose participants who can give detailed information concerning the challenges and difficulties of reintegration. However, this research is guided by narrative approach and twenty-four narrative sample sizes were used.

2.3. Participants

Twenty-four displaced women in total were recruited for the interview who are 18 years and above. In-depth interview was included in order to have a deep understanding of the challenges and obstacles affecting the integration of IDW in the camps. In-depth interview is a qualitative research method that included carrying out intensive individual interviews involving a small number of participants to discover their perspectives on a particular situation [9]. In-depth interviews are suitable when a researcher seeks to have detailed information about a person's thoughts and behaviours or want to discover new issues in depth.

Each interview took between one to one hour thirty-five minutes to complete. The analysis conducted in this paper is limited to displaced women in two selected IDPs camps (Malkohi and Fufore camp) in Adamawa state, Nigeria, who were 18 years and above and are either single, married, widow and elderly women. Key preferences ensured that the sample involved majorly of displaced women in IDPs camp who had faced or are faced with the challenges of integration either to return to their previous homes or local integration (i.e. settlement in the areas where they have been displaced).

2.4. Procedure

Semi-structured interview is useful to this study because it provides, a more detailed and expressive data on the experience(s) of the participants and permit respondents to converse and raise issues that the researcher may not have considered. The question guides were structured and designed in a way that starts with asking general to main questions this allows the respondents or researcher to raise issues that are not included in the questions (Appendix A). Questions were connected openly to the objectives of the study. The benefit of using semi-structured interview is that it does not confine the participant response. It allows flexibility of thought and creates an opportunity to discuss issues of interest. Questions were the same for all respondents in both selected camps.

A narrative approach guided the data collection it was of interest to understand the challenges of reintegration through their stories. Narrative approach is a term that covers personal and human dimensions of experience over time and explains the relationship between individual experience and cultural context [10]. Narrative inquiry is way by which we methodically collect, examine and signify people's stories as expressed by them, which challenges traditional and modernist views of truth, reality, knowledge and personhood. Furthermore, it a shape of story that helps to establish evidence about how people have interpreted events, the opinions, experiences and ethics that guide those interpretations and their expectations, goals and plans for the future [11].

For this study, narratives typically started with biological information, including where the participants were from before they arrive the camps. This was followed by question about how long they have been staying in the camp and briefly on the challenges they faced in the camp, their occupation before they arrived at the camp and after. Also, the interview ended with asking questions about integration and the challenges they encounter in the process of integration.

2.5. Data Analysis

The researcher makes use of Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis. After the collection of the data, the researcher read the data thoroughly in order to become familiar with the data

- After understanding the whole data, the researcher organizes the data in a meaningful and systemic way. Coding breaks the data in a small and meaningful way
- The third step is the search for themes, a theme is an outline that identifies something substantial about the data or research questions
- At this stage, the researcher reviews the themes to see if they are coherent with the research work by amending and developing the initial themes that have been identified
- The fifth stage is the stage where the theme is defined and the goal is to recognize the importance of each theme (that is what each theme is all about.

- The sixth and final stage is putting the data collected into writing.

3. RESULTS & ANALYSIS

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the region, place of displacement age and occupation of the displaced women examined in this research. This helps in giving information about the major background of the women and to have a specific knowledge about their life before displacement. Majority of the women interviewed in both camps narrate their struggles towards integration however, for most of the women integration means returning to their previous home hence due to the large presence of the Boko Haram in most of their communities' integration is very difficult and largely based on hope. Also Table 2 provides summary of the challenges displaced women encounter in the process of integration, this challenges serve as a hindrance towards successful integration because without combating the challenges integration is impossible. This is why respective organizations, institutions and government must provide a durable solution for the displaced women in Nigeria. Also Table 2 shows the summary of the challenges Internally Displaced women encounter during the process of integration.

Table 1. Socio demographic characteristics of the selected women interviewed in IDPs camp

Variable Name	Outcome	Number of Participants
Place of origin	Gwoza (Borno state)	13
	Banki (Borno state)	4
	Madagali (Adamawa state)	5
	Gamburu-Gala Borno state	1
	Bama Borno state	1
Place of displacement	Malkohi camp	14
	Fufore camp	10
Age	18-40	15
	40 & above	9
Occupation status	Currently employed	4
	Currently unemployed	20

As reported during data collection March 2019.

Table 2. Summary of the challenges of reintegration IDW encounter

Variable Name	Outcome	Number of Participants
Struggle to Return	(Home) Manageable	1 (Fufore camp)
	(Home) Poor	4 (Malkohi camp)
Security Concern	Stable	0
	Slightly stable	0
	Unstable	4 (Fufore camp)
		3 (Malkohi camp)
Economic Opportunities	Good	0
	Average	1 (Malkohi camp)
	Poor	2 (Fufore camp)
		4 (Malkohi camp)
The state of infrastructure	Remained stable	0
	Deteriorated	0
	Severely Deteriorated	3 (Malkohi camp) 2 (Fufore camp)

3.1. The Struggle to Return

In the midst of displacement, IDPs/women are in most cases hoping for return though the other solutions are always slightly at the back of their mind (settle in the areas of the camp or resettle elsewhere in the camp). However, the question is, how possible or realistic is the return of the displaced women in Nigeria. Before delving into the subject matter, the Guiding Principle recognizes the three durable solutions (return, local integration or move elsewhere).

The Guiding Principles unite with the view that the right of return concerns not only the refugees but also to IDPs, and that respect for this right requires that displaced people especially forced migrants are able to reclaim and resume living in their original homes which are also known as domicile return. IDPs' right of return should not be closely considered in solely geographic or legalistic terms but it should be agreed as a political process of making different, often entwined claims, including for reparation of past wrongs, opposition to indigenous cleansing and recognition as equal and legitimate members of the political community [12]. Most of the internally displaced women interviewed during the fieldwork mentioned return as a durable solution to their displacement and not comfortable with other options of durable solutions. Notwithstanding that, the unrest in their homes is preventing them from return and in most cases, the absence of a male figure in the family is also a hindrance to return.

"I like the camp and it is a safe place for me, at least no attack, no burning of houses and no running here and there but if there is a possibility to choose where I want to stay, I will love to return home" (Hla, Malkohi).

Hla who has been displaced for almost four years shows that her heart is still at home but could not return due to lack of safety and other things happening in her home town. Expert in the field of internal displacement has the major duty to create conditions including the means that allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Also, Uati expressed her desire to return home;

"Home is the best place to go if everything is back to normal, if not I can live anywhere else provided my life is safe there" (Malkohi)

However, the notion that IDPs have the right to return simply means IDPs choosing to go back in safety and dignity to their homes or places of habitual residence, this may look or sound easy nevertheless, when the Guiding Principles were introduced the concept that the right of return applied to IDPs was comparatively nascent instead, it was more usually assumed in terms of the right to re-enter one's country of

origin [12].

The issue of return, reintegration or resettlement has been a challenging issue to the displaced victims both women and men including the Nigerian government as well. The task of resettling IDPs in Nigeria has become a global concern, the UN Leader of delegation to the country and UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children Prostitution and Child Trafficking, Maud de Boer-Buquiccho and her colleague on the Right of everyone to the enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, Dainius Puras cautioned that the nation is in danger if it refuses to accurately resettle those presently displaced by activities of the insurgent group Boko Haram [13]. In addition, they stated that the call to resolve and rehabilitate IDPs is an urgent matter because the future of Nigeria is threatened due to majority of IDPs in different camps are women and children who are the future of the country and whose attitude to life are significant [14]. Some of the women also expressed their grief concerning the government not doing enough to help them to return. Mem complained about the government not doing enough for their return.

"the government is doing little because if they are doing well, I should be back in my hometown. The government should provide sufficient security for us so, that we can go back home" (Malkohi camp).

Furthermore, Mai from the same camp expressed that:

"I don't know what the government is doing, they claimed they are working but up till now, my village is still under attack, there is no way I am going back home, the government should please do something about it" (Malkohi camp).

Majority of the women from Fufore camp explained that they have been living in the camp for close to four years and they believed that the government is not doing enough to help them go back to their homes however, they independently agreed that going home is the long-lasting solution if security is restored. The women also expressed their grief and concern about the struggle to return, including their thought on the government and what they want from the government concerning return. Faata shared a view regarding return;

"the government should build houses, ensure security, water and help us in raising fund so that we can make use of some of the skill acquisition we have learned" (Fufore camp).

On the contrary, some of the women claimed that the government is working. Tima and Dina from Fufore camp claimed that;

"they (government) started building camps and security is improving because some of their people are going home" (Fufore camp).

"I heard that there is relative peace now due to the effort of the Nigerian Army, they (government) is rebuilding our communities and providing security but I cannot say how true it is because I have not been there myself" (Fufore camp).

However, Ais bitterly expressed her concern;

"The government has done nothing in re-building our houses and the government is trying their best to improve the security….. I guess" (Fufore camp).

"it is quite difficult for the displaced women to return home because the insurgency is still persistent in their homes and they are still afraid" (Jro, Fufore camp).

To Bradley [12] when discussing the right to return of IDPs, the article raises a couple of questions; what precisely constitutes a home? What does the right of return mean for the thousands of displaced persons who no longer have access to land? What does respect for the right of return need when IDPs' homes have been demolished? What limitations, if any legally be placed on the right of return? In the situation of increasingly protracted displacement, how is the right of return affected by the passage of time and, precisely by the claims of longstanding secondary occupants (often themselves the victims of displacement) to remain? The above are some of the questions asked in the article. However, developments in international human rights and humanitarian law and connected international standards, have delivered some understanding into these questions. Though, the clarification, possibility, and effects of the right of return for IDPs continue to be overlooked specifically when the right of return is implicit in legal terms and as a standard with difficult moral and political dimensions.

However, apart from the hesitancy of the displaced women to return home due to the ongoing insurgency "security" is one of the major concerns mentioned by the displaced women.

3.2. Security Concern

Apart from the willingness shown by the displaced women to return home, one of the major factors that serve as hindrance is the issue of security. The continued presence of the insurgent group in their villages prevents the women from returning. The lack of security in Nigeria currently especially in the northeast has forced a huge number of Nigerians to be helpless and susceptible to various forms of abuse, manipulation, abandoned and homeless in the northeast part of the country. The existing number of IDPs camps in the country indicates that the federal, states, local governments, and the host communities are experiencing the effect of insecurity in the northern part of Nigeria [15]. Many of IDW interviewed during the fieldwork openly cited security as one of the main reasons for not returning home. The women are very much concern about the security back home and reprisal attack by the insurgent group. The IDW believe that unlike returning home, government agents or the insurgent group cannot easily attack and abduct them in the camp. This is the case of Sun a 65 years old woman;

"Insecurity still exists in our area (Buma) therefore, it is better to stay in the camp till the security challenges are stable because there is unexpected attack in some villages around the community" (Fufore camp)

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Boko Haram insurgency in the north has in many cases unleashed havoc and threatened nearly all the states in the northeast Nigeria where schools and homes were set ablaze and demolished, markets and other public places were burnt, innocent people were injured, many students were abducted, kidnapped and were taken to unknown destinations [15]. Zna from Fufore camp;

"The Boko Haram is still very much present in my village (Gwoza) and there is no way I am going back if the government cannot give us adequate security, the camp is still preferable because there is food and security"

Also, Jai and Hatu from Malkohi camp (Adamawa state), lamented on the issue of security which is the main obstacle preventing her from going back home, in her words;

"Boko Haram are still very present in my hometown (Gwoza), there is no way we can return except we want to end up dead, if everything is back to how it used to be I, will prefer going home than staying in the camp"

"Security is important, my hometown is not safe (Madagali, Adamawa state) though, the government ensure security that we should go back home but it is not safe out there, I will just stay in the camp till everything is resolved"

However many of the women mentioned insecurity has one of the main challenges preventing them from returning home, contrary to this the President of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari declared in 2015 that the Boko had been technically defeated but the groups have carried out numerous harmful attacks since then, recording an increase in the number of attacks on troops in 2018. In the latest attack, the insurgent group overran the 157 Task Force Battalion in Metele during the attack that occurred on November 18, 2018, carrying away large accumulation of arms and military equipment after leaving the base scattered with the corpse of soldiers. While speaking on the latest attack on 25th of November 2018 the Special Adviser to the President on Media and Publicity, Femi Adesina maintained that the attack does not mean the terrorist is back in charge, it is just a breach that does not mean the war has tipped in the favour of the terrorists [16]. Additionally, Ai and Haw 30 and 60 years old respectively from Malkohi and Fufore camp

"I don't have anywhere to go because, there is no security in Gwoza, the war is still on and the best thing for me is to stay in the camp where there is at least security" (Malkohi camp).

"I am from Madagali in Adamawa state but there is no security but here in the camp there is food and water, the only thing I could do is stay in the camp and wait on the government to stop Boko Haram from killing and kidnapping especially women" (Fufore camp).

According to Ikwuyatum [14], IDPs from Gwoza that are in Abuja IDPs camp were unwilling to return home, as they show their concern to the government to ensure security and other befitting measures in place before they can return to their community. However, the secretary of the IDPs camp negated the claim that they are unwilling to return to their home in Gwoza, as they were eager that their community has been regained from the Boko Haram but, their fear was that there are more communities under the device of Boko Haram terrorists as at December 2015 but there has been a change now with all LGAs in the North-Eastern region that are completely free from Boko Haram insurgency. Nevertheless, returning home to safety is not the only measure to durable solutions, the government is hardly addressing the economic situation of the community which is one of the challenges the displaced women are facing.

3.3. Economic Opportunities

The limitation in the IDPs camp has affected the way the IDW can make use of their professional skills and this has affected the economic independence of the IDW. During the interview, the women explained their profession before the insurgency and what they have learned in the camp but they complained about the lack of capital which has prevented them from been financially independence. Atu from Malkohi camp explained her predicament;

"I am from Madagali in Adamawa state before the war started, I was into farming, (a very large farm) so when the war came, they destroyed everything I have labored for in years and I am left with nothing, I now rely on food and water in the camp and returning back home is a dangerous thing because there is no safety even if I should go back, I will have to leave again due to lack of safety"

It is observed that the restriction of IDW in IDPs camps has affected their financial independence and the government is not doing enough in terms of their financial stability for the women though they attest to the fact that there were/are programs made available by the government in order for them to acquire special skills which will be useful for their financial independence such as soap making, beads making, knitting, tailoring among others but there are no funds to start the business. Also, Ama from Fufore camp shared similar predicaments;

"Look at me I am 54 years old and I am not lazy, before the war, I was into farming and doing pretty good to the extent that I can feed myself and my children. When the war arrived at our village in Gwoza, I abandoned everything by now they would have destroyed everything l labored for though they thought us some skill but even if I want to start no fund to do that. The assistance from the government is not enough. Everything we own has been burned down to ashes"

However, the disturbance and frustration on the women are heightened because they expect the government to be able to cater for them and help them to return home or reintegrate into the community. The disappointment is heightened on the faces of women who are working before the war but could not even feed themselves as a result of insurgency which makes them idle and rely on the aid that is given to them by the government or humanitarian groups. Fai a young lady from

Fufore camp also shares her concern;

"Before the Boko Haram came to my hometown (Banki, Borno state) I was a farmer and now I am not doing anything just wait for food from the government and sit around and then sleep when it is night time, I am in the camp because I don't have any options, nowhere to go"

However, in the case of Mem (Malkohi camp), she was a housewife before the insurgency but after she arrived the camp, she was able to learn bead-making but the lack of fund is affecting the business . In the case of economic opportunities and how it has affected the women, the situation is divided into two using the data collected; the first group, are the women who were working before the insurgency (these women are either involved in farming, food vendor or tailoring) and the second set of women are the house-wife or those that are not working before the insurgency. Both of these women are in need of financial stability and this is one of the main focuses of integration of IDW.

Also, it shows that the government is not doing enough in terms of economic opportunities for the IDW. According to [1], the freedom to move freely and in safety within and outside the camps is necessary for safeguarding and workable income. The article submits that irrespective of the purpose of constricted security by the government and appropriate authorities, the conditions surrounding them are not in support of their right to freedom of movement. It is important to alert, practitioners' experts and policy stakeholders in charge of the economic development of the need to avert internal displacement, not only for humanitarian purpose but due to the fact that it can grow into a major problem on local and national economies. The lack of economic stability does not only affect IDW, but it also affects their dependent, hosts and affects the societies as a whole.

Conversely, internal displacement is constantly neglected in global initiatives for sustainable solutions to humanitarian crisis and under-development. The attention of the 2016 New York Declaration and the global treaties on refugees and migration on cross-border movements all but conceals the phenomenon. Additionally, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development called for the disaggregation of data by migratory status on all significant indicators then again most countries sideline IDPs and report only on international migrants and refugees. The issue of refugees has become a major concern but IDPs make up for twice as many people as refugees. Emphasizing the cost of internal displacement is important in creating wider support and inspiring greater investments in protective measures and durable solutions for IDPs, their dependents and host. This goal is correlated with the latest guidelines on humanitarian and development work that governments and international organizations have adopted [4].

According to research carried out by IDMC, internal displacement affects the economy of state major areas such as;

Housing and Infrastructure; as soon as there is forced displacement, one of the major and first ways it affects an economy is housing and infrastructure. People are forced to abandon their house for safety and this result to a rise in their costs particularly if they need to rent or buy new affects the accommodation, which will surely affect the housing market of their host communities. This will affect the finances of local authorities and humanitarian organizations

Social Networks; Displacement affects social networks in the community of origin and in the host community. It is projected that the costs of the economic disorder as a result of the war in Syria are larger than the physical harm and damage.

Security; it is no doubt that displacement affects the security greatly, not only does it affect the security of the state but also of the people most especially the victims of displacement and the host communities. The victims are most affected and are at greater risk particularly children, women, and older people, those with disabilities and other minority groups. Ensuring safety of the people needs committed resources from the government and humanitarian organizations. IDPs influx in host communities could upsurge pressures and violence putting an additional burden on security services.

Livelihoods; whenever forced displacement occurs, IDPs regularly abandon their means of livelihood, which equivalent to loss of income. However, their influx into the host communities is with concerns for local labour market, affecting wage levels and increasing unemployment rates and necessity for social protection.

Education; The influx of internally displaced children in host communities place an extra burden on local schools because the provision of education to the young children in camps together with the children they have needs extra resources (physically and materially). Cheap access to quality education during the long crisis has lasting costs for a child's future income and economic potential.

3.4. The State of Infrastructure

The level of infrastructure in Nigeria generally is low. However, the areas where insurgency is pronounced as witnessed a very low infrastructure process due to act of bombing, setting market ablaze, schools among others. According to Shodeinde and Otabor [17] infrastructures has become an issue of concern in Nigeria as a result of the significance of infrastructures in the socio-economic welfare of the people. Infrastructural facilities as detected by Uhunmwaungho and Ekpu [18] are obviously insufficient to meet the need of the population. Mem, from (Gwoza, Borno state) staying, in Malkohi camp, stated that;

"Going home at the moment is like going to a dessert because there is the problem of shelter and definitely no farmlands to cultivate on. Our houses have been destroyed, our farms are no longer in existence, they (government) said we can return home that peace is restored but what about our houses and farmlands that have been destroyed, we need them back also"

Also, Fatima from (Banki- Borno state, staying in Fufore camp, added that;

"We have so many difficulties returning home, there are no houses or building for us to stay, it is either they are burnt down or destroyed beyond recognition. No buildings at all,

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we are tired"

According to Ferris and Stark [19], the infrastructural growth has reached a central of importance in the realization of social and economic stability of the state and which will also encourage the proper resettlement of IDPs in Nigeria.

Furthermore, Uti from (Sakraq- Gwarzi Borno state), staying in Malkohi camp stated that "there is lack of good shelter at home, which is one the main difficulties affecting return apart from security. There is nothing left at home"

According to the United Nation on Sustainable Development Goals, investments in infrastructure such as irrigation, transport, energy, information, and technology are vital to attaining sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. Recognition has been made to growth in productivity and incomes including improvements in health and education results need investment in infrastructure. Infrastructure is very important to the growth and development of a state and it goes a long way in determining the way of life of the people. The lack of adequate infrastructure can create poor living condition for the people which are the case of IDW in Nigeria. Mai from Gwoza staying in Malkohi camp;

"there is lack of shelter at home, markets are no longer in existence, no clinics or hospitals you see there is no building left in our village they (Boko Haram) destroyed it"

According to Shodeinde, and Otabor [17] during the Post Insurgency Recovery and Peace Building Assessment Report (2016) on Borno, it illustrates that destructions of about six billion dollars have been caused by the insurgents group. Twenty thousand people were killed, two million displaced, around one million houses, 665 local buildings and 201 healthcare centers were demolished, 512 primary schools, 38 secondary schools and two tertiary institutions (the Borno State of Nigeria 2017).The National Bureau of Statistics projected that 55.1% of the people in Borno made less than one US dollar a day (National Bureau of Statistics 2012).

Furthermore, Kach from Gamboron-Gala staying in Fufore camp stated that; "home is no longer home, no basic amenities and no one can say exactly when the government will repair and rebuild everything that has been destroyed. Definitely, we cannot do that on our own, that will cost a lot"

The basic amenities, especially among public infrastructures such as good roads, water, hospitals, schools, transportation facilities, communication facilities, and electricity, are not in a good state in the northern states. These amenities are crumbling and the struggles to improve this situation are insignificant. Infrastructural decline, hence, affects the poor excessively to the extent that the poor are forced to acquire more expensive or less safe alternative [20]. As a result of this, migration from rural to urban areas in order to assess some of the infrastructures which they think is in abundant in the urban areas. Hal from Gwoza Borno state staying in Malkohi camp;

"Returning home is difficult shelter is a problem, though

the governments are trying but they can do more by rebuilding our destroyed houses. They can do better, we are stalked here"

It is important for governments and other actors involved with the issue of integration to address infrastructure among other important things for women and other IDPs in Nigeria to prevent the environment from been damaged beyond recognition.

4. DISCUSSION

In this study the challenges and difficulties displaced women encounter during integration is examined. Limited literatures are available in the areas of integration of IDW in Nigeria so, this study is suitable to create more awareness about the challenges. The study reveal major challenges that are inherent to the country such as lack of security, poor infrastructure (destruction of market, houses hospitals among others) but also other important challenges that are insurgency related.

It is important to mention that the challenges IDW/IDPs face are not dissimilar to refugees, the lack of adequate attention and a legal binding document (though there is the Guiding Principles, not a legal binding document and IDPs are protected by International Human Rights Law and domestic law and also in armed conflict, benefit from the protections any civilian is eligible to under International Humanitarian Law) is greatly affecting how states respond to IDPs. International attention/legal instruments should be put in place for IDPs and should also gain attention the way refugees attracts attention globally.

IDPs especially women are among the most vulnerable people in the world with the numbers of people escaping violence and conflict in 2016 was estimated at 40.3 million and unknown number of people displaced due to natural disasters which closely double the number of refugees worldwide. Judging by this research the displaced women suffer extreme poverty, forced to abandon their belongings and their work when they flee which has a huge effect on their financial stability. Returning home even if they want to is nowhere in sight, their homes, healthcare facilities lack of basic amenities and security is a big factor preventing integration

It is important for the Nigerian government to look beyond emergency relief material aid for IDPs, the government must take the integration of internally displaced women in to account and the women must not be treated with other IDPs in a monolithic group. There issues must be address appropriately and separately this will enable the plight of the displaced women as regards to integration to be known and give insight to the experiences of the IDW in Nigeria.

4.1 Limitations of the study

One of the limitations of the study is the use of small sample size and purposive sampling used in this research. The research findings presented in this paper are limited to the challenges IDW encounter in two selected IDPs camps in Adamawa state, Nigeria. However, this research provides a valuable awareness to the challenges and obstacles of the IDW during integration, future study may involve more

participants might not be limited to women of the specified categories as it is done in this research in order to have a broader knowledge on the challenges of women during the process of integration.

More so, in the near future more sample size can be explored in order to capture more perspective of the displaced women during the process of reintegration. This research fills a knowledge gap about integration of IDW living in IDPs camp. Challenges of displaced women living in host communities can be hugely different from experiences of displaced women living in IDPs camps. The geographic framework connected with small sample size in this research is the possibly lack of applicability to all IDW in IDPs camps in Nigeria though transferability of qualitative research findings to a larger population is not indefensible though each case may be distinctive, it is also an example within a larger group and due to this, the outlook of transferability should not be instantly rejected [21].

Also, the names of the participants were not included in the research as the participants requested to be annoynmous. The names used are the ones created by the researcher.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Internally displaced women are among the most vulnerable groups when it comes to displacement because they are not given adequate attention and care. Integration of IDPs especially women is rarely addressed in Nigeria because in most cases, internally displaced persons seek refuge with host communities or family members, as a result, Boko Haram is the first major insurgency that led to displacement that caught the attention of both local and international communities.

Most of the displaced women in the selected camps have been displaced close to four or five years which is heading towards protracted displacement, the government must look beyond giving food and first aid treatment as hand out. Other major concerns of the displaced women must be adequately addressed (security concern, economic opportunities & state infrastructure) and respective actors should ensure the needs of the displaced women are considered. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee known as (IASC) can be applied by government and other actors towards durable solutions of the displaced women/ persons.

However, failure to address the struggles of integration of the displaced women will affect the national security of the country because this will increase the vulnerability of displaced women and all other displaced persons must be put into consideration. This study majorly addresses the integration of the displaced women not that the other displaced persons are insignificant but it is impossible to overlook the issues of displaced women when it comes to integration which is rarely addressed because IDPs are always treated as a monolithic group. It is important to put more attention on displaced women and involve them in the decision that is majorly related to them. Further research is required to develop more comprehensive research on the integration of internally displaced persons/women by engaging more participants and camps in Nigeria.

Appendix

Target group: Internally displaced women in IDPs camps in Nigeria

Mode: Semi-structured and in-depth interview

Demographic Information
  (1) Name
  (2) Marital status
  (3) Age
  (4) Hometown
  (5) Current IDPs location
  (6) Occupation before displacement
  (7) Present occupation
  (8) Period of stay in the camp
  (9) Please tell me about your family. Do you live here with your husband and children? Is any of your family member(s) here in the camp?

Insurgency and Displacement experience
  (1) Why did you leave your hometown?
  (2) Could you explain how everything happened and how you ended in the IDPs camp?
  (3) Don't you have any relatives you can go to instead of coming to the IDPs camp?
  (4) Please explain your displacement experience before you end up in the camp

Camp experience and settings
  (1) Explain what the camp was like when you first got here
  (2) Do you like the camp?
  (3) Could you describe the settings of your room and how many people are staying in the room?
  (4) Are you comfortable with your living condition in the camp?

Food and water
  (1) Explain to me how do you get food and water in the camp?
  (2) Is the food and water enough?
  (3) Do the government/camp officials provide food for you on a daily basis?
  (4) Explain to me where did you go out to search for firewood in the camp?
  (5) Is the firewood provided not enough?

Integration experience
  (1) Since your displacement, have you ever tried to integrate, maybe return or settle elsewhere?
  (2) Explain the difficulties you encounter during resettlement?
  (3) Would you like to return home, settle in the areas of the camp or settle elsewhere in the country?
  (4) Could you explain your reason or decision for such?
  (5) Do you think the people in the community will be welcoming if you settle in the areas of the camp?
  (6) Explain the relationship you have with the community in this area?
  (7) Are you still hopeful about return to your hometown?

(8)   What is return is not possible do you have any other plans? Please explain?

Security
(1)   Please explain the security situation in your hometown?
(2)   Will you go back home if security is restored?
(3)   Could you describe the security situation in the camp?
(4)   Do you feel safe in the camp?

Housing
(1)   Could you describe your house before the insurgency?
(2)   Please describe your room settings in the camp?
(3)   Do you wish to settle in the areas of the camp if given a house?

Financial situation
(1)   Could you explain your source of income in the camp?
(2)   Please explain the type of programs available to support your financial situation
(3)   From your financial status, are you able to buy groceries for your daily use?
(4)   What type of occupation do you think the government can help you with for you to be financial stable?
(5)   Are there any other issues that you think of regarding this issue?

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