



POLAC ECONOMICS REVIEW (PER)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
NIGERIA POLICE ACADEMY, WUDIL-KANO



EFFECT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENTS ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN TARABA STATE

Victor Abraham

Department of Economics, Taraba State University Jalingo; Nigeria

Miftahu Idris

Department of Economics, Taraba State University Jalingo; Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined the Effect of Economic Empowerments on the Livelihood of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Taraba State. Internal displacement is a global issue but the challenges facing internally displaced persons globally vary, Nigeria and Taraba State especially is a case in point. Despite the usual intervention of government and other donors, the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba state seems to be below standard hence, the need to empower internally displaced persons in order to be economically independent becomes necessary. It is in recognition of this fact that this study is carried out to find out the effect of economic empowerment on the livelihood of internally Displaced Persons in Taraba State. The study adopted a descriptive design as a basis of analysis. The study used both primary and secondary sources of data collection using a questionnaire as an instrument of data collection. The study is anchored on realist theory of forced migration which argues that internally displaced persons did not leave their legal or work environment voluntarily but as a result of natural or man-made disasters and must be catered for whether or not they are being recognised as internally displaced persons. The study however, indicates that IDPs with economic empowerment traits are likely to be identifiers of employment opportunities rather than being unemployed and remained dependent on government and other donors. Based on the findings, the study however recommends that Taraba State Government should come up with different man-power empowerment programmes like skills acquisition training, provision of funds, credit facilities, training, tax reductions etc to empower IDPs so that their livelihood can be enhanced.

Keywords: Economic empowerments, internally displaced persons, multiple regresson, Taraba State

1. Introduction

The plight of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in recent time has attracted global attention as the number of internally displaced persons in recent years has been on increase which by implication possesses global humanitarian challenge. A report released by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) as at May 2021 has it that a total number of people living in internal displacement reached 55 million by the end of 2020, the highest annual figure recorded in a decade (IDM, 2021). Similarly, Africa is housing over 12.5million internally displaced persons and Nigeria in accordance with a research conducted by International Organization for Migration (IOM) particularly on Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe

had it that there was a total of 2,191,193 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria as at June 2021, (IOM, 2021).

Internal displacement which is caused by two main factors; natural and man-made disasters has made victims to flee their homes, relatives as well as their social, political and economic activities and put them into sudden economic hardship where livelihood and self-reliance to meet some basic needs became problem. Though, government agencies, humanitarian organisations and some individual philanthropists have been responding to the plight of the internally displaced persons but those interventions were not really solving the reality issues on internally displaced persons camps hence, empowering the displaced

person became pertinent. However, economic empowerments of internally displaced persons have been the complementary interventions on various camps in Taraba State.

However, the problem associated to this study is not far fetched. One of the problems connected to displacement globally, continentally nationally and in Taraba is the humanitarian challenges it possess. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) are one of the many results of natural or man-made disasters in the world. As displacement occur, humanitarian challenges increase and the economic needs of the IDPs increase also. Though, government agents, humanitarian organisations and individual philanthropists have been trying to reduce the problems IDPS are facing on camp in Taraba by providing basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, among others but the IDPs are still faced with the same basic problems such as: underfeeding, congestion on camp, lack of access to education, healthy drinkable water, good health care service and host of others as a result of lack of means of livelihood.

Hence, the means of livelihood of the IDPS became very important to government and other donors in order to make them economically self-reliant so that, they can at least cater for their immediate needs and by extension fend for others. This therefore brought the issues of economic empowerment of IDPs in IDPs camps as complementary humanitarian interventions by government's agents, humanitarian organisations and individual philanthropists. Since then, Economic empowerment programmes such as trading, handiwork, and empowerment education have been taken place on IDPs camps in Nigeria and Taraba state. It is against this backdrop that this research evaluates the effects of some economic empowerment programmes such as tailoring, baking among others on the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Issues

Concept of Internally Displaced Persons: The concept of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has no specific definition. Like other social sciences concepts, it has been defined differently by different people such as scholars, authors and even students. However, Nwanna and Oparaoha (2018), see internally displaced persons (IDPs) as people who have fled their homes because of conflict and persecution based on religion, race, and nationality, membership in a social group or political opinion but remain within their home countries' borders. A comprehensive definition of IDPs is offered by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the African Union Convention for Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa known as the Kampala Convention, (2009), as quoted by Obikaeze and Onuoha, (2016), IDPs are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

From my understanding of the above definitions, internally displaced persons on a similar hand can also be a citizen of a country who involuntarily fled their legal residents or places of work for safety purposes as a result of natural or man-made disasters such as flooding, Tsunami, earthquake, civil war armed conflict, and terrorism among others but still remain within their country's borders. The definitions above made some clear points, one is that IDPs are not people or groups of people who left their previous habitats willingly to search for greener pasture or economic comfortability elsewhere but are people or groups of people who left their previous habitats involuntarily or against their will and found themselves suddenly in a strange environment full of challenges.

However, IDPs are displaced within national borders but do not benefit from the legal status of refugees and their associated protections, and they fall outside of the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Hence, IDPs are to enjoy similar protections afforded to other citizens and inhabitants

of their respective countries. While states retain primary responsibility for protecting their populations, the international community has a responsibility to assist and support them.

Livelihood: The term Livelihood is simply the means of making a living such as a job. However, there are other comprehensive definitions of the term livelihood. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) defines livelihood as, adequate reserves and supplies of food and cash to meet basic needs, (WCED, cited in Niehof and Price 2001). The Commission further explained that, livelihood is assured through;

- i. Stable employment with adequate remuneration;
- ii. Engagement in productive activities which are ecologically sustainable and economically sound,
- iii. Ownership of or access to resources and their management within their capacity to recover.

Livelihood according to Niehof and Price (2001), is the material means whereby one lives. It is bundles of activities that people undertake to provide for their basic needs or surpass them. In order to better understand how people develop and maintain livelihoods, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), building on the work of practitioners and academics, developed the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF). This framework is an analysis tool, useful for understanding the many factors that affect a person's livelihood and how those factors interact with each other. The SLF views livelihoods as systems and provides a way to understand:

- i. The assets people draw upon
- ii. The strategies they develop to make a living
- iii. The context within which a livelihood is developed, and
- iv. Those factors that make a livelihood more or less vulnerable to shocks and stresses.

In the context this of research work, livelihood is when governments, civil society, external organizations and individuals attempt to assist people whose means of making a living is threatened, damaged, or destroyed. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Economic Empowerment: The concept empowerment is taken from power, to empower someone. According to Microsoft Encarta (2009), empowerment is to give somebody a greater sense of confidence or self-esteem. Eyben, Kabeer and Cornwall (2008) argued that empowerment is fundamentally about power; the power to redefine our possibilities and options and to act on them, the power within that enables people to have the courage to do things they never thought themselves to be capable of and the power that comes from working alongside others to claim what is rightfully theirs. In a nutshell, empowerment is simply the act of empowering people who are powerless politically, or economically and otherwise. This is where the concept of empowerment is redefined as in political empowerment, economic empowerment which is our main concern in this study.

Economic empowerment may simply mean the act of granting economic independence to people who are economically dependence. However, Eyben, Kabeer & Cornwall, defined economic empowerment as the capacity of poor women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes on terms which recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible for them to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth, (Eyben, Kabeer & Cornwall 2008). The scholars further believe that economic empowerment means people thinking beyond immediate survival needs and thus able to recognise and exercise agency and choice.

Be that as it may, the reoccurring point or central argument in the whole definitions of economic empowerment has been to 'empower people who need to be empowered in order to make them meet their immediate needs and be recognised. Economic empowerment in the context of this research work, means granting vulnerable people or group of

vulnerable people (IDPs) economic sense of belonging in order to make them meet at least their basic needs.

Causes of Internal Displacement: Internal displacement is caused by two main factors e.g, natural and man-made disasters. According to Ladan, (2013), natural disasters are climatic conditions, drought, erosions and famine while man-made disasters include armed conflicts and terrorism. In broad terms, natural disasters could also be tsunamis, earthquakes, droughts, erosions, flood, disease outbreaks, and famine among others while man-made disasters include armed conflicts, terrorism, Socio-economic inequality, civil war, and political instability among others.

Displacement in Taraba State: Internal displacement is a global occurrence which Africa, Nigeria and Taraba state in particular are not exclusive. Internal displacement in Taraba state has mostly been issues based on communal violence between ethnic and religious groups, and long-standing conflicts between farming communities and nomadic herders. These conflicts are predominantly centered on disputes over land and cause great insecurity and widespread displacement across the region.

The Jukun, who are among the largest ethnic groups in the state have had clashes with the Fulani and Tiv since the 70s leading to loss of lives and property as well as eventual internal displacement. So also are the Fulani and Tiv, the Mambilla and Tiv in Sardaunan Local Government Area, the Jole and Shomo in Lau Local Government Area, the Kona and Fulani in Ardo Kola, among several others across the State.

At the core of the Man-made factor which causes internal displacement in Taraba is the conflict between farmers and herders. Records show that clashes between Jukun/Kona tribe and Fulani Herdsmen in 2019 which attracted military intervention, at aftermath, properties were destroyed and people were displaced, (World-View Magazine, 2022).

Another was the one between Tiv and Fulani in Bali and Wukari, Mambila and Fulani in Sardauna Local Government Area, Jukun and Fulani in Wukari Local Government Area were experienced since the 2015.

According to available statistics provided in 2021 by Dauda Marafa Goding, Head of one of the IDP camps in Jalingo, there were a total of 38,644 internally displaced persons spread across three local government areas of Jalingo, Lau and Ardo Kola. The IDP camp at the Muslim Council Jalingo had over 3000 IDPs (World-View Magazine, 2022).

Furthermore in another local government in Central Zone of the State, the issues which causes internal displacement not really different. A report released by Displacement Tracking Matrix of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as at June 2021 had it that; on 26 and 30 May 2021, clashes between neighbouring Tiv and Fulani communities in Gassol and Wukari LGAS in Taraba state were reported, leading to a wave of population displacement. The clashes affected a total of 1628 individuals. Following the attack on 30th of May, 2021, in Sabon Gida ward in Gassol LGA of Taraba State, 1,337 individuals were forced to flee their locations of origin towards villages in Mutum Biyu ward II in Gassol LGA of Taraba State. Also, as a result of the conflict in Wukari LGA on 26 May, 291 individuals were forced to flee their locations of origin towards Logo LGA in the neighbouring state of Benue. A total of 46 casualties were recorded and 6 shelters were damaged.

Similarly, on 10th of July 2021, a heavy rainfall in Jalingo, the capital city of Taraba state precipitated massive displacement, the rainfall flooded most areas in Mayo Goi river area in Mayo Goi ward of Jalingo. According to Displacement Tracking Matrix, the incident caused the river to overflow its banks thereby flooding about 355 shelters and 1,775 individuals affected from which 821 were men and 954 were women, (DTM:2021).

Impacts of Internal Displacement on Displaced Persons

During violent conflicts or natural disasters, which force IDPs to leave, most houses and properties are destroyed, looted or burnt down. Most IDPs in Nigeria flee to neighbouring communities that are safe, usually taking refuge in temporary shelters such as schools, police stations, military barracks, public buildings and places of worship among others; having been deprived

of their homes and sometimes their lands and livelihoods. This results in their lacking access to necessities of life such as food, water and shelter. While some efforts are made by humanitarian and faith-based organisations and government agencies to address some of the basic needs of IDPS, their vulnerability tend to be increased by barriers to accessing healthcare services, education, employment, economic activities and information for participation in decision making affecting their lives. With some IDPs camped in school buildings, education are usually disrupted for both local host communities and displaced persons.

Furthermore IDPS in Nigeria is faced with insecurity and all forms of exploitation and abuse including rape, camping in congested shelters, isolated, insecure or inhospitable areas. IDPs are also largely separated from their families especially, unaccompanied children and teenagers, the elderly and sick, persons with disabilities and pregnant women, whose special needs and privacy are not attended to, due to fragmented and uncoordinated humanitarian response to the needs of IDPs. There is also face lack of access to justice, whether in relation to cases of human rights violations such as discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, sexual violence, and deprivation of means of livelihood.

Whenever displacement happens, displaced persons suffer a lot of problems. Many scholars agreed that displaced persons suffer many different problems among are emotional, psychological and economic problems, food and water insecurity, social dislocation and diseases (Fatile and Bello (2015), Oladeji (2015), Marama, (2016), Lenshie & Yenda (2016), Itumo & Nwobashi (2016), Ajiboye (2016), (Azam, 2009).

Specifically, Azam, (2009) stated the following impacts:

i. Insecurity: Women and girls are been raped on daily basis as a result of insecurity in the camps, youths indulge in hard drugs, smoking and other criminal activities.

ii. Trauma and Bitterness: The IDPS are traumatized and frustrated because of the situation they find

themselves. Most of these IDPs live in bitterness due to painful separation from their spouses, families and loved ones.

iii. Hunger and Starvation: It is said that a hungry man is an angry man and because of the level of hunger and starvation faced by the IDPS you see them protesting and demonstrating with their children at the camps. According to the rapid assessment conducted by Displacement Tracking Matrix of the International Organization for Migration on the clashes between neighbouring Tiv and Fulani communities in Gassol and Wukari LGAS in Taraba state, reported that there were 43 per cent of IDPs mentioned security as their main need, followed by food, 32%, shelter.13% and WASH,12%, (DTM:2021).

iv. Acute Malnutrition: When one is not feeding well, it has an effect on one's health such as changing the colour of one's hair, eyes and teeth which may result to death. It is discovered that people give them only one type of food item i.e, carbohydrate which affects them not to have a balanced diet.

v. Sexually Transmitted Diseases: This is also another challenge that the IDPs are facing. They have unprotected sex which result to all kinds of STDs like HIV/Aids, Gonorrhea, syphilis etc. They also suffer from hypertension, diabetes and other diseases due to lack of medical health facilities.

vi. Education: The IDPs are facing the challenge of educating their children or family members because they are always in transit or floating. More to that there are no provisions by government in this regard.

vii. Rights of IDPs: There is insufficient understanding of the rights of IDPs as set out in the UN guiding principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention. These rights include the right to life, freedom of movement, association, dignity of human person, personal liberty, right to private and family life etc.

viii. Shelter/Accommodation: The most common shelter used by IDPs in Nigeria are schools, tents, bunkhouses, churches, mosques, town halls, abandoned and uncompleted buildings; how can human beings live in these places comfortably?

ix. Waste Management and Electricity: There is often no proper waste management and electricity for the IDPs, This explains the regularity of hygiene based epidemic in camps and total darkness in camps.

x. Lack of Good Water: Because of the overcrowded nature of camps, it becomes difficult for the IDPs to access good water for cooking and sanitation facilities.

Classes of Empowerment

The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) Lagos in a seminar 'Protecting Internally Displaced Persons through empowerment schemes (2021) argued that empowerment can take any of these two forms;

a. Formal Educational Empowerment (FEE): The FEE entails exposing IDPs to basic educational training. This is particularly important for the younger ones because it develops the mind early and help them develop a critical thought pattern which enables them appreciate issues from multi-perspective. This obviously goes beyond reading and writing even though it is the basic.

b. Informal Educational Empowerment (IEE): The IEE on the other hand encompasses every known form of vocational exposure. This has both present and future advantage and is not restricted to any age bracket, IDPs can gainfully deploy skills learnt to harness present and future economic benefit starting right from when they are in the camp. It also has a multiplier benefit because skilled IDPs can be employed to train others, (NIALS, 2021).

Economic Empowerment Programmes Needed in Internal Displaced Persons Camps

There are many economic empowerment programmes that if successfully carried out in IDPs camps, the livelihood of IDPs will improve. For instance, Project Skill Up, an initiative designed to give Persons of Concern requisite skills in ICT, creative arts, handworks such as carpentry, masonry etc. According to the Commissioner of National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Displaced Persons, Imaan Sulaiman as reported by Punch News Paper, the Commission is committed to implementation of training and empowerment of IDPs. After receiving

the necessary skills, participants will also be given starter packs to launch their businesses in order to improve livelihood of IDPs. Among according to Ishaku et'al (2020) is some of the live-changing economic empowerment programmes that are expected in IDPs Camps for their self-reliance:

- i. Baking and Catering
- ii. Tailoring and Sewing
- iii. Bricklaying and Concrete Practices
- iv. Motor Vehicle Mechanics
- v. Welding and Metal Fabrication
- vi. Carpentry and Joinery
- vii. Computer skills
- viii. Bicycle Repair
- ix. Hair Dressing and barbing
- x. Agriculture-Animal and Crops Husbandry
- xi. Handset repair
- xii. Solar panels installation and maintenance

Importance of Economic Empowerment on the Livelihood of the Displaced Persons

Empowerment becomes very important and one of the major ways by which internally displaced persons (IDPs) can be protected and feel at least relieved from their myriad of problems. Among the importance of economic empowerment on the livelihood of the displaced persons according to Eyben Kabeer & Conrwall, (2008) are;

- i. It will help restores their dignity as human beans because it will enable them to meet their basic needs. Being able to meet one's basic need and probably the needs of others increases the sense of self—worth and renewed vision for life; IDPs need not to continue depending on government and other donors who donate relief materials that would last only for a short while. Economic empowerment of IDPs however becomes very important as it would give them certain economic confidence on camp and outside camp.
- ii. Empowering IDPs can reduce the propensity for crime. Criminal tendencies among the indolent can sometimes be very high. Positively engaging IDPs will enable productive use of their time and minds. Again, the state stands to benefit in the long run because empowered IDPs contribute to national development

by contributing to the nation's Gross Domestic Product.

iii. Reduction of abuse. Many IDPs have been abused and still suffering different kinds of abuse on the ground of inability to meet their daily needs. Women IDPs resulted to selling their bodies for food and men engage in hard labour for survival. Empowering IDPs economically will reduce social abuse against them in their various camps and outside camps.

iv. Empowerments of IDPs will make them useful to themselves and society and in turn, add to the economic development of their host community, region and the country at large.

Effect of Economic Empowerment on the Livelihood of Internally Displaced Persons

The broad effects of economic empowerment on the livelihood of IDPS are sense of inclusion and economic self-reliance. The Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP) sees inclusion as an important part of development and economic growth in accordance with the "leave no one behind" emphasis of the vision 2030 Agenda, (NERGP, 2017). The NERGP therefore includes all vulnerable groups, including IDPs. Economic self-reliance is possible for IDPs that are trained and empowered economically, means of livelihood is sure as such individual or group of individuals would meet up with his or her immediate needs within and outside the camps and will not be depending on government and other donors for basic necessities.

However, beyond the broad effects of economic empowerment on the livelihood of IDPs, economic empowerment will also ensure among the below in the lives of internally displaced persons as argued by Asur, Anuwa and Mohammed, (2021);

a. Increase standard of living as in access to food, water, housing, health care and basic education.

b. Access to employment and livelihoods; a trained and empowered IDP can be self-employed or even be employed hence livelihood is guaranteed.

c. Access to opportunities that will restore their housing, land and property that might have been lost.

d. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation lost during displacement; when IDPs are empowered, hope to start again and be who they were is restored.

e. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement; empowered IDPs is restored with the reason to happiness to meet again with his or her love one.

f. Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis: empowered IDPs is confident and feel important to participate like other undisplaced persons.

g. Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations; an empowered IDPs especially female gender will hardly give up their body for basic needs such as shelter, food among others.

h. Long-term safety, security and freedom are restored in the empowered IDPs

Realists' theory of Force Migration

The realist theory of force migration came to live in 1930s as argued by FitzGerald and Arar, and popularized in late 1980s and early 1990s, by the likes of Turton, Hein, Brubaker and Cooper, among others, (FitzGerald and Arar, 2018). The theory defines internally displaced persons (IDPs) as people who are motivated to flee a natural or man-made disasters, regardless of whether they are named as such by a legal authority or not. It sees IDPs as involuntary migration (Jaszi 1939), forced (Petersen 1958), or reactive (Richmond 1988), as against voluntary migration which is mostly based on economic reasons of migration.

The proponents of the framework posit that forced migration can be cause by conflict or terrorist activities (Man-made Cause of IDPs) or a populations forced to flee their locations as a result of flood, earthquake, tsunami etc (Natural cause of IDPs) (Black 2001, Mooney 2005, De Wet 2006, McSherry &

Kneebone 2008, Bylander 2015). The theory distinguishes IDPs and refugees from migrants; the former are people who flee for safety as a result of man-made or natural disasters rather than economic reasons (Simpson 1939).

The application of the theory is very important to this study in that, IDPs in Nigeria especially Taraba state did not flee their respective locations for economic fortune but forcefully migrated as a result of prevalent man-made and natural disasters such as armed conflict, Terrorism, flooding among others. By this evidence, IDPs do not flee willingly to their current locations but forcefully against their will, the state and other partners are on that account, not only to dwell on relief materials provisions which does not most times solve basic needs of the IDPS on camps, but also provide economic empowerment programmes which would make the IDPs economically self-reliance to cater for their basic and other needs within and outside the camps.

Though, this framework has been criticised by the Constructivists, and sociological view of force migration among others on the ground that, the legal construction of IDPs determination is based on existing force migration instrument. Despite this criticism, the theory has in this context meaningfully explained force migration in which IDPs are victims.

2.2 Empirical Review

Gana and Abdulrahman (2018) studied 'Entrepreneurial skills training needs in business Education for internally displaced persons (IDPS) in Borno State for sustainable development. The study found out that entrepreneurial skills training will build confidence and self-esteem, improve IDPs' occupational business, and entrepreneurship skills, helped them generate income to build a better life for their shattered families; and give them hope and opportunities after experiencing war firsthand.

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. 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. It was discovered that challenges of IDPs are beyond relief materials and recommends better responses apart from relief materials.

Also in 2009, Enwereji 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 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 adhoc basis. Only 3 organizations (12%) included spiritual counseling and resolution of communal conflicts in their services. The study hence recommends social service capable of increasing IDPs confidence, (Enwereji, 2009).

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.

Oduwale and Fadeyi (2013) evaluated the state of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The study elicits its information gathering using an ethnographic approach, a semi-unstructured interview was purposefully conducted on some of the survivors of bomb attack on UN building at Abuja who are resident of Lagos, victims of displaced persons that experienced devastating floods that destroyed their homes and properties, relations of some of slain youth corps members that equally reside in Lagos were interviewed. The study heavily relies on authoritative

and valid secondary sources of data. National dailies (Nigeria Tabloids), journals, articles etc, on the desk type of research. The major findings of the study revealed neglects on the part of the State apparatus (government) in ensuring better, effective and functional policies. Its magnitude is capable of threatening national cohesion of the country and endangering high rate of internally displaced persons across the country.

Titilope, Zakuan and Osman (2021) 'The state of conditions and challenges Faced by Internally Displaced Women (IDW) in Nigeria: a social inclusion perspective', The research work examined the state of conditions and challenges encountered by internally displaced women (IDW) at three selected internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps in Malkohi, Fufore and Durumi. The study which was conducted to create awareness of the conditions of IDW at IDPs camps in Nigeria employed a narrative interview for data collection and thematic analysis for data analysis. It revealed that IDW encountered various forms of challenges ranging from economic challenges to absence of social networks and lack of targeted support. The responses of the IDW further revealed inadequate measures by the government to enhance their standard of living at the camps

Ediagbonya (2021) examined the roles of Entrepreneurship Education in ensuring Economic Empowerment and Development. Critical examination revealed that entrepreneurship education has significant effects on economic empowerment and development. The researcher however recommends that government should make accessible loans available to graduates of entrepreneurship programmes so as to start up their businesses.

Anthony and Nwobashi (2016), wrote on 'Nigerian State and Responses to the Plights of Persons Internally Displaced by Boko Haram Insurgents: Implications for Socio-Economic and Political Development'. The study adopts qualitative methods in carrying out the investigation. As such the study employs documentary data for its investigation while content analysis is utilized for data analysis. The theoretical framework on which the study is anchored was social exclusion theory. The study discovered that

the IDPs in the northeast suffer challenges of starvation, accommodation, unemployment, school dropouts, sexual harassment, child labour, early marriage, poor health and sanitation.

Akuto (2017) wrote on 'Challenges of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling and the Role of Key Stakeholders'. Her study focuses on the challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, the implications for counselling and the role of key stakeholders in alleviating the plight of these persons. The paper identifies the grave challenges faced by the displaced persons, points out the importance of counselling as part of measures to assist IDPs in their current situations and the role of key stakeholders such as Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and Educational Institutions; governmental and non-governmental organizations. For her, the challenges facing IDPs need collaborative efforts in ameliorating their plight.

Nwanna and Oparaoha (2018) wrote on 'The Role of Social Workers in Ameliorating the Plight of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria'. They face untold economic hardship, psychological trauma and social dislocation. The main objective of the paper was to investigate the role of social workers in ameliorating the plight of IDPs in Nigeria. It was anchored on the theory of sufficiency of well-being and system theory; secondary sources were reviewed to collect data. Content analysis was employed to analyze the data. It then was revealed that social workers in Nigeria have not been visible in assisting the IDPs and this is because the profession has not yet been recognized.

More so, Ukwumonu (2019) wrote on "Empowering Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Through Entrepreneurship Education. The study examines entrepreneurship education and empowerment of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The core objective of the paper was to examine the plausibility of deploying entrepreneurship education as a mechanism for the empowerment of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. Based on the objective, an exhaustive review of the literature was carried out to provide more insight into the subject matter. It was discovered that entrepreneurship development could be an effective tool for poverty reduction, stimulating

employment as well as resettlement of IDPs and promoting gender equality.

Malla, Naomi, Eziocha, and Jennifer (2020), wrote on 'Empowerment of Women in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps at Bomo State: The Role of Entrepreneurship. The study argues that entrepreneurship education for women seeks to provide women with the knowledge, skills and motivation needed to succeed in a variety of settings especially, in the Internally Displaced persons (IDP) camps in Nigeria and Borno State precisely.

Muazu and Adamu (2020) wrote on Humanitarian crisis and Sustainable Development: Perspectives and Preferences of Internally Displaced Persons in Northeastern Nigeria. The researchers analysed data generated from qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with encamped and self-settled internally displaced victims (IDPs) of the Boko Haram insurgency in northeastern Nigeria.

3. Methodology

This study depends on both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary source of data was gathered from questionnaire while secondary source of data was collected from articles, magazines, internet materials, Newspapers as well as published and unpublished writings.

The study adopts a descriptive survey design. The descriptive survey research is a design in which a group of people or items are studied by collecting and analysing data from a few people considered to be a representative sample of the entire population.

4. Results and Discussion

A total of 397 questionnaires were distributed to a sample size of 397 respondents drawn for the study. A total of 358 were retrieved and used for the data analyses. After presentation of results and analysis, discussion of findings follows.

Table1: Economic empowerment programmes have affected the livelihood of IDPs in Taraba State

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	284	79.3
Agree	25	7.3
Disagree	14	3.9
Strongly disagree	27	7.5
Undecided	7	1.9
Total	358	100

Source: Field work 2022

The table shows that 284 (79.3%) respondents strongly agreed, 25 (7.3%) agreed, 14 (3.9%) disagree, 27 (7.5%) strongly disagree and 7 (1.9%) were uncertain as regards to the impact of economic empowerment programmes on the livelihood of internally displaced

persons in Taraba State. From the table it is glaring that the empowerment programmes have enhanced the livelihood of the IDPs as the total of 309 (86.6%) respondents that affirmed this position is far greater than 41 (11.5%) respondents who disagreed.

Table2: To what extent do you think baking and catering have affected your livelihood?

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Fair	46	12.8
Good	16	4.5
Very Much	296	82.7
Total	358	100

Source: Field work 2022

The above table depicts 46 (12.8%) of the respondents' livelihood were fairly affected by baking and catering, 16 (4.5%) of the respondents were averagely affected

while 296 (82.7%) were of the view that they were affected very much.

Table 3 Tailoring skills has enhanced the living condition of Internally Displaced persons in Taraba State

Option	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	306	85.5
Agree	12	3.4
Disagree	16	4.5
Strongly disagree	22	6.1
Uncertain	2	0.6
Total	358	100

Source: Field work 2022

The data on table 3 revealed that 306 (85.5%) respondents strongly agree, 12 (3.4%) agree, 16 (4.5%) disagree, 22 (6.1%) strongly disagree while 2 (0.6%) were uncertain. The table indicates that a total of 318(88.9%) have accepted the fact that tailoring skills have improved the living conditions of the IDPs while 38 (10.5%) did not agree with the earlier position. Therefore it has clearly shown that tailoring skills acquired by the IDPs has no doubt raised the level of their living conditions.

What are the economic effects of baking and catering skills on the livelihood of IDPs in Taraba State?

From the tables 2 interaction with the IDPs, it was revealed that baking and catering particularly among the females have contributed in their livelihood tremendously in areas which include but not limited to the following:

- (i) Increased income
- (ii) Self- reliance
- (iii) Poverty reduction
- (iv) Job creation

What are economic effects of tailoring skill on the livelihood of internally displace persons in Taraba State?

From the tables 3 and interaction with the IDPs, it was revealed that tailoring skill between male and females have enhanced their livelihood tremendously in areas which include but not limited to the following:

- (i) Improved Standard of living
- (ii) Self- reliance
- (iii) Psychological stability
- (iv) Job creation

How would the economic empowerment programmes be improved in order to achieve their objectives?

It was revealed that in order to improve economic empowerment programmes that will eventually enhanced the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State, corruption must be checked, long-time problem-solving programmed be designed, equipment and grant needed to be provided to ensure continuation among others.

4.1 Discussion of Findings

The study also revealed that there is a significant relationship between economic empowerment programmes and livelihood of IDPs in Taraba State. This is so because; economic empowerment programmes are often blessings to individual beneficiaries. This corroborates with the view of management school of thought that “some managers are born, while others are made”. So youths with entrepreneurship traits are likely to be identifiers of opportunity that will enhance their livelihood. This finding corresponds with the result on table 1.

The result on table 2 examines the economic effects of baking and catering skills on the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State. It shown that there is a significant relationship between baking and catering skills on the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State. This is so because those who were trained in baking and catering skills testified to the values such economic empowerment programmes added to their livelihood.

The result on table 3 assesses the economic effects of tailoring skills on the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State. The result shown that there is a significant relationship between tailoring skills on the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State. This is so because those who were trained in

tailoring skills testified to the values such economic empowerment programme added to their livelihood.

Furthermore, the study identifies measures that will improve economic empowerment programmes in internally displaced persons camps in Taraba State. Even as important as economic empowerment programmes are to livelihood of internally displaced persons, it is not without some challenges, hence measures needed to be put in place. The results show that there are numerous challenges facing the economic empowerment programmes in internally displaced persons camps in Taraba. Issues of corruption, lack of tools and equipment after training, lack of capacity for continuation, economic instability, lack of infrastructure and management capacity among others have stifled entrepreneurs' efforts. Hence, there is the need to sincerely check corruption related to skill acquisition of internally displaced persons in Taraba State as well as provision of equipment and fund for start-up after training and a special group that will monitor continuation of business of empowered internally displaced persons in or to guarantee livelihood.

Despite the challenges, the study discovered that there is significant relationship between economic empowerments and the livelihood of internally displaced persons in Taraba State. This corroborates with the view of Baba (2013), Okoye, Iloanya & Udunze (2014), Ebiringa (2012), Asad, Ali & Islam (2014), Snapps & Hamilton (2012) and Dandago & Muhammad, (2014) that training has positive co-efficient with employment generation or otherwise, economic empowerments improve livelihood. Further buttress this, when the internally displaced persons are not adequately empowered by means of training either formal or informal, they cannot be creative or innovative in nature and livelihood is endangered.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on findings, the research concluded that the economic empowerment programmes in IDPs camps in Taraba State are not adequate enough. However if such programmes are well articulated and properly implemented, they will provide opportunity for unemployed IDPs to master competencies related to core economic empowerment knowledge, skills and

attitudes such as: business opportunity recognition, idea generation and marshalling resources in the face of risk to pursue opportunities, venture creation and operation, creativity and critical thinking. This is what makes entrepreneurship distinctive in its focus on realization of opportunity. Economic empowerment seeks to provide the unemployed with the knowledge, skills and motivation to encourage economic empowerment success in a variety of settings.

Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended as follows:

- i. Needs-based assessments are crucial. Individuals and institutional benefactors need to assess displaced people's needs before offering them supplies. For example, many of the IDPs did not like receiving cooked foods, preferring to receive food they could cook themselves. Providers of assistance need to develop strategies that make aid delivery participatory. Put simply, humanitarian assistance needs to ask IDPs what they actually need and not just provide what others think they need.

- ii. Direct monetary assistance is an effective way to help displaced people. It lets people meet their basic needs as defined by themselves, whether this is to buy equipment for livelihood opportunities (such as a sewing machine) or medicine

- iii. Government should genuinely recognize and encourage entrepreneurship training, job creation and innovation as measures for IDPs' economic self-independent and a gradual process of incorporating the IDPs to the society.

- iv. Government should shift more attention to training and skills acquisition of IDPs rather than giving handouts to accelerate the process of their absorption in the society in line with the Global trend.

- v. Adequate attentions should be focused on the creation of enabling socio-economic and political environment that can galvanize a culture where the youths think job creation and providers rather than job seekers and this could only be gotten through imbibing the entrepreneurial spirit which is anchored on training.

- vi. Above all, Taraba State Government should endeavor to address with all sense of honesty and

commitment the causes of internal displacement in the State particularly man-induced causes to reduce the level of displacement that is costing a lot on the meagre resources available to the government.

References

- Ajiboye, T. (2016). Internally displaced persons: Is the Nigerian government really doing much?
- Akpa, A. (2011). Knowledge creation process: concepts and applications in social research. Makurdi: Aboki Publishers.
- Akuto, G. W. (2017). Challenges of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling and the Role of Key Stakeholders. *International Journal of Innovative Psychology & Social Development*, 5(2):21-27.
- Alobo, E. & Obaji, S. (2016). Internal Displacement in Nigeria and the Case for Human Rights Protection of Displaced Persons. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, Vol.51. 2016.
- Azam, J. P. (2009). Betting on Displacement: Oil, violence, and the Switch to Civilian Rule in Nigeria.
- Asur1, R., Anuwa, Y. & Mohammed, B. K. (2021). Effects of Micro-Entrepreneurial Skills Acquisition of Trained IDPS towards Economic Self-Reliance. *International Journal of business Systems and Economics* ISSN:2360 9923, Vol.13, Issue 4, pp. 137-152.
- BBC News, (2022). Nigeria's Chibok girls 'seen with Boko Haram in Gwoza.
- Best, J. & Kahn, J. (1998). Research in education (8th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Black, A. & Muddiman, D. (1997). Understanding community librarianship: the public library in post-modern Britain. Aldershot: Avebury.
- Black, R. (2001). Fifty years of refugee studies: from theory to policy. *International Migration Review*. 35(1):57–78.
- Bylander, M. (2015). Depending on the sky: Environmental Distress, Migration, and Coping in Rural Cambodia. *Int. Migr.* 53(5):135–47.
- De Wet C. J. (2006). Development-Induced Displacement: Problems, Policies, and People. New-York: Berghahn Books.
- Ediagbonya, K. (2013). The Roles of Entrepreneurship Education in Ensuring Economic Empowerment and Development. *Journal of Business Administration and Education*; Vol.4, Number 1, pp. 35-46.
- Eyben, R. Kabeer, N. & Cornwall, A. (2008). Conceptualising Empowerment and the Implications for pro Poor Growth. A paper for the DAC Poverty Network. *Institute of Development Studies*.
- Falobi, F. (2014). Nigeria: Coping with challenges of internally displaced persons.
- Fatile, J. O. & Bello, W. O. (2015). Managing internally displaced persons in Nigeria: the case of insurgency in the north-east geopolitical zone. *International Journal of Development Strategies in Humanities, Management and Social Sciences*. Vol.5. No. 2, pp.16-33.
- FGN (2012). National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria.
- Fraenkel, J. R. & Wallen, N. E. (2010). How to design and evaluate research in education. (7th Ed). New York: McGraw-Hill
- Gana, A. M. & Abdulrahman, A. (2018). Entrepreneurial Skills Training Needs in Business Education for Internally Displaced Persons in Borno State for Sustainable Development. *Nigerian Journal of Business Education: Vol., 5, No 2*.
- Hills, J. (1998). Social Exclusion: the content behind the babble. Social Sciences, News from ERSC, p.2.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2021). Global Report on Internal Displacement Assessed on 20th of October 2022
- International Organization for Migration (IOM), (2021). Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement.
- Islam, M. S. (2018). The Historical Evolution of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) from

- Earliest Societies to Modern Age. *Beijing Law Review*, 9, 394-307.
- Iyekekpolor, S.A.O. (2009). ABS of Introductory Statistics. Makurdi: Onimsi Solid Press.
- Jaszi, O. (1939). Political Refugees. *Ann. Am. Acad. Political Soc. Sci.* 203(1):83-93.
- Kampala Convention (2008). African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), Secretariat.
- Ladan, M.T. (2013). National framework for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. Being a presentation made at a workshop for judges and Kadis on refugee law organized by the National Judicial Institute.
- Lenshie, N. E. & Yenda, H. B. (2016). Boko Haram Insurgency, Internally Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Response in Northeast Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*. Vol. 4. Issue 8.
- Magaji, A. (2019). The Role of Entrepreneurship Education in Job Creation for Sustainable Development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Education and Evaluation* ISSN 2489 0073 Vol. 5 No. 1.
- Maslow, A. (1954). *Motivation and Personality*. New York, NY: Harper: ISBN 006 0419873.
- Mooney E. (2005). The Concept of Internal Displacement and the Case for Internally Displaced Persons as a Category of Concern. *Refugees Survey Quarterly*, 24(2), 9-26.
- Muazu, S. & Abba, A. (2020). Humanitarian crisis and sustainable development: perspectives and preferences of internally displaced persons in the northeastern Nigeria. *Journal of International Humanitarian Action*. pp:1-10.
- Muguruza, C. C. & De La Cruz, C. (2011). Human Security and Peace building: The Case of Internally Displaced People. Retrieved on 21st October, from <http://www.academic.ng.com>.
- Niehof, A. & Price, U. (2001). Rural livelihood systems: A conceptual framework
- UPWARD Working Paper Series No. 5, 2001. WU-UPWARD, Wageningen.
- Nwanna, C. R. & Oparaoha, N. U. (2018). The role of social workers in ameliorating the plight of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Social psychology*, Volume 1, No. 1, pp1-13.
- Obikaeze, V. C. & Onuoha, C. B. (2016) The Nigerian-state and management of internally displaced persons (IDPS) from 2012-2016. *African Journal of Politics and Society*.
- Oduwole, T. A & Adebayo, F. (2013). Issues of refugees and displaced persons in Nigeria. *Journal of Sociological Research*, 4(1), 117.
- Oduwole, T.A & Fadeyi, A.O. (2013). Issues of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Nigeria. *Journal of Sociological Research*, 4 (1) 1-18.
- Olagunju O. (2006). Management of Internal Displacement Brandeis University in Nigeria. Working Pape; Legal Anthropology, Brandeis University.
- Pacione, M. (ed.) (1997). *Britain's cities: geographies of division in urban Britain*. London: Routledge.
- Petersen W. (1958). A General Typology of Migration. *A Social Review*. 23(3):256-66.
- Richmond, A. H. (1988). Sociological Theories of International Migration: the Case of Refugees. *Curr. Socio.* 36(2):7-25.
- Simpson, J. H. (1939). *The Refugee Problem: Report of a Survey*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Udo-Aka, U. (2000). The trainer and self-employment: A case of social responsibility. *Nigerian Management Review*, 12(1&2), 855-861.
- Walker, A. (1997). Introduction: the strategy of inequality. In A. Walker and C. Walker (eds.), *Britain divided: the growth of social exclusion in the 1980s and 1990s*. London: Child Poverty Action Group.
- Yemane, T. (1973). *Statistics: An Introductory Analysis*. New York: Harper.