

Examination of Challenges in the Provision and Management of Facilities in Selected Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Abuja

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Abstract- The internally displaced persons camp has become synonymous to discomfort, suffering and pain. Despite the facilities challenges in these camps with the major emphasis on the accommodation, security, health facilities and educational facilities, the news of several donations made by the government and other individuals contradicts the pleas and complaints made by the displaced, as it is expected that the facilities announced to be provided for them, should be able to cater for the displaced during the period of their displacement. This study looks at the problems of providing and managing facilities in three selected IDP camps in Abuja using the UNHCR checklist as a guide in understanding the necessary facilities in every IDP camp, these essential facilities as given by the UNHCR include: an administrative headquarter, sleeping accommodation, gardens, hygiene facilities, places for water collection, clinic, food distribution or therapeutic feeding centers, communication equipment, security, schools, markets and shops. The study was guided by four research questions and descriptive survey design was used. The study was based on three different IDPs camp with a sum population of 3567 occupiers and 360 occupiers from this population were sampled using Taro Yamani. The data used was a primary data, collected through a structured questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using arithmetic mean, simple percentage, relative important index and the hypothesis was tested using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Z - test with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS,23). The findings revealed that IDP camps in Abuja are not living up to the standard required of it by the UNHCR. The researcher's findings shows that these essential facilities were not provided before the conception of the camps, that the camps still lack major essential facilities such as health, educational

and shelter, also there is a mismanagement of the make shift structures serving as accommodation and school facilities. Thus, the researcher concluded that the provision of facilities to the camps are not in accordance with the UNHCR checklist and the available facilities are not adequate and cannot satisfy the displaced persons. The researcher recommends among others that the government should adopt a planned technique in the establishment of IDP camps, such that camps are built in area less prone to hazards in the 36 states of the federation with all the essential facilities provided in them.

Indexed Terms- Facility management, IDP camps, Abuja Nigeria

I. INTRODUCTION

The internally displaced persons (IDP) 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 generalised violence, violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border (Cohen and Deng, 1998).

According to Crisp and Mooney (1998), the response to situations of internal displacement in Africa has often been slow or non-existent. Access to basic needs such as shelter, health facilities, food, clean water, and even educational facilities are rarely available. Not sparing Nigeria, the standard of living in Nigerian IDP camps is pitiable, exposing the displaced persons to different forms of hardship; thousands of the IDPs defecate in open spaces because the toilet facilities provided are insufficient to meet their needs, they

source for water in the host communities, the accommodations are in a very bad shape with roofs sagging, some completely absent, and others living in tents, the security is almost nonexistent the school structures are not enough to provide a conducive learning place for the students.

In Abuja, the conditions in the camps are exacerbated by the government's unenthusiastic response to the displaced persons condition. In describing a camp, Adewale (2016) refers to the camp as awful with an appalling security situation and a constant threat of an epidemic outbreak.

However, the state of facilities in the displaced persons camps, contradicts the assumed donations made to these camps in the form of money and services as publicized in the national dailies.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A visit to any of the IDP camps in Nigeria paints a picture of neglect, suffering and trauma. The facilities, environment, and the people all yearning for maximum attention.

The dilapidated/ obsolete structures, the makeshift structures and tents acting as homes, roofless buildings, no definite religious buildings, no social or infrastructural facilities to serve the internally displaced persons, usually welcomes every first-time visitor to the camps.

In carving out accommodations for the displaced persons, the necessity of some essential facilities that aids safety, protection and comfort for the displaced individuals are often ignored.

According to United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA, an estimated number of 2.5 million children in IDP camps suffer from issues bordering on lack of basic needs of man such as good food, clothing, shelter and within the government run camps, the number of the displaced exceeds the number of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.

Just like the other displaced persons camps in Nigeria, IDP camps in Abuja lack some basic facilities to aid

productivity and comfort in their day to day activities. In Bama/Gwoza IDP camp, families live under tents that hardly protects them from heavy rains, the makeshift classrooms for primary school pupils are littered with broken chairs and desks with spoilt roof, just two toilets serving the entire population with a high mortality and natality rate. At the Piwoye IDP camp located in piwoye village, Abuja, despite its small land mass, lacks basic essential facilities: shelter educational, healthcare facilities, and lack of good water source. The displaced source for water in host communities, they live in shacks and lack basic health care. According to Kuta (2019) Karmajiji IDP camp there are cottages wrapped with bags, cement sacks and other roasted zincs standing as accommodations, the toilet facility is in a bad condition, and there are no dump sites, as the refuse are littered all over the camp. The displaced still depend on water vendors as their source of water and no educational facilities for the students

There are numerous donor agencies and NGOs with the mandate to assist the displaced persons, yet, their plight is yet to improve. Many of the displaced persons have had their lives lost as a result of an untimely response to their health conditions, a lot of them are still exposed to hunger, pain, harsh weather condition and insecurity. This study examines the challenges in providing and managing facilities in the three selected internally displaced persons camps in Nigeria; Bama and Gwoza IDPs camp, Piwoye camp, and Karmajiji IDP camp

2.1 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the challenges encountered in providing and managing facilities in three selected IDP camps in Abuja, with a view to suggesting ways of solving these challenges.

- i) To identify facilities challenges in IDPs camps in Abuja
- ii) To determine the possible limitations encountered by donors in the course of providing and managing camp facilities.

2.2 Research Questions

- i) What are the facilities challenges faced in IDPs camps in Abuja?

- ii) What are the possible limitations encountered by the donor agencies/ NGOs in the course of providing and managing the camp facilities?

2.3 Research Hypotheses

In the course of the research, the following hypothesis were postulated

- i IDPs camps in Abuja are not living up to the standard required of it by the UNHCR
- ii Available facilities are not adequate and cannot satisfy the displaced persons

2.4 Study Area

The study area being the capital city of Nigeria has 21 IDP camps; Waru camp, Old kuchigoro, Karmajiji camp, Kagruma camp, Giddaya, NASFAT campo, New Kuchigoro, Bama/ Gwoza, Building Market, Guzape, One man village, Kuje, EFAB, Wassa, MSSN, Durumi, FCT 1 in Kuchiyako, FCT11 in Kwali, FCT111 in Gwagwalada, Old Kutunku, PiwoyiCamp. The threeslected for study: Bama/Gwozacamp, Piwoyi and Karmajiji camp are all located in Abuja municipal area council.

Bama and Gwoza IDP camp located in Durumi 11 area 1, started accommodating the displaced persons in 2014. Housing mostly the displaced persons from Bama and Gwoza community in Borno state who left their homes as a result of insurgency and moved to FCT in search of refuge and protection. Piwoye IDP camp is in a slummy suburb of Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), located behind National Stadium, by Games Village with the smallest population of displaced persons in Abuja. Karmajiji IDP camp is located along the Lugbe- Airport road axis, established in 2013 by the Muslim Women’s Association of Nigeria (MWAN) to provide accommodation for displaced persons from Borno and Adamawa state.

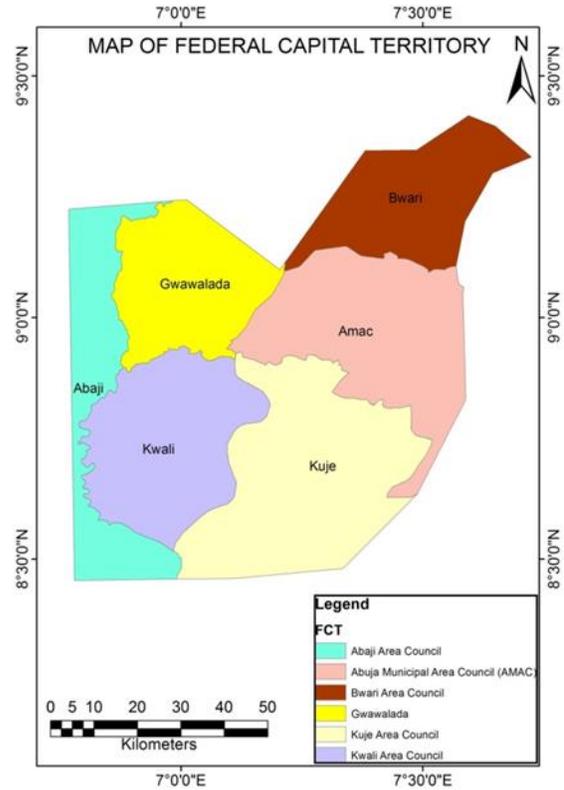


Fig 1 Map of Abuja

Source: Department of surveying and Geoinformatics, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 The concept of Facilities Management in IDPs Camps:

Since the conception of Facilities management (FM), FM has continued to improve both as an area of study and as a business too, necessary in virtually all the sectors of the economy. Today, facilities management is readily acknowledged in many companies/ organisations which recognises the necessity of properly managing elaborate and expensive support facilities (Kincaid, 1994). Thus, Facility management is important to the growth and functioning of organizations. The range of services covered within the remit of FM has become more complex, as FM has moved into the operational functions of client organisations. It is therefore necessary for service providers and their customers to acknowledge the role of facilities management in the organisation’s strategic operations. In every organisation FM helps enable

cost-effective working processes within the business, provides a Smarter working platform using intelligent IT systems and applications, manages buildings, people, assets and much more, integrates business information into one software platform, increases the overall efficiency of an organisation and maintains complete compliancy.

The facilities in a camp, helps reduce or increase the implications of being a displaced. The presence of health facilities prevents sicknesses and the spread of contagious diseases, and reduces the death rate in camps, educational facilities helps sharpen the minds of the children in the camps, the housing facilities saves the displaced persons from extreme weather condition and the security facilities reduces the crime rates in camps to the barest minimum.

Facilities management in IDP camps includes ensuring the safety of the displaced persons by installing security facilities, meeting UNHCR requirements for a standard camp, creating an environment that is comfortable for the displaced, ensuring the availability of adequate health, educational and infrastructural facilities. It is a systematic process of rationalizing the provision, use and maintenance of the facilities within an internally displaced persons camp to ensure their optimal utilization and achievement of psychological and physical objectives both in the immediate and in the future given the available resources. it is a process that determines which facilities are required to achieve camp goals, providing such facilities most advantageously in terms of resource use, Monitoring to ensure optimal use of the facilities provided, Maintaining the facilities regularly to ensure their longevity, and reviewing the provision of these facilities to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the displaced persons. These activities are relevant to all aspects of an organization where the three Ps (people, place, process) of facilities management exists. All the facilities manager needs are to have an intimate understanding of how the organization (IDP camp) works (Kincaid, 1994), he needs to understand how things are done in the place. To Nutt (2002), there are four basic aspects the manager needs to get himself acquainted with. They include;

- i. The purpose of the organization, its vision, mission, objectives, core competency and goals.
- ii. The processes of work, operations and projects.
- iii. The environmental context, organizational behaviour, culture and market.
- iv. The product(s), infrastructure, property and facilities.

With this one can channel it down to an IDP camp and state the four basic dimensions as

- i. Understanding the mission, vision, objectives, core competencies and goals of the IDP camp
- ii. The process of carrying out their daily activities
- iii. The environment and the way of living in the camp
- iv. The infrastructures, facilities and other necessary amenities available in the camp

These four basic dimensions will help for easy planning, coordinating, controlling and organizing of the camp, of which none is independent of the other.

For an ideal camp, some facilities are essential for the survival of the displaced. These facilities include firstly, the Instructional/ Educational Facilities, specifically meant for direct teaching and learning. It includes classrooms, classroom seats, laboratories, libraries, experimental equipment, chalkboard, audio-visual learning equipment, zoological gardens and experimental agricultural farms. These facilities bear directly on the teaching/learning process and are therefore considered of prime priority among othercamp facilities. The facilities would help school age children at the IDPs camps to receive quality education before they finally return to their liberated communities (Olugbode 2017). Educators and students in IDP camps face some of the worst educational challenges that one can ever imagine (Safary, Wa-Mbaleke, 2014).

Secondly, the Recreational Facilities comprised of spaces, lawns, fields, pitches and equipment for sports, games and general recreation. Games and Sports apart from developing specific skills also develop a good learning socio psychological as well as mental environment through relaxation.

Thirdly are facilities for security. This includes facilities for accurate documentation of every

displaced person in a camp, so as to be able to dictate an imposter. Also, facilities to keep the displaced safe from armed robbers and even the sect group that might try to harm the displaced just like they succeeded in Madgali camp in Yobe.

Another very important facility is the residential facilities required to keep the displaced persons away from harsh weather conditions. These facilities will include their accommodation serving as shelter and homes all through the period of displacement.

Finally, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities. WASH interventions in IDP camps aim to meet basic needs and improve safe access to water of sufficient quality and quantity, sanitation and hygiene practices. It helps to improve hygiene and health status and reduces morbidity and mortality in a displaced population. The WASH sector works closely with public health and nutrition to address potential causes of waterborne disease and malnutrition and reduce the (public) health risks associated with poor water, and poor sanitation and hygiene services and practices. If adequate WASH facilities are not available in camps, Security risks increase, Refugees may adopt risky or unsafe coping strategies to obtain water, sanitation or soap and buckets. Harmful short and long-term effects on health are likely, including severe diarrhea, dehydration, malnutrition, and even death.

WASH infrastructure, including structures to promote hygiene, must always be available to IDPs who live in camps, should also be accessible to the host community to ensure peaceful co-existence. New water and sanitation facilities must be built, and activities started to mobilize the community.

3.2 Facilities Challenges in IDPs Camp

Facilities in camps are physical resources that facilitate a comfortable living environment for the displaced persons. They include housing units, electricity, toilets, water, security, health services, and recreational facilities.

Millions of people in over fifty countries are internally displaced, denied safety and dignity and deprived of the essentials of life, including shelter, food, medicine,

education, community, and a resource base for self-reliant livelihood (Deng, 2006).

In Nigeria, it has become increasingly difficult to manage the displaced persons. The government (who) is responsible for providing them with these basic needs during their stay in camp and adopting/implementing policies and techniques on how to manage them except in situations where the State has violated human rights treaties in its treatment of IDPs (Fitzpatrick, 2002. Plender, 1994. cited in Eweka, Olusegun, Toluwanimi, Oluwakorede, 2016), has often been slow or non-existent. Access to basic needs such as food, clean water, shelter, health care, and education is rarely adequate. The displaced persons are vulnerable, unprotected, lacking clean water, sanitized environment and health care facilities. According to Rotimi (2015), the poor non-sanitized environment exposes the displaced persons to infectious diseases, poor medical facilities which accommodates growth of infectious bacteria, fungi and virus in their bodies, poor feeding leading to malnutrition and poor condition of infrastructure such as access to power, water, roads.

The most challenging issues for the IDPs are security, lack of good sanitary facilities, structural, infrastructural, and health facilities. According to Ajiboye (2016), these challenges are not restricted to any camp, as virtually all of them have no access to electricity, hygienic toilets and safe cooking facilities. There is also a general limited access to health facilities due to their reduced functionality as a result of insecurity coupled with destruction of others.

Nsofor, (2015) in describing the kuchigoro camp accommodation, says the camp has the usual characteristics of IDPs camps, including makeshift homes built with zinc, tarpaulin and plastic bags. At Durumi camp there is a lack power supply, water supply, health facilities and limited educational facilities. At Piwoye camp, the toilet facilities are not enough to serve the displaced population, there are no access to health care facilities and medicine for the displaced persons, Several health issues are being neglected due to lack of access to health services in the camps, and inability to otherwise pay for medical care nearby. In Bakassi IDP Camp, most of the displaced do not know where to go when they are sick because

the health facility in the camp is grossly inadequate to cater for the health challenges. Over 5,000 inmates of Wassa camp in Abuja live without health facilities as well as over 3000 displaced persons in Durumi camp who survive with insufficient food, water, adequate healthcare and school facilities for the children.

All these reveal facilities challenges in the IDP camps. Challenges such as Security, health facilities, shelter, food, water, and sanitised environment. The displaced persons are exposed to harsh conditions, according to (Olawale, 2015) cited in (Adimula, 2016), the displaced persons travel to neighbouring towns to get medical attention, there is safety challenge, harassment, frequent sexual abuse, children molestation, forced labour, poor sanitation, poor medical facilities which accommodates growth of infectious bacteria, fungi and virus in their bodies, poor feeding which exposes them to malnutrition, poor condition of infrastructures such as power, water, roads, lack of health care, security, education among other basic amenities

The level of insecurity in Nigeria IDPs camp is pathetic, as it keeps running from insecurity to insecurity and that of double jeopardy. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria specifically states that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary concern of the government (FRN, 1999). Thus, Security is the prime responsibility of the state (to its people, both the free and the displaced persons) (Hobbes, 1996, cited in Abdulrahman & Zuwaira 2016). The alarming rate of insecurity in Nigeria has increased, as a result of terrorist attacks in the different parts of the country.

In September 2015, Boko Haram terrorists successfully detonated a bomb at the Maikohi camp, Yola, the largest IDP camp in Nigeria, killing and injuring people. This Malkohi IDP camp is located a few kilometres from the government recognised IDP camp in Yola and has no security, electricity, healthcare facilities, with little or no donation from the government, NGOs and international bodies (Rotimi, 2015). In February 2016 the Dikwa camp was targeted in a devastating attack by suicide bombers which killed and left many injured. In one of the attacks, bombs were reported to have been detonated inside a tent at the IDPs camp, basically this was aimed to harm

the displaced. In January 2017, there was an accidental military airstrike intended to target Boko Haram militants in Rann, North-eastern Nigeria, in which the military “accidentally” killed the displaced persons in a camp located in Kala Barge Local Government Area of Borno State.

These successful attacks on the displaced person in these camps bare the discouraging level of security in the displaced persons camp, and would have been averted if there were security devices capable of dictating bombs, also with a good accommodation, supposed entrance into the tents would have been fruitless. This is not just a case of one or two IDPs camp, but all. Many of them are yet to recover from psychological trauma from the loss of families, friends and properties, and yet they are faced with security challenges coupled with a responsibility to protect themselves in their various camps. The lack of security at the IDP camps exposes them to attacks from terrorists and armed robbers. Any form of laxity on the security can lead to the death of both the forced migrants and volunteer workers.

- Facilities Provision in IDP Camps

Most camps are swiftly constructed as a response to rapid displacement, and in many cases are planned incrementally, and even retrospectively, in attempts to impose order on a chaotic, ad hoc camp layout (Marion & Maurice, 2017).

In Nigeria, the IDP camps are hurriedly constructed with limited facilities, as a result of a fault in planning, community resistance and limitation in funding. Makeshift accommodations and temporary facilities are provided, with the intention of providing a place for the displaced persons within a very short period. However, most of these camps are still in existence even after five years with the temporary facilities provided at the construction stage dilapidated, overused, and dysfunctional. There is need for the provision of basic facilities in the camps, putting into consideration all the necessary facilities stipulated in the UNHCR checklist which incorporates shelter, healthcare facilities, educational facilities, water and sanitation, drainage, and recreational facilities. According to the guiding principle on internal displacement, principle 24 section 2, the humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced persons shall not

be diverted, in particular for political or military reasons. This prohibits the hoarding of facilities by the camp officials or by authorities whose duty it is to deliver donated facilities.

Hitherto, principle 25 section 1 states that the primary duty and responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons lies with national authorities. This is not solely restricted to the national authorities, as the section 2 went further to state that International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors have the right to offer their services in support of the internally displaced persons.

However, providing facilities to the IDP camps is largely dependent on how and who formed the camp. Some of the camps in Nigeria, were formed by the Government, some by organizations or institutions while some are constructed by the displaced themselves. While the camps formed by the displaced themselves get little or no attention by the Government in providing the essential facilities, the government instituted camps are catered for by the government itself, with other major or minor assistance from individuals and international organizations.

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Population of the Study

The population of study comprises Bama/Gwoza IDP camp, Piwoye IDP camp and Karmajiji IDP camp. The three camps have the following population

Table I: The population distribution table

IDP camp	Population	Percentage %
Gwoza and Bama IDP camp	2226	69.0
Karmajiji IDP camp	340	21.0
Piwoye IDP camp	210	10.0
Total	3567	100

Source: NEMA Operations Centre Abuja

4.2 Sample Size

In determining the sample size of the study, Taro Yamani formula was used. The formula is given as follows

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

Where n=sample size,
 N=population size,
 e=the error of sampling.
 I=constant
 e=Error of sampling (@5% ie 0.05)
 ^ =raised to the power of
 3449
 n= 3567/1+3567(0.05)^2
 n= 3567/1+3567(0.0025)
 n= 3567/1+8.91
 n= =3567/9.91
 n=359.9
 Sample size (n) = 360.

The determination of each IDP sample size, are stated below

- i. Gwoza/Bama IDP camp= 69.4× 350/100=250.0
- ii. Karmajiji IDP camp= 21.0 × 350/100=75.0
- iii. Piwoye IDP camp= 10.0× 350/100=35.0

Table II: sample size and percentage

IDP CAMP	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENTAGE (%)
Gwoza and BamaIDP camp	248	69.0
Karmajiji IDP camp	76	21.0
Piwoye IDPs camp	36	10.0
Total	360	100

V. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Data will be presented using tables and analysis will be done using relevant statistical tools and interpretations.

Table III: Analysis of Administered Questionnaire

This shows the total number of questionnaires administered, the number returned, the number not returned and their percentages.

IDP CAMP	Administered Questionnaire	Returned Questionnaire	Unreturned Questionnaire
Gwoza and Bama IDP Camp	248	229	19
Karmaji IDP Camp	76	72	4
Piwoye IDPs Camp	36	35	1
Total	360	336 (91%)	24 (9%)

From table III, it shows that in total, 91 percent of the questionnaires distributed in the three camps were completed and returned while 9 percent of the distributed copies of questionnaire were not returned. This shows that the percentage of returned questionnaire was very high and sufficient to carry out analysis.

Table IV: Duration of Displacement of the Respondents

Duration of Displacement	Bama and Gwoza IDP Camps		Karmaji IDP Camp		Piwoye IDP Camp	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
1 year	3	1	1	1	0	0
2 years	24	11	4	6	2	6
3 years	94	41	8	11	0	0
4 years	108	47	59	82	4	11
5 years and above	0	0	0	0	29	83
Total	229	100	72	100	35	100

From the analysis in table IV, a large percentage of the respondents have stayed in the camps for four years and more. This shows that the respondents are

prevalent of the challenges in providing and managing facilities in the camps.

- Presentation of Objective one
To identify facilities challenges in IDPs camps in Abuja.

This objective is presented using table below showing frequencies and percentages of the questionnaire responses of the respondents as regards the Facilities' challenges in the IDP Camps.

Table V: Major Facilities challenges in the Campus

S/N	Facilities Challenges	Bama and Gwoza IDP Camps		Piwoye IDP Camp		Karmaji IDP Camp	
		Fr eq	%	Fr eq	%	Fr eq	%
1	Lack of good Accommodation	217	96	68	91	20	57
2	Low Standard of Educational Facilities	199	87	56	75	17	49
3	Absence of Electricity	229	100	70	93	32	91
4	Lack of good Health Facilities	195	85	72	100	35	100
5	Absence of Recreational Facilities	137	60	45	60	30	86
6	Non conducive Places of worship	209	91	59	79	32	91
7	Insufficient Security Gadgets	209	98	72	100	34	97
8	Lack of Sports facilities	150	61	49	65	33	94

9	Non conducive Toilet facilities	190	77	62	83	29	83
10	Poor Water supply	220	96	71	99	30	86
11	Administrative headquarter	5	2	1		0	-
12	Gardens attached to family plots	1	0	0	-	0	-
13	Food distribution centres	9	4	4	5	0	-
14	Communication equipments	2	1	4	5	1	3
15	Markets and shops	0	-	3	4	2	6
16	Cemeteries	0	-	0	-	0	-
17	Location for waste disposal	13	6	5	7	0	-
18	Reception centre	0	-	0	-	0	-

From the data presented in table v, the major facilities challenges includes; lack of good accommodation, low standard of educational facilities, absence of electricity, lack of good health facilities, Absence of recreational facilities, non-conducive places of worship, insufficient security gadgets, lack of sports facilities, lack of good toilets facilities, and poor supply of water leading to scarcity of water.

• Presentation of Objective two

Objective four: To determine the possible limitations encountered by donor Agencies/NGOs in the course of providing and managing Camp Facilities.

For this, both interviews and the questionnaire were adopted.

prior to the administration of the questionnaire, it was discovered that all the camps in Abuja are not recognized by the government, as they were formed by

the displaced themselves with no official approval though they get very little assistance from the government. Interviews were conducted on some staff of the NGO's that assists the displaced, they basically said their major limitation was lack of funds from people and international communities and the sidelining of funds by staff who receive the money from these people. The questionnaire was constructed based on this response. On getting to the camp, some of the camp officials were further questioned and they gave similar response as the NGOs staff. However from table 6.4 below, the displaced persons agreed that one of the limitations they faced was lack of funds, but then some of them are of the opinion that money is being received on their behalf, hoarded and they are allowed to suffer.

Table VI: Limitations encountered in providing and managing Facilities

S/N	Limitations Encountered	Bama and Gwoza IDP Camps		Piwoye IDP Camp		Karmajiji IDP Camp	
		Fr eq	%	Fr eq	%	Fr eq	%
1	Lack of funds	209	84.96	334	44	207	57
2	Hoarding	37	15.04	426	56	137	37
3	Unavailability of physical manpower	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Waste or Mismanagement of provided Facilities	0	0	0	0	2	6
5	Lack of technical know-how	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table VI further confirms the interviews conducted. The three camps have same thing in common, as it is observed from the analysis that the major limitation in

providing facilities in the camps includes Hoarding and lack of funds.

Test of Hypotheses using, Z-Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 23)

5.3 Presentation of Hypotheses One

H₀: IDP camps in Abuja are not living up to the standard required of it by the UNHCR

Table VII: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
IDP camps	5	67.200	64.7700	4.00	204.00

Table viii: One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (Z-Test)

		IDPs camps
N		5
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	73.200
	Std. Deviation	70.770
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	.129
	Positive	.129
	Negative	-.239
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.492
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.130

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data

Decision rule: We accept the null hypothesis when the probability value is greater than the alpha value, otherwise we reject it.

Significant level = 0.05

The analysis above shows that the probability value (0.130) is greater than the alpha value (0.05), the researcher therefore accepts the null hypothesis and conclude that IDP camps in Abuja are not living up to the standard required of it by UNHCR.

5.4 Presentation of Hypothesis Two

- Hypotheses II

H₀₂: Available facilities are not adequate and cannot satisfy the displaced persons

Table ix: Descriptive Statistics for hypothesis two

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	Between-Component Variance
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Gwoza and Bama IDP Camp	10	152.1000	18.15030	5.73963	139.1161	165.0839	122.00	182.00	
Karmajiji IDP Camp	10	152.5000	18.21019	5.75857	139.4732	165.5268	119.00	182.00	
Piwoye IDPs Camp	10	151.1000	22.08796	6.98482	135.2992	166.9008	120.00	190.00	
Total	30	151.9000	18.89234	3.44925	144.8455	158.9545	119.00	190.00	
Model			19.56972	3.57293	144.5690	159.2310			
Fixed Effects									
Random Effects				3.57293 ^a	136.5269 ^a	167.2731 ^a			-37.77741

We can see from table ix that the mean of Gwoza and Bama IDP Camps is 152.10, that of Karmajiji IDP Camp is 152.50 and that of Piwoye IDP is 151.10 while the overall mean is 151.90.

Table X: ANOVA for Hypothesis two

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.400	2	5.200	.014	.067
Within Groups	10340.300	27	382.974		
Total	10350.700	29			

In testing the hypothesis, the analysis shows that the probability value (0.067) is greater than the alpha value (0.05), the researcher therefore rejects the alternative hypothesis and concludes that available facilities are not adequate and cannot satisfy the displaced persons.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Finding

The findings in the study were summarized, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made based on the data collected and analysed

- The results from the analysis shows that a few facilities exist in the camps. However, on observation the few available facilities were found to be in a very poor condition.
- The analysis also shows the factors limiting the provision of facilities in the camps include lack of funds and hoarding of donated funds.

High population, poor state of already existing facilities, ignorance, excess population of the displaced a difference in behaviour are some of the challenges in managing the few existing facilities.

A. Conclusion

Having examined the challenges in the provision and management of facilities in the provision and

management of facilities in IDP Camps, the research findings shows that while some of the donations made are being hoarded by officials who receive them, there are not enough funds to provide the necessary facilities because of the ambiguity of the projects. Furthermore, ignorance, excess population of the displaced, poor state of the already existing facilities and difference in behaviour are the challenges in managing the camp facilities which has resulted to speedy obsolescence of the few available facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Based on the results and findings of this research, below are the relevant recommendations for the government, the donors to these camps, the host communities and the general public at large.
- The government should adopt a planned technique towards creating IDPs camp in an area less prone to hazards in all the 36 states of the federation. These camps would serve as succour to every displaced person coming from neighbouring states. This strategy will therefore give the government time to seek and provide all the facilities needed in these camps.
- The camp population should be regulated based on the available facilities to avoid misuse or underuse of some of the facilities.
- Every donation made in these camps should be publicised and documented appropriately according to the purpose for which it was donated, and a time limit be put to the execution of the project.
- Finally, the displaced persons should be enlightened on the ways to improvise and manage the few facilities available to them,

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