



International Organization for Migration and Human Development in Maiduguri Metropolis

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Abstract

The study examined the assessment of the intervention of International Organization for Migration on Human Development in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). The objectives were to evaluate the contribution of international organization for migration in the provision of shelter to the MMC; the role of International Organization for Migration in provision of livelihood; the extent to which International Organization for Migration has impacted in the provision of Water sanitation and hygiene. Data were collected through survey and analysed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, frequency count, percentage tables while chi-square were used to test the hypotheses. Findings revealed that international organization for migration provided highly satisfied, adequate, safe, durable, well-ventilated temporary tents. The findings also showed that international organization for Migration provides means of livelihood materials for the prevention of malnutrition, provides food items such as such as rice, instant noodles and cooking oils. Furthermore, the international organization for Migration provided Water sanitation and hygiene Services. The study concluded that the organization has improved on human development in Maiduguri metropolis. The study recommended that benefiting communities should ensure adequate utilization and protection of services rendered by the organization for future use by the members of the community.

Keywords:

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1. Introduction

Boko Haram remains a pressing issue affecting millions in Nigeria, rendering successive governments vulnerable. The story of this group is deeply traumatizing and horrifying. The over decade-long conflict in northeast Nigeria has

spawned one of the world's largest humanitarian crises, extending to neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Borno state has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency and the resulting insecurity has led to economic stagnation in Maiduguri. Borno state “has grappled with

escalating security, capacity, and legitimacy gaps, as evident in the diminishing ability of its institutions to provide public goods, spanning security, transportation, water, medical care, power, and education” (Sebastine, A.I. & Obeta, A.D., 2015).

Boko Haram is a designate ‘terrorist’ organization. In 2009, the group initiated a full-scale terror war against the Nigerian state and its people. The group became threats when they called for establishment of ‘Islamic caliphate’ state within the Nigeria territory. At the beginning, the group was known as Jama’atu Ahlul-Sunnah lil-dda’wati wal-jahad before the media organizations, scholars and theorists’ coinage the names specifically Walker, A., (2012) “Boko Haram”. It’s because of their ideological beliefs that western education and school system is forbidden in Islam, it goes against the teaching of Islam. The group called on other Muslims to join the group and return to a life under “true” Islamic law, with the aim of making a more perfect society away from the corrupt establishment.

Nevertheless, as examined by Dunn, G. (2018), “the conflict has adversely impacted infrastructure, including health facilities, markets, water supply, sewage systems, and supply chains for food imports and essential medicines, often leading to disruptions”.

In 2020, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) ensured a cohesive and integrated approach to protection, guaranteeing sustainable assistance to affected populations through a multifaceted approach that encompasses the following thematic areas: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihood Assistance and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Another factor or area of intervention is the outbreak of COVID-19 that has had a major impact not only on emergency operations and aid delivery but also on vulnerable populations

already affected by the crisis. In all these responses and intervention, the IOM recorded 1,566,011 people displaced or affected directly by the conflict in Borno, there are 375,825 people affected by water supply along and across Jere, MMC and Konduga. (IOM, 2020)

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported in 2023 that 8.3 million people in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states are in need of humanitarian assistance. In Borno there are 4.3 million in need of security assistance, 2.2 million are internally displaced people, 4.24 million in need of nutrition assistance. The preliminary report showed that the burden of acute malnutrition among children under five has improved by 25 per cent to 1.53 million in the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states from July 2023.

The projected number of food-insecure people in Borno State at the peak of the lean season is 1,973,047. The severity of acute malnutrition in 10 LGAs in the state as serious. These LGAs include Damboa, Gubio, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Marte, and Monguno. The inadequate water supply and overstretched sanitation facilities affected the livelihood of the populace in the metropolitans, Jere and Bama. There are 1,797,485 people in 359,497 households in the IDP sites and host communities across Borno State need urgent shelter responses and intervention. Overcrowding in IDP camps in MMC and Jere has resulted in inadequate water supply and overstretched sanitation facilities. There is a need to decongest/expand the camp to reduce the strain on the already limited WASH infrastructure. There is a need for shelter repairs, 1,797,485 people in 359,497 households in the IDP sites and host communities across Borno State need urgent shelter. (UNOCHA, 2023)

The OCHA further elaborated that “over 886,302 people in 175,971 households including IDPs in host communities were reported to be requiring a Camp Coordination and Camp

Management (CCCM) response in Borno state.” Thus, the humanitarian crisis in Borno affected human development in Borno in which it needs more robust collaborative, supportive and collective interventions of humanitarian actors to address the issues.

It is based on this, the international organization for migration (IOM) works to help ensure practical solutions to the problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. However, Maiduguri is the largest city in north east Nigeria and the capital of Borno State, which suffers from endemic poverty, and capacity and legitimacy gaps in terms of its governance. The state has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency and the resulting insecurity has led to economic stagnation in Maiduguri. The city has borne the largest burden of support to those displaced by the conflict. The population influx has exacerbated vulnerabilities that existed in the city before the security and displacement crisis, including weak capacities of local governments, poor service provision and high youth unemployment. These necessitated the intervention of philanthropic and non-governmental organization in providing succor to the victims.

Although, several studies have been conducted to determine the extent of intervention by various philanthropies and non-governmental on humanitarian support by researchers such as Launi (2016), where he observed the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) on Human Development. This study was carried out in Bauchi and Gombe state, it was empirically verified by this study that “despite the numerous operational challenges facing NGOs in Bauchi and Gombe states, they rendered services covering the spheres of health, education and income generation to the people of the states. They have contributed to the supply of drugs and other facilities in the health and educational sectors; creation of awareness and enlightenment on health and safety issues as well as training and

developing manpower in the health and education sector and in spite of their efforts in intervening in human development in the two states, there was manifestation of low patronage of women in attending antenatal care as well as immunization of children against the child killer diseases in the area. The study concluded that, the human development indices in the two states would continue to remain negative and condition of living would worsen as long as attitudes of people, particularly women towards utilization of health services remain poor; operational challenges of NGOs remain prevailing which resulted to high maternal and child deaths that obviously became rampant”.

Moustakas, L., (2019), wrote his dissertation on the influence of local NGOs on Botswana’s Human development in the 21st century, the study observed “lack of funding, lack of support and strained relationships with government are important constraints for the sector and are likely to be important limiting factors. There is also much that is not known about the sector in Botswana. There is no readily available, comprehensive mapping or database of the sector.”

Dhaka, T.N., (2002), conducted a study on the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the improvement of livelihood. The study was conducted in Nepal and the findings of the research revealed that “The NGOs in Nepal are contributing in providing basic social services in the areas of literacy class, creating preventive health measures, and institutionalizing group were some of the activities. The livelihood impact people had been very limited and there is lack of monitoring and evaluation of the NGOs activities that affected policy shortcomings in Botswana.”

Mohammed, Abiso and Kolo (2022), conducted a comprehensive study on the restorative effort of Borno state Government and Non-governmental organizations in development in Bama local government area. Based on the result of the data analysed, the extent to which enabling environment is made available for the

restoration of development in Bama local government has reported to be inefficiently available as the provision of foodstuff has been the only indicator which delivered a strong correlation coefficient available to the target beneficiaries.

However, the identified gap is the lack of focus in the previous studies on specific variables such as shelter, livelihood, and water sanitation and hygiene. The proposed study addressed this gap by examining these variables, extending the period of analysis to 2023, and chi-square to test hypotheses – a methodology not utilized in the previous studies.

Objectives of the study

- i. Assess the role of international organization for migration on the provision of shelter in the host community of Maiduguri.
- ii. Examine the role of international organization for migration on provision of livelihood in the host community of Maiduguri
- iii. Assess the role of international organization for migration on the provision of water sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Research hypothesis

- i. There is no significant relationship between the intervention of international organization for migration and the provision of shelter in the host community of Maiduguri.
- ii. There is no significant relationship between the intervention of international organization for migration and livelihood in the host community of Maiduguri.
- iii. There is no significant relationship between the intervention of international organization for migration and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the host community of Maiduguri.

2. Literature review and theoretical framework

The escalating impact of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has elicited a growing body of research, shedding light on the multifaceted challenges faced by the affected regions. This literature review navigates the current discourse surrounding the humanitarian crisis induced by the conflict, with a particular emphasis on Borno state and, more specifically, the Maiduguri Metropolitan area. As successive governments grapple with the repercussions, a myriad of studies has delved into the socio-economic, security, and health dimensions of the crisis. However, a critical examination of existing research reveals a noticeable gap—previous studies have primarily focused on overarching issues, leaving crucial variables such as shelter, livelihood, and water sanitation and hygiene relatively unexplored.

In this context, this literature review aims to bridge this gap by providing a comprehensive analysis that extends the temporal scope to the year 2023. Specifically, our focus will be directed towards understanding the intricate dynamics of shelter provision, livelihood sustainability, and water sanitation and hygiene in the wake of the Boko Haram insurgency, with a specific emphasis on the intervention of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The IOM plays a pivotal role in addressing the complex challenges faced by Maiduguri Metropolitan, and this review seeks to evaluate the impact of their interventions on human development in this context. Moreover, this review will employ a novel approach, utilizing chi-square analysis to test hypotheses, thereby contributing methodological diversity to the existing body of literature. By addressing these understudied variables, integrating the role of the IOM, and employing a nuanced analytical framework, this review endeavors to enhance our understanding of the crisis and inform more effective humanitarian interventions in the affected regions.

2.1 Concept of International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works on the development of policy guidance for the field; the formulation of global strategies; standard-setting and quality control; and knowledge management relating to “mainstream” migration sectors, including labour and facilitated migration, migration and development, counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return, migration health, assistance for vulnerable migrants, immigration and border management and overall capacity-building in migration management.

In addition, through the IOM Development Fund, IOM supports multiregional and global projects. This includes technical supervision of project review and endorsement to experts in the field, as well as operational partnerships with relevant governmental, multilateral and private sector industry partners in coordination with the Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships. As part of promoting migration governance, IOM Nigeria works closely with the Federal Government of Nigeria in providing services based on a whole-of-government approach to migration management. IOM works on assisted voluntary return and reintegration, labour migration and diaspora policy formulation, migration health, and migrant assistance and protection. IOM Nigeria’s programmes support the organization’s global mission and the Nigerian government in managing the challenges of migration and welcoming the benefits. IOM provides tools, such as data collection systems, and trains officials to improve border management in Nigeria in keeping with ECOWAS’ commitment to migrants’ rights and the free movement of citizens in the region.

IOM is providing life-saving Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Early Recovery, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) assistance to crisis-affected populations in the northeast. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a key tool to the

emergency response in producing information on the location and composition of the crisis-affected population and is endorsed as the key source of data pertaining to the identification and the tracking of trends and patterns of mobility. IOM is also responsible for the management and operation of eight humanitarian hubs in Borno state on behalf of humanitarian partners responding to the crisis.

IOM Emergency Response operations are coordinated out of its sub-office in Maiduguri and the Organization has an operational presence in all states declared in a state of national emergency – Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. IOM Nigeria’s Emergency Programme is implemented across the primary sectors of assistance and the organization has due to its capacity assumed leadership roles in the in-country UN Emergency Response Architecture. The longstanding presence and extensive capacity of IOM in Nigeria make it a central actor in the continuing crisis response.

2.2 Concept of Human Development

In 1990 the first Human Development Report introduced a new approach for advancing human wellbeing. Human development – or the human development approach – is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices. Human development focuses on improving the lives people lead rather than assuming that economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater wellbeing for all. Income growth is seen as a means to development, rather than an end in itself.

Human development is the expansion of people’s freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups. Human development is perceived by FRN (2010) as all activities and interventions

as well as processes that are aimed at expanding people's choices and enhancing their capabilities. It is the total wellbeing of a country's citizens in terms of life expectancy, knowledge and standard of living. It is also concerned with the extent to which human capital drives the development process and acts as wealth creator. Human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices.

According to UNDP (2010) Human development makes explicit the objectives that many economists, political leaders, citizens and activists have acknowledged in different ways across time. Human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. Everyday human beings make a series of choices – some economic, some social, some political, some cultural. If people are the proper focus of development efforts, then these efforts should be geared to enhancing the range of choices in all areas of human endeavour for every human being. Human development is both a process and an outcome. It is concerned with the process through which choices are enlarged, but it also focuses on the outcomes of enhanced choices.

In the ultimate analysis, human development is development of the people, development for the people, and development by the people. Development of the people involves building human capabilities through the development of human resources. Development for the people implies that the benefits of growth must be translated into the lives of people, and development by the people emphasizes that people must be able to participate actively in influencing the processes that shape their lives.

2.3 IOM and human development

The key issues that limit the IDPs' living conditions are congestion and limitations of access to shelter, security and safety, health, education, water and sanitation, hygiene, and livelihood opportunities. More than 5% of the

IDPs—equating to some 100,000 people—do not have access to primary health care services within a one-hour walk from their location. The shelter conditions for IDPs are not up to standard: 37% of IDPs in camps or camp-like settings live in self-made or makeshift shelters, and 35% in emergency shelters, many in deteriorated condition. (IOM, 2020)

Mohammed, B., et al. (2023), studied the restorative effort of Borno state Government and Non-governmental organizations in development of Bama local government area. The study was guided by the basic needs' theory. Primary data was collected via questionnaire administration. Purposive sampling selected three hundred and ninety-eight (398) individual IDPs. were selected as sample size from the selected local government for the questionnaire. The data collected from the questionnaire were sorted, coded and tabulated using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS version 26) for analysis of data obtained. The results show that the extent to which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development to the IDPs in selected local government is satisfactory, the extent to which educational facilities are provided is fairly satisfied whereas the provision of shelter for restoration of development in selected a Local Government was satisfactory. Therefore, the study concludes that the restorative efforts of Borno State Government and NGOs in the development of selected Local Government through the provision of healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and shelter is fairly satisfied. The study recommends that there should be an assessment and supervisory team to be established with full autonomy of operation that comprises Government representatives in collaborations with NGOs, community leaders and target beneficiary's representatives to verify the list of beneficiaries and publicly display, the provided items for distribution to ensure transparency in an effort to restore development in Bama local government.

According to Moustakas, L. (2022) on his study on the influence of local NGOs on Botswana's Human development in the 21st century. This dissertation seeks to address that gap and find out what influence Botswana's local NGO sector has had on the country's educational, health, and economic development over the last 20 years. Measuring the influence of NGOs is notoriously difficult and, as such, this dissertation will use a case study approach combining a variety of methodologies namely a Rapid Evidence Analysis (REA), expert surveys, and in-depth qualitative interviews – to generate findings and triangulate results. Results are presented individually for each of the three selected methodologies and are then critically discussed. Recommendations are also provided for future research in relation to the Botswana NGO sector. Though the NGO sector appears to have played an important role in Botswana's health related development over the last 20 years, especially in terms of combatting HIV/AIDS, the sector has had a much more mitigated impact in the areas of educational and economic development. Lack of funding, lack of support and strained relationships with government are important constraints for the sector, and are likely to be important limiting factors. There is also much that is not known about the sector in Botswana. Different methodological approaches and the inclusion of different perspectives would greatly serve to enrich our knowledge of the Botswana NGO sector.

Adeleye and Osadola (2022), Human displacement have been a recurring factor in international affairs. This, on one hand is a result of trans border displacement while on the other hand, is due to the intensity of internal displacement and its attendant need for protection and assistance of internally displaced persons. International aid has remained a constant theme in human displacement in general even when internally displaced persons are basically the responsibility of their government. This research examines the interventions of United Nations in

the management of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. It made use of both primary and secondary sources of data. The major instrument of research was oral interview of key respondents. The research found out that the United Nations, through its specialize agencies has been playing significant roles in all facets of protection, relief and development of internally displaced persons in Nigeria. The United Nations interventions were observed in the provision of basic healthcare, education, shelter, security, food and non-food items, orientation, durable solution and psychosocial support. The research concludes that, international aid, especially from the United Nations has been strategic to the management of the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. But despite the volume of the interventions, the population of the IDPs continues to overshadow it.

2.4 *Human Needs Theory*

According to Coate and Rosati (1988), human needs are powerful source of explanation of human behavior and social interaction. All human beings have needs they strive to satisfy either by using the system acting on the fringes or acting as a reformist or a revolutionary. Human need theory was popularized in the works of Abraham Maslow, John Burton, Marshal Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef.

This theory posits that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people to meet their needs on individual, group and societal bases. According to this theory, human beings need certain essential if they must live and attain well-being in any ramification of life. Such essentials are known as (basic human needs). The argument of human needs theorists therefore is that the unavailability of alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups is what triggers violence or conflict. In some cases, violence also occurs when humans require understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. These needs are not only subsistence ones such as food, water and shelter but also other biological needs, such as participation, identity,

understanding and recognition (Kok 2007); security, safety, belonging (love), self-esteem, personal fulfillment and life satisfaction (Maslow, 1973).

Burton (1990) who has been applying human needs theory more actively to social and political conflicts looks at how universal human needs often are neglected causing groups to use violence to claim their rights and satisfy their needs. Marker (2003) believes that unlike interests, needs are untradeable, insuppressible and on-negotiable. Contrary to the belief that all needs are complementarily essential to human life; no need is inferior to another, Maslow (1973) views some needs as more urgent than others, but agrees that all needs are instinctive. Those he refers more urgent he says are food, water and shelter which he claims precede all other human needs. As Coate and Rosati (1988) recommend, "Social systems must be responsive to individual needs, or be subject to instability and forced changed, possibly through violence or conflict.

This theory believes that the beginning of violent conflict is lack of providing people's basic needs especially that of the youth. Before the outbreak of Boko Haram, the government has not meant the basic needs of the people especially the youth who are majority followers of the sect group the situation would have not been worse if the youth had acquired their basic knowledge to earn a living. Also in the Camp, IDPs complained for lack of food, poor shelter and other basic amenities which they said forced some to engage in begging on the street and in fact prostitution among some girls. Finally, the government in particular must be responsive to peoples need or their situation can force them to instability and force changes, so proper administering of relief to IDPs to meet up their basic needs can solve the present challenges they complain of, like lack of food, s halter and the demonstration done by IDPs in government college camps for lack of food and other basics needs.

3. Research methodology

The population of the study comprised of all male and female less privileged of the community, staff of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), government official, community and traditional leaders, security personnel and religious leaders across Jere Local government with the population of 211,204 as of 2006 census, and Maiduguri with the population of 540,016 as of 2006 census (NPC, 2006). The study utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was obtained via questionnaire. The samples size for the study is four hundred (400) out of the total Population 751,220. The method of sampling technique applied in this study was multi stage sampling where by the various community of the population under study were identified and select those areas of engagement and services they provide to the community by the (IOM) using purposive sampling method, and those selected communities are being categories according to strata using stratified sampling and used simple random sampling to each of the household identified to elicit the data required. Taro Yamani formula of 1967 was used in determining the sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

where

n = Sample size

N = Target population

(e) = Level of significant or Alpha square

$$n = \frac{751220}{1 + 751220(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{751220}{1 + 751220(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{751220}{1 + 751220(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{751220}{1 + 1,878}$$

$$n = \frac{751220}{1879} = 400$$

$$n = 400$$

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. The descriptive tool consists of simple percentages and frequency distribution table. While chi-square as inferential statistical tool was used to test the formulated hypotheses and the general formula for the computation of chi-square statistics is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

4. Result

Table 1. Contribution of International Organisation for Migration in the provision of shelter in Maiduguri Metropolis

S/N	Statement	E	G	U	B	VB	TOTAL
1	How do you rate the accessibility of the tents provided by IOM	174 (43.5%)	138 (34.5%)	09 (2.25%)	56 (14%)	23 (5.75%)	400 (100%)
2.	How do you rate durable of the tents provided by IOM	201 (50.25%)	122 (30.5%)	23 (5.75%)	41 (10.25%)	13 (3.25%)	400 (100%)
3.	How do you rate safety of the tent provided by IOM	184 (46%)	143 (35.75%)	25 (6.25%)	17 (4.25%)	31 (7.75%)	400 (100%)
4.	How do you rate convenience of the tent provided by IOM	159 (39.75%)	173 (43.25%)	16 (4%)	23 (5.75%)	29 (7.25%)	400 (100%)
5.	How do you rate the satisfactorily of the tent provided by IOM in your Community	134 (33.5%)	153 (38.25%)	32 (8%)	33 (8.25%)	48 (12%)	400 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

The second item in table shows that about 50.25% of the respondents said the durability of the tents provided by international organization for migration is excellent, 30.5% of the respondents said is good, 10.25% of the respondents is Bad with the view, 3.25% of the

4.1 Main findings

Table 1 shows contribution of International Organization for Migration in the provision of shelter to MMC. The table shows that 43.5% of the respondent's rate International Organization for Migration excellent in terms of accessibility, 34.5% say the tents are good, 14% of the respondents says it's bad, 5.75% of the respondents said it's very bad while 2.25% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that international organization for migration provides accessible temporary tents to the MMC.

respondents said is very bad while 5.75% of the respondents are Undecided. This implies that the tents international organisation provided are well durable.

The third item in table shows that 46% of the respondents agreed that the safety of the tents

provided by international organization for migration is excellent, 35.75% of the respondents agreed that the safety of the tents is good, 4.25% of the respondents said is bad, 7.75% of the respondents said is very bad, while about 6.25% are undecided. This implies that the tents provided by international organization for migration are safety.

The fourth item in table shows that 39.75% of the respondents agreed that the convenient of the

tents provided by international organization for migration are excellent, 43.25% of the respondents agreed that the convenience of the tents is good with the view, 5.75% of the respondents said is Bad, while about 7.25% of the respondents agreed that is very bad, while 4% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the tents provided by international organization for migration is convenient.

Table 2. Contributions of International Organisation for Migration on the Provision of Livelihood material in Maiduguri Metropolis

S/N	Statement	E	G	U	V.B	B	TOTAL
1.	How do you rate the accessibility of food provided by IOM in your community	114 (28.5%)	84 (21%)	24 (6%)	38 (9.5%)	140 (35%)	400 (100%)
2.	How do you rate the food provided by IOM in your community in terms of satisfaction	192 (48%)	126 (31%)	35 (8.75%)	21 (5.25%)	26 (6.5%)	400 (100%)
3.	How do you rate water provided by IOM in your community in terms of safety and adequate	155 (38.75)	130 (32.5%)	18 (4.5%)	51 (12.75%)	46 (11.5%)	400 (100%)
4.	How do you rate the Boreholes provided by IOM in your community	137 (34.25%)	174 (43.5%)	18 (4.5%)	34 (8.5%)	37 (9.25%)	400 (100%)
5.	How do you rate skill acquisition programmes IOM provides in your community	236 (59%)	125 (31.25%)	08 (2%)	19 (4.75%)	12 (3%)	400 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork, 2023

The fifth item in table shows that 33.5% of the respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction by the tents provided by international organization for migration are excellent, 38.25% of the respondents agreed that the level of the satisfaction is good, 8.25% of the respondents said is bad, 12% of the respondents said is very bad while 8% of the respondents are undecided.

This implies that the tents provided by international organization for migration is highly satisfied.

Table 2 shows 53.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that the accessibility of the food provided by international organization for migration is excellent, 21.67% of the respondents agreed that the accessibility to the food is good,

10% said is bad, 9.5% of the respondents said is very bad, 6% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the food provided by international organization for migration is accessible.

The second item in table shows 48% of the respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction by the food items provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 31% of the respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction is good, 6.5% of the respondents said is bad, 5.25% of the respondents said is very bad, while 8.75% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the food provides by international organization for migration is highly satisfied.

The third item in table shows that 38.75% of the respondents agreed that the safety and adequate of the water provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 32% of the respondents agreed that is good, 11.5% of the respondents said is bad, 12.75% of the respondents said is very bad, while 4.5% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the water provides by international organization for migration is safety and adequate.

The fourth item in table shows that 34.75% of the respondents agreed that the accessibility of the water provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 43.5% of the respondents agreed that the accessibility of the water is good, 9.25% of the respondents said is bad, 8.5% of the respondents said is very bad, 4.5% are undecided

This implies that the water provided by the international organization for migration is accessible.

The fifth item in the table shows that 59% of the respondent agreed that, the convenience of the skills acquisition programme is excellent, 31.25% agreed that it is good, 3% said is bad, 4.75% said is very bad, while 2% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the skills acquisition programme is convenient.

Table 3 shows 19.25% of the respondents strongly agreed that the accessibility of the Bucket and gallons provided by international organization for migration is excellent, 25.75% of the respondents agreed that the accessibility to the Bucket and gallons is good, 33% said is bad, 15.25% of the respondents said is very bad, 6.75% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the Bucket and gallons provides by international organization for migration is not accessible.

The second item in table shows 34.75% of the respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction by the soap and detergent provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 48% of the respondents agreed that the level of satisfaction is good, 6% of the respondents said is bad, 6.75% of the respondents said is very bad, while 4.5% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the soap and Detergent provides by international organization for migration is highly satisfied.

Table 3: Contributions of International Organisation for Migration in the provision of water sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

S/N	Statement	E	G	U	V.B	B	TOTAL
1.	How do you rate accessibility of bucket and gallons provided by IOM	77 (19.25%)	103 (25.75%)	27 (6.75%)	61 (15.25)	132 (33%)	400 (100%)

2.	How do you rate the level of satisfaction by the soap and detergent provided by IOM	139 (34.75%)	192 (48%)	18 (4.5%)	27 (6.75%)	24 (6%)	400 (100%)
3.	How do you rate the convenience of the hygiene kits provided by IOM	126 (31.5%)	162 (40.5%)	11 (2.75%)	44 (11%)	57 (14%)	400 (100%)
4.	How do you rate the safety and adequate of the kits provided by IOM	165 (41.25%)	108 (27%)	26 (6.5%)	52 (13%)	49 (12.25%)	400 (100%)
5.	How durable the bucket and gallons provided by IOM	146 (36.5%)	93 (23%)	21 (5.25%)	66 (16.5%)	74 (18%)	400 (100%)

Source; Fieldwork, 2023

The third item in the table shows that 31.5% of the respondents agreed that the hygiene kits provide by international organization for migration is excellent, 40.5% of the respondents agreed that is good, 14% of the respondents said is bad, 11% of the respondents said is very bad, while 2.75% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the hygiene kits provide by international organization for migration is convenient. The fourth item in table shows that 41.25% of the respondents agreed that the safety and adequate of the kits provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 27% of the respondents agreed that the safety and adequate of the kits is good, 12.25% of the respondents said is bad, 13% of the respondents said is very bad, 6.5% are undecided This implies that the hygiene kits provided by the international organization for migration is safety and adequate. The fifth item in the table shows that 36.5% of the respondent agreed that, the durability of the bucket and gallons provides by international organization for migration is excellent, 23% agreed that it is good, 18% said is bad, 16.5% said is very bad, while

5.25% of the respondents are undecided. This implies that the bucket and gallons are durable.

Test of Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the provision of shelter by IOM and Beneficiaries satisfaction.

$$Df = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$= (5-1) (5-1) = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

The calculated chi-square (X^2) value is 91.461 while the critical table value is 26.96, since the calculated figure of chi-square 91.461 is greater than the critical table value 26.96 and the null hypotheses is rejected. Since the null hypothesis is rejected, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the provision of shelter by IOM and Beneficiaries satisfaction.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between the provision of livelihood by IOM and Beneficiaries satisfaction.

$$Df = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$= (5-1) (5-1) = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

The calculated chi-square (X^2) value is 324.17 while the critical table value is 26.96, since the calculated figure of chi-square 324.17 is greater than the critical table value 26.96 and the null hypotheses is rejected. Since the null hypothesis is rejected, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between provision of Livelihood by IOM and Beneficiaries Satisfaction.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between provision of Water Sanitation and hygiene by IOM and Beneficiaries Satisfaction.

$$Df = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$= (5-1) (5-1) = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

The calculated chi-square (X^2) value is 228.507 while the critical table value is 26.96, since the calculated figure of chi-square 228.507 is greater than the critical table value 26.96 and the null hypotheses is rejected. Since the null hypothesis is rejected, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the provision of Water Sanitation and Hygiene and beneficiaries' satisfaction.

4.2 Discussion of Major Findings

The result on the socio-demographic information of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents is male MMC within the age group of 36-40. The findings on the assessment of the intervention of international organization for migration on Human Development in the provision of shelter to the MMC revealed that international organization for migration provides accessible durable, well ventilated, safety and adequate temporary tents, this study agreed with the view of Rachel and Alison (2017), who discussed that NGOs play a very significant role

by providing the affected victims with emergency shelter for the kids to have a safe environment to play while their parents take care of their families' recovery needs. Furthermore, this study is contrary to Mohammed (2023) as it complements with the views of the respondents who posited that sharing formula of the shelter needs is not satisfied as a result of politics of manipulation in the registration process to include friends, families, and relatives which remain the problem that makes the shelter needs not forthcoming to the intended beneficiaries (IDPs). This has been the turmoil of shelter provision in the restoration of development in Bama. The findings become contrary because of the process he used in selecting the respondents while conducting the research and also the Environment that he conducted the research.

The findings on role of international organization for migration in provision of Livelihood to the MMC revealed that international organization for migration provides food supplements for the prevention of malnutrition, provides food items such as such as rice, instant noodles, cooking oils ,organizing skills acquisition programmes, provides drinkable water for MMC, the study revealed a positive relationship between the acquisition of knitting skills and the socio economic well-being of women in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. The outcome from descriptive analysis, indicated that beneficiaries used the gain from such skills to educate themselves and their wards up to the tertiary levels. This agrees with the submission of Okwute et al., (2017) and Abiso (2019) that once IDP's have met their basic need for food, water and shelter, their primary concern is to ensure that their children can go to school.

The findings on role of international organization for migration in provision of water sanitation and hygiene to the MMC revealed that international organization for migration provides convenient hygiene kits, highly satisfied soap and detergent, safety and adequate kits, accessible and durable bucket and gallons to MMC (Schmitt et

al. 2021). Preliminary research suggested, however, that the communal disposal chutes were not being adequately utilized by Rohingya girls and women (IFRC 2021). Further research is needed to better understand the barriers to utilization and acceptability. Our findings indicated some challenges for dislodging actors in managing menstrual waste dropped directly into latrine pits, with the most serious concerns being disposed pieces of cloths and the practice of putting reusable materials into plastic bags. More understanding on the impact of menstrual waste on dislodging practices and latrine pit filling rates over time could prove useful to sanitation engineers. This study also highlighted that when girls and women were asked to modify their disposal behaviors, they were not always provided with alternative solutions. Appropriate education is needed to support these behavior changes.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this comprehensive study has delved into the intricate dimensions of the Boko Haram insurgency's impact, particularly within the Maiduguri Metropolitan area of Borno state. The metropolitan has the highest number of vulnerable people that are in needs of humanitarian assistance. The study bridges the gap involved in extending the temporal scope to 2023 and integrating the role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) into the discourse. The introduction of the IOM as a significant actor in addressing the crisis added a nuanced layer to the analysis. The ensuing exploration revealed crucial insights into the socio-demographic landscape and the intervention of the IOM in providing shelter, livelihood, and water sanitation and hygiene to the Metropolitan Municipal Council (MMC) in Maiduguri.

Furthermore, the role of the IOM in providing livelihood support emerged as a significant factor in the socio-economic well-being of women in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council. In terms of

water sanitation and hygiene, the IOM's efforts were noted, yet challenges in waste disposal practices and the need for education to support behavior changes were identified. This underscores the importance of a holistic approach in humanitarian interventions. The research concludes with the positive impact of IOM interventions regarding the vital role of NGOs in providing emergency shelter. There is politics of manipulation in the registration process of displace people. These disparities highlighted the need for a more inclusive and transparent approach in humanitarian efforts.

It's therefore recommended that there is a need for the organization to make a feasibility studies, that is to scan the environment within which they are operating to know the felt need of the target beneficiaries, so that to avoid misplacement of priority. There should be a supervisory independent team that will supervise the programme in order to facilitate orderliness in the process of delivering the activity. Sharing formula of the Livelihood needs, as a result of political manipulation in the registration process using friends, families, and relatives which remains the problem that makes the livelihood needs not forthcoming an assessment team should be established with full autonomy of operation. The team will comprise of Key stakeholders of the various community Government representative in collaborations with NGOs, religious leader and beneficiary's representative to verify the list of beneficiaries and publicly display the list is to ensure that the provided items has reached the target beneficiaries. This will facilitate the provision of livelihood in MMC

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