



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***EMPOWERING YOUTH IN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS
THROUGH THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AT
BORNO STATE, NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA***

SHEHU SADAT

FEM 2022 20



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UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA
BERILMU BERBAKTI

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By

SHEHU SADAT

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

May 2022

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father Alh Shehu Mandiya and to the loving memory of my late mother Hajiya Umma-Khulthum Aliyu, may Allah grant her the everlasting paradise. Amin.



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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in Fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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By

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May 2022

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The number of Youth in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp in Borno state that are in need of empowerment and support is alarming. The insecurity instigated by the Boko Haram terrorist in Nigeria precisely the North-eastern Nigeria is not only disturbing, demoralizing and frightening, it has led to unrest and life of uncertainty amongst the youth especially Borno state who have found themselves in IDPs camps. Among the problems faced by the youth in IDPs camps in Borno state is the issue of empowerment which the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) has taken upon themselves. This study therefore sought to investigate not only the reasons for the continuous increase in number of the internal displacement person in Borno State camps, but the place of NGOs in the empowerment of youth in Borno State IDPs camps, as well as the setback hindering the activities of these NGOs in their quest for Youth Empowerment in Borno State IDPs camps, and the measures that can be used by the NGOs toward ensuring adequate Youth Empowerment in Borno State IDPs camps. Qualitative case study approach and purposive sampling was used in the selection of 24 key informants which were drawn from the concern stake holders with the necessary experiences and knowledge. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. The finding of the study shows that the factors responsible for upsurge in IDPs in Borno state communities are the activities Boko Haram insurgency, armed banditry and violence attacks from the insurgent. Furthermore, the NGOs have played a significant role in youth empowerment in Borno state IDPs through technical assistance, provision of financial support, provision of awareness, mobilization and importantly, entrepreneurship training as well as provision of small businesses. However, the NGOs are faced with a number of challenges which include financial difficulties, limited resource, volatile security situation in the state and the lack of co-operation. Interestingly, the study found that strategies have been adopted by the NGOs towards adequate youth empowerment in Borno state, among the strategies are financial assistance, provision of business loan, and involvement of all stakeholders. Thus, conclude that the NGOs are significant partners in the business of youth empowerment in Borno state IDPs camp.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PENDAYAUPAYAAN BELIA PELARIAN DALAMAN MELALUI PERANAN ORGANISASI BUKAN KERAJAAN DI NEGERI BORNO, TIMUR UTARA NIGERIA

Oleh

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Bilangan belia di kem Orang Pelarian Dalaman (IDP) di Borno yang memerlukan pendayaupayaan dan sokongan adalah sangat membimbangkan. Ketidakamanan yang dicituskan oleh pengganas Boko Haram di Timur Laut Nigeria bukan sahaja mengganggu, melemahkan semangat dan menakutkan warga tempatan, malah ia telah membawa kepada pergolakan dan kehidupan yang tidak aman dalam kalangan belia terutamanya di kem IDP Borno. Antara masalah yang dihadapi oleh belia di kem IDP, Borno ialah isu pendayaupayaan yang telah diambil alih oleh Badan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO). Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk meneroka bukan sahaja sebab peningkatan bilangan Orang Pelarian Dalaman di kem Borno, tetapi juga ingin melihat bagaimana peranan, cabaran dan langkah-langkah yang dihadapi dan diambil oleh NGO dalam mendayaupayakan belia di kem IDP Borno. Pendekatan kajian kes dengan metod kualitatif dan pensampelan bertujuan digunakan yang melibatkan 24 informan utama yang terdiri daripada pelbagai pihak berkepentingan yang mempunyai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang luas. Analisis tematik digunakan untuk menganalisis data kajian. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa faktor-faktor peningkatan bilangan IDP di Borno adalah disebabkan oleh aktiviti pemberontakan Boko Haram, samun bersenjata dan serangan keganasan daripada pemberontak. NGO juga telah memainkan peranan penting dalam mendayaupayakan belia di IDP, Borno melalui bantuan teknikal, penyediaan sokongan kewangan, sokongan kesedaran, mobilisasi dan yang paling penting adalah latihan keusahawanan serta penyediaan perniagaan kecil. Bagaimanapun, NGO berdepan dengan beberapa cabaran seperti masalah kewangan, sumber terhad, keadaan keselamatan yang tidak menentu dan kurangnya kerjasama. Menariknya, kajian ini telah mengenal pasti strategi yang telah diambil oleh NGO ke arah mendayaupayakan belia melalui pelbagai strategi seperti bantuan kewangan, pemberian pinjaman perniagaan, dan menggalakkan penglibatan semua pihak berkepentingan. Oleh itu, secara keseluruhannya, NGO adalah rakan kongsi penting dalam mendayaupayakan belia di kem IDP Borno.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

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- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARFON	Arrida Relief Foundation of Nigeria
BHT	Boko Haram Terrorists
CAR	Central African Republic
CJTF	Civilians Join Task Force
EU	European Union
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross.
IOM	International Organization for Migrants
JDPM	Justice, Development and Peace Movement
MMC	Maiduguri Municipal Council
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
NCFRMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
UITOs	Universal International Terrorist Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UITOs	Universal International Terrorist Organizations
WFP	World Food Programme

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The youth in contemporary Nigeria and especially those in Borno state need extensive support and change in orientation as a means to achieve a comprehensive and high standard of living (Oyekan, 2000). Improvements in the quality of life for Nigerian youth in the areas of capacity building, democratic governance, coordinated empowerment, economic variety, and life expectancy will not only give them more influence, but also guarantee environmental peace and security. Once more, if youth development and empowerment are not prioritized, leaders' ideals will become wasteful and harmful, and they will be held primarily responsible for our society's passivity, ineptitude, and impunity (Oyekan, 2015). Empowering the youth may be compared to shared prosperity and harmony in Borno state and the country as a whole since they are the energetic consciousness of any country and the globe at large as well as the active drivers of social change, cultural heritage, national economy, and democratic politics (Okwelle & Ayonmike, 2014). As a result, youth empowerment and mentoring in the field of vocational training can naturally decide a model of leadership in them as well as the use of wealth creation as a bridge to a good quality of life (Curtis, 2009). It is crucial to keep in mind that a society with a youth, active population, a functioning school system, access to healthcare, and proper entrepreneurial training along with meaningful work may foster social progress (Oyekan, 2013). Empowerment is essential for effective youth development, particularly for the most vulnerable young people found in the IDP camps in Borno state. However, for youth whose foundation cannot extend beyond the IDP camps and for youth of any nation whose progressive development, destiny, and well-being cannot be hallmarks of effective development, empowerment is essential.

One of the most common concepts in community development is stated to be empowerment (Botes & van Rensburg, 2000). Community members' active participation in the local development system and ownership are key components of empowerment (Cornish, 2006). As a result, there are many ways to describe empowerment. The authorization of individuals with less valuable resources to access these services is described by Speer, Jackson, and Peterson (2001: 716) as "a deliberate ongoing process based on the local community involving input through consideration, contemplation, care, and group involvement, and regulated by the individuals with less equivalent value". Empowerment might also mean giving people and organizations more resources and training so they can participate in and have an impact on the institutions that affect them (Bennet, 2002). Individual empowerment methods are ones that provide people the chance to collaborate with others, improve their decision-making abilities, and control their resources (Schulz, Israel, Zimmerman, & Checkoway, 1995; Zimmerman, 2000). Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have participated in nearly all of the topics on the organization's agenda throughout the United Nations system. They also play a complicated role in public decision-making sessions and a variety of responsibilities in private meetings held before planned public meetings (Alger, 2003). Additionally, NGOs engage in advocacy, campaigning, and collaboration with businesses and business

associations to create and market corporate strategies, establish alliances to support social and environmental initiatives, and offer firms technical assistance (Lozano & Albareda, 2009).

Similar, NGOs have contributed significantly to all stages of the research cycle's growth, including promotion, setting priorities, creating capacities, mobilizing resources, sharing and using findings, and communicating (Delisle, Roberts, Munro, Jones, & Gyorkos, 2005). NGOs encourage communities to participate in and coordinate meetings, plan community events, carry out community participations, and implement community initiatives. These activities help communities improve their quality of life and contribute to the society's sustainable development by encouraging self-sufficient individuals to explore their own options and rely on their own resources (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2017). Due to their expanded contributions and donations in recent years toward improving human lives and preventing and resolving disputes, NGOs have received a great deal of acclaim. Even though they lack the authority of the government, NGOs have the power of civility in their NGOs capabilities, which allows them to act as an intermediary to bring about a lasting solution to conflicts while other countries use military might and economic power to achieve their goals without using the avenue of diplomacy (Central, 1993). NGOs were crucial in helping victims smile, and they did so by working with the Nigerian government of the Edo state. The NGOs gave talks on a variety of environmental and health topics, including human trafficking, sex education, and concerns connected to children's rights. In cooperation with the state government, these were all accomplished. According to NGOs' operations, which are focused on rural development, they are progressive partners (Omofonmwan, et al; 2017). According to a different report, more than 2.1 million people were seriously in need of humanitarian assistance from NGOs, while about 1.7 million were internally displaced people (IDPs) and the remaining population was vulnerable and unaccounted for. This was based on the level of destruction caused by the Boko Haram terrorists in North Eastern Nigeria (Unicef, 2014).

According to Baride (2013), in order to complement government efforts, NGOs in Nigeria have recently taken an active role in improving rural areas through donations, human capital projects, and empowerment of small-scale businesses in the fields of research, awareness campaigns, protecting the underprivileged, and dispute resolution. The prevailing unrest in many nations throughout the world has encouraged people to leave their homes or places of ancestry and go to other countries for protection. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are individuals or groups of individuals who have been uprooted from their original residences due to an armed conflict, a violation of human rights, widespread violence, a natural disaster, or other man-made disaster and who have not yet crossed an international boundary (Leus, Wallace, & Loretti, 2001).

The number of IDPs, according to the World estimate from 1999, is astronomically large. The U.S. Committee for Refugees estimated that there were more than 20 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide. More over 10 million lived in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 1.9 million in South America, mostly in Colombia (Leus et al., 2001). People can be uprooted for numerous reasons in Africa since internal displacement is so complex. Conflicts, flooding, natural and man-made disasters, encroachment by construction, and urban revitalization initiatives are some of these

issues. Despite the fact that there are more IDPs than refugees, emphasis is paid to the refugees on a global scale (Ferris, 2012).

In Nigeria, Abuja, the nation's capital, saw a large influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) as a result of the ongoing difficulties brought on by the insurgency in the northeast. The IDPs chose Abuja as their new home, oblivious to the difficulties its residents faced as a result of the city's urbanization and expansion, which led to the government forcibly evicting them, further aggravating the city's housing insecurity (Adewale 2016). According to Okwuwa (2016), NGOs and private people were active in providing the camp's displaced residents with the humanitarian supplies they required. As IDPs have increased, there has been a major scholarly debate on the state's obligations under international law and its refusal to provide for the internally displaced. The interests and power of the contributing states have a significant role in the decisions the international community makes (Ayata & Yükseser, 2005). According to Jacob, Olufemi, and Bello (2015), internally displaced people are generally vulnerable to security threats, psychological trauma, lack of shelter, sexual abuse, gender discrimination, lack of communication with loved ones, and lack of humanitarian aid. This is a true reflection of Nigeria, particularly in the North East region of the country where the destruction of lives and property as a result of the emergence of Boko Haram insurgents is the order of the day. People have been forced to leave their houses as a result, which has divided the community and generated religious discord among the populace.

Consequently, to address the IDPs' predicament and find a long-term solution to stop additional relocation, more work must be done. More importantly, the national government has to establish a way to manage and stop further evictions by eradicating the eviction's primary cause (Adebayo & Tajudeen, 2013).

1.2 Problem Statement

Boko Haram has grown to be one of the biggest terrorist organizations in Africa since 2011. A lot of displaced people have sought sanctuary in IDP camps as a result of these organizations' terrorist assaults on numerous religious and political institutions, local law enforcement, the military, bustling marketplaces, communities, and international institutions like the United Nations (Gallagher, et al; 2017). Numerous youths are now living in camps for internally displaced people as a result of Boko haram's operations throughout time (Odufowokan, 2016). According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Boko Haram conflict has led to one of the worst humanitarian crises in history, affecting over 3 million people with "critical recession" levels of food and nutrition insecurity as well as nearly 600,000 people who urgently require protection (OCHA 2018). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also predicted that more than 10 million people required life-saving humanitarian assistance in 2018, some of them were discovered in IDP camps (UNDP 2018). In addition to Boko Haram's activities, the conflict in general resulted in numerous instances of child abuse, gender-based violence, and trafficking, which led to the destruction of over 1500 schools, the deaths of about 2295 people, and the eviction of 19,000 teachers, particularly in the States of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, which are

particularly affected by the humanitarian crisis and those who have found their way into the IDP camp (Ibeanu, 2015; Punch News 2018).

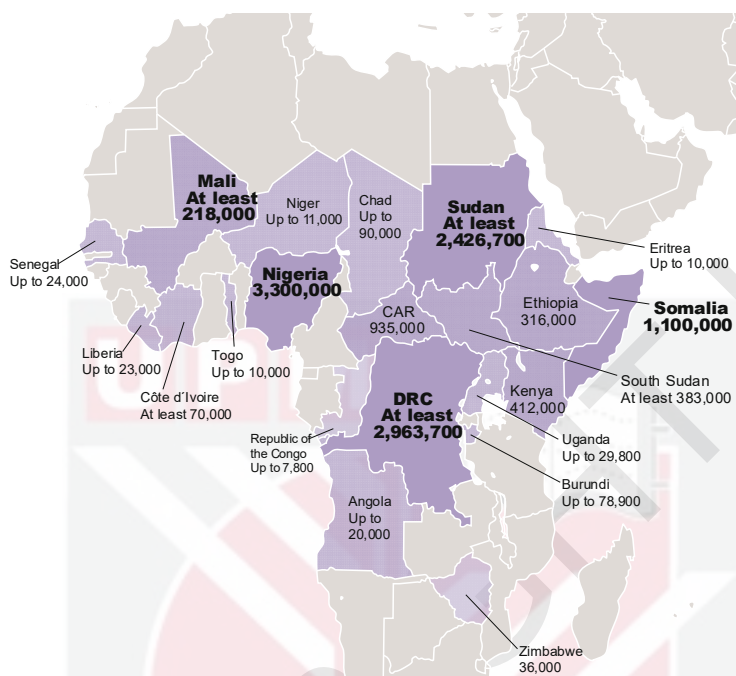


Figure 1.1: Map of Africa showing IDP's Distribution in Sub-Saharan Africa
 [Source: Global Overview 2014, accessed from <https://www.naij.com/66928.html>, (11 July 2016)]

The map above shows that the position of Nigeria as the worst-case scenario in Africa in term of IDPs. It is important to note that more than two-third of the IDPs in Nigeria is consequent actions of the insurgency. This represents 91.98 percent with communal clashes representing 7.95 per cent and natural disaster representing 0.06 per cent (Lenshie & Henry, 2016). Therefore, there are more youth in Nigeria IDPs camps.

Table 1.1: Statistics of IDPs in Nigeria and its Neighbors (2008 - 2014)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Grand Total
Chad	10,000	5,795	70,000		500,000	154,555	9,888	750,238
Cameroon	1,000		3,000		30,000	10,000	3,500	47,500
Niger	4,300	5,560	205,355	28,175	540,000	200,961	63,459	1,047,810
Nigeria		140,000	560,000	6,300	6,111,580	117,420	4,614	6,939,914
Togo	2,000		50,000			177		52,177
Ghana	14,292	52,000		49,000		30,646		145,938

[Source: Extract from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (6 July 2016)]

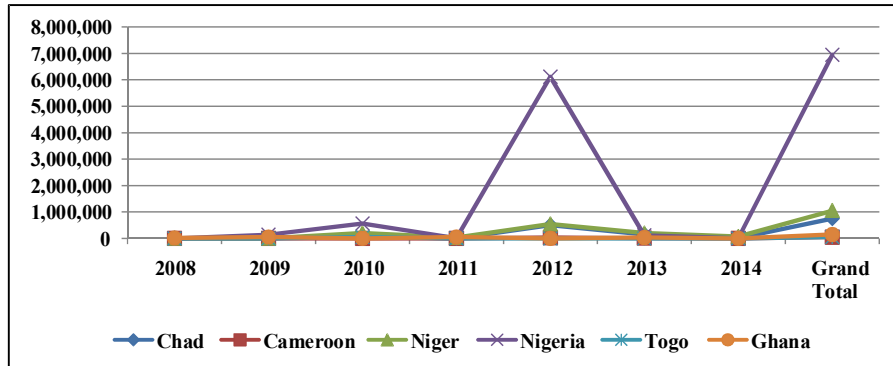


Figure 1.2: Graphical Statistics of IDPs in Nigeria and its Neighbours (2008 – 2014)
 [Source: Extract from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (6 July 2016)]

The above table and figures show that the statistic of IDPs in Nigeria and its neighbouring countries, which include Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Togo, and Ghana, it is evident from the above that though the data on IDPs in Nigeria started becoming available in 2009, even at that the numbers of the IDPs reminds higher than her neighbouring countries as at 2014. The table and figure points to the reality that Nigeria is a leading country in the IDPs ratio among her neighbouring selected countries. Recently, Bello M. (2021) asserted that, Boko Haram's activities have been relentless and extremely sophisticated, causing fatalities, property damage, and disruptions to peaceful coexistence in Nigeria and its neighbouring nations, particularly in Chad and Cameroon.

According to Mshelia & Abdulrahman, (2018) the needs of the youth in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno State camps centres on empowerment. Similarly, according to Akinbi (2015), the contemporary insecurity instigated by the Boko Haram terrorist in Nigeria precisely the Northeastern Nigeria that requires empowerment is alarming. Oluwole, Eme, & Aloh (2017) opined that the government alone cannot handle these youth in need of urgent empowerment. Anchoring the impact of Nigeria's absence of youth empowerment on neo-liberalism that produced financial and cultural dislocations, the study claims that many anti-social actions such as political thuggery, militancy, resistance, and other cultural vices are obvious as a result of the absence of empowerment among youth that poses a threat to Nigeria's stabilization (Okafor, 2011). It is evident from the work of Prince, Uzoma, & Ejimkaraonye (2019), the most important need of the youth presently in the IDPs camps in Borno state is empowerment, hence, the need for Non-government organization to step in and assist.

According to Adewale (2016) the NGOs can play a significant empowerment role in the life of those youth in the IDPs camps. Similarly, Sukarieh & Tannock, (2017), revealed that, youth challenges particularly as regard empowerment have escalated to the frontage of international agenda promoted by funds and in commentary of the World Bank and allied organizations priorities, hence, the need for NGOs to come in. Oladeji (2015), assert that, the youth and women IDPs, need NGOs rehabilitation and empowerment.

Nikkhah & Redzuan,(2017) revealed that, to achieve empowerment the NGOs serve as a competent bridge that support the community in realizing it.

Most study such as Olaleye, (2010) focus on the need for government and NGOs coordinating and organizing youth empowerment programs; while Gana & Aishatu (2018) focus on the believe that, empowering youth IDPs will create trust and self-esteem; Usman, (2014) advocates self-sustenance in national development using the youth; Fayemi, (2012) opined that youth empowerment strategy is the greatest approach for alleviating poverty; Ojo, Abayomi, & Odozi (2014), evaluated methods for the acquisition of empowerment abilities; Usman (2014) discussed perspective of youth empowerment in Nigeria; Akuto (2017), in his study of the challenges facing the IDPs in Nigeria focuses on insecurity, trauma and starvation of the IDPs; While Badiora, (2017), focused on community challenges on the IDPs in sub-Saharan Africa; and Ifejika, (2017), focused on challenges facing the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), others scholars such as Suleiman (2018), Chiroma, (2016), Onaedo, Samuel, & John, (2017) were concerned about impact of IDPs to human security without taken cognizance of youth empowerment.

Despite the important of youth empowerment to IDP especially undertaking by NGOs, there seems to be lack of research on the roles of NGOs toward youth empowerment especially in Borno State IDPs Teachers village and Dalori camps. Publication seems to neglect the role of the NGOs and the challenges faced by these NGOs toward youth empowerment in Borno State IDPs camps. Also, very little attention has been drawn to the strategies that can be adopted by the NGOs toward ensuring adequate Youth Empowerment in Borno State IDPs camps of Teachers village and Dalori. As important as it seems the concrete and comprehensive studies on what led to the internal displacement of Borno State communities to the IDP can rarely be found. Hence, this research helps to find a widespread understanding of the problems facing the NGOs in Borno State, youth empowerment, and provide an all-inclusive approach in addressing the problems.

1.3 Research Questions

Since youths are crucial to Nigeria's existence, the problem of youth empowerment in IDP camps in Borno state is very significant to the residents of the state and Nigerians in general. The issue of youths living in IDPs have long been the focus of several government institutions, as well as foreign organizations and non-governmental groups. The youth's predicament is made worse by the high level of insecurity and the dysfunctional camps, though. Youth in Borno state's IDPs may benefit from non-government organizations' assistance and encouragement in the nation. However, by empowering youth for a brighter future, NGOs contribute to raising their level of optimism. To explore this issue, this research will be guided by the following questions:

1. What are the reasons that contributed to the internal relocation of communities in Borno State?

2. What role do NGOs perform in empowering youth in Borno State IDP camps?
3. What problems do NGOs in Borno State's IDP camps face in terms of youth empowerment?
4. What techniques can NGOs use to ensure appropriate youth empowerment in IDP camps in Borno State?

1.4 Research Objectives

The youth are important agency of transformation of any nation. Hence, the socio-economic wellbeing of the youth must be paramount to any responsible and responsive government and organisation. The need to adequately care for the youth especially the vulnerable ones in the internally displaced person camp led to some empowerment schemes and programs by non-governmental organisations in Borno state IDPs camps. The alarming number of the youth in the internally displaced persons camps in Borno state has generated some concern about the factors that led to their displacement. For a long time, various agencies of government and the international communities and non-governmental organisations have been making a series of efforts aimed at reducing the suffering in the IDPs camps occasion by the activities of the insurgency. However, some NGOs happen to stand out in their quest to empower the youth in the IDPs camps in Borno state Northeast Nigeria. Non-governmental organisations efforts toward assisting the youth in the IDPs camp evidently are faced with a series of challenges and the need to comprehensively provide strategies towards ensuring effective and efficient operation of the NGOs in Borno state IDPs camp necessitated this current research. To explore this issue, this research will be guided by the following objectives are to:

1. investigate the reasons that contributed to the internal displacement of Borno State communities;
2. examine the roles that NGOs perform in empowering youth in Borno State IDPs camps;
3. investigate the problems facing the NGOs in empowering youth in Borno State IDPs camps; and
4. determine the techniques use by the NGOs in ensuring appropriate empowerment of youth in Borno State IDPs.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research work is significant in bridging the gap on IDPs, (Badiora, 2017b); (Oluwole et al., 2017); (Oyewole, 2015); on empowerment, (Ajani, Mgbenka & Onah, 2015); (Imhonopi, 2015) (Olaleye, 2010); (Pearrow, 2008), IDPs in Borno State Agatha, (2018); Badiora, (2017); Ifejika, (2017); Olanrewaju, Omotoso, & Alabi, (2018); Chiroma, (2016); Idowu, (2018); Usman (2014); Onaedo, Samuel, & John, (2017). This

research work is significant because it filled in the gap in the literature. The methodology adopted for this study also helps to provide evidence-based findings, thus making the current research different from the previous studies. It is also important to note that the analysis would provide an insightful contribution to the understanding of the empowering the internally displaced youth through the role NGOs in Borno state North-eastern Nigeria, because the thematic analysis adopted for this research was followed religiously.

This research would function as a paradigm for Nigerian government and non-governmental organisation (NGOs), community development experts in the creation of strategies and action plans to address the current problems associated with the youth in the IDPs as well as the need to empower the youth in the IDP camps in Borno state. Likewise, the findings of the study would provide for researchers the task of expanding on the shortcomings of this study as empowerment and inequality suffered by the IDPs as it intersects with fields of global interest in the debate on community development.

Finally, the findings of this current study which focuses on empowering youth of the internally displaced persons through the role of NGOs in Borno State, North-eastern Nigeria, serve as a relevant material for students currently in the field and those who pick interest in the study of youth. In addition, it would serve as a foundation for further research in these areas.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study covered Borno State, North-eastern, Nigeria. The study also encapsulated empowering the internally displaced youth through the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Borno State North-eastern Nigeria. The research focused on the youth as a unit analysis aged between 18 and 35 years who were in need of intervention by Government and Non-governmental organisations, in the areas of economic, social and psychological empowerment. The study also gave an overview of Boko Haram terrorist group as a causal factor of internally displacement in the Northeastern Nigeria, as well as the challenges facing the NGOs toward empowering IDPs youth and the strategies adopted in ensuring the youth are adequately empowered.

Recent developments in the field of activities of insurgencies and its implications, led to a renewed interest in this area. The researcher specifically picked the youth empowerment in the IDPs of Borno State, because the State remains the worst affected by the activities of Boko Haram and it has the highest number of displaced youth who are practically in need of empowerment and any form of assistance for survival. The past 10 years have seen increasingly rapid crime amongst the youth in Borno State IDPs camps, necessitating the choice of the youth as against the women and children. Recently, a considerable literature has grown up around the theme of women and children affected by the activities of the Boko Haram, but the youth as valuable as their number in the camp and who are at the critical state of their life and are imperatively, in need of empowerment and assistant, thus, the current study found it appropriate to use the youth as case study of this research. There is a growing body of literature that

recognizes the importance of empowerment, but empowerment of the youth especially after years of living in the IDPs after decades of insurgency makes the scopes and timing of the current researcher highly important since the government is at the verge of closing the camp in a few months. Recent developments in the Borno State were the government plans to close the IDPs camps in the State and the heightened unemployment in the State and the country promoted the time and scope of the current research, considering the consequences of not empowering the youth. The NGOs have emerged as powerful independent platform for youth empowerment in Borno State and Nigeria, these promoted the choice of the NGOs as against other empowerment agencies.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The findings of this current study would be specific to Borno State, Nigeria and would not have a general applicability to other settings because findings in qualitative research are limited by their delimitation, sample and cultural context of the study. Generalisation does not take place in qualitative research as it does in quantitative research, since every study, “every case, every situation is an example of something else” (Merriam, 2009, p. 288). However, since what is learned in a certain situation can be transferred to a similar situation (Merriam, 2009), I would provide a thorough description of the phenomena and context in the current study to assist others in gauging the findings’ transferability.

Another valuable limitation the researcher faced was the selection of informants. Considering the crisis prone nature of Borno state and the height of insecurity in the state, informants were sceptical about participating in the research and sharing their experience about the research. It took the researcher a lot of time to convince the informant about the protection of their identities and the experience which they would share with the researcher was for academic purposes. Also, getting the selected 24 informants from the NGOs, Nigeria Military, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons to provide the needed information was tasking because of the sensibility of their job and the fear of victimisation, however, the researcher assured them on the protection of their identities and the purpose of the information was for research.

Another, valuable challenge faced during the course of this research was going for the data collection in the camps in Borno state because of the insecurity in the area where the internally displaced persons are staying. The general insecurity in Borno state was a great setback during the research, however, the researcher employed the service of security agents to convoy him to the various camps during the course of the research.

1.8 Definitions of key Terms

There are five key (5) important terms used in this research and would be discussed below. These five terms are roles of non-governmental organisations, internally displaced persons, non-governmental organisations, youth and empowerment.

1.8.1 Role of Non-governmental Organisations

Conceptual Definition: Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have emerged as a critical actor in addressing a variety of economic, ecological, and social development concerns. They are becoming more essential in initiating, gathering, connecting, and coordinating various players into a social change process that prioritises equality, long-term security, sustainable community, and inclusive human development across time and place. Non-Governmental Organisations play an important role in promoting sustainable development on a national and worldwide scale, as well as assisting the public and commercial sectors in incorporating sustainable development issues into decision-making (Yan, et al, 2018).

Operational Definition: For the purpose of this current study non-governmental organisations refers to the activities carried by the NGOs towards empowering and ameliorating the suffering of the internally displaced persons of Borno State taken into account psychological, economic and social empowerment.

1.8.2 Internally Displaced Persons

Conceptual Definition: Internally Displaced Persons are group of individuals or group of persons compelled or forced to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in general as a result or for the purpose of avoiding the consequences of armed conflict, circumstances of widespread violence, human right violations or natural or man-made disasters, and have not crossed an internally recognized state border (UN Guiding Principles IDPs, p. 4).

Operational Definition: For the purpose of this research the IDPs are victims of human brutality against man as a result of terrorist attacks, bomb blast or suicide attacks committed by a violent group called Boko Haram in Borno State, Nigeria. Furthermore, for the purpose of this study IDPs are those youth found in the internally displaced camp that needs empowerment for self-sustainability and survival. These youths found in the internal displaced persons camp are there for no fault of theirs.

1.8.3 Non-Governmental Organisations

Conceptual Definition: NGO is characterised as an autonomous voluntary association of individuals with common purpose, are free of any government's direct control, and are not to be organised as political parties, which should be non-profit making, and not a criminal or violent group as stipulated by United Nations (Willets, 1996).

Operational Definition: For the purpose of this research the NGOs are relief organisations that provide emergency to improvised youth of the IDPs camps in Borno State Nigeria in their own voluntary capacity toward bringing succour to the IDPs

economically, socially and psychologically. The 3 NGOs at the Dalori camp and Teachers village camp represent the NGOs used in the research work.

1.8.4 Youth

Conceptual Definition: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines youth as an individual falling between the ages of 15 and 24 years old, as well as 35 year according to some definitions (Bersaglio, Enns, & Kepe, 2015). According to Oyekan (2013), youths constitute a unique set or group of energetic people who are young in age and who are growing from childhood towards adulthood with inquisitive minds set and latent talents as well as hope of a better future. To Henze (2015) youth is a period of life in-between childhood and adulthood where experimentation with roles and identities are found amongst the young once, this period is still void of the burden of social norms and obligations, yet slowly preparing the youngsters for their lives as full members of the social collective.

Operational Definition: For the purpose of the study youth refers to individuals that are internally displaced and accommodated at the IDPs camps in Borno aged between 15 and 24 years as well as 35 year which is in accordance with National Youth policy of Nigeria age classification for youth in Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Youth Development, 2009).

1.8.5 Empowerment

Conceptual Definition: Empowerment is an individual desire to achieve economic, social, psychological, social and economic control (Rapport 1987; Zimmerman & Rapport 1988).

Operational Definition: In this study empowerment relates to the predicted aspect of outcomes arising from the roles of NGOs toward empowering youth taken into account the economic, social and psychological outcomes which the study perceived as the empowerment dimensions.

1.9 Organisation of the Study

This current research work is organised into Five Chapters. Chapter One discusses the Background of the Study, Statement of the Research Problem, Research Questions, the General Objective of the Study, The Specific Objectives, Significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, Limitations of the Study and the Definitions of the Key terms. Chapter two reviewed comprehensively relevant literature related to the research and relevant theory related to the current research work. Chapter three discussed the Methodology of the Study, Research Design, location of the Study, Sampling Procedure, Data Collection, Procedure for Data Analysis. Chapter four discussed in length the data

analysis, interpretation, discussions and its Findings. Chapter five discussed the Summary of the whole work, Conclusion and Recommendation and finally, Bibliography and Appendix of the Study.



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