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IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION AND HOST-COMMUNITIES INTERVENTION ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN BORNO AND ADAMAWA STATES

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Abstract
Nigeria's north-east is faced with a deeply intricate displacement crisis predominantly caused by Boko Haram insurgency and in resolving the myriads of hardships and exploitation on the victims of the crisis by the international organization for migration, has witnessed engagement with the host-communities. The objective of this study is to examine IOM and host-communities' collaboration on humanitarian services in the IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa States and the impact of such intervention on the lives of the IDPs. The study adopted empowerment theory as a framework of analysis. The study used mixed methods of qualitative and quantitative data collection. The primary data were collected through questionnaire in six IDPs camps of Fariya, Muna, Pulka in Borno and Malkohi, Fufore and Daware in Adamawa as well as staff of IOM in Maiduguri and Yola offices, and community's heads of IDPs host-communities. The secondary data were generated from IOM compendium, journal, magazine and the internet which were descriptively analyzed. Findings of the study revealed that IOM and host-communities' collaboration has affected humanitarian services and the intervention to some extent impacted IDPs lives in livelihoods recovery and shelter construction in the camps. The study recommended that, there is urgent need to strengthen collaboration between humanitarian agencies and the host-communities through increased capacity building of the host-communities to scale up good cooperation for quality response to internally displaced persons.
Key Words: Migration, Internally Displaced, International Organization, Host-Communities

Introduction

Millions of people have been forcefully displaced from their homes in the past decades due to armed conflict and other forms of disasters whether natural or man-made. Internal displacement has become one of the biggest human tragedies of the post-Cold War epoch (Annan 1998). According to the United Nations Guiding Principle (1998), internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee their homes or places of habitual residence, as a result of, armed conflict, or violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed their internationally recognized State border. Though, displacement of people is not a recent phenomenon, but the World is currently faced with one of its greatest challenges that are rooted in the violence expressions resulting in killings, maiming and the unacceptable displacements of mass numbers of human beings as internally displaced persons or refugees Ayuba, Gwaza, & Ibrahim, (2015). Available records have shown that the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as at 31 December 2022 stood at 71.1 million internally displaced persons across the world (Internal Displacement Monitory Centre IDMC 2023).

In the period of World War 11, the international community and it agencies were more concerned on providing assistance to refugee who were seen as the only victims of conflict. This followed by the creation of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR)

as a new agency to championed the challenges of refugee. This, according to Mariia, (2018), the problem of internal displacement was left unnoticed or at least less noticed in the international arena and academic research for a long time, about refugees and asylum seekers; this is partially because it was considered a country's internal issue. The demise of Cold War witnessed a major changed from superpowers confrontation between USA and USSR to internal wars, changing the nature of the war from inter-state to intra-state wars produced large insecurity along ethnic, religious and political groups contesting over rights and resources (Anna 1998). IDMC (2016) report recorded that, this shift produced a greater number of IDPs (40.3 million) in relation to the (22 million) number of refugee that resulted from conflict over the same period of time. Hence, safeguarding and providing humanitarian assistant to internally displaced persons assumed a core security priority among international organizations as result of untold hardship and humanitarian crisis bedeviling them.

There are forcibly displaced persons everywhere within the sub-Sahara Africa as a result of violence conflict, Available records have shown that Africa has the highest number of internally displaced persons in the world which is estimated at 3.3 million people as of the year 2014 (Itumo & Nwefuru 2016). The current record shows that, 44 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are displaced, up from 38.3 million at the end of 2021 (United Nations Refugee Agency's 2023). A scenario that presents a doubting challenge of humanitarian crisis that has become a common feature of the region.

Nigeria has the highest number of IDPs in sub-Sahara Africa as a result of the renewed violence from non-states armed actors especially Boko Haram insurgency which started since 2009. Nigeria has witnessed many waves of displacement, both small and large scale, essentially by conflict, generalized violence, natural disasters and human rights violations which has resulted in creating millions of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) within and outside the country, thereby placing the country in an uncertain future (Okon 2018, Ojonugwa, 2021). For instance, Betts, Steve, & Sashel (2006) as in Ejiofor, Samuel, & Sejoro (2017), observed that this situation of incessant conflict and insurgency is underscored by issues such as poverty, unemployment, sickness and diseases, natural disasters environmental degradation, transnational crime and human rights abuses which have constituted insecurity in individual, thus leading to conflict and displacement of people from their habitual home. A large number of people have deserted their home in the North-east as a result of Boko Haram insurgency with Borno Adamawa and Yobe haven the highest number of internally displaced persons in the north-east with approximately 1.68 million people (IOM 2023). The exposures of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) to different forms of hardship and vulnerability in the new environment they flee for safety normally demand urgent attention from government and stakeholders to mitigate their plights.

The humanitarian crisis in Northeast precisely have thus, necessitate the intervention of international organizations and other stakeholders because of the poor living conditions of the victims that later resulted in poor hygiene capable of causing sickness and diseases (Olagunju 2006 in Eweka & Olusengun 2016). However, the host-communities have become vital co-instruments in the humanitarian intervention in (IDPs) camps as a result of expanded phenomenon of internal displacement. Addressing humanitarian crisis has witnessed interface between the host communities, and international agencies involved in the humanitarian intervention in IDPs camps. IOM's actions to promote community participation help to reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen social cohesion, enhance governance and restore trust among community members, local authorities and IDPs (IOM 2017).

International organization for migration and host communities have collaborated in providing humanitarian assistance to IDPs in the Northeast in the areas of building shelters, provision of water, sanitation and hygiene, health care services, mental health and psychosocial support, education, livelihood recovery and providing durable solution many others. In spite of the collaboration, IDPs conditions are appalling in the camps across the Northeast. Therefore,

this study seeks to examine the effect of IOM collaboration with the host-communities on the humanitarian services and the impact of such services on the lives of IDPs in camps in Borno and Adamawa States.

Statement of the Problem

Internal displacement is one of the global tragedies that have currently bedevilled humanity due to violence conflict as well as different forms of disasters. However, in Nigeria, forceful displacement appears to be disastrous with the escalating violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-eastern that has increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States, (IOM 2023). Statistics have shown that Nigeria was home to 3.6 million IDPs, of whom 1.9 million were living in protracted displacement in the North-eastern State as result of the activities of the Boko Haram (Internal Displaced Monitory Centre 2023),

These internally displaced persons are faced with myriad problem of vulnerability, hunger, shelter, poverty, malnutrition livelihoods, hygiene problem, psychosocial trauma and exposure to all forms of exploitation. Most large-scale crisis and disaster often overwhelm national government which most often times had witnessed collaborative efforts with international humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders in handling such situation However, IOM humanitarian intervention in IDPs camps are done on the principle of engagement with major actors including the host-communities. To prepare for, respond to and resolve displacement crisis, IOM approached of host-communities collaboration has been confronted by challenges of lack of awareness, poverty, illiteracy, insecurity, absence of community's governance structure corruption among communities' members. Hence, it is imperative to interrogate the collaboration of IOM and the host-communities in services delivery in the IDPs camps and the impact of such services in the lives internally displaced persons living in camps within Borno and Adamawa States.

Objectives of the Study

The study is guiding by the following objectives:

i. To examine the collaboration of IOM and the host-communities intervention in the IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa States
ii. To ascertain the impact of IOM and host-communities intervention on the lives of the IDPs in camps within Borno and Adamawa States

Literature Review

This section of the study focused on the review of literature on international organization for migration and host communities collaboration, impact of the intervention on internally displaced persons and conceptual elucidation of concepts according to scholarly perspectives.

International Organization

The concept of international organization has been subjected to debate by different scholars from different perspectives. Be that as it may, Anne, (2015)'s definition looked at an international organization in two-folds of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) and a non-governmental organization (NGO). The intergovernmental organization is "an association of State established by and based upon a treaty, which pursues common aims and which has its special organs to fulfill particular functions within the organization". Most IGOs have a legislative body, creating legal acts such as resolutions and directives that bind the IGO under the international system. An example is the United Nations General Assembly which serves as the major deliberative body of the UN. While, international organization consists of non-governmental representatives and individuals, a

characteristic which distinguishes it from the intergovernmental organization (IGO) which consists primarily, or wholly of governmental representative. NGOs have no international legal status and therefore do not enter into treaties or other international agreements, although they may promote such agreements.

The Concept of Migration

Migration has become a global issue in recent times considering the large number of people involved. It is a complex concept which does not have universally accepted definitions as experts in various fields have viewed the concept (migration) with different lenses. Olawole & Nafisat (2018), migration occurred as a result of different things. Some migrated to find better standards of living, better health care delivery, for tourist experience, to avoid being killed and so many other reasons. Given this, there are two kinds of migration as classified by demographers (people who study the human population and how they change); (internal migration) and (international migration). Internal migration, this is the change in location or place of abode within a national boundary, for instance, between provinces, cities and States. According to this classification, an internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory. International migration: here, refers to a change in location or place of residence over national boundaries, unlike internal migration international migrants could be refugees, asylum seekers legal or irregular immigrants. Migration can be seen as "the movement of people from one place in the world to another attributed to pull and push factors. These factors are being influenced by several forces and counter-forces (National Geographic Society 2018 cited in Awotunde, 2019).

Host-Communities

IOM (2017), standing committee on programmes and finance described host-communities as community members, or local authorities in sustainable resources that enhances management of internally displaced persons. Handbook for the Protection of IDPs (2006), defined host communities as the governance structure which actors systematically involve in the planning, implementation and delivery of services to internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, the paper refers to host-communities as the communities or people who are hosting internally displaced persons as a result of their vulnerability occasioned by conflict or disasters.

Internally Displaced Persons

UNHCR (2020), internally displaced persons can be seen as persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife and systematic violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. The UN working definition of IDPs according to the UN, IDPs under international law are those people or individuals who were forced to leave their place or homes as a consequence of or to avoid the outcome of arm struggle, occasions of widespread hostility, man-made disaster, or human rights violations and have remained within their country's boundary as displaced persons (Akuto, 2017 as in Oghuvbu, & Okolie, 2019). Amina & Ibrahim (2019), conceptualized internally displaced persons as the forcible relocation of people from their places of residence, source of livelihood, and comfort. It is mostly caused by conflict-related violence, natural and man-made disasters, and violations of human rights. This study perceived internally displaced persons as persons who have been forced out of their place of abode as a result of the violent crisis and or natural disasters which have affected their sources of livelihood, living them desolates and venerable to humanitarian assistance. This is akin to the situation in the North-East Nigeria where people

are confronted with different kinds of humanitarian challenges that demand both internal and international intervention.

International Organization for Migration and the Host Communities Collaboration in the Humanitarian Services on the Internally Displaced Persons

Host community has become a very important concept as a result of the expanded phenomenon of forced displacement in Northeast, Nigeria.

Olanrewaju & Adekule (2019) interrogated insurgency and the invisibility of internally displaced persons. The study pointed out the effects of internally displaces persons living with the host communities to the government spanning from the inability of government to provide humanitarian aid to them as against formal camps. The study adopted vulnerability theory as frame work of analysis and employed interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FDG) as instrument of data collection. The finding revealed that the destination of these IDPs with the host communities are vulnerable in access to quality education, shelter, water, health care and emotional trauma but are left out by the government for non-governmental organizations and other well spirited individuals. The study recommended for a holistic mechanism in managing displacement crisis in Nigeria regardless of settlement. However, the current study only focuses on the vulnerability of IDPs dwelling in camps hence become expedience the current study to bridge this gap.

Benson & Chatharal (2020) x-ray the impact of internally displaced persons on host communities of Adamawa States. The study used survey design to generate qualitative data, while the primary data were obtained through semi-structured questionnaire, Key-Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussion (FDGs), observation, walk through survey and checklist were used and descriptively analyze. Findings confirmed that IDPs have strong impact on their host communities. This is normally manifested in pressure on the available infrastructure. The study recommended that, there is need for support and assistance for the host communities instead of the IDPs alone. This could argument the pressure on public facilities within the host communities and allays the fear that could arise from such premonition.

Karmta, & Scheffran (2022) in their research titled ‘a social network analysis of internally displaced communities in North-east Nigeria: potential conflicts with host communities in Lake Chad Region’ examines social networks in which IDPs are involved in Maiduguri, as well as the potential of conflict between IDPs and host communities in close proximity of the Bakassi IDP camp in Maiduguri. However, results show that the relationships between IDPs in the IDP camp were usually friendly and there was an increase of conflicting relationships between IDPs and members of the host community. This study is very significant here but it only examines the relationship between IDPs and the host communities whereas the current study considered the relationship of (IOM) and the host communities in the humanitarian services in the IDPs camps.

Fomekong (2022), examined ‘’why communities hosting internally displaced persons in the Sahel need stronger and more effective protection’’. The study content that Sahel host communities belong to the most affected by incessant internal displacement, but are often ignored in responses to displacement. This scenario has created little attention from scholars or other observers. The article argues that it is vital to provide the host communities with adequate protection and knowledge as they provide a cooperative role in the management of IDPs. The place of host communities in the management of IDPs needs to be emphasized and looked upon critically by international organizations, especially in policies and programmed that concern their visitors for coordinated responses.

The Impact of the Intervention of the International Organization for Migration on the Lives of the Internally Displaced Persons

Available documentaries on the impact of international organizations' intervention on the lives of internally displaced persons have acknowledged thus:

Inyang & Effiong (2022) assessed humanitarian services in Nigeria with reference to internally displaced persons in Benue State. The study used both primary and secondary data and adopted a historical method of analysis. A finding from the study shows that, despite the humanitarian assistance from humanitarian organizations and government complementary efforts, IDPs living condition remain appalling and precarious. Some of the recommendation advanced by the study is that government should prioritized factors responsible for displacement. The study is relevance in the on-going analysis, the location of the previous study was Benue State while the current research is northeast, and the geographical space and time justifies the reason for this study to fill the gaps in literature.

In a study conducted by Ada, & Abdullahi (2022) on the, "assessment of the impact of humanitarian aid on post-conflict development in Borno State", the findings confirmed that humanitarian aid has positively impacted the lives of the people. The assertion points to the fact that aid being provided covers spectrum indices of development which are creating opportunities for the development of Borno State. The analysis by the authors deviate from impact of the aid on the lives of IDPs to focused on the development of the region which justifies this study on humanitarian intervention in the lives of the internally displaced persons.

Okwaya, Ilemona & Okwori (2021), study on the impact of agency intervention titled, an analysis of intervention and economic recovery of internally displaced persons in the North-central. The study make used of cross-sectional data elicited from sample of 427 returned IDPs from the States (Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau). The finding of the study affirmed that provision of humanitarian assistance such as relief materials and training have limited effect on return to economic of returned IDPs as it does not support the return to economic activities of IDPs in the North-central Nigeria because of the security challenges. The study is relevant in the sense that the former study was on economic recovery in the North-east of the country though with similar experience, the later dwelled in Northeast and viewed more beyond economic recovery of the region justifies the essence of this study.

International Organization for Migration (2019), in its report on the North-east Nigeria, stated that the IOM has significantly impacted the lives of the IDPs in the region through the provision of lifesaving Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihood and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) assistance to crisis-affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The report dwelled on activities that has provided for emergency and durable solution which is in line with the effort of the present study.

Adesina, & Oladele (2020) in their work on North-east, identified organizations involved in playing a vital role in the MPHSS sector in the country. Their research revealed that the cantered for Community Health and Development, rescue the children and the ones in the street are the most important players in the psychosocial support services for young children. The author's argument is in line with the role of IOM but shifted from humanitarian services of the IDPs to the development of children on the street, though within the scope and significantly impacted on the lives of children.

Victor & Pindar (2017) in their study titled: assessment of psychosocial needs among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri pointed out the current insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria has brought worldwide attention to the plight and needs of displaced persons. The study assesses the psychosocial needs and services available at the selected internally displace person's camps in Maiduguri based on (HESPES). . This previous study has same argument with the current study but differs in methodology; the former used cluster sampling

and focused on short and immediate impact while the former uses purposive sampling and also emphasis on durable impact.

Literature Gap

The IOM is not a new field in the academic community and other NGOs that work with migrants and internally displaced persons. Available displacement studies focus mainly on the needs, social determinants of health, and conflict effects, particularly in refugee setting. In contrast, studies on IOM and host communities' collaboration and the impact of such collaboration in humanitarian services in IDPs camps. Most study on humanitarian agencies collaboration with host-communities focused on benefits of such intervention on the host-communities in place of the victims hence the need for this study to fill the gaps in literature on the effect of such collaboration and the impact on internally displaced persons.

Theoretical Framework

There are many theories in social sciences that can provide a suitable explanation to the impact of IOM management on the Internally Displaced Person, theories such as, human needs theory, humanitarian intervention theory and empowerment theory but for the purpose of this study, empowerment theory was adopted as theoretical framework for analysis because it provides more in-depth explanation on the subject of investigation. However, empowerment theory is a multifaceted concept encompassing Psychological, organizational, and community dimensions rooted in a value orientation towards social change. The empowerment theory was popularized by Solomon in (1979) and shaped by contributions of other theorists such as Mallucio & Libassi (1984), Guiterres, Dubois & Maye (1995); and Miley, Melia & Dubois (2001). Empowerment is the ability of individuals to gain control socially, politically, economically and psychologically through access to information, knowledge and skills, individual self-efficacy, community participation and perceived control (Zimmerman & Rappaport cited in Okala & Ijeoma 2014). The major assumption of the theory according to Solomon (1976), Lee (2001) is that, interpersonal and environmental resources are needed to update the skills, knowledge and motivation of the marginalized groups or disadvantaged segment of the community to achieve acceptable social roles. The value orientation of empowerment suggests goals, aims, and strategies for implementing change (Francis, 2019). It seeks to help individuals and clients to gain power of decision and action over their own lives by reducing the effect of social and personal blocks to exercising existing power from groups and individuals

Application of the Theory to this Study

Empowerment theory is apt in providing good analysis on the international organization for migration (IOM) humanitarian intervention on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Borno and Adamawa States. IOM intervention on internally displaced persons in the North-east Nigeria involves providing economic empowerment programmes, offering opportunities for livelihoods revival through vocational and skills training, education, and microfinance support, the IOM enables IDPs to regain control over their lives and become self-sufficient. Besides, IOM's activities also focus on psychosocial support, empowering IDPs by enhancing their sense of action and resilience, providing counselling, community engagement activities, and opportunities for participation in decision making processes and this has help IDPs to regain control over their lives and communities. IOM has assisted in building shelter and strengthening leadership effectiveness within IDP camps which have directly affected their lives. These ranged of activities by the IOM in collaboration with host communities have been tailor towards empowering IDPs in the Northeast to gain control of their lives.

Research Methodology

This study adopted survey design which used mixed methods of both qualitative and quantitative research. The primary data were collected via questionnaire and interview while, the secondary data were collected from IOM reports, textbooks, academic journals, magazines, and from other secondary sources such as the internet. The questionnaire and In-depth Interview were designed to collect data from the internally displaced person and their managers. Respondents were sampled from IDPs in Fariya, Muna, Pulka, in Borno and Malkohi, Fufore and Daware camps in Adamawa State.

Data Analysis and Interpretation of Results

Table 1: IOM collaboration with the host-communities in humanitarian services in the IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa States

Table 1: IOM collaboration with host communities in humanitarian service in camps via communities' engagement and consultation

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Highly Impressive	22	5
Impressive	52	11
Neutral	25	7
Highly Unimpressive	87	24
Unimpressive	180	53
Total	**366**	**100**

Source: Field Survey (2024)

From Table 1: 22 respondents representing 5.0% of the total respondents are highly impressive with IOM collaboration with host communities in humanitarian service in camps via communities engagement and consultation in IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa States, 52 representing 11% of the total respondents indicated that it is impressive, 25 respondents representing 7% of the total respondents are neutral, 87 respondents representing 24% of the total respondents are highly unimpressive and 180 respondents representing 53% of the total respondents unimpressive. The presentation shows that respondents are not impressive with IOM collaboration with host communities in humanitarian service in camps via communities' engagement and consultation in IDPs camps in Borno and Adamawa States. This is shown by the highest number of responses derived from the survey, which are 180 (53.0 %).

To uphold the underpinning view the camp manager ADSEMA Yola in an interview posited that the relationship between the host communities and IOM has positive impact in the management of IDPs in Adamawa through construction of boreholes, education, and market for the host communities which translated to impacting IDPs (Field Survey, September, 2023). On the foregoing, UNHCR (2019) pointed out that the host communities have been supportive of IOM programmes towards the IDPs such as setting up shelters to the IDPs. Moreover, IOM (2017) added that the host communities have IOM through capacity building for CCCM, DTM and Shelter actors on GBV mainstreaming. IOM has launched pilot activities to enhance women's participation following an assessment to capture the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats linked to promoting women's leadership in CCCM interventions.

The UNHCR field coordinator Borno in an interview opines that;

IDPs in the Sahel depend heavily on host communities for their survival. The solidarity and support of those communities takes the form of many types of direct, indirect, permanent and occasional assistance. Host communities show solidarity towards IDPs by allowing them to

find shelter with them, in whatever form. They also facilitate IDPs' access to essential products and services, in particular by sharing their resources and social services with them. Furthermore, it is sometimes thanks to host communities that IDPs have access to economic activities that allow them to regain their autonomy and hence to meet their needs themselves. As they have been cut off from their usual support networks and original communities, IDPs rely on host communities to create new social networks and obtain information that is essential if they are to exercise their rights or obtain basic social services (Field Survey, September, 2023).

Therefore, it is clear to say that the relationship between the host communities and the IOM played a leading role in the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection to IDPs in Adamawa and Borno which are at the epicentre of internal displacement in Nigeria. The role played by host families and communities positions them as an informal instrument of humanitarian aid – *de facto* NGOs critical to saving lives, building resilience and providing essential services**.**

Table 2: Impact of IOM humanitarian services of livelihoods, on the lives of IDPs in camps

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Highly Impressive	92	24
Impressive	190	53
Neutral	31	8
Highly Unimpressive	13	4
Unimpressive	40	11
Total	**366**	**100**

Source: Field Survey (2024)

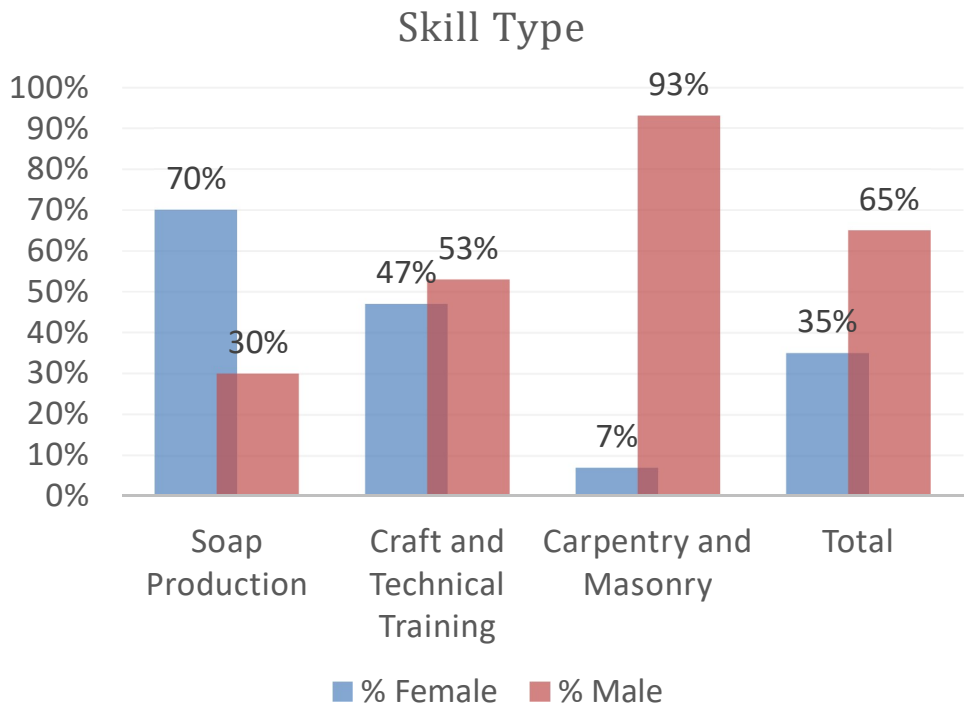
From Table 2, 90 respondents representing 24.0% of the total respondents shows that IOM humanitarian services of livelihoods, on the lives of IDPs in camps in IDPs camps is highly impressive in Borno and Adamawa States, 190 representing 53% of the total respondents indicated that it is impressive, 31 respondents representing 8% of the total respondents are neutral, 13 respondents representing 4% of the total respondents are highly unimpressive and 40 respondents representing 11% of the total respondents unimpressive. The presentation shows that respondents are very much aware of the IOM humanitarian services of livelihoods, on the lives of IDPs in camps in Borno and Adamawa States. This is shown by the highest number of responses derived from the survey, which are 190 (53.0 %).

To corroborate the foregoing, in the time series table and chat below, shows that 285 affected populations have been empowered through vocational skill training spanning across three skill type. The diagram also reveals 65% of those empowered are male while 35% are females in the two States.

Skill	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	**Total**
Antiseptic, Disinfectant and Bar Soap Production Training	28	70%	12	30%	**40**

Craft and Technical Training	63	47%	72	53%	**135**
Carpentryand Masonry	8	7%	102	93%	**110**
Total	99	35%	186	65%	**285**

Source: IOM (2023)



Summary of findings

The main findings of the study according to the stated objectives and proposition are presented as follows:

Objective one examined effect of IOM and host-communities collaboration. The result of findings from the data generated from the field revealed that, the collaboration has affected the management of IDPs to a smaller extent due to the fact that host communities are mostly characterized by poverty, illiteracy insecurity, absence of defined structure, and corruption are some of the factors that have slowdown the large extent of host-communities collaboration in service delivery in the IDPs camps. However, most host-communities believed hosting IDPs is an opportunity to enjoy quality life, ability to cope and improve

basic needs such as better livelihood, jobs, housing and security. This position is in alignment with the argument in International Organization for Migration (2019), Ada, & Abdullahi (2022) Emenike, (2022). In an interview with the executive secretary of BOSEMA in Maiduguri and ADSEMA in Yola, noted that IOM has enable the IDPs to stand on their own through building vocational skills, they are been train carpentry to support their lives and those with skills were supported to make life meaningful to themselves.

Objective two examined the impact of IOM and host-communities collaboration on the lives IDPs. Finding revealed that IOM humanitarian intervention has had some extent of impact on their lives as it has contributed to the well-being and recovery of IDPs in several ways, such as vocational training and income-generation activities which have help IDPs to become self-reliant and economically stable. IOM has collaborated in the construction of shelters and provided housing support via cash for work incentive which has contributed in addressing critical need for safe and adequate housing such as 185 and 215 durable solution projects in Malkohi and Gombi. This is in consistent with position of community head in Malkohi that IOM has done livelihood support and infrastructure development as witnessed some the durable solution projects across the community.

Conclusion

This study has been able to examine the impact of the collaboration of International Organization for Migration and the host community's intervention in the lives of Internally Displaced Persons and the extent such collaboration has affected the management of IDPs in Borno and Adamawa States. The major findings from the study revealed that collaboration of IOM and the host communities has helped in impacting the lives of IDPs in the areas of provided sustainable livelihoods through training, skill acquisition, and cash for work incentive, pottery and fish farming, psychosocial support, in the area of peace and resilience building, counselling and trauma recovery support system. Construction of camps shelter, camps coordination and camp management and provision of informal education among many others have largely impacted the lives of the Internally Displaced Persons in Borno and Adamawa States. Further finding revealed that durable solution has been achieved to some extent with resettlement of IDPs to new bricks-built houses in Malhohi and Gombi in Adamawa as while as that of Chibok through cash for work incentive which is the end goal of IOM resettlement, and reintegration.

Recommendations

However, the study advances some recommendations among which are:

i. That IOM and Nigerian government should setup endowment trust fund to raised funds from individuals and corporate organizations to build more acquisition centers, encourage cash for work incentive toward providing mud houses for resettlement and integration of IDPs for a durable solution and durable impact.
ii. There is urgent need to strengthen collaboration between humanitarian agencies and the host-communities through increased capacity building of the host-communities to scale up the quality of response to internally displaced persons.

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