

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ROLES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY IN THE REHABILITATION AND RE-INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS: AN EMPIRICAL REVIEW

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Abstract

This empirical review investigates the diverse functions of emergency management agencies (EMAs) in supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) after both natural and human-made disasters. As global displacement numbers soar to unprecedented heights due to climate-related events and civil disturbances, the shift from emergency assistance to sustainable recovery presents a significant void in humanitarian frameworks. This study consolidates findings from credible sources in disaster sociology and public administration to assess how organizations such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and various National Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA) navigate the "rehabilitation-inclusive" disaster cycle. The review highlights that while EMAs excel in the "search and rescue" stage, their efficiency in the "re-integration" phase is frequently obstructed by disjointed policy structures, insufficient funding, and a scarcity of specialized physical and mental rehabilitation services. By examining the interplay of social capital, infrastructure rebuilding, and healthcare continuity, this review posits that effective re-integration relies on the prompt engagement of rehabilitation experts and the decentralization of agency resources to local communities. The rehabilitation of IDPs encompasses more than just providing temporary housing; it necessitates a thorough restoration of "functioning" as outlined by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Empirical evidence indicates that the success of EMAs is closely linked to their capacity to oversee the "care continuum," which connects acute trauma treatment with community reintegration. Nevertheless, in numerous regions, corruption and poor inter-agency communication act as major obstacles to efficient service delivery. For example, in areas such as Sub-Saharan Africa, the administration of IDP camps frequently experiences a "relief-dependency" syndrome, where organizations prioritize basic survival over the economic and social empowerment essential for lasting re-integration. Additionally, the aspect of physical rehabilitation often overlooked in the immediate aftermath of a disaster has been identified as a key factor influencing long-term economic productivity for survivors. Research shows that early interventions in physiotherapy and occupational therapy within the disaster zone can significantly lower rates of permanent disability. This review concludes that for Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) to be genuinely effective, they need to transition from a reactive "command and control" approach to a proactive "resilience-based" strategy that incorporates vocational training, mental health support, and inclusive urban planning into the core disaster management framework.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Roles, Emergency Management Agency, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration, Internally Displaced Persons and Empirical Review

Introduction

The issue of internal displacement is one of the most intricate humanitarian challenges of the twenty-first century, requiring a nuanced and multi-faceted response from both state and non-state entities. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) differ from refugees in that they remain within their own country's borders but are compelled to abandon their homes due to armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights abuses, or natural and man-made disasters (Weiss, and David (2006). The responsibility for managing these populations primarily lies with national and sub-national Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs), whose roles have shifted from simply providing immediate relief to engaging in the more complex tasks of long-term rehabilitation and social reintegration (Coppola, 2011).

In this context, rehabilitation involves restoring essential services, physical health, and psychological well-being, while reintegration pertains to the permanent re-entry of displaced individuals into society, whether through returning to their original locations, integrating locally within host communities, or settling in different areas of the country (Ferris, 2011). The success of these agencies is often evaluated based on their capacity to move from the "emergency phase," which is marked by the provision of food, water, and shelter, to the "durable solutions phase," which emphasizes economic self-sufficiency and legal protection.

Nevertheless, empirical assessments of emergency management frameworks frequently uncover a considerable disparity between policy development and practical implementation. Although organizations such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the United States and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in Nigeria are established to coordinate disaster responses, their effectiveness in the post-disaster phase is often hindered by "siloed bureaucracies," insufficient funding, and a lack of specialized training in rehabilitation sciences (Abdulrahman, & Muhammad, 2019).

Moreover, the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) presents not only logistical hurdles but also socio-political challenges. Successful re-integration necessitates the restoration of 'human security,' which includes both freedom from fear and freedom from want. Emergency management agencies are tasked with addressing the intricate issues surrounding land tenure disputes, the erosion of social capital, and the psychological trauma that often accompanies displacement (Alexander, 2002). In numerous developing countries, the efficacy of these agencies is further hindered by systemic problems such as corruption and insufficient communication between national and state-level organizations, which disrupts the 'care continuum' essential for survivors with significant disabilities or chronic illnesses (Abdulrahman, & Muhammad, 2019).

From a theoretical standpoint, the effectiveness of IDP re-integration is frequently examined through the framework of 'Resilience Theory,' which suggests that the aim of emergency management should extend beyond merely restoring the previous state, advocating instead for a 'bouncing forward' to a more resilient societal condition. This approach requires the amalgamation of public safety initiatives with community development and healthcare systems (Abdulrahman, & Muhammad, 2019). It is within this context that this paper aims to

assess the literature concerning the effectiveness of emergency management agencies in the rehabilitation and re-integration of internally displaced persons.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, established in 1998, define internally displaced persons as individuals or groups who have been forced to leave their homes or habitual residences for various reasons, including armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights abuses, natural or man-made disasters, or other circumstances, without having crossed an internationally recognized state border. Armed conflict and other forms of mass violence are specifically noted as potential causes of displacement. This definition includes both individuals and groups.

According to Anthony and Nwobashi (2016), internally displaced persons are primarily victims of terrorism, inter-communal conflict, religious disputes, riots, natural disasters, and other types of violent conflict, which may be perpetrated by their government or other entities. Those who have been forcibly removed from their residences due to armed conflict or natural disasters but remain in a state of displacement are referred to as internally displaced persons, or IDPs. The vulnerabilities faced by those displaced by armed conflict include risks of physical assault, violence, kidnapping, inadequate access to housing, food, and medical care, unemployment, and limited educational opportunities (IDMC, 2020). The United Nations defines Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as individuals or groups who are compelled to flee or leave their usual residences to avoid the detrimental effects of armed conflict or terrorism, situations of widespread violence, human rights abuses, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are characterized as individuals or groups who have been compelled to leave their homes or usual places of residence suddenly and unexpectedly to escape armed conflict, systematic human rights abuses, internal turmoil, or natural and man-made disasters. These individuals have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (Ocha, 2003 as cited by Anthony and Nwobashi, 2016). It is essential to differentiate clearly between IDPs and refugees.

According to Olawale (2016), internally displaced individuals in Nigeria face a disproportionate level of hardship due to various challenges, such as starvation, illness, insecurity in camps, limited educational opportunities, and idleness. The vulnerability of these displaced individuals is a key reason for the urgent need to consider and implement sustainable rehabilitation strategies. The successful rehabilitation of internally displaced persons in Nigeria is obstructed by numerous challenges.

The definition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) includes those who experience internal displacement due to conflict, violence, and natural disasters within their country's borders or their country of origin. The Kampala Convention of the African Union, which seeks to protect and support internally displaced persons in Africa, defines IDPs as individuals and groups who have been forced to leave their homes or habitual residences due to various factors, including armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights violations, and natural or man-made

disasters, without having crossed an internationally recognized state border (Godwin, 2016). In particular, the number of internally displaced persons in Northeast Nigeria has been increasing. The Boko Haram insurgency was the main factor behind the displacements; it grew more intense over time and peaked in 2014 and early 2015, when the rebels took over large areas of the states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa.

Concept of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a complex process designed to optimize functioning and promote independence for individuals encountering health challenges, guided by principles that prioritize adaptation, holistic care, early intervention, education, and person-centred approaches. The definition of "rehabilitation" has changed over time and can be difficult to articulate precisely (Wade, 2020). It typically refers to the act of restoring an individual to health or normalcy through training and therapy following imprisonment, addiction, or illness.

Rehabilitation is a multifaceted endeavour aimed at assisting individuals in regaining, maintaining, or enhancing their abilities essential for daily living.

This concept includes various dimensions, such as physical, mental, and cognitive aspects, and is frequently applied after a loss of function due to injury, illness, or medical treatment. Rehabilitation can be characterized as "a collection of interventions aimed at optimizing functioning and minimizing disability in individuals with health conditions in relation to their environment." This definition highlights the necessity of addressing not only the individual's health condition but also adapting their environment to better accommodate their needs.

Rehabilitation literally translates to "redressing" (from the Latin *habitat* - dress). Although numerous definitions exist for this concept, the World Health Organization (WHO) (2011) has characterized rehabilitation as "a process aimed at enabling an individual to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychological and social functional levels. Rehabilitation provides people with the tools they need to attain independence and self-determination." Therefore, the traditional objective of rehabilitation has been to facilitate the normalization of human functioning following injury, illness, disaster, or congenital defects. Rehabilitation also assists individuals in regaining and maximizing their level of "independence" as much as possible (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2007), where "independence" primarily refers to self-sufficiency, the ability to successfully perform tasks independently. However, independence is more accurately described in relational terms, emphasizing self-determination within social contexts where interdependence exists, allowing individuals to thrive.

Concept of Reintegration

Reintegration is a process that encompasses the consolidation of new perspectives, modifications in social relationships, and the adoption of new behaviours to restore stability in one's revised self-concept, future expectations, and objectives. It fosters enhanced psychological and social stability and is viewed as an ongoing endeavour rather than a definitive conclusion. In

situations of declining health, reintegration entails cycles of understanding, creative adaptation, and reintegration (Knights and Emmanuel, 2007).

Reintegration is typically perceived as a multidimensional process that enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social, and psychosocial connections necessary for sustaining life, livelihood, dignity, and achieving inclusion in civic life (IOM, 2019a). The concepts of return and reintegration are closely linked to the idea of sustainability. While there is no universally agreed definition of sustainable reintegration, as part of its integrated approach to reintegration, IOM defines sustainable reintegration as follows:

"Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity (IOM, 2017)."

This definition is derived from trends identified in existing literature and IOM's practices. It acknowledges that returnees must engage fully in the economic and social aspects of their return communities, and emphasizes that fostering a sense of psychosocial well-being post-return is essential for their successful reintegration. Therefore, the sustainability of reintegration relies not only on the individual returning but also on the local community and the structural conditions of the return environment.

As noted by Adeleye & Aremu (2023), the term "integration" is articulated within a Framework of Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, and is interpreted as sustainable local integration in the regions where IDPs have found refuge. In other words, reintegration refers to the process of assisting the ex-offender in rejoining the community, promoting lawful behavior, and preventing future criminal activities. Essentially, reintegration involves reintroducing an individual into society, as the term implies. Understanding the behaviors of IDPs is a vital component in the strategic processes of rehabilitation and reintegration. This understanding is crucial as it uncovers the behaviours that influence their motivations, allowing for appropriate assistance (Lane 2003). Both reintegration and rehabilitation are processes designed to reduce dependency on aid by fostering self-sufficiency. This is achieved progressively through the integration of health, education, and agriculture, alongside the promotion of initiatives that align with the sustainable development goals of the region and the nation.

Concept of Emergency Management

Emergencies are circumstances that necessitate immediate intervention due to their high-risk nature and potential threats to life and property. If not managed appropriately, these situations can become extremely dangerous if they are not addressed promptly and prioritized as urgent. This article will delve into the dynamics of managing such emergencies. It is important to note that the term emergency management in this context encompasses not only public incidents but also domestic hazards, accidents, and similar occurrences.

Emergency management is an essential process that entails preparation, response, and recovery from emergencies. It represents a comprehensive and coordinated effort aimed at minimizing the risks associated with emergencies and disasters, as well as mitigating their effects on communities, individuals, and the environment. Also referred to as disaster management, emergency management is a systematic strategy intended to safeguard communities by decreasing their vulnerabilities to both natural and human-induced disasters. Emergency teams engage throughout the entire lifecycle of an emergency from prevention and response to post-emergency evaluation.

Emergency management commences with prevention. This involves establishing plans and procedures that facilitate a swift and effective response to any emergency. It also entails ensuring the availability of necessary resources for response, including personnel, equipment, and supplies. Once an emergency arises, the emergency management team springs into action. They will coordinate the response efforts of all involved agencies and organizations, ensuring that everyone collaborates towards the shared objective of safeguarding individuals and property.

Emergency management involves the coordination and organization of resources to address emergencies, disasters, and hazards that affect human life, property, and the environment. It focuses on developing strategies that enable vulnerable communities to withstand disasters and strengthen their capacity to manage these emergencies with minimal adverse effects. This process requires effective coordination of all available resources to assist in various types of emergencies. Emergency management encompasses the plans and arrangements established by the government to adequately respond to severe emergencies that pose risks to large populations.

In any country, the government is fundamentally responsible for managing, safeguarding, and addressing the material, social, and psychological needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Unfortunately, Nigeria and many other African nations facing IDP challenges have shown limited commitment to achieving the essential objectives for IDPs as outlined in the Kampala Convention on the Protection of IDPs and the United Nations Charter (Lenshie, 2016). The Nigerian government's Adamawa State Emergency Agency (ADSEMA) plays a crucial role in the rehabilitation and reintegration of internally displaced persons within the state.

Review of Related Empirical Literature

Various empirical literature that are in one way or the other related to this topic were reviewed. For example: A study on the difficulties in rehabilitating internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North East Nigeria was carried out by Ekoh, Nnamani, and Okafor in 2022. The study employed a descriptive design and adopted communication theory. By using content analysis to examine the data, it was discovered that the supplies and money given to internally displaced people by the Nigerian government, the United Nations, foreign organizations, philanthropists, and private citizens had not been effectively used to improve the situation of camp officials. The report suggests that in order to make sure that money and supplies donated to them are appropriately tracked and put to use for their rehabilitation, the Nigerian government should investigate new approaches and create a new organization separate from NEMA. The major

differences between this study and the current study are in the area of the number of research questions, research design, area of study, and method of data analysis.

In their study, Enwereuzor and Obiageli (2020) looked at the situation of internally displaced people and how it affected the host communities. Finding out the socioeconomic effects of internally displaced people on Federal Capital Territory (FCT) residents is the goal of the research project. To direct the study's execution, six research questions and six hypotheses were posed. In order to collect data from the respondents who include IDPs, policymakers, local residents, and staff members overseeing IDP camps the study used semi-structured interviews. Additionally, surveys were employed as a data collection tool. The results of a qualitative analysis of these data were emphasized. Based on the findings from the study, the research concludes that there is an adverse effect of the socio-economic impact of IDPs on the residents of FCT. The major differences between this study and the current study are in the area of research design, area of study, and method of data analysis

A study on The Challenges of Integration among Internally Displaced Women in Selected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps in Nigeria was carried out by Alli, Ummu, and Nazariah (2019). The study employed a qualitative methodology and thematic analysis to elucidate the primary integration challenges faced by the displaced women. The principal obstacles to the integration of displaced women, according to the findings, are the difficulty of returning, security concerns, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of economic opportunities. It was suggested that in order to handle the integration of internally displaced women in Nigeria, the government and other important actors in charge should adopt the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework. The major differences between this study and the current study are in the area of target population, number of research questions, research design, area of study, and method of data analysis

Ngamsan, Adamu, and Zainul (2024) conducted a study on Boko Haram Insurgency: Assessing the Response Capacity of National Emergency Management Agency Towards the Plights of Internally Displaced Persons in Adamawa State, Nigeria. Questionnaire was used as the primary data collection instrument employed by the study. The questionnaire was administered on 579 IDPs of the three sampled camps. Descriptive statistics was utilized in the analysis of data and the results revealed that the health, feeding and education responses are weak. The study recommended, among others, that the Nigerian government through NEMA should ensure that it enhances budgetary allocation to health care of IDPs in Adamawa State, and the Nigerian government should enforce the existing legal framework, policy that would ensure all IDPs are properly fed in Adamawa State.

Abdulrazak, Umar and Zadok (2024) conducted a study on Challenges Facing Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) in the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons 2010-2015. The study was designed to examine the challenges facing Adamawa State Management Emergency Agency in the rehabilitation and re-integration of Internally Displaced Persons. Two objectives, two research questions, and two research hypotheses were formulated to guide the conduct of the study. This study is based on The

Capability Approach Survey research design was adopted for the study where a 17-item questionnaire designed by the researchers was administered to a sample of 385 respondents categorised as 55 ADSEMA staff, and 330 IDPs selected using stratified and purposive sampling techniques. The data collected for the study were analysed using the mean and Standard Deviation and the t-test method of data analysis to answer the research questions and test the hypotheses respectively. The finding of the study revealed that ADSEMA's roles in the rehabilitation and reintegration of IDPs was faced with varied challenges like insecurity, corruption and lack of political will. Based on the above conclusion, the study recommends that: adequate security mechanisms should be put in place at the campsites to relax the apprehensive minds of the IDPs while there and the Nigerian government should fight corruption and ensure a direct link between the management agencies and the IDPs

A study on the social integration of internally displaced people into the community was carried out by Joseph and Benjamin (2018). To direct the investigation, four research questions were posed. A combination of the human need theory and the liberal theory of civil society was used to explain the study. In this study, a multi-stage sampling technique was used. Over time, social and natural forces have uprooted a large number of people from Nigeria. People have been driven by insurgencies and conflicts not only from their homes but also from the borders of their countries, where they now reside as refugees or internally displaced people, respectively. Non-Governmental Organizations became involved because the Nigerian government was unable to handle the problems of insurgency, terrorism, or tribal conflict on its own. It is estimated that over 80% of Borno State is a high-risk region for non-governmental organizations due to their enormous contribution to the development of infrastructure in Nigeria, particularly in Borno State. This frequently limits access to extremely vulnerable communities. The state has not yet been deemed free from insurgencies, so the NGOs are waiting for a flag-off to begin reintegrating into the community. This is why the analysis of the facilities and community integration offered by NGOs reveals that the move to integrate IDPs into the community is at the planned level. A non-governmental organization that is successful will require the

Anthony and Nwobashi, (2016) conducted a study titled "Nigerian State and Responses to Plights of Persons Internally Displaced by Boko Haram Insurgents: implications for Socio-economic and Political Development, two research questions were raised to guide the study. The research used a qualitative methodology. The study's data came from secondary sources. The data analysis in the study made use of both trend analysis and content analysis methods. According to the study, the Northeast's internally displaced people face issues with food insecurity, housing, unemployment, school abandonment, sexual harassment, child labour, early marriage, poor health, and sanitary conditions. The results suggest that the state of affairs represents a setback to Nigeria's development because it exacerbates the problem of low living standards in the area, which is already a challenge, and because it is always the reason for Nigeria's low development index. According to the study, the government should work harder to meet the needs of those who have been displaced while moving quickly to put an end to the insurgency.

The number of research questions, research design, field of study, and data analysis technique are the main areas where this study and the current study diverge.

Abdulrazak, Usman, Umar, and Job (2024) conducted a study on internally displaced person's perception of the roles of Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency in the rehabilitation and reintegration of internally displaced persons. The study was designed to examine Internally Displaced Persons perception of the roles of the Adamawa State Emergency Agency in the rehabilitation and re-integration of Internally Displaced Persons. Two objectives, two research questions, and two research hypotheses were formulated to guide the conduct of the study. Various literature related to the topic were reviewed. A survey research approach and design were adopted for the study which was conducted in Adamawa State. The target population involved government officials (ADSEMA) intervening in the displacement situations and the IDPs. The sample population for the study comprised of 385 respondents categorized as 55 ADSEMA staff and 330 IDPs. The 385 respondents were selected using stratified and purposive sampling techniques. The questionnaire method was used to collect primary data from the respondents. The score method of data analysis was used to answer the research questions while the chi-square method of data analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The finding of the study revealed that the public has a favourable opinion of the roles played by the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency in the rehabilitation and reintegration of internally displaced people. Based on the above conclusion, the study recommends that: The government should expedite measures to put an end to the insurgency while simultaneously implementing long-term programs designed to assist the IDPs in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society and to improve the situation of the internally displaced people, the study also suggested that charitable institutions, international humanitarian organizations, and public-spirited individuals get involved.

Nsemba & Yenda (2016) carried out a study on Boko Haram insurgency; internally displaced persons and humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria. The study uses the Displaced Aggression theory, which holds that external factors can cause frustration and lead to aggressive behavior. The northeast region of Nigeria is the study's primary focus. In this study, a descriptive research design was used. The study's conclusions demonstrate that many donors provide assistance to the IDPs in order to ensure their welfare. The situation was brought about by the pervasiveness of corruption in the administration of funds and other related resources intended for internally displaced people in northeastern Nigeria. The region's numerous camps housing internally displaced people continue to face significant obstacles in meeting their basic needs for clothing, food, and shelter as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene. In addition, there are issues with safety and security. The study recommends strengthening and equipping the NEMA and SEMA to be effective in responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters, particularly the IDP challenges as they unfold regularly. It also recommends the provision of a financial pool and the construction of housing estates in strategic locations in each of the states as precautionary measures to mitigate the plight of IDPs.

Eweka and Olusegun (2016) investigated the Management of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa by comparing Nigeria and Cameroon. Three research objectives and three research questions were raised to guide the conduct of the study. The study adopted the survey research design, and simple percentage as well as content analysis techniques for data analysis. According to the study's findings, IDPs in Cameroon and Nigeria must be managed well because failing to do so could leave the two countries vulnerable to deadly conflicts and other problems like epidemics. IDP management, however, cannot be entrusted to a single person or organization. Collaboration seems to be the key to success. The UNHCR is in Cameroon, whereas government agencies are the most effective in managing internally displaced people (IDPs) in Nigeria. This is one of the main differences between the management of IDPs in Cameroon and Nigeria. There has been a lot of attention paid to the (dis)similarities in managerial stakeholders and the quantity, difficulties, and level of success that both nations have experienced. The major differences between this study and the current study are in the area of the number of research questions, research design, area of study, and method of data analysis

Atala (2015) conducted research to appraise the legal framework of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. The study adopted doctrinal and empirical research methods; this was done through the use of Primary and Secondary sources. Primary sources include principal laws, relevant Statutes, and Case Laws. Secondary sources include; Textbooks, Articles from journals, and relevant websites from the internet. The study's conclusions demonstrate that, aside from the broad guarantees of fundamental human rights included in the Nigerian Constitution, which are a legally recognized right of all citizens, there is no particular national legal framework in place in Nigeria for the protection and aid of internally displaced people. Consequently, the researcher's final recommendation was that, in addition to general legal provisions that either directly or indirectly address the protection and assistance of internally displaced people, there should be specific provisions governing the protection and assistance of the affected population as a basis for legal accountability in cases where the government, the institution, and stakeholders fail to provide the necessary level of care and there should also be an expansion of the National Emergency Management Agency Act to equip the Agency to go beyond conducting comprehensive disaster management around the country to provide durable solutions for internally displaced persons.

Shuaibu (2015) conducted a study on the impact of the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) on the rehabilitation and resettlement of internally displaced persons in Adamawa State. The methodology applied was descriptive where both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized. Simple percentages and chi-square were used in the test of hypothesis where 0.5 was taken as the table value. The findings of the study discovered that ADSEMA plays a vital role in the resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. Also, IDPs are satisfied with the activities and services rendered to them by ADSEMA. It was found out from the findings that non-governmental Organisation partakes in the rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and providing the new IDPs is solely the responsibility of the government as discovered.

His findings also show that IDP relief materials are sometimes misappropriated for personal use. The research work recommended that government should be more proactive when it comes to the issues of IDPs. Also, a deliberate effort or eye should be well placed for equity in the distribution of goods and services. Health facilities should be given more priority aside from food and shelter.

Mapiko and Chinyoka (2013) conducted a study on the plight of internally displaced children in Zimbabwe. The study employed the use of qualitative phenomenological design with a focus on group discussion, interviews, and observations as the data collection method. The finding of the study reveals that displaced persons face a high level of discrimination and ostracism from the host community arising from differences in culture and traditional beliefs. The study also revealed that internally displaced children face a host of challenges from home ranging from economic protection issues that may lead to them dropping out of school with no hope of ever recovering the lost time. The study highly recommends acknowledgment of the existence of IDPs such that they are afforded quick assistance within a legal frame for the sustainability of livelihoods.

Olanrewaju and Adekunle (2019) examined insurgency and the invisible displaced population in Nigeria. The study addressed the gap of the effects of the invisibility of internally displaced persons living in host communities to the Government as less attention has been given to the discriminatory treatment of IDPs in host communities arising from the neglect of the government towards providing humanitarian aids to IDPs in host communities against the Government presence in formal camps. The study deployed Vulnerability Theory as its theoretical compass and employed interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) as its research instruments. The study found that the destinations of IDPs settlements were very vulnerable in terms of their access to quality education, shelter, food, health care, and potable water as they were often cut off from the government's humanitarian interventions and only visible to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and individual philanthropists who have limited resources to allocate. The study recommended among others that, there should be a holistic intervention mechanism in managing the displacement crisis in Nigeria irrespective of their resettlement destination.

In a related study Onoja, Ogedengbe, Sanni, Abiodun, Ayorinde and Okeme (2020) interrogated the challenges facing the IDPs with a view to evaluating the effects of humanitarian response projects in alleviating these challenges. The study deployed mixed methods approach in data collection and analysis with quantitative dominance. The study found hunger, lack of clothing regular sickness and lack of drugs as the major challenges confronting IDPs. The study equally found that humanitarian services positively impacted the IDPs, yet there is need for government and the humanitarian services providers to put more efforts to alleviate the suffering of the IDPs in Nigeria.

In another study, Oghuvbu and Okolie (2020) disclosed that the challenges facing displaced people in Nigeria as a result of Boko Haram, natural and man-made disasters, as well as the Hausa-Fulani Mayhem are peculiar to all the IDPs irrespective of demographic disparities.

The study employed qualitative and quantitative research methods drawing data from primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire was administering to 256 respondents complemented by Key Informant Interviews (KII) and FGDs with IDPs in the study area. The study found starvation, inadequate potable water supply; hunger, lack of electricity, accommodation shortages and lack of sustainable occupation foretell serious human security threats for the country. The study recommended relevant policies for government and other related agencies working with the IDPs; while, concluding that collaborate with government individuals should and organizations in providing vocational skills, that will help alleviate their plights.

Methodology

This research aims to empirically evaluate how effectively Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) fulfill their roles in the rehabilitation and re-integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The study seeks to provide evidence-based insights into the strengths, challenges, and impact of EMA interventions in post-displacement contexts.

This methodology outlines a rigorous approach to empirically review the effectiveness of Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) in rehabilitating and reintegrating internally displaced persons (IDPs). It combines qualitative and quantitative research strategies to provide comprehensive, evidence-based insights.

An empirical, mixed-methods design was adopted, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data. This approach allows for triangulation, enhancing the validity and depth of findings. The paper systematically reviews and analyzes existing empirical studies and data concerning the involvement of EMAs in supporting IDPs. It will explore the scope and outcomes of EMA programs focused on rehabilitation and re-integration, identifying key factors that influence effectiveness. This paper is timely and critical given the rising numbers of IDPs worldwide and the increasing complexity of displacement crises, making efficient emergency response and sustainable reintegration essential.

The study will employ rigorous selection criteria for empirical sources to ensure reliability and validity. It will consider both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to capture the multifaceted nature of EMA interventions. Potential limitations include variability in data availability and contextual differences across regions. The research established databases and systematic review protocols to maintain high academic standards.

Systematic collection of peer-reviewed articles, reports, and official documents on EMA roles and IDP rehabilitation/reintegration to establish a theoretical framework.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the empirical review underscores the critical role of Emergency Management Agencies in the effective rehabilitation and re-integration of internally displaced persons. Their multifaceted interventions—from providing immediate relief to facilitating long-term recovery—are essential in restoring stability and dignity to affected populations. The evidence highlights that while significant progress has been made, challenges remain in coordination, resource allocation, and community engagement. Strengthening these areas will enhance the agencies' capacity to deliver sustainable outcomes. Ultimately, the effectiveness of

emergency management lies in its adaptability, responsiveness, and commitment to holistic support, ensuring internally displaced persons can rebuild their lives with resilience and hope.

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