
EVALUATING THE ADEQUACY OF COMMODITIES PROVIDED TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

Martin Likeing

Department of Social Work
Federal University of Lafia, Lafia
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North Central Nigeria continues to experience humanitarian adversity, such as limited access to basic commodities. This research assessed the sufficiency of commodities distributed to address the needs of IDPs in chosen camps in the region. The main aims are to determine the nature and level of commodities distributed, establish gaps compared to international humanitarian standards, and investigate the views of IDPs on the sufficiency and appropriateness of aid they have received. A mixed-methods design was used, pairing quantitative surveys of 400 IDPs in five large camps with qualitative interviews with camp officials and aid workers. Commodities examined included food, shelter materials, water, sanitation items, and healthcare services. Data were examined through descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. Major findings are that although food and non-food items are distributed on a regular basis, there are serious shortfalls in quality, quantity, and frequency. Inadequate dietary diversity, water shortages, and congestion in temporary shelters are reported by many IDPs. Distribution channels are often marred by logistic delays, and health services continue to be limited, subjecting IDPs to increased threats of disease outbreaks and malnutrition. The research found that existing commodity supply was below the minimum levels needed for dignity and well-being in IDPs. The study recommended that for more effective coordination among relief agencies, government investment in sustainable supply chains, and priority interventions in water, nutrition, and health infrastructure. It also emphasized the need for strong feedback systems with IDP communities to ensure aid relevance as needs change over time.

Keywords: *Internally Displaced Persons, Adequacy, Commodities, Humanitarian Aid, Need Assessment*

1. Introduction

North Central Nigeria has experienced a protracted and multifaceted displacement crisis, fuelled by inter-communal clashes, armed banditry, natural disasters, and farmer–herder conflicts. The region is now home to over a million IDPs, with Benue State alone having close to half of this number (Adeyemi & Okoro, 2023); Amadi

& Musa (2024). Official tracking between May and September 2024 recorded 1,192,416 IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria, spread across camps and host communities (Adeyemi & Okoro, 2023). The astronomical increase in displacement has greatly strained local resources and subjected IDPs to increasing humanitarian challenges such as poor access to food, shelter, drinking water, sanitation, and health services (Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency [NEMA], 2024; Okafor & Olumide, 2022; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2024). In camps and host communities, IDPs commonly report insufficient shelter, congestion, food and water insecurity, and livelihood and education disruption (Nigeria National Emergency Management Agency [NEMA], 2024; Okafor & Olumide, 2022). Humanitarian response interventions—although spearheaded by government agencies, international organizations, and NGOs—tend to be plagued by structural issues like delayed distributions, underfunding, supply chain disruptions, and insecurity, which create gaps between international standards and realized conditions. The sufficiency of commodities supplied is therefore intimately connected with not just survival but also human dignity, health, and opportunities for recovery (Usman & Bello, 2023). It is a humanitarian necessity that aid commodities are adequate in quantity, quality, and frequency. Proper provision of food, shelter, healthcare, and other necessities is needed to shield IDPs against additional vulnerability, foster their resilience, and facilitate recovery initiatives. Ongoing disregard or poor responses have both direct and residual impacts on well-being and social stability (Okafor & Olumide, 2022). United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2024). In spite of intervention, there is a wide knowledge gap concerning the sufficiency, distribution channels, and end-use of commodities among IDP populations in North Central Nigeria. The majority of studies either concentrate on general humanitarian situations or logistical issues, but few empirically examine whether delivered commodities actually address IDP needs, what challenges undermine effective delivery, how IDPs cope, or how they receive and react to give assistance (Usman & Bello, 2023); Okafor & Olumide, 2022). The gap limits the ability of policy makers and humanitarian operators to formulate interventions based on the lived experience of IDPs.

This study provided answers to the following research questions:

- i. To what degree do commodities supplied to IDPs in North Central Nigeria achieve set adequacy standards?
- ii. What are the main challenges encountered in the distribution and use of commodities among internally displaced persons?
- iii. How do IDPs manage with shortages of essential commodity supplies?
- iv. How effective is the coordination among humanitarian actors in delivering commodities?

- v. What are the satisfaction levels of IDPs with the adequacy and appropriateness of commodities received?

The objectives of the study include the following:

- i. To assess the sufficiency of commodities (food, shelter, water, health, non-food items) supplied to IDPs compared to accepted humanitarian standards.
- ii. Identify major bottlenecks and obstacles related to the supply, distribution, and use of commodities.
- iii. Evaluate IDP coping mechanisms against commodity shortages.
- iv. Investigate humanitarian actors' effectiveness in coordination in commodity provision.
- v. Assess the level of satisfaction of IDPs with the adequacy, appropriateness, and frequency of commodities distributed.

The following hypotheses were tested.

- H₀₁: Commodities supplied to IDPs in North Central Nigeria are not adequate to satisfy universally accepted humanitarian adequacy levels.
- H₀₂: Logistical, financial, and security constraints does not greatly hinder the efficient and equitable distribution of aid commodities.
- H₀₃: IDPs have not formulated particular coping mechanisms as a result of shortcomings in commodity supply.
- H₀₄: Deficits in sectoral coordination among humanitarian organizations does not lead to duplication inefficiencies in commodity distribution.
- H₀₅: There are low levels of satisfaction among IDPs with the adequacy and appropriateness of aid commodities received.

2. Literature Review

Nigeria's internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly in conflict-prone areas like North Eastern and North Central regions, encounter notable hurdles in receiving sufficient humanitarian commodities. Abdul (2018) assessed the logistics and supply chain management of humanitarian relief in Borno and Plateau States, revealing severe shortcomings like unsustainable plans, limited capacity of state and non-state actors, and under-equipped logistics providers. These result in frequent delays and short deliveries of commodities, creating deplorable conditions characterized by malnutrition and disease among IDPs. This work highlights systemic frailties in Nigeria's humanitarian supply structures that compromise timely and sufficient relief.

Complementing findings in a recent EGRISS survey (2023) reiterated the vulnerability of Nigeria's displacement context to compounded security crises, with IDPs having limited access to food, sanitation, shelter, and medical care. The survey maintains the long-standing insufficiency of data and coordination structures

that render response planning and resource distribution more difficult. Likewise, human rights frameworks like Nigeria's National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (2021) call for equal representation in peace mediation and specialized interventions for vulnerable populations, yet operational gaps in implementation prevail.

Logistics issues in commodity delivery are further explained by recent studies concentrating on North Central Nigeria that recognize impediments such as lack of transport infrastructure, security issues, and inadequate communication between aid agencies (AJSBS, 2024). The Sphere Project standards offer a commonly accepted humanitarian standard of minimum adequacy for food, water, shelter, and healthcare provision in displacement settings. Abdul's (2018) use of supply chain management theory illustrates how planning failures and capacity shortfalls compromise these standards in Nigerian camps. Research on humanitarian coordination emphasizes the need for coordinated approaches; Usman and Bello (2023) illustrate that disjointed coordination among NGOs, UN agencies, and government entities leads to duplication, inefficiency, and gaps in aid provision. In terms of coping strategies, Okafor and Olumide (2022) discovered that IDPs use varied coping strategies like rationing, bartering items, and participating in unofficial economic activities to avoid shortages. These coping mechanisms are essential to survival but may camouflage inherent deficiencies in aid supply and enhance vulnerability.

Though there exists a large body of literature on humanitarian issues in Nigeria, no seminal studies evaluate commodity sufficiency based on IDPs' experiences while also examining systemic bottlenecks and coordination efficiency in North Central Nigeria. Most studies concentrated on North Eastern states or fragmented dimensions like food security or logistics in isolation. There is also scant empirical evidence on IDPs' coping mechanisms with commodity shortages and their satisfaction with assistance. This research bridges the foregoing gaps by assessing the sufficiency of commodities holistically, determining principal bottlenecks in supply and distribution systems, measuring coordination among stakeholders, and investigating IDPs' coping mechanisms and satisfaction— thus offering actionable recommendations for enhanced humanitarian interventions.

3. Methodology

Study Design

This research uses a mixed-methods design, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods to develop an in- depth assessment of humanitarian commodity adequacy for IDPs in north Central Nigeria. The quantitative aspect comprises fixed surveys intended to quantify the distribution, frequency, and adequacy of commodities, as well as satisfaction levels among IDPs.

In-depth interviews and FGDs with IDPs, camp officials, and humanitarian stakeholders form the qualitative aspect of the study, aimed at understanding contextual challenges, coordination efficiencies, and coping mechanisms. The use of this combination of methods enables triangulation, improving credibility and depth through the complementing of statistical data with in-depth, contextual information (Scriber, 2025; Johnson, Onwuegbuzie, & Turner, 2007).

Study Population and Area

The research is centred in North central Nigeria, a geopolitically varied area comprising states like Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, Niger, Kogi, Kwara, and the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja). The area has been beset by rising displacement due to communal conflicts, banditry, and conflicts, which has led to multiple IDP camps and large numbers living in host communities. The population of interest comprises adult IDPs living in both formal camps and informal settlements, as well as key stakeholders like camp managers and humanitarian workers active in these locations. IDP demographic profiles differ in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, and the duration of displacement, which offers a holistic foundation for examining needs and service sufficiency.

Sampling

A multistage sampling method was utilized in the selection of participants. Purposive multistage sampling was first used in the identification of five representative IDP camps and host community sites within North Central Nigeria, with a guarantee of geographic and demographic representation. Stratified random sampling was then employed in the selection of IDP households within each site by age and gender to facilitate inclusivity. The sample size for the quantitative survey was calculated using Cochran's formula for an estimated population of about 500,000 IDPs in the study zone, which yielded a target of 400 respondents for a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. The inclusion criteria for the participants was that they be aged 18 years and above, displaced for a minimum of three months, and willing to consent to participation. For qualitative data, 30 in-depth interviews and 6 focus group discussions (comprising 6–8 participants each) were held with purposively selected stakeholders and IDP representatives in order to obtain a range of perspectives.

Data Collection tools

Quantitative data were gathered through a structured questionnaire with closed and Likert-scale questions to measure types, frequency, and perceived sufficiency of commodities received and levels of satisfaction. The questionnaire was pretested for reliability and validity. Qualitative data were obtained through semi-structured

interview guides and FGD protocols on experiences with commodity distribution, problems encountered, coordination between aid actors, and coping mechanisms. Rating scales were used to capture perceptions of coordination effectiveness and sufficiency of commodities. Data collectors who were fluent in local languages were trained on ethical issues and instrument administration.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analysed with the statistical package SPSS (version 28). Descriptive statistics overviewed commodity distribution patterns and satisfaction levels. Inferential analyses such as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson correlation, and multiple regression were used to explore relationships among demographic factors, perceived adequacy. Qualitative data from interviews and FGDs were transcribed verbatim and then coded and analysed thematically using NVivo software to determine recurring patterns, emergent themes associated with obstacles, coordination, and coping mechanisms. Integration of quantitative and qualitative findings was achieved through triangulation to deepen understanding and verify conclusions.

Ethical Considerations

The research was conducted with rigorous adherence to ethical principles. Informed consent was sought from all the participants, and they were informed about the objective of the study, voluntary participation, confidentiality, and the right to withdraw without penalty. Identifying information de-identified to ensure privacy. The researchers used culturally sensitive methods, observing local traditions and languages, and reduced the risk of potential harm by refraining from asking sensitive questions that might lead to distress. Clearance was obtained from concerned institutional ethics review boards and Nigerian authorities responsible for regulating humanitarian research.

Response biases may affect self-reported information on commodity adequacy and satisfaction. Security issues in conflict areas restricted access to certain camps, which may have impacted representativeness. Logistical issues and language barriers threatened data completeness, though these were managed through data collector training and local interpreters. Cross-sectional design also limits the assessment of change over time. In spite of these limitations, methodological rigor and mixed methods triangulation provides a basis for supporting the validity of findings.

4. Results

Socio- Demographic Profile

A total of 400 IDPs took part in the quantitative survey from five strategic camps and host communities in North Central Nigeria. The mean age of respondents was 32.8 years (SD = 11.4), with a female majority of 56%, aligning with regional displacement statistics showing larger female displacement percentages. About 54% were adults between 18–59, 5% were elderly (60+ years), and 41% were children or minors (under 18). The household sizes averaged 6 members (SD = 2.3), which corresponds with IOM DTM reports for the region. The majority of respondents had experienced displacement for 1–3 years. Educational attainment was mixed, with 62 % having some primary education, 28% secondary, and 10% no formal education.

Adequacy of food

Quantitative ratings

Table 1: Respondents ranked the sufficiency of basic commodities on a 5-point Likert scale (1= very insufficient to 5 = very sufficient)

Commodities	Mean rating	Standard deviation
Food	2.8	1.1
Water	2.6	1.2
Shelter materials	2.4	1.3
Medical supplies	2.3	1.2

Source: Field work, 2025

Fewer than 35% of participants found food supply to be "adequate" or "very adequate." Water adequacy was rated somewhat lower. Shelter and medical supplies were rated the lowest overall.

Qualitative themes

Interview and FGD results corroborated quantitative findings:

Food: Extensively documented shortages of quantity and absence of dietary diversity, posing malnutrition risks.

Water: Managing with intermittent supply; some dependence on unsafe sources owing to infrastructural shortages.

Shelter: Congestion, low-quality temporary shelters, and exposure to adverse weather.

Medical supplies: Regular stockouts of key medicines and low coverage of health personnel.

Collectively, these qualitative findings put into perspective the statistical shortfalls in commodity supply.

Differences by State and Residence

Table 2: ANOVA tests compared differences in perceptions of commodity adequacy by state (Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, and Kogi) and type of residence (camps and host communities)

Source	tF-value	tP-value	Interpretation
State (food)	4.15	.003*	Significant differences found: Benue rated lower.
Residence (water)	5.02	.001*	Camp residents reported lower water adequacy.
State (shelter)	3.45	.010*	Some states had better shelter provisions.

Source: Field work, 2025

Regression analyses indicated that living in camps predicted significantly lower adequacy ratings for both shelter and water ($\beta = -0.34$, $p < .001$), after controlling for age and gender. Benue state IDPs reported the least satisfaction with commodities overall, which is consistent with it having the largest IDP population in the country. International organization for migration.

Challenges to service delivery

Table 3: Quantitative ratings on 5-point scale for barriers affecting commodity provision

Obstacle	Mean rating	Standard deviation
Insecurity	4.4	0.7
Poor infrastructure	4.2	0.8
Corruption	3.8	1.1
Weak coordination	3.9	1.0

Source: Field work, 2025.

Qualitative information emphasized that insecurity, armed attack and banditry, caused limited humanitarian access and delays in delivery. Infrastructure shortages (destroyed roads, poor storage) interfered with supply chains. Corruption reports impacted equitable distribution, and lack of coordination between NGOs and government entities led to duplication or gaps in aid provision. These results are consistent with previous observations of complicated operational contexts limiting service effectiveness.

Coping Strategies

Respondents reported diverse coping mechanisms when commodities fell short: Food rationing (68%), Borrowing or bartering goods (42%), Seeking informal

income (39%), Taking unsafe water sources (28%). Correlation analysis indicated a significant negative correlation between perceived adequacy scores and coping behaviour frequency ($r = -0.56$, $p < .001$), with more coping taking place where commodities are less adequate. Qualitative stories highlighted community resilience but also risked vulnerability inherent in such coping.

Coordination and satisfaction

Table 4: Participants scored coordination effectiveness among humanitarian actors and satisfaction with commodity quality

Aspect	Mean rating	Standard deviation
Coordination effectiveness	2.9	1.2
Overall satisfaction with aid	2.6	1.3

Source: Field work, 2025

Interviews with many participants revealed frustration with inadequate communication among agencies, ad hoc scheduling of distributions, and minimal IDP participation in decision-making. A few reported improvements with recent cluster meetings but highlighted ongoing fragmentation and competition for resources.

Table 5: Hypothesis testing summary

Hypothesis	Result	Interpretation
H ₀₁ : Commodities insufficient per humanitarian standards.	Supported	Mean adequacy rating <3 reflect insufficiency.
H ₀₂ : logistical, financial, security challenges impede delivery.	Supported	High obstacle ratings and qualitative evidence.
H ₀₃ : IDPs adopt coping strategies in response.	Supported	Frequent coping behaviours correlated with low adequacy.
H ₀₄ : fragmented coordination affects service delivery.	Supported	Low coordination ratings and qualitative feedback.
H ₀₅ : low satisfaction among IDPs overall.	Supported	Satisfaction rating below midpoint confirms low satisfaction.

Source: Field work, 2025

This in-depth results section combines quantitative data analysis and thematic qualitative findings, mirroring real field realities and experiences of IDPs in North Central Nigeria according to the most recent displacement figures and humanitarian assessments.

5. Discussion of Results

Interpretation of Findings in Relation to Literature and Humanitarian Standards

The findings of the study confirm the chronic insufficiency of humanitarian goods—food, water, shelter items, and medical supplies—in North Central Nigerian IDP camps, in line with Abdul's (2018) analysis of supply chain inefficiencies in Borno and Plateau states. The below-neutral-midpoint adequacy ratings on average demonstrate substantial shortfalls against Sphere Project standards that require adequate quantity, quality, and regularity to maintain displaced individuals' dignity and well-being. These insufficiencies resonate with reports of malnourishment, congestion, and health vulnerabilities captured in Nigeria's general humanitarian analyses (ICRC, 2016) and the unfulfilled basic needs found among IDPs (HumAngle, 2022). The evidence that commodities are commonly delayed or insufficient corroborates concerns expressed over Nigeria vulnerable logistics and lack of institutional capacity that undermine timely delivery and fair access (Abdul, 2018); this also resonates with international reports about Nigeria's implementation challenges of Kampala convention commitments (Nigerian National Policy on IDPs, 2021).

Geographic and Residential Disparities

There were significant state and residence type differences in adequacy ratings. Benue state, which had the largest IDP population in North Central Nigeria, had the lowest commodity satisfaction, possibly reflecting overstrained infrastructure and resource limitations. Residents of camps had lower reported adequacy than residing in host communities, particularly for shelter and water. These findings are consistent with previous results showing that formal camps are frequently overcrowded and have strained resources, while host communities, although sometimes without formal assistance, can access local markets or informal support systems. Geographic variation highlights the necessity for location-specific approaches, reflecting demand profile finesse and logistic complications such as road conditions or insecurity, as well as humanitarian presence differentials.

Implications, Challenges and Coping Mechanisms on Humanitarian Programming

High-scoring barriers like insecurity, infrastructural shortcomings, corruption, and weak coordination have direct and negative implications for the delivery and effectiveness of humanitarian goods. Insecurity hinders access lines, constricting aid supply and leading to delays and shortfalls as observed in the study (Abdul, 2018; ICRC, 2016). Infrastructural constraints hamper warehousing and transportation, fuelling distribution disparities (ICRC, 2016).

Corruption risks, especially in commodity distribution, undermine trust and compromise fairness, echoing HumAngle's (2022) reports on irregularities leading IDPs to sell donated supplies to cover unmet needs. The existence of coping strategies such as rationing, informal economic activities, and use of unsafe water indicates adaptive resilience but also points to gaps where aid is not covering basic needs, making IDPs more vulnerable to malnutrition and disease. These dynamics underscore the need for humanitarian programs to include improved security coordination, infrastructural investments, anti-corruption interventions, and specific support for IDP agency and livelihoods.

Role of Quality and Coordination in Enhancing Adequacy

Moderate to low coordination effectiveness ratings among humanitarian actors support previous research highlighting fragmentation in Nigeria's aid architecture (Abdul, 2018), which gives rise to duplication, gaps, and inefficiency. Effective coordination, through strong cluster systems, joint assessments, and inclusive planning, has been associated with enhanced targeting and resource optimization (UNHCR SOPs for NFIs). The qualitative findings of the study attest to IDPs' aspirations for better communication, transparency, and involvement in aid processes. Coordination improvements can significantly enhance commodity adequacy by streamlining supply chains, synchronizing delivery schedules, and ensuring responsive adjustments to changing needs. Commodity quality must also be addressed; substandard or inappropriate items decrease utility and satisfaction, as evidenced in IDPs' expressed dissatisfaction with existing shelter and medical provisions.

The mixed-methods design of this study allowed for triangulation between quantitative ratings and qualitative views, offering a detailed exploration of commodity adequacy and contextual issues affecting aid delivery. Multi-state and multi-setting sampling increases representativeness in North Central Nigeria. Both household surveys and stakeholder interviews added depth to findings across supply chain, coordination, and beneficiary experience.

Limitations involve possible response biases from self-reports, access restrictions to some insecure areas preventing complete geographic coverage, and the cross-sectional design precluding temporal examination of evolving needs. Security and logistical issues, typical for humanitarian research, could have impacted data completeness in spite of mitigation measures. Additionally, systemic and macroeconomic conditions determining commodity availability fell beyond this study's purview.

This discussion places empirical findings in the context of the literature and known humanitarian frameworks, identifies implications for programming, discusses study strengths/limitations, and maps directions for future research.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive evaluation of the adequacy of humanitarian commodities provided to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North Central Nigeria. The findings reveal that commodities such as food, water, shelter materials, and medical supplies are generally insufficient, with particular deficits reported in camps as opposed to host communities and in states with higher IDP concentrations like Benue. These inadequacies align with established humanitarian standards, such as those outlined by the Sphere Project, confirming that the minimum thresholds for quality, quantity, and regularity are not consistently met.

All hypotheses of the study were supported. It was validated that logistical, security, infrastructural, and financial constraints severely hamper efficient commodity supply and distribution. IDPs employ several coping mechanisms—such as rationing, bartering, and informal income-seeking—to compensate for these shortfalls, reflecting resilience but also highlighting the shortfalls in humanitarian provision. Additionally, poor coordination among aid agencies and inadequate infrastructure strongly influence service sufficiency and beneficiary satisfaction.

The findings emphasize the pressing need for focused, concerted, and quality-driven humanitarian. Capacity development for governments and agencies in resource planning, transport and logistics infrastructure development, data accuracy on IDP figures, and transparent and corruption-free procurement and distribution are essential steps towards addressing current gaps. Enhanced coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders, with active engagement of IDPs themselves, are necessary for streamlining resource allocation and commodity adequacy.

This research echoes previous research (Abdul, 2018; Ajiboye et al., 2024; Likeing & Aleh, 2024) and humanitarian imperatives (Nigerian National Policy on IDPs, 2021) to holistically tackle systemic logistics and operational issues. In so doing, humanitarian actors can more effectively ensure that the immediate, varied needs of IDPs in North Central Nigeria are responded to with dignity and effectiveness. This discussion places empirical results within the broader literature and accepted humanitarian models, identifies programmatic implications, addresses study limitations/strengths, and maps future research directions.

6.2 Recommendations

From the findings of the study and prevailing humanitarian context in North Central Nigeria, the following recommendations are made to humanitarian actors, government agencies, and development partners:

- i. **Improve equitable resource allocation:** Give priority to open needs assessments to determine the most at-risk populations—including IDPs in

- camps and host communities—and distribute commodities based on this. Use data-informed targeting and community participation to minimize duplication and wastage, and to deliver assistance to hard-to-reach areas and populations with the highest need.
- ii. **Enhance security and Infrastructure:** Work with security forces to safeguard humanitarian access routes and aid convoys and distribution points. Invest in maintenance and repair of key transport infrastructure to facilitate safe and timely delivery of commodities and establish contingency plans for access disruption in the event of conflict or natural disaster.
 - iii. **Strengthen coordination and Communication:** Enhance current cluster coordination mechanisms to clarify roles and responsibilities of NGOs, UN agencies, and government. Hold regular joint planning and feedback sessions incorporating IDP representation for encouraging transparency, well-coordinated delivery timetables, and flexible responses in conformity with changing needs (Shelter Cluster, 2025).
 - iv. **Upgrade commodity quality:** Make sure commodities comply with minimum humanitarian quality standards, such as nutritional value for food, durability for shelter items, and non-expired status for essential medicines. Implement quality control measures and standardize procurement guidelines among partners to avoid distribution of substandard products that diminish beneficiary satisfaction and utility.
 - v. **Support livelihood and Resilience Programs:** Augment emergency relief with livelihood assistance like cash-based programs, skills development, and agricultural inputs to promote self-sufficiency among IDPs and host communities. Incorporate resilience-strengthening interventions that minimize aid dependency, improve economic stability, and target underlying drivers of vulnerability (IOM 2024; Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, 2025).
 - vi. **Implement regular Monitoring and Evaluation:** Institutionalize regular monitoring of commodity sufficiency, distribution efficacy, and beneficiary satisfaction through mixed methods. Utilize monitoring information to enhance program design and accountability to affected populations continuously, so that interventions remain pertinent and effective over time.

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