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Original Research

ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN ABUJA, NIGERIA CAMPS

ONUH, Eyianmanu Maria

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Baze University, Abuja.

eyianmanu2014@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper evaluated the role of government in ameliorating the challenges confronting the internally displaced persons in camps in Nigeria. Using semi structured interview, it was established that human rights abuses, lack of access to health care services, difficulty in accessing legitimate means of livelihood, protection risks, discrimination, documentation and identity issues, legal access, lack of protective shelter and negligence by government remain the major challenges for the displaced persons in Abuja camps. Sanctions for nations of UN that fail to comply with the guiding principle on internal displacement, legal documentation and re-integration, media intervention to draw government closer and periodic monitoring and review of the conditions of IDPs in camps, were recommended.

Key words: Assessment, Challenges, Government, Internally Displaced Persons, Role.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are citizens or long-term residents of a country who have been forced from their place of habitation due to armed conflict or natural disasters but who still remain within the state of displacement. People displaced by armed conflict situations are usually subject to increased vulnerability such as high risk of physical attack, sexual violence, abduction, deprivation from adequate and decent shelter, food and health services, unemployment, lack of access to education etc. (IDMC,2020).

By law and international guiding principle, the government has the primary responsibility of providing for and protecting the Internally Displaced Persons. However, there are alarms of poor or lack of concern by the state to adequately protect and provide for the displaced persons particularly in Nigeria. By the United Nations' Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement, the government is primarily responsible for the needs of the internally displaced persons (IDMC, 2020; UN, 1998; UNHCR, 2021). However, there are indications that Nigerian government has not demonstrated a strong political will in the provision of basic needs and protection of life and the fundamental human rights of Internally Displaced Persons in their various centers. Not much has been seen from the government in responding to the psychological, economic, health, security and other fundamental human needs of Internally Displaced Persons (Raji et al, 2021; Akume, 2015).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Internal displacement has overtime, exposed victims to many challenges of life (IDMC, 2018; 2019; 2020 & 2021; Akuto, 2019; UNHCR, 2019). These challenges, by law and internal guiding principles, are supposed to be taken care of by the government. However, many challenges still confront the internally displaced persons in their various centers. In view of the persistent challenges, this study by objective, investigated the role of the Nigerian government in addressing the plights of displaced persons in centers within Abuja with the view to finding further effective ways of attending to the challenges.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Research Design: Descriptive cross-sectional design was used for this study. This is because the study aimed and identifying the specific challenges confronting the Internally Displaced Persons and the role of government in ameliorating the challenges.

2.2 Population: The population of this study consisted of all adults in the Internally Displaced Persons' camps within the Federal Capital city of Abuja, Nigeria.

2.3 Location of Study: The study was conducted in two major Internally Displaced Persons' camps purposively selected from among the four officially recognized Displaced Persons' camps in Abuja. The choice of the two camps was based on the large population size that could

confidently represent the entire IDPs' population in Abuja, the centrality of access and exclusions from non-IDPs' settlements which gives room for easy differentiation of real Internally Displaced Persons from non-Displaced Persons settled in same locations.

2.4 Sampling: There are four Internally Displaced Persons' camps in Abuja with some exclusively for displaced persons and some among non-displaced persons' settlements (IDMC, 2019; 2020). However, the data for this study were collected from the Durumi and New Kuchigoro IDPs camps which were purposively chosen because they are exclusive IDPs' settlement and they host the highest number of internally displaced persons as disclosed by the camps' leadership records accessed in the preliminary visits. Using the Taro Yamane formula, a total sample size of 426 was generated from the population of the two camps. For the purpose of equal representation, each camp was given 50% chances and therefore, the study targeted 213 respondents from each camp. However, the researcher was unable to access the 213 anticipated participants from each camp as most adults go out early to seek for survival as disclosed by the camp officials. Thus, the return rate was 376. The 367 adult respondents comprising 156 males and 220 females were randomly drawn from the two selected camps for this study.

2.5 Data Collection Method: Questionnaire guide was used to interview respondents. Household interviews were conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire with both open and closed ended questions. In-depth Interview was also held with camp officials for cross examination of opinions between the leaders and other members in the camps.

3.0 THE CHALLENGES FACING THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN CAMPS

Internally displaced persons in camps face many challenges which may include:

3.1 Protection risks: Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) often face protection risks having lost their homes and means of livelihood. Majority of IDPs are camped in open places with tents serving as houses. Besides, the camps are crowded (IDMC, 2018; 2020; Davies, 2012). Exposed IDP camps can further heighten protection risks. IDPs also lose their properties and other means of livelihood necessitating search for new means of livelihood which often aggravate the protection risk. The search for new means of survival often expose them to further danger of exploitation and abuse. More so, IDPs are more at risk of abuse of their fundamental human rights such as right to be protected from abuses, right to food, health care, shelter, education, nationality and documentation (Akuto, 2017, UNHCR, 2020; UN, 2019; Wirtz, 2014). Vulnerability to sexual assaults also constitute a protection risk and remains high in many IDP camps that are overcrowded, open, isolated, have inadequate security and lack separate and distinctly placed sanitation and bathing facilities for males and females (WHO, 2013; 2016; UN, 2019; IDMC, 2020; Akuto, 2017; Wirtz, 2014).

3.2 Documentation and legal protection: Although the state owes the responsibility of providing for and protecting the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), many IDPs are not officially recognized by the states and so, the states do not take up the responsibility. IDPs are often left to their fate and sometimes fall at the mercy of individual donors and humanitarian organizations. Tull (2019), Kull (2019) and IDMC (2020) observed that IDPs face documentation challenges in many parts of Africa. Not being recognized by the state could encourage numerous violations of human rights of IDPs who do not also get any officially established international response because they remain within the country of displacement. Cohen (2006) referenced the 1984 Ethiopian crisis that put the destiny of hundreds of thousands of people on the choice of either crossing the border to get a refugee status to access help from the United Nations or to stay within the country and endlessly wait on its government. In the same year, at least 250,000 people died in Sudan having suffered from the combination of drought and economic problems to which the government did not respond but rather refused humanitarian aid coming from the international community who volunteered to help ((Mayotte, 1994; Cohen, 2006).

1991 witnessed an international conference on human rights protection for the internally displaced in Washington DC, leading to the subsequent adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPID) approved by the UN Commission on Human Rights (Bagshaw, 1999; UNHCR, 1996). This document defines the status of Internally Displaced Persons, sets out their rights and guarantees relevance for their protection during the whole process of their displacement to settlement. Some national governments incorporated these policies in their national laws but a few are practically responsive to the displaced persons within their states. To this regard, the UN Secretary-General's reform plan, included internal intervention using diplomatic humanitarian approach should national authorities fail to protect internally displaced persons within their states. This approach has helped the North-east Nigerian situation although Nigeria has its own policy on internal displacement. The UN reform plan however, stated that "sovereignty cannot be dissociated from responsibility" and therefore, the primary responsibility still lies with the resident government of the IDPs.

Towards addressing the poor responsiveness of governments to displaced persons, the United Nations in its tenth year memorial conference on the Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement in Oslo 2008, made a resolution to form political will for integrating the Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement into a global legal framework. The African Union's Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention, 2009) was also held in Uganda to birth a legally binding instrument at African regional level to prevent displacement and to protect and assist the displaced persons (IDMC, 2010). Despite the adoption of the Kampala Convention, the challenges confronting the displaced persons are still enormous (IDMC, 2020; UNHCR, 2021).

3.3 Access to education: Akuto (2017), UN (2019), IDMC (2020) acknowledged that Internally Displaced Persons of school age experience difficulty enrolling due to identity issues, distance

financial constraints and restrictions on movement within camps. In her address to mark its 20th anniversary, IDMC (2020) identified access to quality education as one of the greatest challenges facing Internally Displaced Persons.

3.4 Human rights violation: Human rights violation is a major issue for IDPs in Nigeria. The rights to education, movement, choice, employment etc. are often abused. Reporting such abuses is another challenge as there are rarely avenues for such (UNFPA, 2016; Oladosu et al 2019; Tull, 2019). Akuto (2017) and IDMC (2020) confirmed that IDPs especially women are often restricted from moving in and out of the camps. Akuto (2017) also confirmed incidences of rape in IDPs camps leaving victims and their families helpless as they face the effects without interventions from the government who ought to protect and provide for them.

3.5 Trauma: Trauma also constitutes a major challenge for the Internally Displaced Persons. Akuto (2017), Terwase et al (2016), IDMC (2020) acknowledged trauma as one of the most challenging experiences the Internally Displaced Persons have to live with, more so that counseling efforts are minimal. Many displaced persons still live with the trauma they experienced during the attacks by Boko Haram, the separation of loved ones whose whereabouts are still unknown, the forceful marriage of loved ones to Boko Haram members and their experiences of having watched family members killed by the terrorists. The trauma may be compounded by the negligence of government and inability of the Internally Displaced Persons to cater for themselves.

3.6 Food insecurity: Access to healthy food is a challenge for the IDPs. Although the government is charged with caring for the displaced persons, reports from IDMC (2020; 2021) indicated that IDPs in Nigeria survive more on donations from Non-Governmental Organizations and individuals which are barely enough at a time for the entire families in camps, and no longer come handy.

3.7 Shelter: The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC, 2020), Onifade & Osinowo (2016) had maintained that affording decent shelter is a major challenge for IDPs in Nigeria. Displaced from their homes, source of income and not being recognized or documented for identification and possible employment in their new destinations implies that they have to suffer bad weather if the government fails to provide decent accommodation for them.

3.8 Health challenges/Access to health care services: Displaced persons in Nigeria often face many health challenges. Poor diet, environmental pollution, exposure to harsh weather conditions may contribute to the health challenges of internally displaced persons. Abbani (2021) and UNHCR (2020) had maintained that internally displaced women and children suffer more health challenges than any special population. Additionally, Owoaje, Uchendu, Ajayi and Cadmus (2016) posited that internal displacement often has significant health effects on the wellbeing of the affected population as well as public health. Directly, IDPs suffer most incidences of violence and injuries during displacement and escape. There have been reports of rape which could also affect the health of the IDPs victims in terms of physical injuries, sexually transmitted diseases and psychological trauma. More so, mass migration, open and overcrowded

camping of IDPs have the tendency of increasing the risk of communicable diseases and pandemics such as the Covid – 19, Ebola and Monkey-pox. Besides, poor access to safe water, decent housing and poor waste management also bear on the health of IDPs who suffer more from lack of, or poor access to safe health care services.

3.9 Employment challenges: The UN Guiding Principle, the Kampala Convention, and the Nigerian National Policy on the Internally Displaced Persons guarantee the full protection of the rights of IDPs which include the right to employment. The Kampala Convention (AU, 2009) held that member states should provide services to assist the IDPs gain meaningful employment. Principle (c) of the National Policy on IDPs also guarantees empowerment opportunities for the displaced persons. However, internally displaced persons in Nigeria and many other African countries are living without any known form of employment opportunities from the government. Many researchers have found that government presence is far from being felt in this regard (Ishakwu, 2020; Shehu, 2020; UN, 2020; ICRC, 2016; IDMC, 2018).

3.10 Resettlement: Many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) desire to return to their ancestral homes if the government can restore peace and provide genuine security for them. UNHCR (2017) and Akuto (2017) have acknowledged the desire of many IDPs to return to their original homes and the inability of government to meet this need.

The 2009 African Union Convention (Principle “a”) and the National policy on Internally Displaced Persons (FGN, 2012) came into place with provisions to protect and assist the IDPs towards resettlement. Nigeria is signatory to the UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement (UNGPID, 1998) and the Economic Community of West African States. All these guidelines were geared towards the protection, assistance, reintegration and resettlement of internally displaced persons.

4.0 RESULTS

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Camp location		
Durumi	171	45.5%
New Kuchigoro	205	54.5%
TOTAL	376	100%
Gender:		
Male	156	41.5%
Females	220	58.5%
TOTAL	376	100%
Age:		
18-37	262	69.7%
38-57	89	23.7%
58-above	25	6.6%
TOTAL	376	100%
Marital Status:		
Single	86	23,0 %
Married	260	69.1%
Separated	30	7.9%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0 %
TOTAL	376	100%
Religion		
Christianity	254	67.6 %
Islam	122	32.4 %
Traditional religion	0	0.0 %
Others	0	0.0 %
TOTAL	376	100 %
Education:		
Non-formal education:	228	60.6 %
Primary:	121	32.2 %
Secondary	24	6.4 %
Tertiary	3	0.8 %
TOTAL	376	100%

Employment displacement:	before		
Civil service		2	0,5 %
Farming		319	84.8 %
Business		14	3.7 %
Student		13	3.5 %
Unemployed		28	7.5 %
TOTAL		376	100%
Current employment:			
Farming:		13	3.5 %
Laborer:		35	9.3 %
Unemployed		328	87.2 %
TOTAL		376	100%

Source: Field work, 2021

Table 1 reveals that about 44.5% and 55.4% of respondents participated from Durumi and New Kuchigoro IDPs camps respectively. The participants were predominantly young with majority (69.7) within the age bracket of 18-37 years of age. It also indicated that majority (69.1%) were married, majority (60.6%) affiliated with Christianity while 32.4% identified with Islam. The study also revealed that the population of the internally displaced persons in Abuja were dominantly less educated with about 60.6% without formal education. By employment, the population were dominantly farmers (84.8%) before displacement but only about 12.8% are currently engaged.

Table 2: Challenges Confronting the Internally Displaced Persons in Camps

Challenges		Frequency	Percentage	Available Government intervention (%)
Valid	Protection risk/legal access	61	16.2	0.0%
	Documentation challenge	47	12.5	0.0%
	Poor access to employment opportunities	53	14.1	0.0%
	Lack of access to educational services	52	13.8	0.0%
	Human rights abuses	51	13.6	0.0%
	Poor shelter	60	16.0	0.0%
	Lack of access to health care services	52	13.8	0.0%
	Total	376	100.0	0..0%

Source: Field work, 2022

The table above provides the catalogue of the many challenges being faced by the internally displaced persons in camps in Abuja. Protections, access to decent accommodation, employment, health and educational services as well as abuse were identified as major challenges for displaced persons in camps.

The study revealed also (100%) that there are no evidenced measures taken by government to address the challenges confronting the displaced persons in camps. In an interview with a camp chairman, he lamented:

We thought that Abuja would be friendly to us. We did not think that we will still experience many challenges here. It is sad that government cannot give us food or land to farm so that we can feed our families, or even instruct hospitals to attend to the sick ones among us. Apart from the first time we came here that government came to address us and made promises that were not fulfilled, no government official has come here with anything or ideas to help us. Only individuals and religious groups bring food items and sometimes give health advice. We are just here on our own. I wish the government could make laws to make communities accept us so that

we will not gather in this place that is not safe, waiting for people to bring food for us (Interview with a male camp chairman)

The spokesperson of the displaced persons in FCT also affirmed that they face many challenges but get no help from the government. According to him,

Government does not care about us; whether we eat, have where to sleep or whether our people are being abused. Even government hospitals do not attend to us when we are sick. One of us died a few days ago from a gunshot from the men in uniform who attacked the camp, the hospital rejected him until he died. When our women go out to look for means of survival, they get raped, we are not safe. Our camps are free access for everybody at any time and when I grant interviews to the media to get help for our people, they get me arrested (Interview with the male spokespersons of the IDPs in Abuja)

5.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study reveals poor access to educational services. Field assessment revealed that only New Kuchigoro camp has a block of three classrooms donated to it by a French NGO even though it is not functioning due to inability to pay the volunteer teachers. There was no evidence of government demonstrated responsibility in this regard. This has serious social and future security implications. Education is a tool for empowerment and those who are not educationally exposed may become more vulnerable for recruitment into bad gangs (Howell, 2010). Such gang may be cult groups, thugs, and banditry and terrorist groups with farther security implications.

The study also revealed incidences of human rights abuses such as denial of access to basic necessities, sexual abuses, restrictions of movement, child labour, denial of employment etc. It was also disclosed that men in security uniforms invaded the Durumi camp shooting at odd hours and abusing them. There were also complaints of threat to life and order to desist from granting interviews to the media about the affairs of the displaced persons in camps. Government has to wake up to its responsibility.

Access to decent accommodation was identified as a major challenge. The sight of tents that serve as houses for displaced persons in Nigeria's Federal Capital city speaks much of the gap between the government and the displaced persons in camps. It signals near, if not total absence of government. IDPs live in tents made from cement bags and leather which according to some respondents, leak water during rainy weather, with the attendant health consequences. No doubt, accessing land in Abuja is a big deal. Nevertheless, the government has the choice to resettle this population if she wishes to demonstrate some sense of responsibility to this group.

Access to employment opportunities is another major challenge for the IDPs. Respondents revealed that some churches and other NGOs have made attempts to train and equip

them with skills and materials to enable families in the camps to earn some income. These services as revealed by some camp officials were fruitless as many trainees sold out their machines with the claim that they preferred farming, which was their primary occupation before displacement. Access to farm lands however, remains a major challenge for IDPs in Abuja.

This study also identified poor accessibility and affordability of healthcare services by the displaced persons. Although some camps have visible containers donated by NGOs according to the officials, their inability to pay for the services of health workers and purchase drugs and other basic medical tools tend to compound issues. More so, the camp chairmen and the FCT spokesperson for the Internally Displaced Persons held that they “had lost some members because they were rejected by hospitals for being IDPs”. Government should be responsible for protecting and caring for this vulnerable group because they are still citizens with human rights as entrenched in the constitution. Besides, by virtue of their displacement, they need special attention.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This study investigated and revealed major challenges threatening the lives of the displaced persons in camps. Major challenges identified include lack of access to health care services, employment, education, decent accommodation, abuses and protection from risks. It also revealed the absence of measures put in place by government to resolve these challenges. By implication, the national policy on IDPs, the AU convention and the UN guiding principles on internal displacement only operate on paper as there is no practical evidence of those policies. Further actions are therefore, necessary to protect the displaced persons.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

By law, IDPs are normal human beings with fundamental human rights which ought to be protected by the government. The vulnerability of the displaced persons increases with the absence of government as revealed by this study. The absence of government alone signals the challenge or difficulty they may face trying to challenge the abuse of their rights in courts. It is therefore, recommended that:

- ✓ Government should wake up to its responsibility of providing and protecting this special population. Sanctions should be attached to failures to respond to the needs of displaced persons as UN member nations.
- ✓ Periodic monitoring and reviews of the conditions of displaced persons in camps is strongly recommended.
- ✓ NGOs/CSOs and the media should pay more attention to bringing the government closer to the Internally Displaced Persons in camps.
- ✓ Documentation and re-integration into farming communities will help to give true identification and create economic independence and access to other services thereby reducing the challenges confronting the displaced persons in camps.

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