

REFUGEES AND MIGRATION: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN PROVIDING PRACTICAL SUPPORT AND PROTECTION SERVICES TO THE REFUGEES.

¹Paulinus Jeremiaiah Ugwuoke , ²Nma-Njoku Alexandra Chukwu

^{1,2} *Social Work Department, University of Nigeria, Nsukka*

ABSTRACT: Refugee as a human displacement has gained greater worrisome prominence in the international discourse as the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the today's world continues to rise with newer experiences and challenges. At the local and international levels, people have been forced to flee as a result of natural and man-made factors. The objectives of this research were: to review and analyze the knowledge and thinking about refugees and displaced persons through existing research and experience, to highlight the reasons for this mass movement of people, to look at the plight of these refugees, suggest that social workers can do to ameliorate the plight of refugees and recommend strategies for mitigating migration generally as guide for future work and implementation for refugee services. The methodology adopted in the research includes, structured interview, literature review and analysis and focused group discussion (FGD). The finding arising from this research showed that people have been displaced due to environmental/ecological factors, socio-economic depression, political stability, violence/war, terrorism, persecution, growth in population, ethno-political conflict/tension, breakdown of state structures and institutions among others. Also, findings showed that refugees and IDPs face pitiable physical, emotional, psychological tension/trauma, economic resources lack and human rights abuse which shows that social workers role in stemming and mitigating migration and the plight of refugees cannot be over emphasized. Against this backdrop, the researcher recommends that government at all levels should provide for the human and materials need of the people, ensure peace and harmony, integrate policy thrust, resources and needs of the refugees into all aspects of national development planning. Also, nations should be alive to the protection, support and assistance programmes for the refugees and internally displaced persons as relief officials and agencies become more dedicated and committed to their duties and responsibilities of providing professional services and support good for the refugees, displaced persons and society. Similarly, more social workers should work in refugee and IDPs camps to provide professional services and support beneficial to those vulnerable persons as well as to see to the strict enforcement and implementation of the 1995 UN convention and the 1967 protocol among signatory nations.

KEYWORDS: *Refugees, migration, internally displaced persons and social work*

I. INTRODUCTION

Historically, people at one time or another and under various situations have been forced to flee out of their original habitation as refugees. This displacement and mass exodus has biblical and religious origin because both the Bible and the Quran contains old recorded stories of people fleeing forcefully to safety for instance, the Jewish people of the old were refugees at one time or the other. The book of Exodus describes the escape of Jewish people from Egypt. Later around 588BC, the armies of Babylon attacked the area around Jerusalem and took 10,000 Jewish families into exile where they faced all manner of hospitality, deprivation and lack. The infant Jesus, Mary and Joseph were forced to flee to Egypt to escape the persecution of King Herod. The prophet Mohammed also had to flee from his home in Mecca when his religious beliefs put him and his followers in danger. In more recent times, over three million Jewish people fled Russia, Poland and Romania, and settled in the USA, Canada, the UK, France and Germany. They fled violence and extreme poverty, which often go hand in hand. During the Balkan wars of 1912-13, Greeks, Turks and Bulgarians fled from their homes. The fighting of the First World War made over 30 million people refugees. The second world war left even more people homeless. In 1945 there were over 30 million refugees or displaced people, mostly living in terrible conditions in European countries. It was their experience that made the newly formed United Nations decided that there must be a better way of helping refugees.

In 1946 the United Nations set up a new organization called the International Refugee Organization and in 1951 the International Refugee Organization handed over its work to the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). At the same time the UN signed an international law called 1951 UN Convention Relating to the status of Refugees to protect refugees. During the 1950s and 1960s refugees continued to flee from their home countries. Most refugees at this time fled from human right abuse in Eastern Europe. In the 1970s increasing number of refugees fled from wars in the poor countries of Africa and Asia while others are fleeing from wars and human right abuse in Europe. Today the majority of the world's refugees live in neighbouring poor countries. For instance, the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in Egypt, Iran/Iraq, Afghanistan, Southern Sudan, Pakistan, Israeli/Palestine Syrian wars and in Africa: Mali and East Africa have caused nearly eight million people to become refugees. The term "forced migration" which connotes population mobility, movement of people from one geographical, cultural, and political area either outside their territorial boundary as a result of either natural or ecological disasters, economic depression or man-made factors has been present in professional literature since the official concept of refugees appeared in the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (amended by the 1967 protocol) with a definition of the term as well as the status and protection for refugees. During this convention, a refugee was defined as "a person who, because of well-founded fear of persecution, finds himself/herself outside his or her state of nationality, unable to obtain the protection of the state" (Ahmad, 2009). However, with the beginning of the post-cold war period, and the stricter immigration laws and policies in host countries around the world, professional theoreticians began to include a broader definition of forced migrants, encompassing refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Bakewell, 2007). Bermudez Torres (2007) defined forced migration as the geographical relocation or movement of internally displaced people and refugees. Taking a slightly more comprehensive approach, Dona and Vale (2011) extended the definitions of forced migration to address the cause of the movement – violence in general and add another population: returnees. Each term refers to individual's in different legal situations, mostly related to the legal status in the nation-state where they find refuge. On the other hand, a refugee according to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of Refugees define a refugee as a person who is outside his/her country of Nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and is unable to avail himself or herself for the protection of that country, or to return there for fear of persecution. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 2012 there were approximately 928,200 asylum seekers worldwide. In the same year, the UNHCR also identified 17.1 million internally displaced people (IDPs) worldwide and defined these individuals as those experiencing a refugee-like situation and who relocate within the borders of their country of origin. Prior to that, it was estimated that worldwide in 2003, there were 100 to 200 million forced migrants, encompassing all categories as defined above (Turon, 2003). Currently, these high numbers combine with other occurrences of stateless persons and other refugees accounts for a staggering 45.2 million IDPs worldwide (UNHCR, 2012a). With such overwhelming numbers, the issue of forced migration has become a global concern that must be addressed. Social workers are among the front line workers who provided primary assistance, education and case management, as well as behind the scenes to shape politics and carry out advocacy and lobbying roles. A 2011 article by Pie Palmgren specifies that forced migration causes social transformation and therefore, encourages that research on the topic focus on global societal change, the efforts of societies to achieve positive change. Politicians and economists debate on the advantages and disadvantages of forced migration to host countries. For examples, they may consider the strain or advantage the forced migration can have on their national economy and resources of the hosting country. This can be clearly seen by the fact that host governments usually must provide assistance for relocating, resettling, or repatriation of forced migrants (Al-Qhad & Lacroix, 2010; Anderson, 2012; Harper, 2008). On the other hand, forced migrants often make important contributions to local communities, especially when given the opportunity to integrate (UNHCR, 2012). Many professionals agree with the idea that developed labour-importing host countries need the labour that the migrants provide (Castles, 2010). According to (Zorberg et al 1986) modern transformation and globalization are the factors causing refugee increase or that refugees are the products of modernity because it (modernity) divided the world into nation states. It also allowed each state to determine who is a refugee, what are their rights and respects and has thrown the borders wide open for people to enter and seek asylum in another country with ease. A world council of churches publication year defined migrants as uprooted people who are forced or leave their communities: those who flee because of persecution and war, those who are forcibly displaced because of environmental devastation and those who are compelled to seek substance in a city or abroad because they cannot survive at home. Another publication on forced displacement by De Martion and Buchwald 199, pp195-96 summarise the impact of migration on people being forcibly displaced as one of the most stressful human experiences. The chief causes of displacements are: conflicts, persecution, violence or social and political collapse which very often results in multiple and prolonged exposure to extreme stress. While fleeing for their lives, refugees also feel a deep sense of humiliation and extreme helplessness. They long not only for the safe haven, food, shelter, and medical but also for social justice, legal, protection and encouragement to restore their sense of community, their shattered human dignity, and their personal identity.

In sum, therefore, the pull push factors like economic depression, persistent violence or war, ecological /natural disasters etc cause these population movement and uprooting of people at macro level , while modern transformation and globalization networks and ties cause migration at meso level and at micro level they are caused by individuals choice to migrate and integrate for various reasons like for employment , higher wages /salary or physical and human right safety.

MODERN MIGRATION TRENDS

Forced: here the exodus or mass fleeing is forced on the people by prevailing circumstances or situations of forceful uprooting and ejection by disasters or wars, political oppression, heightened human right abuse, economic recession among others. When and because of the nature of their situations that attract global attention.

Voluntary: here the decision to move or relocate is voluntary and might be socio-economic reasons for greener pasture or a situation where a married woman moves out to join her husband who lives outside or vice –versa.

Trafficking and smuggling: this connotes illegal entrance into a country territory for any reason. Human traffickers, drug peddlers or for commercial sex services, domestic slavery or in some cases for rituals or slave work.

Private fostering: here the individual goes into a another country and there uses fostering as an alternative care or survival strategy.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Man by nature is adventurous and loves to move out of his domain to settle in other people's land if only doing so will promote or improve his socio-cultural, political and economic wellbeing status or success. The reality of life for the refugees and internally isplaced persons begins with camp experiences when and where they are clustered together in large numbers under thatched roof or roof made of mats or tarpaulin or at times under the trees with very unkempt environments unhealthy shallow latrines, poor hygiene, inadequate food causing malnutrition and poor health conditions.

In most cases these refugees live in constant fear due to lack of insecurity as even the security officials who are detailed to guard the periphery of the camps are most often seen inside the camps unleashing terror, harassing, intimidating and exploiting the refugees with impunity. Again, some of the camp officials divert relief materials meant for the refugees and exploit the refugees women by way of rape and threat refugee children with threats and constant fear.

On a general note refugees as a result of horrific situations and lack in the camps are victim of emotional and psychological trauma which not only weigh them down but also affects their physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. In some countries there are no specific legal frame work and guidelines in the provision of specific services for specific persons like the physically challenged refugees, children and women refugees and the vulnerable. These refugees lack adequate professional services provision as only very few social workers with requisite skills, knowledge and experience of counselling, advocacy and human behaviours are employed to work in the camps thereby creating such gap hard to be filled by other professionals working with the refugees.

II. METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a variety of method for his data collection to ensure good grasp and comprehensive study of refugees, their lived experiences and the role social workers play in providing political support and protection for the refugees and IDPs.

First a qualitative research method was preferred in this study because, It is grounded in human experience and emerging in process, It allows a researcher to be an insider in the process, It is out to explore authors /participants views, interpretation and actions, It provides for a closer relationship between the researcher and the participants.

Secondly the researcher used primary source of information gathering through the use of structured questionnaires and interview session of keys / significant persons, agencies and organizations involved in refugee work. The questionnaires bordered on their reasons for relocation, their lived experiences and plight, what roles do significant care givers and organization pay in their lives and their hope for the future in terms of what they think could be done. In all, 10 repatriated refugees and 10 refugees in camp were interviewed. Also, 10 staff members drawn from 5 agencies and organizations working with the refugees were also interviewed on one on one session.

Also secondary sources of data collection were used and drawn from refugee council and NGOs journal articles, annual reports, book chapters' review, case files, policy manuals, statistical records, magazines and bulletins as complement to the questionnaires information retracts.

Finally, qualitative data analysis method like phenomenological, sociological and historical were adopted by the researcher using mostly verbal description of refugees lived experiences and stories, this is because they point and promote authenticity of an academic exercise of this nature.

III. THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Theories of migration are inbuilt or embedded in the casual factors of migration. Based on this therefore, theorists tend to use the following perspectives in the discussion of theories of migration;

Macro theoretical perspective which connotes the push-pull factors like changes in economic condition or economic depression, unemployment, low salary/low per capita income and pull factors like poor legislative protection, state repression, fear of violence or war

Meso theoretical perspective where migration is caused by modern transformation and globalization network and ties.

Micro theoretical perspective at this level migration are caused by individual's choice to migrate and integrate for various reasons like for employment, higher wages/ salary or for physical human rights safety.

THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

For this work the researcher settled for the anti-oppressive theory which concerns itself with the impact, output and the processes reality. The theory tends to address social exclusion and structural inequalities that exist in working with service users. Not only does the theory condemn such divisions but more importantly responds swiftly and become very sensitive to such through adopting/providing a more appropriate, egalitarian services regardless of individual or groups social status(Dominille 1996).

Anti-oppressive theory is a person centred philosophy out to confront head-on the effects and impacts of structural and institutional inequalities, imbalance meted upon people's lives.

Why choose the theory? Yes, because it focuses both on the process and outcome i.e what is done, how it is done, and why the results. Yes, also because it provides avenues for structuring or re-structuring relationships between people and capable of empowering individuals (the service users) by reducing those negative effects such as power/position structures have on their interaction and work. Yes, again because it works to improve human relationship and people's consciousness and impetus.

Yes, again because the theories is adjudged the best approach in this type of study because it is a practice which permeates and it is interwoven in all aspects of social works practice and policy frame work, in relation to service givers and service users employer/ employee relationship agency cultural social context relationship and empower structure and relations.

Finally, the frame work was used because it goes beyond social work practice in helping clients to cope with am to existing life circumstances to include their adjusting to their existing power structures/relations to a more aggressive mechanism of changing the status quo to egalitarian principle.

FINDINGS

A. CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Environmental /ecological factors – examples flood, disasters, ecological /fire, drought, disease pandemic, famine (bruguiese 2012).

Armed conflicts

Socio- economic depression which affects the economic frame work

Political instability, violence, terrorist attack, book haram, civil unrest and persecutions

Growth in population i.e seeing refugees as a product of population exchange ager, 2000 and distribution among states on massive skill.

Inequality and inadequate infrasture and public services

Quest for economic resources control or lack of them by home country members

Unemployment.i.e quest for greener pasture, search for employment or for business reasons (fregen,2007)

Human right abuse/violations inspite of the provisions of article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Ethno –political conflicts /tension examples Iran/Iraqi, Srilankan civil war and Afghanistan, Myanne war, Angola war, Rwandan war, Somalian war etc

Easier means of transport and communication as a result of globalisation and international co-operation and social connection (cogneau et al,2018; clignet&foster 1964)

Lack of or distorted /lopsided development.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION

Use of coercion /force

Use of intimidation threat

Use of deliberate policies to achieve goals e.g. Ghana must go by Nigeria

Use of manipulative tendencies

Is more pronounced among males in the past but today female members have joined because of commercial sex works

Results in extreme stress, boredom

Is self-interest bound/rooted

Entails some elements of fear and threats and intimidation.

C. THE PLIGHT AND CHALLENGES FACED BY REFUGEES AND IDPS

Forced migrants wherever experience and pass through one of form of horrific life situation or another prior to their plight, during the fleeing process and while in the camp which affects their wellbeing as humans. The following are some of such realities of life and challenges faced by refugees and IDPs;

Deep sense of loss: refugees experience physical and material loss in form of loss of home, familiar environment and friends, community tie, own assets and personal or family belongings like documents such as birth and marriage certificates, school certificates and passports whole on plight (Galambus 2005, Crisp, 1996) or their jobs, wellbeing (Palmer 2007) and cultural affinity and relationship.

Emotional and psychological trauma: they experience these as a result of extreme anger, depression, anxiety, and tension associated with flight and life in the camp which results in traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), insomnia, hallucination, suicidal thoughts and suicides, sleep and eating disorder, impaired concentration, loss of memory sense of giving up, post-traumatic stress and a times mental health issues (George, 2012, Kim Forbay and Lawry, 2009).

Insecurity and unsafe movement via seas, oceans and deserts

Homelessness: temporary and shanty and unkept accommodation, common pull, subsistence survival livelihood

Human right abuse/violations

Politicization of refugees' status and welfare, what they stand for, and their rights to welfare.

Routine torture and detention inspite of the article 1&2 of the 1984 UN convention against torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatments or punishment

Language problem

Refusal of access to resources

Are under suspicion and scape goat: are victims of public negative attitude and scape goating viewed as mere beneficiaries of maintenance, never do wells who merely depend on welfare for survival and causes of their conditions and situations.

Labelling and stigmatization: are labeled as ordinary refugees irrespective of their individual worth and status before there being uprooted/ displaced and dispossessed.

Forced return /repatriation: no standardized way of repatriation across the globe and therefore make refugee victims of neglect and abuse

Embattle struggle for services: are hopeless and lack of assurance and control over their own future.

Poor health: as a result of malnutrition, poor and unkept environment, pollution, low standard of living and inadequate medicals

Disrupted education

Lack of legal safe guards: are last refugees by state laws, violation of refugee laws even by the framers.

Exploitation: are victims of rape, trafficking attack, intimidation, bullying of women and children and slaughter.

Unmet personal and group care, needs for the disabled refugees, in the camp or settlement, are isolated, living in very unsuitable shanty housing, lack of mobility facilities among others.

Discrimination and racism: in employment and conditions of service are unemployed more in a casual and unskilled labour with poor wage, poor conditions of service and without job security

Contributes to Africans loss of their genuine sense, spirit, ideals of love, truth, social justice, honesty, integrity, togetherness, values and cultural affinity.

D. AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATION INVOLVED IN REFUGEE AND IDPS WORK

Also, findings from this research showed that many agencies and organizations as well as local charities commit great deal of their time and resources in assisting, supporting and providing for the refugees at various levels of their experiential lives. these agencies and organizations are:

- The red cross
- United Nations high commissioner for refugees
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Children's Fund
- The International Committee for Red Cross
- Oxfam
- Save the Children Fund
- Refugee Council
- Amnesty International
- National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRM)
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- National Human Rights Commission
- Citizens Right and Mediation Center
- Catholic Relief Service
- Caritas International and Nigeria.

SOCIAL WORKERS ROLE IN PROVIDING PRACTICAL SUPPORT AND PROTECTION TO REFUGEES AND IDPS:

Social work is about building trust and building relationship. It is about empowerments, about giving others purpose sense of responsibility and inclusion (Adams 2003). It is all about fitting all the pieces of the client's jig saw together

and offering skills to the world by linking and influencing, guiding, developing and supporting as their watch world. The International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) and the International Association School of Social work at a combined meeting in 2000 agreed on the following statement as the meaning of social work.

The International Federation of Social Workers, 2014 defined social worker as a practiced based profession and an academic discipline that promote social change and development, social cohesion and the empowerment and liberation of people, principles of social work, justice, human right, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life and enhance wellbeing.

Ideally it is the primary responsibility of the government at all levels to provide for the needs and support of refugees and IDPs but because the needful is not done, social workers have come in to complement government efforts. The followings are social worker's role in the provision of practical support and protection service to refugees and IDPs; social workers carry out these functions working either as an employee of the government or NGOs, as independent practitioners and or as volunteers.

1. Accessing the needs of displaced persons: because social workers are closer to this displaced persons, they use their skills and knowledge of inter-personal relationship to get out from them, what their real needs are as they open up to social workers than any other group.
2. Educating and counseling the counselors especially the school teachers and counselors who lack basic and requisite knowledge about behavioral needs and patterns of refugee children and women and psychosocial intervention strategies (Bronstein, Montgomery & Dobrowoldki, 2012) (Al-Qdah & Lacroix, 2010); what Marlowe in his qualitative study (2010) called utilizing and raising the individuals hope, respecting his/her cultural, social and spiritual life as well as of healing process.
3. Helping forced migrants who have limited or no access to resources like health care to obtained use such resources for improved wellbeing (George, 2012). Especially in countries like the United States, where asylum seekers are not eligible for government social services and in Nigeria where explicit policies to address the specific needs of the refugees are not in place.
4. Partnering/ collaborating with other refugees workers to plan, implement and evaluate refugee care plans and programmes as well as drawing up care and support plans to cater for accommodation, financial and other support needs.
5. Provision of public awareness, sensitization and advocating for resources and education about the available resources and education programmes, community organization and planning, delivering alternative dispute resolution seminars using knowledge about the available services and in-country/ third –country resettlement options. In doing this social workers use appropriate culturally interventions that addresses and respects the individuals' right to self –determination, his dignity, worth and respect for better wellbeing (Al-Qdah & Lacroix, 2010) (George, 2012; Libal & Harding 2011).
6. Provision of health interventions such as group, individual, and family counseling, cognitive behavioural therapy and learning relaxation techniques, as well as a psychosocial education of the host community (Boisvert, 2006).
7. Social workers by taking holistic approach incorporates social and political factors to further improve forced migrant's quality of life and overall wellbeing across geographical locations and settings (Palmer, 2007) by the application of legal frameworks and legislations as guides.
8. Social workers are better placed to stimulate the consciousness of displaced persons regarding their legal needs by advocating for a more stable environment and access to employment, health and other resources through working or advocating for the legalization of the status of forcible displaced people in their transition or resettlement country. (Al-Qdah & Lacroix, 2010).
9. Providing counseling services to the refugees and the IDPs on emotional balance and camp relationship patterns.
10. Being part of life skill training education to make refugees and IDPs gain practical experience of self-help and entrepreneurship.
11. Empowerment: through economic and social glue strategies like micro credits, skill acquisition training to promote sustainable and enduring livelihood, to encourage self-reliance, group solidarity and dynamism and cohesion relationship (Dominik, 2000).
12. Providing better social welfare for refugees children, women and the challenged.
13. Leading refugees to find sanctuary and enduring protection through linkage services.
14. Making representations on behalf of those refugees' women who are raped even by other male refugees or by camp guards and administrators who use rape as a weapon of conflicts and to degrade, shame and terrorizing refugees.
15. Advocating for improved policy and decision process by the government, the UNHCR or NGOs working in the camps (Cox & Praver, 2000 p.308, Pitiway 2007)
16. The challenges of IDPs call for counseling in the area of independence, fear of violence, oppression or injustice and promote equality of rights, opportunities and solidarity.

17. With the social worker's knowledge of tolerance in diversity he educates and counsel refugees on the need to respect one another, the need to be tolerant of culture and language and to imbibe the spirit of dialogue among themselves.
18. Early warning seminars, or campaigns, workshops on those things and factors that can encourage natural disasters, ethnic tension and conflicts causing dislocations and displacements. This today is viewed as a global focused practice and standard as well as a universal context approach.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Having seen the glaring root causes of migration, the plight and challenges faced by the refugees and IDPs and the impacts of these mass population movements on the individuals, groups, communities and countries. The Researcher recommends as follows:

- Public fora and organizing campaigns among refugee hosting communities to promote / influence positive perception work on the mood and images of refugees and Asylum seekers, and to stimulate more support base especially during the Refugee Week and Refugee Councils Comedy Night through media activities.
- Building functional and reliable legal system to protect refugees and IDPs from abuse and violations, use and occupation of Refugees house on their return.
- Creating more channels of boosting /disseminating information about refugees through Refugee Newsletters, e-bulletin, free e-mail to make /widen the readership of latest developments and issues about refugee activities worldwide.
- Adopting gender/women sensitive and inclusive services and welfare in planning and running Refugee programs and activities.
- Agencies and organizations forming alliance and synergy to ensure that Refugees have access to justice, legal advice and help as well as in the re-habitation and re-integration process of the refugees.
- All those working with the Refugees and IDPs should live up to the expectation, live above board, be more committed and sincere to their service delivery to avoid glaring cases of diversion of refugee materials, abuse and exploitation of displaced persons.
- That nations should carry out robust protection, support and assistance programmers for the refugees and IDPs.
- That special government agencies and influential international regional and national NGOs and Human Right Agencies need to synergize and to work to check-mate the flagrante abuse, deprivation and exploitation of refugees and migrants globally.
- That Relief officials and agencies should be more dedicated and committed to their duties by avoiding shoddy deals in the refugee or IDP camps.
- That there is need for the strict enforcement of the 1951 UN convention and the 1967 protocol among signatory nations.
- That more and more social workers be employed in the refugee and IDP camps to provide professional services and support good for the refugees and displaced persons.
- Eliminating all forms of discrimination against refugee women and children.
- Nation – states observing and respecting the protection, assistive and support programs put in place for the good of the refugees and IDPs.
- Carrying the refugees along in the planning and service delivery of assistance and activities.

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