

ASSESSMENT OF STATE AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS TO 2022 FLOOD VICTIMS IN JIGAWA STATE

NAJIB ABDULLAHI¹, MOHAMMED LAWAN² & ADAMU YAHAYA³

¹School of Preliminary Studies, ^{2,3}Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Management
Sciences,

Sule Lamido University Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State

¹najibabdullahi44@gmail.com ²lawandunari@gmail.com ³adamuyahaya@gmail.com
+2348038127213, +2348062070799 +2348069487492

ABSTRACT

The study investigates the impact of state and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) humanitarian intervention to flood victims in Jigawa state. As decade old perennial disaster, the ensuing impact of flooding accounts for humanitarian aid crises such as forceful displacement, widespread diseases, economic losses and retardation of development gains that goes beyond the repairs of state alone and necessitated the involvement of NGOs. The objective of this study therefore is to examine the various humanitarian interventions rendered by the state and NGOs to flood affected victims in the study area with a view to ascertain the impact of such interventions on the humanitarian needs of the affected population. Through the use of survey research method, it was established that, although the humanitarian aid provided by the state and NGOs impacted positively on the living standard of the affected population, however, lack of synergy and developed mechanisms for collaboration between the agencies established by the state and NGOs result in diversion of relief materials for other purposes. The study concludes that, considering the prevalence of the disasters that precipitate the sprawling rate of issues that demand emergencies; without concerted teamwork between the agencies, humanitarian aid crises will not be effectively addressed. It is recommended that Proper monitoring and evaluation team for humanitarian aid services should be established to ensure that the aids provided are delivered to the victims in dire needs. The team should incorporate relevant stakeholders as representatives of the affected communities to ensure proper distribution.

Keywords: Flood, Victims, Humanitarian Intervention, State, Non-Governmental Organization.

Introduction

Flood is a recurrent worldwide natural disaster that affects the normal functioning of human society. The growing effect of climate change, global warming and poor environmental governance policy particularly in developing countries make flooding a more devastating hazard that is likely to increase in years to come (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021; Adelekan & Asiyani, 2015; Echendu, 2020). The severity of its impact results in damages to sources of livelihood and human lives, deterioration of environment, retardation to development (Amangabara & Obenade, 2015) and delays progress towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021). The rise in the prevalence of the disaster during the last past four decades further compound destruction of economic and social infrastructure, the growing wave of environmental degradation (Adedeji, Odufuwa & Adebayo, 2012) threat to human security and sustainable food production (Danjibo, Adeoje & Ojo, 2021). As one of the major destructive natural perils causing over 200,000 deaths over the past three decades (Olanrewaju, Chitakira, Olanrewaju & Lou, 2019), flooding affects approximately 250 million people worldwide and causing an annual loss of more than 40 billion dollars (Cirella & Iyalomhe, 2018).

In Nigeria, flood disaster is becoming frequent and severe particularly during the rainy season (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021). With rapid population growth and urbanization in the country, the risk of flooding to human lives and properties assumes critical dimensions. The country records one of the highest death tolls in the West African region, particularly in the northern part of the country where entire villages and huge sparse of agricultural land have been destroyed by the disaster (African Research Bulletin, 2010). The frequency of flood occurrence and the tremendous losses of property, infrastructure, businesses and increase risk of diseases make flooding an issue of immediate concern that demands humanitarian attention.

Although the state is seen as a preceptor in the provision of humanitarian aids to disaster victims, however, the complex nature and dimensions of humanitarian assistance in contemporary times, coupled with the increasingly integrated global system and the proliferation of both natural and manmade disasters; compel the rapid growth of NGOs and other donor agencies to compliment the role of the state in providing supports and development efforts to affected victims (Momoh, 2018).

In Jigawa state, flood is a recurring phenomenon for over a decade. It takes away the marginal comfort of the affected communities; leaving them with little or nothing to hang on to. In the year 2022, the disaster was described as the worst in a decade affecting over 200,000 people across the state (UNICEF, 2022). The frequency of its occurrence and the tremendous losses of property, infrastructure, businesses and increase risk of diseases make flooding an issue of immediate concern that demands prompt humanitarian attention not only from the state, but other relevant NGOs. Thus, here arose the need for research of this nature that investigate the nature of humanitarian interventions provided by the federal and state government in collaboration with NGOs such as the ActionAid, UNICEF and the Nigerian Red Cross to 2022 flood victims in Jigawa state with a view to ascertain the impact of their interventions on the humanitarian needs of the affected population across the state.

Clarification of Concepts

Humanitarian Intervention

As the range of activities that demands humanitarian attention keeps expanding over the last century, the composition of the concept of 'humanitarian intervention' becomes more diverse and complex (Thompsaon, 2015) thereby making operationalization of the concept contestable and difficult (Macfarlane & Weiss, 2000). Nevertheless, Bassey and Effiong, (2022) sees it as active provision of aids that are designed to save lives, alleviate suffering, restore and promote human dignity at the wake of disaster and during large scale emergencies. The aids to be provided under humanitarian interventions may be inform of portable water, food, shelter, medical services, rehabilitation and welfare projects, human rights advocacy, and in some cases, full-scale military intervention as the case may be in areas ravaged by incessant armed conflicts (Thompson, 2015). Thus, any assistance in form of food or material aid that is provided to victims of calamitous disaster such as famine, drought, and armed conflict or flooding can be referred to as humanitarian intervention (Momoh, 2018).

As corollary to the foregoing, Macfarlane and Weiss (2000) further reiterated that, humanitarian intervention may not necessarily be in material form. Military response to civilians suffering from armed conflict and protection of fundamental human rights also constitute humanitarian interventions. In addition, all range of measures aimed at protecting life and property as well as the adaptive measures put in place to return flood-stricken communities to pre-disaster state and the coping strategies imbibed due to social disruption that the disaster produced can be regarded to fall under humanitarian interventions (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021). Also, efforts that targets human development and environmental protections are considered to fall under its fold (Momoh, 2018).

At this point, it is pertinent to posit that, as contained in relevant international humanitarian laws like the 1907 Hague Conventions and the 1949 Geneva Conventions with the 1977 Additional Protocols; for an intervention to be considered humanitarian, the process of its delivery has to be governed by principles of impartiality, universal independence and neutrality (Momoh, 2018). In other words, it has to be devoid of gender, race, creed, or political considerations (Macfarlane & Weiss, 2000).

From the foregoing renditions, it can be deduced that humanitarian intervention connotes the provision of aid to save lives, alleviate suffering and cater for the socio-economic, educational, health, emotional, psychological and security well-being of people affected by disaster (Bassye & Effiong, 2022). It also represents the effort of government and NGOs in providing short-term relief to people who are left with no means of subsistence usually without the basic necessities of life like food, cloth, water and shelter among others as a result of natural calamity like flooding.

Flood

Flood or flooding as it is sometimes referred to, is a natural disaster whose pattern and occurrence is tied to nature and it can be affected by human actions or inactions (Danjibo, Adeoje & Ojo, 2019). On the part of Igudaladan and Saulawa (2021) flooding can be regarded as sudden and calamitous event that

seriously disrupts the normal functioning of a community or society and causes human, material and or environmental issues that exceeds the ability of community to cope using its own resources. In the words of Ijigah and Akinyemi (2015) a water induced disaster that leads to temporary overflow of dry land and causes serious damage on lives, property, and infrastructures can be described as flooding. Thus, when a high flow of water overtops the natural or artificial banks in any reach of stream can be regarded as flooding (Cirella & Iyalomhe, 2018).

It is noteworthy to mention that excess of water in itself is not a problem. Rather, it is when excess water interacts with natural

and man-modified environments in a negative sense that causes damages, death and disruption to the ecosystem (Hamidu, 2014; Ijigah & Akinyemi, 2015). It also affects socio-economic activities and creates health hazards by way of pollution (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021).

At this point, it can be argued that flood is a hydrological event and an integral part of geological history of the earth. The problem may be caused by rise in temperature resulting in heavy downpours of rain, glacier melt and thermal expansion of the ocean, subsequently causing a rise in sea levels and inundation of coastal lands (Olarenwanju Chitakira, Olanrewaju, & Louw, 2019). It can happen when dam fails, rainfall or snowmelt more rapidly than it can either infiltrate, or run off, resulting to serious externalities such as damages, losses, deterioration of environment, retardation to development, loss of livelihood sources and a times human life (Rock, Nwankwor, Ahirakwem, & Alieze, 2016).

Flood Disaster in Nigeria: Assessing the Impact of Humanitarian Interventions

Even though the extent and nature of Nigeria's flooding are such that the actual figures for displacements, losses, and fatalities cannot be truly ascertained, Echendu (2020) reported that in 2012 alone, Nigeria experienced its worst flooding with more than 2.3 million people displaced, 363 lost their lives and another 16 million people were impacted in various ways with years of development gains reversed. Apart from destruction, displacements, pains and disruption of the social, political, religious and economic lives grapple by the victims, the incidence further subject family members to untold traumatic stress with the percentage of displaced versus killed persons not conclusive in the literature (Cirella & Iyalomhe, 2018).

The disaster continues to displace more people than any other natural disaster with an estimated 20% of the population at risk (Igudaladan & Saulawa, 2021; Adedeji et al., 2012). The untold traumatic stress precipitates the emergence of poverty, ignorance, low livelihood sources, lack of insurance, weak institutions and widespread of diseases (Rock et al., 2016) that demands prompt humanitarian action. In situations where displaced victims were forced to take refuge in camps or available safe places; Amangabara and Obende (2015) reported that the living conditions in the area of settlements is dire, insanitary, unsecured and overcrowded which makes livelihood opportunities appear to be generally lacking.

The humanitarian condition in Nigeria as occasioned by the flood disaster prompted the establishment of institutions, policies and regulations to address issues relating to the disaster. Among such institutions are National Erosion and Flood Control Policy (NEFCP) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) etc. However, an assessment of the role of these institutions by Ijigah and Akinyemi (2015) reveals that their engagement in humanitarian assistance mainly centers on risk management. In addition, their co-ordination of rescue operations has always been slow thereby exacerbating the damage and loss in the aftermath of the event (Jeb & Aggarwal, 2008). It was further corroborated by Ehendu (2020) that the absence of national Flood Risk Management (FRM) strategy or comprehensive flood risk maps, coupled with poor urban planning practices and inadequate environmental infrastructure are indicators of lack of attention paid to Nigeria's flooding problem, hence the frequency and severity of its occurrence that makes humanitarian interventions or recovery plan a herculean task (Cirella & Iyalomhe, 2018).

Flood Victims and Humanitarian Interventions: The Role of the State and NGOs

In Jigawa state, flooding is a recurring natural disaster that affects the socio-economic well-being of the affected communities. The devastating impact of the disaster contributes to the gradual erosion of the supremacy of the state and federal governments in the provision of humanitarian aids services. This necessitated the engagement Consequently, this has given room for the emergence of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the ActionAid, UNICEF and the Nigerian Red Cross who complement their

efforts through the provision of humanitarian aid assistance in form of food items, building materials and medical services. In some states across Nigeria, there is an established framework that empowers humanitarian aid institutions to be functionally self-regulating and proactive in providing humanitarian services to flood victims. However, Danjibo, Adeoye, and Ojo (2018) reported that most of these agencies lack understanding of the spatial aspect of flood disaster, disaster preparedness measures and humanitarian needs of the affected population.

Corollary to the foregoing, Olarenwaju, et al. (2019) further pointed out that, response to emergency calls to flood related disaster institutions have been very poor. For instance, Igudaladan and Saulawa (2021) reported that it was after many people died, an estimated 722,741 people internally displaced and 351,236 people identified with immediate humanitarian needs in flood, shelter, water, sanitation and health; that the 2018 flood disaster was declared a national emergency by the appropriate authority. Olarenwaju et al. (2019) also conjures that the flood disasters point poor coordination of activities of the state humanitarian institutions. He added that across the 774 LGAs in Nigeria, response initiatives are worst and emergency services are dysfunctional because state governors failed to ensure that democratic structures are institutionalized at the grassroots level with the principle of shared responsibility among state institutions not been functional as expected. This makes Echendu (2020) to argue that the non-presence of integrated framework in providing solution to contain the disaster creates more problems than they tend to solve.

Aside lack of political will and commitment that characterized most states humanitarian interventions; Macfarlane and Weiss (2000) stated that the quantities of resources deployed for humanitarian aid is not commensurate with the problem that the flood situation created. The resulting consequence makes most of their humanitarian projects less effective despite evidence of interventions in recent years.

According to Nnadi, Ezeani and Nnadi (2020), unlike the NGOs, state institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) rarely carry out any kind of needs assessment ahead of relief interventions which make the institutions to provide humanitarian services that are not required by the victims. In several cases, aid materials supplied by these groups were more of general needs materials like mosquito nets, blankets, mats etc. in place of critically needed lifesaving material like food items, nutrition and medical care (Olawale, 2015). The resulting consequence is the selling out of the aids provided for a pittance to buy essential goods (Nnadi, Ezeani & Nnadi, 2020).

As state humanitarian intervention becomes not only an instrument of policy but a business venture; within the context of the NGOs, it has undergone transformational changes. Their approach to humanitarian intervention becomes remarkable due to extra effort in targeting the hard-to-reach areas (Rieff, 1996). Aside self-interested purposes orchestrated by politicians in charge of state institutions; the challenges experienced as a result of poor utilization of fund and lack of oversight to conform to universal values as it relates to humanitarian aids; state humanitarian intervention projects are designed in such a way that they would not otherwise be forthcoming (Macfarlane & Weiss, 2000). In addition, Nnadi, Ezeani and Nnadi (2020) narrated that the Nigerian state humanitarian agencies lack the capacity and the resource base to manage the number of displaced persons in the country and to effectively coordinate interventions from NGOs.

Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is survey research method. The population of the study comprised individuals affected by the 2022 flood disaster across Jigawa state. Selected officials of NEMA and SEMA in Jigawa state and the officials of ActionAid, UNICEF and the Nigerian Red Cross who were engaged in providing humanitarian assistance to flood affected victims in the study area also form part of the study population.

Multi-stage cluster sampling technique was applied to allow for the division of the study area into clusters. Purposive sampling technique was applied to select two local governments as clusters from each of the three senatorial zones that make up the state. From Jigawa Northeast, Hadejia and Mallam Madori local governments were selected. While Miga and Jahun were sampled from Jigawa Southwest; only Taura and Ringim form part of the sampled areas in Jigawa Northwest. Individuals from each of the sampled local governments were selected using the snow-ball sampling technique.

Out of the over 200,000 population that were affected by the 2022 flood disaster across the state (UNICEF, 2022) and in line with the Morgan and Krejcie (1970) criteria of determining sample size, 600 respondents served as representative of the entire population.

In the process of selecting informants for an interview, purposive sampling technique was applied to select key informants which comprises humanitarian aid officials from the state and the NGOs. From the side of the state, those selected were officials from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and State Ministry of Health. With regard to the NGOs, the study utilizes interviews from the officials of the ActionAid, UNICEF and the Nigerian Red Cross.

The data generated through the use of questionnaire from the first category of the respondent which comprised of the 2022 flood affected victims was analyzed using simple percentage distribution followed by the interpretation and analysis of the findings. For the interview, the data generated was used to compliment the results from the table as obtained through the questionnaire.

Presentation of Data and Discussion of Findings

Table 1: Administration and Retrieval of Questionnaires

S/N	Sampled Local Governments	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Retrieved	Valid Questionnaires
Jigawa North East				
1	Hadejia	100	96	96
2	Mallam Madori	100	93	91
Jigawa North West				
1	Ringim	100	96	96
2	Taura	100	94	94
Jigawa South West				
1	Jahun	100	91	89
2	Miga	100	98	95
Total		600	568	561

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 1 above shows the distribution of questionnaires across the sampled local governments in the study area. As indicated in the table, a total of 600 questionnaires were distributed, 568 were retrieved and only 561 were considered valid for the analysis.

Table 2: Age, gender and occupational distribution of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent age (%)	Age	Frequency	Percent age (%)	Occupation	Frequency	Percent age (%)
Males	416	74	18 – 30	224	40	Student	78	14
Females	145	26	31 – 40	158	28	Civil Servants	198	35
			41 – 50	138	25	Business	136	24
			51 and above	41	7	Farming	149	27
Total	561	100		561	100		561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 2 above indicates the age, gender and occupational distribution of respondents. Based on the gender distribution, it is indicated that out of the 561 respondents, 416 (74%) were males while the remaining 145 (26%) were females. This is an indication there were more male than female respondents in the study. For the age distribution, 224(40%) of the respondents falls under the age category of 18-30years, 158(28%) are within the age category of 31-40years, only 138(25%) are within the age range of 41-50years while the remaining 41(7%) of the respondents are categorized within the range of 51years and above. It can also be

deduced from the table that 78(14%) of the respondents were students, 198 (35%) were civil servants, 136(24%) were engaged in one business or another while the remaining 149(27%) said to have relied on farming as a means of livelihood. Based on this data, it is clear that most of the respondents that comprised the population are civil servants.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on educational qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	89	16
Secondary	138	25
Tertiary	334	59
Total	561	100

Source: Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that out of the total 561 respondents, 89 (16%) attended primary school, 138(25%) have secondary school qualifications while the remaining 334(59%) have tertiary education qualification. This shows that most of the respondents have acquired one tertiary education or the other.

Table 4: Respondents' view on whether they are aware of state humanitarian intervention to flood victims

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	359	64
No	202	36
Total	561	100

Source: Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 4 shows that majority of the respondents representing 359 (64%) indicated that they are aware of the humanitarian aid assistance provided to flood victims in the study area. The remaining 202(36%) of the respondents indicated that they are not aware of any humanitarian intervention granted to flood victims by the state in their area. Based on the interpretation of the table, it can be seen that during the 2022 flood disaster in Jigawa state, the state government has provided relief materials to the affected communities. This is in line with a submission by an interviewee who narrated that; "... we visited the affected communities, access their condition, and provide necessary assistance that will bring succor to the wound created by the disaster (interview, 2023)".

Table 5: Respondents view on the type of humanitarian intervention implemented by the state in their area

Type of Interventions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Local Boats	23	4
Sacks for embankment	69	12
Building materials	128	23
Food and clothing	188	33
Medical supplies	26	5
No response	127	23
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 5 shows the type of humanitarian intervention provided by the state in the study area. 23(4%) of the respondents identified provision of local boats, 69(12%) identified sacks for embankment, building materials and food/clothing items were identified by 128(23%) and 188(33%) of the respondents respectively. Only 26(5%) argued that they are aware of medical supplies while the remaining 127 (23%) of the respondents were not able to provide answer to the question provided. This is an indication that the most widely acknowledged humanitarian assistance is the provision of food and clothing materials as

indicated by the majority of the respondents (33%). An informant corroborated that, when the disaster occurred, food is one of the immediate needs of the victims. We supply it in abundance before the necessary assessments (interview, 2023).

Table 6: Respondents' view on whether they are aware of NGOs humanitarian intervention to flood victim in their community

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	350	62
No	211	38
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 6 shows that majority of the respondents representing 350(62%) are aware that NGOs provide humanitarian intervention to flood victims in the study area while the remaining 211(38%) of the respondents argued that they have no knowledge of the intervention. In line with this interpretation, an interviewee argued that; the visibility of our presence during the disaster is not unconnected with the extra effort we make in visiting the victims in hard-to-reach locations. Where they were camped, we engaged and live with them for a longer period. This has helped in establishing a rapport which makes the victims recognized our presence (Interview, 2023). Another informant argued that; the inscription of our symbol in most of the services we rendered indicates our presence in most of the communities we visited to provide humanitarian aid service (Interview, 2023).

Table 7: Respondents view on the type of humanitarian interventions delivered by NGOs in their community

Type of Interventions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Food and clothing materials	194	35
Building materials	109	11
Temporary shelter	52	9
Blankets and mosquito nets	34	6
Money	23	4
Medical supplies	59	19
No response	90	16
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 7 shows that 194 (35%) of the respondents indicated that they are aware of distribution of food and clothing items as humanitarian aid assistance by the NGOs in their communities. 109(11%) identified distribution of building materials, temporary shelter and blankets/mosquito nets were identified by 52(9%) and 34 (6%) of the respondents respectively. Only 4 (23%) agreed to be aware of distribution of money while the 59 (19%) are aware of medical supplies. The remaining 90 (16%) of the respondents were not able to respond to the question asked. Based on the interpretation of the table, majority of the respondents are of the opinion that distribution of food and clothing is most widely acknowledged humanitarian intervention provided by the NGOs in the study area. This conforms to a submission by an informant who narrated that; "... addressing the problem of hunger... form part of our priority when disaster strikes (Interview, 2023)".

Table 8: Respondents' view on whether they are aware of the collaboration between state and NGOs in the provision of humanitarian aid assistance to flood victim in their area

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	298	53
No	263	47

Total	561	100
--------------	------------	------------

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

From table 8 above, majority of the respondents representing 298 (53%) indicated that they have knowledge of the collaboration that exist between state and NGOs in the area of providing humanitarian aid assistance to flood victims in their area. The remaining 263 (47%) claimed not to be aware of the collaboration. Corollary to the interpretation of the table, an informant narrated that; "... we collaborate in many ways... our work is intertwined (Interview, 2023)". Another interviewee argued that, for proper result and achieving the mission of our organization, it's mandatory to collaborate with the host community (government) for proper guidance (Interview, 2023). Another interviewee stated that; the NGOs are partners in progress. They lessen the burden of our work (Interview, 2023).

Table 9: Respondents response on the area of collaboration between state and NGOs in providing humanitarian aid assistance to flood victims

Area of collaboration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Funding and distribution of relief items	214	38
Evacuation of flood affected victims	43	8
Policy formulation and implementation	49	9
Early warning and sensitization	26	5
No response	229	40
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 9 shows that majority of the respondents representing 214 (38%) indicated that they are aware of collaboration between state and NGOs in the area of funding and distribution of relief items. 43(8%) and 49(9) identified evacuation of flood affected victims and policy formulation and implementation respectively as the area of collaboration between the two institutions. While 26(5%) of the respondents identify early warning; the remaining 229(40%) of the respondents were not able to provide answer to the question asked in this regard. The interpretation from the table can be corroborated with the narration by an interviewee who stated that, not all the programmes are funded by our organization. We provide certain percentage of the amount needed while the state provides counter funding (Interview, 2023).

Table 10: Respondents view on the challenges experienced in the area of collaboration between state and NGOs in providing humanitarian interventions to flood victims in the study area

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Delay in counter funding	43	8
Inadequate fund and relief materials to meet the need of the affected victims	133	24
Lack of synergy and developed mechanisms for collaboration	155	27
Lack of standard and harmonized policy framework	70	12
Shortage of personnel	15	3
No response	145	26
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 10 shows respondents' response on the challenges experienced in the process of collaboration between the two institutions in the provision of humanitarian aid assistance. 43(8%) and 133(24%) of the respondents identify delay in counter funding and inadequate fund and relief materials respectively, as the major challenges experienced in the collaboration process. Lack of synergy and developed mechanisms for collaboration was identified by 155(27%) of the respondents. 70(12%) believe that the major challenge emanates from lack of standard and harmonized policy framework. Only 15(3%) of the respondents identify

shortage of personnel while the remaining 145(26%) of the respondents were unable to respond to the question. The findings from the table are in tandem with the submission by an informant who stated that, in some instances, the state and NGOs use to be at a logger head in the discharge of humanitarian aid services due to lack of understanding and duty overlap (Interview, 2023). Another informant narrated that, "... there is lack of clear-cut division of responsibility (interview, 2023)".

Table 11: Respondents’ view on whether state and NGOs humanitarian interventions impacted positively on the affected victims

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	389	69
No	172	31
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

From table 11 above, majority of the respondents representing 389(69%) argued that the aids provided by the state and NGOs impacted positively on the humanitarian needs of the affected population in the study area. While the remaining 172(31%) believe that the aids provided has no impact on their living condition. Therefore, based on the data provided, it can be argued that the humanitarian aid assistance provided by both the state and NGOs in the affected communities have provided succor to their immediate needs especially at the early stage of the disaster.

Table 12: Respondents view on the challenges experienced in the process of providing humanitarian services to flood victims in the state

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Political interference	33	6
Delay/no proactive response in the delivery of humanitarian aid service	89	16
Lack of synergy and cooperation between state and NGOs	45	8
Unprecedented number of affected victims	68	12
Diversion of relief materials for personal use	107	19
Lack of means to locate and deliver humanitarian services to deserving victims	61	11
Lack of professional conducts from the side of the humanitarian aid personnel	34	6
Minimum cooperation from the affected community	93	17
No response	31	5
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

Table 12 indicated that 33(6%) of the respondents identify political interference as one of the challenges experienced by state and NGOs in the process of delivering humanitarian aid service to flood victims in the state. Delay/no response in the delivery of humanitarian aid service and lack of synergy and cooperation between the institutions was identified by 89(16%) and 45(8%) of the respondents respectively. 68(12%) identify unprecedented number of affected victims. Diversion of relief materials for personal use was identified by 107(19%) of the respondents. While 34 (6%) of the respondents agreed that lack of means to locate and deliver humanitarian services to deserving constitute a major challenge; the remaining 93(17%) believed that minimum cooperation from the affected community is the major challenge in the process of delivering humanitarian services to the affected community. The remaining 31(5%) were not able to provide answer to the question provided. The interpretation from the table is in tandem with the argument by an informant who confided that; "...the officials in charge of the distribution hardly distribute half of what they were given... you find some been sold at the market, some kept at the stores for reason only known to the distributors (Interview, 2023)". Another interviewee narrated that, "...yes, relief materials were

distributed during the disaster, however, the distribution process has turn into a family affair. Most of the officials donate relief items to their love ones rather than the victims who are in dire need (interview, 2023).

Table 13: Respondents view on what should be done to overcome the challenges

Solutions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Through direct contact with the victims and the humanitarian aid personnel	44	8
Involvement/engagement with the representatives of the affected communities in the distribution process	78	14
Through the use of modern means to have access to the victims in hard-to-reach areas	49	9
Adequate funding to ensure supply of enough relief items to meet the needs of the victims	83	15
Proper involvement of traditional/religious institutions in the distribution process	142	25
proper monitoring and supervision in the delivery of humanitarian aid services	66	12
No response	99	17
Total	561	100

Source: Field Survey, March-April, 2023

From table 13 above, it can be seen that 44(8%) of the respondents suggested that the challenge in the process of delivering humanitarian aid assistance to flood victims can be overcome through direct contact between the victims and the humanitarian aid personnel. 78(14%) of the respondents suggested that the problem can be solved through involvement/engagement of the representatives of the affected communities in the distribution process. Having access to the victims in hard-to-reach areas through modern means was suggested by 49(9%) of the respondents. 83(15%) of the respondents suggested adequate funding to ensure supply of enough relief items to meet the needs of the victims, while proper involvement of traditional/religious institutions in the distribution process and proper monitoring and supervision in the delivery of humanitarian aid services was suggested by 142(25%) and 66(12%) of the respondents respectively. The remaining 99(17%) of the respondents were not able to provide answer to the question. Thus, based on the suggestion of the respondents, an interviewee argued that, to ensure proper distribution of humanitarian aid assistance, the affairs should be handled to traditional and religious institutions in the affected area. This is because; their linkage with the community put them at an advantage position to identify the category of individual affected their immediate humanitarian need that demands urgent attention (Interview, 2023).

Summary of Major Findings

Findings of the study will be discussed in relation to the objectives of the study proposed. In relation to the first objective that seeks to find out the type of humanitarian intervention rendered to flood victims by the state and NGOs in Jigawa state; it can be argued that different type of humanitarian aid assistance was rendered to flood victims in the study area. This can be seen in table 5 and 7 where greater percentage of the respondents were able to identify various types of assistance provided in their community by both the state and NGOs.

The findings of the study seem to substantiate the second objective that tries to assess the impact of the interventions on the humanitarian needs of the affected population in the study area. This can be seen in table 11 were majority of the respondents representing 389(69%) agree that humanitarian aid services provided by the state and NGOs impacted positively on their humanitarian needs. This corroborates the finding in a study by Mbanefo-Njoko & Akaar (2023) on food insecurity, flooding, access to domestic and international assistance in Nigeria in relation to human right. It was found that providing adequate intervention to flood victims by appropriate authority can improve the living standard of the affected population by mitigating the impact of the horrifying disaster.

With regard to the third objective that seeks to identify areas of collaboration between the state and NGOs in the provision of humanitarian aid services, findings from the study agreed that collaboration exist between the two institutions. As indicated in table 8, majority of the respondents representing 296(53%) subscribe to the “yes” option. In table 9, the respondents were able to further identify various areas where collaboration exists between the two institutions. Some of the areas identified include; funding and distribution of relief items, policy formulation and implementation, early warning and sensitization among others. A study by Okafor (2021) on the flood, livelihood displacement, and poverty in Nigeria with emphasis on the plights of flood victims, it was narrated that there is certain level of collaboration between various organizations and the state in the provision of humanitarian aid assistance to flood victims.

In line with the objective that seeks to find out the challenges encountered in the process of providing humanitarian aid assistance to flood victims in the study area with a view to proper solutions, the findings of the study as indicated in table 12 revealed that there were numerous challenges encountered. However, of all the challenges identified, the most prevalence and highly pronounced challenge is the diversion of relief materials for personal purposes as indicated by majority of the respondents representing 107(19%). Corollary to this finding, Orji (2021) narrated that effort in providing humanitarian supports to flood victims experienced serious challenges especially in reaching the targeted beneficiaries due to poor management, bad governance and corruption.

With regard to the solutions, majority of the respondents representing 142 (25%) in table 13 suggested that proper involvement of traditional/religious institutions in the distribution process will solve the challenges associated with distribution of humanitarian assistance to flood victims in the study area.

Conclusion

Flood is a natural disaster that affects the socio-economic wellbeing of its victims. The consequent of its impact created a dire condition that goes beyond the handling of a state alone. This necessitated the widening of the scope of the intervention to open doors for relevant NGOs to render the necessary assistance that will saw to the improvement of the living standard of the affected population. Although numerous challenges ensued in the process of delivering humanitarian aid assistance, nevertheless, the humanitarian services rendered and aid assistance delivered has contributed to the improvement of the living standard of victims of flood disaster in the study area. Considering the prevalence of the disasters that precipitate the sprawling rate of issues that demand emergencies; without concerted teamwork between the agencies, addressing humanitarian aid crises will be a herculean task.

Recommendations

In the light of the foregoing, the study recommends that;

1. Given the primacy of both state and NGOs in addressing humanitarian aid crises, there is the need for proper collaboration and improved synergy between the institutions as it relates to humanitarian aid interventions. This can be achieved through improvement on the existing legislations that guide the interaction between state and NGOs in the area of humanitarian aid services.
2. Proper monitoring and evaluation team should be established to ensure that the aids provided are delivered to the victims in dire needs. The team should incorporate relevant stakeholders as representatives of the community to ensure proper distribution.
3. The humanitarian aid agencies should strengthen their efforts in the area of sensitization, early warning and prompt evacuation. This will minimize the effect of the disaster when it occurs.

References

- Adedeji, O. H., Odufuwa, B. O. & Adebayo, O. H. (2012). Building capabilities for flood disaster and hazard preparedness and risk reduction in Nigeria: Need for spatial planning and land management. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 14(1), 45-58.
- Adelekan, I. O. & Asiyebi, A. P. (2015). Flood risk perception in flood-affected communities in Lagos, Nigeria. *Journal of the International Society for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Hazards*, 80(1), 445-469. Doi:10.1007/s11069-015-1977-2
- Amangabara, G. T. & Obenade, M. (2015). Flood vulnerability assessment of Niger Delta states relative to 2012 flood disaster in Nigeria. *American Journal of Environmental Protection*, 3(3), 76-83. doi:10.12691/env-3-3-3.

- Bassey, I. E. & Effiong, E. N. (2022). Humanitarian intervention in Nigeria: A Case of internally displaced People in Benue State, 2018–2021. *Humanus Discourse*, 2(2), 1-15.
- Cirella, G. T. & Iyalomhe, F. O. (2018). Flooding conceptual review: Sustainability-focused best practices in Nigeria. *Appl. Sci.*, 8(1558), 1-14. doi:10.3390/app8091558.
- Danjibo, N. D., Adeoye, A. E. & Ojo, O. S. (2018). Dynamics in the response mechanisms of major stakeholders during flood disaster: A case study of Kogi State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 2(2), 29-42.
- Echendu, A. J. (2020). The impact of flooding on Nigeria's sustainable development goals (SDGs). *Ecosystem Health and Sustainability*, 6(1), 1791735. doi: 10.1080/20964129.2020.1791735
- IgudaLadan, S. & Saulawa, J. Y. (2021). Flood disaster response and recovery in Nigeria: a case study of 2018 Jibia flood disaster, Katsina State. *Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology*, 15(4), 08-18.
- Ijigah, E. A. & Akinyemi, T. A. (2015). Flood disaster: An empirical survey of causative factors and preventive measures in Kaduna, Nigeria. *International Journal of Environment and Pollution Research*, 3(3), 53-66.
- Jeb, D.N. & Aggarwal, S.P. (2008). Flood inundation hazard modeling of the river Kaduna using remote sensing and geographic information system. *Journal of Applied Sciences Research*, 4 (12), 1822-1833.
- MacFarlane, S. N. & Weiss, T. (2000). Political interest and humanitarian action. *Security Studies*, 10(1), 112-142. doi: 10.1080/09636410008429422.
- Mbanefo-Njoku, V. O. & Akaar, F. (2023). Food insecurity, flooding, access to domestic and international assistance in Nigeria: A human right appraisal. *International Journal of Innovative Legal and Political Studies*, 11(1), 26-31.
- Momoh, Z. (2018). Development partners, humanitarian assistance and quest for reconstruction of north-eastern Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Reviews*, 8(2), 3348.
- Nnadi, G. O. Ezeani, O. E. & Nnadi, H. C. (2020). The national emergency management agency (NEMA) and the challenge of effective management of internally displaced persons in North Eastern Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 25(7), 14-27
- Okafor, J. C. (2021). Flood, livelihood displacement, and poverty in Nigeria: Plights of flood victims, 2012-2018. In Oguge, N., Ayal, D., Adeleke, L., & Da Silva, I. (eds). *African Handbook of Climate Change Adaptation*. Springer, Cham.
- Olanrewaju, C.C., Chitakira, M., Olanrewaju, O. A. & Louw, E. (2019). Impacts of flood disasters in Nigeria: A critical evaluation of health implications and management. *Journal of Disaster Risk Studies*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.4102/jamba.v11i1.557>
- Orji, S. (2018). It Rains, it Pours and it Floods: Nigeria's Growing Seasonal Problem. Retrieved from <https://africanarguments.org/2018/11/nigeria>
- Rieff, D. (1996). The humanitarian trap. *World Policy Journal*, 12(4), 1-11.
- Rock, O. M., Nwankwor, G. I., Ahiarakwem, C. A. & Alieze, V. I. (2016). Flood, causes and coping strategy in Abakaliki Area, South Eastern Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Applied Science and Engineering*, 5, 133-144.
- Ugwu, L. I & Ugwu, D. I. (2013). Gender, floods and mental health: The way forward. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 3(4), 1030-1042.