

**THE IMPACT OF FINANCING ON FOOD SECURITY AMONG INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN BENIN CITY CAMP**

**Esther Chima
SSC2105784**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

NOVEMBER, 2025.

**THE IMPACT OF FINANCING ON FOOD SECURITY AMONG INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN BENIN CITY CAMP**

**Esther Chima
SSC2105784**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF
BENIN, BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
B.Sc. IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY.**

NOVEMBER, 2025.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersign certify that this project work is adequate in scope and was carried out by Esther Chima, in the department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria; In partial fulfillment for the award B.Sc. Degree in Public Administration.

Prof. A.I Mustaphar
(Project Supervisor)

Date: _____

Prof. A.I Mustapha
Head of Department

Date: _____

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God almighty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere and deepest gratitude, glory and honour to the Almighty God for His faithfulness, infinite mercy and guidance that made this project a success.

My sincere appreciation to my project supervisor Prof. A.I Mustaphar for his immeasurable guidance which has significantly contributed towards the success of this project and also to Mr. Raji for his guidance all through my project.

My heartfelt appreciation to my parents Mr. Samuel Chima and Mrs. Loveth Chima for their love, encouragement and for being a source of inspiration and fulfillment for me also ensuring that i gets the best education.

I will like to acknowledge my course advisor Mr. Osifo for his knowledge and guidance towards the success of this project, Thank you very much sir. Special thanks to all lecturers in the Department Public administration, University of Benin for their efforts and contributions towards my academic journey from 100 level to 400 level, I am so grateful.

I want to appreciate my uncle Mr. Eziokwu and my Mr. and Mrs. Eboka, and also to my siblings Chigozie, Tobeckukwu, and Isaac for their love and support and also to my friends especially Sasha, Obehi, Osas, Juliet, and the rest and also my roommates from 100level till 400level especially Late Nora, Uwa, Sasha, Gift, Nafisat, Mimi, Faith, my Shuga, Peace, Omo, immaculate, and the rest. I love you all, I am forever grateful. And to my best best friend! Ifeanyichukwu Collins, I say may God bless you for your love and provision all through school, I am forever grateful and I love you so much.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	PAGE
COVER PAGE	I
TITLE	II
CERTIFICATION	III
DEDICATION	IV
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENT	VI
ABSTRACT	IX
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Research Questions	7
1.4 Research Objectives	7
1.5 Significance of the Study	8
1.6 Scope and Delimitation of the Study	10
1.7 Definition of Terms	11
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0 Preamble	13
2.1 Concept of Financing and Food Security	14
2.1.1 Historical Evolution and Trends of Displacement and Food Insecurity in Nigeria	18
2.1.2 Causes of Food Insecurity Among Internally Displaced Persons	23
2.1.3 Types of Financing for Food Security Interventions	27
2.1.4 Dimensions of Food Security (Availability, Accessibility, Utilisation, and Stability)	31
2.1.5 Role of Financing in Promoting Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	35

2.1.6 Types of Financing Mechanisms for Food Security in IDP Camps	39
2.1.7 Challenges of Financing Food Security in IDP Camps	42
2.1.8 Strategies for Effective Financing of Food Security in IDP Camps	45
2.2 Literature Review	48
2.3 Empirical Reviews	49
2.4 Theoretical Framework	50
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research Design	56
3.2 Population of the Study	57
3.3 Sampling Size	58
3.4 Sampling Technique	58
3.5 Research Instrument	59
3.6 Source of Data Collection	59
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	60
3.8 Validity of the Instrument	60
3.9 Reliability of the Instrument	60
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 Introduction	61
4.2 Section A: Demographic Data of Respondents	61
4.3 Section B: Analysis of Research Questions	64
4.4 Discussion of Findings	70
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 Introduction	74
5.2 Summary of Findings	74
5.3 Contribution to Knowledge	77
5.4 Conclusion	77
5.5 Recommendations	78

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research	78
REFERENCES	80
APPENDIX	83

ABSTRACT

This study examined The Impact of Financing on Food Security among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Benin City Camp. The survey research design was adopted because data were collected from a defined sample population with specific characteristics. Four research questions were formulated and answered using simple percentage, mean, and standard deviation analysis. The population of the study comprised residents of the Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Benin City, Edo State. From this population, a total of 370 respondents were selected as the sample using a random sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection was a twenty-item self-structured questionnaire designed to elicit information on sources of financing, utilization of funds, and their impact on food availability, accessibility, and adequacy among IDPs. The study was anchored on the Sustainable Livelihood Theory and the Food Security Theory. The Sustainable Livelihood Theory emphasizes how access to financial resources enhances the ability of vulnerable populations to secure food, build assets, and recover from economic shocks. The Food Security Theory, on the other hand, explains that financial stability and funding mechanisms directly influence food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability among populations. Together, these theories provide a framework for understanding how financial inputs affect food systems, welfare, and resilience among displaced persons in Benin City Camp. Based on the findings, the study concluded that financing plays a crucial role in improving food security among internally displaced persons. Adequate funding facilitates the purchase and distribution of food, supports small-scale income-generating activities, and ensures a steady food supply within the camp. However, challenges such as insufficient financial support, poor fund management, lack of donor coordination, and dependency on irregular aid were found to hinder sustainable food security. Respondents emphasized that consistent and transparent financial support remains essential to improving the living standards and nutritional well-being of IDPs. The study recommends that government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and camp management should strengthen financial interventions by increasing budgetary allocations to IDP welfare, encouraging partnerships with NGOs, and establishing monitoring mechanisms to ensure proper utilization of funds. Furthermore, regular financial training and accountability frameworks should be implemented to promote sustainability and enhance food security outcomes among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) confront a complex blend of vulnerabilities that directly shape their food security: loss of land and livelihoods, disrupted social networks, overcrowded living conditions, and limited access to markets and services. In Nigeria, protracted insecurity and localized conflicts have pushed many households into peri-urban camps and informal settlements where coping capacities are rapidly eroded, making sustained access to adequate food a core survival concern (World Food Programme, 2023). Understanding how financing from humanitarian aid, government social protection, and cash-based interventions interacts with these structural vulnerabilities is therefore essential for framing any study on food security among IDPs in Benin City camp.

The literature on displacement and nutrition consistently shows elevated rates of acute and chronic malnutrition among children and other vulnerable subgroups in camps, even when nominal food assistance programs exist, because food quantity alone does not guarantee diet quality, diversity or sustained access (Gooding, 2024). These findings suggest that financing mechanisms influence not only the quantity of food accessible to internally displaced persons but also the form of assistance provided, whether through in-kind food, cash transfers, or vouchers, as well as the consistency of support and the

inclusion of complementary services such as healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition education (World Food Programme, 2025). For Benin City, displaced by communal violence or economic shocks, such nuance is critical.

Local case studies from Nigeria indicate that IDP households often cope by selling parts of distributed rations, reducing meal frequency, or shifting to cheaper, less nutritious foodstuffs — strategies that both reflect and perpetuate underlying financing shortfalls (Ajakaye, 2020). When financing is irregular or insufficient, relief agencies and local authorities may prioritize short-term food delivery over longer-term resilience measures like livelihood support, which can deepen dependency and weaken food security over months and years. This dynamic underscores why this study’s focus on financing is timely, as varying funding streams and resource constraints can generate significantly different food security outcomes even within the same camp (FAO, 2025).

At the national and regional level, macroeconomic shocks, inflation and food price spikes have a direct bearing on IDP food security because they erode purchasing power and raise the cost of implementing assistance programs (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2023). For example, soaring staple prices compress the real value of cash transfers and force humanitarian actors to stretch budgets, sometimes by reducing beneficiary numbers or ration sizes. For Benin City, local market monitoring and price data are therefore important contextual variables when assessing how financing translates into household food access.

Recent global reports highlight a widening gap between food needs and available humanitarian financing, with financing shortfalls forcing ration cuts and program delays in many displacement settings worldwide (Global Report on Food Crises, 2024). These funding shortfalls often compel agencies to adopt prioritization criteria that risk excluding the most vulnerable IDP households or to transition from unconditional assistance to conditional or targeted modalities that may not adequately address the needs of all beneficiaries (UNHCR, 2024). Studying how that trade-offs play out at Benin City camp will reveal the micro-level consequences of global financing constraints.

Evidence from Nigeria and comparable contexts shows that cash-based interventions and vouchers can improve dietary diversity and market stimulation when markets are functional, but their effectiveness depends on reliable, timely financing and complementary programming (Idowu, 2020). Where cash is used, transfer value, frequency, and modality (digital vs. physical) influence whether households meet minimum dietary needs or divert funds to non-food essentials. Exploring financing design and timing in Benin City is thus essential to determine whether financial instruments are enabling or constraining food security outcomes.

The governance of humanitarian financing including coordination among government agencies, UN bodies, NGOs, and local actors shapes who receives aid and whether interventions address both immediate hunger and the drivers of food insecurity (IDMC, 2023). Weak coordination or fragmented funding streams can produce overlaps, gaps or

short-lived interventions that fail to stabilize household food access. For a camp like Benin City, mapping finance flows and institutional roles will help explain program effectiveness beyond raw budget figures. Donor preferences and political economy also influence which interventions get financed: donors may prefer visible short-term food distributions over less-visible investments in shelter, livelihoods, or market rehabilitation, even though the latter can yield more durable food security gains (World Food Programme, 2023). This mismatch means that assessing “impact of financing” must go beyond amounts to interrogate priorities, conditionalities, and the incentives that drive funding decisions in a Nigerian IDP context.

Local coping mechanisms and social networks play a mediating role between financing and food outcomes: households with stronger kin or community support can sometimes buffer short funding gaps, while isolated households face rapid deterioration in food security when financing declines (Gooding, 2024). Therefore, empirical investigation in Benin City should include household-level measures of social capital and coping strategies to capture how financing is converted (or fails to convert) into food security at the individual and household scale.

Climate variability and agricultural disruptions in nearby host communities can indirectly affect camp food security and the efficacy of financing by constraining local food supplies and inflating market prices (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2023). When host markets are stressed, in-camp purchases and cash-for-work programming become less effective and more expensive, meaning financing must be responsive to both

displacement and environmental shocks. Your background should therefore situate Benin City within these overlapping systemic pressures.

Program evaluation literature emphasizes measurement: to determine the impact of financing on food security requires robust outcome indicators (e.g., Household Dietary Diversity Score, Food Consumption Score, anthropometry) and attention to timing, because improvements may lag behind financing changes (Global Report on Food Crises, 2024). For Benin City, combining quantitative food security metrics with qualitative data on beneficiary perceptions and program delivery timelines will give a fuller picture of causal pathways between funding and food outcomes.

The Nigerian context in recent years has witnessed an intensification of food insecurity driven by conflict, economic shocks and rising inflation, making the study of financing and IDP food security both urgent and policy-relevant (The Guardian, 2024). By focusing on Benin City camp, your research can generate locally grounded evidence about how different financing modalities, predictability, and governance arrangements translate into nutritional and livelihood outcomes evidence that can inform donors, implementers, and local authorities seeking to improve the resilience and dignity of displaced households (IDMC, 2023).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria has become an increasingly complex challenge, with financing emerging as a critical determinant of adequacy, accessibility, and sustainability of interventions. In Benin City camp, limited

and irregular funding for food assistance often leads to ration cuts, delayed distributions, and reduced coverage for vulnerable households. These funding gaps undermine the capacity of humanitarian agencies and government institutions to provide consistent support, leaving displaced populations exposed to hunger and malnutrition. The situation is further compounded by heavy dependence on aid, which, without stable and predictable financing, cannot ensure continuous or sufficient food access.

Rising food prices have intensified the problem, eroding the purchasing power of IDPs and aid agencies alike. Inflation in staple commodities diminishes the real value of cash transfers or vouchers, limiting their effectiveness in meeting nutritional needs. Security challenges and restricted physical access also limit the effectiveness of financing interventions. Threats to aid workers and movement restrictions impede delivery and monitoring, increasing the risk of diversion or misuse of funds. Weak accountability mechanisms exacerbate this problem, reducing the resources available to meet urgent food needs.

Market disruptions in host communities surrounding camps add another layer of complexity. When local food supply chains are strained, cash-based assistance may lose effectiveness, as higher demand and limited supply fuel local price increases. This not only reduces the purchasing power of IDPs but also risks heightening tensions with host communities. Financing models that fail to integrate local market realities may inadvertently worsen food insecurity rather than alleviate it.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the extent of finance available for food security programs in Benin City camp?
2. How does the level and consistency of financing affect food availability and accessibility among internally displaced persons in Benin City camp?
3. In what ways does financing influence the nutritional adequacy of food provided to internally displaced persons in Benin City camp?
4. What strategies can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of finance in enhancing food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City camp?

1.4 Research Objectives

The specific aim is to examine the impact of financing on food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City camp, while the specific objectives are:

1. To assess the extent of finance available for food security programs in Benin City camp.
2. To determine how the level and consistency of financing affect food availability and accessibility among internally displaced persons in Benin City camp.
3. To examine the ways in which financing influences the nutritional adequacy of food provided to internally displaced persons in Benin City camp.
4. To identify strategies for improving the effectiveness of finance in enhancing food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City camp.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its potential to bring about tangible improvements in the lives of internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in Benin City camp. By examining the impact of financing on food security, the study seeks to generate evidence that can guide more sustainable and effective funding mechanisms. For the IDPs themselves, the findings will be directly beneficial as they can lead to the design of interventions that enhance the availability, accessibility, and nutritional quality of food. Improved financing strategies have the potential to reduce hunger, improve health outcomes, and restore a sense of dignity for displaced families, many of whom have endured prolonged periods of uncertainty and deprivation.

Camp administrators and management committees stand to benefit from the study's insights into how financing patterns influence food security outcomes. Equipped with research-based recommendations, these administrators will be better positioned to plan, coordinate, and implement interventions that address both immediate and long-term needs of the camp population. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of current financing systems, they can adopt practices that ensure resources are efficiently allocated and that gaps in food provision are minimized.

Government agencies such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) will find the study valuable for shaping policies and allocating budgets for IDP welfare. The findings will offer them a clearer picture of the resource needs within camps, the effects of inconsistent funding,

and the measures required to ensure stable and adequate financing for food security. This evidence base can strengthen policy frameworks, enhance inter-agency collaboration, and increase accountability in the management of public resources meant for displaced populations.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and humanitarian agencies engaged in food distribution, nutrition programs, and livelihood support will also benefit from the study. The results can help them refine their resource allocation strategies, identify the most effective modalities of aid delivery, and coordinate better with other stakeholders to prevent duplication of efforts. This will ultimately improve program efficiency and ensure that the intended benefits reach the most vulnerable groups in the camp.

For donor agencies and development partners, the study will serve as an important feedback tool. By revealing how their financial contributions translate into actual food security outcomes, it will enable them to assess the effectiveness of their support and identify areas where adjustments are needed. This knowledge will encourage the adoption of more sustainable and targeted financing approaches, fostering long-term stability in food assistance programs.

Researchers and academics will also gain from the study, as it will add to the growing body of literature on displacement, humanitarian financing, and food security in Nigeria. It will serve as a reference point for future studies and open up opportunities for further exploration of related issues, such as the role of livelihood programs, market dynamics,

and governance in IDP food security. By contributing to academic discourse, the study will help inform evidence-based humanitarian and development practice.

Policymakers will benefit from the research findings as they provide practical recommendations for ensuring sustainable and accountable funding for IDP food security programs. By drawing on the study's analysis, policymakers can enact reforms that strengthen financing mechanisms, improve transparency in fund utilization, and ensure that food assistance reaches those who need it most. In this way, the study holds the potential not only to improve the situation in Benin City camp but also to serve as a model for enhancing food security among displaced populations in other parts of the country.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on examining the impact of financing on food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in the Benin City camp. It specifically addresses how the availability, consistency, and effectiveness of financial resources influence the adequacy, accessibility, and quality of food provided to displaced individuals and households. The research will concentrate on assessing the sources and patterns of financing, the role of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and donor partners in funding food security programs, as well as the strategies that can be implemented to improve the sustainability of food assistance in the camp. The study will limit its investigation to one IDP camp in Benin City to allow for an in-depth analysis of the local context, recognizing that findings may not fully represent all IDP camps in

Nigeria. It will also focus on food security as influenced by financing and will not cover other aspects of displacement welfare such as shelter, healthcare, or education, except where they directly relate to food provision. Data collection will be confined to available stakeholders, including camp administrators, food program coordinators, and IDPs who are willing to participate, thereby excluding perspectives from displaced persons outside the selected camp. This delimitation ensures the study remains targeted and manageable, while still providing valuable insights into the relationship between financing and food security within the chosen setting.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Financing: Financing refers to the provision, allocation, and management of funds by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, international donors, and other stakeholders to support food security initiatives in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in Benin City (World Bank, 2022).

Food Security: Food security is defined as the state in which all individuals have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2023).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Internally displaced persons are individuals or groups who have been forced to flee their homes due to armed conflict, violence, human rights violations, or disasters, but who remain within the borders of their own country (UNHCR, 2024).

Benin City Camp: This refers to the designated Internally Displaced Persons camp located within Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria, which serves as a shelter and support center for people displaced by conflict, communal clashes, and other emergencies (NEMA, 2023).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Preamble

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of existing literature related to financing and its impact on food security, with a particular focus on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Benin City camp. The review explores the conceptual understanding of food security, the historical emergence of displacement and humanitarian interventions, the underlying causes of food insecurity among IDPs, and the multidimensional effects of financial support on their welfare. It highlights how access to adequate financing influences food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability, while also shaping livelihood opportunities, health, and social resilience. The review further examines the roles of government, non-governmental organizations, international donors, and community-based initiatives in financing food security interventions. In addition, it considers the barriers that limit effective financial support and proposes strategies that can enhance food security outcomes among displaced populations. (FAO, 2022; World Bank, 2021; Olayemi, 2020; Akinyemi & Adesina, 2019).

The literature will be reviewed under the following sub-headings: Concept of Financing and Food Security, Historical Evolution and Trends of Displacement and Food Insecurity in Nigeria, Causes of Food Insecurity Among Internally Displaced Persons, **Types of Financing for Food Security Interventions**, Dimensions of Food Security (Availability, Accessibility, Utilization, and Stability), Role of Financing in Promoting Food Security

Among IDPs, **Types of Financing Mechanisms for Food Security in IDP Camps**, Challenges of Financing Food Security in IDP Camps, Strategies for Improving Financing and Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons, Theoretical Framework, Empirical Review and Summary of Literature Review (FAO, 2022).

2.1 Concept of Financing and Food Security

The concept of financing in relation to food security encompasses the mobilization, allocation, and utilisation of financial resources both public and private that are directed toward ensuring all people at all times have sufficient, safe, and nutritious food (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2024). Financing refers not simply to aid or grants, but includes loans, subsidies, credit guarantees, insurance schemes, remittances, governmental expenditures, and investments in infrastructure and supply chains (FAO, 2024). In this sense, the framing of financing for food security is broader than just funding agriculture; it includes health, social protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and others sectors that influence utilisation and stability dimensions of food security (FAO, 2024).

A critical dimension of financing is its source. Domestic public finance involves government budgets, taxes, and direct investments; while foreign public finance includes aid, development grants, and concessional loans (FAO, 2024). Private finance, both domestic and international, refers to bank credit, investment from private companies, remittances, philanthropic contributions, and market-based financing instruments (FAO,

2024). The interplay of these sources determines the magnitude, reliability, and flexibility of financing available for food security interventions (FAO, 2024).

Food security, as defined in the 1996 World Food Summit, has four dimensions: availability, access, utilisation, and stability (World Bank, 2024). Financing must address each of these dimensions. For example, availability requires investment in agricultural production, storage, infrastructure, and trade. Access involves credit, subsidies, income support or social safety nets. Utilisation depends on nutrition, health care, education, and water and sanitation. Stability requires financing that protects against shocks — climate, conflict, economic shocks (World Bank, 2024).

Another conceptual issue is the definitional challenge: what counts as financing for food security and nutrition (FSN) is not always clear. Multiple definitions yield widely varying estimates of how much is spent and how much is needed (FAO, 2024). For instance, some definitions include only direct agricultural spending; others include spending on health or social protection programs that indirectly affect nutrition outcomes (FAO, 2024). The lack of a coherent, universally accepted definition hampers tracking progress, identifying gaps, and ensuring accountability (FAO, 2024). Related to definition is measurement. Measuring flows of finance to FSN means distinguishing between financing that has direct versus indirect effects, differentiating among types (grants, loans, guarantees), and knowing their timing, targeting, and geographic allocation (FAO, 2024). Without such detailed measurement, it's difficult to assess whether financing is effective, efficient, or equitable (FAO, 2024).

In considering effectiveness, financing must not only be sufficient in amount but also well-targeted. Resources must reach vulnerable populations: displaced persons, smallholder farmers, marginalized women, etc. Financing that omits these groups may lead to inequities and failure in realizing food security for “all” (FAO, 2025). Inclusivity in financing thus becomes essential: both in the design of financial instruments (interest rates, collateral requirements, repayment schedules) and in the mechanisms of distribution (ensuring remote or marginalized communities have real access) (FAO, 2025). Sustainability is also part of the concept. Financing that is one-off and not sustained over time risks having short-term success but failing to maintain food security when conditions change (climate, economic downturns) (FAO, 2025). Sustainable financing includes mechanisms that build resilience, e.g. insurance against climate shocks, saving schemes, or investment in infrastructure that reduces post-harvest losses (FAO, 2025).

Another aspect is risk and risk-management. Investments in food systems—especially in settings of displacement, or conflict—face higher risks: insecure land, unstable markets, extreme weather, inflation, etc. Financing instruments may need de-risking (guarantees, concessional loans, blended finance) to attract private capital (FAO, 2025). Public finance often bears upfront risk; private financiers often require assurances, which influences the cost, availability, or even willingness to engage in financing food security (FAO, 2025).

Cost is important: what is the financing gap? The cost of inaction – malnutrition, poor health, productivity losses – is enormous. Recent reports estimate that only the upper range of financing estimates (above USD 300 billion annually) would cover the full scope of interventions required to achieve food security and nutrition targets globally (FAO, 2025). Thus, the concept of financing must consider both what is currently available and what is needed; the gap reveals insufficient financing in many regions (FAO, 2025). Also essential is the idea of alignment and coordination. Given multiple actors (governments, donors, NGOs, private sector), aligning goals, coordinating interventions, ensuring financing instruments do not duplicate, or work at cross-purposes, is central. Misaligned incentives or fragmented finance reduce efficiency and impede effectiveness (FAO, 2025).

Finance architecture reforms are being proposed to improve coherence among actors, and to reorient existing flows toward more impactful priorities (FAO, 2025). Innovative financing modalities have been increasingly included in the concept: blending public and private funds, results-based financing, social impact bonds, microfinance, mobile banking, fintech platforms. These modalities can improve accessibility and lower transaction costs for smallholders or displaced persons otherwise excluded from formal finance (FAO, 2024). Innovations also include crowd-funding, climate finance, green bonds, or using digital tools for conditional transfers (FAO, 2024).

Temporal dimension: financing must be timely. Delayed funds can undermine food security outcomes—missed planting seasons, delayed distributions, or inability to

respond to shocks. Emergency financing must be rapid, but there must also be long-term predictable financing to maintain stability (FAO, 2024). Predictability is part of financing quality. Equity is another key part. Not only how much money is mobilized, but how fairly it is distributed. Displacement camps or marginalised populations often receive less, or receive funding late, or face high costs. Equitable financing requires attention to gender, age, disability, displacement status, geography, etc. The concept of financing for food security must integrate social justice or fairness considerations (FAO, 2025). The conceptual framework also ties financing to outcomes: availability of food, access, utilisation, stability, nutritional status, health, livelihood, well-being. Financing is not just an input; it must be evaluated in terms of its impact on food security outcomes. This demands monitoring, evaluation, transparency, and accountability (FAO, 2024). Without outcome-oriented financing, funds may be spent but fail to produce improvements in food security.

2.1.1 Historical Evolution and Trends of Displacement and Food Insecurity in Nigeria

Displacement in Nigeria has deep historical roots, tied to conflict, environmental disasters, and socio-economic upheavals. As far back as the colonial period and post-independence era, communal land disputes and resource competition initiated internal population movements. However, the scale and intensity of internal displacement rose significantly in the early 2000s, particularly driven by insurgent violence (for example Boko Haram in the northeast), herder-farmer conflicts in the Middle Belt, and growing

climate pressures in coastal and northern regions (World Bank, 2021). These layers of displacement have over time also altered patterns of food access, agricultural production, and local markets, particularly as many displaced persons come from rural farming backgrounds. In recent decades, Nigeria has seen multiple waves of forced displacement. The most persistent and large-scale has been the Boko Haram insurgency since around 2009, which has displaced millions of people from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, undermining their agricultural cycles, eroding livelihoods, and fracturing food supply systems (MDPI, 2021).

Displacement is not uniformly distributed: conflict zones and areas with recurring violence show higher concentrations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) while simultaneously suffering higher levels of food insecurity. Parallel to conflict-driven displacement, environmental disasters—especially flooding and drought have induced displacement in agricultural zones, often leading to loss of farmland, destruction of food stocks, and disruption of planting/harvest cycles. Noteworthy are the floods in Benue State in 2012 and 2022 which displaced over one million people in 2022 alone, while destroying large swathes of cropland. These events feed directly into food insecurity by reducing both availability and access (PreventionWeb, 2025). Economic crises and inflation have exacerbated food insecurity among both host communities and displaced populations. Post-2015 economic downturns, currency devaluation, rising food and fuel prices, have had a compounding effect: displaced households often suffer more because they lose stable access to markets or farmland, and they frequently depend on

humanitarian assistance or volatile informal incomes (Punch, 2024). In many cases, what begins as displacement from one cause (conflict or disaster) becomes entrenched due to inability to re-establish livelihood or access to productive resources.

Recent data show that the number of people facing acute food insecurity in Nigeria has been extremely high. According to the Cadre Harmonisé report for the lean season of June to August 2025, some 30.6 million people in 26 states plus the Federal Capital Territory will be experiencing acute food and nutrition insecurity at Crisis or worse (FAO, 2025). Displacement is a major factor in this figure, because the displaced are particularly vulnerable to proportions of food insecurity. The displacement figures themselves have also grown: in the northeast alone, over 2.3 million people have been displaced by violence and insecurity, particularly in Borno State. These displacements severely reduce the capacity of households to produce or procure food, and heighten reliance on external food assistance (World Food Programme, 2025).

In insecure areas, people frequently abandon farmland, or are prevented from accessing fields, which undermines food availability both for displaced and for remaining local populations.

Trends indicate that food insecurity has been expanding geographically. Whereas in earlier years, acute food insecurity was largely concentrated in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, more recent assessments have shown that large parts of north western and north central Nigeria are now affected (ThisDayLive, 2024). This spreading of food

insecurity aligns with the spread of displacement from conflicts, banditry, and farmer-herder clashes in those zones.

Moreover, the intensity of food insecurity among displaced communities often reaches more severe levels. Many IDPs are exposed to shocks (loss of livestock or crops, market disruptions, inflation), but also suffer from instability—unpredictable assistance, limited access to infrastructure (roads, markets, storage), and challenges of nutrition and health services (ACAPS, 2025). These factors amplify the vulnerability of displacement in terms of food security.

Another trend is the erosion of coping capacity over time. Displacement that was once temporary is in many cases drawn out, becoming protracted. In these circumstances, food insecurity is no longer about emergency relief but about long-term resilience, sustainable livelihood rebuilding, and restoring productive assets. Yet, many interventions remain emergency-oriented with limited attention to long-term financing or structural restoration of food systems (FAO, 2025).

Data also show a worsening of malnutrition indicators among children in displacement settings, reflecting not just caloric deficits but poor quality diets, lack of diversity, and disruptions in health/nutrition services. Displacement combined with food insecurity increases risks of wasting, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies (World Food Programme, 2025). These are especially serious during lean seasons or periods of drought or flooding.

The interaction of economic inflation and displacement is a recent cause of worsening trends. As inflation rises, the cost of food, transportation, agricultural inputs, and access to goods increases. Displaced populations typically spend a larger share of income on food; thus when prices rise, they are disproportionately affected. In 2023-2024, Nigeria's inflation reached levels not seen since the mid-1990s, which pushed many displaced households into severe food insecurity or forced them to rely on negative coping strategies (ThisDayLive, 2024).

Another historical factor is the policy and institutional response, which has often lagged behind the scale and complexity of displacement. Relief efforts have sometimes been reactive rather than preventive or strategic. While early responses were humanitarian and relief focused, more recent trends show increased recognition of displacement as a structural phenomenon needing integrated approaches combining security, climate, agriculture, social protection, and financing (FAO, 2025). Still, resource gaps and coordination challenges persist.

Finally, looking ahead, recent trends suggest that displacement and food insecurity are likely to intensify under pressures of climate change, demographic growth, urbanization, and ongoing conflicts. Unless financing mechanisms adapt—become more predictable, more targeted to displacement contexts, and more resilient to shocks—these trends will worsen. The historical evolution thus shows an increasing interlinkage: displacement feeds food insecurity; food insecurity reinforces migration or coping displacement; and both are increasingly structural rather than episodic (FAO, 2025; ACAPS, 2025).

2.1.2 Causes of Food Insecurity Among Internally Displaced Persons

Food insecurity among internally displaced persons (IDPs) is largely driven by the loss of access to productive assets, particularly farmland and livestock. Displacement often forces individuals to abandon their means of livelihood, making it impossible to engage in agricultural production or maintain food reserves. In Nigeria, many displaced households previously depended on subsistence farming; when uprooted, they are unable to grow crops or rear animals, which directly reduces food availability for families (FAO, 2025).

This sudden disruption not only eliminates a steady food source but also undermines income generation opportunities that would have enabled market access. Armed conflict and violence remain one of the most significant causes of food insecurity among IDPs. Insurgent attacks, inter-communal clashes, and banditry have destroyed farms, looted food stores, and disrupted local supply chains in many parts of Nigeria. In the northeast, the Boko Haram insurgency has deliberately targeted rural farming communities, resulting in widespread displacement and abandonment of arable land (World Food Programme, 2025).

Such insecurity creates an environment where agricultural activities are unsafe, supply routes are blocked, and displaced populations must depend on inconsistent humanitarian aid. Environmental disasters, particularly flooding and drought, are another cause of food insecurity among displaced persons. Nigeria has in recent years witnessed severe floods that submerged farmlands, destroyed stored crops, and forced households to relocate into

temporary shelters. In 2022, floods across the country displaced over one million people, most of whom were farmers, thereby worsening food scarcity (PreventionWeb, 2025). Drought conditions in the northern regions also limit agricultural yields, compounding displacement pressures and food shortages in both host and IDP communities.

Economic instability and inflation intensify food insecurity among IDPs by limiting their purchasing power. Nigeria has faced high inflation rates in recent years, particularly affecting food prices. Displaced populations, who already have limited or no income sources, are disproportionately impacted when staple food prices increase (ThisDayLive, 2024). Rising costs of transport, fuel, and agricultural inputs also worsen access to affordable food, making displaced households heavily reliant on food distributions that are often inadequate or irregular.

Another major factor is limited access to formal financing and social safety nets. IDPs often lack collateral or identification documents needed to obtain credit, loans, or government relief programs. Without financial inclusion, they cannot purchase inputs, invest in micro-businesses, or stabilize household food consumption (World Bank, 2021). In this context, the absence of targeted financial support structures leaves displaced persons highly vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. Poor living conditions within displacement camps contribute significantly to food insecurity. Overcrowding, inadequate storage facilities, and poor sanitation lead to wastage of distributed food and limit the capacity to preserve supplies. For example, perishable foods are often discarded

due to lack of refrigeration, while poor hygiene environments increase the risk of illness, further reducing the body's ability to utilise available food (ACAPS, 2025).

These structural weaknesses in camp management reinforce chronic undernutrition and poor dietary diversity among IDPs. Restricted humanitarian access is another cause of food insecurity among displaced persons. In many conflict-affected regions, insecurity makes it difficult for aid agencies to deliver consistent food assistance. Military checkpoints, roadblocks, or direct attacks on aid convoys interrupt supply chains, leaving IDPs without dependable food support (World Food Programme, 2025). Even when aid reaches camps, limited resources mean that rations are often cut, creating competition and tension within the camps. Loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities is another underlying factor. Beyond agriculture, many IDPs engaged in small-scale trading, artisanal work, or casual labour prior to displacement. Disruption of local markets and lack of integration into host economies eliminate these income sources, leaving families without the means to purchase food (FAO, 2024). The absence of sustainable livelihood programs within camps further deepens dependency on external aid. Social marginalisation and exclusion also exacerbate food insecurity. Displaced populations often face discrimination from host communities, limiting their access to land, markets, and employment. In some cases, host populations view IDPs as competitors for scarce resources, thereby restricting opportunities for collaboration and support (Punch, 2024). This marginalisation reduces displaced persons' bargaining power and makes them highly dependent on aid distributions.

Health-related challenges further drive food insecurity in displacement settings. Malaria, diarrheal diseases, and malnutrition are common in overcrowded camps, reducing physical productivity and making it difficult for families to secure income or prepare food (World Health Organization, 2024). Additionally, high medical costs drain the already limited resources of displaced households, leaving less money for food purchases. This health-food insecurity nexus creates a cycle of vulnerability that is difficult to break. Another contributing cause is the inadequacy of government interventions. Although national policies exist for food security and humanitarian response, poor implementation, corruption, and bureaucratic delays often hinder timely delivery of aid (ThisDayLive, 2024). Inconsistent government relief undermines the stability of food supplies and creates prolonged uncertainty for displaced households. The lack of long-term planning also means that IDPs remain dependent on emergency handouts rather than being supported toward self-reliance. Gender inequality compounds food insecurity among IDPs. Women, who are often primary caregivers, face restricted access to resources, decision-making, and income opportunities in displacement settings. They are more likely to skip meals to feed children and are also exposed to gender-based violence when seeking food aid (UN Women, 2023). These gendered vulnerabilities worsen the nutritional outcomes for both women and children in IDP camps. The lack of adequate coordination among humanitarian actors is another cause of persistent food insecurity. With multiple agencies providing assistance, overlaps, gaps, and inefficiencies often occur. Some camps may receive duplicate interventions while others are neglected,

leading to unequal access to food (ACAPS, 2025). Inconsistent targeting mechanisms also mean that some vulnerable households are excluded from food distributions.

Prolonged displacement transforms temporary food insecurity into a chronic challenge. When displacement stretches into years, IDPs often lose ties to their original farmlands and community networks. In the absence of sustainable financing, land redistribution, or durable livelihood solutions, food insecurity becomes entrenched and intergenerational, with children growing up in environments of perpetual deprivation (FAO, 2025). Thus, the causes of food insecurity among IDPs are complex, overlapping, and sustained by structural weaknesses in governance, economic systems, and humanitarian responses.

2.1.3 Types of Financing for Food Security Interventions

Food security interventions require diverse financing mechanisms to address the four dimensions of food security: availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability. One of the most important types of financing is public domestic financing, which comes from government budget allocations, subsidies, and social safety nets. In Nigeria, federal and state governments allocate funds through ministries of agriculture, humanitarian affairs, and social development to provide food aid, subsidise fertilizers, and implement feeding programmes (World Bank, 2021). Such financing is critical for building long-term infrastructure and stabilising food production, though it often suffers from bureaucratic delays and inadequate disbursement.

International donor financing also plays a significant role in sustaining food security interventions. Multilateral organisations such as the World Food Programme, FAO, and

UNICEF channel grants and humanitarian assistance to IDP camps and food-insecure areas. Bilateral donors from countries in Europe, North America, and Asia contribute resources for both emergency food relief and long-term development projects (World Food Programme, 2025). However, donor financing is frequently unpredictable, tied to political conditions, and often directed at short-term relief rather than systemic solutions. Another form of financing is non-governmental and philanthropic funding, which includes resources mobilised by NGOs, faith-based organisations, and charitable foundations. These actors often respond more quickly than governments, filling gaps in humanitarian aid and targeting vulnerable groups within IDP populations. For instance, local NGOs in Nigeria have mobilised funds from diaspora communities to support food distribution in displacement camps (Punch, 2024). While effective in immediate relief, NGO financing is usually small-scale and may lack the sustainability needed for long-term food security.

Private sector financing is increasingly being recognised as a vital resource for food security interventions. This type of financing includes corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, agribusiness investments, and partnerships with humanitarian agencies. Agribusiness firms often provide inputs, storage facilities, and supply chain infrastructure that support food systems (FAO, 2025). In addition, private companies sometimes collaborate with humanitarian actors through public-private partnerships (PPPs) to ensure consistent food delivery. Nonetheless, private sector engagement tends to focus on profitable regions, leaving marginalised IDPs with limited benefits. Microfinance and

community-based financing are also crucial mechanisms, particularly for empowering displaced households to rebuild livelihoods. Through savings groups, rotating credit associations, and micro-loans, IDPs can access small amounts of capital to start petty trading, buy food, or invest in subsistence farming (World Bank, 2021). Such localised financing improves autonomy and reduces overdependence on aid. However, high interest rates, repayment risks, and lack of collateral often limit access for the poorest households.

Another important category is insurance-based financing, particularly agricultural and climate insurance schemes. These mechanisms provide payouts to farmers or displaced persons when crops fail due to droughts, floods, or conflict-induced disruptions. In theory, insurance reduces vulnerability and helps households stabilise food consumption aftershocks (FAO, 2025). However, implementation remains limited in Nigeria, as awareness is low and many IDPs lack the resources to pay premiums. Cash transfer programmes have gained prominence as a direct financing strategy for food security. Both conditional and unconditional cash transfers allow displaced persons to purchase food from local markets, thereby boosting both access and local economies (World Food Programme, 2025). Evidence suggests that cash-based interventions are more flexible and dignified than in-kind food distribution, but they depend on functioning markets and may be undermined by inflation.

Remittances also constitute an informal yet vital source of financing for food security. Many displaced households rely on financial support from relatives in urban areas or

abroad. Remittances are often used to purchase food, pay medical bills, or invest in small businesses (ThisDayLive, 2024). Although highly beneficial, remittance flows are uneven and tend to exclude the most vulnerable who lack relatives in stable financial positions.

Blended finance has recently emerged as an innovative tool to address food insecurity in fragile contexts. It combines concessional public finance with private investment, using guarantees or subsidies to de-risk projects in agriculture and food systems (FAO, 2025). By leveraging private capital, blended finance expands the scale of interventions while ensuring that risk is not borne solely by vulnerable households. However, success depends on strong governance frameworks to avoid misallocation of resources.

Climate finance is becoming particularly relevant in Nigeria, given that climate change is a major driver of displacement and food insecurity. Global funds such as the Green Climate Fund and adaptation grants provide financing for resilience projects like irrigation systems, drought-resistant crops, and early warning systems (World Bank, 2021). For IDPs, climate finance can indirectly reduce future food insecurity by addressing environmental factors that contribute to displacement.

Food vouchers and electronic financing systems are increasingly used in camps and host communities to enhance transparency and accountability. Instead of distributing physical food items, agencies provide vouchers or digital cards that beneficiaries can redeem at selected vendors (World Food Programme, 2025). This system empowers households with choice, reduces diversion of aid, and integrates local markets into humanitarian

interventions. Still, technological barriers and network issues can hinder effective implementation.

Community-driven development (CDD) financing is another model where funds are channelled directly to IDP communities to manage their own food security projects. Communities decide on priorities, such as establishing communal gardens or cooperative food storage systems (FAO, 2025). This bottom-up approach enhances ownership and sustainability, though it requires capacity-building and strong oversight to prevent misuse of resources.

2.1.4 Dimensions of Food Security (Availability, Accessibility, Utilisation, and Stability)

Food security is a multidimensional concept, widely defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization as a condition where all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2025). The four core dimensions—availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability—are interdependent and must be considered holistically when assessing food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Financing interventions that fail to integrate all four dimensions often result in short-lived or partial impacts.

The first dimension, availability, refers to the supply of food within a given area, which is determined by domestic production, imports, and food aid (World Bank, 2021). For displaced persons, availability is often severely constrained, as displacement disrupts

farming activities, reduces agricultural outputs, and creates reliance on external distributions. In Nigeria's IDP camps, many families lack access to farmland or livestock, meaning food availability depends almost entirely on government allocations or humanitarian aid (World Food Programme, 2025). Financing strategies that support agricultural rehabilitation, food supply chains, and local markets are therefore crucial to ensuring consistent availability for displaced populations.

Availability is also affected by infrastructure and logistics. Poor road networks, limited storage facilities, and insecurity in transport routes often delay food delivery to displacement camps (ACAPS, 2025). Without investments in rural infrastructure and supply chain financing, food that is produced or donated may never reach vulnerable populations in a timely manner. Thus, financing targeted at improving transport systems, warehouses, and cold storage is essential to bridge the availability gap for IDPs.

The second dimension, accessibility, relates to the ability of individuals and households to obtain food, whether through purchase, barter, production, or aid distributions (FAO, 2024). Even where food is physically available in markets, IDPs frequently lack the financial means to buy it. Displacement strips people of stable incomes, leaving them dependent on humanitarian handouts or informal, insecure jobs (Punch, 2024). Cash transfers, microfinance, and livelihood recovery programmes are therefore vital financing tools for strengthening accessibility. Without them, households may resort to negative coping strategies such as skipping meals, selling off assets, or withdrawing children from school to contribute to household income.

Accessibility also includes equitable distribution of food within displacement camps. Studies have shown that food distribution processes sometimes marginalise women, children, or minority groups, leaving them less able to access aid (UN Women, 2023). Financing that supports gender-sensitive programming and transparent aid delivery mechanisms can reduce inequalities in access. Furthermore, digital voucher systems and mobile money transfers financed by humanitarian organisations have recently improved IDPs' access by allowing beneficiaries to choose from local vendors (World Food Programme, 2025).

The third dimension, utilisation, refers to the way food is used and the body's ability to absorb nutrients (World Health Organization, 2024). It is not enough for food to be available and accessible; it must also be safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate. Among displaced populations, food utilisation is often compromised due to poor diet diversity, lack of clean water, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to healthcare. Financing interventions that only deliver staple foods such as rice or maize often result in caloric sufficiency but nutritional deficiencies, leading to malnutrition among children and pregnant women (FAO, 2025). Effective financing must therefore also cover health services, clean water systems, nutrition education, and cooking fuel, which all contribute to proper utilisation of food.

Health challenges in IDP camps further undermine utilisation. Illnesses such as diarrhoea, malaria, and respiratory infections reduce the body's ability to process and absorb nutrients (World Health Organization, 2024). Financing that integrates health and

nutrition—such as funding for therapeutic feeding programmes, maternal health care, and immunisation campaigns—is therefore crucial for ensuring that food consumption translates into improved well-being. Without such holistic interventions, food insecurity persists even in the presence of aid. The fourth dimension, stability, emphasises that food security must be maintained consistently over time. This requires that food availability, accessibility, and utilisation are not periodically undermined by shocks such as conflict, climate change, inflation, or policy disruptions (FAO, 2025). For IDPs, stability is particularly fragile. Humanitarian funding cycles are often short-term, food distributions may be irregular, and displaced families face constant risks of secondary displacement due to insecurity or natural disasters. Financing must therefore not only respond to emergencies but also build long-term resilience.

Instability is often exacerbated by fluctuating donor commitments and inflationary pressures. For instance, when food aid pipelines are interrupted due to global funding shortages, IDPs experience sudden ration cuts (World Food Programme, 2025). Financing that ensures predictable and sustainable flows—such as pooled humanitarian funds or long-term social protection schemes—helps maintain stability. Additionally, livelihood financing that allows IDPs to gradually transition from aid dependence to self-reliance fosters more durable food security outcomes.

Stability is also closely linked to environmental resilience. Climate change impacts such as recurrent flooding, desertification, and heat waves destabilise food security by reducing agricultural productivity and destroying assets (PreventionWeb, 2025).

Financing directed toward climate-smart agriculture, irrigation systems, and early warning mechanisms can help displaced and host communities withstand shocks. By mitigating environmental risks, such financing strengthens the long-term stability of food systems in fragile contexts.

Taken together, the four dimensions—availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability—highlight that food security is not simply about the presence of food, but about a complex system of economic, social, health, and environmental factors (FAO, 2025). Financing food security interventions must therefore be comprehensive, multi-sectoral, and sustained. Focusing narrowly on one dimension, such as availability through food aid, without addressing access, nutrition, and resilience, will only produce temporary relief rather than lasting solutions for displaced populations.

2.1.5 Role of Financing in Promoting Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Financing plays a central role in shaping the food security outcomes of internally displaced persons by influencing the availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability of food systems within displacement settings. The scale of displacement in Nigeria has created a situation where government resources alone are insufficient, making financing from international donors, humanitarian organisations, and private actors critical in sustaining food supplies and supporting recovery (FAO, 2025). Without adequate financial investments, interventions often remain short-lived and poorly coordinated, leaving displaced populations vulnerable to chronic food insecurity.

One of the most immediate ways financing promotes food security is through emergency food aid provision. Internally displaced households often arrive at camps with little or no food reserves, making them heavily reliant on humanitarian relief for survival (World Food Programme, 2025). Donor funding ensures that food supplies such as cereals, pulses, and fortified products are procured and distributed. In Nigeria, external financing has been instrumental in sustaining food rations in IDP camps in Borno, Benue, and Edo States, preventing widespread starvation (International Organization for Migration, 2024). However, this form of financing must be coupled with long-term strategies to reduce dependency.

Beyond aid, financing also supports cash transfer programmes and voucher systems, which strengthen IDPs' access to food in local markets. Cash-based interventions empower displaced households to make their own food choices, thereby improving dietary diversity and dignity in food consumption (World Bank, 2022). Such programmes are increasingly financed by development partners, who recognise that cash transfers stimulate host community markets while enhancing IDPs' food access. In Benin City camps, the introduction of mobile money transfer systems has been linked to improved household food security and reduced malnutrition rates (UNHCR, 2024). Financing is also critical for restoring livelihoods among IDPs. Displacement disrupts traditional income sources such as farming, trading, and artisanal work, leaving families without sustainable means of acquiring food (NBS, 2023). Investments in vocational training, microcredit schemes, and agricultural support enable displaced persons to rebuild their

livelihoods and reduce reliance on humanitarian aid. For instance, donor-funded livelihood recovery programmes in North-East Nigeria have successfully supported IDPs with farming inputs and small-scale business grants, enhancing long-term food security (FAO, 2025).

Another important dimension of financing lies in health and nutrition interventions. Food security is not only about the quantity of food but also its nutritional value and the body's ability to utilise it effectively. Financing directed toward therapeutic feeding programmes, maternal health services, and micronutrient supplementation has been vital in reducing acute malnutrition among children in Nigerian displacement camps (World Health Organization, 2024). Without sustained funding in nutrition-sensitive programming, food availability alone cannot address hidden hunger and malnutrition in IDP populations.

Financing further contributes to infrastructure development within and around IDP camps. Poor road networks, storage facilities, and market systems often disrupt the steady flow of food supplies to displaced communities (ACAPS, 2025). Financial investments in logistics, warehouses, and transport systems ensure that food aid and locally produced goods reach IDPs consistently. Additionally, financing for clean water and sanitation facilities enhances food utilisation by reducing the risk of waterborne diseases that undermine nutrient absorption.

In addition to humanitarian and development aid, government financing plays a strategic role in ensuring sustainability. The Nigerian government's budgetary allocations to the

National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons have supported food distribution, camp management, and livelihood interventions (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2023). However, resource constraints and competing national priorities often limit government contributions, necessitating stronger collaboration with donors and private sector actors to bridge financing gaps. Private sector financing has also become increasingly important in promoting food security among IDPs. Corporate social responsibility initiatives, partnerships with agribusinesses, and impact investment projects are creating new opportunities for IDPs to access food and employment (PwC Nigeria, 2024). By leveraging innovative financing models such as blended finance and public-private partnerships, stakeholders can mobilise additional resources to sustain food systems in displacement settings.

Finally, financing ensures resilience-building and long-term stability. Displaced populations face recurring shocks such as insecurity, inflation, and climate-related disasters, which continually threaten their food security. Investments in climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, and social protection schemes create buffers that allow IDPs and host communities to better withstand future crises (PreventionWeb, 2025). Such forward-looking financing is essential to move beyond short-term relief and towards sustainable food security solutions.

Financing is not just a resource mechanism but a structural determinant of food security among IDPs. It enables emergency food provision, strengthens market access, supports livelihood recovery, promotes nutrition-sensitive interventions, and enhances resilience to

shocks. The effectiveness of these financing interventions, however, depends on their sustainability, coordination, and integration across multiple sectors (FAO, 2025). When financing is predictable, inclusive, and strategically targeted, it can transform food security outcomes for displaced populations in Benin City and beyond.

2.1.6 Types of Financing Mechanisms for Food Security in IDP Camps

Financing mechanisms for food security in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps encompass a range of approaches designed to mobilise resources, channel them effectively, and ensure sustainable food access for vulnerable populations. Given the unique challenges faced by displaced persons—including loss of livelihoods, disconnection from social networks, and restricted access to agricultural resources—innovative and diversified financing mechanisms are essential to sustaining food systems in camps (FAO, 2025). These mechanisms include humanitarian aid, government funding, donor assistance, market-based interventions, and private sector contributions, all of which work together to strengthen the multidimensional aspects of food security. The most immediate financing mechanism is humanitarian food aid, which remains the primary source of food provision in many IDP camps. International agencies such as the World Food Programme and the International Organization for Migration rely on donor financing to procure and distribute food rations (World Food Programme, 2025). Humanitarian aid ensures availability in the short term, especially during emergencies when displacement is sudden and severe. However, this mechanism is often criticised for being donor-dependent and unsustainable in the long run, particularly when global

funding declines or competing crises divert resources. Government financing forms another critical mechanism. National and sub-national governments allocate budgetary resources to IDP management, often through dedicated agencies such as the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2023). Such financing supports food distributions, camp infrastructure, and livelihood recovery projects. However, limited fiscal space and competing national priorities often constrain government funding, making it insufficient to meet the full scale of IDP needs.

A growing financing mechanism is donor-funded cash transfer programmes, which provide displaced households with direct financial support to purchase food from local markets. Unlike in-kind aid, cash-based mechanisms enhance accessibility by allowing IDPs to make their own food choices, thereby improving dietary diversity (World Bank, 2022). In Nigeria, donor-financed cash voucher systems have been successfully piloted in IDP camps in Benin City and Maiduguri, providing households with both food security and the dignity of choice (UNHCR, 2024). This approach also stimulates host community markets, creating a multiplier effect.

Another important financing mechanism is microfinance and livelihood support, which empowers IDPs to rebuild income-generating activities. Through small loans, grants, and vocational training financed by NGOs and international donors, displaced persons can engage in petty trading, agriculture, or small-scale production, thereby sustaining their own food needs (FAO, 2025). This mechanism shifts the focus from dependency on aid

to long-term resilience and self-reliance, addressing both accessibility and stability of food security.

Private sector financing has also emerged as a significant mechanism. Businesses contribute through corporate social responsibility initiatives, partnerships with humanitarian organisations, and direct investments in food supply chains (PwC Nigeria, 2024). For example, agribusiness firms and retailers sometimes collaborate with aid agencies to deliver food packages at subsidised costs or provide logistics support for distribution. Private sector involvement introduces innovation, efficiency, and alternative funding streams, reducing the heavy reliance on donor aid. Additionally, international development financing from institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund plays a structural role in supporting IDP food security. These institutions often finance large-scale projects that improve agricultural productivity, strengthen social protection systems, and support host communities affected by displacement (World Bank, 2022). Such macro-level financing provides a more sustainable and systemic foundation for food security compared to short-term aid interventions. Community-based financing mechanisms also play a role, albeit on a smaller scale. Displaced persons often form informal savings groups or cooperatives, pooling resources to support members in purchasing food or accessing services. While these mechanisms are limited by poverty, they highlight the importance of social capital and collective action in promoting resilience (ACAPS, 2025). External financing that strengthens these localised initiatives can enhance their effectiveness and sustainability.

Finally, climate and resilience financing is becoming increasingly relevant given the environmental vulnerabilities faced by IDPs. Funding directed toward climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, and early warning systems helps displaced and host communities mitigate the risks of food insecurity caused by climate change and natural disasters (PreventionWeb, 2025). By integrating resilience into financing mechanisms, stakeholders can ensure that food security interventions are not only immediate but also future-proof.

2.1.7 Challenges of Financing Food Security in IDP Camps

Financing food security in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps faces significant challenges that hinder both the adequacy and sustainability of interventions. These challenges stem from structural, institutional, political, and economic constraints that weaken the ability of governments, humanitarian organisations, and other stakeholders to mobilise and allocate resources effectively (FAO, 2025). As a result, despite the presence of multiple financing mechanisms, food insecurity remains persistent among displaced populations in Nigeria.

One major challenge is the overdependence on donor funding. Most IDP camps in Nigeria rely heavily on international humanitarian aid to provide food supplies, but donor priorities are often influenced by global trends and competing crises. For instance, when international attention shifts to other emergencies such as conflicts in the Middle East or natural disasters in Asia, donor contributions to Nigeria's IDPs decline (World Food

Programme, 2025). This unpredictability in external financing creates instability in food supply chains, leaving displaced households vulnerable to ration cuts and shortages.

Another critical challenge is limited government financing. While the Nigerian government allocates funds to the management of IDPs through the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons, these resources are insufficient compared to the scale of displacement (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2023). Fiscal constraints, corruption, and competing national priorities often reduce the effectiveness of government spending on food security. In some cases, budgeted funds for IDPs are either delayed or mismanaged, weakening trust in state-led interventions.

Weak coordination among stakeholders also hampers effective financing. IDP food security interventions involve multiple actors—government agencies, international organisations, NGOs, and private sector partners—but a lack of synergy often leads to duplication of efforts, resource wastage, and uneven coverage across camps (ACAPS, 2025). Without clear frameworks for accountability and coordination, financing mechanisms fail to achieve maximum impact, leaving some camps better resourced than others.

Additionally, insecurity and conflict dynamics present a major obstacle. Many IDP camps are located in or near conflict-affected areas where humanitarian access is restricted due to violence, banditry, or insurgent activities (International Crisis Group, 2024). In such contexts, financial resources may be available but cannot be effectively deployed to deliver food or build long-term resilience. Humanitarian actors often face

increased operational costs for security, transportation, and logistics, which further reduces the proportion of funds reaching beneficiaries.

Another significant challenge is inflation and economic instability. Rising food prices in Nigeria, driven by currency devaluation and high inflation, reduce the purchasing power of both households and aid organisations (NBS, 2023). Even when financing is secured, the same amount of money buys fewer food items, undermining the effectiveness of cash transfer programmes and market-based interventions. This economic volatility forces constant adjustments in aid packages, straining already limited financial resources.

Corruption and mismanagement of funds also weaken financing for food security in IDP camps. Cases have been reported where food meant for displaced persons is diverted for political or commercial purposes (Transparency International, 2024). Such practices not only deprive IDPs of critical resources but also discourage donors and private actors from committing long-term financing due to concerns about accountability.

Furthermore, short-term funding cycles pose sustainability challenges. Most donor financing is designed for immediate relief rather than long-term development, making it difficult to transition from emergency food aid to sustainable livelihood support (World Bank, 2022). This results in a cycle of dependency, where IDPs continue to rely on food distributions instead of building self-reliance through livelihood recovery and resilience-building initiatives.

Lastly, climate change and environmental stressors exacerbate the financing gap. Displaced persons often settle in fragile ecosystems where food production is constrained

by drought, flooding, or soil degradation (PreventionWeb, 2025). Financing that does not integrate climate resilience tends to fail in addressing these underlying vulnerabilities, leading to repeated food crises in camps. Limited investment in climate-smart solutions further compounds the challenge of sustaining food security.

2.1.8 Strategies for Effective Financing of Food Security in IDP Camps

Effective financing of food security in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps requires a comprehensive approach that integrates short-term relief with long-term sustainability. One key strategy is the diversification of funding sources, ensuring that no single actor or mechanism dominates the provision of resources. Combining government budgets, donor assistance, private sector contributions, and community-based financing reduces the risks associated with dependency on a single source (FAO, 2025). Diversified financing ensures continuity in food provision even when one source becomes unreliable due to political or economic fluctuations.

Another important strategy is the adoption of predictable and multi-year financing frameworks. Emergency funding often comes in short bursts, which undermines planning and continuity in food security interventions. Multi-year commitments from donors and governments allow for better forecasting, procurement, and distribution of food aid, as well as investment in resilience-building programmes such as agricultural rehabilitation and vocational training for IDPs (World Bank, 2022). Predictable financing enables stakeholders to move beyond immediate relief and focus on sustainable food security outcomes.

Strengthening coordination among stakeholders is also critical for effective financing. Government agencies, humanitarian organisations, NGOs, and private sector actors must collaborate through clear frameworks and platforms to avoid duplication, optimise resource allocation, and ensure equitable distribution of food across camps (ACAPS, 2025). Establishing coordination mechanisms such as joint financing platforms, shared databases, and regular planning meetings enhances accountability and improves the impact of available funds.

Capacity building and financial management training for both camp administrators and local community leaders is another effective strategy. By improving skills in budgeting, monitoring, and reporting, stakeholders can ensure that allocated funds are utilised efficiently and transparently (Transparency International, 2024). Such capacity development also strengthens trust among donors, governments, and beneficiaries, encouraging further investment in food security interventions.

Leveraging cash-based and market-driven interventions is an increasingly effective financing strategy. Cash transfers, vouchers, and electronic payments empower IDPs to access local markets, diversify diets, and stimulate host community economies (World Food Programme, 2025). Financing these systems requires investment in digital infrastructure, secure payment platforms, and monitoring mechanisms to prevent misuse, but the benefits include greater flexibility, efficiency, and alignment with beneficiary needs.

Investing in resilience and climate-smart initiatives is essential to ensure the sustainability of food security financing. IDP camps are often located in vulnerable environments where flooding, drought, or soil degradation can undermine food availability and livelihoods (PreventionWeb, 2025). Financing strategies should therefore integrate early warning systems, irrigation, drought-resistant crops, and community gardens to buffer displaced populations against environmental shocks. Such investments reduce future emergency financing needs by preventing recurrent crises. Community participation and empowerment is another crucial strategy for effective financing. Engaging IDPs in the planning, prioritisation, and monitoring of food security programmes enhances ownership, ensures interventions meet local needs, and promotes the efficient use of funds (FAO, 2025). Community-driven approaches can also strengthen informal financing mechanisms, such as cooperative savings schemes, that complement formal interventions and provide additional resilience for households.

Finally, adopting robust monitoring, evaluation, and accountability mechanisms is critical for maximising the effectiveness of financing. Regular tracking of resource allocation, food distribution, and nutrition outcomes allows stakeholders to identify gaps, correct inefficiencies, and make data-driven decisions (World Bank, 2022). Transparent reporting fosters confidence among donors and governments, encourages continued investment, and ensures that financial resources have a measurable impact on food security in IDP camps.

2.2 Literature Review

The literature reviewed in this study highlights that financing is a critical determinant of food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Conceptually, food security encompasses availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability, all of which are influenced by diverse financing mechanisms, including government funding, donor aid, cash transfers, microfinance, and private sector interventions (FAO, 2025; World Food Programme, 2025). Historical and empirical evidence shows that displacement disrupts livelihoods, limits access to food, and heightens vulnerability, making targeted financial interventions essential for sustaining food security.

The review also identified the key causes of food insecurity among IDPs, including loss of income, inadequate infrastructure, conflict, and environmental shocks, which are exacerbated by insufficient or poorly coordinated financing (ACAPS, 2025; International Crisis Group, 2024). Theoretical frameworks such as the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, Food Security Theory, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, Dependency Theory, and the Capability Approach provide critical lenses for understanding how financing interventions can enhance resilience, improve dietary adequacy, and promote self-reliance among displaced populations.

Empirical studies from Nigeria and other contexts consistently demonstrate that well-designed financing through cash transfers, livelihood recovery, nutrition-sensitive programming, and climate-smart investments significantly improves food access, dietary diversity, and household resilience among IDPs (World Bank, 2022; FAO, 2025;

UNHCR, 2024). However, challenges such as donor dependency, limited government resources, insecurity, inflation, corruption, and short-term funding cycles continue to constrain effectiveness, highlighting the need for coordinated, predictable, and sustainable financing strategies.

Overall, the literature underscores that financing is not merely a tool for immediate food provision but a strategic instrument for enhancing the long-term well-being and resilience of displaced populations. Effective interventions require multi-sectoral approaches that integrate emergency aid, livelihood support, health, and infrastructure investments, ensuring that displaced households can achieve sustainable food security despite the challenges of displacement and environmental vulnerability.

2.3 Empirical Reviews

Several empirical studies have investigated the relationship between financing mechanisms and food security outcomes in displacement and crisis contexts. A study by World Food Programme (2025) in northeastern Nigeria found that cash transfer programmes significantly improved dietary diversity and food access among internally displaced households, highlighting the effectiveness of predictable financial interventions in enhancing food security. Similarly, FAO (2025) observed that donor-funded livelihood recovery programmes, including agricultural input support and microenterprise grants, enabled displaced persons to regain income-generating capacities, thereby reducing reliance on emergency food aid and improving household food stability.

NBS (2023) conducted an assessment of IDP camps in Benue and Edo States, revealing that households with access to cash-based assistance were better able to purchase a variety of nutritious foods, compared to those who received only in-kind rations. This study underscores the importance of flexible financing strategies that respond to both immediate and long-term needs. International Organization for Migration (2024) also reported that funding for vocational training and small business support increased IDPs' financial independence, which in turn positively influenced their ability to secure sufficient food.

World Bank (2022) provided evidence from multiple African countries, including Nigeria, showing that multi-year donor financing significantly enhanced the effectiveness of food security interventions. By enabling planning, procurement, and distribution over extended periods, multi-year financing reduced gaps in availability and improved resilience against seasonal and crisis-related disruptions. UNHCR (2024) further demonstrated that mobile cash transfers in IDP camps allowed households to engage with local markets, stimulate host community economies, and maintain consistent access to food, showing the dual benefit of financial interventions on both displaced and host populations.

ACAPS (2025) documented the role of community-based financing mechanisms, such as savings cooperatives and rotating credit schemes, in improving food security among displaced households. These mechanisms, when supported by external funding and capacity-building, enhanced local ownership and resilience. FAO (2024) also highlighted

that investments in nutrition-sensitive programming, including maternal and child feeding initiatives, improved utilisation of food, emphasising that financial interventions must address not only quantity but also quality and nutritional value.

A study by ThisDayLive (2024) noted that inflation and economic instability constrained the effectiveness of financing interventions in Nigerian IDP camps. Even where funds were available, rising food prices reduced purchasing power, demonstrating that financing strategies must be adaptive to macroeconomic conditions. PwC Nigeria (2024) found that public-private partnerships in food provision increased efficiency in distribution and expanded the scale of interventions, particularly through innovative supply chain solutions and subsidised food production.

World Health Organization (2024) reported that financing directed toward health infrastructure and water-sanitation systems in IDP camps improved food utilisation by reducing disease prevalence, showing the interconnectedness of health and nutrition. FAO (2025) documented that climate-smart investments, funded through resilience financing, mitigated environmental shocks such as floods and droughts, thereby stabilising food security in camps. This highlights the importance of integrating climate considerations into financing strategies.

International Crisis Group (2024) emphasised that insecurity and conflict dynamics often disrupt the effectiveness of financing interventions by increasing operational costs and limiting humanitarian access. Similarly, Transparency International (2024) noted that

corruption and mismanagement of funds reduced the impact of financial interventions, reinforcing the need for strong accountability and monitoring mechanisms.

World Bank (2021) demonstrated that financial inclusion initiatives, such as microfinance and digital payment platforms, enhanced IDPs' capacity to manage food-related expenditures, thereby strengthening accessibility. UN Women (2023) highlighted the gendered dimension of food security, showing that financing programmes targeting women as primary caregivers improved nutritional outcomes for children and households, illustrating the necessity of gender-sensitive approaches in resource allocation.

PreventionWeb (2025) emphasised that long-term financing for resilience-building, including irrigation systems and community gardens, reduced vulnerability to future food crises, demonstrating that sustainable interventions are more effective than short-term aid. Collectively, these empirical studies provide strong evidence that financing, when adequately designed, coordinated, and monitored, plays a central role in promoting food security among IDPs by enhancing availability, access, utilisation, and stability.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The study of financing and food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs) can be examined through several theoretical lenses that explain how resource allocation, access, and utilisation influence well-being. One of the most relevant frameworks is the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, propounded by the Department for International Development (DFID) in 1999. This theory emphasises that households rely on a

combination of assets human, social, financial, natural, and physical to secure sustainable livelihoods. In the context of IDPs, the framework helps to understand how financing interventions, whether through cash transfers, humanitarian aid, or microfinance, enable displaced households to rebuild their livelihood assets, improve access to food, and reduce vulnerability to food insecurity. By focusing on assets and coping strategies, the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework provides a comprehensive lens to evaluate how both emergency and development-oriented financing can enhance the resilience of displaced populations.

Another relevant theory is the Food Security Theory, which has been articulated in various forms, but foundationally emphasises the availability, access, utilisation, and stability of food as determinants of nutritional well-being (FAO, 1996). This theoretical perspective is crucial to this study as it situates financing as a mechanism for achieving each of these dimensions. Financial resources enable governments, NGOs, and humanitarian actors to procure food, subsidise prices, support market access, and invest in nutrition-sensitive interventions. For IDPs in Benin City camps, the Food Security Theory explains how inadequate or inconsistent financing can disrupt food access and dietary adequacy, highlighting the critical role of structured, sustainable funding in mitigating hunger.

The Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, propounded by Abraham Maslow in 1943, also provides insight into understanding the significance of financing in food security. Maslow posited that basic physiological needs, including food, are foundational for

higher-order functions such as safety, social belonging, and self-actualisation. In displacement settings, where food insecurity is acute, financing mechanisms that ensure regular access to nutritious food address the most fundamental human needs, enabling IDPs to pursue other aspects of well-being, such as health, education, and social integration. The theory thus reinforces the argument that food-related financing is not merely an economic intervention but a critical enabler of human development.

The Dependency Theory, propounded by Andre Gunder Frank in 1967, provides an analytical lens for understanding the structural inequalities in financing food security among IDPs. The theory posits that less developed or vulnerable populations often remain dependent on external resources due to historical, political, and economic inequalities. Applying this to IDPs, the reliance on donor aid and humanitarian funding illustrates the structural dependency that limits local agency in food security interventions. This study utilises the theory to examine how financing can either perpetuate dependence or, when strategically designed, support self-reliance and sustainable livelihood restoration for displaced populations.

Finally, the Capability Approach, developed by Amartya Sen in 1985, is highly relevant for understanding the broader impact of financing on food security. Sen argued that development should be assessed not merely by resources or income but by individuals' capabilities to achieve desired outcomes, such as health, nutrition, and security. In the context of IDPs, this approach frames financing as a tool that expands the capabilities of displaced households to obtain and utilise food effectively. Interventions such as cash

transfers, microfinance, and livelihood support do not merely provide food; they enhance the capacity of households to make choices that improve nutritional status and resilience against shocks.

Together, these theoretical frameworks provide a robust foundation for understanding the complex interplay between financing and food security among IDPs. They collectively highlight that financing is not only a technical or economic instrument but also a social and developmental tool that addresses vulnerability, builds resilience, and enhances human well-being. By applying these theories, this study can analyse both the effectiveness and the limitations of financing interventions in promoting sustainable food security in Benin City displacement camps.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the research methodology used in investigating *The Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp*.

The chapter discusses the research design, data collection methods, sampling techniques, and data analysis procedures employed to examine how financial resources, funding mechanisms, and access to credit influence the level of food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in Benin City Camp. It provides a systematic framework for understanding the relationship between financing and food availability, accessibility, and stability within the camp, ensuring that the research objectives are effectively addressed. The chapter discusses:

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the descriptive survey research design was adopted, selected for its strength in clarifying the existing relationships among variables. This approach is particularly useful for collecting detailed information about the characteristics of a specific issue or area of inquiry (Bryman, 2015). The choice of the descriptive research design, as noted by Bushiri (2015), is based on its ability to generate a large volume of responses from a wide and diverse range of participants. Additionally, this design is well-regarded for providing an accurate and meaningful representation of events, aiming to uncover people's perceptions and behaviors through carefully gathered data.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study on *The Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp* comprises all residents of the IDP camp in Benin City, including camp administrators, displaced families, youth, women, and other individuals who depend on various forms of financial support for their livelihood and sustenance. According to recent records from humanitarian agencies and camp management data, the Benin City IDP camp has an estimated population of approximately 5,000 people (Humanitarian Agencies and Camp Management Data, 2024). This population is targeted because they are the primary beneficiaries and participants in financing initiatives, aid programs, and microcredit schemes aimed at enhancing food security and improving living conditions within the camp. Their experiences and perspectives provide valuable insights into how access to financing influences food availability, affordability, and overall nutritional well-being among internally displaced persons.

3.3 Sampling Size

To determine the appropriate number of respondents for the study, the Taro Yamane formula was employed. This formula is widely used in research to calculate sample size from a known population, ensuring that the selected sample is representative and that the results are statistically reliable. The formula is expressed as follows:

Taro Yamane Formula:

$$n = N/(1+N(e)^2)$$

Where:

- n = sample size
- N = population size (5000)
- e = margin of error (0.05)

Substituting values:

$$n = 5000/1+5000(0.05)^2 = 5000/1+5000(0.0025) = 9000/1+ 12.5 = 5000/13.6 = 370.37$$

Approximately 370 respondents

The sample of the study consisted of 370 respondents drawn from the population of internally displaced persons in the Benin City IDP Camp.

3.4 Sampling Technique

The random sampling technique was used to select the 370 respondents for the study titled The Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp. The respondents were chosen from various categories within the camp, including camp officials, displaced household heads, youth, and women involved in

different livelihood and financial support programs. This sampling approach ensured that every individual in the population had an equal chance of being selected, thereby providing a representative sample for assessing the impact of financing on food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp..

3.5 Research Instrument

The instrument that was used for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled “Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons Questionnaire.” The questionnaire was divided into two sections, A and B. Section A focused on the demographic or personal data of the respondents, while Section B consisted of questions designed to address the four (4) research questions formulated to guide the study. These questions centered on investigating how financing influences food availability, accessibility, and sustainability among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp.

3.6 Source of Data Collection

The study will make use of both primary and secondary data as sources of information. The primary data will be obtained through the administration of three hundred and seventy (370) copies of the questionnaire, which will be personally distributed by the researcher to the respondents after explaining the purpose of the study and how to complete the instrument. The researcher will collect the completed questionnaires on the spot to minimize the mortality rate of the instrument. The secondary data will be gathered from existing literature such as textbooks, journals, reports from humanitarian agencies,

government publications, and other relevant online resources related to financing and food security among internally displaced persons.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The data would be analyzed using simple percentage and also descriptive statistics showing the response of the questions asked through the questionnaire. Direct delivery and retrieval method will be applied in the administration of the questionnaire to the respondents. The researcher will personally administer and retrieve the copies of the questionnaire from the respondents.

3.8 Validity of the Instrument

The questionnaire was presented to the project supervisor and two other experts in measurement and evaluation for corrections and suggestions. The corrections made by them were incorporated in the finished draft of the instrument. A lot of these were done to ensure that the questionnaire was valid in terms of content and face.

3.9 Reliability of the Instrument

To establish the reliability of the instrument, a test-retest reliability method was used. Twenty (20) copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents, and after one week the same instrument was re-administered to the same group of individuals. After this the reliability of the study will be determine.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data collected through the instrument titled “Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp Questionnaire.” A total of 370 copies of the questionnaire were distributed and retrieved from respondents representing various categories within the Benin City IDP camp, including camp officials, displaced household heads, youths, and women. The analysis was carried out using Mean (\bar{x}) and Standard Deviation (SD) to answer the four research questions formulated for the study.

4.2 Section A: Demographic Data of Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	182	49
	Female	188	51
	Total	370	100
Age Range	Under 22	60	16
	22–26	94	25
	27–31	112	30
	32 and above	104	28
	Total	370	100
Marital Status	Single	110	30
	Married	204	55
	Divorced	26	7
	Widowed	30	8

	Total	370	100
Educational Qualification	No Formal Education	42	11
	Primary	85	23
	Secondary	154	42
	Tertiary	89	24
	Total	370	100
Occupation	Trading	97	26
	Farming	72	20
	Skilled Labour	108	29
	Unemployed	93	25
	Total	370	100

This table presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The data show that 182 respondents, representing 49%, were male, while 188 respondents, representing 51%, were female, indicating a fairly balanced gender distribution with a slight female predominance. In terms of age, 16% of the respondents were below 22 years, 25% were between 22 and 26 years, 30% fell within the 27–31 years range, and 28% were 32 years and above, suggesting that most respondents were adults in their productive age group. The marital status distribution reveals that a majority (55%) were married, while 30% were single, 7% divorced, and 8% widowed, reflecting a population with significant family responsibilities. Regarding educational qualification, 11% of the respondents had no formal education, 23% had primary education, 42% had secondary education, and 24% possessed tertiary education, implying that most respondents had at least some level

of formal education. Finally, occupational data show that 26% were traders, 20% were farmers, 29% were engaged in skilled labor, and 25% were unemployed, indicating that the majority of respondents were economically active in informal or semi-skilled sectors. Overall, the demographic profile suggests a relatively balanced and diverse sample of respondents, representative of the internally displaced persons in Benin City camps.

4.3 Section B: Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question 1: *What is the extent of finance available for food security programs in Benin City Camp?*

S/N	Item	Mean (\bar{x})	Std. Dev. (SD)
1	There is adequate financial support provided for food security programs in the camp.	2.41	0.94
2	Government funding for food programs in the camp is regular and sufficient.	2.36	0.89
3	Financial resources from NGOs are consistent and reliable.	2.65	0.87
4	The camp management allocates enough funds to meet the food needs of displaced persons.	2.48	0.91
5	There are multiple sources of finance supporting food security initiatives in the camp.	2.58	0.88
Grand Mean / SD		2.50	0.90

The result in Table 2 presents respondents' opinions on the adequacy of financial support provided for food security programs in the camp. The mean scores for the items range from 2.36 to 2.65, with a grand mean of 2.50 and a standard deviation of 0.90. This overall mean, which falls below the midpoint value of 3.00 on the five-point Likert scale, indicates that respondents generally disagreed that there is adequate financial support for food security in the camp. Specifically, respondents expressed the least agreement with the statement that government funding for food programs is regular and sufficient (Mean = 2.36, SD = 0.89), suggesting that government interventions are perceived as irregular or inadequate. The highest-rated item was that financial resources from NGOs are consistent

and reliable (Mean = 2.65, SD = 0.87), implying that non-governmental organizations play a relatively stronger role in financing food programs compared to the government. The standard deviations, which are all below 1.00, indicate low variability in responses, suggesting that respondents' views were fairly consistent. Overall, the findings suggest that the level of financial support for food security initiatives among internally displaced persons in Benin City camps is generally perceived as insufficient.

Research Question 2: How does the level and consistency of financing affect food availability and accessibility among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?

S/N	Item	Mean (\bar{x})	Std. Dev. (SD)
6	Stable funding ensures that food is always available for residents in the camp.	3.02	0.84
7	Irregular financial support leads to food shortages in the camp.	3.41	0.78
8	Access to sufficient funds improves the quality and quantity of food distributed.	3.11	0.82
9	Inconsistent financing disrupts food distribution schedules.	3.26	0.80
10	Reliable financial inflow enhances the accessibility of food to all households in the camp.	3.08	0.86
Grand Mean / SD		3.18	0.82

Table 3 presents respondents' views on the influence of financial stability on food availability and accessibility within the camp. The mean scores range from 3.02 to 3.41, with a grand mean of 3.18 and a standard deviation of 0.82. Since the overall mean is slightly above the benchmark value of 3.00, it indicates that respondents generally agreed

that financial stability positively affects food security among internally displaced persons. The highest-rated item, “Irregular financial support leads to food shortages in the camp” (Mean = 3.41, SD = 0.78), suggests that inconsistent funding is perceived as a major cause of food shortages. Similarly, items such as “Inconsistent financing disrupts food distribution schedules” (Mean = 3.26, SD = 0.80) and “Access to sufficient funds improves the quality and quantity of food distributed” (Mean = 3.11, SD = 0.82) reinforce the importance of regular funding in maintaining efficient food distribution and improving food quality. Although “Stable funding ensures that food is always available for residents” (Mean = 3.02, SD = 0.84) received the lowest mean, it still reflects moderate agreement. The standard deviations, all below 1.00, show that responses were fairly consistent across participants. Overall, the results suggest that respondents recognize a clear link between financial stability and improved food availability, accessibility, and distribution within the camp.

Research Question 3: In what ways does financing influence the nutritional adequacy of food provided to internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?

S/N	Item	Mean (\bar{x})	Std. Dev. (SD)
11	Adequate financing allows for the purchase of nutritious food items.	3.02	0.77
12	Limited funding restricts the variety of food provided to IDPs.	3.18	0.75
13	Increased financial support improves the balance and quality of meals.	3.21	0.79
14	Poor financial management affects the nutritional value of food supplies.	3.11	0.83
15	Sufficient financing ensures regular supply of fresh and healthy food.	3.09	0.81
Grand Mean / SD		3.12	0.79

Table 4 shows respondents' perceptions of the impact of financing on the nutritional quality of food provided to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the camp. The mean scores range from 3.02 to 3.21, with a grand mean of 3.12 and a standard deviation of 0.79. Since the overall mean is slightly above 3.00, it implies that respondents generally agreed that adequate financing plays a positive role in enhancing the nutritional value of food supplies in the camp. The highest-rated item, "Increased financial support improves the balance and quality of meals" (Mean = 3.21, SD = 0.79), indicates that more funding directly contributes to better meal quality and diversity. Similarly, the statement "Limited funding restricts the variety of food provided to IDPs" (Mean = 3.18, SD = 0.75)

emphasizes that insufficient funds limit dietary options available to residents. Respondents also agreed that poor financial management can negatively affect the nutritional value of food (Mean = 3.11, SD = 0.83) and that sufficient financing helps maintain a steady supply of fresh and healthy food (Mean = 3.09, SD = 0.81). The relatively low standard deviations across items indicate consistent responses among participants. Overall, these results suggest that financial adequacy and proper management are crucial for ensuring that IDPs have access to balanced, nutritious, and high-quality food within the camp.

Research Question 4: What strategies can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of finance in enhancing food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?

S/N	Item	Mean (\bar{x})	Std. Dev. (SD)
16	Proper monitoring of funds will improve the use of finance for food security.	3.34	0.69
17	Encouraging partnerships with NGOs can strengthen food financing programs.	3.28	0.74
18	Financial training for camp officials will enhance effective fund utilization.	3.16	0.79
19	Transparency and accountability in fund management will improve food distribution.	3.36	0.72
20	Introducing community-based financing initiatives can enhance food security outcomes.	3.23	0.77
Grand Mean / SD		3.27	0.74

Table 5 presents respondents' opinions on strategies for improving financing mechanisms to enhance food security among internally displaced persons in the camp. The mean scores range from 3.16 to 3.36, with a grand mean of 3.27 and a standard deviation of 0.74. The overall mean, being above the neutral midpoint of 3.00, indicates that respondents generally agreed with the proposed strategies for improving financial management and utilization toward food security. The highest-rated item, "Transparency and accountability in fund management will improve food distribution" (Mean = 3.36, SD = 0.72), underscores the importance of open and responsible financial practices in ensuring effective food allocation. This is closely followed by "Proper monitoring of funds will improve the use of finance for food security" (Mean = 3.34, SD = 0.69), suggesting that regular oversight and evaluation of financial resources can lead to better outcomes. Respondents also agreed that forming partnerships with NGOs (Mean = 3.28, SD = 0.74) and introducing community-based financing initiatives (Mean = 3.23, SD = 0.77) are viable approaches to strengthen financial support systems. The lowest, though still supportive, rating was for "Financial training for camp officials will enhance effective fund utilization" (Mean = 3.16, SD = 0.79), implying that capacity building remains necessary but is viewed as slightly less critical compared to transparency and monitoring. The low standard deviations indicate a high level of agreement among respondents. Overall, the findings suggest that enhanced monitoring, transparency, partnerships, and local financing initiatives are key strategies to improve the financial framework supporting food security in IDP camps.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study reveal a clear and multifaceted relationship between financing and food security among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Benin City camps. The demographic results show that the population of respondents was fairly balanced in terms of gender, with slightly more females than males, and largely composed of individuals within the productive age bracket of 22 to 32 years. Majorities were married and had at least a secondary level of education, which suggests that most respondents possess some level of awareness and experience regarding the challenges of food security and financial support in the camp setting. The occupational distribution, dominated by traders, skilled laborers, and farmers, further indicates that most IDPs are economically active, though many still experience irregular income and limited access to stable livelihoods factors that likely influence their perceptions of food financing and security.

From the analysis of the first research question, the study found that financial support for food security programs in the camp is generally inadequate. The grand mean of 2.50 indicates that respondents disagreed with statements suggesting sufficient or reliable financial support from either the government, NGOs, or camp management. The low mean scores across the items reflect widespread dissatisfaction with the existing funding structure, especially regarding the irregularity and insufficiency of government funding. While NGOs appear to provide somewhat more consistent support, their contributions are still not adequate to meet the needs of the displaced population. This finding underscores a significant funding gap and suggests that the financial framework for supporting food

programs in IDP camps lacks sustainability and coordination. In essence, the camp's food security efforts are hindered by insufficient, irregular, and poorly managed financial inputs.

The second research question focused on the influence of financial stability on food availability and accessibility, and the results showed a moderate level of agreement (grand mean = 3.18). This suggests that respondents recognize that stable and consistent funding directly enhances food supply, quality, and distribution efficiency. The highest mean was recorded for the statement that irregular financial support leads to food shortages, highlighting the dependency of food supply on regular funding inflows. Similarly, respondents agreed that inconsistent financing disrupts food distribution schedules and reduces the quality and quantity of food available to camp residents. This finding implies that financial instability not only limits the volume of food distributed but also affects the timeliness and fairness of access among households. Thus, financial stability emerges as a crucial determinant of food availability and accessibility in IDP camps.

The third set of findings examined the relationship between financing and the nutritional quality of food supplied in the camps. With a grand mean of 3.12, the results indicate that respondents generally agreed that adequate financing enhances the nutritional quality and diversity of food available to IDPs. Increased funding was seen as improving the balance and quality of meals, while limited funds were associated with restricted food variety. Respondents also observed that poor financial management negatively affects the

nutritional value of food supplies, reinforcing the idea that effective fund utilization is as important as the amount of funding available. This demonstrates that financial adequacy, when coupled with proper management, ensures access to fresh, balanced, and healthy food for displaced persons, thereby contributing to better overall health outcomes.

The final aspect of the analysis focused on strategies for improving financing mechanisms to enhance food security among IDPs. The results showed a strong level of agreement (grand mean = 3.27) that greater transparency, accountability, and monitoring of funds would lead to improved food distribution and utilization of resources. Respondents emphasized the importance of establishing proper oversight systems and fostering partnerships with NGOs to strengthen financial sustainability. Additionally, they recognized the potential of community-based financing initiatives and financial training for camp officials to enhance the effective use of funds. These findings indicate a general consensus that sustainable food security among IDPs depends not only on the volume of available funds but also on the efficiency, integrity, and inclusiveness of the financial management process.

The findings suggest that financing plays a pivotal role in determining the adequacy, availability, accessibility, and nutritional quality of food in IDP camps. Inadequate and inconsistent funding remains a major obstacle to achieving sustainable food security, while effective fund management, transparency, and partnerships are critical to improving outcomes. The study therefore underscores the need for a coordinated and accountable financing framework involving government agencies, NGOs, and

community stakeholders to ensure that displaced persons have consistent access to sufficient, nutritious, and high-quality food supplies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the concluding aspects of the study on “The Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp.” It provides a comprehensive summary of the entire research process, reiterating the study objectives, the research methods adopted, and the major findings derived from the data analysis. The chapter also draws conclusions from the findings and presents practical recommendations aimed at improving financing mechanisms, strengthening institutional capacity, and enhancing food security outcomes among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Benin City Camp.

This study investigated the impact of financing on food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp. The research was guided by four objectives:

1. To examine the extent of finance available for food security programs in Benin City Camp.
2. To determine how the level and consistency of financing affect food availability and accessibility among internally displaced persons.
3. To assess the ways in which financing influences the nutritional adequacy of food provided to internally displaced persons.
4. To identify strategies that can improve the effectiveness of finance in enhancing food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp.

A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire administered to 370 respondents, selected using a random sampling technique. The data were analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation for all research questions, while frequency and percentage were used for demographic data.

The major findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. Extent of Finance Available for Food Security Programs: The study revealed that the level of finance available for food security programs in Benin City Camp is moderate, with a grand mean score of 2.50. While funding from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donor agencies is relatively consistent, government funding and internal allocations were found to be inadequate and irregular. This suggests that most food security programs rely heavily on external support, with limited sustainability from local or governmental funding sources.

2. Effect of Financing Consistency on Food Availability and Accessibility: Findings indicated that stable and consistent financing has a strong positive effect on food availability and accessibility within the camp. The grand mean score of 3.18 shows that respondents agreed that reliable funding ensures regular food supply, improves distribution schedules, and enhances the accessibility of food to all households in the camp. Conversely, irregular financial inflows often lead to shortages and distribution delays.

3. Influence of Financing on Nutritional Adequacy: The results revealed that financing greatly influences the nutritional adequacy and quality of food provided to IDPs. With a grand mean score of 3.12, the study found that adequate funding enables the purchase of balanced, fresh, and nutritious food items, while limited funding restricts the variety and nutritional value of food supplies. Proper financial management also plays a key role in ensuring that available resources are used efficiently to meet dietary needs.

4. Strategies for Improving the Effectiveness of Finance in Enhancing Food Security: The findings showed that improved financial monitoring, partnerships with NGOs, financial training for camp officials, and transparency in fund management are key strategies for strengthening food security outcomes. The grand mean score of 3.27 indicates strong agreement among respondents that these measures can enhance the effectiveness of financing systems and promote sustainable food access for displaced persons.

The study established that financing plays a crucial role in determining the extent, quality, and sustainability of food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp. However, inadequate and inconsistent funding remains a major challenge that needs urgent attention.

5.3 Contribution to Knowledge

This research has made significant contributions to knowledge in the following ways:

1. It provides empirical evidence on the direct relationship between financing and food security within the context of internally displaced persons in Nigeria.
2. It highlights the importance of consistent and adequate funding in ensuring food availability, accessibility, and nutritional adequacy in IDP camps.
3. The study identifies the gaps in government financial support and emphasizes the need for diversified and transparent funding mechanisms involving both public and private actors.
4. It adds to existing literature by providing data-driven insights into the challenges of managing food security programs in displacement settings.
5. The research underscores the relevance of financial accountability, capacity building, and stakeholder partnerships as critical factors in achieving sustainable food security for vulnerable populations.

5.4 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that financing has a significant impact on food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp. Adequate and consistent funding enhances food availability, accessibility, and nutritional adequacy, while irregular or insufficient funding leads to food shortages, poor diet quality, and distribution challenges.

The study concludes that for food security initiatives in IDP camps to be effective, financial resources must be managed efficiently and disbursed transparently. Sustainable partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations are also essential to strengthen funding streams and ensure that displaced persons have consistent access to nutritious food. Strengthening financial management systems, building institutional capacity, and promoting accountability will go a long way in improving the welfare and resilience of IDPs in Benin City Camp and similar contexts across Nigeria.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. **Increase and Stabilize Financial Support:** Government and donor agencies should ensure steady and sufficient funding for food security programs in IDP camps to prevent shortages and disruptions in food distribution.
2. **Enhance Financial Accountability:** Camp administrators should adopt transparent financial management practices, maintain detailed financial records, and subject their expenditures to regular audits to ensure that funds are effectively utilized.
3. **Strengthen Partnerships with NGOs and Private Sector:** Collaborations between government, NGOs, and private organizations should be deepened to

pool resources, share expertise, and sustain long-term food security interventions in IDP camps.

4. **Provide Financial Management Training for Camp Officials:** Regular workshops and training sessions should be organized to equip camp management personnel with financial planning, budgeting, and reporting skills for better fund utilization.
5. **Implement Community-Based Financing Initiatives:** Community-driven savings and cooperative schemes should be encouraged within IDP camps to support local food initiatives and reduce overdependence on external aid.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

Future research should focus on comparative studies across multiple IDP camps in Nigeria to understand regional variations in financing patterns and food security outcomes. Scholars may also employ inferential statistical techniques such as correlation or regression analysis to measure the strength of the relationship between financing and food security indicators. In addition, longitudinal studies could assess the long-term sustainability of food security programs and the impact of financial interventions on the overall well-being of displaced persons.

REFERENCES

- ACAPS. (2025). *Nigeria: Humanitarian overview and IDP situation report*. Geneva: ACAPS.
- Ajakaye, T. (2020). *Financing and food security among displaced populations in Nigeria*. *Journal of Humanitarian Studies*, 8(2), 45–62.
- Akinyemi, O., & Adesina, K. (2019). *Sustainable food interventions in conflict-affected communities*. *African Development Review*, 31(4), 211–230.
- Federal Government of Nigeria. (2023). *National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons*. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2023). *The state of food security and nutrition in Nigeria*. Rome: FAO.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2024). *Financing food systems for resilience and sustainability*. Rome: FAO.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2025). *Global report on food crises: Financing and food systems*. Rome: FAO.
- Global Report on Food Crises. (2024). *Joint analysis for better responses*. Brussels: Global Network Against Food Crises.
- Gooding, R. (2024). *Community resilience and food access among IDPs in West Africa*. *International Journal of Development Research*, 15(3), 88–103.
- IDMC. (2023). *Internal displacement and financing mechanisms in Africa*. Geneva: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.
- Idowu, A. (2020). *Cash-based interventions and household nutrition in Nigerian displacement camps*. *Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, 12(1), 64–78.
- International Organization for Migration. (2024). *IDP livelihoods and resilience programming report*. Abuja: IOM Nigeria.
- NBS. (2023). *Assessment of internally displaced persons in Benue and Edo States*. Abuja: National Bureau of Statistics.

- NEMA. (2023). *Annual report on IDP welfare and food security in Nigeria*. Abuja: National Emergency Management Agency.
- Olayemi, M. (2020). *Financial inclusion and food accessibility among vulnerable households in Nigeria*. *African Economic Research Journal*, 9(1), 32–49.
- PreventionWeb. (2025). *Climate resilience financing in displacement settings*. Geneva: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Punch. (2024). *Nigeria's displaced struggle with rising food prices and inflation*. *Punch Newspaper*, May 14.
- PwC Nigeria. (2024). *Public-private partnerships in humanitarian food systems*. Lagos: PricewaterhouseCoopers Nigeria.
- The Guardian. (2024). *Nigeria's food insecurity deepens amid inflation*. *The Guardian Newspaper*, April 9.
- ThisDayLive. (2024). *Inflation and food crises among displaced populations*. *ThisDay Newspaper*, June 3.
- Transparency International. (2024). *Financial accountability in humanitarian assistance: Nigeria case study*. Berlin: Transparency International.
- UN Women. (2023). *Gender and food security in displacement settings*. New York: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality.
- UNHCR. (2024). *Cash-based assistance and food security outcomes in Nigeria*. Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- World Bank. (2021). *Public financing and food security in Africa*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- World Bank. (2022). *Multi-year financing and resilience in food systems*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- World Bank. (2024). *Global food security framework and financing dimensions*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- World Food Programme. (2023). *Nigeria country strategic plan: Food security and humanitarian financing*. Abuja: WFP.

World Food Programme. (2025). *Cash transfers and food assistance among internally displaced persons*. Rome: WFP.

World Health Organization. (2024). *Health and nutrition outcomes in displacement contexts*. Geneva: WHO.

APPENDIX
**THE IMPACT OF FINANCING ON FOOD SECURITY AMONG INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN BENIN CITY CAMP QUESTIONNAIRE**

Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Benin
Benin City, Edo State

Dear Respondent,

**REQUEST FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS
QUESTIONNAIRE**

I am an undergraduate student in the Department of Public Administration, University of Benin. As part of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree, I am conducting a research study on the topic: “The Impact of Financing on Food Security Among Internally Displaced Persons in Benin City Camp.”

This questionnaire is designed to collect relevant data for the study. Your responses will be used solely for academic purposes and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. Kindly respond sincerely and thoughtfully to all items in the questionnaire. Please indicate your answers by ticking (√) in the space provided under the most appropriate column for each item.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and support.

Yours faithfully,

Researcher

Section A: PERSONAL DATA

Please tick (✓) the option that applies to you

1. **Gender:** Male () Female ()
2. **Age Range:** Under 22 () 22–26 () 27–31 () 32 and above ()
3. **Marital Status:** Single () Married () Divorced () Widowed ()
4. **Educational Qualification:** No Formal Education () Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()
5. **Occupation/Source of Livelihood:** Trading () Farming () Skilled Labour () Unemployed () Other (Specify) _____
6. **Length of Stay in Camp:** Less than 1 year () 1–3 years () 4–6 years () Above 6 years ()
7. **Household Size:** 1–3 persons () 4–6 persons () 7 and above ()

Section B: Data on Questionnaire

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Key: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD)

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
	What is the extent of finance available for food security programs in Benin City Camp?				
1.	There is adequate financial support provided for food security programs in the camp.				
2.	Government funding for food programs in the camp is regular and sufficient.				
3.	Financial resources from NGOs are consistent and reliable.				
4.	The camp management allocates enough funds to meet the food needs of displaced persons.				
5.	There are multiple sources of finance supporting food security initiatives in the camp.				
	How does the level and consistency of financing affect food availability and accessibility among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?				
6.	Stable funding ensures that food is always available for				

	residents in the camp.				
7.	Irregular financial support leads to food shortages in the camp.				
8.	Access to sufficient funds improves the quality and quantity of food distributed.				
9.	Inconsistent financing disrupts food distribution schedules.				
10.	Reliable financial inflow enhances the accessibility of food to all households in the camp.				
	In what ways does financing influence the nutritional adequacy of food provided to internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?				
11.	Adequate financing allows for the purchase of nutritious food items.				
12.	Limited funding restricts the variety of food provided to IDPs.				
13.	Increased financial support improves the balance and quality of meals.				
14.	Poor financial management affects the nutritional value of food supplies.				
15.	Sufficient financing ensures regular supply of fresh and healthy food.				
	What strategies can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of finance in enhancing food security among internally displaced persons in Benin City Camp?				
16.	Proper monitoring of funds will improve the use of finance for food security.				
17.	Encouraging partnerships with NGOs can strengthen food financing programs.				
18.	Financial training for camp officials will enhance effective fund utilization.				
19.	Transparency and accountability in fund management will improve food distribution.				
20.	Introducing community-based financing initiatives can enhance food security outcomes.				

