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Data Article

Q1 **Datasets on the challenges of forced displacement and coping strategies among displaced women in selected Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) camps in Nigeria**

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of internal displacement has always existed. It however became the subject of significant concern for the international community since after World War 2, with the violation of the human rights of the displaced arising mostly from the intensification of intra-state wars around the world. The article presented an integrated data on the problems of forced displacement and adopted coping strategies among displaced women in selected IDPs camps in Nigeria. The study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive survey to explain the major problems of forced displacement. The population included women and focus group discussion (FGD) guide was adopted to elicit responses from the study population. Data was described with the use of a 3-D Chart and the data-set is broadly available for further investigation. The findings identified lack of adequate care and financial lack as the major challenges affecting displaced women while economic opportunities was the most significant coping strategy. It was recommended that government and intervening humanitarian agencies will consistently adopt reliable legal and institutional framework for the management of internal displacement and displaced victims in Nigeria.

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Specification Table

Subject area	Conflict Management
More Specific Subject Area:	Internal Displacement
Type of Data	Primary source of data
How Data was Acquired	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide
Data format	Data were described and thematized
Experimental Factors	Population comprised selected women IDPs in Nigeria. The use of adapted FGD guide was employed to investigate the problems of forced displacement and coping strategies adopted by displaced women.
Experimental features	The scale and complexity of internal displacement in Nigeria means that significant efforts are required to provide an effective, large-scale and well-coordinated humanitarian response.
Data Source Location	FDGs were conducted in Yola (in the North-East geo-political zone) and Abuja (in the North Central geo-political zone)
Data Accessibility	Data is made available

Adapted from: Geuken (2011); Horn [7]; Hines and Balletto [6]; Kruger [10]

Value of data

- The data can be used by government and managers to properly develop a National displacement policy for Nigeria.
- The data can help humanitarian actors to effectively manage available resources for addressing displacement crisis.
- The data provides ample knowledge on how to develop a framework for the adoption of global best practices on the management of internal displacement in Nigeria. This will reflect the strategies that have worked for the country and what more needs to be done to reduce displacement and support the displaced.
- The datasets provide a critique of the intra-gender need insensitivity of humanitarian actors towards the displaced persons and how this violates the rights of displaced women living in IDP camps in Nigeria. Thus, the data will also expose government and other humanitarian agencies to the need for intra-gender need vulnerabilities evaluation and needs-based targeted interventions.
- Generally, data acquired from this study would be significant in opening-up a new scope for strengthening partnerships and operational responses and promoting stronger political agenda on internal displacement.

1. Data

The increase of the instances of forced displacement is a global trend. Forced displacement is not a new phenomenon, although the recent spate of displacement, as well as the evaluation of the policies on internal displacement have become worrisome. While the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is the only global document on internal displacement, it is not binding despite the fact that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) constitute a larger number than the refugee population. The domestication of the Guiding Principles around the world have not been encouraging, as most developing countries such as Nigeria, generating most of the global displacement figure have not domesticated the document [13,3,9]. Internal displacement (whether due to conflict, natural disasters, or large-scale development projects amongst other causes) is often linked to state fragility characterised by weak governance, fragile institutions, corruption and mismanagement of public funds leading to unequal distribution of wealth and political and economic marginalisation of large

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