

Abstract

The plethora of violent strife, man-made or natural disasters, economic vicissitudes, and major development schemes have swelled the number refugees and internally displaced people, in the developing countries of the world lately. Statistics revealed that there are over 55 million people in this dire situation globally consisting of over 38 million internally displaced people, over 16 million refugees and over 1 million asylum-seekers. This study highlights the coping strategies employed by female victims of development-induced internal displacement. It uses data generated through a combination of key informants and in-depth interview methods to establish that displacements begets a myriad economic, social and psychological hardships to which the victims are compelled to devise various ingenious survival and coping strategies. The study ascertains that women cope better emotionally and economically than men in such circumstances and it also found that extended family members are a significant pillar of support to displaced persons.

Keywords : Refugees; internally displaced women; forced eviction; Impoverishment; coping strategies

Introduction

The number of refugees and internally displaced people in the developing countries of the world is constantly being escalated by the combination of violent strife, man-made or natural disasters, economic vicissitudes, and major development schemes going on in these environments. Reports of the UNHCR Global Trends 2014 reveal that almost 60 million people are forcibly displaced globally, consisting of over 19.5 million refugees, 38.2 million internally displaced persons and 1.8 million asylum seekers. Of these statistic, the global overview of the internal displacement monitoring centre (IDMC) for the year 2014 report that as of the end of 2013, sub-Saharan Africa account for over 32% of the total number of Internally displaced persons globally, indeed the largest number of 12.5 million, with Nigeria accounting for over 3.3 million of this number. However, while the report attributes majority of the incidence of displacement to armed conflict and violence in these areas, displacements induced by various development schemes in these environments cannot be discounted. It has been suggested that causes of internal displacement are intricate and the displacement of populations due to

environmental change, natural disasters, and development projects is often connected with and coincidental to conflicts causing the forced movement of people (Banerjee et al. 2005; Birkeland 2003; Cernea & McDowell 2000; Haug 2003; Lund 2003; Muggah 2003; Qadem 2005).

In most developing parts of the world, development-induced displacement usually involves the forcible eviction of individuals out of their usual places of abode for the purposes of economic development. Historically, development-induced displacement has been linked with the execution of major policies and projects which enhances developments, such as construction of dams for hydroelectric power and irrigation, mining, creation of military installations, airports, industrial plants, weapon testing grounds, railways, road developments, conservation projects, forestry, urbanisation and urban renewal etc (Cernea, 1999). In most places in the world, development-induced displacement is a social problem that impacts the lives of the people affected. Indeed, it has been noted that approximately fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their homes as a result of big development projects (Cernea, 2006; Oliver-Smith, 2009; Terminski, 2012).

Cernea (1995) encapsulates the imports of development-induced displacements thus:

“Forced population displacement is always crisis-prone, even when necessary as part of broad and beneficial development programs. It is a profound socioeconomic and cultural disruption for those affected. Dislocation breaks up living patterns and social continuity. It dismantles existing modes of production, disrupts social networks, causes the impoverishment of many of those uprooted, threatens their cultural identity, and increases the risks of epidemics and health problems”.

In effect, development-induced displacements are accompanied by very serious negative social consequences, one of which is economic insecurity, exemplified by loss of means of livelihood, unemployment and limited access to the natural resources on which the people and the communities depend, lack of access to common resources, involuntary relocation and lack of supports, all of which make it difficult to maintain a standard of living, and eventually causing long-term poverty (Aloysius & Fernandez 2008). According to Cernea (2000) food insecurity, an aftermath of homelessness, landlessness and lack of access to of common resources, is one of the fundamental problems facing displaced people and contributing to their impoverishment. In the same vein, Fernandes and Raj (1992) identified malnutrition as a particularly visible problem

among displaced people, mostly girls and women. One of the direct social consequences of displacement which have often been analysed in the literature is deteriorating health conditions (Ramaiah, 1995), and such health risks are often attributed to lack of access to potable water and sanitation, a direct fallout of the progressive deterioration in economic conditions, leading to psychological trauma, mental illness and alienation. In particular, children, women and the elderly, whose health situation is worse than that of men even under normal circumstances (Terminski, 2012), have been listed among the categories of people highly vulnerable to health risks associated with development-induced displacement.

According to the UNHCR Global Trends of 2010, women account for a significant number of the world's internally displaced persons. Corroborating this, Cohen et. al. (1998) and Ghimire (2012) notes that most studies on internal displacement have shown that women constitute a significant proportion of the total internally displaced population and they are known to often be at greater risk than other affected populations, for they face loss of livelihoods, have less access to assistance, and struggle to access adequate education, healthcare, training and livelihoods. Not only that, they also suffer permanent loss of social and cultural ties, the breakdown of their marriages, disruption or loss of educational opportunities for younger ones (Benjamin and Fancy, 1998). Even so, they also face difficulties in exercising rights to housing, land and property, and are often excluded from decision-making processes, and they are found to be more susceptible to emotional, sexual and other gender-based domestic violence, usually exacerbated by an increase in alcoholism, typically backlash of the displacement which is capable of making men feel helpless, insecure and frustrated due to their economic and psychological inability to sustain the expected gender roles, thereby making them turn women into scapegoats (Ghimire, 2012; Gupta et al, 2009). All of the foregoing is deemed to be capable of causing depression and physical deterioration, which may in turn manifest in post-traumatic stress syndrome (Benjamin & Fancy, 1998).

Lagos, Nigeria is one place where there have been successive proposals and/or actual executions of different development policies and initiatives, including urban renewal schemes, which have been accompanied by very serious negative social consequences, particularly to women, despite its intended beneficial objectives. Some of these social consequences have been the focus of studies in recent times but not much have specifically made the socio-psychological

impacts of such schemes on women, and how they devise durable strategies to cope with the consequences its main focus. This study seeks to fill the lacuna in that regard.

In most developing parts of the world, women's interests are not usually incorporated when urban renewal policies and schemes are being formulated and executed. Most often, the execution of such schemes comes with forced eviction, which usually leaves women in dire straits. In such cases, women face a lot of challenges because the negative impacts of such initiatives affect them more, as they are known to often be at more prone to the attendant hazards than other affected populations. They lose their source of livelihoods, possess less access to assistance, and struggle to access adequate education, healthcare, and they become vulnerable to series of gender-based violence. A good reference here is the forcible eviction of people from the Badia precinct of Lagos in February 2013, which came with a myriad of these negative aftermaths, particularly for the women caught in the quagmire.

While considerable research focus has been done on internal displacement, not much of such research has been gender-specific. It thus becomes pertinent to investigate the effects of internal displacement, and the coping strategies devised by female victims to deal with it.

Objectives

The general objective of this paper is to evaluate the coping strategies of female victims of development-induced internal displacement in the Lagos urban space.

Its specific objectives are to:

1. Investigate the socio-economic consequences of internal displacement on female victims.
2. Examine the psychological impacts of internal displacement on female victims.
3. Interrogate the strategies devised by female victims of internal displacement to cope with their circumstances.

Lagos: A Megacity in the Throes of Slum Development

Lagos has been classified Lagos as one of the only three megacities in Africa, alongside Cairo and Kinshasa, by the United Nations Population Divisions in its highlights of the 2014 revision of the World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2014). With an estimated population of over 12 million and Ranking 19th in the 2014 global urban agglomeration, the same institution has forecast that Lagos will become the 9th largest city in the world by 2030, as its

population will be over 24 million, growing at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent (United Nations, 2014). The import of these statistics is that not only is population growth in Lagos very rapid, (Abiodun, 1997; Owoade, 2007; Akinmoladun and Oluwoye, 2007; Akiyode, 2012), but that Lagos is also one of the fastest growing cities in the world (UN Populations Division, 2014). With the growth rate projected for the city of Lagos, it goes without saying therefore that the challenges of urban population explosion, such as the development of slums, and shanties and blighted areas, which are already manifest in some areas, will likely continue to escalate. This becomes instructive as already existing data on the development of slums, particularly in Africa has shown that the continent has the largest proportion of people who dwell in the slums and the projection by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UNHSP) is that the global number of slum dwellers will increase to about two billion by 2030 and the largest proportion of them will be in Africa (UNHSP, 2003).

In the Lagos conurbation, slum development is a ubiquitous phenomenon and it has at different times received one form of corrective or the other. It is on record that the first attempt at regenerating an urban slum by Lagos was in 1929, upon the outbreak of the Bubonic Plague in 1924, after which the then Lagos Executive Development Board (LEDB) was established to undertake a Town Planning Scheme of the worst affected area, upon which over fifty acres of derelict properties were demolished in Idumagbo, to pave the way for good roads and other amenities (Jimoh, et. al. 2013). Consequently, the Lagos State Government in further attempt to arrest the ever-growing urban squalor in the state created the Lagos State Urban renewal Authority (LASURA), an agency under the Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development of Lagos State, Nigeria. It was established in 1991 through the Lagos State Edict No. 7 of 1991. The agency was restructured from Lagos State Urban Renewal Board in 2005 vide gazette no. 25 volume 38 of 14th October 2005. To date agency had identified about 75 blighted areas across the state, which have been programmed for renewal (Osatuyi, 2004), and of the areas so marked for renewal, Ijora/Badia is one place where people have been evicted as part of the commencement of implementing the renewal schemes.

Consequences of displacement on women

Although the effects of displacement precipitated by forcible eviction are generic, it has been established that its consequences on women are more dire than on men (Bartolomé, et. al.,

2000; Bonkat, 2014; Segura-Escobar & Merteens, 1997), particularly in most cases of development-induced displacement, where women not only suffer the negative effects more acutely than men do, but also pay the highest prices of displacement, as they are usually the worst hit (Aird, 2001; Terminski, 2012).

Understandably, the effect of displacement will be more severe on women, particularly in most developing countries like Nigeria. This is because there are already existing gender inequalities, stemming basically from the patriarchal nature of such societies, with their unequal social and political structure, where the statutes, policies and processes of the authorities evidently discriminate against women (Hemadri, et al, 1999; Olabisi, 2013). One of the features of the prejudiced socio-political configuration in some of these places is the inability of women to exert rights over productive resources that support livelihood (Parasuraman, 1993). In Nigeria for example, the statutes, deriving from the Land Use Act of 1978, vests exclusive ownership of all land (*including every productive resources on it*) on the government, which only grants the right to use, develop and occupy the land to citizens at its discretion. Specifically, Section 1 of the Act states:

“all land comprised in the territory of each State in the Federation are hereby vested in the Governor of that State and such land shall be held in trust and administered for the use and common benefit of all Nigerians in accordance with the provisions of the this Act.”

Section 2(1)(a) and Section 2(1)(b) of the Act respectively further state that:

“all land in the urban areas shall be under the control and management of the Governor of each State.”

“all other land shall ... be under the control and management of the Local Government within the area of jurisdiction of which the land is situated.”

(Omotola, 1984)

Thus, in patriarchal environments like Nigeria, women's interests have typically been underrepresented in policy and planned development, as their interests are not taken cognisance of during development programmes, particularly where issues of land ownership will come into

significance (Olabisi, 2013). As such, in cases of displacement, women have been found to become entirely marginalised (Fernandes, 1996).

Following from these therefore, where there is displacement, women are forced to become dependent on other people because they lose their freedom in social matters, their independence in economic and political matters (Ekka & Asif, 2000), thereby leading to the decline in the social status of women in the family and society (Pandey, 1998; Patabardhan, 1999). Typically also, women are the first ones to lose whenever there is unemployment arising out of displacement, not just because they lack the skill, but more because as a result of gender bias, they have to make way for the men because in such instances it is always the most eligible male who are selected for jobs (Fernandes & Raj, 1992), because the female gender is further depressed down the ladder of development by entrenched socio-cultural and economic practices that view the female as subordinate to males and therefore reward the females disproportionately (UNDP, 1995), thereby excluding an increasing number of women from active participation in the productive process (Fernandes & Raj, 1992). However, due to reduced family income as a consequence of displacement, women are burdened to search for livelihood to add to the household income and thus become unprepared bread winners, thereby getting pushed into the most exploitative sectors to be engaged as construction, mining and stone workers, domestic services, and agricultural labourers, activities otherwise referred to as the business of men (Bonkat, 2014; Kabeer, 2005). In extreme cases sometimes, the women are forced into prostitution, trafficking and other criminal activities (Bonkat, 2014).

In cases of deteriorating health conditions, a direct social consequences of displacement (Ramaiah, 1995), women have been found to be the worst affected by increased morbidity and mortality, as their nutritional and health status goes down proportionately in the event of an overall decrease in the health status (Ekka & Assif, 1997), caused by lack of access to good food, potable water and sanitation. With regards to sanitation, women are usually the worst hit as the absence of toilet facilities forces them to seek outlet anywhere they can ease themselves (Fernandes & Raj, 1992), which makes their lives physically uncomfortable and also make them more vulnerable to physical and sexual harassment (Thukral, 1996).

In addition, the upsurge in cases of social vices reflected by alcoholism, prostitution, gambling and theft, consequent to displacements is said to affect directly the lives and status of women by way of violence inflicted on them (Ghimire, 2012; Gupta et al, 2009; Thukral, 1996),

as displaced men's psychological feeling of powerlessness usually results into anxiety, idleness and insecurity which tends to cause increase incidence of drinking, wife-beating and domestic violence (Fernandes, 1996; Mehta & Srinivasan, 1999), in some instances sexual molestation and rape (Best, 2007; Bonkat, 2014).

Coping Strategies

In the face of dire straits provoked by displacement, the most natural reaction from the victims is usually to device means to assuage their miseries and alleviate their conditions through the process that has been variously referred to as “response”, “coping”, “survival”, or “self-help” strategies (Carver et. al., 1989; Jacobsen, 2002; Lazarus, 1966; Vincent, 2001). Often, the need to secure livelihoods becomes one of the most essential steps to deal with displacements. According to Jacobsen (2002), livelihoods concerns how victims of displacement attempt to reduce their economic insecurity, as well as their vulnerability and pursue such steps necessary for survival by accessing and utilizing enabling resources. Such resources, the author suggests, includes social networks and institutions, household assets and social, cultural and economic resources.

Another significant way that displaced persons attempt to deal with their dire circumstances is through alignment with network of friends and family. It has been established that cases of displacement, informal networks of family and friends serve the important function of enhancing access to food, shelter, and basic needs of the victims, since many of them would normally have been forcibly displaced, thereby leaving behind their possessions and sources of livelihood, these networks serve an important function of providing goods and services to which displaced households would not otherwise have access (ICRC, 2005; Nwaka, 2011). In the same vein, displaced people have also dealt with their situation by aligning with ethnic associations, which have been known to organized networks that serve some important functions, including provision of vital information (Huntington & Nelson, 1966; Jacobsen, 2002). Indeed, Adetula (2006) posit that the primary goal of these associations is to help members cope with the difficulties of life and as such, belonging to ethnic associations is critical because they provide their members with information about how to access the resources that are available and also support kinsmen through a host of welfare activities.

Theoretical underpinning

This paper investigates the socio-economic and psychological consequences of development-induced displacement, on women, with a view to evaluating the strategies they adopt for coping when forcibly evicted from their places of abode. The theories that support and give shape to this work are two-fold: the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model and the stress and coping theory.

Made popular by Cernea (1997), the model identified the impoverishment risks inherent in forced eviction and the vital steps to be taken towards reforming the socio-economic lives of the displaced persons. The model emphasised that forced displacement is capable of causing impoverishment among the displaced persons by bringing about landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property resources, increased morbidity and mortality, and community disarticulation (Cernea, 1997), as well as loss of access to public services, disruption of formal education activities, and loss of civil and human rights (Downing, 2002). This model explicitly mirrors the archetypal social consequences of internal displacements induced by most urban renewal schemes in Nigeria, the attendant impoverishment risks of which are clearly not atypical of those proposed in the model.

The Stress and Coping Theory was propounded by Lazarus and Folkman (1984), and it emphasises the interplay between a person vis-à-vis the context and events within his milieu, submitting that several factors including commitments, beliefs, cognitive appraisals, relationships, resources, and problem-solving strategies influences the emotional response of such a person. With regards to stressful situations, the authors argued that responses to stress are rooted within both environmental and personal idiosyncrasies. In essence, the theory evaluates risks and resilience, particularly in the face of adversity and it is most apposite to distinguishing strengths and protective factors that enable individuals to effectively manage adversity. In sum, an important element of the theory is how cognitive appraisals of circumstances determine individual emotions, choices, and ultimately response actions. This theory highly lends itself to capturing essential aspects of how forced evictions have affected the lives of women in Lagos and how they have attempted to cope with the consequences.

In sum, the theories mirror the archetypal negative consequences of internal displacements induced by most urban renewal schemes in Nigeria, the attendant impoverishment

risks of which are clearly not atypical of those proposed in the models, and the coping strategies adopted by the female victims of displacement.

Methods of the study

This study is qualitative in nature. These days, qualitative research methods have become varied that they employ equally varying approaches, such as empirical phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, protocol analysis and discourse analysis, all of which according to Polkinghorne (1983), rely on linguistic rather than numerical data, and employ meaning-based rather than statistical forms of data analysis. As such, this study employed in-depth interview, a key ethnographic method, to generate primary data from the samples. The samples were purposively drawn from the population of interest (Bernard, 1994), which comprised close to 9,000 people that were forcibly evicted from an estimated 2,237 households, made of about 266 structures that served as homes and business outlets. The sample size was ten persons, justifiably because for a study of this nature, smaller but focused samples rather than large samples are often most appropriate (Cassel & Symon, 1994; Denzin & Lincoln, 2005; Paton, 1990). The samples were selected randomly, and based on such different purposive characteristics as age, marital and residency status, length of stay in Badia, and most importantly, availability, as only a handful of the displaced people could still be traced within the location and its precinct. The interviews were conducted from Tuesday 14th to Thursday 16th October 2014. The major instrument employed in eliciting information from the interviewees is the unstructured interview guide. Different salient questions were administered, as the interview guide employed was designed to elicit information relevant to the study. The data gathered for this paper were largely qualitative.

The data gathered in this study were analysed employing appropriate qualitative data analysis tool, which is content analysis, a research technique for the objective and systematic description of the manifest content of communication, and making inferences by identifying specified characteristics of the messages, studying and analysing them in a systematic and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables (Berelson, 1952; Holsti, 1968; Kerlinger, 1986). As such, this study follows a careful presentation and meaningful interpretation of data, in such a way that it proffers deep understanding of the subject matter of this paper.

The Study Location

The study location is Badia East, Apapa-Iganmu Local Council Development Area of Lagos State. Two distinct communities make up Badia East, which is also popularly called Ijora Alawo. One is Oke Ilu Eri, while the other community is Ajeromi (Lagos State, 2013). The area is located in the southern periphery of the Lagos city, with its geographical co-ordinates stated as 6°28'30.65"N in longitude and 3°21'45.92"E in latitude. The area measures approximately 3.22hecters i.e. 32,200 square meters and is bordered to the North by the Elevated Light Railway, to the West by the Lagos Metropolitan Development and Governance Project (LMDGP) Canal and Canal Bank Road Projects, to the South by existing Slum and to the East by the Surface Railway (Lagos State, 2013), and according to Jimoh et. al. (2013), it is one of the six communities in the axis, namely, Apapa, Badia, Iddo, Ijora, Sari-Iganmu, and Panti village.

According to Jimoh et. al. (2013), Badia East is a Federal Government acquired area in Lagos State and it was originally taken for overriding public interest, for the constructions of Nigeria Railway Corporation in 1929. The authors further disclose that the people displaced from Badia East were originally residents of *Oluwole* Village, the host community of the present National Theatre in Surulere, who moved in to resettle in 1977 when the Nigeria Government evicted them, again for overriding public interest, to build the National Art Theatre in Surulere.

Because the title to the land was never formally transferred to the settlers, no form of improvement was carried on the land before they started building structures, mainly shanties, and with time the place grew up as settlement. As such, Specifically, Badia East, is an unplanned settlement which lacks basic amenities such as access roads, portable water, sanitary and health facilities, drainages etc. The settlement used to be a transit camp for Ilaje people of Ondo State and other Ijaw areas of Nigeria, while other major settlers there were Kwara State indigenes (Igbomina) people. Other tribes are the Ijora indigenes and some Hausa cattle settlers, all of who migrated to Lagos in search of greener pastures. The area was originally a waterlogged and swampy in nature, filled up with refuse and other waste material and acknowledged as a slum, upon which there was a build-up of settlers who erected mostly shanty structures until it grew gradually to become a blighted community. It is an area vulnerable to flooding during rainy season, as a better part of it is known to be flooded for a long time (Jimoh et. al. 2013).

Badia East was one of the blighted areas identified by the Lagos State Government for renewal. The renewal exercise commenced with the forcible eviction of the residents in February 2013, by LASURA.

Findings

In evaluating the coping strategies of female victims of development-induced internal displacement in the Lagos urban space, the study specifically focused on forced eviction of people from Badia East, in February 2013. The study highlights the socio-economic consequences of internal displacement on female victims and focuses on the psychological impacts of internal displacement on female victims.

Characteristics of the Displaced Women

The women in the study are between the ages 25-66, and these reflect the age characteristic of those who lived in the area. The implication of this is that a majority of them are still in their active and productive phase of life. Except for about three of the interviewees, majority of them were born in the study area and they constitute people in their 30s, making them second-generation settlers, who have known no other community of abode since birth. A majority of the older generation are those who had migrated to and occupied the place since their displacement from “Oluwole”, the present site of the National theatre building at Iganmu, thus making them two-time victim of forcible eviction.

Majority of the women interviewed did not possess much education as only about 20 per cent reported not having any form of education but merely possess vocational training, while 50 per cent also reported their highest level of education as secondary school, equally combined with vocational training. This explains why most of the women in the area are hair dressers, sex workers, clerks and supervisors in companies, hotels and factories, and petty traders in sachet water, ice blocks, cooked and raw food; soft drinks, beer, kerosene, cooking wood etc. It also explains why majority of the interviewees’ responses were either in faltering or pidgin English.

Consequences Displacement on the Women

All the women interviewed did state that forcible eviction had dire consequences for them displaced persons and these include their being rendered homeless and made destitute. Two of the victims asserted thus:

....You can see what the government has done to us now...I no longer have roof over my head and I don't even know where to go from here or who to turn to for help...These people are inhuman and that is why they can do this kind of thing to their fellow human being (IDI, Evictee, 45 years old, Female).

....Being rendered homeless is a recipe for other social problems many of us are going to face which include disintegration of existing social ties, aggravation of such social vices as alcoholism, drug abuse and lack of access to social services and progressive marginalization of the most vulnerable groups such as women and children (IDI, Evictee, 39 years old, Female).

The interviewed women also lamented the loss of means of livelihood, unemployment and lack of access to economic resources which was a direct result of the demolition of their houses, shops and different places of business by the government. One of the victims stated that:

.... As you may have found out, almost all of us in this place depend on "our daily bread", which means that we are not salary workers but petty traders and small entrepreneurs...My hairdressing salon was directly in front of my house which has been demolished, meaning that am not only homeless now but also jobless...Is that not poverty and hunger that is starring me and my family in the face since that is what I depended on to make ends meet (IDI, Evictee, 58 years old, Female).

Another of the victim lamented:

...I had three machines for grinding pepper and other things and that is what we have depended on to keep the family going since my husband

ill health made him lose his job....Now the machines were destroyed with the kiosk they have demolished....I don't know how I will be able to get money to send my children to school now....This is terrible (IDI, Evictee, 51 years old, Female).

Along the same line, an evictee lamented:

....How would we have got the money to feed ourselves when the exercise has taken away everything from us, including our livelihood, which has led to acute impoverishment, inadequate or outright lack of food, malnourishment and unbalanced diet (Evictee, 42 years old, Female).

The victims bemoaned the consequences of the eviction on the general health condition of the women affected by the exercise. One of the victims asserted thus:

....We were in perfect health in this area before these demolitions exercise because we had access to good water, and our sanitation, particularly in waste disposal were very well...but now, all these are no longer there and you will find that many people around are already experiencing all kinds of health challenges (Evictee, 55 years old, Female).

Another victim noted that:

....Many people fell ill after they drove us away and people did not have anywhere to go but were sleeping outside. Mosquitoes caused malaria for some, many others suffered from typhoid fever and there was cholera outbreak. During that time, an old woman could not survive the trauma She died (Evictee, 58 years old, Female).

One other evictee stated thus:

....Can you begin to count the number of pregnant women that went into forced labour as result of this exercise and how many of them lost their babies in the process...Or is it the women that

sunk into depression with series of psychological trauma that caused mental imbalance for some of the women....This is not fair at all (Evictee, 33 years old, Female).

Findings also reveal that another major consequence of displacement on the women is the case of emotional, sexual and other gender-based violence against the female victims. An evictee noted that:

...Another major problem we have is the menace of miscreants who took advantage of the fact that many women have become homeless and decided to molest them sexually every now and then, such that cases of rape against young ladies like me are constantly being reported....Even I almost fell victim but I had to pay my way out of trouble (IDI, Evictee, 21 years old, Female).

One other evictee also stated that:

...Many husbands who are frustrated from the effect of the displacement and have resorted to drinking heavily and in some cases, abuse of Indian hemp and other hard drugs have in turn taken out their frustration on their innocent wives....You need to see how many women have were beaten almost to a pulp by their husbands (Evictee, 29 years old, Female).

Coping Strategies

Findings of this study revealed that the affected women were quick brace themselves to the realities of their dire situations and swiftly embarked on conceiving and executing diverse coping strategies and survival mechanisms. In this regard, one of the evictees reacted as follow:

...It has not been easy for me and my family as my husband had to move the family and what is left of our belongings out of here and spread them among families and friends around...I and the children have had to be moving from one relations place to another, at least to be able to sleep (IDI, Evictee, 36 years old, Female).

Another evictee stated that:

...I will not lie to you, I have been begging to make ends meet and be able to feed myself and my children because the hunger will be too much since my means of livelihood has been taken away by the exercise (Evictee, 58 years old, Female).

As to how the victims have been coping with their situation, one the evictees also reacted thus:

...For how long will I lament, and will lamentation feed me and my family in this situation we have found ourselves....I now hawk what is left of my stock together with my three teenage childrenWe take turn to do it and I do my own in the morning until my children return from school, while they pick up their own ...Otherwise, we will just die of hunger (Evictee, 43 years old, Female).

One other evictee stated thus:

.... I will not hide anything from you on this matter at all, I have had to resort to “hustling” (prostitution) to put myself together....I am a widow with four children to take care of and my kiosk where I sold bags of sachet water was demolished....I have to use what I have to get what I want (Evictee, 39 years old, Female).

Another evictee stated that:

....In my own case, I just go about to the churches around the Ajegunle neighbourhood to offer myself for sweeping and general cleaning services....It is demeaning for me, but what will I do as I have to pick up the pieces of my life and move on....It does not pay me so well but I get enough to feed me and my five children on a daily basis (Evictee, 54 years old, Female).

Regarding their coping strategy for the prevalent health challenges, one of the interviewed victims reacted thus:

....where is the money for the hospital or to buy drugs when we don't even have any means of livelihood anymore?....Let me tell you, many of us just take herbs and concoctions to treat ourselves of the different ailments we have been suffering such as malaria, typhoid and cholera (Evictee, 58 years old, Female).

Along the same line, an evictee revealed:

....I simply just make the medicine myself once I get the necessary herbs together in the right quantity, I simply cook them....That is what we have been treating ourselves with (Evictee, 34 years old, Female).

As to their coping strategy against cases of emotional, sexual and other gender-based violence, the interviewed victims reacted thus:

....Majority of the rape incidents happen in the night when all these miscreants lay ambush for innocent victims....I simply avoid going out in the night or walking about alone in isolated places, and these days, I combine like three pairs of jeans whenever I want to go out. (Evictee, 23 years old, Female).

Another evictee stated that:

....I have warned my female children to avoid places where they can be attacked because those miscreants are everywhere....Besides, I have also encouraged them to carry sharp objects with them for defence in the event of an attack (Evictee, 56 years old, Female).

One other evictee stated thus:

...When my husband returns drunk, I always know that is when he courts trouble and I do not accede to those antics otherwise the next thing would be for him to start beating me and the children....I avoid any confrontation with him whenever he is in that state....That is my own strategy of dealing with that situation (Evictee, 56 years old, Female).

Discussion of Findings

The study did establish that forcible eviction of persons for development reason always leads to the displacement of persons, particularly women, and that such exercises often leave in their trail, series of dire social consequences for the displaced women. The study found that these negative aftermaths of development-induced displacement is often so exacerbated in cases where policies which ultimately inform such exercises were formulated with little or no input from the evictees, particularly women, who are already victims of existing gender inequalities, stemming basically from the patriarchal nature of the Nigerian society, with its unequal social and political structure, where the statutes, policies and processes of the authorities evidently discriminate against women. This finding will seem to support the position of Hemadri, et al. (1999) and Olabisi (2013), the prejudiced socio-political and economic configuration of these societies against women.

The study found that one of the major dire consequences of the exercise which the displaced women face is homelessness. It was also discovered that being rendered homeless was indeed a recipe for other social problems which included disintegration of existing social ties, aggravation of such social vices as alcoholism, drug abuse and lack of access to social services and progressive marginalisation of the women. These findings indeed validated the standpoint of Agbaje (2013), and Ahiadeke et. al. (1999), that urban renewal programs are regressive mechanism which is elitist in nature, as it forces the poor, whose welfare is short-changed at the altar of political and economic opportunism, to bear the brunt of implementing the schemes, which in many cases result in the destruction of vibrant neighbourhoods. Usually, the aftermath of this has always created additional menace (Theis et.al. 2009) such as destitution, development of more shantytowns. The findings further reinforces the opinion of Bogumil (2012) on the social challenges of forced displacements, and also corroborated the Impoverishment Risks and

Reconstruction (IRR) model, which, as espoused by Cernea (1997), emphasizing that forced displacement brought about homelessness, amongst other social problems.

Further, the study discovered that the forcible eviction and consequent demolition of houses, shops and different places of business by the government resulted in loss of means of livelihood, unemployment and lack of access to economic resources for the displaced women, the majority of whom were petty traders or people engaged in some vocational occupation, whose business location were most often in close proximity to their places of abode, in most cases having their shops and business outlets usually attached to their houses. It was established that the loss of these means of livelihood did have dire economic consequences on the women and it did ultimately cause economic insecurity, which according to Aloysius and Fernandez (2008), is the major social consequence of forcible displacement. These consequences are indeed consistent with some of those identified in the IRR model. The study discovered that acute impoverishment, typified by inadequate or outright lack of food, malnourishment and unbalanced diet was a major that confronted the women, consequent to the loss of their livelihood. This finding echoes the suggestion about food insecurity and malnutrition being part of the fundamental problems displaced people always have to grapple with, and which contributes to their impoverishment (Cernea, 2000; Fernandes and Raj, 1992). It was further revealed that many of the affected women experienced deteriorating health condition, even one death was reported by the interviewees who attributed their condition to lack of access to potable water, poor sanitation and abysmal waste disposal, amongst other things. The study found that a number of victims experienced acute depression, just as some were on the verge of suffering mental illness, all psychological consequences of displacement made even worse by the distress inherent in the experience, typical of earlier research findings (Ramaiah, 1995) on the health conditions of forcibly displaced persons. Findings also revealed that another major consequence of displacement on the women is the case of emotional, sexual and other gender-based violence against them. The interviewees reported a number of cases of rape and sexual assault against the women and some of the also reported incidences of domestic violence against the women by their husbands, who most often got dunk out of the frustration of losing their homes, source of livelihood, and essentially, their dignity, and who in turn took out their frustrations on their wives. All of these underscore earlier works (Best, 2007; Bonkat, 2014; Fernandes, 1996; Mehta & Srinivasan, 1999) on issues of gender based violence perpetrated against displace women.

Furthermore, the study found that rather than mull their circumstances, the women practically rose up to the challenge and fashioned several coping strategies and survival mechanisms (Carver et. al., 1989; Jacobsen, 2002; Lazarus, 1966; Vincent, 2001) to deal with their situation. It was established that some of them had to latch on to their networks and families in their times of distress. Some of the women reported putting up temporarily with friends and relations, while some reported distributing their wards and what was left of their belonging amongst their relations for safe-keep. It was also found that some of the women had to resort to hawking, sweeping, begging and even prostituting just to secure their livelihood after displacement. This will seem to underscore **Jacobsen (2002), who averred that livelihoods concerns how victims of displacement attempt to reduce their economic insecurity, as well as their vulnerability and pursue such steps necessary for survival by accessing and utilizing enabling resources. Such resources, the author suggests, includes social networks and institutions, household assets and social, cultural and economic resources. The study found that the displaced women also devised other creative strategies to cope with the more severe consequences of displacement.**

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study set out evaluate the coping strategies of female victims of development-induced internal displacement in the Lagos urban space, the study specifically focused on forced eviction of people from Badia East, in February 2013. The study highlights the socio-economic consequences of internal displacement on female victims and focuses on the psychological impacts of internal displacement on female victims.

The actual findings of the research have been detailed and discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and the discussions gave an idea as to the nature and scope of the challenges experienced by displaced women who were forcefully evicted from their homes by the Government of Lagos State, South- West, Nigeria. In-depth interviews were employed to gather data from the field, which enabled the paper focus on the various challenges experienced by the evicted women, which include being rendered homeless, losing their source of livelihood, facing health challenges and also gender-based violence, among others. Some of these women however, devised creative strategies to deal with their circumstances.

The paper therefore recommends that study recommends that conscious efforts be made to change the already existing gender inequalities, and the unequal social and political structure in Nigeria so that the statutes, policies and processes of the authorities evidently will no longer discriminate against women.

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