

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.57125/FEL.2023.06.25.01>

**How to cite:** Isaac, N. I. (2023). Effects of Humanitarian Aids on the Economic of Nigerian. *Futurity Economics&Law*, 3(2). 5-17. <https://doi.org/10.57125/FEL.2023.03.25.01>

## Effects of Humanitarian Aids on the Economic of Nigerian

Njarendy Princewill Isaac

Msc. Banking and Finance, Department of Finance, Agaji Global Unity Foundation, Nigeria, Yola Adamawa, <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0962-6762>

**Corresponding Author:** [princenjarendy@gmail.com](mailto:princenjarendy@gmail.com).

**Received:** February 14, 2023 | **Accepted:** May 9, 2023 | **Published:** June 25, 2023

**Abstract:** This research investigates the impact of Humanitarian Aids on the Nigerian economy. The Data for the work were obtained from the United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Nigerian Humanitarian Found (NHF) and World Bank Data spanning for the period (2014-2021) reports. The simple linear Regression analysis method was used in order to analyse data after testing the unit root and cointegration. The unit root test indicates that the variables are stationary at second difference which necessitates the conduct of cointegration test. Trace statistics indicate one cointegration which proves the existence of long run relationship among the variable. The major objective of the study is to find out if humanitarian aids significantly affect the economic growth and the question that raises is if humanitarian aids significantly affect the economy in Nigeria and how can government effectively and efficiently utilise the opportunities of humanitarian aids toward economic development of the country. The study recommends that government should provide some funds in order to assist in financing humanitarian projects under the supervision of United Nation the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Nigerian Humanitarian Found in order to improve their performance of responding to the most pressing or critical emergencies within and outside the country. The study concludes that there is a positive significant relationship between the inflow of foreign aids and the value of the country Gross Domestic Product.

**Keywords:** Humanitarian Aids, Economic Growth, Non-Governmental Organization, Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

## Introduction

The significance of humanitarian aids on the economic development is visible more especially in developing countries. Nigeria is not an exception. The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), started operation in 2017, with a flexible and fast funding channels motivating national and external non-government organisations (NGOs), under the control of UN agencies, to address the utmost critical and persistent emergencies in a dynamic's setting. NHF major funding comes from UN in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), pooled of fund, and other contributions from Germany, Qatar, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, Ireland, the, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea Norway, and Belgium for crucial actions. Donors' funds are timely facilitated, allocation and distribution by the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria (OCHA, 2021).

All kinds of humanitarian aids can have a reasonable effect on economics. The possible positive impacts comprise the job creation, increasing the regeneration of local organisations and businesses, rise in tax revenue for governments and support demand. Possible negative impacts include rise in prices, inflation, and dependency. The specific effects will differ based on the situation and category of aid's modality response. The initial needs for humanitarian support across the Globe and precise for prolonged assistance extending for months and years, it is imperative recognising the economic impacts of such aids on prices, labour supply, populations, accessibility of goods, wages, growth particularly sectors, different actors within local economics and total GDP at large (Idris, 2016)

Currently, the crisis in north-eastern part of Nigeria continues to be alarming. Violence by military operations and some communities' gangs continue to upsets many individuals' couple with the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. About 10.6 million individuals require quick support in the BAY state (Adamawa, Yobe, and Borno). In 2019 about 180,000 persons were forced to quit their homelands. About 1.8 million individuals are displaced internally in Adamawa, Yobe, and Borno states that from these person about 80 percent are women and children (OCHA, 2022), humanitarian NGOs working in north-east Nigeria aims providing life-saving support to 7.8 million individuals in 2020, in various form which include food support, protection, health, nutrition, shelter, education, water and sanitation. The support will ensure timely recovery and livelihood assistance more especially in addressing the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the north-east region of Nigeria.

According to Koch and Schulpen (2018), Ramachandran and Walz (2015), Durch (2010), and Carnahan et al., (2006), the accounting analysis involve the use of case studies based on perception surveys while (Rolandsen, 2015; Ammitzboell & Tychsen, 2010) consider that direct evaluation impacts on local spending. Also, Caruso et al. (2017), Beber et al. (2016), UNDP and UNHCR (2015), Durch (2010), Mvukiyehe and Samii (2010), and Carnahan et al., (2006) research points on the indirect effects of GDP and income level of residents statistical in the analysis and multiplier method combines multiplier exercises, the accounting analysis and qualitative studies for the study to assess indirect and direct economic impacts of internal expenditure at various economic stages (Carnahan et al., 2006; Durch, 2010;). Similarly, Mosel and Henderson (2015) study the humanitarian support and analyse the market in order to observe effects of their involvement on domestic markets.

Over some years in Nigeria, the economy has undergone several levels of structuring to guarantee a functional and better governance, an economic strength and solution its challenges while providing better opportunities to be harness. Nigerian economy remains underdeveloped irrespective of massive natural and human resource existing in the country. Inflation and unemployment become the order of day. The condition in Nigeria is quite alarming. Numerous monetary policies set by government fail to attain its primary target of reduction in unemployment, price stability, and sustained economy growth (Njarendy et al., 2021).

There is a lack of studies concerned with the effects of humanitarian aids on the economic. Therefore it is imperative for the researchers undertaking a study in order to find the effectiveness of the humanitarian aids on the Nigerian economic at a large scale.

## **Literature Review**

This section reviews literature on the humanitarian aid concept, economic growth, sustained economic and Conduct, Monitoring and Impact Assessments, Concept Humanitarian Aids with Local Procurement, Relationship between Humanitarian Aids and National Staff Hire and Wages, Link between Humanitarian Aids Benefits of Economic distribution.

### ***Humanitarian Aids and Sustained Economic***

According to shocks Beber et al. (2016) the withdrawal of humanitarian projects has led to economic interruption and substantial negative growth. NGOs should provide possible exit projects plans in other to minimise the possible economy distractions that may occur at the end of every project or activity. At the end of humanitarian projects labour and capital that have served the as support sector needs to be urgently absorbed by some economic sectors. It is suggested that a framework and mechanism for risk valuations and assessment are established to observe possible unplanned economics effects from the beginning (Ammitzboell, 2007; Carnahan et al., 2006; Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010). Strengthening and developing local staff will go a long way to develop promote private sector development, trained labour markets, and long-term economic growth (Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010). Sustainable growth can be achieved through the capacity, Accountability, ownership of host government's demands.

### ***Humanitarian Aids, Monitoring, Conduct and Impact Assessments***

The struggle intensification is essential to measure, evaluate and observe the economic effects of external assistance. The relevant researches point on the inadequate and sophisticated monitoring of the assessment of humanitarian support organisation (Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010). Many research recommended that unplanned negative impact is possible to be evaded with adequate preparation and regulating exists projects (Koch & Schulpen, 2017). An effective evaluation of programs from the beginning and end of the project is vital, in assigning adequate funds and human resources for assessment, supervising, valuation and forming pathways to capture all expenditure. Required data and information is highly considered for effective decisions (Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010; Carnahan et al., 2006). In an ideal world, independent assessments are specially made by external agencies in other to enhance transparency and accountability (Ramachandran & Walz, 2015). Awareness of international staff and NGOs will help the public and government in making reliable and inform decision in order to avoid unplanned adverse economic effects that might cause throughout the period of the projects (Carnahan et al., 2006). Quality and uniformed data collection database for storage and retrieval is crucial for quick comprehension and interventions effects on the domestic market (Bauer et al., 2014, p. 20). The NGOs/aid agencies ought to have adequate means and share relevant information.

### ***Concept Humanitarian Aids with Local Procurement***

Many research recommends purchasing items locally in order to promote local businesses development and reduce the effects of economic of large scale over the smalls once in order to stimulate and increase job opportunities within the economic (Ammitzboell, 2007; Beber et al., 2016; Carnahan et al., 2006). The local patronage promotes and development the ingenious organisations goods and services are procured domestically or internationally. Though, the research on peacekeeping activities shows most of the goods were contracted from foreign organisations or purchase externally, or procured by large entities (Rolandsen, 2015; Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010). Therefore, is equally important to comprehend the types of organisation that met the NGOs standards. Some research proves only particular types of vendors where consider (Carnahan et al., 2006, p. 26; Zyck et al., 2015, p. 19).

This demand for examination of an entire market system that comprise of market, networks, sellers, products and channels, and the monitoring plans of NGOs (Bailey & Pongracz, 2015). Adequate market valuations promote the local patronage of goods and services (Carnahan et al., 2006). Adequate guidelines, training and technical support is highly require for local business to comprehend the norms, standards and require procurement procedures of NGOs in order to promote domestic business or organisation have fair chance for the blind win. The tenders should also be presented into domestic dialects and widely circulated for domestic business, services matchmaking for domestic purchases to have easy link to purchase and supply officers to market opportunities and information avail for demotic vendors to meet international standard (Carnahan et al., 2006)

### ***Relationship Between Humanitarian Aids and National Staff Hire and Wages***

Most researches show unskilled workers mostly hire at national level (Ammitzboell, 2007; Beber et al., 2016; Carnahan et al. 2006). Hiring people with disability and women can empower them. Setting national staff salaries that reflect local wages is vital (Carnahan et al., 2006), and this involves examinations of the domestic labour market into considerations. Many studies reveal substantial wage difference between the international workers and local workers, leading to decrease of country capacity as results of labour market distraction, and general rise in remuneration (Ammitzboell & Tychsen, 2010). Generalizing and unifying wage scale will promote international actors and local companies (Koch & Shulpen, 2017). Carnahan et al. (2006) recommends contracting national staff by local contractors who can hire multiple person at medium wages level can go a long way in improving norms that can avert probable wage inflation (Durch, 2010).

### ***The link between Humanitarian Aids Benefits of Economic distribution***

It is principal recognising the facts that economic benefits are rarely dispersed to all people. The circumstance of domestic supplies, research show that indigenous organisations or overseas business which have required standards of procurement process of NGOs used to get frequent engagement (Carnahan et al., 2006; Zyck et al., 2015). In the case of voucher programmes larger originations mostly get more customers than small scale organisations (Bauer et al., 2015). Therefore, researches recommend adjusting procurement practices procedure and standard of NGOs at same time organize training to enable the local vendors participate (Zyck et al., 2015). A study in Kosovo shows the dissatisfaction of local people as result of their inability to access support from the peacekeeping relief materials that did not get to the distant villages (Ammitzboell & Tychsen, 2010). Mostly, the expenditure of UN projects base in cities (Carnahan et al., 2006). The trickledown impacts to villagers are nothing to write on, it is proposed that an effective communication channel is vital toward meeting and keeping the expectations of local populaces adequately informed about plans and progress that affect them (Ammitzboell, 2007).

**Figure 1**

*The Conceptual Framework of the Study*

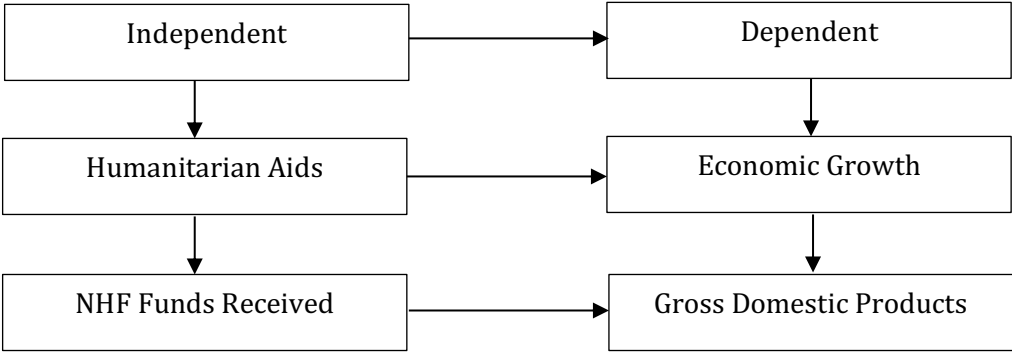


Figure 1 indicates the conceptual model for the study. The independent variable is humanitarian aids proxy by NHF Funds Received while the dependent variable is Economic Growth proxy by Gross Domestic Products

**Empirical Review**

In this section the empirical evidences on humanitarian aids and economic growth were reviewed. Scientific literature provided the researcher with the understanding of factors and causes that influence economic, however there are few available works addressing these questions of humanitarian aids effects on the economic. Most studies concern with some aspects of macroeconomic policies impact such as prices, supply of goods, interest and exchange rate while some research works analyse the effects of peacekeeping on governance dimensions and security, very few research works observe national economic effects (Caruso et al., 2017; Bove & Elia, 2017; Ammitzboell & Tyachsen, 2010). Some available quantitative studies are link to anecdotal studies (Ammitzboell, 200; Bove & Elia, 2017). According to (Rolandsen et al., 2015) it is very difficult to conclude about economic outcomes as many factors affect the size as while the national economies. Advance economic nations have more collaboration with the humanitarian agencies compared to developing economics. Few studies observe the various causes and effects of GDP in different context (Mvukiyehe & Samii, 2010). GSDRC Helpdesk study reports a number of studies that consider a range of economic effect in response to the recent Syria crisis (Lehman & Masterson, 2014; Husain et al., 2014; Bauer et al., 2014).

Twelve key research areas where assesses in Helpdesk Report (Hatayama, 2018), Five aspect of the work centre on domestic spending of humanitarian agencies on the economic (Koch & Schulpen, 2018; Ramachandran & Walz, 2015; UNDP & UNHCR, 2015; Durch, 2010; Carnahan et al., 2006) while other Five study consider indirect economic impacts of the presence of humanitarian agencies (Bove & Elia, 2017; Caruso et al., 2017; Beber et al., 2016; Mosel & Henderson, 2015; Mvukiyehe & Samii, 2010). The remaining studies consider the economic effects through qualitative case perception surveys method (Rolandsen, 2015; Ammitzboell, & Tyachsen, 2010). In another dimension Ramachandran and Walz (2015), study focus on the rate of donors spending within a country, while some study looks at the spending rate of humanitarian agencies.

Likewise, some research compares other impacts of kind support with cash vouchers in humanitarian settings and social protection like dietary diversity and consumption of food (Gentilini, 2014; Aker, 2013; Gentilini, 2014). According to Bauer et al. (2014), Husain et al. (2014), and Pongracz (2015), Jordan and Lebanon markets have been able to respond to hike demand for food, increasing supply, and prices did not increase more than the one experience during refugee crisis, he also discovered that the humanitarian support has a positive multiplier effect on domestic economies. The large-scale World Food Programme (WFP) in Jordan and Lebanon used food voucher program has had

important multiplier impacts, predominantly in the food products sector. Humanitarian aids to Lebanon have partly reduce the economic problems triggered the Syrian crisis. The multiplier effect varies in broad term.

The literature proved that economic effects on humanitarian aids will be subject to the factors, such as size of overall population in relation to the affected population, the period of support delivery and adopted strategy. The concept of markets is indispensable, and there is increasing acknowledgement of this significance. Humanitarian support in rural parts of Zimbabwe displays a positive multiplier effect of 1.67 for food assistance and 2.59 for cash support. Each dollar support given throughout a time of high food insecurity in Malawi has \$2.00 - \$2.79 in positive significant for the domestic economy in northern Dowa district (Bailey & Pongracz, 2015).

Considering the floods of 2010 in Pakistan and Sindh province many large-scale traders and wholesalers saw an increase in profits while medium and small-size traders lost as the result of humanitarian effects (Zyck et al., 2015). Even though we cannot rule out the crisis such as contraction of credit arrangements, the problem can also be attributed to the support agencies which prefer to buy from large scale traders in detriment of small once. The supply of support materials in kind of food and building materials by the humanitarian agencies affected individuals also leads to decrease of customers for small-size and medium commercial organisation that lead to closure of many small shops. The research point that some humanitarian agencies intervene at times to support domestic markets by giving free interest loans to small traders, but some agencies prefer working around rather than with markets' (Zyck et al., 2015). Similarly, using the Uganda cash transfer programme case study domestic traders gain at first from the increase in demand for livestock, but they fail to have sufficient capital to invest more it was large and medium business gained more by taking the advantage because of the ability to quickly generate extra fund to sink into assets and livelihood and diversified there investment (Creti, 2010).

Some studies confirm the impacts of humanitarian aid based on the adopted modality but there is no significant prove of in -kind and voucher assistance (Harvey & Bailey, 2015b). According to (Idris, 2006) there is both advantages and disadvantages of both the modality support that include kind assistance which include food distribution and household utility while cash voucher support has to do with services and expenditure restricted to specified goods and unconditional cash transfers (Idris, 2006). In comparison the cash transfer was found to have more significant impact and that refers to the study by (Harvey & Bailey, 2015a).

### **Research Methodology**

This study adopted the use of simple linear regression analysis. This model was form from the functional and linear relationship that existed between the research variables, from the theoretical and literature review. In the previous chapter, it was observed that there was a causal link between Humanitarian Aids and Economic Growth in Nigeria. The model is to verify the effect of Humanitarian Aids and Economic Growth in Nigeria.

The model is specified as:

$$GDP = f(HAIDS) \tag{1}$$

Therefore

$$GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 HAIDS_1 + U_t \tag{2}$$

Where

GDP = Gross Demostic Product

HAIDS = Humanitarian Aids

$\beta_0$ , and  $\beta_1$  – Parameters

$U_t$  – Error term (white noise)

***A priori expectation***

It is expected that:  $B_1 < 0$

**Research Results and Discussions**

This section deals with the in analysis and interpretation of results, the data were collected from the World Bank data and OCHAS and NHF reports. The OLS regression and cointegration is also explained in the section.

**Table 1**

*Descriptive Statistics*

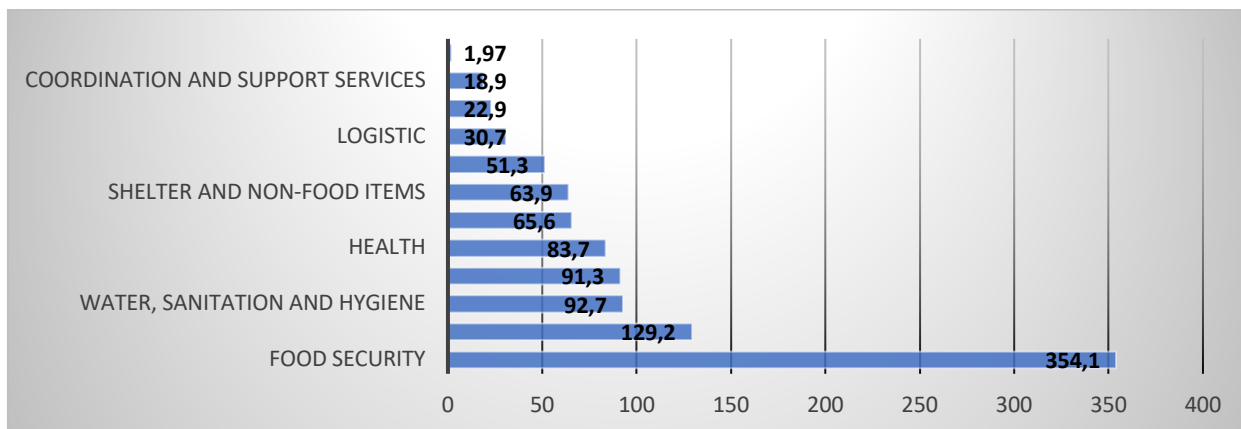
	<b>GDP</b>	<b>HAIDS</b>
Mean	125980.4	479.8500
Median	121993.1	661.4500
Maximum	176075.5	741.9000
Minimum	90136.96	17.80000
Std. Dev.	30727.09	312.7718
Skewness	0.349978	-0.626095
Kurtosis	1.822712	1.586311
Jarque-Bera	0.6253315	1.188832
Probability	0.731501	0.551885
Sum	1007843.0	3838.800
Sum Sq. Dev.	6.61E+09	684783.5
Observations	8	8

*Source:* Generated by the Author from CNB Statistical Bulletin (OCHA, 2021; OCHA, 2022)

The descriptive statistics is presented in Table 1 where, Skewness, Kurtosis, Jarque-Bera, minimum, maximum, mean, median, Probability, sum, Sum Sq. Dev and standard deviation of the data for the variables used in the study are described. The maximum and minimum values of GDP are 176075.5 and 90136.96 with an average of 125980.4. HAIDS, vary from maximum of 741.9000 and minimum of 17.80000 with an average of 479.8500 respectively. GDP has positive skewed while HAIDS has negative skewed, the probability levels for all the variables at 5% are insignificant.

**Figure 2**

*The trend of Funds Received BY SECTORS (millions\$)*

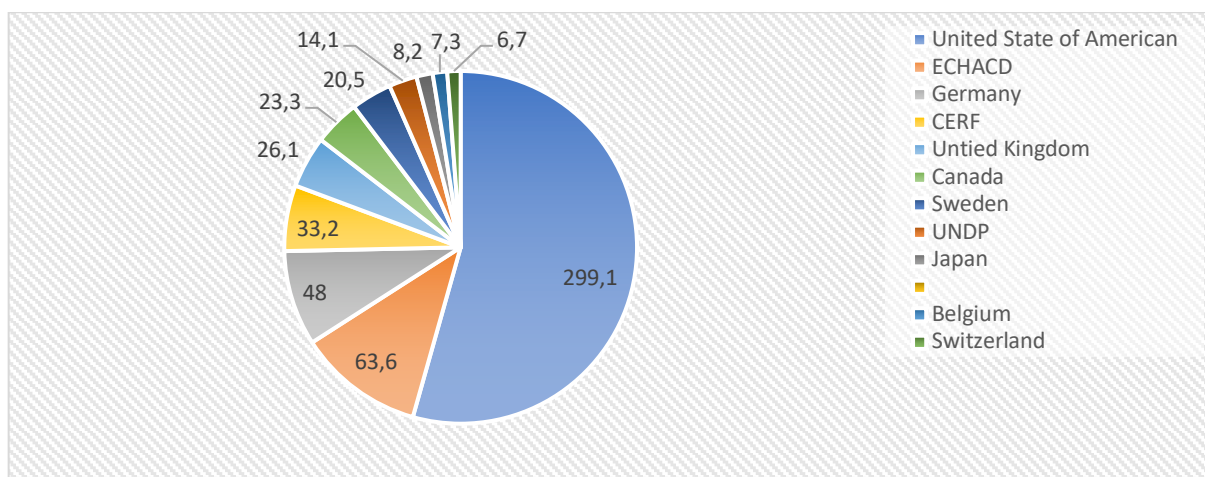


Source: Generated by the Author from OCHA Humanitarian Funding Overview (OCHA, 2022)

From the above bar chart, it is visible that the highest received allocation of funds was 354.1 for Food Security, follow by nutrition, 129.2, water, sanitary and hygiene 92.7 and less were the emergency telecommunications.

**Figure 3**

*Donors Contribution in millions by Country*

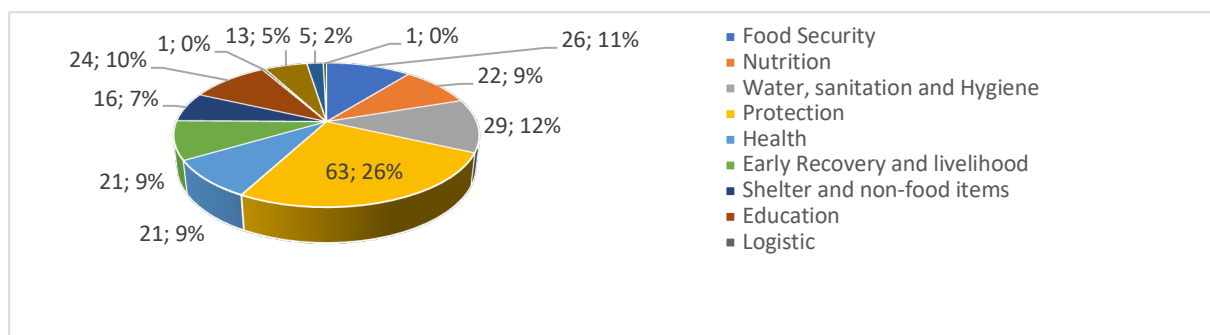


Source: Generated by the Author from OCHA Humanitarian Funding Overview(OCHA, 2022)

The pie chat above shows the donors contributions of funds to NHF for humanitarian aids. From the chart is visible that the United States of American is the highest donor with 299.1\$ millions.

**Figure 4**

*NHF Number of Projects*

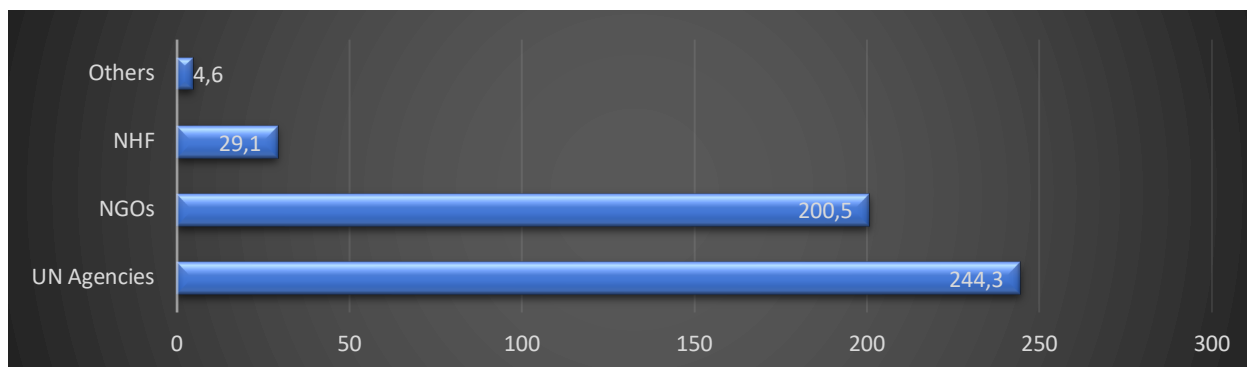


Source: Generated by the Author from OCHA Humanitarian Funding Overview (OCHA, 2021)

From the pie chart above 63.26% of the project the achievement are under protection followed by water, sanitary and hygiene 29.12% and less logistic and emergency telecommunications.

**Figure 5**

*Funding by Recipient Type (\$Millions)*

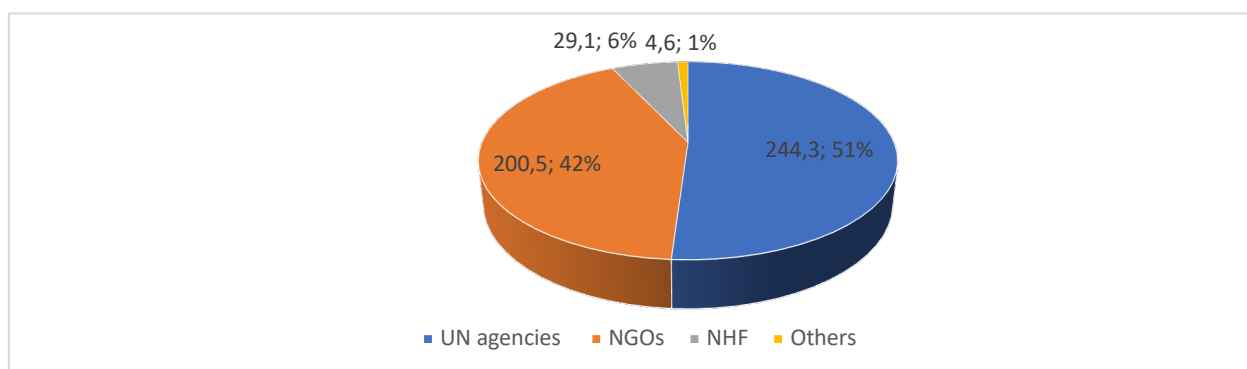


Source: Generated by the Author from OCHA Humanitarian Funding Overview (OCHA, 2021)

From the chart above it is clearly visible that 244.3 UN agencies are the highest that represent of the denotation 51% of the contribution NGOs have 42% NHF have 6% and others constitute 1% fur explain the pie chart below in figure 7 below.

**Figure7**

*Funding by Recipient Type (\$Millions)*



Source: Generated by the Author from OCHA Humanitarian Funding Overview (OCHA, 2021)

**Table 2**

*Unit Root Test*

VARIABLES	STATIONARY	ADF STATISTIC	PROBABILITY	CRITICAL VALUE
GDP	(d(2))	-3.444646	0.0534	1%level -5.604618 5%level -3.604851 10%level -2.982813
HAIDS	(d(2))	-2.592866	0.0238	1%level -3.271402 5%level -2.082319 10%level -1.599804

Source: Generated by the Author from CNB Statistical Bulletin (OCHA, 2021; OCHA, 2022)

The results of the unit root tested in Table 2 indicate that all the variables are stationary at second difference (d (2)). The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic value for gross domestic product is - 3.444646 and the critical values are - 5.604618, -3.604851 and - 2.982813 at 1, 5 and 10 percent level respectively. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic value for HAIDS is -2.592866 and the critical values are -3.271402, -2.082319 and -1.599804 at 1, 5 and 10 percent respectively. since all the variable

are stationary at second difference there is a need for us to conduct the cointegration test in order to find long term relationship among the variables.

**Table 3**

*Cointegration Test*

Dependent Variables	Independent Variables	Trace Statistic	Critical value	Probability	Lags interval	Cointegrating
GDP	HAIDS	26.89601	12.51798	0.0001	1,1	1

Source: Generated by the Author from CNB Statistical Bulletin (OCHA, 2021; OCHA, 2022)

The Johansen cointegration test results in Table 3 above confirmed the presence of long run relationship among Gross Domestic Product and Humanitarian aids in Nigeria as shown by the TRACE-statistic 26.89601 and probability value of 0.0001. TRACE-statistics results showed that there is 1 cointegration equation at 5percent level with critical value of 3.841465.

**Table 4**

*Regression Result*

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Coefficient	T Statistics	Prob.	F Statistics	Prob.	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	Durbin Watson Statistics
GDP	HAIDS	76.29470	6.16641	0.0008	8.33764	0.0008	0.58152	0.51178	0.65506
	C	89990.29	2.88740	0.0278	0.02778	0.0278			

Source: Generated by the Author from CNB Statistical Bulletin (OCHA, 2021; OCHA, 2022)

Table 4 present the OLS results for the independent and dependent variables. The probability of F- statistics is 8.337642 with P-value of 0.0008. This means that the model is suited for the study, as the value is less than 1%. R<sup>2</sup> of 0.581521 indicates that 58% of the variation in the dependent variable (GDP) is jointly explained by the independent variables (HAIDS). This position remained good after adjusting error terms as reveal by the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> percentage of 0.51.

From Table 4, the relationship between the Humanitarian aids and gross domestic product is positive significant. The coefficient HAIDS 76.29470 which implies that one percent change in HAIDS will increase the GDP 7629.47 percent. The null hypothesis which states that there is no significant effect of HAIDS on the GDP should be rejected. This finding is in line with (Idris, 2006), in Lebanon and Jordan led to economic growth (Bauer et al., 2014; Husain et al., 2014) while there is negligible evidence of the impact of humanitarian aid on affected populations' creditworthiness and indebtedness (Barca et al., 2015).

**Discussions**

This study evaluated that gross domestic product in Nigeria is influenced by the volume of received humanitarian aids similarly by the findings of Hatayama (2018) that reveals the inflow of high volumes of external support into different part of the country that has significant positive impact on the country economy. Likewise UNDP and UNHCR (2015), Durch (2010), and Carnahan et al. (2006) observed positive multiplier impacts on domestic economic on GDP. Meanwhile some studies opine that removal of foreign intervention have significant negative effects on the economy growth (Carnahan et al., 2006). The presence of humanitarian support predominantly stimulates the local demands and therefore busts commercial activities (UNDP & UNHCR, 2015; Beber et al., 2016; Ammitzboell & Tyhsen, 2010). Beber et al. (2016, p. 27.) states that humanitarian agencies should look into their exit plans and strategies, the study further reiterate that withdrawals of foreign support will inevitably lead

to economic distraction couple with significant negative impact on GDP. The study also asserts that capital and labour of humanitarian agencies need to be absorb by other sector of the economy.

## Conclusions and Implications

This study therefore intended finding the effects of humanitarian aids on the economy development of the country and the question that this study raised were if humanitarian aids significantly affect the economy in Nigerian and how can government effectively and efficiently utilise the opportunities of humanitarian aids toward economic development of the country. From the obtained result there is significant relationship between the dependent and independent variable. Therefore, the study recommends that government should provide some funds to assist in financing humanitarian projects under the supervision of OCHA and NHF in order to improve their performance in terms of responding to the most pressing or critical emergencies within and outside the country.

## Acknowledgements

I give great thanks to almighty God for granting me grace to pull through this thesis research work. My special thanks and appreciation goes to my ED. Comrade Dimas Ezra Lebana and my mentor Prof. Bawa A.B. for their guidance, suggestion, corrections and constructive critic during this study. To my parent Chief Isaac Adamu Njarendy and Mrs. Felistian Isaac Njarendy, for your prayers and concern, financial support, inspiration, and all, you mean the world to me. To all my extended family and friends' especially to my aunty Dudu Christopher, who in one way or the other contributed to the completion of this article may almighty God bless you all. Last but not the least I will not forget the effort of Editor in chief of Futurity Economics & Law for his effort and guidance toward making this work successful.

## Conflict of Interest

None.

## Funding

The Author received no funding for this research.

## References

- Aker, J. (2013). *Cash or Coupons? Testing the Impacts of Cash Versus Vouchers in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. Centre for Global Development. [http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/Aker-Cash-versus-Vouchers\\_0.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/Aker-Cash-versus-Vouchers_0.pdf)
- Ammitzboell, K. (2007). Unintended Consequences of Peace Operations on the Host Economy from a People's Perspective. In C. Aoi, C. de Coning, & R. Thakur (Eds.), *Unintended Consequences of Peacekeeping Operations* (pp. 69–89). United Nations University Press. <https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:2483/pdf9789280811421.pdf>
- Ammitzboell, K., & Tychsen, M. D. (2010). The Unintended Economic Consequences of Complex Peace Operations on Host Societies. In W. Feichtinger, M. Gauster, & F. Tanner (Eds.), *Economic Impacts of Crisis Response Operations: An Underestimated Factor in External Engagement*. Bundesminister für Landesverteidigung und Sport, Republik Österreich.
- Bailey, S., & Pongracz, S. (2015). *Humanitarian Cash Transfers: Cost, Value for Money and Economic Impact*. ODI. [https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op\\_reports/wfp278450.pdf](https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/op_reports/wfp278450.pdf)
- Barca, V., Brook, S., Holland, J., Otulana, M., & Pozarny, P. (2015). *Qualitative Research and Analyses of the Economic Impacts of Cash Transfer Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Synthesis Report*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4336e.pdf>
- Bauer, J.-M., Sandstrom, S., & Audi, H. (2014). *Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect Effects of the WFP Value-Based Food Voucher Programme in Lebanon*. World Food Programme. <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp267746.pdf>

- Beber, B., Gilligan, M., Karim, S., & Guardado, J. (2016). The Promise and Peril of Peacekeeping Economies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 63(2), 364–379. <https://doi.org/10.1093/isq/sqz012>
- Bove, V., & Elia, L. (2017). Economic Development in Peacekeeping Host Countries. *CESifo Economic Studies*, 64(4), 712–728. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cesifo/ifx009>
- Carnahan, M., Durch, W., & Gilmore, S. (2006). *Economic Impact of Peacekeeping*. United Nations. [http://buildingmarkets.org/sites/default/files/economic\\_impact\\_of\\_un\\_peacekeeping\\_march\\_2006.pdf](http://buildingmarkets.org/sites/default/files/economic_impact_of_un_peacekeeping_march_2006.pdf)
- Caruso, R., Khadka, P., Petrarca, I., & Ricciuti, R. (2017). The Economic Impact of Peacekeeping. Evidence from South Sudan. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 28(2), 250–270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2015.1122282>
- Creti, P. (2010). *The Impact of Cash Transfers on Local Markets: A Case Study of Unstructured Markets in Northern Uganda*. The CALP Network. <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/resources/calp/impact-of-cash-transfers-on-local-markets-text-only.pdf>
- Durch, W. (2010). The Economic Impact of Peacekeeping: An Update. In W. Feichtinger, M. Gauster, & F. Tanner (Eds.), *Economic Impacts of Crisis Response Operations: An Underestimated Factor in External Engagement*. Bundesminister für Landesverteidigung und Sport, Republik Österreich. [http://www.bundesheer.at/pdf\\_pool/publikationen/eco\\_impacts\\_04\\_eco\\_impact\\_an\\_update\\_durch.pdf](http://www.bundesheer.at/pdf_pool/publikationen/eco_impacts_04_eco_impact_an_update_durch.pdf)
- Gentilini, U. (2014). *Our Daily Bread: What is the Evidence on Comparing Cash Versus Food Transfers?*. World Bank. [http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/world-bank-our-daily-bread-what-is-the-evidence-comparing-cash-vs-food-\(1\).pdf](http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/world-bank-our-daily-bread-what-is-the-evidence-comparing-cash-vs-food-(1).pdf)
- Harvey, P., & Bailey, S. (2015a). *HLPHCT Background Note: Cash Transfer Programming and the Humanitarian System*. ODI. <http://www.odi.org/publications/9455-cash-transfer-programming-humanitarian-system>
- Harvey, P., & Bailey, S. (2015b). *HLPHCT Background Note: State of Evidence on Humanitarian Cash Transfers*. ODI. <http://www.odi.org/publications/9454-state-evidence-humanitarian-cash-transfers>
- Hatayama, M. (2018). *Economic Impacts of Foreign Aid in Fragile States*. K4D Helpdesk Report 487. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.
- Husain, A., Bauer, J., & Sandstrom, S. (2014). *Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect Impact of the WFP Food Voucher Programme in Jordan*. WFP. <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp264168.pdf>
- Idris, I. (2016). *Economic Impacts of Humanitarian Aid*. GSDRC. <https://gsdrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/HDR1327.pdf>
- Koch, D.-J., & Schulpen, L. (2018). An Exploration of Individual-Level Wage Effects of Foreign Aid in Developing Countries. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 68, 233–242. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2017.09.002>
- Lehman, C., & Masterson, D. (2014). *Emergency Economies: The Impact of Cash Assistance in Lebanon*. International Rescue Committee. <http://www.alnap.org/resource/12921.aspx>
- Mosel, I., & Henderson, E. (2015). *Markets in Crises: South Sudan Case Study*. ODI. <http://www.odi.org/publications/10000-markets-crises-south-sudan-case-study>
- Mvukiyehe, E. N., & Samii, C. (2010). *The Subtle Micro-Effects of Peacekeeping: Evidence from Liberia*. Social Science Research Network. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1642803>
- Njarendy, P. I., Ahmed Hyatu, H., & Abdulkadir, I. B. (2021). An Empirical Investigation into the Effect of Monetary policy on Economic Growth in Nigeria. *Nigerian journal of accounting and financial*,

[https://www.nijaf.com.ng/\\_files/ugd/465486\\_b64ac6b2ffe14c5bb69fec312b9b7f1c.pdf](https://www.nijaf.com.ng/_files/ugd/465486_b64ac6b2ffe14c5bb69fec312b9b7f1c.pdf)

OCHA. (2021). *Overview of Nigerian humanitarian funding as at 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2021*.

OCHA. (2022). *Overview of Nigerian humanitarian funding as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 1, 2022*.

Pongracz, S. (2015). Annex B: Lebanon Case Study. In C. Cabot Venton, S. Bailey, & S. Pongracz (Eds.), *Value for Money of Cash Transfers in Emergencies*. London, DFID. <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/annex-b-lebanon-cash-vfm-case-study-final-feb-11.pdf>

Ramachandran, V., & Walz, J. (2015). Haiti: Where Has All the Money Gone?. *Journal of Haitian Studies*, 21(1), 26–65. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jhs.2015.0003>

Rolandsen, Ø. H. (2015). Small and Far Between Peacekeeping Economies in South Sudan. *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, 9(3), 353–371. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17502977.2015.1070024>

UNDP, & UNHCR. (2015). *Impact of Humanitarian Aid on the Lebanese Economy*. <http://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/impact-humanitarian-aid-lebanese-economy>

Zyck, S. A., Mosel, I., Khan, H. D., & Shabbir, S. (2015). *Markets in Crises: the 2010 Floods in Sindh, Pakistan*. ODI. <https://www.odi.org/publications/10089-markets-crises-2010-floods-sindh-pakistan>