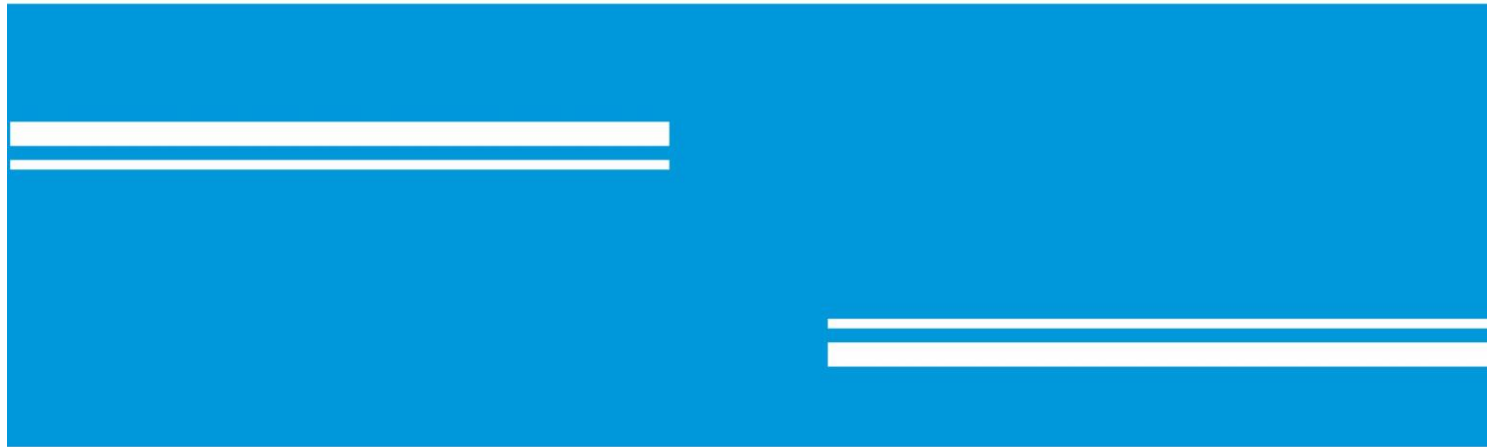




CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT &  
RESEARCH NETWORK



# Report of study on 'Livelihood opportunities for returning communities in Borno State'



*Facilitated By*  
**CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
AND RESEARCH NETWORK (CCDRN)**

*Sponsored By*  
**MANAGING CONFLICT IN NIGERIA (MCN)**

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## ***ACRONYMS***

<b>BYA</b>	BORNO, YOBE & ADAMAWA
<b>BH</b>	BOKO HARAM
<b>CHAD</b>	CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL
<b>CSO</b>	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION
<b>EU</b>	EUROPEAN UNION
<b>FAO</b>	FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION
<b>FGD</b>	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
<b>FGN</b>	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
<b>HHs</b>	HOUSEHOLDS
<b>ICEED</b>	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
<b>IDPs</b>	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
<b>IED</b>	IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE
<b>IGA</b>	INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY
<b>INGOs</b>	INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
<b>KII</b>	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW
<b>LCSI</b>	LIVELIHOOD BASED STRATEGY INDEX
<b>LGA</b>	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
<b>MCN</b>	MANAGING CONFLICT IN NIGERIA
<b>MRRR</b>	MINISTRY OF RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
<b>MSE</b>	MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES
<b>NBS</b>	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
<b>NGOs</b>	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
<b>PCNI</b>	PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE ON NORTH INITIATIVE
<b>TVET</b>	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING
<b>WFP</b>	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

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## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1 Introduction**

As security situation continues to improve in Borno and other parts of north eastern states, there is increased attention towards reintegration of the IDPs back to their communities, hitherto controlled by Boko Haram insurgents. Considering the colossal loss of assets, land and capital, means of livelihood becomes a major source of concern to all stakeholders. In the light of the above, CCDRN at the instance of MCN facilitated an assessment of livelihood opportunities for returnee communities in Borno State with the aim of examining the various dimensions that determine the way in which people find their means of livelihood, survive and even grow in their targeted communities.

### **1.2 Study Objectives**

In particular, the following are objectives of the study:

- To assess the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities selected for the early return of IDPs in Borno State and implications for peace, security and public safety.
- To inform government authorities and development organization projects aimed at building recovery, resettlement and livelihood supports in conflict affected areas.
- To enhance awareness of the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities selected for the early return of IDPs in Borno State.
- To increase knowledge on the implications of the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities for peace, security and public safety in Borno State.
- To enhance awareness on the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities that promote social cohesion, resilience and reintegration in communities affected by displacement in Borno State.
- To increase awareness to understand the likely inter group conflict to arise from the new economic opportunities. Identification of viable economic opportunities that youths and women require support to access in Borno State.
- To enhance advocacy to government, international development actors and community governance institutions in mediating access to livelihood opportunities to support greater conflict management, humanitarian and development programming in the selected LGAs.

### **1.3 Research Methodology**

The assessment was conducted in sixteen communities across four LGAs of Borno state, namely, Konduga, Nganzai, Mafa and Askira Uba, Through the use of appropriate research methods and instruments, relevant stakeholders were surveyed in the selected communities.

This study was designed to examine the various dimensions that determine the way in which people find their means of livelihood, survive and even grow in their targeted communities.

In order to achieve objectives of the study, a mix of tools were designed and deployed. These included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Community Survey. While the FGD and KII were deployed to scoop qualitative details, the community survey scooped quantitative data to ensure balance in the analysis and reporting of study findings.

In addition, a mix of the quantitative and qualitative tools /assessments was adopted to enable the study of both the static and dynamic pattern of livelihood. Quantitative assessment reflects the aggregate situation of the parameters at a given moment, while qualitative analysis reveals the way in which livelihood is affected and changed by various socio-economic-political factors over a period of time.

Because of the multidimensional aspect of the task as shown above, information was collected by means of: one-to-one interviews; group discussions; visiting schools; financial institutions; development organizations; business and work sites and physical marketplaces.

Similarly, developing HHs and income-generating activities (IGAs) and small enterprises tools were instrumental in identifying the livelihood dynamics. This was supplemented by field observation, and visits to workplaces. Deployment of questionnaire for households that provided data for quantitative analysis at aggregate level.

The research process also consists of review of available literatures. Field investigation through FGD, KII and questionnaires was conducted during the period of June to July 2018 in the selected communities. An average of three to five days were allocated to each LGA. Additional interviews were conducted with state and federal government officials and INGOs in Maiduguri.

## **1.4 Conclusion and Recommendation**

### **1.4.1 Conclusion**

This assessment provides an insight to the existing and promising livelihood opportunities of the returnee communities in Borno State. Though conducted in twelve communities from four selected LGAs and different axis of the state, most of the key findings are relatively similar and therefore, this makes the recommendations applicable to all parts of the state. The returnees are anxious to continue with the livelihood activities they are used to, prior to the insurgency.

### **1.4.2 Recommendations**

In this section of the report, attempt will be made to provide specific recommendations for the key findings of the study and where possible, address the recommendations to responsible institutions.

#### **1.4.2.1 Existing and Prospective Livelihoods**

Findings of the study revealed that respondents were engaged in different means of livelihood before the insurgency. The income generated from these endeavors was used to provide food, shelter, clothing, payment of the school fees of their children and wards, payment for medical and health care services and amongst others. Their displacement and return has led to underemployment of majority of the population. As a result, they were forced to adapt and find means of livelihood to survive in their new environment. Most of the recommended businesses are already existing businesses and the targeted communities already have experience of running these businesses but most of the challenges identified by respondents still remain capital and inadequate up-to-date vocational skill set for making them profitable.

The marketable skills identified are directly or indirectly related to the most viable or prospective means of livelihood. In view of this, there is the need to provide livelihood support in form of startup grants and/or technical support on the identified viable means of livelihood. They can be linked to necessary vocational skills training provided to address the existing skill gaps.

It is recommended that as most of the returnees lack understanding of the socio – economic changes that might have affected the viability of those occupations in the communities, there is a need for the government and INGOs to provide sensitization and guidance services to enable the community members think of diversified and innovative livelihood activities they can partake.

In addition, returnees should be supported to explore opportunities for new trades and to dispel the notion that people must go on with the trades they learnt from their forebears since there is limited land for farming and petty trading could easily be over saturated.

Low purchasing power by the community members, coupled with lack of capital on the part of the enterprises make it hard for the local economy to grow and create new jobs for the inhabitants. It is recommended that any planned interventions should be aimed at injecting cash into the local economy for it to have the prospects of growth. Monies can be injected through various models such as cash for work and provision of cash grants for MSEs which should include soft loans etc.

Other sustainable livelihood interventions that can support the local economy include establishment of cottage industries based on the available natural resources in the communities that will be producing in mass quantity for external use as well as provision of irrigation facilities to enable dry season farming. This approach has already been supported by development partners and humanitarian actors.

Many male youths in some returnee communities who are engaged in reconstruction works, after having acquired the construction skills, are likely to become jobless immediately after the completion of reconstruction contracts in their communities. Any planned and future livelihood support should assist construction workers in becoming better protected from risks and in finding opportunities for upward mobility through awareness

raising; linkages to market-oriented TVET programmes and the introduction of informal apprenticeships training schemes.

#### **1.4.2.2 Mitigation of Potential Conflict**

Public enlightenment of community members on the relevance of peaceful co-existence and provision of skill acquisition and vocational training for youths and women is strongly recommended. Also community and religious leaders should use internal dispute resolution mechanisms in communities to settle disputes among their members.

In Konduga LGA, out-of-school children should be enrolled back. Programs focused on enlightenment and eradication of drug abuse should be provided. Creation of jobs/vocational trainings, equity/fairness in distribution of resources/aids and awareness on the need for unity in diversity and screening of visitors/strangers should be strongly promoted.

For Nanzai LGA, recommendation is the need for herders to be engaged through dialogue and conflict resolution mechanism to forestall encroachment into farmlands in addition to elders working unitedly to resolve conflicts within and their involvement in fast – tracking the deployment of security in communities that are hotspots.

Furthermore, in Askira Uba government in collaboration with humanitarian actors and development partners should provide boreholes and water in the communities to address water shortages while also providing financial assistance packages through cash transfers to facilitate and enable returnees kick start potential livelihood opportunities already identified especially in communities such as Lawan, Hakimi and Bulama. Their dispute resolution processes and mechanisms should heavily involve community leaders such as Bulamas. There is also the need to strengthen the bond between IDPs and host community members which will help in the development of the communities. Furthermore, government should provide vocational training centers as this will reduce competition and acquisition of up-to-date skills set in addition to provision of soft loans.

#### **1.4.2.3 Resettlement Programmes**

Livelihood pattern of the households in the studied communities indicates that most household rely heavily on the in-kind support of food aids and other essential items, Humanitarian supports should continue with both food distribution, and at the same time providing cash interventions such as cash transfers to some targeted populations as a way of injecting money into the local economy.

Women constitute a significant population whose workforce can contribute greatly in rekindling the local economy. Female FGD respondents expressed their fear of unequal opportunities in communities because they are often neglected and not allowed to engage in medium and large businesses. It is recommended that this significant population be given special consideration in the provision of livelihood support especially now that there are more widows who lost their husbands to BH killings.

Community leaders at village levels and their returnees decay less awareness and non-involvement in planning their resettlement and provision of livelihood support. It is recommended therefore that all livelihood support programmes should work more closely

with the community stakeholders to plan and implement interventions. There is a need to train and empower local leaders with improved knowledge, skills and power to enable the design and implement both preventive and reactive conflict management strategies for their communities.

Findings from MSEs interviewed reveal that they are not aware of any accessible institutions through which they can source funds to restart their businesses. Government needs to provide financial services to local traders and producers in a non-traditional way that will allow them restart their business.

## 2.0 CONTEXT AND RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Beside the human cost of the Boko Haram insurgency (BH), the atrocities of the sect have other socio-economic implications, especially in the northeast where BH has dominance. The economic, social and psychological costs of the insurgency cannot be quantified. Agriculture, which has been the dominant and viable livelihood activity for the most rural households in the affected communities, is crippled by the insurgents' attacks. These communities have repeatedly been targeted by insurgents, with the aim of acquiring resources and forcing these vulnerable populations flee their homes. The feeling of insecurity and the threat of being kidnapped have prevented farmers from fully engaging in agricultural activities. BH is also involved in looting harvests and cattle and disrupting the fish trade in the region. Insecurity and restriction of movement due to the presence of the armed group have severely constrained agricultural activities.

This has exacerbated the challenges already faced by producers (e.g. erratic rainfall and lack of basic social services). The destruction of infrastructure and the disruption of existing limited services have also contributed to the decrease in agricultural production throughout the affected areas.

Population displacements as a result of the conflict have increased pressure on host communities that already have limited natural resources (e.g. water and land), reducing food and water availability while heightening the risk of social tensions. Moreover, arable land has been used for shelters for IDPs, further fragmenting the existing farmlands. The suspected presence of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) on agricultural land is also limiting farming activities.

Insecurity and military restrictions on transport and trade have limited market functionality, affected food prices and reduced households' coping capacities. In addition, the use of fertilizers for agriculture has been restricted in the most conflict-affected states, as they can be used for the production of IEDs. This is in addition to the high cost of the farm inputs that peasant farmers who constitute majority of the population couldn't afford.

In the conflict-affected areas, livestock have been deliberately killed by the insurgents or abandoned by herders when fleeing violence. The early start to the pastoral lean season – with water points and pastures drying out – has further deteriorated livestock body conditions. The situation is aggravated by the border closure and inaccessibility of some areas due to security constraints.

This resulted in an apparent livelihood challenges for the rural households in the region as most of them seek refuge in IDP camps. Most of the community members depend on the emergency livelihood support being provided by the governments, United Nations (UN) and other donor organisations.

In the past, the North-East region was a renowned bastion of commerce and trade with prominent local enterprises and well established trade routes across the Sub Saharan and Sahelian economies. It was known for its undeniable agricultural potentials, with 80% of the population engaged in farming, thereby contributing significantly to the regional and national GDP. In addition<sup>1</sup>, the region was host to communities of religious scholars

and largely regarded as the historic centre for Islamic learning on the continent

Over the past two decades, the northeast region, where Borno State is situated, has regressed with low education levels, low access to healthcare/other basic amenities and low GDP per capita. A once promising zone now trails the other regions of Nigeria across all socio-economic indicators, and experiences comparatively less social and economic development than its Southern counterpart, with some of the worst social and economic indicators in Nigeria. As a result, the economies of the States in the region lag behind those of virtually all other States of the country.<sup>1</sup>

From 2009, the violent conflict in North East Nigeria prompted by BH terrorists has led to widespread displacements, resulting in serious protection risks, violations of human rights and fatalities. Over the past year, terrorist related-deaths increased by over 300% to 7,512 fatalities, making BH the most-deadly terrorist group in the world. The violence perpetrated by the BH terrorist group has affected nearly 15 Million civilians and left widespread devastation in North East Nigeria on a level unprecedented since the civil war of 1967-1970. An estimated 20,000 people are dead; over 2 Million people are displaced internally and about 165,000 are seeking refuge across international borders and an estimated 2,000 – 7,000 people have reportedly gone missing, including abducted women and girls.<sup>2</sup>

From 2015 onwards, considerable efforts are being made by the government and communities against the insurgent group. There has been tremendous progress in the fight against insurgent activities and violent extremism in the region in particular. This success is attributed largely to the efforts by Nigerian security forces and the role played by community members in observing, countering and reporting suspicious behaviors and activities that are linked to insurgency. The gains in counter-insurgency operations are recorded since 2015 when the military and para-military operations increasingly led to the recovery of territories captured by the insurgents.

Durable solutions for IDPs and returning refugees is broadly understood to encompass 3 options: (i) voluntary return to places of origin, (ii) local integration in areas of displacement or (iii) resettlement in another location.<sup>3</sup>

As the returnees are moving back to the formerly BH-controlled communities, the most critical interventions needed is the provision of a livelihood support models that will empower the communities to have some assets (material and social) and capital (human, financial and natural) so that they can have a more sustainable livelihood even after the emergency support being provided by the donors. However, there are concerns about the feasibility of planned return of IDPs given the apparent livelihood challenges and the implications of uncertainty of livelihoods in relation to conflict dynamics, peace and security.

However, there are concerns about the feasibility of planned return of IDPs given the lingering security challenges. IDPs are a substantial category among the general population who have

<sup>1</sup> The Buhari Plan for Rebuilding the North East, 2016

<sup>2</sup> The Buhari Plan for Rebuilding the North East, 2016

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Handbook for the protection of IDPs provisional release, 2017



spent a significant time in exile or in displacement. Their previous social network has either been lost or damaged. After returning to their place of origin, settling elsewhere or moving to an entirely new place (under land allocation schemes), both returnees and IDPs are obliged to rebuild their social network and develop their means of livelihood in a new socio-economic and political setting. In order to help this special group integrate into their new environment, it is imperative to understand their current livelihood status, so as to make an informed decision and help the returnees/IDPs reintegrate into the existing host communities.

Also of concern to stakeholders are the prospects of returnees accessing livelihood opportunities and the implications of uncertainty of livelihoods for conflict dynamics, peace and security.

### **3.0 STUDY OBJECTIVES AND SELECTED LGA PROFILE**

#### **3.1 Study Objectives**

The research assessed the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities selected for the early return of IDPs in Borno State and the implications for peace, security and public safety.

The assessment is expected to lead to a deeper understanding of the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities for returnees and IDPs and implications for peace, security and public safety. The outcome of the assessment will be provided to donors, international development organizations, INGOs, local and state CSOs, and the state and national authorities to assist recovery, resettlement and livelihood support efforts and its latent and manifest roles in peace building, security and public safety in conflict areas both in the short term and long term.

In particular, the following are objectives of the study:

- To assess the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities selected for the early return of IDPs in Borno State and implications for peace, security and public safety.
- To inform government authorities and development organization projects aimed at building recovery, resettlement and livelihood supports in conflict affected areas.
- To enhance awareness of the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities selected for the early return of IDPs in Borno State.
- To increase knowledge on the implications of the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities for peace, security and public safety in Borno State.
  
- To enhance awareness on the existing and prospective livelihood opportunities that promote social cohesion, resilience and reintegration in communities affected by displacement in Borno State.
- To increase awareness to understand the likely inter group conflict to arise from the new economic opportunities. Identification of viable economic opportunities that youths and women require support to access in Borno State.
- To enhance advocacy to government, international development actors and community governance institutions in mediating access to livelihood opportunities to support greater conflict management, humanitarian and development programming in the selected LGAs.

#### **3.2 Profile and Background Information of Selected LGAs**

Four LGAs from different zones of Borno state were selected for this study as shown by the map (Figure 1 – Map of the LGAs where the study was carried) below:



### 3.2.1 Konduga LGA

Konduga Local Government Area is about 25 km to the southeast of Maiduguri, and is situated on the north bank of the Ngadda River. It has a land mass of 923,768 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 170,123,740 based on 2006 National Population. Major districts of the LGA are Bazamri; Dalori; Dalwa East; Kaigamari; Kawuri; Kellumiri; Konduga; Mairamri; Malari; Ngalmari. Konduga LGA is blessed with clay and laterite soils that are used in making red bricks and pots especially in Dalwa, Malari, Moswa, Wanori and Nyaleri communities.

Ngadda River that surrounds the LGA used to provide means of livelihood opportunities for the inhabitants as many of them engaged in irrigation farming and fishing. Farmers in the area used to produce rice and vegetables in commercial quantities.

From 2012 to 2015, BH violence disrupted lives and livelihood of people in Konduga LGA and caused deep humanitarian crisis. More than half of the population flee from their homes in 2013. Major communities affected include; Konduga town, Dalori, Auno, Jakana, Mainuk, Tungushe, Amarwa, sandiya, mastafanari, Dalwa, Bulabulin Ngaurawa, Mashamari, Mandarari, Alagarno, Amarwa, Masuwa Abbari, sallari etc. They migrated to Maiduguri, Dalori, Jere, Damboa, Bui, Gombe and Damaturu towns.

As a result of the ongoing operations by the Nigerian army to overcome the insurgency, some modest improvement in security conditions has encouraged some IDPs to return to their home communities, Konduga LGA continues to bear the brunt of the insurgency that accounted for the displacement of its population. Communities in the LGA continue to face restricted access to livelihoods activities, health care, water and sanitation services. With limited humanitarian assistance and little or no agricultural production during the past years, livelihoods and food security conditions remain highly constrained in the worst affected localities. Most of the returnees and IDPs are vulnerable, susceptible to risk and lack access to some basic livelihood opportunities. This could be a recipe for conflict in the future as the dearth of means of livelihood among IDPs and returnees can cause conflict and have negative impact.

The communities that have resettled are Auno Chappal, Konduga town and Jakana community. From the plan of resettlement, houses are being constructed in Kawuri and Malari to resettle the communities.

Communities in the LGA are still afraid of sudden attack and cannot walk far into the bush, because they occasionally see BH members with arms around the area and usually hear gun shots along the route from the area to Maiduguri during late evening hours. There are lots of military restriction on movement in the area. This scenario restricts their freedom of movement and hampers their ability to carry out their businesses successfully. Significant part of the population of Maswa Community is still at IDP camps in Maiduguri due to insecurity.

Because of the recent attack of BH, people are afraid of going more than five kilometers into the bushes around the community because BH members are hide there. They are very vigilant for fear of being attacked at night. The conflict impacted negatively on the means of livelihood of displaced persons in the community

as most of them cannot provide for the needs of their immediate families. They used to rely on themselves, many of them owned houses, farmlands and different kind of trades, but today they rely on humanitarian aids from INGOs, NGOs, Governments, families and friends outside their community to survive.

Before the insurgency, most of the community members used to cultivate their farms to harvest food stuff for their subsistence and sales to generate income. Currently, they do not have enough food to eat and have lost all their means of livelihood and are in penury for almost five years now. Some of them have no shelter and means of livelihood to take adequate care of themselves and their families.

Major INGOs & NGO working in the LGA are Action Hunger, Safe the Children, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), ICRC, INTERSOS etc.

This research covers Masuwa A & B, Konduga Town and Wanori community in the LGA.

**3.2.1.1 Wanori:** Wanori community has an estimated 2,310 households with 9,283 inhabitants<sup>4</sup>. It is made up two political wards: Dalori and Wanori wards. The community is linked with Malari, Dalwa East, and Shores of lake Alau Dam. The villages surrounding Wanori are Margimari, Bukarti, Kaliari Abdu, and Sharrif Malamri. Wanori community was displaced in November, 2015. They fled to Dumbari and Maiduguri towns and returned to the present site in Wanori in December, 2015. State government is working in the community to construct houses for the returnees. In the LGAs resettlement plan, there is also a provision for irrigation facilities in the accessible farmlands.

A lot of human lives have been lost as a result of the insurgency. This is in addition to foodstuff worth millions of naira that were lost which include items like millet, Beans, Sorghum, Rice, Sesame, Maize, etc. Also livestock worth millions of naira from individual households have been lost to BH.

**3.2.1.2 Masuwa:** Masuwa community is situated at about 25-26km away from Maiduguri, the state capital along Damboa-Bui Road with 6,000 households. It is surrounded by Bulabulin Ngawurawa, Dalwa West Village and Jewu Village under Auno District. Majority of the population are peasant farmers and headman whose major occupation are farming and rearing of livestock. They also practice dry season farming depending on the intensity of the season. The area is also good in production of economic trees such as mango, citrus, cashew etc.

The community was displaced by BH on Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> June 2014. They fled to Auno, Jimtilo and Jakana towns of Konduga LGA, Mashidimami of Jere LGA, as well as Shuwari, Mulai, Mairi, Mammanti, Back of CBN quarters Damboa Road in Maiduguri. This community is still on exile but planning to return.

According to the 3Rs committee of the LGA, about 4,806 bags of millet were destroyed and burned by the BH in the community. 1,022 bags of Beans, 824 cows, 23 bags of Maize, 1474 Sheep/Rams, 431 Goats, 4 trips of firewood's, 32 motorcycles, 6 Motor vehicles (5 Isuzu pick up and 1 Toyota Saloon car) and cash totaling 1,715,000 were all lost to insurgents' activities. WFP is the major INGO working in the community.

**3.2.1.3 Kunduga Community:** Kunduga has about 6,935 households based on the latest DTM report. The villages surrounding the community include Masuwa A (Abbari), Dalwa west, Ajiri, Sojiri, Kaigamari, Mairamri, Mulgoi, (Mulgwoi), Nyaleri and Bulabulin Ngaurawa. The community was sacked by the insurgents in 2013, and they migrated mostly to Maiduguri. They returned in late 2015 and early 2016.

Food items and properties lost during the insurgency attacks are estimated as 1,269 bags of maize, 2,915 bags of millets, 1,890 bags of Beans, 62 bags of sesame, 221 bags of sorghum, 1,349 cows, 690 Sheep/Rams, 1,052 Goats, 12 Grinding Machine, 57 Bicycles, 112 Motorcycles, 14 sewing Machine, 512 Bags of Groundnuts, 7 Motor vehicles, 27 Donkeys, 11 shops and 2,841, 000 cash.

### **3.2.2 Mafa LGA**

Mafa LGA has its headquarters in the town of **Mafa**. It has an area of 2,869 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 145,600 (2006 National Census). Major districts in the LGA include. Anadua; Gawa; Kajari; Koshebe; Limanti; Loslari; Nguranna; **Mafa** Abbari; Masa; and Mbuta. The major tribes in Konduga are Kanuri, Wandali/Malgwa & Shuwa Araf, Malgwi/Marghi and Hausa from Sabon Gari and Mandarari communities - Konduga LGA.

Mafa LGA falls under Borno Central Senatorial District alongside Dikwa, Jere/Kalabalge, Maiduguri, Ngala, Konduga, Bama and Kaga LGA. Mafa LGA has an area of 2,869km<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded to the north by Monguno LGA, to the north-east by Marte LGA to the east by Dikwa LGA to the south by Maiduguri LGA, and to the west by Jere and Nganzai LGA. Mafa LGA has an estimated population of 104,600 according to census projection of 2016.

Major towns in the local government are: Mafa town, Ngowom, Muna –Garege, Laskuri, Masu, and Tamsu-Ngamdua. The communities that have resettled in Mara LGA still in IDPs are: Abbari, Anadua, Gawa, Koshebe, Lage, Limanti, Loskuri, Ma'afa, Mafa, Masu, Mujigi, Ma'aBirni, Lawanti, Ajiri-lage, Ma'asheruri, Mbuta, Barkari, Azaya-kura, Maiwa, Grema-Bulamai, Jalta-kawu, Ngudda, Dogumba, Ma'aKasu'uwa village. But for Ajiri community, there is a proposed plan by Government to return them back to their community. But the actual date and time for their resettlement is still not available at the moment. Mafa LGA is blessed with economic trees like mango, cashew, garden egg, lemon kolkol and clay soil.

There is relative peace in most parts of the LGA. There has not been BH attack in the LGA in the past two years due to the presence of heavy military contingent and a military base that is stationed in the community. However, there is continuous fear of BH abduction and killing of community members who go to the bush in order to fetch firewood. Three community members were lost in the bush in June 2018.

The three communities selected for the study in Mafa LGA are Mafa, Ajiri and Ngowom.

**3.3.2.1 Mafa Community** is the headquarters of Mafa LGA. Mafa community has an estimated population of 2,659 households<sup>5</sup>. Villages surrounding the community are Bashirti, Kaliali, Ngarannam, Yuramti, Mogonnori, Babbari, Ngubdori, Moboshe,

Sulokwa, and Madigine communities. Mafa community was displaced on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2014 and migrated to Muna IDPs Camps, and split in the city of Maiduguri. They returned on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2016. About 30 villages from Mafa are still living in Muna IDPs Camp and other parts of Mairi, Maiduguri town and Jere LGA.

**3.3.2. 2 Ngowom Community:** Ngowom has a population of 9,863 inhabitants. It is under Loskuri political ward. It is surrounded by Kunnari, Limanti and Shiwari villages. Ngowom community was displaced on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 and fled to Muna community and Maiduguri town. They returned to their community recently in June, 2018. The community also hosts people from Jiro village.

**3.3.2.3 Ajiri Community:** Ajiri community has an estimated population of 14,527. Its political ward is Ajiri Anadua. The villages surrounding it are Saleri, Anadua, Boskoro, Kasaiwa, Lumba, Farjalari and Agalti. Ajiri community was displaced on April, 2015. They migrated to the IDP camp inside Mafa Primary School and Government Girls Secondary School Mafa.

### **3.2.3 Nganzai LGA**

**Nganzai** is one of the 27 local Government Areas of Borno State. Nganzai is situated in the northern part of Borno State. Is about 87 kilometers away from the state capital. The LGA headquarters is Gajiram town. It is bordered with Magumeri LGA from the west, Guzamala and Monguno LGAs from the east and Mafa LGA from the south. Some of the major communities in the LGA are Alarge; Badu; Bubabulin; Damakara; Daram; Felo; Gadai; Gadayi; Gajiram; Kingoe; Kuda; and Kurnawa. Major tribes in Nganzai LGAs, are Kanuri & Shuwa Arabs. The LGA is blessed with virgin land for Agricultural activities for both Rainy season and Irrigation purposes.

About 85% of the population were displaced in August 2013. The most affected communities are Gadai, Gajiram, Kudi, Subsuwa, Alarge, Sundure, Jigalta, Maye, Maiwa, Damaram, Badu, Gasarwa, and Burimari. The displaced communities sought asylum in Gajiram, Monguno and Maiduguri. Gajiram is the only community that is not displaced by the insurgents, and it hosted IDPs from Guzamala, Marte, and Monguno LGA. Gasarwa and Magumeri returned to their communities in November 2014 but lately displaced again due to the recent attacks in July 2018.

The LGA was ravaged by the insurgents, with means of livelihood of the people completely depleted. The poverty level is high as most of the people depend largely on external intervention and some little farming work. Most of their youth joined the BH sects to fight their community. Now peace has relatively returned and there is large population of returnees and IDPs already living within communities in the area and more are still retuning. The condition of living of most of the returnees and IDPs in the area is undignified as they lack access to basic amenities and means of livelihood. The communities that are worst affected are Gasarwa, Kuda, Gajiram, Badu, Kurna, Alarge, Maye and Gadai. The major INGOs and UN Agencies present in the accessible areas of Nganzai are Action Against Hunger, North East Regional Initiative (NERI), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and World Food Program (WFP).

The three communities selected in Nganzai for this study are:

3.2.3.1 Gajiram is the local government headquarters. It has 4,745 households currently living in the community as IDPs<sup>6</sup>. Gajiram community is bordered with Gasarwa, Burimari, and Kasuwa. Gajiram town is peaceful, but the neighbouring villages around the town are insecure and unsafe. There have been a number of attacks by the Boko haram sect over a couple of months. As a result, members of neighboring communities do not spend night in their communities. They spend the day time there, do their normal activities, but move to Gajiram to spend the night for the fear of BH attack. The neighboring communities that are not safe include Mainwa, Mai, Sukundre, Jagauta, Alarge, Kudai and Damaram. The case of Maiwa, Sukundre, Alarge are worst, for they are not accessible even in the day time because of insecurity and fear of attack from insurgent groups. On the 25th of June 2018, 15 members of the Nigerian Army were killed in an attack by the BH in Gajiram town. Similarly, on 30th of June 2018, about four herdsmen were massacred and their cattle were taken away in Damaram community. Trades and businesses have declined because of the insurgency. Before the insurgency, Gajiram used to be a hub of diverse business activities and trades and lot of the residents in the communities engaged in different forms of trades from which they earned a living. People from neighbouring LGAs such as Mongono, Gubio used to come for business activities. The situation is no longer the same since the start of BH attacks in the community. At the moment, farmers deserted farming activities as the farmlands are not accessible because of insecurity. Inhabitants can't cultivate farms that are three kilometers away from the town for the risk of abduction or killing by BH. Most of the productive populations who used to work before the insurgency have now lost their jobs and are idle without having any meaningful means of income generation. The insurgency affected their family lives, business, farming activities among others. They also lost their children, husbands, wives, houses, assets and wealth.

Furthermore, lives were also lost in the process and this has created hunger and poverty. BH members catered away their cows, rams and sheep. Majority of the populace were heavily engaged in farming which they cannot do now, because of the inability to access their farmlands. Many of them are now jobless. Most of the residents are farmers but cannot farm because of fear of the insurgents seen in and around their farmlands. This created hardship for most households in the community and they are finding it very difficult to feed themselves. During the pre-insurgency period, they could go many miles to farm and fetch firewood for cooking. Nowadays, they practically cannot do this without the risk of being harmed. This has resulted in increased hunger, lack of food security and joblessness in the community.

3.2.3.2 Damaram: is a political ward with an approximate population of 6,000 households. Damaram is surrounded by Lawanti, Kudai, Subsuwa and Gajiram II communities. Damaram community is accessible compared to the last two years because of the protection and assistance they have been receiving from security personnel. Other parts of the community, especially farmlands that are two kilometers away from the town are still not accessible. In the recent times (July to August 2018) people of the community do not feel secure and therefore no longer spend nights there. They go in the day time and conduct their activities, but return to Gajiram to spend night for the fear attack by BH. A few weeks back, there was an attack in Damaram in which the Chief Imam and four visitors were killed. People can hardly move

one kilometer away from the community without becoming vulnerable to the attack of insurgents.

3.2.3.3 Gasarwa is also a political ward with a population of about 8,000 inhabitants It is surrounded by Gajiram, Burimari, Awachari and Subsuwa communities. In Gasarwa community, the security and safety are partially good compared to the past, when they often had to run away from the community for their safety. Security personnel are in the community during day but leave at night. They are afraid of moving as far as 2 km from the community because of BH attacks. They are also afraid of surprise insurgent attack and are very vigilant at night. Local community vigilante patrol the community at night.

#### 3.2.4 Askira Uba LGA

Askira Uba is one of the biggest Local Government Areas of Borno State. It has an area of 2,362 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 138,091 per the 2006 Census. The LGA is about 270km from the state capital. Uba shares a Boundary with Mubi, Adamwa state from the south. It is dominated by mostly the Chibok (Kibaku) and Marghi tribes, although there are different dialects and some Fulani communities in the upland areas. It is one of the first settlement areas of the Christian Missionaries in Northern Nigeria. The LGA has two first class Emirs, one in Askira and the other in Uba Town. In 2014, Askira, Hausari Zadawa, Ngoli, Rumirgo/chul, Uba, Dille/Huyum, Lassa were displaced by the insurgents. They fled to Maiduguri, Yola, Taraba, Kano, Kaduna, Cameroun Republic. The major INGOs & NGO working in the Askira Uba LGA include UNICEF, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, and INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE of the RED CROSS (ICRC), CRUDAN, CARITAS, CISCOPE, OXFAM, VSF, HCBI, ALIMA, and CHRISTIAN AID. They offer cash assistance, foodstuff, drugs, household items, farm equipment, fertilizer, agrochemicals as well as books to school children

The three communities selected for this study in Askira Uba LGA are:

3.2.4.1 Hausari Zadawa: This community has 165 households<sup>7</sup>. They were displaced by the insurgents in 2014 and hid in the forest in Dambua for four months. They returned to the community in 2015. Their businesses have suffered a lot of setbacks because people who usually patronize them can no longer do so, as they too, do not have any means of livelihood and sources of income. Life is very difficult for them and many do not have the means of feeding and catering for their families.

3.2.4.2 Burmirgo community: This community has a population of about 20,000 inhabitants. They were displaced by the insurgents in 2014. However, it is relatively peaceful and secured now. For example, a lot of security agencies are stationed in the area to secure people lives and property as they move and walk around freely. They also have young men working as local vigilante to further protect the community. People in Burmirgo Community ran way during the conflict. Their properties and means of livelihood such as sheep, goats, maize, millets and cows were catered away. Cars were confiscated from drivers, shops were broken and goods were taken away. Houses were burnt down and lives were also lost. There is still fear of going into remote places. This is restricting their ability to go to farms that are very remote for fear of attack. Their current fear has to do with the attacks that are

carried out from time to time in other surrounding communities. Whenever they hear of attacks in other communities, it instills fear in them.

**3.2.4.3 Cbulguma Community:** this community has a population of 14,500. Their harvested crops, foodstuff and livestock were taken away by the insurgents when they were sacked in 2014. They lost all their livelihood (Animals, goods, shops, farm products) which were taken away. Their properties were burnt; they are now left with nothing. People in this community are generally living in a difficult situation because they have lost their means of livelihood and cannot adequately take care of their families.

#### 4.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

In this section of the report, the study methodology, approach as well as rationale for the selection of the LGAs and communities, study design, data collection processes, challenges and limitation of the study have been discussed to enhance reliability of the study.

#### 4.1 Rationale for Selection of the LGAs and Communities

For the purpose of this study, twelve communities were selected from four LGAs. The LGAs and communities were purposively selected based on the following criteria:

1. Geographical spread: LGAs are selected from different zones of Borno State to ensure that the LGAs selected represent the different zones of the state and their differing socio-economic activities. This is the same with the communities selected within each LGA. The study identified communities from different axis of the LGAs.
2. Resettlement status: Since the assessment is for the returnee communities, communities were picked that have recently returned and those in the IDPs that lined up for early return.
3. Population: The study also considered bigger communities with larger populations and those with more potentials for economic activities. Returnee communities, including those from smaller villages, are mostly resettled in the larger communities due to their economic viability and presence of military personnel that make the communities secure.
4. Accessibility: LGAs/communities should be physically accessible for the assessment and investigation to happen, and are likely to remain accessible for follow-up activities. Communities should also be safe for the assessment team to move around and engage with the relevant stakeholders without incurring any risk to them and the stakeholders they will be interacting with.

The list of the LGAs, communities and current settlement status is captured in the below:

**Table 1: Selected LGAs and Communities**

S/N	LGAs	COMMUNITIES	CURRENT SETTLEMENT
1	Konduga	Konduga Town	Resettled
		Manori	Jakana and Auno IDPs Camp
		Maswa	NYSC Camp/CBN Quarters
2	Mafa	Mafa Town	Resettled
		Ngowom	Maiduguri and Mafa IDPs Camp
		Ajiri	Mafa IDPs Camp
3	Nganzai	Gajiram	Resettled
		Gasarwa	Resettled
		Damaram	Resettled
4	Askira Uba	Hausari Zadawa	Resettled
		Cbulguma	Resettled
		Bumirgo	Resettled

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

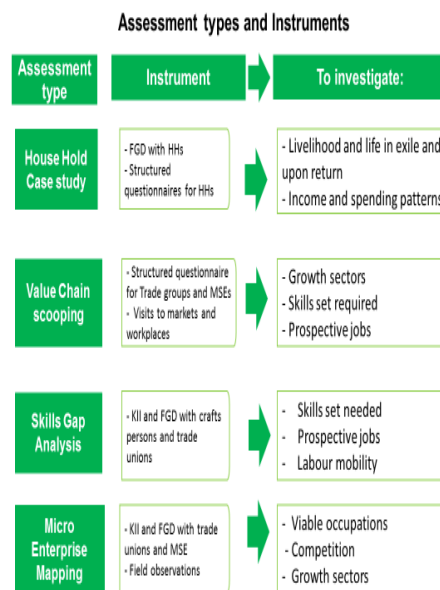
#### 4.2 Study Design

This study was designed to examine the various dimensions that determine the way in which people find their means of livelihood, survive and even grow in their targeted communities.

In order to achieve objectives of the study, a mix of tools were designed and deployed. These included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Community Survey. While the FGD and KII were deployed to scoop qualitative details, the community survey scooped quantitative data to ensure balance in the analysis and reporting of study findings.

In addition, a mix of the quantitative and qualitative tools /assessments was adopted to enable the study of both the static and dynamic pattern of livelihood. Quantitative assessment reflects the aggregate situation of the parameters at a given moment, while qualitative analysis reveals the way in which livelihood is affected and changed by various socio-economic-political factors over a period of time. This is shown by the figure below:

**Figure 2: Types of tools/methods which were used to gather information**



Source: Field Survey, August 2018

Because of the multidimensional aspect of the task as shown above, information was collected by means of: one-to-one interviews; group discussions; visiting schools; financial institutions; development organizations; business and work sites and physical marketplaces as shown by the figure above.

Similarly, developing HHs and income-generating activities (IGAs) and small enterprises tools were instrumental in identifying the livelihood dynamics. This was supplemented by field observation, and visits to workplaces. Deployment of questionnaire for



households that provided data for quantitative analysis at aggregate level.

The research process also consists of review of available literatures. Field investigation through FGD, KII and questionnaires was conducted during the period of June to July 2018 in the selected communities. An average of three to five days were allocated to each LGA. Additional interviews were conducted with state and federal government officials and INGOs in Maiduguri. This is explained below:

**Desk Review:** Desk review was conducted on the existing literature (including academic texts, newspapers, magazines, journals, seminar papers and the internet web-based information) on existing and prospective livelihood opportunities in communities for IDPs and implications for peace, security and public safety. The desk review was undertaken prior to fieldwork, to inform the development of research tools and sampling technique that allowed the triangulation with general fieldwork data that were collected.

**Field Research:** Field work was undertaken across the 4 LGAs (Konduga, Mafa, Askira Uba and Nganzai) in Borno State where communities have voluntarily returned or the state government is planning for the early return and resettlements of IDPs purposefully. Within each of the LGAs, 3 communities were selected for the study. In total, the research took place in twelve (12) local communities that were selected for the study.

#### **Research Instruments**

The research team utilized both quantitative and qualitative instruments of data collection. These include questionnaires, key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGDs).

**Questionnaire (Survey):** This is one of the instrument that was used to generate data using close and open-ended questions. The survey was based on the questionnaire that was developed and imputed into "KoBo collect" – a web-based platform formatted by CCDRN team of researchers and tablets were used to collect the data. The survey targeted a total of three hundred and sixty (360) respondents in the twelve (12) communities selected in the three LGAs.

**Key Informant Interview (KII):** This instrument generated robust information and undiluted information from participants. Community leaders, 3R committee chairmen, INGOs/NGOs working in the communities, owners of medium and small enterprises (MSEs), key informants from ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and trade union leaders were purposively selected in communities and/or local government area who are experienced on the subject under study.

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** Focus Group Discussions was conducted on one (1) group of selected elderly male, elderly women, middle age men, middle age women, male youths, female youths, farmers, livestock keepers and construction artisans who are members of the selected communities. The participants in the focus group discussions were randomly chosen based on the length of time spent in community, their location, gender and educational level.

**Data Collection Methods:** The research included fieldwork in communities in the 4 (Mafa, Kodunga, Askira Uba and Nganzai)

LGAs in Borno State where the study was conducted. The field work was undertaken by CCDRN experienced team of researchers. The method of data included face to face interview and participatory methods, designed to generate discussion around the topic of study with participants. Additionally, understanding local context is very essential to CCDRN, as the research team had people who are fluent in Kanuri and Hausa languages which are the local languages spoken in the research area.

The study gathered data using focus group discussion, key informant interview and semi-structured questionnaire. The research work was undertaken by a team of 9 experienced researchers, seven field assistants and the entire process of data collection was overseen by two experienced field Supervisors. For the purpose of efficiency and thoroughness, the research assistants were trained carefully on how to administer the questionnaire and conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussions. During the training, the research instruments were pre-tested with a sample of respondents. Following the results of the pre-testing exercise, the tools were finalized. In total, three research teams of six persons carried out the research in each of LGAs.

**Data Management:** All focus group discussions and key informant interviews were audibly recorded during the interviews in the field and transcribed after the fieldwork. The data were well kept and all retrieved instruments were handled by the researchers with caution. The quantitative data collected through the use of questionnaire in kobo toolbox were carefully edited and cleaned to avoid distortion that can affect validity. The instruments were organized in a way that ensured easy data collation and storage for data processing in a manner that ensured no information is lost. Informed voluntary consent were received from all of the participants in the research prior to fieldwork and all field work data generated were kept fully confidential.

**Qualitative Data Analysis:** Tape-recorded data collected from the key informant interview and focus group discussion were transcribed, categorized thematically in the light of issues raised and discussed with various participants. For better understanding and proper presentation, information obtained from key informants were reported verbatim. Furthermore, attention was paid to the segmentation criteria and background characteristics of participants, in order to attempt to compare and contrast different categories of participants that participated in the research and their respective responses.

**Quantitative Data Analysis:** Quantitative data from the field were subjected to analysis using descriptive statistical methods such as frequency, percentage distribution, tables, pie charts and bar charts to analyse and describe the characteristics of the respondents and other findings from the research. All quantitative data were analysed using Kobo toolbox. The raw data were carefully edited and cleaned to avoid distortion that can affect the validity of the research before it was extracted to excel analyser and SPSS for analysing the survey results and findings.

A data validation workshop was held with 20 community leaders and government officials from the targeted LGAs held on Monday 27th August, 2018 at Computer Hall, High Court, Maiduguri

### 4.3 Study Sample

In total, there were 708 FGD participants, consisting of 111 elderly men, 111 elderly women, 111 young men, 111 young women, 90 farmers, 90 livestock keepers and 90 construction workers. As can be seen from the table below, the participants were evenly balanced between the four LGAs. There were 360 households who responded to the questionnaires; and for the 44 stakeholders, KIIs was conducted. See the figure below:

**Figure 3: Breakdown of Respondents per Instruments**

Breakdown of respondents per instrument

FGD			KII			
Participants	Method of data collection	Total No. of data collection sessions	S/N	Participants	Method of Data collection	Total No. of Data collection sessions
Elderly Male	FGD	12	1	LGA Chairmen/ Chairmen Committees	KII	4
Elderly female	FGD	12	2	Community Leaders	KII	12
Middle Age Men	FGD	12	3	INGO/NGO Working in the Community	KII	2
Middle Age Women	FGD	12	4	Medium and Small Enterprise (MSEs)	KII	16
Youth Male	FGD	12	5	Trade Union Leadership	KII	8
Youth Female	FGD	12	6	Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	KII	2
Farmers	FGD	12	7	Community Members	Survey	360 (30 per community)
Livestock	FGD	12				
Construction Traders	FGD	12				

*Source: Field Survey, August 2018*

### 4.4 Challenges Encountered and Coping Strategy Adopted

Several challenges were encountered in the course of this study. In other to cope with the challenges, the research team identified strategies to cope with same:

- Difficulty in convincing the key participants and respondents that the study is strictly for research – During the course of the interviews, some of the participants were flagged concerns about the voice recording. The researchers were able to explain to respondents that analysis and reporting will be strictly confidential before they allowed the researchers to go ahead and interviewed them.
- In the course of interviews, the researchers had to rephrase questions several times and probe further in other to get detailed information.
- Another problem was the initial inertia on the part of respondents to respond to the questionnaires. It took a while for such respondents to be convinced about the nature of the study. As such, some were reluctant to provide responses but after being persuaded, responses were given.

- Data collection was not done in Damaran community in Nganzai LGA but in Gajaram community because of the security risk in the community. The community members complained that they are harassed by Boko Haram members at night and advised that it was better and safer for researchers to collect data in Gajaram which is a distance of about 5 kilometres from their community.
- Due to military restriction on access to Mafa Town and Ajiri Community in Mafa LGA, researchers had to join the military escort convoy in order to access these communities and get military clearance before exit from the communities.
- In Konduga Town, researchers were advised to leave during field visits as early as 4:00 pm because of the regular gun shots that are fired by unknown persons along the route from Konduga to Maiduguri during late evening hours.
- On the researchers' way to Askira Uba from Maiduguri through Damboa, the research team and other commuters were escorted by the military because of the security risk on that route. However, military escort was not provided after field work. The team had to take a longer route through Biu and Damaturu before getting back to Maiduguri.

Notwithstanding, the challenges faced in the conduct of this research, it did not in any way affect the reliability and validity of the work as researchers persevered and ensured the successful completion of the work.

### 4.5 Scope and Limitation

The sample size for the assessment is small. It was not collected randomly but with a distinct purpose to provide relevant data on livelihoods for the target population. Purposive sampling and exploratory inquiries played a useful role in this respect. This study did not set out to produce statistically significant results, but tried to identify livelihood patterns at the households' level of the returnees/IDPs and residents in the host communities and the related conflict lines to arise in more qualitative details.

Despite the efforts of the research team to minimize bias by means of elaborated questions and triangulation, there may have been a general tendency to report less income and emphasize difficulties. While the over-indebtedness of HHs may be a fact, some of their accounts of deficits may be attributed to an under-reporting of income due to higher expectation of donor support.

Given the nature of this approach, the statistics and percentages reflected in this report should not be taken as representative of the reference population, but as merely indicative and at best proxies for reality. Neither should the findings be taken as average or median of the reference population.

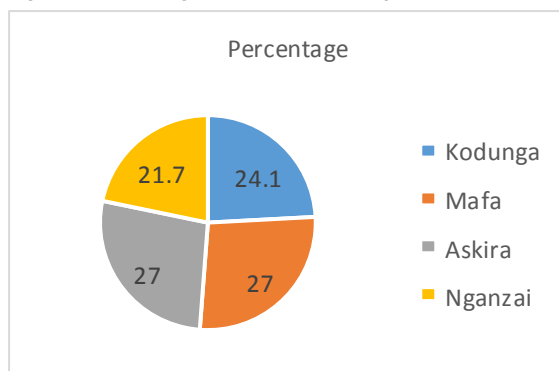
There was difficulty in accessing some key government policy/strategy documents that provide details of the government plans and strategy to provide livelihood opportunities for the returnees. This will affect our knowledge of the government plan as contained in the policy framework where they exist.

## 5.0 KEY FINDINGS

### 5.1 Demography

Respondents for the survey were drawn from the four LGAs where the study was carried out. 24.1% of the respondents are from Konduga LGA, 27.0% from Mafa LGA, 21.7% from Nganzai LGA and 27.0% from Askira Uba LGA. This is captured in the figure below:

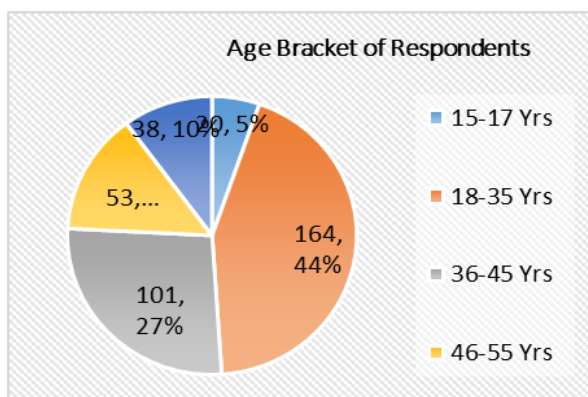
**Figure 4: Percentages of Respondents by LGAs**



*Source: Field Survey, August 2018*

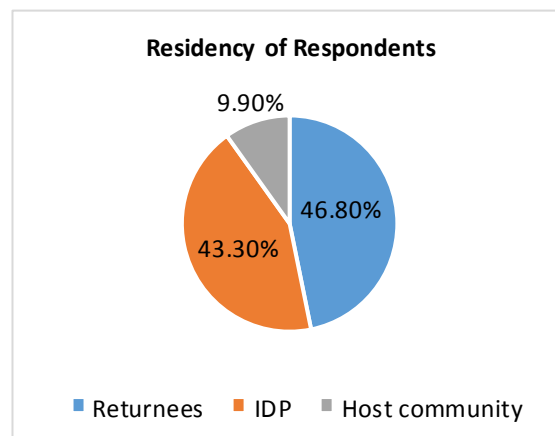
With regards to the communities, in Konduga LGA 30 respondents are from Wanori community, 30 are from Musawa Community and 31 are from Konduga Town. Mafa LGA had 36 respondents from Mafa Town, 27 were from Ajiri community and 38 from Ngonwon Community. Gajiram Community of Nganzai LGA had 29 respondents, Damaran community had 22 respondents and Gasarawa Community had 30 respondents while Askira Uba Community, and Hausari Zadawa Community had 31 respondents, Cbulguma Community had 32 respondents and Bumirgo Community had 38 respondents.

Majority of the respondents are young as 43.3% of them are within the age bracket of 18-35 years, while 27.0% are within the age bracket of 36-45 years. These constitute the most productive population of the communities. The majority 63% of the respondents were male compared to 37% that were female. Figure 5 captures it graphically:



*Source: Field Survey, August 2018*

The findings from the survey shows that most (44.1%) of the respondents have Arabic education. 15.5% did not have any formal education, 15.0% had primary education, 20.3% had secondary school education and 5.1% have post-secondary school education. The outcome on type of residency as shown by Figure 6 below indicate that 9.9% of the respondents are host community members, 46.8% are returnees and 43.3% are IDPs.



*Source: Field Survey, August 2018*

With regards to tribes, 55% of the respondents are Kanuri, 10.7% are Hausa, 7.5% are Fulani, 0.5% are Mandara, 0.5% are Gwoza, 15.2% are Kibaku, 4.3% are Shuwa, 4.1% are Margi and 0.8% are Bura.

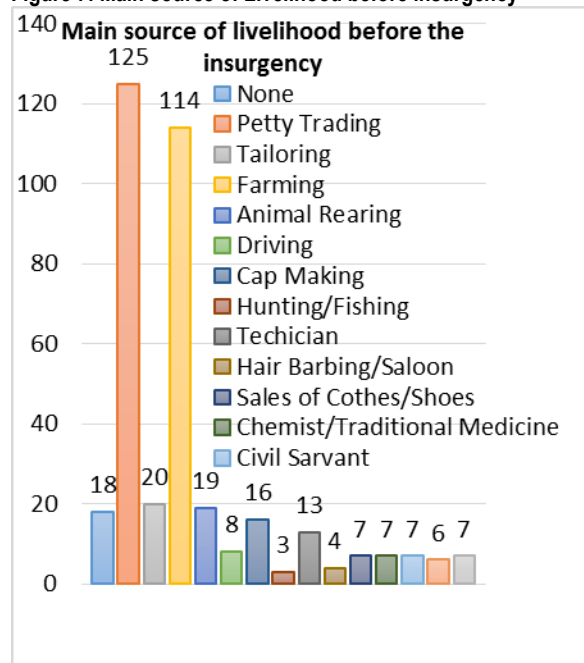
## 5.2 Existing and Prospective Livelihood

### 5.2.1 Existing Means of Livelihood in the Communities before the insurgency

Before the insurgency, historically, Borno State is known as a trade hub given its strategic location on the country's important borders. In this regard, the geographical position of Borno State in the North-East cities offers a great advantage to trading activities which is a key success factor.

Findings of the study revealed that respondents were engaged in different means of livelihood before the insurgency as shown by Figure 7 below:

**Figure 7: Main source of Livelihood before insurgency**



**Source:** Field Survey, August 2018

As shown above, the finding of the survey showed that 18 respondents do not engage in any economic activities before the conflict, 125 were petty traders (provision, firewood, vegetables, beans cake, (akara), beans and flour dumpling (danwake), ground nut oil extraction, petrol, food stuff, fish and meat, tea, pure and bottle water, roasted corn, phone and accessories sales and charging), 20 were tailors, 114 were farmers, 19 reared livestock, 8 were drivers, 16 made and sold native caps (kubi), 3 were into fishing and hunting, 13 were technicians (mechanics, welders, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, vulcanizers, watch repairers and radio mechanics), 4 had hair and barbing saloons, 7 sold clothes and shoes, 7 had chemist shops and sold traditional medicine, 7 were civil servants, 6 were casual laborers' while 7 had restaurants before the beginning of the insurgency.

Disaggregating the findings by sex, out of the 18 that were not engaged in economic activities before the insurgency 33.3% were men while 66.7% were women. A slight majority 51.2% of those engaged in petty trading were females compared to the 48.8% of the male respondents.

Out of the 20 respondents involved in tailoring, an overwhelming majority (70%) were women and 30% were men. With regards to those involved in farming 78% were men and 22% were women whereas 95% of those engaged in livestock rearing were men and 5% were women. All drivers and those engaged in hunting and fishing were men, and 75% of the cap makers were females compared to 25% that were men. Majority, 85% of the technicians were males while 15% were females and in the aspect of hair/barbing saloon, there was equal proportion of men and women 50% each. Those involved in the sales of shoes/clothes, sales of traditional medicine and chemist and civil servant were all men.

By and large respondents across age groups were engaged in different means livelihood before the insurgency in the LGAs studied as shown by the table below:

**Table 2: Types of income earning opportunities in Communities before the Insurgency**

	MAFA LGA			KONDUGA LGA		
	Mafa Town	Ngonwom Community	Ajiri Community	Konduga Town	Wanori Community	Maswa Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Trading</li> <li>-Groundnut processing</li> <li>-Sales of Food stuff</li> <li>-Rearing of Livestock</li> <li>- Provision store</li> <li>- Sales of clothes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Tractor driver</li> <li>-Taxi driver</li> <li>- Sales of kola nut</li> <li>- Livestock fattening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- farming</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Livestock rearing</li> <li>- Sales of clothes</li> <li>- Barbing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Livestock rearing</li> <li>- Firewood sales</li> <li>- Hair barbing</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Sales of animal skin</li> <li>- Provision sales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brick laying</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Sales of meat/fish</li> <li>- REARING of livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>- Provision</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Manson/brick laying</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Livestock rearing</li> </ul>
<b>Elderly Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Groundnut oil extraction</li> <li>-Sales of Fire wood</li> <li>- Sales of cow milk (Fura/Nunu)</li> <li>-Sales of bean cake</li> <li>- Mandawa</li> <li>- Restaurant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sales of beans cake</li> <li>- Sales of vegetable</li> <li>-Extraction and sales of Groundnut oil</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Grinding machine</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff&amp; provision</li> <li>- Sales of beans and flour dumpling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>-Livestock rearing</li> <li>- Provision sales</li> <li>- Food stuff sales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>-Grinding/milling</li> <li>-Groundnut oil extraction</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Sales of clothes</li> <li>- Sales of ice block</li> <li>- Sales of local spaghetti</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sales of beans cake</li> <li>- Groundnut oil extraction</li> <li>- sales of Fire wood</li> <li>- Provision sales</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Animal rearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sales Beans cake</li> <li>- Livestock rearing</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Sales of firewood</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>- Grinding/Milling</li> <li>- Groundnut oil extraction</li> </ul>
<b>Young Men</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sales of Provision</li> <li>-Sales of Spare parts</li> <li>Sales of Food Stuff</li> <li>-Petrol, diesel &amp; engine oil</li> <li>- Supply Sugar cane from Zaria</li> <li>- Sales of clothes/textile</li> <li>Farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Petrol, Diesel &amp; Engine Oil</li> <li>-Phone repairs</li> <li>- Food stuff/provision sales</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Sales of vegetable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sales of provision</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Rearing of livestock</li> <li>- Cutting and sales of firewood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Farming</li> <li>- Sales of Food stuff</li> <li>- Taxi driving</li> <li>- Cattle rearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Sales of clothes</li> <li>- Sales of provision</li> <li>- Hair barbing</li> <li>- Sales of Fruits/vegetables</li> <li>- sales of animal feeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hair barbing</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> </ul>
<b>Young Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Farming</li> <li>Making/sales of Cap</li> <li>-Sales of vegetable</li> <li>-Making and sales of perfume</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sales of food stuff</li> <li>- Grinding of food stuff</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>- Sales of firewood</li> <li>-Vegetable oil extraction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- grinding Machine</li> <li>- Sales Of ice block</li> <li>- Sales of clothe</li> <li>- Sales of local perfume</li> <li>-Local Spaghetti</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Tailoring</li> <li>- Groundnut oil extraction</li> <li>- Sales of ice block</li> <li>- Sales of clothes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ground oil extraction</li> <li>- sales of local cap</li> <li>- Sales of local noodles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Grinding mill</li> <li>-Tailoring</li> <li>-Sales of Food stuff</li> </ul>

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

**Table 3: Types of income earning opportunities in Communities before the Insurgency**

LGA	NGANZAI LGA			ASKIRA UBA LGA		
Community	Gajiram Town	Gasarwa Community	Damaram Community	Hausari Community	Cbulguma Community	Bumirgo Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	- Farming -Sales of Food stuff -Rearing/fattening of Livestock - Provision store	- Farming -Sales of Food stuff -Rearing/fattening of Livestock - Provision store		- Sales of meat -Farming - Livestock Rearing	- Sales of food stuff -Farming - Livestock Rearing -	- Farming - Livestock rearing - Business/trades - Selling, food stuff - Provision - Chemist - Tailoring - Drivers - Mechanics
<b>Elderly Women</b>	- Grinding mill Groundnut oil extraction -Farming --Sales of bean cake -Sales of food Stuff - Sales of Vegetable/fruits	- Groundnut oil extraction -Sales of Fire wood --Sales of bean cake - Tailoring -Sales of food Stuff - Sales of Vegetable/fruits	- Farming - Provision sales - Food stuff sales - Sales of clothes - Groundnut oil extraction - Tailoring	- Sale Food Stuff - Use fridge to sell -Ice block and water - Grinding/milling -Sale dry fish - G/nut oil extraction - Beans	- Farming -Livestock rearing - Sales of food stuff	-Animal rearing -Beans cake business - Grinding -Motor bike business -Farming -Groundnut cake -Local seasoning (Dadawa) sales
<b>Young Men</b>	- Farming -Rearing Livestock - Sales of food stuff - Sales of clothes	- Tailoring - Provision - Sales of food stuff - Manson/brick laying - farming - livestock rearing - Commercial driving - Cap laundering - Commercial driving	- Raining - Farming - Rearing of animals - Provision store - Tailoring - Selling of clothing - Shoe making - Bricklayer	-Carpentry -Animal fattening Sales of VCD -electronic Repairs -Commercial motorcycle riding - Sales of Fuel	Farming - motorbike business - Welding Commercial driver - Farming - Livestock rearing - Recharge card and phone recharging business	--Communication Business (phone accessories) -Foodstuff (2pats) -Cattle rearing -Furniture business -Motorbike business -Welding business
<b>Young Women</b>	- Farming Sales of fire wood - Sales of food stuff - Tailoring	- Farming - Livestock rearing - Making/sales of local cap - Sales of firewood - Making/Sales of local mat Sales of food stuff	- Farming - Tailoring - Sales of Vegetable - Sales of snacks -Local Spaghetti -Sales of food stuff -Knitting of Cap - sales of clothes	-Groundnut Extraction - Farming - Sales of Food stuff - Sales of vegetable - Sales of ice block - Sales of cold drinks - Hair plaiting/salon	- Farming, - Learning tailoring, - Groundnut oil extraction - Livestock. rearing	- Sales of beans cake - Sales of clothes, - Provision - Restaurant -Food Stuff sales - Groundnut oil extraction - Milling/grinding machine - Tailoring

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

The common means of livelihood among the elderly men prior to the insurgency included farming, tractor driving, rearing and fattening of livestock, sales of food stuff, meat and fish, sales of provision, sales of clothes, taxi driving, brick laying, mason, sales of kola nut, tailoring, hair barbing, chemist, mechanics, taxi driving. Most of the elderly male participants said the trades were very effective and enabled them generate income that they used in taking care of their households, relatives and render assistance to their neighbors. The income generated is used to provide food, shelter, clothing, payment of the school fees of their children and wards, payment for medical and health care services and travelling.

For the elderly women, groundnut oil extraction, sales of firewood, cow milk, beans cake, beans and flour dumpling, vegetable, fruits, food stuff and provision, ice block, local spaghetti, clothes, farming, livestock rearing restaurant, tailoring, hair dressing, and grinding mills were common. The majority of elderly women that participated in the FGD said they use the income generated from the trade to meet extra expenses in their household and to support their husbands in catering for the need of their households and paying of their children's school fees. Some of the women who are widows said it helps them since they are the sole bread winners of their households to raise their children.

Young men were commonly engaged in sales of provision, spare parts, food stuff, petrol, diesel and engine oil, clothes and textiles, cutting and sale of fire wood, sales of phone, accessories and charging, farming, livestock rearing, taxi driving, hair barbing, tailoring, brick laying, shoe making, sales of building materials, carpentry, casual labor, and chopping and sales of fire wood. Most of the young male participants revealed that their trade was their major source of income and has helped in sustaining their family needs. They are able to provide for their needs and that of their family. They are also able to pay their fees in school and pay their bridal price through the trade.

Furthermore, young women means of livelihood include farming, making and sales of cap, sales of vegetable, perfume, food stuff, firewood, ice block, local spaghetti, groundnut oil extraction, clothes, beans cake, tailoring, grinding mills, restaurant, knitting of cap, livestock rearing and making and sales of local cap. Most of the young women asserted that the profit generated from their trade is used to pay school fees, buying clothes, and taking care of their parents and family and also to support their husbands.

### 5.2.2 Prospective Means of Livelihood on Return

After repatriation, returnees started a new life in their resettled places. Their journey to gain a secure livelihood changed direction once again on account of the new socio-economic and political situation. Some of the returnees still continued in the same jobs/trade they had had before exile or displacement, whereas some capitalized on the skills they had learnt during this period, and a few entered into the formal job market - but mostly at the lower tier because of their low level of education. Although most of the returnees depended largely on donor support while in exile, some of them were forced to adapt and find means of livelihood to survive in the new environment. Upon return to their

communities, most of them resumed agricultural work mostly in lower capacity, or started doing the same type of jobs they had done prior to or during their period of displacement. However, there is apparent underemployment by the majority of the populations.

On available major means of livelihood in the communities, the findings of the survey also revealed that in Konduga LGA, more than half of the respondents (59%) identified farming as the major source of livelihood available in their communities. The case in Mafa, Nganzai and Askira Uba showed that 47%, 25% and 28% of the respondents said farming is also the major source of livelihoods in their communities. The outcome on petty trading indicate that 24% of respondents in Konduga and Mafa, 37% of respondents from Nganzai and 41% from Askira Uba said petty trading is the major source of means of livelihood in their communities. With regards to tailoring, 9% of the respondents in Nganzai, 4% of the respondents in Mafa and 1% of Konduga respondents said tailoring is the major source of livelihood in community. In addition, study findings on cap making showed that 1% of respondents from both Nganzai and Askira Uba said cap making is the main source of livelihood in their communities. Furthermore, 10% of Mafa respondents stated that livestock rearing is the main source of livelihood in their communities and 2% of respondents from Askira Uba said rearing of livestock is the main source of livelihood in their communities.

By and large, there is no significant shift in the livelihood activities undertaken by the communities studied. Farming and petty trading remain the major sources of livelihood to them as findings of the study revealed. The main types of crops cultivated in these areas include sorghum, maize, millet, beans and rice, in addition to some cash crops such as – groundnuts and beans. Although farming practice is substantial, production is low as most HHS produce for just their consumption and not at a large scale for sale. However, there is a significant increase in the number of households that are currently living on coping support.

Furthermore, findings from skills gap analysis and value chain studies conducted through FGDs and KIIs with trades associations, crafts persons and MSEs across the LGAs indicate some prospective livelihood opportunities in the studied communities. Most of the recommended businesses are already existing businesses. This means the targeted communities already have experience of running these businesses, but most of the challenges identified by respondents still remain capital and skills set. The most common occupations across the LGAs are presented below:

**Farming:** The studied communities are rural in nature and agriculture has always been their major economic activity and source of livelihood. Most households practice agriculture in order to produce what they eat and sell to generate income for their upkeep. Cereals and other food crops are the most prospective items grown considering the limitations in terms of access to farm inputs and the limited size of the farmlands. Periods of July – November are the months where there is rain; as such, it is this period that farming seems most possible in all the communities. This is part of the reasons why most of the returnees are not

satisfied with what they do, and have to venture into other non-seasonal activities to make additional income.

**Irrigation Farming:** This is another most prospective but, far-reaching livelihood activity for the returnees. It provides an opportunity to engage the productive returnee populations through dry season/period of the year which stretches from January to April, and is characterized by acute shortage of food and idleness. Cultivation of cash crops such as fruits and vegetables by the returnee populations could be a resourceful livelihood activity that is capable of rejuvenating the local economy. Mashmari, Mandarari, Amarwa, and Dalori communities in Konduga LGA are already benefiting from this kind of intervention which creates a lot of job opportunities for both the host and the returnees. Tube wells and boreholes have been dug in farmlands and are distributed to clusters of farmers. Other parts of Konduga and Askira Uba LGAs have the comparative advantage of having rivers that make it easier for the inhabitants to venture into this viable irrigation activity. As with most parts of the state, secure communities in Mafa and Nganzai LGAs have to be provided with irrigation facilities to enable them perform irrigation farming. Along the agricultural value chain activities that are also prospective are poultry farming and blacksmithing because there is high demand for farm tools (hoes, rake etc),

**Livestock Fattening and Trading:** This is another important business that is feasible for the returnees in some communities. The most common livestock found are goats, sheep, and cattle. The traders take the livestock to the markets where butchers and meat sellers purchase them. There is significant shift in the feasibility of livestock business in the pre and post insurgency periods. The activity is less feasible now due to security reasons and limited grazing land. In Gasarwa Community of Nganzai LGA, for instance, insurgents usually attack owners of animals at night to rustle them. Thus, people do not want to venture into livestock again.

Community members in Askira Uba and Mafa LGAs said that despite limited access to grazing land, livestock business is still viable and can be conducted safely through fattening. For a successful and profitable fattening, consistent access to veterinary services is required. With the dearth of skillful veterinary extension officers in the public service, it is recommended that some community youths with required educational qualification can be trained and supported with capital to enable them meet the demands for veterinary services and drugs needed in their communities.

**Shoe Making and Repair:** This is an area with great potential, but it was just a few people who are currently engaged in it across the communities. There is the need for locally made shoes. Interested persons can be linked to vocational skills training to provide the skills.

**Oil Pressing and Groundnut Oil Extraction:** This is a vital value addition of ground nuts production. It is mostly done by adult women. They use the traditional manual mill and millstone to extract oil from the groundnuts and to also produce groundnut cake locally known as kuli which is also taken to external markets. There are numerous opportunities identified in this business. It is one of the trades that many women in the studied locations are

engaged in, and have the skills to perform. This trades doesn't depend on the local market as the extracted oil and other by-products are taken to external communities for sale.

**Making Local Creams, Lotions, Soap, and Perfumes for Homes:** This trade is suitable for young and elderly women. They expressed interest in it, though, they are unable to do it because of lack of skills and start-up capital. There is shortage of skills in this trade despite the need for the products in the communities. The skill can be developed through skills acquisition training.

**Value Addition of Crops and Vegetables:** Whilst there is some value addition that is already happening, this is currently being done to a lesser extent. There is an opportunity of value addition of many crops including pepper, tomato, groundnuts, beans, fruits, and others through storage and packaging.

**Vehicle Repairers:** People in the communities' use several means of transportation to convey goods and to also move from one place to another. Nevertheless, while the available means of transport seem sufficient, there is a dearth of skilled mechanics, auto electricians and vulcanizers to repair the vehicles in the study areas. Thus, like in other technical areas, the services of those with these skills are routinely subcontracted from the neighboring urban areas. In Askira Uba LGA for instance, FGD with union of trade workers revealed that there is dearth of qualified and good auto mechanics. People have to travel long distances to get very good mechanics, because the ones in the community do not have the required skill set. There are no vehicle spare parts dealers in Askira. Therefore, the people must travel to Mubi and Maiduguri to buy spare parts. The union in Askira has about one hundred and thirty members in the community and among them are owners of vehicles, drivers, cleaners, and men that control the intake of passengers by drivers and office union staff.

**Repair of Electronics (Generators, Refrigerators, GSM):** Borno State high temperatures needs extensive use of refrigerators for cooling water, soft drinks, fruits as well as other perishable goods. Yet, there is a scarcity of power supply in rural and some of the urban areas. This scenario compels many people to use generators as their source of power to conduct most businesses. However, this study found that there is a skill gap on maintenance or repair of such equipments, especially in the rural areas. Most of the technicians are subcontracted from urban areas. This is more in demand in communities like Konduga, Askira and Gajiram.

**Technical Skills for Tailoring and Fashion Design:** Tailoring as an occupation is being practiced by many men and women in the communities studied. Many INGOs and programmes trained so many youths in tailoring. Lack of means of income by the returnee communities led to low demand for tailoring services. There is the need to diversify and explore other related activities such as making of bags, beads, local jewellery and other fashion accessories as well as bed sheets and pillows which can be produced for external markets.

**Construction Technical Skills:** This include skills like basic electrical installations and maintenance, plumbing and pipefitting, carpentry, welding, masonry, block and bricklaying. There is less opportunity in masonry and block making as many youths who



are engaged in the governments funded reconstruction work are/will be out of job after completing the government work in their communities. Very few community members can demand for the services of masons and block makers. Other related skills such as

electrical installation, carpentry, plumbing and welding are continuously demanded by individuals mostly for maintenance.

A summary of means of livelihood activities FGD participants across the LGAs want to engage in their communities is presented below:

Table 4: Livelihood Activities FGD Participants will want to commence in Communities						
LGA	MAFA LGA			KONDUGA LGA		
Community	Mafa Town	Ajiri Community	Ngonwon Community	Konduga Town	Muswa Community	Wanori Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	-Farming -Livestock Rearing -Sales of food stuff	-Farming -Livestock Rearing -Sales of clothes	-Farming -Taxi driver - Sales of Food stuff - Livestock fattening	-Farming -Livestock Rearing	-Farming -Livestock Rearing -Tailoring	-Sales of food stuff -Farming Sales of animal skin -Sales of food stuff Livestock rearing -Sales of kitchen utensils
<b>Elderly Women</b>	Groundnut oil extraction -Sales of Fire wood -Sales of bean cake - Mandawa - Restaurant -	-Farming -Sales of food stuff	- Sales of beans cake - sales of vegetable -Extraction and sales of groundnut oil - farming - Grinding machine - Tailoring - Sales of food stuff/provision - Sales of beans and flour dumpling	-Tailoring -Grinding/Milling -Sales of Clothes	-Beans cake sales- Livestock Farming -Sales of firewood -Tailoring -Grinding/Milling machine- Groundnut oil extraction	-Tailoring -Farming -Sales of beans cake Grinding/Milling Machine
<b>Young Men</b>	-Sales of phones & accessories and phone charging -Sales of clothes/shoes -Cold drinks/water -Food stuff sales -Livestock rearing	-Provison Shop -Food stuff sales -Sales of firewood -Farming	Petrol, Diesel & Engine Oil -Phone repairs - Food stuff/provision sales - Farming Sales of vegetable	-Farming -Sales of Food stuff -Taxi driving - Cattle rearing -Keke Napep	-Farming -Livestock rearing -	-Tailoring -Grinding/Milling Business -Sales of clothes/shoes -sales of smoked fish -barbing saloon -keke Napep riding -
<b>Young Women</b>	-Sales of vegetable -Cap making -Groundnut oil Making - Sales of food stuff -tailoring -Grinding/Milling Machine	-Cap making -Grinding/Milling machine -Sales of beans cake -Farming	-Food stuff sales -Grinding/Milling business -Restaurant -Tailoring	-Tailoring _grinding/milling trade -Sales of clothes -Keke Napep	- Grinding mill - Tailoring - Sales of Food stuff	-Grinding mill -Tailoring -Sales of Food stuff -groundnut oil Extraction

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

Table 5: Livelihood Activities FGD Participants will want to commence in Communities						
LGA	NGANZAI LGA			ASKIRA UBA LGA		
Community	Gajiram Town	Gasarawa Community	Damaran Community	Hausari Community	Cbulguma Community	Bulmirgo Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	- Farming -Sales of Food stuff -Rearing - Provision store - Vegetable sales	-Farming -Livestock husbandry		-Farming, -Livestock -Sales of vegetable, -Sales of meat -Books & stationaries shops, -Buying & selling of cows	-Sales of Food Stuff -Farming -Cattle rearing	-Farming -Livestock rearing -Sales of bicycle and motor cycle
<b>Elderly Women</b>	- Grinding mill Groundnut oil extraction -farming --Sales of bean cake -Sales of food Stuff - Sales of Vegetable/fruits	-Making of hand fans/ mats. -Tailoring -provision - sales of vegetables -Food stuff sales - Local spaghetti seller.	- Farming - Provision sales - Food stuff sales - Sales of clothes - Groundnut oil extraction - Tailoring	-Ground nut oil – Extraction -Sales of Clothes & Shoes -Sales of food Stuff	Farming Livestock rearing	-Sales of beans cake -Groundnut oil making -Livestock rearing -Grinding and milling -Local seasoning (Daddawa) business
<b>Young Men</b>	- Farming -Rearing Livestock - sales of food stuff - sales of clothes	-Farming -Cattle rearing -Sales of textile/clothes -Agrochemical business -Grinding/Milling trade -Tailoring		-Sales of Generator spare parts -Sales of cosmetics -Sales of Phones -Computer centre -Sales fuel/engine oil	-Provision store -Sales of Livestock -Welding shop -Phone, accessories sales and charging	-Provision sales -Sales of food stuff - phone/accessories -Carpentry -Welding
<b>Young Women</b>	- Farming Sales of fire wood - Sales of food stuff - Tailoring -Provision	-Cap making -Tailoring -Farming -Provision -Food stuff sales	Farming - Tailoring - Sales of Vegetable - Sales of snacks -Local Spaghetti -Sales of food stuff -Knitting of Cap - sales of clothes	Grinding/Mills -Hair Saloon - Soft Drinks Sales -Food stuff sales -Textile/sales of clothes -Sales of Shoes -Farming	-Tailoring -Cap & bag making/weaving, - Grinding machine/Milling -Hair saloon _Soap/perfume making -Neat of cloths/sweater -Bead making	Grinding/Mills -Hair Saloon - Soft Drinks Sales -Food stuff sales -Textile/sales of clothes -Sales of Shoes -Farming -Internal decoration -Cake making

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

### 5.3 Reasons for Choice of Trades

Most of the elderly men consulted in the FGD said they are aged and will find it very challenging to learn new skills. Their current trade is what they know how to do and inherited from their forebears are factors that influenced their decision to select their preferences for the trade of their choice. The elderly women cited the need to engage themselves in a viable business venture and not to remain idle, and to enable them to meet their needs and the needs of their children. Inheritance of the trade and need for financial security are the factors that influenced their decision to select their preferred prospective trade.

Young men that participated in the FGD said the profitability of the trade, the skills they have already acquired and/or the trade they have learnt from their parents are factors that influenced their decision to select the trades. Furthermore, most of the FGD young women's trade are handed down to them by their parents. Thus, Inheritance, high demands for the commodities, viability and profit are the factors that influenced their decision to select their preferred prospective trade. There are more unemployed persons in the communities in the post insurgency era than before. This is largely due to the loss of assets and capital.

Respondents who choose farming as a means for their livelihood said they have no other livelihood activity because of their backgrounds and skills. They grow crops to feed their families from their harvest, which is not sufficient for the family. Majority of the FGD participants who partake in petty trading stated that the customers and clients that patronize their trade are members of their community, or people from the surrounding communities and settlements, or commuters that are travelling through their communities and also traders. Very few of them explore external markets from major cities such as Maiduguri and Mubi.

Respondents identify lack of capital as a major challenge to most occupation in the study area. On their views on lack of good business environment, 1.0% of the respondents from Mafa LGA and 2.5% of the respondents from Nganzai identified lack of good business environment as a challenge to their occupation. Another challenge to occupation stated by the respondents of the survey shows that 19.8% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 6.9% of the respondents from Mafa LGA, 29.6% of the respondent's from Nganzai LGA and 18.1% of the respondents from Askira Uba LGA said that lack of customers/patronage is a challenge to their trade. On their views on lack of safety and security, study findings indicate that 3.3 of the respondents from Konduga, 3.0% from both Mafa and Askiri Uba and 3.7% of the respondents from Nganzai stated that lack of safety and security is a challenge to their occupation.

The outcome of FGDs also showed that insecurity and risk of being killed in the bush pose threat to those in the trade of cutting of trees and selling firewood. Jealousy and competition as well as extortion by some security men is also a threat to those in the petty trading occupation. Some respondents also mentioned lack of shelter as affecting their livelihood activities. Returnees have to use the little they have, and their time to make their residence habitable instead of investing in a livelihood activity.

By and large, in addition to the difficulties already identified by respondents coupled with reasons provided for choice of trades, the table below summarise the general difficulties encountered by returnees to their previous businesses (before insurgency):

**Table 6: General Difficulties People Encounter in Terms of Returning to Their Previous Businesses (Post Insurgency)**

Challenges	Kon duga LGA	Maf a LGA	Nga nzai LGA	Askira /Uba LGA	Total
None	9	13	4	22	48
	9.9%	12.9%	4.9%	21.8%	12.8%
Lack of capital and funds	41	64	43	40	188
	45.1%	63.4%	53.1%	39.6%	50.3%
Lack of good business environment	0	1	2	0	3
	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Lack of customers/patronage	18	7	24	19	68
	19.8%	6.9%	29.6%	18.8%	18.2%
Lack of safety and security	3	3	3	3	12
	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%	3.0%	3.2%
Lack of agricultural and farm implements	5	8	1	7	21
	5.5%	7.9%	1.2%	6.9%	5.6%
Lack of food security	5	1	2	0	8
	5.5%	1.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.1%

Lack of shelter	2	1	2	7	12
	2.2%	1.0%	2.5%	6.9%	3.2%
Restriction of movement of people by the military	3	0	0	1	4
	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Debt of Customers	2	0	0	1	3
	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Lack of electricity	3	3	0	1	7
	3.3%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	91	101	81	101	374
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Source:** Field Survey, August 2018

From the above, findings from the survey shows that 9.9% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 12.9% of respondents from Mafa LGA, 4.9% of respondents from Nganzai LGA and 21.8% of respondents from Askira Uba LGA did not state any challenge. With regard to lack of capital and funds to carry out the occupation 45.1% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 63.4% of the respondents from Mafa, 53.1% of respondents from Nganzai and 39.6% of respondents from Askira Uba said they lack capital. This implies that lack of capital is a major challenge to most occupation in the study area. On the view on lack of good business environment 1.0% of the respondents from Mafa LGA and 2.5% of the respondents from Nganzai said lack of good business environment is a challenge to their occupation. Another challenge to occupation stated by the respondents of the survey shows that 19.8% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 6.9% of respondents from Mafa LGA, 29.6% of respondents from Nganzai LGA and 18.1% of respondents from Askira Uba LGA said lack of customers/patronage is a challenge to their trade. The view on lack of safety and security indicates that 3.3% of the respondents from Konduga, 3.0% from both Mafa and Askira Uba and 3.7% of the respondents from Nganzai stated that lack of safety and security is a challenge to their occupation.

The outcome on lack of agricultural and farm implements reveals that 5.5% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 7.9% of respondents from Mafa LGA, 1.2% of respondents from Nganzai LGA and 6.9% of respondents from Askira Uba LGA complained of lack of agricultural and farm implement. The survey further shows that 5.5% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 1.0% of

respondents from Mafa LGA, 2.1% of respondents from Askira Uba LGA said lack of food security is a challenge to their occupation. The finding on lack of shelter reveal that 2.2% of the respondents from Konduga LGA, 1.0% of respondents from Mafa LGA, 2.5% of respondents from Nganzai LGA and 3.2% of respondents from Askira Uba LGA stated that lack of shelter is challenge to their occupation. On the aspect of restriction of peoples movement by the military 3.3% of the respondents from Nganzai and 1.0% from Askira Uba complained of lack of restriction of people's movement by the military. The result of the survey also shows that 2.2% of the respondents from Konduga and 1.0% of the respondents from Askira Uba reported debt from customers as a challenge to their occupation. Furthermore, 3.3% of the respondents from Konduga, 3.0% of the respondents from Mafa and 1.0% of the respondents from Askira Uba said lack of electricity is a challenge to their occupation.

These finding are in line with what most of the participants during the FGD in Local Government Area stated the challenges to their occupation which is listed below: They also stated lack of sufficient funds and capital which cut across all trades and businesses, lack customers at times to patronize their businesses. For example, participants of the FGD in Konduga LGA stated that the lack of fertilizer, improved seeds and herbicides especially for beans production and lack of mechanization equipment are challenges faced by farmers. still trying to resettle and have no major source of livelihood to generate income to make purchase. Collection of goods on credit and failure to pay the debt in good time is a challenge experienced by those who are into sales of items and lack of shops for displaying items for marketing purposes as most shops were burnt during the insurgency.

In Mafa LGA participants of the FGD cited lack of fertilizer, improved seeds, herbicides especially for beans production and lack of mechanization, birds eating up crops as challenges they face that are related to farming. Lack of sufficient funds and capital cut across all trades and businesses and lack of customers sometimes to patronize businesses because people are still trying to resettle and have no major source of livelihood to generate income to make purchase as challenges they face in relation to their occupation before the insurgency. They also mentioned collection of goods on credit and failure to pay the debt in good time as a challenge experienced by those who into sales of items. Lack of shops for displaying items for marketing purposes as most shops were burnt during the insurgency, lack of good roads to convey their farm produce, scarcity of water for livestock and extortion of commuters and drivers by security personnel.

The outcome of the FGD in Nganzai LGA reveals that the participants affirmed that the challenge to their occupation before the conflict were lack of fertilizer, herbicide, and mechanization equipment for farming and pests and birds' invasion affect farming. Lack of sufficient funds and capital cut across all trades and businesses, arm robbery attack on drivers and commuters, bad road network, and insufficient rainfall. Lack of customers sometimes to patronize businesses because people are still trying to resettle and have no major source of livelihood to generate income to make purchase. Commodities were collected on debt and failure to pay the debt in good time is a challenge experienced by those who into sales of items and lack of shops

for displaying items for marketing purposes as most shops were burnt during the insurgency.

Furthermore, the participant in Askira Uba LGA stated bad road network which cause vehicle breakdown, robbery, high cost of car maintenance, shortage of auto mechanic, high prices of fuel due to lack of fuel station in the area are challenges faced by drivers. Extortion by police men at check point affect drivers and traders that move around to purchase or sell goods. Lack of electricity and power supply affect a lot of businesses such as tailoring, sales of soft drinks and water, phone recharging business, hair and barbing saloon, and create inability to satisfy customer of those in electronic repair business by not finishing their work in good time because of insufficient power supply. The transportation cost to convey cows to the market to sell is very high. High cost and lack of fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides (chemical to spray) and insect destroying crops is a major challenge to farmers, illness and death of livestock, goat and sheep as they also die from eating chemical sprayed on grasses especially young goat/sheep and lack of enough grass to feed livestock. They stated lack capital to funds all trade and businesses, debtors' failure to pay for things they purchase on debt and low patronage whenever workers' salaries are not paid on time.

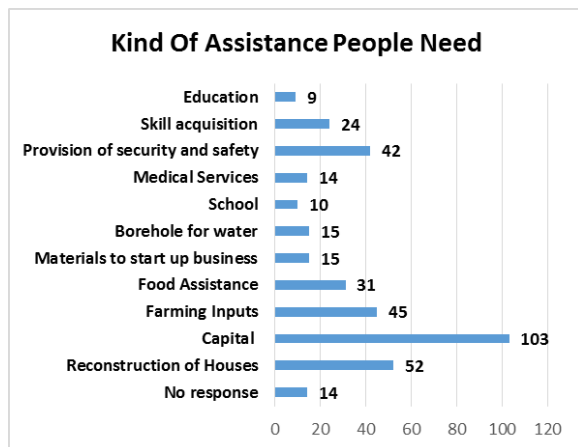
Scarcity of water is also a challenge as people from Burmirgo community travel very far to Uba about 27km to get water for themselves and their livestock. Its shortage is also a major challenge in cattle rearing as their wells usually get dried up. Those who engage in grinding and milling travel to Uba from Askira to fix the grinding machine whenever it develops problem because there are no repairers in Askira. Transportation problem during raining season as it is difficult to transport goods to other communities due to flood and water that fills the roads.

To address some of these challenges, respondents across FGDs and KII identified the kind of assistance they think is needed to support their livelihood in the resettled communities as shown below by figure 5.

From the above, analysis of findings revealed that 13.9% of the respondents said that the kind of assistance people need is the reconstruction of houses as the houses of many returnees were burnt during the conflict. 27.5% said that they should be given capital to re-start their trade. 12.0% said that they need farming and agricultural inputs. 8.3% chose food assistance. 4.0% said they need materials to start up business and borehole to get water, 2.7% chose building of schools, 3.1% said medical services, 11.2% chose ensuring and providing public safety and security, 6.4 % said skill acquisition, while 2.4% indicated they would like to go back to school (education).

Details of kind of assistance people need specific to the LGAs studies have been provided below:

**Figure 8: The Kind of assistance people need**



**Source:** Field Survey, August 2018

**Table 7: The Kind of Assistance People Need Specific to LGAs**

LGA	KONDUGA LGA			MAFA LGA		
GROUP	Konduga Town	Muswa Community	Wanori Community	Mafa Town	Ajiri Community	Ngowom Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	- Capital to start a trade, - Farm inputs	- Farm Inputs - Food Aid - Capital - Health Centre	-Farm input -Livestock -Grinding machine -Tractors and plough -Capital	-Farm inputs -Livestock -Capital	-Farm input -Capital -Security of their community Livestock	-Farm inputs -Livestock -Capital
<b>Elderly Women</b>	- Capital - Materials to start up trade -Skill acquisition	- Grinding machine - Sowing machine - Capital	- Capital - Raw material - Grinding Machine	Capital Material for business	Farm input -Livestock -Grinding machine -Capital	-Farm inputs -Capital - Sewing machine - Grinding machine
<b>Young Men</b>	- Farm inputs - Capital - Materials to begin a trade - Skill acquisition	- Skill acquisition - Material to sell - Capital - Farm Input	-Skill acquisition -Raw material -Sewing machine -Grinding machine -Capital	-Skill acquisition - Material/commodities - Capital	-Livestock -Capital -Farm inputs -Grinding machine -Refrigerator -Sawing Machine -Food Assistance	- Adequate security. -Farm inputs -Soft Loan -Electricity. -Skill acquisition.
<b>Young Women</b>	-Capital -Skill Acquisition -Raw materials. -Sewing machine -Grinding machine	- Grinding machine - Sowing machine - Capital	-Skill acquisition - Raw material -Sewing machine -Grinding machine -Capital	- Capital -Grinding machine -Sawing machine -Material	-Capital -Materials -Grinding Machine -Sawing Machine -Skill Acquisition	- Sewing machine - Grinding machine -Skill acquisition -Capital
LGA	NGANZAI LGA			ASKIRA UBA LGA		
GROUP	Gajiram Community	Gasarawa Community	Damaran Community	Hausari Zadawa	Cbulguma Community	Bulmirgo Community
<b>Elderly Men</b>	-Farm Input -Livestock	- Farm input - Livestock	-Farm Input -Livestock -Capital	-Capital -Material -Farm input	-Farm input -Capital -Material	-Capital -Farm inputs -Repair of dam - Boreholes, -Repair of road that lead to farms -Tractor for farming -Plough and bull
<b>Elderly Women</b>	-Capital -Food Assistance	-Farmers input -Material and clothes to sell -Capital		-Capital -Material -Refrigerator -Livestock -Sawing Machine	-Capital -Farm input -Livestock -Veterinary Services extension	-Cash -Grinding Machine -Livestock -Items to make groundnut oil
<b>Young Men</b>	-Capital -Vocational skill acquisition -farm inputs	-Capital - farm Inputs - Grinding machine	Capital - Farm Inputs - Grinding machine -Livestock	-Capital -Soft loan - Shop -Generator -Computer	-Generator -Capital -Welding business equipment	- Cash assistance - Water supply assistance - Food -Welding machine -Generator

<b>Young Women</b>	- sawing machine -Farm Input -Capital -Food Stuff	-Grinding machine -Farm equipment Capital -Designing machine	-Raw materials. -Skill acquisition -Capital	-Capital -Material -Shop	-Vocational skills Acquisition -Sowing machine/ Weaving machine - Shop - Capital -- Generator -Tools for tailoring -Material for soap and Vaseline making -Weaving machine to neat cloths/sweater, ---Bead making, materials -Grinding machine - Hair saloon dryer	-Vocational Training -Hair Saloon Tools and materials -Decoration materials -Cake making Materials
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Source: Field Survey, August 2018

In addition, the case story of Falmata Maigoni further showed how local economy can be rekindled when small scale businesses with innovative ideas are provided with assistance (see Case Study in appendix for details).

#### 5.4 Implications for Peace, Security and Public Safety

Study findings revealed that struggle for scarce resources such as land, water and job opportunities are the major sources of conflict in the community. There are also issues of competition for customers and delay or non- payment for items purchased and services rendered as some of the major challenges bedeviling petty traders.

The few economic trees available have vanished due to high demands, while other trees within accessible range are also finished. Dearth of means of livelihood exposes some community members to danger. Repeatedly, tree cutters are being kidnapped by the insurgents in Mafa, Konduga and Nagnzai LGAs when they tried to get further in the bush to cut trees. Three persons were lost in Brimari community of Nganzai in July 2018.

This is also coupled with other security and safety issues identified as source of conflicts include high level of illiteracy, poverty, tribalism, land dispute, Injustice, unfair distribution of relief materials, lack of transparency, drug abuses, lack of business opportunities, marginalization, ethno-religious differences, segregation and living with strange persons as outcomes of FGDs facilitated with participants show.

Search for means of livelihood is grossly affected by the protracting security situation in some communities. During the FGD, some discussants in Damaram in Nganzai LGA posit that the community is insecure and this makes them unable to sleep at night. They only carry out activities during the day time but return to Gajiram to spend the night for the fear of attack by BH. In July 2018, there was an attack in Damaram in which the Chief Imam and four (4) visitors were killed. The residents of the community can hardly move one kilometer away from the community because of fear of attack. Even among those who have returned, some go to their farms during the day to work only and return to Gajiran Town which is the main town in Nganzai in the night to sleep, because they are afraid of attacks from BH members who

occasionally come to their community to harass people and take away their belongings. Given this scenario, security of lives and property cannot be guaranteed.

The survey shows that 35% of the respondents said shortage of livelihood opportunities in communities would generate conflict among returnees, 28% said it will not generate conflict while 37% of the respondents are not sure. Out of the 130 respondents that said shortage of livelihood opportunities in communities would generate conflict among returnees 19.5% of them said shortage of livelihood opportunities make people to indulge in crime and anti-social behaviour, 4.3% said it creates lack of cooperation and lack of peace, 1.1% said it makes people to become dishonest, 2.1% said it makes people to engage in drug abuse which drives them into engaging in conflict, 1.1% said it make people to think negatively, 4.0% said it leads to frustration and makes people to be aggressive, 1.1% said it increases the rate of debtors who cannot pay back their debts, and 1.3% said it create a feeling and sense of insecurity among people.

During the FGD majority of the FGD participants in Mafa LGA said their markets were burnt, it should be rebuilt and the shops should be distributed equally. They also said more boreholes should be drilled in communities for people to get water. There should be public enlightenment of the members of community on the relevance of peaceful co-existence, employment opportunities should be created and of skill acquisition and vocational training for youths and women. Community and religious leaders should use internal dispute resolution mechanism in communities to settle disputes among their members. Good educational systems and schools should be provides, out of school children should be enrolled in schools, radical extremism should be discouraged and there should be adequate deployment of security operatives to protect communities.

They also advice the community members to be their brothers/sisters keepers and corporate with one another, program that has to do with enlightenment and eradication of drugs abuse should be carried out. Securities should be deploy to every community in other to mitigate the case of conflicts and strangers coming into communities should be thoroughly investigated to ascertain their purpose of coming into communities. Herders should be cautioned against allowing their livestock to destroy

peoples crops, distribution of relief items should be done without favouritism. IDPs living in other people community should keep to the norms and values of their host community. Livelihood support with various kind of assistance should be provided so that people can have a means of subsistence, Leaders in communities should be selfless in their service to their people and should be transparent and carry everyone along during the process and implementation of intervention and assistance provided for communities by government and non-governmental organization.

However, respondents are of the opinion that if livelihood support can be provided, this will go a long way in promoting resilience and reintegration of the displaced communities as shown by the table below:

**Table 8: Perceptions of How Livelihood support Promotes Resilience and Re-integration of the Displaced Communities**

<b>Fears Regarding Unequal Opportunities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<i>None</i>	66	17.6
<i>Income generation as people will avoid social vices</i>	152	40.6
<i>Bring peace, unity and community development</i>	36	9.6
<i>Improvement of standard of living in the community</i>	20	5.3
<i>Independent and self-reliant</i>	34	9.1
<i>Ability to generously assist one another</i>	10	2.7
<i>Willing to protect their acquired assets</i>	7	1.9
<i>Feel better secure</i>	31	8.3
<i>Forget their past traumatic experiences and able to associate and become friendly</i>	18	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, August 2018

From the table above, 17.6% of the respondents said that livelihood support does not promote resilience and reintegration of displaced communities. 40.6% said it brings peace, unity and community development. 5.3% said it brings improvement of standard of living in communities. 9.1% said it makes people become independent and self-reliant. 2.1% said it gives people the ability to generously assist others. 1.9% people said they will be willing to protect their assets and 8.3 said people will feel

better and secured. 4.8% said it will help them forget their past traumatic experiences and will be able to associate with others and become friendly.

## **5.5 Sources of Resource Competition and Conflicts**

High competition for scarce resources by a large, desperate population generates conflict. The major sources of resource competition in the communities found by this research are centered on access to water for domestic use, access to farmlands, shelter and distribution of support materials as well as market saturation.

Majority of the FGD participants posited that when the community resettle, there will be high demands but low availability of basic resources needed for survival such as, access to farmlands as most farmlands might not be accessible because of fear of attack by insurgent groups. There is scarcity of water for animals and for irrigation, as well as shortage of grazing area for feeding of few livestock that were not stolen by BH insurgents.

The findings of the survey further reveal that majority of the respondents (74.3%) find it relatively easy to communicate their problems and needs to their local leaders. It was discovered during the Key Informant Interviews that community leaders play several roles in the plan for the resettlement of the returnees as they disclose this in their narratives.

In addition, findings from KII held with MDAs and community leaders reveal that the most common conflicts in the returnee communities is around land ownership, houses burnt in which one may claim such property as well as revenge among different groups of people in the community — for instance, a certain tribe that might have killed the other during the BH crisis. This can result to hatred and revenge. Measures were taken is sensitizing the returnees and IDPs through peace building and creating awareness to ensure peaceful coexistence among the different groups of people in the community. Similarly, other sources of conflict involving community members are related to unfair distribution of relief materials and food items.

### **5.5.1 Mitigation of the Potential Conflicts**

Findings of the study revealed that provision of means of livelihood improves relationship of IDPs and returnees with their host communities and promote peaceful co-existence and security. For example, the outcome of the FGDs conducted revealed that most of the participants said the struggle for scarce resources such as land, water and job opportunities are major sources of conflict in the community. Other security and safety issues ranged from high level of illiteracy, poverty, tribalism, land dispute, Injustice, unfair distribution of relief materials-lack of transparency, drug abuses, lack of business opportunity, marginalization, ethno-religious differences, segregation and living with strange persons as sources of conflict.

Additional findings from the FGDs also revealed provision of means of livelihood will lead to the improvement of the standard of living in the community. Respondents opined that as people have occupation through which they generate income to meet their basic needs, they will not indulge in acts that will threaten other people's lives and properties. This will, they said help to



increase employment rate, income generation and investment which will drastically reduce the rate of idleness especially among youth which could serve as a driver to indulging into various types of bad practices. They also said that having a means of livelihood will promote a good and mutual understanding among the host community and IDPs. Community members will be integrated into the community through business activities they undertake.

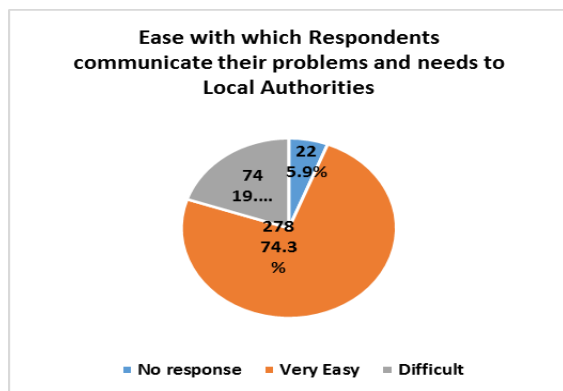
Furthermore, FGD participants in Mafa LGA suggested that maximizing sources of livelihood in the communities and use of internal dispute resolution mechanisms by community and religious leaders will minimize conflicts that may arise from resource competition. Community members are confident that they can resolve all conflict internally among themselves.

In Konduga LGA, majority of the FGD participants said that out of school children should be enrolled in schools programmes that have to do with enlightenment. Likewise, public awareness on eradication of drugs abuse should be carried out. Employment opportunities and vocational training and skills acquisition should also be provided. In addition, there should be fairness and equity in the sharing of relief material and aids to eligible beneficiaries. Furthermore, public awareness and enlightenment campaign on the need for unity in diversity and strangers coming into communities should be thoroughly conducted to ascertain their purpose of their visits.

Majority of the FGD participants in Nanzai LGA said herders should be cautioned against allowing their livestock to destroy farmers' crops. Distribution of relief materials should be done with fairness. Elders should mediate and help to resolve conflicts in the community. This should be in addition to provision of job opportunities for the teeming youth and public enlightenment campaigns to help reduce the rate of drug abuse among youth. Also, there is a need for adequate security to be deployed to the area as this can help reduce conflicts.

Additional study findings revealed that majority of the respondents find it relatively easy to communicate their problems and needs to their local leaders. It was discovered during the Key Informant Interviews that community leaders play several roles in the plan for the resettlement of the returnees as they disclosed in their narratives as captured in the figure and table below:

**Figure 9: Access to Local Authorities**



Source: Field Survey, August 2018

By and large, respondents across the LGAs identified measures that government, development partners and other humanitarian actors can take to prevent conflict. This is captured in the table below.

**Table 9: Measures Government and Other Development and Humanitarian Actors can take to Prevent Conflict**

Measures	Frequency	Percentage (%)
None	24	6.4
Provide additional means of livelihood	85	22.7
Create employment opportunities	61	16.3
Provide skill acquisition and vocational training	49	13.1
Ensure access to quality education	27	7.2
Improve security situation	35	9.4
Sensitize communities on peaceful co-existence	35	9.4
Ensure justice and equity	28	7.5
Provide soft loans	30	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, August 2018

### 5.6 Fear Regarding Unequal Opportunities among the Different Groups of Communities

Findings from FGDs conducted across the LGAs revealed fear regarding unequal opportunities among the different groups of community members. For example, in Mafa LGA, it was discovered that there is unfair distribution of livelihood and other humanitarian assistance and relief materials because of selfishness, vested interest and greed. This situation has led to infighting, hatred, division and bitterness among the community members. There is also the neglect and marginalization of women who are discouraged for practicing trades that are seen as predominantly and specifically for men. In most cases, men tend to have a domineering attitude towards women. Women are not involved in the planning, decision making process and implementation of intervention and programs which are mostly done by men. There is also preference of one socio-cultural group over others and there is also unequal distribution of assistance by some governmental and non-governmental organizations as a result of inclusion or exclusion errors during targeting and registration of beneficiaries.

Similarly, FGD participants in Konduga said that women are afraid of lack of equal opportunities in the communities because they are neglected and not allowed to engage in large businesses that are seen as preferable for men. Their core responsibility is to take care of their homes as housewives or children as caregivers. In some communities, women are not involved in decision making process as men. Most decisions are made by men and this gives rise to unequal opportunity that exists in communities as men always exhibit domineering attitudes towards women. At times, there is preference of one group over another by stakeholders coupled with unequal sharing of relief materials by government

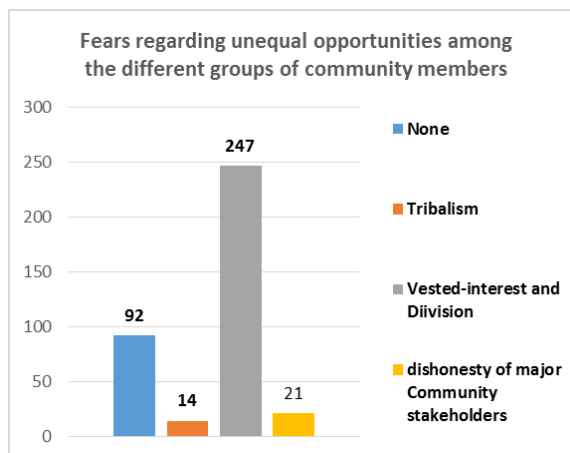
and non-governmental organizations. Respondents also said that tribalism and sectionalism which create disaffection, hatred and division amongst members of the communities, as some might feel alienated and marginalized. The method/channels of distribution should be properly designed taking into cognizance the fact that sometimes the leaders and those in community can play certain roles in the sharing of items. The level of partiality that can bring hatred and infighting among members of the community should be discarded.

Furthermore, additional findings from the FGD discussion in Nganzai LGA shows that community leaders are biased and tend to favour their children and wards, family, associates and friends, thereby neglecting the most vulnerable that ought to be targeted and benefit from intervention given to the communities. Women are also marginalized in communities during programs. This has created discord among community members because of the preferential treatments given to select few. There is unequal opportunity in the community especially in terms of sharing relief materials by NGOs to the IDPs as they are the only group considered while host community members who suffered the same fate are neglected. This has given rise to conflicts between host community members and IDPs. There is also the fear that women are neglected and not allowed to engage in decision making; and men are always at an advantageous position because they can move around more freely than women which is a basic requirement for some occupation. As a result, men have dominated all the lucrative occupations leaving out less lucrative ones to the women.

For FGD participants in Askira Uba, concerns around unequal opportunities were also flagged. For example, they said it will bring about division which will lead to conflict as sometimes vulnerable people are left out of interventions and aids provided for communities. Bias by community leaders (Hakimi, Lawan and Bulamas) was also cited as another issues. For example, it was reported that they usually put their relatives' names first on the list. It is recommended that planning and implementation process should be all-inclusive. Participants were also of the opinion that interventions should not be handled by community leaders alone but rather elders should be consulted and involved in the process and the general community should be mobilized during the targeting and selection of beneficiaries, so that no one is unfairly denied access to benefits of intervention provided to communities. Furthermore, it was reported that people are discriminated against based on tribe and ethnicity as those from Chibok extraction and other minority groups complained bitterly that they are usually marginalized. This has created conflict and unhealthy competition; rivalry that has led to discord among the different groups. It was also pointed out that traditional and community leaders do not live up to their responsibilities as they are supposed to be accommodative and should be able to exhibit fatherly attitude towards all and sundry in the community. As part of the recommendation, names, phone number and age of targeted individuals and beneficiaries should be boldly written on beneficiaries' cards, so that nobody takes advantage to deny them the opportunities provided for them at any stage of the intervention process.

A summary of the fears has been captured in the figure below:

**Figure 10: Fears Regarding Unequal Opportunities among groups**



The figure above showed that 24.6% of the respondents said they have no fear regarding unequal opportunities among the different groups of community members, 3.7% said there is tribalism, 66.0% said flagged vested interest as cause for unequal opportunities and division while 5.6% said major community stake holders are dishonest when it comes to distribution of relief materials.

### 5.7 Resettlement Programmes by Government, Development Partners and Humanitarian Actors

Considerable efforts are being made by the governments at Federal and State levels as well as the International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) in the areas of resettling the returnees and provision of livelihood support to the IDPs and returnees. The institutions and their level of effort have been captured below:

#### 5.7.1 United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR helps the displaced and returning refugees to achieve self-reliance by building their skills and knowledge, as well as providing access to resources, vocational training, support to cooperative groups, services and markets they need. The livelihood intervention seeks to ensure that all forcibly displaced persons are able to make safe and sustainable living that meets their basic needs, contributes to their dignity and provides for full enjoyment of their human rights. This programme is implemented in collaboration with state institutions such as the Ministry of Women Affairs and local Non-governmental organisations e.g. American University Nigeria.

In 2017, UNHCR trained 11,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Borno, on various trades such as tailoring, agriculture, fishery, iron bending and fabrication, soap and beads making, computer literacy as well as fashion design. The Agency further grouped the beneficiaries into 80 cooperatives and provided N20,000 to each of the 80 cooperatives for a period of three months, to enable them to rent shops for their businesses.

The agency had also distributed working tools such as generators, sewing and grinding machines worth over N60 million to the graduates of its skills training programme, to enable them to set up their own businesses.

The programme is implemented in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Federal and Borno State Governments, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and American University of Nigeria (AUN).

#### **5.7.2 National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)**

The agency coordinates activities of humanitarian actors such as State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), INGOs, and Presidential Committee on North East Initiative (PCNI) among others. The role of NEMA is to facilitate early return of IDPs in the state and to ensure that there is adequate provision of non-food items. NEMA also work assiduously with other partners to ensure that the IDPs resettle back to their community on free will and also contributes farmers' relocation exercise. Through NEMA, government gave sewing machine, needle and thread to the returnees interested in cap making, fingerling to those who will practice fishery, items for barbing and hair dressing saloon etc.

#### **5.7.3 Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (3R) Ministry**

The Borno State Government is keen to implement phased return to communities in furtherance of its recovery, reconstruction and reintegration (3Rs) programme. In September 2017, Governor Kashim Shettima of Borno State inaugurated three committees to oversee the resettlement of 2 million displaced persons. The committees' terms of reference include the verification and registration of all returning IDPs, issuance of identification cards, numbering rebuilt permanent shelters and resettlement of all displaced persons. The Governor warned against the resettling of any displaced person without regard to standards of safety and dignity as enshrined in the Kampala Convention on Refugees and urged the committees to ensure that civil authority is restored in any community, as well as access to schools, healthcare centres, water and means of livelihood before effecting the resettlements.<sup>4</sup>

According to Borno State Commissioner for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Professor Babagana Umara Zulum, reconstruction works have since commenced in some LGAs with materials and basic facilities and amenities in Kaga, Bama, MMC, Jere, Gwoza, Damboa and Konduga, while plans are on top gear to clear and commence work in the next phase LGAs like Mafa, Dikwa, Askira Uba, Ngala and others. Key partners to Borno State government's efforts on this include organizations like Dangote Foundation, PCNI, SEMA, Borno State Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Youths Empowerment, UNICEF, Nigerian Military, UNHCR, ICRC, UNDP and others.

Since then, a 3Rs Transition Committee was constituted in each of the LGAs with the mandate of reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement of the devastated communities. Provision of livelihood support is part of the rehabilitation plan. Agriculture and skills acquisition, irrigation, and engaging community youths in construction work have been the main livelihood support being implemented. In order to ensure fairness and equity in

distributions. They work with community/market committees to chart out a strategy for resource sharing, use of accurate and valid data on the communities.

#### **5.7.4 The Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative (PCNI)**

In response to the various parallel initiatives that were running in the Federal Government, it was the resolve of the current administration, led by President Muhammadu Buhari to set up a Committee to coordinate and manage the country's approach to dealing with the issues of humanitarian aid, early recovery and resettlement, as well as the developmental challenges in a concerted attempt to tackle the root causes of the insurgency in the North East region. Thus, the Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative, chaired by General T. Y. Danjuma was announced in January 2016. The mandate of this Committee is to serve as the overall coordinating body for the relevant activities of the Victims Support Fund, the Safe Schools Initiative, as well as all existing Federal Government structures involved in North East Interventions. The PCNI is to also guide the planning activities of the State Governments and the Federal Government. The PCNI, as part of its mandate was asked to harmonize all efforts, plans and input from the various stakeholders of the region into a master plan, termed the "Buhari Plan". Upon completion and adoption of this plan, the PCNI will serve to provide direct oversight from the Presidency for implementation of activities, so the region receives immediate priority in line with global best practices and standards. The implementation will be done by the various MDAs, NGOs and other partners of the Government with the aim of strengthening their institutional capacities for long-term sustainability.<sup>5</sup>

#### **5.7.5 Centre for Community Health and Development International (CHAD)**

This organization trains young people between the ages of 10 to 18 years on cap making, bead making, knitting of seats, TV and table cover cloths in the IDPs and returnee communities. Vulnerable children cases are referred to them and through the skill acquisition and vocational training they provide, the children are able to build resilience. The children that master the skills very well later become peer educators to others and are given technical support by the organization.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

This assessment provides an insight to the existing and promising livelihood opportunities of the returnee communities in Borno State. Though conducted in twelve communities from four selected LGAs and different axis of the state, most of the key findings are relatively similar and therefore, this makes the recommendations applicable to all parts of the state. The returnees are anxious to continue with the livelihood activities they are used to, prior to the insurgency.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

In this section of the report, attempt will be made to provide specific recommendations for the key findings of the study and where possible, address the recommendations to responsible institutions.

#### **6.2.1 Existing and Prospective Livelihoods**

Findings of the study revealed that respondents were engaged in different means of livelihood before the insurgency. The income generated from these endeavors was used to provide food, shelter, clothing, payment of the school fees of their children and wards, payment for medical and health care services and amongst others. Their displacement and return has led to underemployment of majority of the population. As a result, they were forced to adapt and find means of livelihood to survive in their new environment. Most of the recommended businesses are already existing businesses and the targeted communities already have experience of running these businesses but most of the challenges identified by respondents still remain capital and inadequate up-to-date vocational skill set for making them profitable.

The marketable skills identified are directly or indirectly related to the most viable or prospective means of livelihood. In view of this, there is the need to provide livelihood support in form of startup grants and/or technical support on the identified viable means of livelihood. They can be linked to necessary vocational skills training provided to address the existing skill gaps.

It is recommended that as most of the returnees lack understanding of the socio – economic changes that might have affected the viability of those occupations in the communities, there is a need for the government and INGOs to provide sensitization and guidance services to enable the community members think of diversified and innovative livelihood activities they can partake.

In addition, returnees should be supported to explore opportunities for new trades and to dispel the notion that people must go on with the trades they learnt from their forebears since there is limited land for farming and petty trading could easily be over saturated.

Low purchasing power by the community members, coupled with lack of capital on the part of the enterprises make it hard for the local economy to grow and create new jobs for the inhabitants. It is recommended that any planned interventions should be aimed

at injecting cash into the local economy for it to have the prospects of growth. Monies can be injected through various models such as cash for work and provision of cash grants for MSEs which should include soft loans etc.

Other sustainable livelihood interventions that can support the local economy include establishment of cottage industries based on the available natural resources in the communities that will be producing in mass quantity for external use as well as provision of irrigation facilities to enable dry season farming. This approach has already been supported by development partners and humanitarian actors.

Many male youths in some returnee communities who are engaged in reconstruction works, after having acquired the construction skills, are likely to become jobless immediately after the completion of reconstruction contracts in their communities. Any planned and future livelihood support should assist construction workers in becoming better protected from risks and in finding opportunities for upward mobility through awareness raising; linkages to market-oriented TVET programmes and the introduction of informal apprenticeships training schemes.

#### **6.2.2 Mitigation of Potential Conflict**

Public enlightenment of community members on the relevance of peaceful co-existence and provision of skill acquisition and vocational training for youths and women is strongly recommended. Also community and religious leaders should use internal dispute resolution mechanisms in communities to settle disputes among their members.

In Konduga LGA, out-of-school children should be enrolled back. Programs focused on enlightenment and eradication of drug abuse should be provided. Creation of jobs/vocational trainings, equity/fairness in distribution of resources/aids and awareness on the need for unity in diversity and screening of visitors/strangers should be strongly promoted.

For Nanzai LGA, recommendation is the need for herders to be engaged through dialogue and conflict resolution mechanism to forestall encroachment into farmlands in addition to elders working unitedly to resolve conflicts within and their involvement in fast – tracking the deployment of security in communities that are hotspots.

Furthermore, in Askira Uba government in collaboration with humanitarian actors and development partners should provide boreholes and water in the communities to address water shortages while also providing financial assistance packages through cash transfers to facilitate and enable returnees kick start potential livelihood opportunities already identified especially in communities such as Lawan, Hakimi and Bulama. Their dispute resolution processes and mechanisms should heavily involve community leaders such as Bulamas. There is also the need to strengthen the bond between IDPs and host community members which will help in the development of the communities. Furthermore, government should provide vocational training centers as this will reduce competition and acquisition of up-to-date skills set in addition to provision of soft loans.

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