



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***RESIDENTS' SENSE OF PLACE AND COMMUNITY COHESIVENESS ON
RESILIENCE TOWARDS INSECURITY SITUATION IN MAIDUGURI,
BORNO STATE, NIGERIA***

HAUWA MAI BUTU

FEM 2017 6



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By

HAUWA MAI BUTU

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the award of the Degree of Master of Science**

March 2017

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my darling Husband Arc. Muhammad Yusuf Muhammad and my beloved children, Yassir, Maryam, Usman, Saleem and Fatimah (Hannan) for their support, patience and unconditional love.



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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March 2017

Chairman : Professor Ahmad Hariza Bin Hashim, PhD
Faculty : Human Ecology

The study was meant to determine residents' sense of place and community cohesiveness on resilience towards insecurity situation in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria. Place attachment theory by Bowlby (1969) and resilience theory by Kut Lewin, (1943) was adopted for the study. A 52-item questionnaire was administered on a sample size of 383 respondents using convenience sampling technique. Data acquired were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive analysis of the socio-economic and the demographic variables indicated that 59% of the respondent were male while female were 41%, 80% of the respondents were aged between 18-50 years old. About 47% of the respondents were married and the mean score for a number of family members indicated that on the average households in Maiduguri have about 9 members. 64% of the respondents were Muslims and 60% of the respondents had tertiary education. In terms of occupation, 33% of whom are civil servants. On the average, the majority of the respondents have been in the area for 15 years. In terms of the level of resident's resilience, it indicated that the residents have a moderate level of resilience. T-test was used to test for significant difference in mean between male and female based on gender and tenure. The results showed that there is a significant difference in the level of resilience based on gender, while tenure revealed no significant difference. More so the result of the ANOVA analysis revealed significance difference in the level of resilience based on marital status, while religion affiliation and occupation did not show any significant difference. Multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the impact of the sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity on resilience. The regression analysis revealed that sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity contributes significantly to residents' resilience. The outcome from this research could provide policy maker with relevant information that can result in measures aimed at strategically rehabilitating affected residents and restructuring as well as developing neighbourhoods to prevent future occurrences.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**RASA TEMPAT DAN KESEPADUAN KOMUNITI KE ATAS RESILEN
PENDUDUK TERHADAP KETIDAKSELAMATAN DI MAIDUGURI, BORNO,
NIGERIA.**

Oleh

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Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan rasa tempat dan kesepaduan komuniti ke atas resilien penduduk terhadap ketidakselamatan di Maiduguri, Borno, Nigeria. Teori Kejelekitan Tempat oleh Bowlby (1969) dan Teori resilien Kut Lewin, oleh (1943) telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Borang soal selidik yang mengandungi 52 item ini digunakan ke atas saiz sampel sebanyak 383 orang responden dengan menggunakan teknik persampelan konvenien. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan inferens. Analisis deskriptif untuk sosio ekonomi dan pemboleh ubah demografi menunjukkan, 59% responden adalah lelaki manakala wanita adalah 41%, 80% daripada responden berumur antara 18-50 tahun. Hampir 47% responden telah berkahwin dan skor min bagi purata isi rumah di Maiduguri adalah lebih kurang 9 orang ahli. Majoriti di mana 64% daripada responden beragama Islam dan 60% responden mempunyai pendidikan tertinggi. Dari segi pekerjaan, 33% daripada responden adalah penjawat awam. Secara purata, majoriti daripada responden telah menetap di daerah ini selama 15 tahun. Dari segi tahap resilien penduduk menunjukkan bahawa penduduk mempunyai tahap resilien yang sederhana. Ujian-T digunakan untuk menguji perbezaan min yang signifikan berdasarkan jantina antara lelaki dan perempuan dan pemilikan rumah. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan bagi tahap resilien penduduk berdasarkan faktor jantina, manakala tiada perbezaan yang signifikan untuk pemilikan rumah. Manakala, hasil analisis Anova menunjukkan perbezaan signifikan bagi tahap resilien untuk status perkahwinan, manakala anutan agama dan pekerjaan tidak menunjukkan sebarang perbezaan yang signifikan. Analisis regresi berganda digunakan untuk menyiasat kesan rasa tempat dan kesepaduan komuniti ke atas resilien. Analisis regresi menunjukkan bahawa rasa tempat dan kesepaduan komuniti menyumbang secara signifikan kepada resilien penduduk. Hasil kajian ini diharap dapat menyumbang maklumat berkaitan polisi dengan menyediakan langkah-langkah bagi penduduk untuk terlibat dalam pemulihan secara strategik disamping menstruktur serta membangunkan semula kawasan kejiranan untuk mengelakkan kejadian sama berulang di masa hadapan.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 28 March 2017 to conduct the final examination of Hauwa Mai Butu on her thesis entitled "Residents' Sense of Place and Community Cohesiveness on Resilience Towards Insecurity Situation in Maiduguri Borno State, Nigeria" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EDA	Exploratory data analysis
GPI	Global Peace Index
GTI	Global Terrorist Index
JTF	Joint Task Force
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
MCCC	Military Control Command Center
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NNBS	Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics
NPC	National Population Commission
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN-Habitat	United Nation Habitat
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
MLS	Ministry of Land and Survey
IDP ^s	Internally Displaced Persons

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Relocation is seen as a common concept in housing studies and it has been considered as an outcome of dissatisfaction with current neighborhood environment (Dieleman 2001). A wide variety of neighborhood issues such as relative economic position, the racial composition and physical environment phenomena such as (natural disaster) have been discussed as the likely influence on the decision to relocate or move (Feijten and Van Ham (2009); Quillian (1999; 2003); Ellen (2000); Crowder (2000); and Harris (1999). These problems of relocation has gone beyond the issue of relative economic status, racial composition and natural environmental phenomena but has extended to insecurity due to the risen threat of terrorists in different human settlement across different part of the world.

The feelings of insecurity within the settlement determine the decision of residents whether to flee their communities of residence or not. It is important to note that in any given society individual have different ways of perceiving threat, and this depend on one's ability to bounce back or level of resilience. The word resilience is a fashionable term in the field of urban studies used in describing the way which communities are able to withstand threats (Innes and Jones, 2006).

People develop resilience even when the situation of their environment is associated with high risks such as natural disaster, insecurity and other forms of threat (Anacio *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, resilience occurred due to people's feelings and their perception of sense of place. The way which resident view their neighbourhood gives them the impression to develop resilience in case of threat in their neighbourhood, which may ultimately influence their decisions as to remain or relocate. Nowadays the choice of neighbourhood and houses depend on the level of security of environment, hence, the demand for security and safety of lives and property is the most pressing issue in many residential settlements.

One of the greatest challenges confronting many countries of the world today is the growing level of insecurity being experienced on a daily basis in most residential settlement (Olajide and Kolawole, 2013). Feeling of insecurity occurs because of a lot of bloodsheds and senseless killings, wanton destruction of property, social and economic dislocation with its attendant poverty and unemployment (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). Human insecurity has remained a global problem. The increase in the wave of violence, worldwide crime, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, diseases, environmental deprivation and the spread of conflicts in many parts of the world today

seem to underscore the vulnerability of people irrespective of where and which country they belong (Akokpari, 2007).

Based on the Global Terrorist Index (GTI, 2015), in 2014 the total number of deaths caused by terrorists was 32,685 which constituted 80 percent rise from 18,111 in the earlier year. More than 78% of the death happened in Iraq, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Syria. Nigeria has witness rampant year upsurge in deaths which amount to 5,662 and is ranked as the third most affected country by terrorism with 9.21 percent (GTI, 2015). In (2016) the GPI records indicate again that, Nigeria is still one of the five countries with a high increase in death rate. In addition, the overall level of peace in the global is deteriorating and the gap between peaceful and less peace countries is getting wider (GPI, 2016).

In recent times, Nigeria has witnessed a lot of violent eruption and general insecurity in nearly all states of the federation (Osawe, 2015). Prominent among such is the *Boko Haram* insurgency group, predominately in north-eastern Nigeria, especially in Borno state. The typical traditional settlements of city center (Maiduguri metropolis) which are mostly clustered, dense and compacted and lacking formal physical planning, can be attributed to raising the threats of insecurity in the areas. Further observation revealed that, the nature of the settlement of the neighbourhood is porous with multiple undefined entrances and exits, which makes it very easy for criminals and *Boko Haram* to penetrate the neighbourhood.

Maiduguri the capital city of Borno state, also called Yerwa the largest city in northeastern Nigeria (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2009), and the heart of Islamic civilization in Nigeria (Hiskett, 1984). The city has been under *Boko Haram* attack since 2009. Table 1 shows the attacks carried out within Maiduguri by the insurgency group and casualties between the periods of 2009 to 2015.

Table 1.1: Reported cases of Boko Haram attack within Maiduguri metropolis 2009-2015

Date of Attack	Number of death	Source
7 th July 2009	700	Umar, (2011).
18 th June 2013	9	http://www.bbc.com/
14 th March 2014	212	GTI (2015)
17 th May 2014	101	GTI (2015)
10 th January 2015	19	The New York Times (2015)
25 th January 2015	-	The Guardian (2015)
26 th January 2015	-	Karimi & Abubakar, (2015)
31 st January 2015	-	Karimi & Abubakar, (2015)
7 th March 2015	52	http://bigstory.ap.org/
30 th May 2015	13	Abubakar, (CNN, 2015)
Total	1,106	

Source: Authors Compilation (2016) from various sources

Following the destructive activities of the sect, in 2013 Nigerian securities agencies set the 7th Division headquartered in Maiduguri to increase counter-insurgency operations in the northeast part of Nigeria (Daily Trust, January; 2016). In addition, a state of emergency was announced in May 2013, in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states for a period that lasted over a year (Alegbeleye, 2014). Despite all the effort by the government to sustain the insecurity situation, the level of insecurity grossly intensified which worsened the economic hardship in the state (Alegbeleye, 2014). These situations consequently forced many residents to relocate from their neighbourhoods to other parts of the country which they considered to be relatively peaceful. However, there are still reasonable numbers of residents who have contained the situation and remain in their neighbourhoods.

Studies on the reasons why people remain in the area with high-security challenge are still scarce in literature. Given the growing level of insecurity in Maiduguri, many residents have fled their residence. Records have shown that, out of the entire population of 4,151,193 from the national population commission (NPC, 2006) in Borno state, approximately one million people are reported to have fled their neighbourhood. This statistics clearly indicates that there are still quite a large number of residents in the area who have resisted the insurgency and have continued to stay in their neighbourhoods as shown in appendix D. Studies have indicated that, demographic characteristics and socio economic variables (Anton and Lawrence, 2014) dimension of sense of place (Anacio *et al*, 2016; Carpenter, 2013; Anton and Lawrence, 2014) community cohesiveness (Giuliani, 2003) are likely factors that can influence residents to be attached to their neighbourhood during difficulties times.

In line with this argument, it is important to find out whether factors such as socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, dimensions of sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity have influences on residents' resilience towards insecurity in Maiduguri, given that this city in recent times has become the epicenter of the *Boko Haram* insurgency.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The nature and the dimension of insecurity have posed serious challenges globally. The issue of insecurity in relation to terrorist attacks has posed threats to many residential neighbourhood around the globe; specially Countries of Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Syria and Pakistan which recorded high incidences of terrorist activities (GTI, 2015).

Nigerian in recent times has been under the siege of *Boko Haram* sect which is labeled as one of the most deadly terrorists group in the world (GTI, 2015). The activities of this group have resulted in the destruction of peaceful coexistence among many residential neighbourhood specifically in the North Eastern part of the country.

Borno State is one of the states in the North-Eastern part of the country (see figure 1) that has come under severe attacks from the violent activities of *Boko Haram* insurgents since July 2009. The dastardly activities of *Boko Haram* can be seen in the series of attacks on public and private residential houses, security establishment, prisons house, places of worships, public schools/institutions, masses and on prominent personalities (Ikechukwu, 2014). More so, Odo (2015) noted that the coordinated attacks by *Boko Haram* in some parts of the country has intimidated several people's lives and destroyed residence and properties of innocent Nigerians which eventually injured the unity of the Nigerian state.

The aftermath of such attacks resulted to insecurity situations including; loss of lives and properties (Obi, 2015), creation of an atmosphere of fear, posttraumatic anxiety disorder, depression and increase spending on public security, especially in term of surveillance (UN-Habitat, 2007; Ikechukwu, 2014). Thus, it can be said that the activities of the insurgency group have crippled social and economic activities in the state.

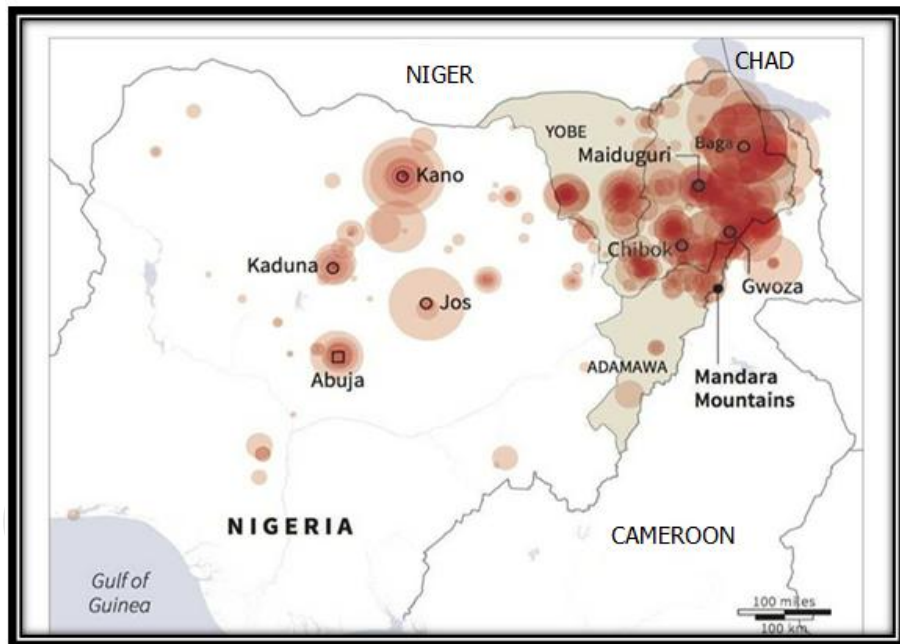


Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria showing Borno State and its neighboring countries

It is important to note that besides the physiological needs of food, clothing, and shelter of man, the next in line is the need for security (Maslow, 1943-1954) in Mcleod (2007). Hence the direct consequences of the heightened insecurity situation in the Maiduguri due to the activities of the *Boko Haram* have led to the voluntary and involuntary movement of residents within and outside Borno state. Human mobility therefore has been influenced by the rising spate of insurgency attacks within

Maiduguri neighbourhood. Based on the report of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2013) at least 1.4 million individuals have displaced within the North-East Nigeria alone. The UNHCR (2013) showed that about 170,000 persons have fled to neighboring countries, where (56,000) people fled to Cameroon, (14,000) to the Chad Republic and (100,000) to the Republic of Niger. The majority of which are from Maiduguri city and neighboring villages, as the state share border with each of these three counties. In addition, Borno state Housing Corporation (2014), acknowledged that the high number of vacant houses for the period 2009 - 2014 in Maiduguri is associated with a significant number of residents that flee the area. However, despite the prevailing insecurity in Maiduguri, there are many of the residents who continued to stay in their neighborhoods.

Previous studies on insecurity have focused on the issues of insecurity, looking at the problem in relation to natural phenomenon, due to flood, (Anacio *et al.*, 2016); storm, (Carpenter, 2013) and wildfire (Anton and Lawrence, 2014). Others focused on Crime in the neighbourhood (Olajide and Kolawole, 2013), violence and terrorism (UN-Habitat, 2007; Goldewijk and Frerk, 2007; Osawe, 2015), and residence relocation (Goetz, 2002, Kleinhans, 2003). These studies emphasized on issues of insecurity due to natural disaster, the reasons for residence relocation and effects of insecurity on socio-economic development.

Researchers have identified reasons likely to be responsible for people resistant to relocation even in adversity situation, such studies emphasized on socio-economic and demographic characteristic such as; age (Bonanno *et al.*, 2007; Goroshit, and Eshel, 2013); residents length of stay (Anacio *et al.*, 2016; Lewicka, 2005, 2010, Raymond *et al.*, 2010; and Stedman, 2006); gender (Bonanno *et al.*, 2007); tenure (Lee, 2012) as the likely reasons that could influence individuals or communities to perceive less threats and become resilience even when their residential neighbourhood seem to be under life threatening situations. Other studies including (Anacio *et al.*, 2016; Carpenter, 2013; Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006; 2001) used the sense of place dimensions (place identity, place attachment, place dependence) to understand the resilience of people toward relocating in natural disaster threaten area. Gerson *et al.*, (1977); Giuliani (2003) added community cohesiveness to a sense of place dimensions to measure their preference to remain in a place. Most of these studies were carried out in natural disaster prone are in western and Asia countries. Little is known about residents resilience towards insecurity situation due to terrorists in Africa particularly Nigeria where the situation is persistently raising its ugly face.

It is against the above background that this study was undertaken to examine whether residents demographic characteristics, socio economic variables, sense of place dimensions, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity can influence residents' resilience to remain in their neighbourhood despite the life-threatening terrorist activities, using survey data. This study focused on Maiduguri neighbourhood in Borno state Nigeria been the breeding ground of the terrorist's group (Rogers, 2012) and the worst hit states in north-east Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions below were framed to guide the study: -

1. What are the socio-economic and demographic factors of the respondents?
2. What is the level of place identity, place attachment, place dependence, community cohesiveness, the perception of insecurity and level of resident's resilience in the study area?
3. What is the difference in the level of resilience based the respondents 'demographic and socioeconomic characteristics?
4. What is the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic characteristic, sense of place dimensions, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity and resident's resilience?
5. Do demographic and socioeconomic variables, sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity have an influence on residents' resilience to remain in the study area despite the insecurity?

1.4 Research Objectives

The main objective of this research is to examine resident's sense of place, community cohesiveness, perception of insecurity, as well as demographic and socioeconomic variables on resilience towards insecurity situation in Maiduguri. While the specific objectives are as follows:

1. To describe the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents.
2. To determine the level of place identity, place attachment, place dependence, community cohesiveness, perception of insecurity and the level of residents resilience in Maiduguri
3. To determine the difference in the level of resilience based the respondents' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.
4. To determine the relationship between demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, sense of place dimensions, community cohesiveness, the perception of insecurity, and resident's resilience.
5. To determine the influence of demographic and socioeconomic variables, sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity on resident's resilience to remain in the study area despite the high level of insecurity.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The hypotheses for this study were developed based on the problem statement, objectives of the study and on the theoretical and conceptual proofs identified in previous literature. However, the following null hypotheses were tested in this research.

- Ho1:* There is no significant difference between male and female on level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho2:* There is no significant difference between tenure on level of resident's resilience among the respondents
- Ho3:* There is no significant difference between religion affiliations on level of resident's resilience among the respondents
- Ho4:* There is no significant difference between marital statuses on level of resident's resilience among the respondents
- Ho5:* There is no significant difference between occupation categories on level of resident's resilience among the respondents
- Ho6:* There is no significant relationship between place identity and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho7:* There is no significant relationship between place attachment and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho8:* There is no significant relationship between place dependence and level of residents' resilience among the respondents.
- Ho9:* There is no significant relationship between community cohesiveness and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho10:* There is no significant relationship between perception of insecurity in the neighbourhood and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho11:* There is no significant relationship between age and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho12:* There is no significant relationship between level of education and levels of resident's resilience the respondents
- Ho13:* There is no significant relationship between a number of family members and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.
- Ho14:* There is no significant relationship between the length of stay and level of resident's resilience the respondents.

Ho15: There is no significant relationship between income and level of resident's resilience among the respondents.

1.6 Significant of the Study

Theoretically, the research bridges the gap that exists in previous studies on insecurity in neighbourhood and residents resilience. It also serves as a relevant material for students who wish to embark on research in housing studies.

Practically, an understanding of the nature of the people, their background, type of neighbourhood and the level of resident's resilience which is highlighted in the present study will enable the government to; strategize on the number and nature of security personnel to attach to each neighbourhood, to be able to curb the insecurity situation among the neighbourhoods, as well as restructure the neighbourhoods to lessen the number of people in and their dependence on the internally displaced camps. Thus, this study served as a blueprint for Nigeria government and other agencies such as National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in designing policy and action plan to support residents who neighbourhoods are faced with high security challenge.

1.7 Scope of the Studies

There are several reasons which could make residents to stay in their neighbourhood in a situation of disaster or threats, but in this study the researcher specifically examined respondent's demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, sense of place, community cohesiveness and perception of insecurity in relation to the level of resilience among residents in Maiduguri. The study covered Gwange, Bolori, Yerwa, and Mai Sandari district of Maiduguri metropolitan.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Due to the problem of insecurity coupled with the restriction of movement of some parts of Maiduguri, this study covers only the part which are free from restriction in the four districts which are Gwange, Bolori, Yerwa and Mai Sandari district. The study did not cover Bulabulin Ngaranam and Markas railway quarters due to the difficulty in accessing the area. The findings of this study will only be generalized on the populace of Borno state owing to the fact that, the characteristics of the respondents might be different from that of other state in the country. Additionally, the result of this study is limited to insurgency problem, thus cannot be generalized to other forms of insecurity.

1.9 Conceptual and Operational Definition of Terms

1.9.1 Insecurity

Conceptual definition.

Insecurity has been defined as being subjected to hazard or threat (Ajodo-Adebanjoko and Okorie, 2014). It is also defined as lack of protection, incapably guarded and being unsafe (Beland, 2005; Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013).

Operational definitions.

Insecurity in this study has been operationalized as a situation which people lives and properties within neighbourhoods are threaten and vulnerabe to danger.

1.9.2 Resilience

Conceptual definition

Resilience can be define as the capacity of a person or organization to quickly plan and device positive adaptive actions to match the immediate situation with minimal stress (Mallak,1998) Muggah, (2014) viewed the concept of resilience as an ongoing process of individuals or communities to survive, adapt, cope and grow in spite of external or internally stress and shocks

Operational definition

The term resilience as used in the study is the ability of residents in a particular settlement to resist and bounce back to shock or threats posed to them by the insurgent group and still carries on with their normal live in their neighbourhood.

1.9.3 Sense of Place

Conceptual definition

Sense of place can be defined as a relationship between people and spatial setting (Jorgensen *et al.*, 2001). Tuan, (1979) define sense of place as a focal point of meaning or care ground that emphasize people feelings and relationships to the environment.

Operational definition

Sense of place in this study refers to how residents in a particular neighbourhood see the uniqueness, affection and functions of their environment compared to other place.

1.9.4 Community cohesiveness

Conceptual definition

Community cohesion is the capacity of communities to function and develop in coherence and organized than in conflict. (Browne *et al.*, 2005).

Operational definition

Community cohesion is operationalized in this study as the degree of bonding between societal members and the degree to which neighbors interact with one another in a cooperative manner to live in and remain residents of the neighborhood



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