

## **Residents' Resilience towards Insecurity in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria**

**Hauwa Mai Butu<sup>1,2</sup>, Ahmad Hariza Hashim<sup>1\*</sup> and Nobaya Ahmad<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Resource Management and Consumer Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Estate Management and Valuation,*

*School of Environmental Studies Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, P.M.B.1070, Borno State, Nigeria*

### **ABSTRACT**

It is obvious that the demand for security is one of the basic needs for human survival, and the effects of terrorist such as Boko Haram on the society have gone beyond the expectations of individuals in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria. Even though many have relocated themselves out of the area, there are still those who continued to stay in the neighborhood. Therefore, the general objective of this paper is to examine the level of residents' resilience and to compare if there are significant differences in the level of resilience based on age, gender and religious inclination towards insecurity in Maiduguri. Resilience Theory by Kurt Lewin (1943) was used to underpin this study. Using a structured questionnaire, data were collected from a total of 383 respondents in Maiduguri. The findings from the descriptive statistics revealed a moderate level of resilience among the residents ( $M = 3.09$ ,  $SD = 0.78$ ). Independent sample t-test showed a statistically significant difference in the level of resilience between male and females ( $t(381) = -2.518$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Additionally the ANOVA analysis revealed no significant difference in the level of resilience based on age

and religious inclination ( $F(2,380) = 1.105$ ,  $p > 0.05$  and  $F(2,380) = 0.771$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). Based on the findings, the authors concluded that females were found to revitalize more easily as compared to males after an attack. In general, there are some residents in the study area who show the ability to revitalize and withstand the security threat and resist relocation irrespective of their age and religious inclination. Thus, the authors are of the opinion that to ensure

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#### *E-mail addresses:*

ahariza@upm.edu.my (Ahmad Hariza Hashim)

mohauwa@yahoo.com (Hauwa Mai Butu)

nobaya@upm.edu.my (Nobaya Ahmad)

\* Corresponding author

safe neighbourhood, the government should not only concentrate on the rehabilitation of internally displaced person but efforts should also be geared towards the residents who decided to remain in the neighbourhood even though it is affected by the insurgency.

*Keywords:* Insecurity, insurgency, resilience, residents, relocation, security

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## INTRODUCTION

Fulfilling the physiological need is the first in the list of needs in Maslow's Hierarchy Theory of Needs, which includes food, clothing, and shelter of man. While, the second and important next need that becomes a necessity to be satisfied by man is the security need (Maslow as cited in Mcleod, 2007). Insecurity remains one of the most worrisome global problems irrespective of whether a nation falls under the nomenclature of industrialized and developed or developing and underdeveloped. It is on this premise that Olajide and Kolawole (2013) categorically said that, one of the greatest challenges threatening many countries of the world today was terrorism. The Global Terrorist Index indicated that the total number of deaths from terrorism in 2014 extended 32,685 which constituted 80% increase from 18,111 in the earlier year (Institute for Economic and Peace, 2016). The Institute also reported that Nigeria had the prevalent proliferation of deaths ever documented with 5,662 and it was ranked as the third most affected country by terrorism with 9.21 % (Institute of Economic and Peace, 2016).

Nigeria has seen a lot of violent and overall insecurity upsurge in nearly all its states of the federation, predominately the Boko Haram insurgency in most parts of the north-east specifically Borno State (Osawe, 2015). With its historically roots traced to 2002 and fed by frustration resulting from political, economic, social and religious issues, Boko Haram, after its early violence in 2003-2004 in Yobe State, became more of a threat from 2009, with civilian casualties, fear, and material damage heightening tremendously, and both Christians and Muslims residents were targeted (Kpughe, 2017). From June 2011 through June 2018, the Nigeria Security Tracker (NST) documented 2,021 incidents involving Boko Haram, in which 37,530 people were killed (Campbell & Harwood, 2018). While Aljazeera in 2018 reported since Boko Haram launched its campaign in 2009, they killed more than 20,000 people and forced two million others to flee their homes in Northeast Nigeria.

The attacks by the Boko Haram since 2009 have posed a serious threat to lives and property among those who live in Maiduguri Borno State (Odo, 2015). The attack has not stopped as reported by Aljazeera on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2015, Boko Haram kills scores while praying in the mosques. On the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018, Aljazeera reported that Boko Haram burned villages on outskirts Maiduguri as well a camp for internally displaced people. These attacks of the insurgency group have crippled social and economic activities in the state and led to thousands of deaths and destruction of

properties (Akokpari, 2007). Following the destructive actions of the sect, the level of economic hardship caused by the insecurity worsened the socio-economic situation in the state and creating an atmosphere for fear, post traumatic anxiety, depression and increasing spending on public security (Alegbeleye, 2014; Ilechukwu, 2014). About 1.4 million persons have been internally displaced in North-Eastern Nigeria alone of which most are from Maiduguri City and neighbouring villages (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], 2013). In addition, a casual discussion with a staff of Borno state Housing Corporation acknowledged that the high number of vacant houses for the period 2009 - 2014 in Maiduguri was associated with a large number of residents that fled the area. However, despite the large of residents fleeing their homes to a more safe area, there are still many residents who choose to remain in their neighborhoods. Hence it is against this backdrop that this study seeks to examine the level of resident's resilience towards insecurity in Maiduguri, Borno state and how it varies among the respondents based on their gender, age, and religious inclination.

### Literature Review

The issue of security tends to occupy the center stage in human existence, and it has become the point of discussion in recent times. Security is the condition or feeling of safety from harm or the absence of threats (Igbuzor, 2011). More so, in conceptualizing security, scholars have

placed much emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability and general cohesion (Igbuzor, 2011; Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013). Insecurity, on the other hand, invokes different meanings such as the absence of safety; danger, hazard, uncertainty, and lack of protection. Beland (2005) defined insecurity as the state of fear or anxiety due to the absence or lack of protection. Achumba et al. (2013) labeled insecurity in two ways. First, insecurity is a state of being subject to danger or threat. Second, insecurity is the state of being open to risk or anxiety. Scholars have identified unemployment, poverty, and religion as the major causes of insecurity in Nigeria which are injurious to the socio-economic development of the country (Jega, 2002; Okorie, 2011; Salawu, 2010). The insecurity in Borno State which is the result of the insurgency of the Boko Haram group can be viewed as a breach of peace and security resulting in the destruction of lives and property. This prevailing insecurity which is characterized by bombings, killings, kidnapping of young girls from their schools and destruction of lives and property has made Borno State a not livable place to live (Alegbeleye, 2014). Boko Haram means "Western education is a sin" was founded around 2002 in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State and largest city in Northeast Nigeria. During its inception, the main tenet was to change the current government of Nigeria which practiced democratic and secular rules as contradiction to *Shariah* (Dunn, 2016). She continued stating that in July 2009, the Boko

Haram uprising began in Bauchi another state in Nigeria, close by to Borno State and later spread to other Northern States, leaving hundreds of followers, Nigerian law enforcement officers and civilians dead. The following years the attacks in Northeast and others part of the country escalated including bombings, mass shootings and executions. Three states that are considered directly impacted by the Boko Haram insurgency is Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states (ACAPS, 2015). Following the dangerous activities of the sect, the Federal government declared a state of emergency in May 2013 in these three states for a period that lasted over a year (Alegbeleye, 2014). However, the insurgency activities still persist consequently forcing many residents to relocate from their neighborhoods. However, there are others who choose to remain in their residences despite the prevalence of the insecurity. So, what could be the reason for these people decision to stay in the conflict area? Is it because of there are resilience or they do not have anywhere else to go.

Resilience is a multi-dimensional concept of use in different fields. Klien et al. (2003) indicated that the word resilience was originated from a Latin word *resilio*, meaning “to jump back”. It was first developed as an environmental concept by Holling (1973) and subsequently used for social structures and human-environment schemes (Carpenter, 2013; Folke, 2006). Mallak (1998) described resilience as the capacity of a person or organization to quickly plan and device positive adaptive

actions to match the immediate situation with minimal stress. Innes and Jones (2006) suggested that resilience was the way in which certain place was able to resist and mitigate the risk and threats to which they were posted. The threats could be a natural disaster or large-scale human-induced harm. Wildavsky (2017) described resilience as the capacity to cope with unexpected dangers and learning to bounce back after it had become obvious. Rose (2004) saw resilience as consisting of two components. The first component is known as inherent resilience which is the ability to adapt to ordinary conditions. The second component is adaptive resilience which is the ability to adapt in trouble situations due to creativeness or additional determination. Muggah (2014) added that resilience as an ongoing process of individuals’ communities to survive, adapt, cope and grow in spite of stress and shocks. Thus, resilience in people ability may differ from all manner of environmental adversities. Generally, resilience can be viewed as the ability of individuals or communities to withstand and bounce back from calamity or threats (Feldman, 2011). Therefore, resilient people can control their emotions in whatever situation they are in. In general what can be concluded from the above discussion is that there are three main components of resiliency, namely resistance, recovery and creativity. Resilient people have good skills and self-governing, they are also enduring and calm under pressure and can bounce back from impediments and not easily affected by depressions (Feldman, 2011).

Earlier studies in resilience have shown that resilience has a positive association with individual resilience (Eshel et al., 2016; Kimhi, 2016). Bonanno et al. (2007) found that people of 65 years of age or older were more resilient than those between 18 to 24 years age. In terms of gender, women were found to be less resilient than men. Goroshit and Eshel (2013) conducted a study on the resilience of older and compared it with the younger Israelis and found out that the older Israelis were more resilient because of their long experience of wars and attacks they faced in their daily lives had made them felt stronger and more attached to the place. While a study in Australia by Anton and Lawrence (2014) found out that socio-demographic characteristics of residents living in a threatening area revealed an important impact on the place of residence where they were more resilient as compared to those who lived in a safer area. This study adopted the second component of resilient as identified by Rose (2004) that was adaptive resilience, the ability to adapt in a terrible situation due to the determination to continue survive in the area.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Resilience theory which was originated from social psychology was proposed by Kurt Lewin, a prominent German-American social psychologist in 1943 (Ungar, 2008). Lewin postulated that the behaviour of individuals could not be sufficiently explained in a natural environment without giving emphasis to understanding their historical background, socio-cultural,

political, economic and family origin. Resilience theory as related to individuals or community is to acquire the basic understanding of positive adaptation as well as risk endurance that enable individuals to become functional, productive and accepted members of their immediate neighbourhood and society. This is in line with the definition given by Muggah (2014), who viewed the concept of resilience as an ongoing process of individuals or communities to survive, adapt, cope and grow in spite of external or internal stress and shocks.

The emphasis of contemporary resilient concept highlights the environmental approaches to give a sensitive and accurate explanation of communities and individuals to have the ability and capability to resist a certain risk and challenges in order to produce desired positive outcomes (Rutter, 1999). Furthermore, he asserted that the main significant idea of resilience was to assess the level of individual's resilience and endurance towards risk experience in their settlement. This is to say, resilience involves how individual manage and adopt under adversity or challenges in the society in order to produce positive and remarkable outcomes. The hypothesis of this study is that those who decided to stay put in their area even with the increase in insurgence of the Boko Haram are more resilient as compared to those who move out voluntarily from the area.

### **Boko Haram Activities**

The dastardly activities of Boko Haram can be seen in the series of attacks on public

and private residential houses, security establishment, prisons, places of worships, public schools/institutions, masses and on prominent personalities (Ikechukwu, 2014). In 2015, Aljazeera had reported that Boko Haram gunmen had killed more than 140 people in three separate attacks on Mosques and villages in Nigeria's Northeast Borno State (Aljazeera, 2015). Cook (2012) reported that there had also attacked schools, hospitals, markets and other public locations, primarily in Maiduguri. The aftermath of such attacks resulted to insecurity situations including; loss of lives and properties (Obi, 2015), creation of an atmosphere of fear, post-traumatic anxiety disorder, depression and increase spending on public security, especially in term of surveillance (Ikechukwu, 2014; UN-Habitat, 2007). Conflict impacts the population through multiple pathways. Community and household resources may be diminished as fund are diverted from social services, prices for food and other commodities increases because lack of it or because supplier no longer sends their products to this area due to safety reason. Infrastructure such as health facilities, markets, water supply and sewage systems all disrupted and roads maybe damaged or not accessible (Dunn, 2016). Thus, it can be said that the activities of the insurgency group have crippled social and economic activities in the state.

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. However, despite the prevailing insecurity in Maiduguri, there are many of the residents who continued to stay in their neighborhoods. 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). The way in which resident view their neighborhoods gives them the impression to develop resilience in case of threat in their neighborhoods, which may ultimately influence their decisions as to remain.

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 & Eshel, 2013), residents length of stay (Anacio et al., 2016; Lewicka, 2005, Raymond et al., 2010; 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 seems to be under life-threatening situations. Most of these studies were carried out in the natural disaster-prone area in Western and Asian countries. Little is known about residents' resilience towards insecurity situation due to terrorist activities in Africa, particularly Northeast Nigeria. This is the area where the Boko Haram is targeting to establish a pure Islamic state across West

Africa governed under the *Sharia* Law (Asfura-Heim & MaQuid, 2015).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was carried out in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Maiduguri is the capital city of Borno State and located in the Sahel Savanna area of north-eastern Nigeria. It is the biggest city in North-eastern Nigeria. The total population of Maiduguri is 540,016, spread across four districts. The target population of this study comprised residents who still remained in their neighbourhood from the four major districts of Gwange, Bolori, Yerwa and Mai Sandari of Maiduguri metropolis. Those in the internally displaced person camps were not included in the target population because they were those who were forced to move out because their villages had been burned down by Boko Haram. Only those whose age is 18 and above were selected as respondents for this study. The sample size for this study was determined based on the statistical apparatus suggested by Cochran (1977). A sample of 111 was drawn

from Gwange, 80 from Bolori, 164 from Yerwa, and 66 from Mai Sandari district. Additional 10% were included to address for the questionnaires that could not be used during the analysis because of improper or incomplete answer (Singh & Masuku, 2013). A total of 421 questionnaires were administered to respondents (see Table 1). The exact sample used for the study was 383, as some were not properly filled and failure to return questionnaire on the part of respondents.

Due to the nature and current situation of the study area, been a crisis prone area, non-probability sampling was used. Non-probability sampling offers a variety of different alternative method to choose samples based on the personal decision (Saunders, 2009). The non-probability sample includes Snowball sampling, Judgmental sampling, Convenience sampling and Quota sampling techniques. In view of the above, for this study convenience sampling technique was employed, due to the insecurity problem which was very difficult to use any other

Table 1

*Population & sample distribution of the four districts of Maiduguri*

No.	Name of District	Total population	% of Population of each district	Total Sample	Additional 10%	Total Sample
1	Gwange	142,122	26.32	101	10.1	111
2	Bolori	102,154	18.92	73	7.3	80
3	Yerwa	211,119	39.09	149	14.9	164
4	Mai Sandari	84,621	15.67	60	6	66
Total		540, 016	100	383	38.3	421

sampling techniques. This is based on the fact that convenient sampling is less expensive; saves time and the respondent is easily accessible. Convenience sampling involves selecting respondents based on their availability or relative ease of access.

The instrument used to measure the level of resilience was adapted from Smith et al. (2008). The instrument consisted of 6 items with the following contents; I tend to bounce back quickly after insurgent attack, I have a hard time making it through insurgent attack, It does not take me long to recover from insurgent attack, It is hard for me to snap back when something bad happens, I usually come through difficult times with little trouble, and I tend to take a long time to get over set-backs in my life. The questions were designed on 5 points Likert scale. The questionnaire comprises of two sections. Section one enquires on the demographic background of the respondents, section two enquires on the level of the residents' resilience to insecurity in their neighbourhood. A pilot study was conducted on 30 respondents to ensure that the proposed questionnaire was reliable and rewording the items in the questionnaire where necessary. Field (2009), Pallant (2007) and Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) recommended that for best reliability test the Cronbach's alpha was expected to be  $\geq 0.7$ . The result of the reliability test for the present study indicated that the items used were reliable (Cronbach's alpha 0.731). Descriptive statistics were used to determine the level of resident's resilience towards insecurity. The t-test was used

to determine the difference in resident's resilience based on gender, while ANOVA was used to determine differences in the level of resilience among respondents' age and religious inclination.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The descriptive analysis of the respondents' socio-economic and demographic background showed that among a total of 383 sample used for the analysis, males constituted 59.3% (227) and female were 40.7% (156). Close to 77% (296) of the respondents aged between the 18 – 40 years, about 20% (76) aged between 41 – 64 years, and 65 years and above constituted about 3% (11). More so 63.7% (244) were Muslims, followed by Christians 33.4% (128), while only 2.9% (11) from other religions (Table 2). Based on the Mean score of 3.09 and standard deviation of 0.78, as shown in Table 3, the descriptive analysis shows that, out of the 383 respondents, 53.0% (203) showed a moderate level of resilience, 28.2% (108) of the respondents' high level of resilience and 18.8% (72) of the respondents reported a low level of resilience.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the difference between genders on the level of resident's resilience. The results of the independent t-test is depicted in Table 4, indicating a significant mean difference in the level of resilience between male and female at 0.05 significant level. The analysis shows that females had a slightly higher mean score of (3.22, SD = 0.85) as compared to males



Table 2

*Background of respondents (N=383)*

Variables	Frequency	%	M	SD
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	227	59.3		
Female	156	40.7		
<b>Age groups</b>				
			34.6	11.7
18-35 years	237	61.9		
36-50 years	109	28.5		
51-65 years	29	7.6		
>65 years	8	2.1		
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Single	140	36.6		
Married	179	46.7		
Divorced	36	9.4		
Widow	28	7.3		
<b>Religion</b>				
Islam	244	63.7		
Christian	128	33.4		
Others	11	2.9		
<b>Occupation</b>				
Civil Servant	127	33.2		
Business	111	29		
Farmer	50	13.1		
Unemployed	95	24.8		
<b>Level of Education</b>				
Qur'anic Education	42	11.0		
Primary School	21	5.5		
Secondary School	89	23.2		
Tertiary Education	231	60.3		
<b>Tenure</b>				
Owner Occupier	169	44.1		
Renter	214	55.9		
<b>Number of family member</b>				
			8.6	5.7
1-5	118	30.8		
6-10	177	46.2		
11-15	57	14.9		

Table 2 (Continued)

Variables	Frequency	%	M	SD
Number of family member			8.6	5.7
>16	31	8.1		
Length of Stay			15.1	11.4
1-10 years	172	44.9		
11-20 years	124	32.4		
21-30 years	59	15.4		
31 years and above	28	7.3		
Income Distribution			N65,873	18.5
<N30,000	187	48.8		
N30,000 – N70,000	103	26.9		
N70,001 and above	93	24.2		

Table 3

Level of residents resilience (n = 383)

Level	Frequency	%	Mean	SD
Low (1 – 2.33)	72	18.8	3.09	0.78
Moderate (2.34 – 3.66)	203	53.0		
High (3.67 – 5.00)	108	28.2		

Table 4

Independent sample T-test of gender on level of resident's resilience

Variable	n	Mean	SD	df	t	p
Gender						
Male	227	3.01	0.72	381	-2.518	0.012
Female	156	3.22	0.85			
Total	383					

who had a mean score of (3.01, SD = 0.72) (t (381) = -2.598, p = 0.010).

ANOVA result shows that there was no significant mean difference between the respondent's age categories on the level of resident's resilience, F (2, 380) = 1.105, p = 0.332. Similarly, the ANOVA result shows no significant difference

in the level of resilience based on the religious inclination of the respondents as depicted in Table 5 (F (2, 380) = 0.771, P = 0.463).

Despite the incessant attacks, the residents showed a moderate level of resilience. In terms of how resilience varies

Table 5

*ANOVA test of age and religion on level of resident's resilience*

Variable	n	Mean	SD	df	F	p
Age						
18 - 40	296	3.08	0.78	2	1.105	0.332
41 - 64	76	3.19	0.80	380		
65 and above	11	2.86	0.72	382		
Religion						
Islam	244	3.10	0.72	2	0.771	0.463
Christianity	128	3.10	0.88	380		
Others	11	2.09	0.89	382		

across gender, age and religious inclination, the independent sample t-test result showed a significant difference in the level of resilience between male and female, this implies that females were found to revitalize more easily as compared to males after an attack and this contradicted with the findings by Bonanno et al. (2007). This could be due to the fact that males were always the target during the Boko Haram insurgency. Males are more vulnerable to attacks as compared to females. Casual conversation with residents on their general view of the situation of insecurity in their neighbourhood, Mrs. Y an elderly woman aged 61, and another resident Mr. T both explained that, "male adult and family heads are mostly the targets of the insurgency group, leaving behind female and children in most cases, thus the ladies have to shoulder the responsibility of being the breadwinners". In terms of age group and religion, the ANOVA result indicated no significant difference in the level of resilience based on the respondent's age and religious inclination. Therefore, it can be deduced that irrespective of their age

and religion, the attack by Boko Haram is on everyone regardless of age and religion. As reported by many reporters Boko Haram had attacked both mosques and churches in Nigeria. Aljazeera reported that in 2015 several mosques were attacked in the town of Kukawa, 180km Northeast of Maiduguri where at least 97 men, women and children were among the victims. While Kpughe (2017) stated that given that Boko Haram was partly couched in religious terms, as its leaders claim, Christians and Muslims were targeted in churches and mosques through suicide bombing, direct attacks by armed insurgents, kidnapping and the like.

It could be concluded that the moderate indication on the level of resilient by both Muslims and Christians in the study area is an indication that, there is a peaceful coexistence between the different faiths. Thus, based on the results of this research, it could be concluded that the issue of the *Boko Haram* insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria particularly Maiduguri is not associated with religion (Ezeibe, 2012). Even though, the attacks by Boko Haram

on the Christians is their strategy to attract support from the Muslim to their struggle but there is no substantive proof indicating that Boko Haram commands actual broad-based support among Muslims (Africa Spotlight, 2012).

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, results show that residents' resilience is moderate among those who decided to stay in their area despite the prevailing insecurity characterized by incessant bombings, killings, and destruction of lives and property. This indicates their capability to revitalize and withstand the security threat. Majority of these respondents fall within the low-income class, would find it difficult to move out of the neighbourhood with their entire families, more so even if they have low or moderate resilience they continue to stay considering the means of living they derive from the neighbourhood. The majority are also having large family size and are attached to their neighbourhood as they have stayed there for more than 10 years. Resident's length of stay facilitates an individual's establishment economic endeavor precise for that place. They have developed the necessary networks and skills required to practice certain economically satisfying activity. Therefore, for them relocating to another place means they have to start all over again in building new networking and might need to develop new skills for economic purposes and also the competition could be stiff as all those relocated also will be experiencing the same.

The study found that female to be more resilient as compared to their male counterpart. The reason is that most of the insurgency attacks are targeted on the male than female and children. The male need to run or hide every time *Boko Haram* raid their place. Many of the males were either abducted for recruitment or being kidnaped and punished because being charge of giving information to the authorities about Boko Haram. Boko Haram did killed women and children but in normal circumstances female was used to be left behind and this made them become more independent and stronger. The study also reveals that age and religion are not determining factors of resident's resilience because, in the event of attack or fear of the attack, everyone is being targeted regardless of their age and religion. Indicating that Boko Haram are not selective in their recruitment for member and also in punishing those who were considered liabilities to them.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The policies on alleviating the hardships of the aftermath of an insurgency were always centered toward the internally displaced persons (IDP). This is the group that was forced to move out from their residence. However, there also people who choose not to move and prefer to stay put in their area but are given less or no attention. This group of people needs help to ensure their safety in the area and they need support from the government as their resiliency is moderate and there is a possibility that they might also move out in the future. All

the movement means the government must spend money to provide the place for these people to live and provide food for them as their main source of incomes has also been disrupted due to the movement. By not moving they are helping the government indirectly by being less a financial burden. What they really need is the support and motivation from the government to provide them with the protection from being attacked by Boko Haram. Therefore, the government should gear policies towards assisting residents whose means of livelihood have been destroyed but still remain in the same neighborhood. They should come out with a staunch anti-insurgency policy and with proper implementation. The authorities need to ensure the presence of Joint Task Force (JTF) in the area working together with the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) in overcoming the threat of Boko Haram is felt by the residents. This is to gain back the trust of the residents with the capability of the authorities to protect them from any adversity of Boko Haram. This will help reduce the feeling of fear among the residents and will increase the level of resiliency among the residents.

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